

Assignment 3 – Inheritance (Clark University Student Application)

This report documents a Windows Forms application that models four student categories (Part-Time, Undergraduate, Graduate, PhD) via inheritance. A shared **Student** base type centralizes identity/contact data and letter-grade mapping, while each subclass overrides **CalculateAverage()** to encode its weighting policy. A Template Method exposes both **ComputeAverage()** (numeric) and **ComputeGrade()** (letter) to the UI. Inclusive thresholds ensure boundary correctness (e.g., 90.0 -> A+).

Inheritance Design

- **Base Class – Student**
 - Common fields: firstName, lastName, test1, test2, street, city, telephone.
 - Grading pipeline:
 - CalculateAverage() – **abstract** in base, implemented by each subclass with its weights.
 - ComputeAverage() – public numeric result used by the UI.
 - ComputeGrade() – maps the numeric average to a letter using one centralized scale.
- **Derived Classes**
 - **PartTimeStudent**: adds ssNum.
 - **UnderGradStudent**: adds id.
 - **GradStudent**: adds id, thesis.
 - **PhDStudent**: adds id, phDAdvisor, dissertation.

Grade Computation Logic

Each subclass overrides CalculateAverage() with the assignment's weights:

Student Type	Formula
PartTimeStudent	$0.4 * \text{test1} + 0.6 * \text{test2}$
UnderGradStudent	$0.45 * \text{test1} + 0.55 * \text{test2}$
GradStudent	$0.35 * \text{test1} + 0.65 * \text{test2}$
PhDStudent	$0.3 * \text{test1} + 0.7 * \text{test2}$

Letter Grade Scale

After computing the numeric average, the app assigns a letter using **inclusive** boundaries:

- A+ for **avg** ≥ 90
- A for **85 \leq avg < 90**
- B+ for **80 \leq avg < 85**
- B for **75 \leq avg < 80**
- C+ for **70 \leq avg < 75**
- C for **65 \leq avg < 70**
- D for **60 \leq avg < 65**
- F for **avg < 60**

Note: Boundaries are **inclusive** (e.g., 90.0 is A+).

UI Workflow

1. **Type selection.** The form toggles visibility of type-specific inputs (SSN, ID, Thesis, Advisor, Dissertation) to minimize entry errors.
2. **Data entry.** Users provide name, two test scores (0–100), and address (street, city, telephone).
3. **Real-time feedback.** On score changes, the UI constructs a *temporary* instance of the selected type and calls ComputeAverage() and ComputeGrade(). The Grade field shows "<average> (<letter>)".
4. **Commit.** On **Add**, the form validates inputs, materializes the correct subclass, and appends it to the collection/view.

End-to-End Example

- Selection: **Part-Time**; Scores: **85** and **92**.
- Domain: PartTimeStudent.CalculateAverage() applies $0.4 \times 85 + 0.6 \times 92 = 89.2$.
- Mapping: Base class converts **89.2** \rightarrow **A** ($85 \leq 89.2 < 90$).
- UI displays **89.2 (A)**.

Validation Rules

- **Scores** must be numeric 0–100.
- **Identifiers:**
 - Part-Time \rightarrow **SSN** required.
 - Undergrad/Grad/PhD \rightarrow **ID** required.
- **Grad** \rightarrow **Thesis** required.
- **PhD** \rightarrow **PhD Advisor** and **Dissertation** required.
- **Basic contact** \rightarrow street, city, telephone required.

Sample Runs & Outputs

Sample 1 – Part-Time

Input

- Name: John Doe
- Type: Part-Time
- SSN: 123-45-6789
- Test1: 85, Test2: 92
- Address: 123 Main St, Worcester, 508-555-0123

Computation

- Average = $0.4 \cdot 85 + 0.6 \cdot 92 = 34 + 55.2 = 89.2$
- Letter = A (since $85 \leq 89.2 < 90$)

Displayed Grade: 89.2 (A)

