

Problem Set

1. Create a base class `Animal` with a method `makeSound()` that prints "Some generic animal sound." Create two subclasses `Dog` and `Cat` that override the `makeSound()` method to print "Bark" and "Meow", respectively. In the `main()` method, create objects of `Dog` and `Cat` and call `makeSound()`.
2. Create a superclass `Shape` with a method `draw()`. Create two subclasses `Circle` and `Square` that override the `draw()` method to print specific messages. Demonstrate polymorphism by creating a `Shape` reference and assigning it to both `Circle` and `Square` objects.
3. Define a class `Vehicle` with a method `move()`. Create a subclass `Car` that overrides `move()`. In the `main()` method, create an object of `Car`, upcast it to a `Vehicle` reference, and call the `move()` method to demonstrate polymorphism.
4. Create a class `Employee` with a method `work()`. Then, create two subclasses `Manager` and `Developer`, both overriding the `work()` method. In the `main()` method, create an array of `Employee` objects containing both `Manager` and `Developer` objects and call the `work()` method for each.
5. Create an interface `Playable` with a method `play()`. Create two classes `Guitar` and `Piano` that implement `Playable` and provide their own implementations of the `play()` method. Demonstrate polymorphism by calling the `play()` method on objects of both classes.
6. Create a class `Calculator` with two overloaded `add()` methods, one for integers and one for doubles. Create a subclass `ScientificCalculator` that overrides the `add()` method to perform a different calculation. Demonstrate method overloading and overriding in the `main()` method.
7. Create an abstract class `Animal` with an abstract method `eat()`. Create two subclasses `Lion` and `Elephant` that implement the `eat()` method differently. In the `main()` method, create objects of `Lion` and `Elephant` and call the `eat()` method to demonstrate runtime polymorphism.
8. Define a class `Person` with a method `getDetails()`. Create two subclasses `Teacher` and `Student`, both of which override `getDetails()`. Use polymorphism to create a `Person` reference and assign it to both `Teacher` and `Student` objects respectively.
9. Create a base class `Device` with a method `start()`. Create a subclass `Phone` that extends `Device` and overrides `start()`. Then create another subclass `SmartPhone` that extends `Phone` and overrides `start()`. Demonstrate polymorphism by creating objects of `Device`, `Phone`, and `SmartPhone` and calling `start()`.
10. Create an interface `Printer` with a method `print()`. Create two classes `LaserPrinter` and `InkjetPrinter` that implement `Printer` and provide their own versions of `print()`.

Demonstrate polymorphism by creating an array of Printer references and calling the print() method on both LaserPrinter and InkjetPrinter objects.

11. Create an abstract class Shape with an abstract method area(). Create an interface Drawable with a method draw(). Create two classes Rectangle and Circle that inherit from Shape and implement Drawable, providing specific implementations for both area() and draw(). Demonstrate polymorphism by using references of both Shape and Drawable types.
12. Create a class Person with overloaded constructors: one with no parameters and one with a String parameter. Create a subclass Employee that inherits from Person and overloads the constructor as well. Demonstrate constructor overloading and polymorphism by creating different types of Employee objects using both constructors.
13. Create a base class Payment with a method processPayment(). Create two subclasses CreditCardPayment and PayPalPayment, both overriding the processPayment() method. In the main() method, create a Payment reference and assign it to both types of objects to process payments using different methods.