

Inheritance

Suppose that we are required to **model students and teachers** in our application.

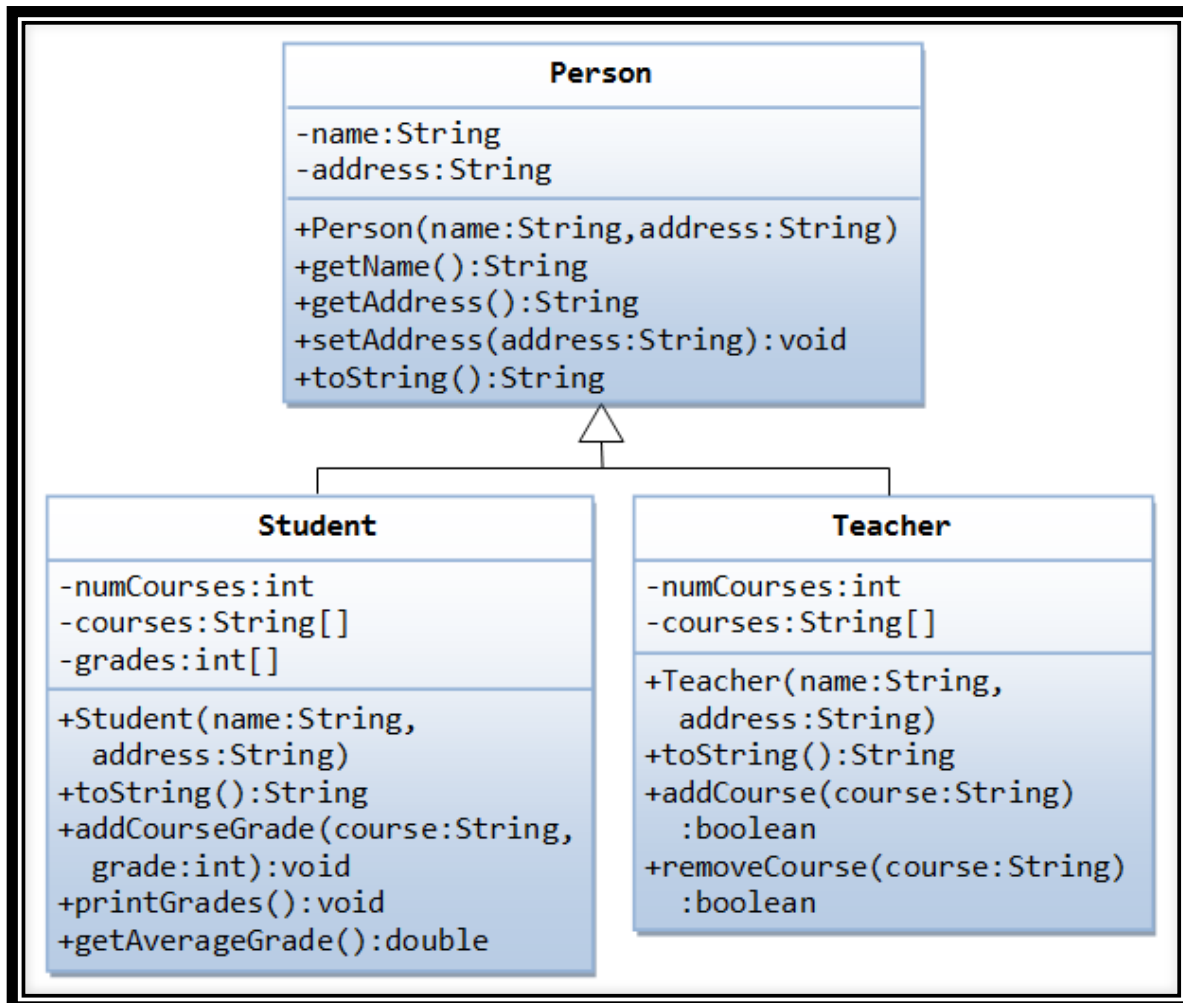
We can define a **superclass called Person** to store **common properties such as name and address**, and **subclasses Student and Teacher** for their specific properties.

