Java 15 - Checkpoint #2

Java Advanced

It is possible to implement constructors, setter, getters or any other additional method where it is considered necessary.

- 1. Declare an interface Food with the following methods:
 - getSatiety(): int
 - getGreasiness(): int
- 2. Declare a class Cutlery with the following attributes and methods:
 - dirtiness: int
 - onUse(Eatable): void
 - Increases dirtiness based on the return value of getGreasiness of the parameter.
- 3. Declare a class Person with the following attributes and methods:
 - hunger: int
 - eat(Eatable, Cutlery):
 - If the dirtiness of the cutlery is > 0, throw an exception.
 - Eats the Eatable, decreasing the value of hunger based on the return value of getSatiety(). hunger cannot be < 0.
 - calls on Use on the Cutlery object, passing the Eatable as parameter.
- 4. Implement the following Eatables:
 - Pasta: has a "quantity" integer attribute. satiety = quantity * 2, greasiness = quantity * 3
 - Apple: low satiety, low greasiness
 - Cake: low satiety, high greasiness
- 5. Implement a main method where the following operations are executed:
 - A Person object is allocated
 - Three Cutlery objects with names "fork", "knife" and "spoon"
 - An HashMap "menu" is allocated, with strings as keys and Eatables as values. The menu is the following:
 - "first_course": a Pasta object.
 - "fruit": an Apple object.
 - "snack": a Cake object.
 - The person uses the fork to eat the first course, the knife to eat the fruit, and a spoon to eat the snack. After being consumed, the value is deleted from the map.

SQL

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Given the following table:
Car(
id VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
nickname VARCHAR(64),
speed INTEGER,
productionYear INTEGER
)
```

Write the following queries:

- 1. Insert a Car entry with random values.
- 2. Report the count of cars that have been manufactured in a certain year, for each year value present in the table.
- 3. Select all cars faster than 200.
- 4. Select all cars with a nickname, selecting3 only the nickname and their speed.