

## LAB EXERCISE # 9<sup>1</sup>

### REMEMBER THE RULES FOR SUBMISSION.

- Students must try to complete this exercise during class on 11/06 and have it approved (demo it to a TA) no later than the next lab session.
- You can demo it to a TA during the class or during TA office hrs.
- Must be shown to a TA or instructor and be reviewed for correctness before it gets submitted.
- Upon approval by TA, you can submit it on Blackboard as single zip file. Name the file <lastname>\_<firstname>\_lab-ex-9.zip Watch for a checkmark in the blackboard grade center next to your name.
- Lack of check mark will be interpreted as an unauthorized submission.

### Using abstract methods and polymorphism/Method Overriding.

- Write the code for a class A.
  - This class has instance variables :  
public int a  
private double aa
  - Write the constructors/accessor/mutator methods and the toString method. The non default constructor takes two arguments (used to initialize the two instance variables). Include a System.out.println statement to indicate that the particular constructor of the class A is executing now.
  - It has a method m2 implemented twice, each time with different arguments.  
public int m2(char a)  
{  
    int x=(int)a;  
    System.out.println("m2 of A is executing now");  
    return x;  
}  
public int m2(int x1)

---

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledge material provided by George Koutsogiannakis

```

{
    int y=10+x1; //get the returned value from the first version and add x1
    System.out.println("second version of m2 in A is executing now");
    return y;
}

```

- It has a method m3

```

public void m3()
{
    System.out.println("m3 of A is executing now");
}

```

- This class has an abstract method:  
public abstract int m1();

- Write the code for a class B which inherits A

- B has the instance variable

```

public String s

```

- Write the constructors/accessor/mutator methods. The constructors utilize the superclass's constructors and then initialize the specialized variable of this class. For the default constructor, initialize the string s to "test". Include a System.out.println statement to indicate that the particular constructor of this class is executing now. Make sure that the correct number of arguments appear in the non default constructor.

- Write the toString method which includes the toString of the super class.
- It implements the abstract method m1 as follows (you may need to modify):

```

public int m1()
{
    int i1= 5*a+(int)aa;
    System.out.println("m1 implementation of B is executing now");
    return i1;
}

```

- Write the code for a class C which inherits A

- C has the instance variable

```

public double c

```

- Write the constructors/accessor/mutator methods. The constructors utilize the super constructors then they initialize the specialized variable. Include a System.out.println statement to indicate that the particular constructor of class

C is executing now. Make sure that the correct number of arguments appear in the non default constructor.

- Write the toString method which includes the toString of the superclass.
- It implements the abstract method m1 as follows:

```
public int m1()
{
    int i2= a+(int)(c/2);
    System.out.println("m1 implementation of C is executing now");

    return i2;
}
```

- Write the code for a **class D which inherits C.**

D has the instance variable: public String str.

- Write the constructors/accessor/mutator methods. The constructors utilize the super constructors then they initialize the specialized variable. Include a System.out.println statement to indicate that the particular constructor of class D is executing now. Make sure that the correct number of arguments appear in the non default constructor.
- It has a method m3 which is an overridden version of m3 from class A.

```
public void m3()
{
    //place the code here to execute the code from method m3 of class A
    first
    System.out.println("I am executing m3 as implemented in class D");
}
```

- It also overrides the first version of method m2 of A

```
public int m2(char c)
{
```

If the argument c is the character 'e' the method invokes the method m2 of the super class and passes the character 'e' as argument and then displays: "The m2(char c) version of D is executing now with returned value= "+x

Otherwise the method invokes the method m2 of the super class and passes the argument 100 and then displays : "The m2(int x1) version of D is executing now with returned value= "+x

Finally the method returns the value returned by the proper m2 version of the super class A.

}

- Write the code for a class Client.

- FIRST OUTPUT

Create objects of B and C using the default constructors and then use polymorphism to invoke the two versions of method m1. In doing so you would need a reference of A and you will be using the A reference to invoke m1 twice. Invoke first the version from class B and then the version from class C. Output the returned value each time.

- SECOND OUTPUT

Create an object of D. Next invoke (again using polymorphism) the overridden method m3 from class D

- THIRD OUTPUT

In the next two invocations use the object of D directly to make the invocations (do not use polymorphism)

1. Invoking the overridden method m2 of D, by passing it the character e as argument
2. Invoke the second version of m2 from A, by passing an appropriate character as argument.

SAMPLE OUTPUT

>java client

First Output

Default constructor of Class A

Default constructor of Class B

Default constructor of Class A

Default constructor of Class C

m1 implementation of B is executing now

m1 implementation of C is executing now

Second Output

Default constructor of Class A

Default constructor of Class C

Default constructor of Class D

m1 implementation of C is executing now

Third Output

m2 of A is executing now

The m2(char c) version of D is executing now with returned value= 101

second version of m2 in A is executing now

The m2(int x1) version of D is executing now with returned value= 110