# Exercises: Interfaces

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the ["Java OOP Advanced" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/1361/advanced-c-sharp-may-2016). Please submit your solutions (source code) of all below described problems in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.bg/).

## Define an Interface IPerson

Define an interface **IPerson** with properties for **Name** and **Age**. Define a class **Citizen** which implements **Person** and has a constructor which takes a **string** name and an **int** age.

Add the following code to your main method and submit it to Judge.

|  |
| --- |
| **public static void** main(String[] args) {  Class[] citizenInterfaces = Citizen.**class**.getInterfaces();  **if**(Arrays.*asList*(citizenInterfaces).contains(Person.**class**)){  Method[] fields = Person.**class**.getDeclaredMethods();  System.***out***.println(fields.**length**);  Scanner scanner = **new** Scanner(System.***in***);  String name = scanner.nextLine();  **int** age = Integer.*parseInt*(scanner.nextLine());  Person person = **new** Citizen(name,age);  System.***out***.println(person.getName());  System.***out***.println(person.getAge());  } } |

If you defined the interface and implemented it correctly, the test should pass.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  Pesho  25 | 2  Pesho  25 |

## Multiple Implementation

Using the code from the previous task, define an interface **Identifiable** with a **string** property **Id** and an interface **Birthable** with a **string** property **Birthdate** and implement them in the **Citizen** class. Rewrite the Citizen constructor to accept the new parameters.

Add the following code to your main method and submit it to Judge.

|  |
| --- |
| **public static void** main(String[] args) {  Class[] citizenInterfaces = pr02MultipleImplementation.Citizen.**class**.getInterfaces();  **if** (Arrays.*asList*(citizenInterfaces).contains(Birthable.**class**)  && Arrays.*asList*(citizenInterfaces).contains(Identifiable.**class**)) {  Method[] methods = Birthable.**class**.getDeclaredMethods();  System.***out***.println(methods.**length**);  System.***out***.println(methods[0].getReturnType().getSimpleName());  methods = Identifiable.**class**.getDeclaredMethods();  System.***out***.println(methods.**length**);  System.***out***.println(methods[0].getReturnType().getSimpleName());  Scanner scanner = **new** Scanner(System.***in***);  String name = scanner.nextLine();  **int** age = Integer.*parseInt*(scanner.nextLine());  String id = scanner.nextLine();  String birthdate = scanner.nextLine();  Identifiable identifiable = **new** pr02MultipleImplementation.Citizen(name,age,id,birthdate);  Birthable birthable = **new** pr02MultipleImplementation.Citizen(name,age,id,birthdate);  } } |

If you defined the interfaces and implemented them, the test should pass.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Pesho  25  9105152287  15/05/1991 | 1  String  1  String |

## Ferrari

Model an application which contains a **class Ferrari** and an **interface**. Your task is simple, you have a **car - Ferrari**, its model is **"****488-Spider"** and it has a **driver**. Your Ferrari should have functionality to **use brakes** and **push the gas pedal**. When the **brakes** are pushed down **print "****Brakes!"**, and when the **gas pedal** is pushed down - **"****Zadu6avam sA!"**. As you may have guessed this functionality is typical for all cars, so you should **implement an interface** to describe it.

Your task is to **create a Ferrari** and **set the driver's name** to the passed one in the input. After that, print the info. Take a look at the Examples to understand the task better.

### Input

On the **single input line**, you will be given the **driver's name**.

### Output

On the **single output line**, print the model, the messages from the brakes and gas pedal methods and the driver's name. In the following format:

<**model**>/<**brakes**>/<**gas** **pedal**>/<**driver's** **name**>

### Constraints

The input will always be valid, no need to check it explicitly! The Driver's name may contain any ASCII characters.

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Bat Giorgi | 488-Spider/Brakes!/Zadu6avam sA!/Bat Giorgi |
| Dinko | 488-Spider/Brakes!/Zadu6avam sA!/Dinko |

### Note

To check your solution, copy the code below and paste it to the bottom of the code in your main method.

|  |
| --- |
| **Reflection** |
| String ferrariName = Ferrari.**class**.getSimpleName();  String carInterface = ***Car***.**class**.getSimpleName();  **boolean** isCreated = ***Car***.**class**.isInterface();  **if** (!isCreated) {  **throw new** IllegalClassFormatException(**"No interface created!"**);  } |

## Telephony

You have a business - **manufacturing cell phones**. But you have no software developers, so you call your friends and ask them to help you create a cell phone software. They agree and you start working on the project. The project consists of one main **model - a Smartphone**. Each of your smartphones should have functionalities of **calling other phones** and **browsing in the world wide web.**

Your friends are very busy, so you decide to write the code on your own. Here is the mandatory assignment:

You should have a **model** - **Smartphone** and two separate functionalities which your smartphone has - to **call other phones** and to **browse in the world wide web**. You should end up with **one class** and **two interfaces**.

