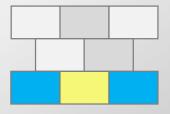


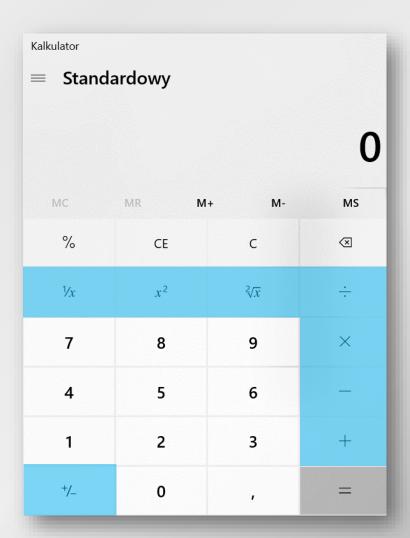
INHERITANCE

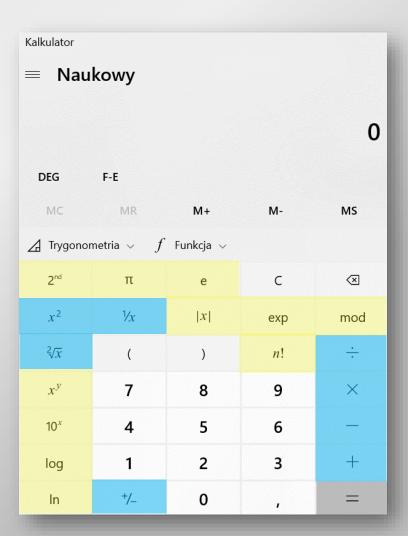
How to creare a subclass (= CHILD CLASS)

How to use methods of the SUPER CLASS (= PARENT CLASS)

static METHOD

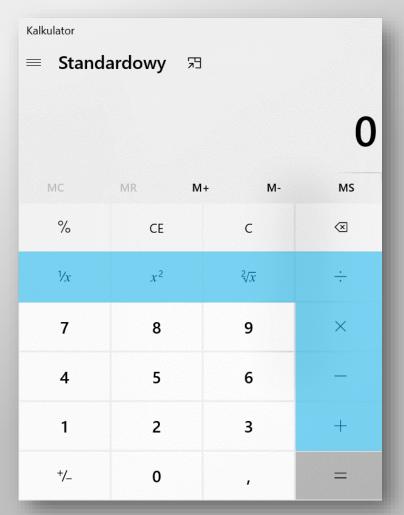






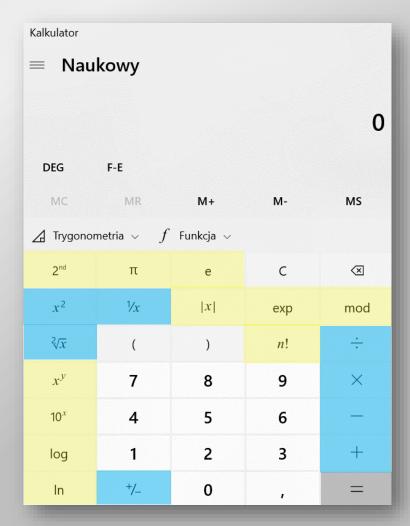
Standard

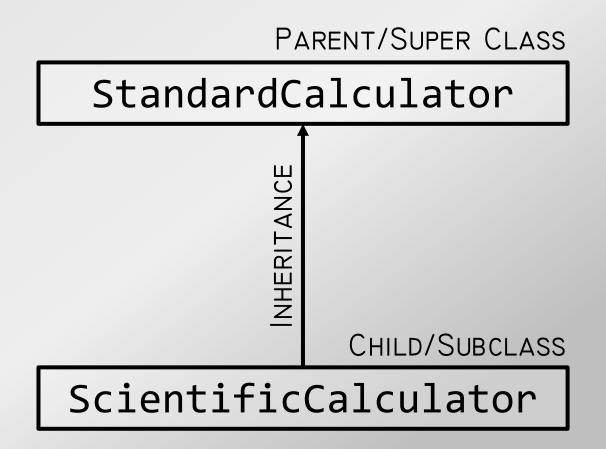
```
addition (+)
substruction (-)
multiplication (x)
division (% and 1/x)
square root (\sqrt[2]{x})
square (x^2)
```



