Name _____ Period_____

1. Refer to the `Pet`, `Cat`, and `Fish` classes below.

```java
public class Pet{
    private String name;
    private String species;

        public Pet(String n, String s){
            name = n;
            species = s;
        }

        public String getName(){
            return name;
        }

        public String getSpecies(){
            return species;
        }

        public String toString(){
            return getName() + " is a " + getSpecies();
        }
}

public class Cat extends Pet{
    private String breed;
    public Cat(String n, String b){
        super(n, "Cat");
        breed  = b;
    }

    public void speak(){
        System.out.println("Meow, Meow");
    }

    public String toString(){
        String msg = super.toString() + " of breed " + breed;
        return msg;
    }
}
```

```
public class Fish extends Pet{
    private String breed;
    public Fish(String n, String b){
        super(n, "Fish");
        breed  = b;
    }

    public void speak(){
        System.out.println("Blub, Blub");
    }

    public String toString(){
        String msg = super.toString() + " of breed " + breed;
        return msg;
    }
}
```

(a) For each of the following (i) Indicate whether the statement is valid (V) or invalid (I) (ii) If the statement is not valid, indicate why.

Statement	V/I	If "I", indicate why.
Fish f = new Fish("Dory", "Blue Tang");		
Cat c = new Fish("Fred", "Siamese");		
Fish f = new Pet("Nemo", "Clownfish");		
Pet p = new Fish("Dory", "Blue Tang");		
Object o = new Cat("Fred", "Ragdoll");		
Object o = new Pet("Ravioli");		

/6

(b) Refer to the code block below to indicate what is printed for each of the following statements. If an error occurs write "ERROR" AND indicate why the error occurs.

```
Pet pet1 = new Pet("Princess", "Gorilla");
Cat cat1 = new Cat("Roscoe", "Maine Coon");
Fish fish1 = new Fish("Nemo", "Clownfish");
Pet fish2 = new Fish("Dory", "Blue Tang");
```

(i)   System.out.println(cat1 instanceof Pet);//returns true of cat1 is an instance of Pet

(ii)   System.out.println(new Cat() instanceof Pet);

(iii)   System.out.println(pet1);

(iv)   System.out.println(cat1);

(v)   System.out.println(fish2);

(vi)   ```
Pet[] fish = new Pet[3];
fish[0] = fish1;
fish[1] = fish2;
fish[0].speak();
```

/6

2. Refer to the code below,

```
class A {
    public A() {
        System.out.println("Inside A's constructor");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    public B() {
        System.out.println("Inside B's constructor");
    }
}
class C extends B {
    public C() {
        System.out.println("Inside C's constructor");
    }
}

public class Inheritance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /** Statements for questions go here **/
    }
}
```

(a) After executing the statement `A b = new C();`, what is output by the program?

/1

(b) After executing the statement `B a = new B();`, what is ouptut by the program?

/1

(c) What is the output of the following statement? System.out.println((new A()) instanceof A);

/1

(d) What is the output of the following statement? System.out.println((new A() instanceof B);

/1

(e) What is the output of the following statement? System.out.println((new C() instanceof B);

/1

3. The following `Pet` class is used to represent pets and print information about each pet.
Each `Pet` object has attributes for the pet's name and species.

```java
public class Pet{
    private String name;
    private String species;

        public Pet(String n, String s){
            name = n;
            species = s;
        }

        public String getName(){
            return name;
        }

        public String getSpecies(){
            return species;
        }

        public void printPetInfo() {
            System.out.print(getName() + " is a " + getSpecies());
        }
}
```

The following `Dog` class is a subclass of the `Pet` class that has one additional attribute:
a `String` variable named breed that is used to represent the breed of the dog. The `Dog` class also
contains a `printPetInfo` method to print the name and breed of the dog.

```java
public class Dog extends Pet{
    private String breed;

    public Dog(String n, String b){
        super(n, "Dog");
        breed  = b;
    }

    public void printPetInfo() {
        /* To be implemented*/
    }
}
```

(a) Consider the following code segment.

```
Dog fluffy = new Dog("Fluffy", "pomeranian");
fluffy.printPetInfo();
```

The code segment is intended to print the following output.

```
Fluffy is a Dog of breed Pomeranian
```

Complete the Dog method `printPetInfo` below. Your implementation should conform to the example above

/2

(b) The `PetMaker` class contains the main method for the program. Write code that could be used to create the following pets,

- A rabbit named Floppy
- A dog (whose breed is pug) named Arty

/2

The `PetOwner` class below is used to generate a description about a pet and its owner.

The `PetOwner` constructor takes a `Pet` object and a `String` value (representing the name of the pet's owner) as parameters.

```
public class PetOwner {
    private Pet thePet;
    private String owner;
    public PetOwner(Pet p, String o) {
        thePet = p;
        owner = o;
    }

    public void printOwnerInfo() {

        /* To be implemented */
    }
}
```

Assume that `pet1` and `pet2` were created as specified above in the `PetMaker` class. The following table demonstrates the intended behavior of the `PetOwner` class using objects `pet1` and `pet2`.

Code Segment	Result Printed
`PetOwner owner1 = new PetOwner(pet1, "Jerry");` `owner1.printOwnerInfo();`	`Floppy is a rabbit owned` `by Jerry`
`PetOwner owner2 = new PetOwner(pet2, "Kris");` `owner2.printOwnerInfo();`	`Arty is a dog of breed` `pug owned by Kris`

(c) Complete the `PetOwner` method `printOwnerInfo` below. Your implementation should conform to the examples. Assume that class `Dog` works as intended, regardless of what you wrote previously.

/2