### Input

The input comes from the console. It will hold two lines:

* **First line**: **phone numbers** to call (String), separated by spaces.
* **Second line: sites** to visit (String), separated by spaces.

### Output

* First **call all numbers** in the order of input then **browse all sites** in order of input
* The functionality of calling phones is printing on the console the number which are being called in the format:

**Calling... <number>**

* The functionality of the browser should print on the console the site in format:

**Browsing: <site>!**

* If there is a number in the input of the URLs, print: **"****Invalid URL!"** and continue printing the rest of the URLs.
* If there is a character different from a digit in a number, print: **"Invalid number!"** and continue to the next number.

### Constraints

* Each site's URL should consist only of letters and symbols (**No digits are allowed** in the URL address)

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 0882134215 0882134333 08992134215 0558123 3333 1  http://softuni.bg http://youtube.com http://www.g00gle.com | Calling... 0882134215  Calling... 0882134333  Calling... 08992134215  Calling... 0558123  Calling... 3333  Calling... 1  Browsing: http://softuni.bg!  Browsing: http://youtube.com!  Invalid URL! |

## Border Control

It’s the future, you’re the ruler of a totalitarian dystopian society inhabited by **citizens** and **robots**, since you’re afraid of rebellions you decide to implement strict control of who enters your city. Your soldiers check the **Id**s of everyone who enters and leaves.

You will receive from the console an unknown amount of lines until the command “**End**” is received, on each line there will be the information for either a citizen or a robot who tries to enter your city in the format **“<name> <age> <id>**” for citizens and “**<model> <id>**” for robots. After the end command on the next line you will receive a single number representing **the last digits of fake ids**, all citizens or robots whose **Id** ends with the specified digits must be detained.

The output of your program should consist of all detained **Id**s each on a separate line (the order of printing doesn’t matter).

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Pesho 22 9010101122  MK-13 558833251  MK-12 33283122  End  122 | 9010101122  33283122 |
| Toncho 31 7801211340  Penka 29 8007181534  IV-228 999999  Stamat 54 3401018380  KKK-666 80808080  End  340 | 7801211340 |

## Birthday Celebrations

It is a well known fact that people celebrate birthdays, it is also known that some people also celebrate their pets birthdays. Extend the program from your last task to add **birthdates** to citizens and include a class **Pet**, pets have a **name** and a **birthdate**. Encompass repeated functionality into interfaces and implement them in your classes.

You will receive from the console an unknown amount of lines until the command “**End**” is received, each line will contain information in one of the following formats **“Citizen <name> <age> <id> <birthdate>**” for citizens, “**Robot** **<model> <id>**” for robots or “**Pet <name> <birthdate>**” for pets. After the end command on the next line you will receive a single number representing **a specific year**, your task is to print all birthdates (of both citizens and pets) in that year in the format **day/month/year** (the order of printing doesn’t matter).

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Citizen Pesho 22 9010101122 10/10/1990  Pet Sharo 13/11/2005  Robot MK-13 558833251  End  1990 | 10/10/1990 |
| Citizen Stamat 16 0041018380 01/01/2000  Robot MK-10 12345678  Robot PP-09 00000001  Pet Topcho 24/12/2000  Pet Kosmat 12/06/2002  End  2000 | 01/01/2000  24/12/2000 |
| Robot VV-XYZ 11213141  Citizen Penka 35 7903210713 21/03/1979  Citizen Kane 40 7409073566 07/09/1974  End  1975 | <no output> |

## Food Shortage

Your totalitarian dystopian society suffers a shortage of food, so many rebels appear. Extend the code from your previous task with new functionality to solve this task.

Define a class **Rebel** which has a **name**, **age** and **group** (string)**,** names are **unique -** there will never be 2 Rebels/Citizens or a Rebel and Citizen with the same name**.** Define an interface **Buyer** which defines a method **BuyFood()** and a integer property **Food**. Implement the **Buyer** interface in the **Citizen** and **Rebel** class, both Rebels and Citizens **start with 0 food**, when a Rebel buys food his **Food** increases by **5**, when a Citizen buys food his **Food** increases by **10**.

On the first line of the input you will receive an integer **N** - the number of people, on each of the next **N** lines you will receive information in one of the following formats “**<name> <age> <id> <birthdate>**” for a Citizen or “**<name> <age><group>**” for a Rebel. After the **N** lines until the command “**End**” is received, you will receive names of people who bought food, each on a new line. Note that not all names may be valid, in case of an incorrect name - nothing should happen.