Scientific

```
addition (+)
substruction (-)
multiplication (x)
division (\div \text{ and } 1/x)
square root (\sqrt[2]{x})
square (x^2)
natural logarithm (ln)
exponent (exp)
•••
```





```
StandardCalculator
               ScientificCalculator
public class StandardCalculator {
public class ScientificCalculator extends
KalkulatorStandartowy {
```

☐ CREATE A CLASS CALLED <STANDARDCALCULATOR>

1-5

☐ ADD TWO METHODS add() AND substruct()

☐ CREATE A CLASS CALLED <SCIENTIFICCALCULATOR> THAT IS A SUBCLASS OF THE <STANDARDCALCULATOR> CLASS (USE THE KEYWORD extends)

☐ TO THE <SCIENTIFICCALCULATOR> CLASS ADD TWO METHODS modulo() AND factorial()

REMAINDER OPERATOR (%)

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times ... \times 2 \times 1$$

Ex., $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

☐ IN THE MAIN PROGRAMM ASK A USER TO ENTER A INTEGER NUMBER, CREATE AN OBJECT OF THE <CalculatorScientific> CLASS, AND DISPLAY THE RESULT OF THE factorial() METHOD. NEXT, ASK A USER TO ENTER ANOTHER INTEGER NUMBER. DISPLAY THE RESULTS OF THE add(), substruct(), AND modulo() METHODS.

☐ CREATE A CLASS CALLED <c< th=""><th></th><th>6-10</th></c<>		6-10
☐ ADD TWO METHODS and() AND or()THAT TAKE AS PARAMETERS TWO INTEGER VARIABLES AND RETURN THE RESULT OF THE LOGICAL AND (&) AND OR () OPERATORS.		
☐ IN THE MAIN PROGRAMM ASK INTEGER NUMBERS, CREATE AN <calculatorprogrammer> CLASS CONSOLE THE RESULT OF THE &</calculatorprogrammer>	OBJECT OF THE S, AND DISPLAY IN T	HE
☐ CHANGE THE ACCESS SPECIF METHODS FROM public TO st		AND or()
UPDATE YOUR MAIN	public int method	dName(){}

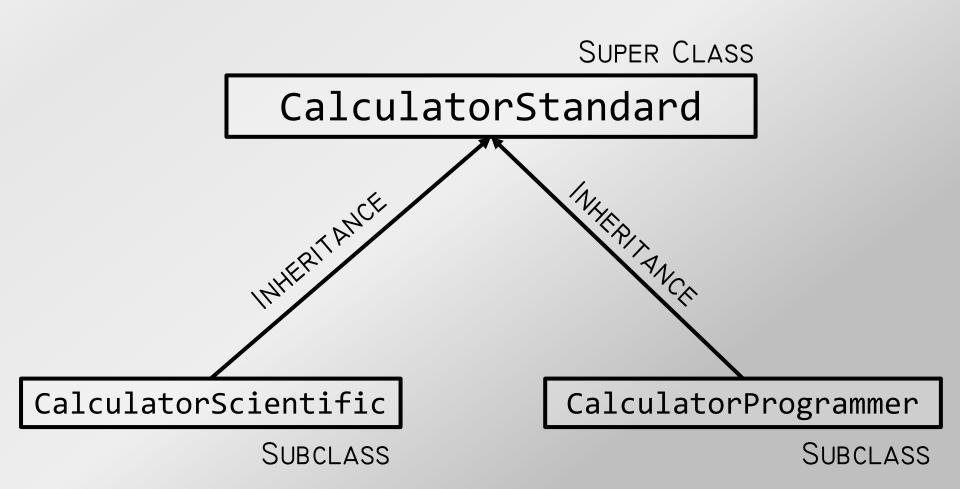
(!) THE STATIC KEYWORD

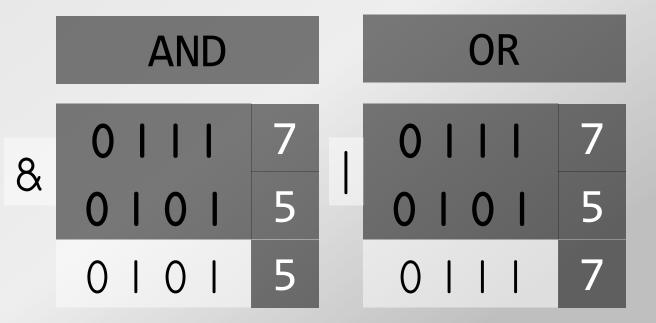
PROGRAM CORRESPONDINGLY.

