CS 112 Programing II

Lab Session 9: Abstract Classes and Interfaces

The Student Abstract Class

Student is an abstract class (the code of this class is given in the following page)

- It contains three String properties
 - nationality
 - name
 - phoneNumber
- Each of those three properties has an accessor and a mutator
- It also includes two abstract methods
 - acceptName()
 - acceptPhoneNumber()

SaStudent, UsStudent and FrStudent are concrete subclasses of Student

- Each of these subclasses includes a *no-args constructor* which creates an object with the appropriate nationality property
- Each of the three subclasses overrides acceptName(). The implementation of acceptName() in each subclass differs based on nationality:
 - Saudi names normally consist of four parts
 - American, three parts
 - French, only two parts
- Each of the three subclasses overrides acceptPhoneNumber(). The implementation of acceptPhoneNumber() in each of those subclasses depends on the country

Test class

- declares three objects based on SaStudent, UsStudent and FrStudent classes and stores them in an array of type Student
- for each of those objects, it prints the nationality, and calls acceptName() and acceptPhoneNumber(), and prints the name and phoneNumber

	Nationality	Parts of Names				Phone Number		
Subclass						Country code	Area Code	Number
SaStudent	Saudi	First	Father	Grandfather	Family	966	2 digits	7 digits
UsStudent	American		Middle	Last	-	1	3 digits	
FrStudent	French		Family	-	-	33	1 digit	

- 1. Create the UML class diagram showing Test, Student, SaStudent, UsStudent and FrStudent and their relationships.
- 2. Create the Test, Student, SaStudent, UsStudent and FrStudent classes.

import java.util.Scanner;

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Student[] students = {new SaStudent(), new UsStudent(), new FrStudent()};
     for (Student student : students) {
       System.out.println(student.getNationality() + " student");
       student.setName(student.acceptName());
       student.setPhoneNumber(student.acceptPhoneNumber());
       System.out.println("Name: " + student.getName() + " Phone: " +
                    student.getPhoneNumber());
  }
abstract class Student {
  private String nationality, name, phoneNumber;
  public String getNationality() {
     return nationality;
  public final void setNationality(String s) {
     this.nationality = s;
  public String getName() {
     return name;
  public void setName(String s) {
     this.name = s;
  public String getPhoneNumber() {
     return phoneNumber;
  public void setPhoneNumber(String s) {
     this.phoneNumber = s;
  public abstract String acceptName();
  public abstract String acceptPhoneNumber();
```

```
class SaStudent extends Student {
  /* Write the code for this class here. Please note that the code for this class is
  very similar to the code for the following UsStudent and FrStudent classes */
}
class UsStudent extends Student {
  UsStudent() {
     this.setNationality("American");
  @Override
  public String acceptName() {
     Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter first name: ");
     String firstName = input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","");
     System.out.print("Enter middle name: ");
     String middleName = input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","");
     System.out.print("Enter last name: ");
     String lastName = input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","");
     return firstName + " " + middleName + " " + lastName;
  @Override
  public String acceptPhoneNumber() {
     Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter phone number (3 digit areacode + 7 digit number):");
    return "+1" + input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^0-9]","");
}
class FrStudent extends Student {
  FrStudent() {
     this.setNationality("French");
  @Override
  public String acceptName() {
     Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter first name: ");
     String firstName = input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","");
     System.out.print("Enter family name: ");
     String familyName = input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","");
    return firstName + " " + familyName;
```

```
public String acceptPhoneNumber() {
    Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter phone number (1 digit areacode + 7 digit number): ");
    return "+33" + input.nextLine().replaceAll("[^0-9]","");
}
```

NOTES

- str.replaceAll("[^a-zA-Z]","") removes all non-letters of the string str
- str.replaceAll("[^0-9]","") removes all non-digits of the string str