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Clark University Student Management System". The window contains several input fields and buttons. In the top-left, there's a "Student Type" section with radio buttons for "Part-Time" (selected), "Undergraduate", "Graduate", and "PhD". To the right are sections for "Basic Information" (First Name: John, Last Name: Doe, SSN: 123-45-6789) and "Test Scores" (Test 1: 85, Test 2: 92, Grade: 89.2 (A)). Below these are "Address Information" fields for Street (123 Main St), City (Worcester), and Telephone (508-555-0123). On the right, there's a "Special Fields" section which is currently empty. At the bottom left are buttons for "Add Student", "Clear Form", "Show All", "Search" (with a search bar), and "Delete". The bottom center displays a message: "[Part-Time] John Doe (SSN: 123-45-6789) - Tests: 85/92 - Grade: A - 123 Main St, Worcester - Tel: 508-555-0123". A "Success" dialog box is overlaid on the bottom right, containing a blue info icon and the text "Student added successfully! Grade: A" with an "OK" button.

Sample 2 – PhD Student

Input

- Name: Jane Smith
- Type: PhD Student

- ID: 888-2025-001
- PhD Advisor: Dr. Allen
- Dissertation: Autonomous Systems
- Test1: 88, Test2: 94
- Address: 9 Clark Ave, Worcester, 508-555-0456

Computation

- Average = $0.3 \cdot 88 + 0.7 \cdot 94 = 26.4 + 65.8 = 92.2$
- Letter = A+ (since $92.2 \geq 90$)

Displayed Grade: 92.2 (A+)

The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Clark University Student Management System". The main form contains several sections: "Student Type" (radio buttons for Part-Time, Undergraduate, Graduate, and PhD, with PhD selected), "Basic Information" (text fields for First Name: Jane and Last Name: Smith, and a Student ID field containing "001"), "Test Scores" (text fields for Test 1: 88 and Test 2: 94, with a calculated Grade: 92.2 (A+)), "Address Information" (text fields for Street: 9 Clark Ave, City: Worcester, and Telephone: 508-555-0456), and "Special Fields" (text fields for PhD Advisor: Dr. Allen and Dissertation: Autonomous Systems). At the bottom are buttons for Add Student, Clear Form, Show All, Search, and Delete. A success message dialog box is overlaid on the window, stating "Success" and "Student added successfully! Grade: A+" with an "OK" button.

[Part-Time] John Doe (SSN: 123-45-6789) - Tests: 85/92 - Grade: A - 123 Main St, Worcester - Tel: 508-555-0123
 [PhD] Jane Smith (ID: 1) - Advisor: Dr. Allen - Dissertation: 'Autonomous Systems' - Tests: 88/94 - Grade: A+ - 9 Clark Ave, Worcester - Tel: 508-555-0456

Total Students: 2

Boundary Case – Exactly 90.0

Example (Part-Time): test1 = 95, test2 = 87.5

- Average = $0.4 \cdot 95 + 0.6 \cdot 87.5 = 38 + 52.5 = 90.0$
- With **inclusive** thresholds, **90.0 → A+**.

If thresholds were exclusive ($>$), 90.0 would have produced A. The app uses **inclusive** rules to avoid ambiguity.

Requirements -> Implementation (Traceability)

Requirement	Where implemented
PartTimeStudent with ssNum and formula 0.4/0.6	PartTimeStudent.CalculateAverage(); UI shows SSN field
UnderGradStudent with id and formula 0.45/0.55	UnderGradStudent.CalculateAverage(); UI requires ID
GradStudent with id, thesis and formula 0.35/0.65	GradStudent.CalculateAverage(); UI requires ID + Thesis
PhDStudent with id, phDAdvisor, dissertation and formula 0.3/0.7	PhDStudent.CalculateAverage(); UI requires ID + Advisor + Dissertation
Shared scale for letter grades	Student.CalculateLetterGrade()
Real-time preview in UI	Score change handler → build temp object → ComputeAverage/ComputeGrade()
Validation of fields	UI validation before Add/Save

Key Methods Summary

Base class: Student

```
public abstract class Student
{
    // Common identity/contact + scores
    protected string firstName = string.Empty;
    protected string lastName = string.Empty;
    protected double test1;
    protected double test2;
    protected string street = string.Empty;
    protected string city = string.Empty;
    protected string telephone = string.Empty;

    // Each subclass supplies its own weighting
    protected abstract double CalculateAverage();
}
```

```

// Numeric average used by the UI
public double ComputeAverage()
{
    return CalculateAverage();
}

// Maps numeric average to a letter once, in the base class
public string ComputeGrade()
{
    var average = CalculateAverage();
    return CalculateLetterGrade(average);
}

// Inclusive thresholds (e.g., 90.0 => A+)
protected string CalculateLetterGrade(double average)
{
    if (average >= 90) return "A+";
    else if (average >= 85) return "A";
    else if (average >= 80) return "B+";
    else if (average >= 75) return "B";
    else if (average >= 70) return "C+";
    else if (average >= 65) return "C";
    else if (average >= 60) return "D";
    else return "F";
}

