

Problem Set

1. Create an abstract class `Animal` with an abstract method `sound()`. Create two subclasses `Dog` and `Cat` that extend `Animal` and provide implementations for the `sound()` method. In the `main()` method, create objects of `Dog` and `Cat` and call the `sound()` method.
2. Define an abstract class `Shape` with an abstract method `area()` and a concrete method `description()` that prints "This is a shape". Create two subclasses `Circle` and `Rectangle` that provide specific implementations of `area()`. Call both `description()` and `area()` methods from objects of `Circle` and `Rectangle`.
3. Create an abstract class `Vehicle` with a constructor that takes a `String` parameter type and initializes it. Create two subclasses `Car` and `Bike` that inherit from `Vehicle` and provide their own method `getFuelType()`. Demonstrate the use of the constructor in the abstract class.
4. Create an abstract class `Employee` with an abstract method `getSalary()` that returns a `double`. Create two subclasses `FullTimeEmployee` and `PartTimeEmployee`, each providing its own implementation of `getSalary()`. In the `main()` method, create instances of both subclasses and display their salaries.
5. Create an abstract class `Instrument` with an abstract method `play()`. Create two subclasses `Piano` and `Guitar`, both implementing `play()`. In the `main()` method, create an array of `Instrument` references and assign objects of `Piano` and `Guitar` to it, then call `play()` on each.
6. Define an abstract class `Appliance` with an abstract method `turnOn()` and a concrete method `powerInfo()` that prints "This appliance uses electricity." Create two subclasses `WashingMachine` and `Microwave` that implement `turnOn()`. Call both `turnOn()` and `powerInfo()` in the `main()` method.
7. Create an abstract class `Person` with an abstract method `getDetails()` and a concrete method `sayHello()` that prints "Hello!". Create two subclasses `Teacher` and `Student`, both providing implementations of `getDetails()` and overriding `sayHello()` to print customized greetings. Demonstrate both method overriding and abstract class implementation.
8. Create an abstract class `Shape` with an abstract method `area()`. Create an interface `Drawable` with a method `draw()`. Create a class `Circle` that extends `Shape` and implements `Drawable`, providing specific implementations for both `area()` and `draw()`. Demonstrate the use of both abstract class and interface in one class.
9. Create an abstract class `Machine` with a constructor that takes an `int` parameter for `id`. Create two subclasses `Computer` and `Printer` that use the constructor of `Machine` via `super()`. In both subclasses, override a method `start()`. Demonstrate constructor chaining in the `main()` method.

10. Create an abstract class Device with a final method deviceInfo() that prints "This is a device." Add an abstract method functionality() in the class. Create two subclasses Phone and Tablet that override the functionality() method. In the main() method, create instances of Phone and Tablet and call both deviceInfo() and functionality().
11. Create an abstract class LivingBeing with an abstract method breathe(). Create a subclass Animal that extends LivingBeing and adds another abstract method move(). Create a subclass Bird that implements both breathe() and move() methods. Demonstrate the use of multiple abstract classes in an inheritance chain.
12. Create an abstract class BankAccount with an abstract method calculateInterest(). Create two subclasses SavingsAccount and CurrentAccount, each implementing calculateInterest() differently. In the main() method, use polymorphism to call calculateInterest() on both types of accounts using a BankAccount reference.