On the only line of output you should print the total amount of food purchased.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 2  Pesho 25 8904041303 04/04/1989  Stancho 27 WildMonkeys  Pesho  Gosho  Pesho  End | 20 |
| 4  Stamat 23 TheSwarm  Toncho 44 7308185527 18/08/1973  Joro 31 Terrorists  Penka 27 881222212 22/12/1988  Jiraf  Joro  Jiraf  Joro  Stamat  Penka  End | 25 |

## Military Elite

Create the following class hierarchy:

* **Soldier** – general class for soldiers, holding **id**, **first name** and **last name.**
  + **Private** – lowest base soldier type, holding the field **salary**(double).
    - **LeutenantGeneral** – holds a set of **Privates** under his command.
    - **SpecialisedSoldier –** general class for all specialised soldiers – holds the **corps** of the soldier. The corps can only be one of the following: **Airforces** or **Marines**.
      * **Engineer** – holds a set of **repairs**. A **repair** holds a **part name** and **hours worked**(int).
      * **Commando** – holds a set of **missions**. A mission holds **code name** and a **state** (***inProgress*** or ***Finished***). A mission can be finished through the method **CompleteMission()**.
  + **Spy** – holds the **code number** of the spy.

Extract **interfaces** for each class. (e.g. **ISoldier**, **IPrivate**, **ILeutenantGeneral**, etc.) The interfaces should hold their public properties and methods (e.g. **Isoldier** should hold **id**, **first name** and **last name**). Each class should implement its respective interface. Validate the input where necessary (corps, mission state) - input should match **exactly** one of the required values, otherwise it should be treated as **invalid**. In case of **invalid** **corps** the entire line should be skipped, in case of an **invalid** **mission** **state** only the mission should be skipped.

You will receive from the console an unknown amount of lines containing information about soldiers until the command “**End**” is received. The information will be in one of the following formats:

* Private: “**Private <id> <firstName> <lastName> <salary>**”
* LeutenantGeneral: “**LeutenantGeneral <id> <firstName> <lastName> <salary> <private1Id> <private2Id> … <privateNId>**” where privateXId will **always** be an **Id** of a private already received through the input.
* Engineer: “**Engineer <id> <firstName> <lastName> <salary> <corps> <repair1Part> <repair1Hours> … <repairNPart> <repairNHours>**” where repairXPart is the name of a repaired part and repairXHours the hours it took to repair it (the two parameters will always come paired).
* Commando: “**Commando <id> <firstName> <lastName> <salary> <corps> <mission1CodeName> <mission1state> … <missionNCodeName> <missionNstate>**” a missions code name, description and state will always come together.
* Spy: “**Spy <id> <firstName> <lastName> <codeNumber>**”

Define proper constructors. Avoid code duplication through abstraction. Override **ToString()** in all classes to print detailed information about the object.

Privates:  
**Name: <firstName> <lastName> Id: <id> Salary: <salary>**

Spy:  
**Name: <firstName> <lastName> Id: <id>  
Code Number: <codeNumber>**

LeutenantGeneral:  
**Name: <firstName> <lastName> Id: <id> Salary: <salary>  
Privates:  
 <private1 ToString()>  
 <private2 ToString()>  
 …  
 <privateN ToString()>**

Engineer:  
**Name: <firstName> <lastName> Id: <id> Salary: <salary>  
Corps: <corps>  
Repairs:  
 <repair1 ToString()>  
 <repair2 ToString()>  
 …  
 <repairN ToString()>**

Commando:  
**Name: <firstName> <lastName> Id: <id> Salary: <salary>  
Corps: <corps>  
Missions:  
 <mission1 ToString()>  
 <mission2 ToString()>  
 …  
 <missionN ToString()>**

Repair:  
**Part Name: <partName> Hours Worked: <hoursWorked>**

Mission:  
**Code Name: <codeName> State: <state>**

**NOTE:** Salary should be printed rounded to **two decimal places** after the separator.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| Private 1 Pesho Peshev 22.22 Commando 13 Stamat Stamov 13.1 Airforces  Private 222 Toncho Tonchev 80.08  LeutenantGeneral 3 Joro Jorev 100 222 1  End | Name: Pesho Peshev Id: 1 Salary: 22.22  Name: Stamat Stamov Id: 13 Salary: 13.10  Corps: Airforces  Missions:  Name: Toncho Tonchev Id: 222 Salary: 80.08  Name: Joro Jorev Id: 3 Salary: 100.00  Privates:  Name: Toncho Tonchev Id: 222 Salary: 80.08  Name: Pesho Peshev Id: 1 Salary: 22.22 |
| Engineer 7 Pencho Penchev 12.23 Marines Boat 2 Crane 17  Commando 19 Penka Ivanova 150.15 Airforces HairyFoot finished Freedom inProgress  End | Name: Pencho Penchev Id: 7 Salary: 12.23  Corps: Marines  Repairs:  Part Name: Boat Hours Worked: 2  Part Name: Crane Hours Worked: 17  Name: Penka Ivanova Id: 19 Salary: 150.15  Corps: Airforces Missions:  Code Name: Freedom State: inProgress |

## \*Collection Hierarchy

Create 3 different string collections – **AddCollection**, **AddRemoveCollection** and **MyList**.

