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<b>Status</b>	Finished
<b>Started</b>	Thursday, 17 October 2024, 10:23 PM
<b>Completed</b>	Thursday, 17 October 2024, 10:25 PM
<b>Duration</b>	1 min 49 secs

## Question 1

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

## 1. Final Variable:

- Once a variable is declared **final**, its value cannot be changed after it is initialized.
- It must be initialized when it is declared or in the constructor if it's not initialized at declaration.
- It can be used to define constants

```
final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value, cannot be changed
```

## 2. Final Method:

- A method declared **final** cannot be overridden by subclasses.
- It is used to prevent modification of the method's behavior in derived classes.

```
public final void display() {
    System.out.println("This is a final method.");
}
```

## 3. Final Class:

- A class declared as **final** cannot be subclassed (i.e., no other class can inherit from it).
- It is used to prevent a class from being extended and modified.
- public final class Vehicle {  
 // class code  
}

**Given a Java Program that contains the bug in it, your task is to clear the bug to the output.**

**you should delete any piece of code.**

**For example:**

Test	Result
1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```

1 // Final class definition
2 final class FinalExample {
3     // Final variable
4     final int MAX_SPEED = 120; // Constant value
5
6     // Final method
7     public final void display() {
8         System.out.println("The maximum speed is: " + MAX_S
9     }
10 }
11
12 // Main class to test the final class
13 public class Test {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         // Create an instance of FinalExample
16         FinalExample example = new FinalExample();
17         example.display();
18
19         // Uncommenting the following line will result in a
20         // because FinalExample is a final class and cannot
21         // class SubclassExample extends FinalExample { }
22
23         System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExam
24     }
25 }
26
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

As a logic building learner you are given the task to extract the string which has vowel as the first and last characters from the given array of Strings.

Step1: Scan through the array of Strings, extract the Strings with first and last characters as vowels; these strings should be concatenated.

Step2: Convert the concatenated string to lowercase and return it.

If none of the strings in the array has first and last character as vowel, then return no matches found

input1: an integer representing the number of elements in the array.

input2: String array.

Example 1:

input1: 3

input2: {"oreo", "sirish", "apple"}

output: oreoapple

Example 2:

input1: 2

input2: {"Mango", "banana"}

output: no matches found

Explanation:

None of the strings has first and last character as vowel.

Hence the output is no matches found.

Example 3:

input1: 3

input2: {"Ate", "Ace", "Girl"}

output: ateace

**For example:**

Input	Result
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple
2 Mango banana	no matches found
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class VowelStringExtractor {
4
5     // Method to extract strings with vowels as first and last
6     public static String extractVowelStrings(String[] stringAr
7         StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
8         String vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"; // String containing all
9
10        // Iterate through the array of strings
11        for (String s : stringArray) {
12            // Check if the string is not empty and if both th
13            if (s.length() > 0 && vowels.indexOf(s.charAt(0))
14                result.append(s); // Append matching string to
15            }
16        }
17
18        // Return the concatenated string in lowercase or "no

```

```

18 // return the concatenated string in lowercase if no
19 return result.length() > 0 ? result.toString().toLower
20 }
21
22 public static void main(String[] args) {
23     Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
24
25     // Input for the number of strings
26
27     int n = scanner.nextInt();
28     scanner.nextLine(); // Consume the newline character
29
30     // Input for the strings in one line
31
32     String input = scanner.nextLine();
33     String[] strings = input.split(" "); // Split input in
34
35     // Process and output the result
36     String result = extractVowelStrings(strings);
37     System.out.println(result);
38
39     scanner.close(); // Close the scanner
40 }
41 }
42

```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple	oreoapple	✓
✓	2 Mango banana	no matches found	no matches found	✓
✓	3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace	ateace	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

//

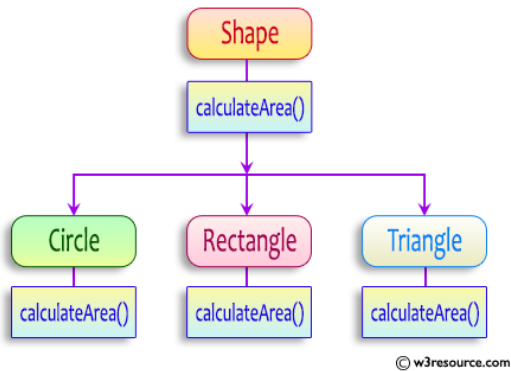
Question 3

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Create a base class Shape with a method called calculateArea(). Create three subclasses: Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Override the calculateArea() method in each subclass to calculate and return the shape's area.

In the given exercise, here is a simple diagram illustrating polymorphism implementation:



```

abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea();
}

```

```
System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle :%.2f\n",((0.5)*base*height)); // use this statement
```

sample Input :

```

4 // radius of the circle to calculate area PI*r*r
5 // length of the rectangle
6 // breadth of the rectangle to calculate the area of a rectangle
4 // base of the triangle
3 // height of the triangle

```

**OUTPUT:**

**Area of a circle :50.27**

**Area of a Rectangle :30.00**

**Area of a Triangle :6.00**

**For example:**

Test	Input	Result
1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00
2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32

**Answer:** (penalty regime: 0 %)

```

1
2 import java.util.Scanner;
3
4 // Abstract class Shape
5 abstract class Shape {
6     public abstract double calculateArea();
7 }
8
9 // Circle class
10 class Circle extends Shape {
11     private double radius;

```

```

12
13 public Circle(double radius) {
14     this.radius = radius;
15 }
16
17 @Override
18 public double calculateArea() {
19     return Math.PI * radius * radius; // Area of circle
20 }
21 }
22
23 // Rectangle class
24 class Rectangle extends Shape {
25     private double length;
26     private double breadth;
27
28     public Rectangle(double length, double breadth) {
29         this.length = length;
30         this.breadth = breadth;
31     }
32
33     @Override
34     public double calculateArea() {
35         return length * breadth; // Area of rectangle: leng
36     }
37 }
38
39 // Triangle class
40 class Triangle extends Shape {
41     private double base;
42     private double height;
43
44     public Triangle(double base, double height) {
45         this.base = base;
46         this.height = height;
47     }
48
49     @Override
50     public double calculateArea() {
51         return 0.5 * base * height; // Area of triangle: 0.
52

```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	✓
✓	2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

◀ Lab-08-MCQ

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