### 5COSC001W - Solutions to Tutorial 5 Exercises

#### 1 Static Methods

```
class CalcManager {
    public static boolean isEven(int n) {
        if (n \% 2 == 0)
            return true;
        else
            return false;
    }
    public static int cube(int n) {
        return n*n*n;
    public static double add(double...x) {
        double sum = 0.0;
        for (double e : x)
            sum = sum + e;
        return sum;
    }
}
public class CalcManagerTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double sum1 = CalcManager.add(2.1, 5.6);
        System.out.println("sum1 = " + sum1);
        double sum2 = CalcManager.add(7.9, 1.3);
        System.out.println("sum2 = " + sum2);
        System.out.println("isEven(4): " + CalcManager.isEven(4));
        System.out.println("isEven(7): " + CalcManager.isEven(7));
        System.out.println("cube(3): " + CalcManager.cube(3));
        System.out.println("cube(10): " + CalcManager.cube(10));
    }
}
```

The program displays:

```
sum1 = 7.699999999999999
sum2 = 9.200000000000001
isEven(4): true
isEven(7): false
cube(3): 27
cube(10): 1000
```

#### 2 Static Fields

1. The output of the program is:

```
e1 contains: Name: John, 77 Exhibition Road London
e2 contains: Name: George, 77 Exhibition Road London
e3 contains: Name: Helen, 77 Exhibition Road London

After e1.company_address = a2
e1 contains: Name: John, 5 Guilford Road York
e2 contains: Name: George, 5 Guilford Road York
e3 contains: Name: Helen, 5 Guilford Road York

Memory location for e1.company_address object: Address@15ff48b
Memory location for e2.company_address object: Address@15ff48b
Memory location for e3.company_address object: Address@15ff48b
e1.numberOfEmployees: 3
e2.numberOfEmployees: 3
e3.numberOfEmployees: 3
```

3 Since company\_address is static in Employee it is shared among all objects of the class. Therefore it can only have one value for all objects, and employees working for different companies cannot be created in this program.

## 3 Using super() - Implementing the toString() method

```
class Book {
    private int pages; // number of pages in the book

Book(int pages) {
        this.pages = pages;
    }

public String toString() {
        return ""+pages; // convert pages to String before returning
    }
}
```

```
class Dictionary extends Book {
    private int words; // number of words in the dictionary
    Dictionary(int words, int pages) {
        super(pages);
        this.words = words;
    public String toString() {
        String s = "Number of pages: " + super.toString();
        s = s + ", Number of words: " + words;
        return s;
    }
}
public class BookTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Dictionary d1 = new Dictionary(100000, 500);
        System.out.println(d1);
}
```

#### 4 Final Classes and Methods

- 1. A final class cannot be extended. Therefore X2 cannot extend X1. Either X1 should not become final, or X2 should not attempt to inherit from it.
- 2. final method cannot be overridden. Therefore, foo cannot be overridden in X3. The final keyword should be removed from the foo version of X2.

#### 5 Construction of Objects

- Cell constructor called TinyCell constructor called MicroscopicCell constructor called
- 2. The TinyCell2 constructor will call the default constructor of its parent class Cell2. As Cell2 defines a constructor with arguments, the compiler will not synthesise a no-arguments constructor for Cell2 and the compiler will report an error.
  - Adding the line super(5) at the indicated point will force the constructor of TinyCell2 to call the Cell2(int) constructor as opposed to the default constructor. The program will then compile and run.

## 6 Using the instanceof operator

Treenode-> data: 100 Vertex-> x: 500, y: 400

Make sure that you understand why this output was obtained.

# 7 Challenge: A Clock Program: Implementing Class Hierarchies - Inheritance

This is an optional challenge exercise. If you attempt this and if you have any doubts about your solution, you could show this to your tutor.