The **AddCollection** should have:

* Only a single method **Add** which adds an item to the **end** of the collection.

The **AddRemoveCollection** should have:

* An **Add** method– which adds an item to the **start** of the collection.
* A **Remove** method which removes the **last** item in the collection.

The **MyList** collection should have:

* An **Add** method which adds an item to the **start** of the collection.
* A **Remove** method which removes the **first** element in the collection.
* A **Used** property which displays the amount of elements currently in the collection.

Create interfaces which define the collections functionality, think how to model the relations between interfaces to reuse code. Add an extra bit of functionality to the methods in the custom collections, **add** methods should return the index in which the item was added, **remove** methods should return the item that was removed.

Your task is to create a single copy of your collections, after which on the first input line you will receive a random amount of strings in a single line separated by spaces - the elements you have to add to each of your collections. For each of your collections write a single line in the output that holds the results of all **Add operations** separated by spaces (check the examples to better understand the format). On the second input line you will receive a single number - the amount of **Remove operations** you have to call on each collection. In the same manner as with the Add operations for each collection (except the AddCollection), print a line with the results of each Remove operation separated by spaces.

### Input

The input comes from the console. It will hold two lines:

* The first line will contain a random amount of strings separated by spaces - the elements you have to **Add** to each of your collections.
* The second line will contain a single number - the amount of **Remove** operations.

### Output

The output will consist of 5 lines:

* The first line contains the results of all **Add** operations on the **AddCollection** separated by spaces.
* The second line contains the results of all **Add** operations on the **AddRemoveCollection** separated by spaces.
* The third line contains the result of all **Add** operations on the **MyList** collection separated by spaces.
* The fourth line contains the result of all **Remove** operations on the **AddRemoveCollection** separated by spaces.
* The fifth line contains the result of all **Remove** operations on the **MyList** collection separated by spaces.

### Constraints

* All collections should have a **length of 100.**
* There will never be **more than 100** add operations.
* The number of remove operations will never be more than the amount of add operations.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| banichka boza tutmanik  3 | 0 1 2  0 0 0  0 0 0  banichka boza tutmanik  tutmanik boza banichka |
| one two three four five six seven  4 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6  0 0 0 0 0 0 0  0 0 0 0 0 0 0  one two three four  seven six five four |

### Hint

Create an interface hierarchy representing the collections. You can use a List as the underlying collection and implement the methods using the List’s Add, Remove and Insert methods.

## MooD 3

You are an owner of the most epic video game of the world - **3 MooD**. Your employees have gone on summer vacation. But there is a problem in the application and you are on your own. So the problem is how to store the information for the players. The best approach to you, seems to be, storing them in **GameObjects**.

In your game, there are two types of characters - **Demon** and **Archangel**. All characters in the game have:

* **username**
* **hashedPassword**
* **level**
* **special** **points**.

The **main difference** between the Demon and the Archangel is that the **Demon has an energy** (as special points) and the **Archangel has a mana** (as special points). Your task is to model the application.

When you receive the username and the character type, you should generate the hashed password by the formulas below:

* For a **Demon**: **username length \* 217**
* For an **Archangel**: **(username’s characters in reversed order) + (username’s characters' length \* 21)**

Your task is to print the info as it is written in the Output.

### Input

The input consists of **single line**. First, you will get the username of a player. The second parameter is its character type. The next two parameters are his mana / energy points and his level. Format:

<**username**> | <**character type**> | <**special points**> | <**level**>

### Output

Print the info on two lines, for a single entry in the database (player) in the format:

<”**username”>** | **<”hashed password”>** -> <**character type**>

<**special points \* level**>

### Constraints

* **Username** – alphabetical letters (**Latin**), no more than 10 characters and you do not need to check it explicitly.
* **Character** **type** – String, Demon or Archangel, no need to check it explicitly.
* **Special points (Mana)** – a valid Integer, no need to check it explicitly.
* **Special points (Energy)** – a valid Double, no need to check it explicitly.
* **Level** – a valid Integer, no need to check it explicitly.

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| **"KoHaH"** | **Demon** | **100.0** | **100** | **""KoHaH"" | "1519" -> Demon**  **10000.0** |
| **"Akasha" | Archangel | 5 | 100** | **""Akasha"" | ""ahsakA"168" -> Archangel**  **500** |

### Note

Implement **interface**, holding the **main functionalities of** **all characters**. Create an **abstract class** to hold all the same characteristics of the characters. If you need to declare a character object, be sure to declare it of type character's interface to the left side and the specific implementation to the right side of the declaration. You should not override the setter for the hashedPassword and instead, use generics to pass them the type for the password and the special points.