```

Example override: PartTimeStudent

```

public sealed class PartTimeStudent : Student
{
    public string ssNum { get; set; } = string.Empty;

```

```

// 0.4 * test1 + 0.6 * test2

protected override double CalculateAverage()
{
    return 0.4 * test1 + 0.6 * test2;
}

public override string ToString()
{
    // Show numeric + letter for clarity in lists
    return $"{firstName} {lastName} - Grade: {ComputeAverage():0.##}"
    ({ComputeGrade()});
}

```

Additional Override Snippets

UnderGradStudent

```

public sealed class UnderGradStudent : Student
{
    public int Id { get; set; }

    // 0.45 * test1 + 0.55 * test2

    protected override double CalculateAverage()
    {
        return 0.45 * test1 + 0.55 * test2;
    }
}

```

GradStudent

```

public sealed class GradStudent : Student
{
    public int Id { get; set; }

    public string Thesis { get; set; } = string.Empty;
}

```

```
// 0.35 * test1 + 0.65 * test2  
protected override double CalculateAverage()  
{  
    return 0.35 * test1 + 0.65 * test2;  
}  
}
```

PhDStudent

```
public sealed class PhDStudent : Student  
{  
    public int Id { get; set; }  
    public string PhDAdvisor { get; set; } = string.Empty;  
    public string Dissertation { get; set; } = string.Empty;
```

```
// 0.3 * test1 + 0.7 * test2  
protected override double CalculateAverage()  
{  
    return 0.3 * test1 + 0.7 * test2;  
}  
}
```

Key UI Code Snippets

Real-time Grade Preview (as user types scores)

```
private void CalculateGradePolymorphically()  
{  
    if (!double.TryParse(txtTest1.Text, out var t1)) return;  
    if (!double.TryParse(txtTest2.Text, out var t2)) return;
```

```

Student temp = CreateStudentFromForm(t1, t2);
if (temp == null) { txtGrade.Text = string.Empty; return; }

double avg = temp.ComputeAverage();
string letter = temp.ComputeGrade();
txtGrade.Text = $"{avg:0.##} ({letter})";
}

```

Factory: Create the Correct Subclass Based on Selected Type

```

private Student? CreateStudentFromForm(double t1, double t2)
{
    string first = txtFirstName.Text.Trim();
    string last = txtLastName.Text.Trim();
    string street = txtStreet.Text.Trim();
    string city = txtCity.Text.Trim();
    string tel = txtTelephone.Text.Trim();

    if (rbPartTime.Checked)
    {
        var ssn = txtSSN.Text.Trim();
        return new PartTimeStudent { firstName = first, lastName = last, street = street, city = city, telephone = tel, ssNum = ssn, test1 = t1, test2 = t2 };
    }
    if (rbUndergrad.Checked)
    {
        int.TryParse(txtID.Text, out int id);
        return new UnderGradStudent { firstName = first, lastName = last, street = street, city = city, telephone = tel, Id = id, test1 = t1, test2 = t2 };
    }
    if (rbGrad.Checked)
    {
        int.TryParse(txtID.Text, out int id);
        string thesis = txtThesis.Text.Trim();
    }
}

