Introduction to Java

CS9053 Section I2

Wednesday 6:30 PM – 9:00 PM

Prof. Dean Christakos

Feb 15th, 2023

Due: Feb. 23th, 2023

**Assignment 4**

Part I: Inheritance

1. Here is a set of entities:

Vehicle

Motorcycle

Car

Bicycle

CargoCycle

I’m not going to write out full UMLs and hierarchies because your assignment is to figure out how to implement it yourself.

A Vehicle is any vehicle with wheels and has a color and has a certain amount of cargo space. It has attributes like number of wheels and cargo space (in cubic feet or liters. Units don’t matter). Cars have 4 wheels and cargo space. Cars also have either 2 or 4 doors. Motorcycles have an array of strings that list accessories (things like “helmet clip”, “grip warmers”, “usb charger”, etc. There are no fixed values for this). Bicycles and motorcycles have 2 wheels and 0 cargo space. Cargocycles are a type of bicycle and can have 2, 3, or 4 wheels and have cargo space. Bicycles and CargoCycles can be electric.

Cars have a method called “PressGasPedal” which returns a string called “accelerating”. Motorcycles have a method called “TwistThrottle” which does the same thing. Bicycles and CargoCycles have a method called “Pedal” which returns a string “pedaling.”

Your first step is to implement this hierarchy. In constructors with args, you should use super() constructor with args to set the values in superclasses. There should be no redundancy, or at least as little as possible

toString() should contain the name of the class and all of the fields/data for that class. You can decide whether this will work by a subclass calling the toString method of the superclass and including that in the subclass toString result (as in the GeometricObject hierarchy) or if the toString method accesses all the data/fields in the object itself.

This uses the static “id” pattern. Every creation of a new Vehicle object (of any kind) should generate a new and unique id from the static next\_id field, which is stored in the id field and accessible by getId

1. Now that you’ve implemented this, write equals methods for all the classes. The equals method should take an Object as an argument and return true if the field values of the class and its superclass(es) are equal.

Part II – Arraylists

1. Create an Arraylist of Vehicle objects.
2. **Create 8 Vehicle objects:**

1 one red motorcycle with accessories “grip warmers” and “usb charger”

2 blue cars with 4 doors and 20 cubic feet of cargo space

1 black bicycle

2 green cargocycles with 3 wheels and 10 cubic feet of cargo space

1 gray car with 2 doors and 10 cubic feet of cargo space

1 white car with 4 doors and 25 cubic feet of cargo space

Put those objects in the Arraylist. They should all be able to be added to the same Arraylist, regardless of their subclass. The Arraylist MUST be parameterized to accept Vehicle objects. It should accept all Vehicle objects but should not accept non-Vehicle objects. For example, this:

vehicleArrayList.add(**new** Object());

should not compile

1. Print out the average cargo space of all the Car objects in the Arraylist. You have to do this by looping through the array list, finding the Car objects, and get their cargo space amount, and then finding the average of their cargo space
2. **Remove the matching objects:** Retain the 1st blue Car object in a Car variable with the blue color, 4 doors, and 20 cubic feet of cargo space. The goal is ultimately to remove all of the Car objects in the Arraylist that match this variable:

To start: Loop through the Arraylist and print out (using toString) which objects in the Car object is equal (in value) to the Car object in your variable. “Equal” in value means having the same color and doors and wheels and cargo space, but obviously their their Ids do not need to match

Also print out which object in the Arraylist is the **same object** as the one in your variable.

**You must figure out how to remove all the matching objects from the Arraylist.** There is no one correct way to do this. But there are incorrect ways.

1. **Print out the remaining objects:** Loop through the Arraylist again and print out (using toString) all the remaining objects in the Arraylist.