ACCESS PARAMETERS

SPECIFIER

09/17





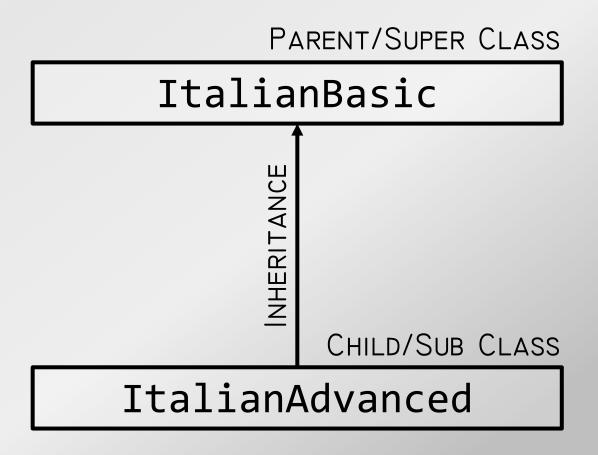
☐ CREATE A CLASS CALLED < ITALIANBASIC>. THIS
CLASS CONTAINS TWO FIELDS OF THE STRING ARRAY
DATATYPE:

pltoit() METHOD TAKES AS AN ARGUMENT A WORD IN POLISH (STRING). THE METHOD CHECKS IF THE <BASICPL> STRING ARRAY CONTAINS THIS WORD AND RETURNS ITS ITALIAN VERSION FROM THE <BASICIT> STRING ARRAY. IF THERE IS NO SUCH WORD IN THIS ARRAY, THE METHOD RETURNS "There is no such word in the dictionary".

☐ IMPLEMENT THE itTOpl() METHOD THAT TRANSLATES A WORD FROM ITALIAN TO POLISH. 12/1

☐ IN THE MAIN PROGRAM ASK A USER TO ENTER A WORD 14-17 IN ITALIAN AND THEN DISPLAY ITS TRANSLATION IN POLISH USING THE itTOp1() METHOD. LI NEXT, ASK THE USER TO ENTER A WORD IN POLISH AND THEN DISPLAY ITS TRANSLATION IN ITALIAN USING THE plTOit() METHOD. ☐ CHANGE THE ACCESS SPECIFIER OF THE itTOpl() AND plTOit() METHODS FROM public TO static.

☐ UPDATE THE REST OF THE CODE CORRESPONDINGLY.



Take a look at this video: Polish&Italian.mp4

CREATE A CLASS CALLED < ITALIANADVANCED>. THIS CLASS EXTENDS THE < ITALIANBASIC> CLASS. APART FROM THE 18-19 < BASICPL> AND < BASICIT> STRING ARRAYS IT HAS TWO ARRAYS WITH NAMES OF NUMBERS (FROM ONE TO THREE) IN POLISH AND IN ITALIAN. Take a look at this video: Polish&Italian.mp4

☐ ADD TWO **static** METHODS **noTOpl()** AND **noTOit()**THAT TRANSLATE NAMES OF NUMBERS FROM ITALIAN TO
POLISH AND VICE VERSA.

- ☐ NEXT, ASK THE USER TO ENTER A WORD IN POLISH AND THEN DISPLAY ITS TRANSLATION IN ITALIAN (AGAIN <u>USING</u> THE < ITALIAN ADVANCED > CLASS).
- ☐ THEN, ASK THE USER TO ENTER A NAME OF SOME NUMBER IN POLISH AND DISPLAY ITS TRANSLATION IN ITALIAN.
- ☐ IN THE END, ASK THE USER TO ENTER A NAME OF SOME NUMBER IN ITALIAN AND RETURN ITS TRANSLATION IN POLISH.