```

```
        return new GradStudent { firstName = first, lastName = last, street = street, city = city,
telephone = tel, Id = id, Thesis = thesis, test1 = t1, test2 = t2 };

    }

    if (rbPhD.Checked)

    {

        int.TryParse(txtID.Text, out int id);

        string advisor = txtAdvisor.Text.Trim();

        string diss = txtDissertation.Text.Trim();

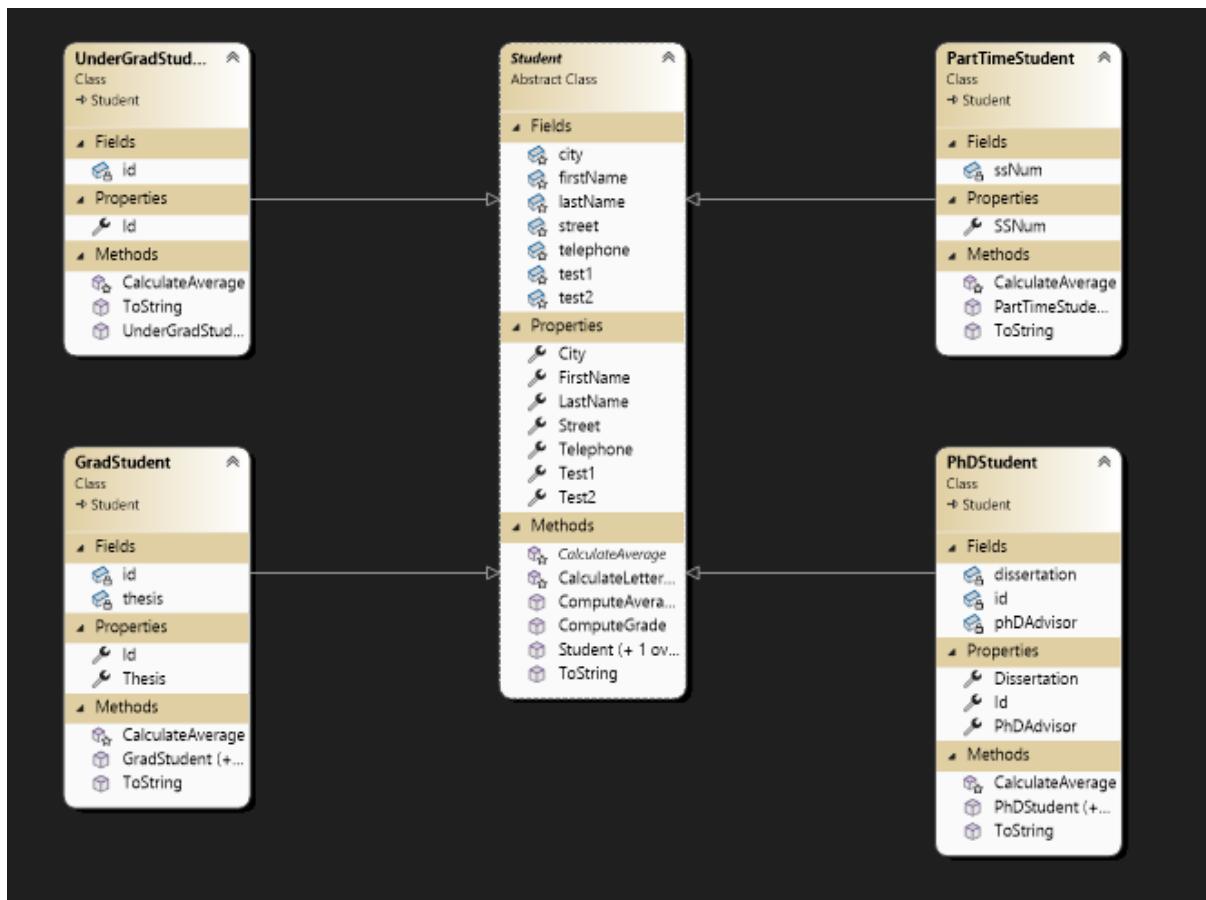
        return new PhDStudent { firstName = first, lastName = last, street = street, city = city,
telephone = tel, Id = id, PhDAdvisor = advisor, Dissertation = diss, test1 = t1, test2 = t2 };

    }

    return null;

}
```

Class Hierarchy



File Structure (source files)

- `Student.cs` – base class with template (`CalculateAverage()`, `ComputeAverage()`, `ComputeGrade()` + inclusive letter scale)
- `PartTimeStudent.cs` – 0.4/0.6 override
- `UnderGradStudent.cs` – 0.45/0.55 override
- `GradStudent.cs` – 0.35/0.65 override
- `PhDStudent.cs` – 0.3/0.7 override
- `Form1.cs` – WinForms logic (event handlers, validation, factory, live preview)
- `Form1.Designer.cs` – WinForms layout and control declarations