Specifications:

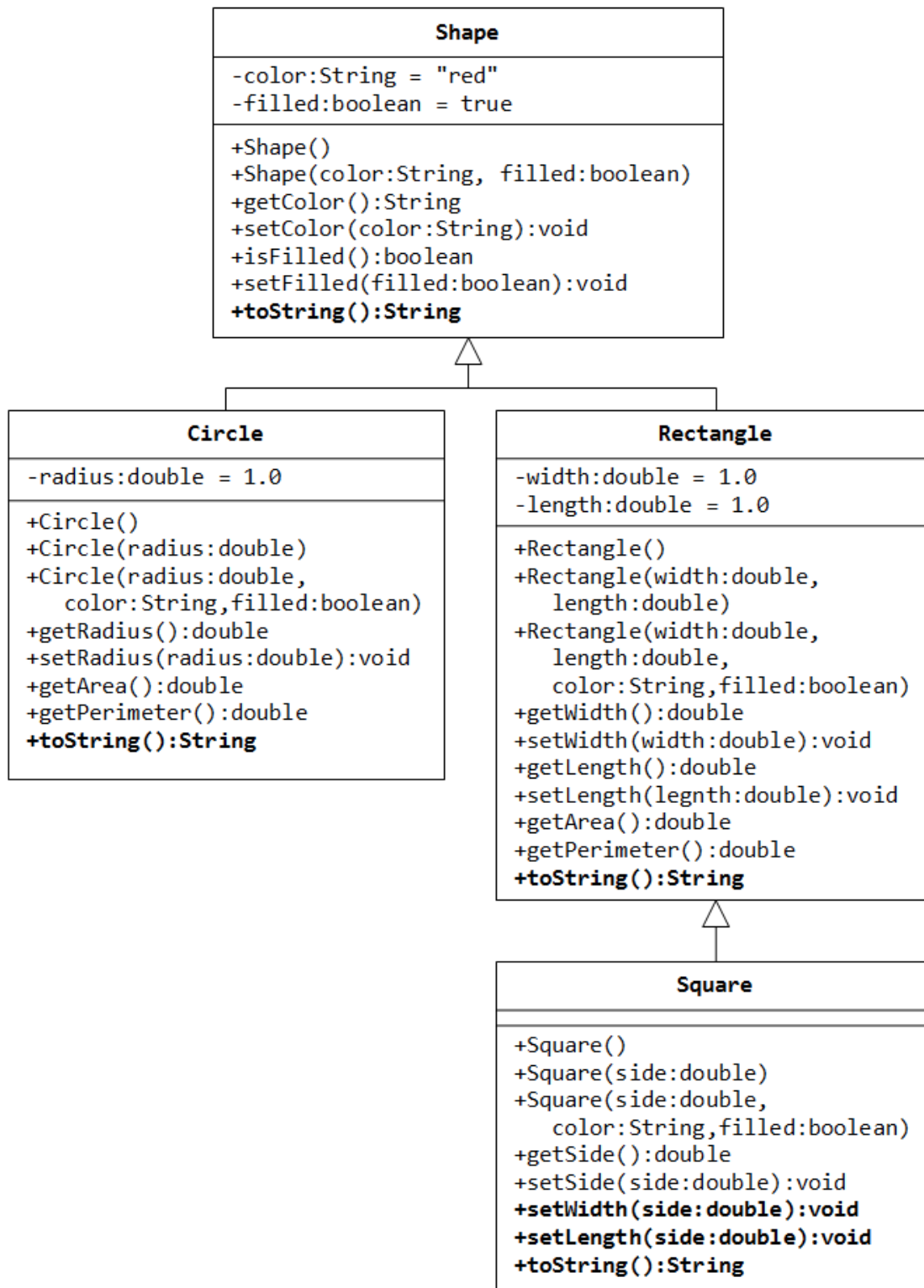
For students: we need to maintain the courses taken and their respective grades; add a course with grade, print all courses taken and the average grade. A student takes no more than 30 courses for the entire program.

For teachers: we need to maintain the courses taught currently, and able to add or remove a course taught. A teacher teaches not more than 5 courses concurrently.

We design the classes as follows.



ASSIGNMENT



Write a superclass called Shape (as shown in the class diagram), which contains:

- Two instance variables `color` (String) and `filled` (boolean).
- Two constructors: a no-arg (no-argument) constructor that initializes the `color` to "green" and `filled` to `true`, and a constructor that initializes the `color` and `filled` to the given values.

- Getter and setter for all the instance variables. By convention, the getter for a boolean variable xxx is called isXXX() (instead of getXXX() for all the other types).
- A toString() method that returns "A Shape with color of xxx and filled/Not filled".

Write a test program to test all the methods defined in Shape.

Write two subclasses of Shape called Circle and Rectangle, as shown in the class diagram.

The Circle class contains:

- An instance variable radius (double).
- Three constructors as shown. The no-arg constructor initializes the radius to 1.0.
- Getter and setter for the instance variable radius.
- Methods getArea() and getPerimeter().
- Override the toString() method inherited, to return "A Circle with radius=xxx, which is a subclass of yyy", where yyy is the output of the toString() method from the superclass.

The Rectangle class contains:

- Two instance variables width (double) and length (double).
- Three constructors as shown. The no-arg constructor initializes the width and length to 1.0.
- Getter and setter for all the instance variables.
- Methods getArea() and getPerimeter().
- Override the toString() method inherited, to return "A Rectangle with width=xxx and length=zzz, which is a subclass of yyy", where yyy is the output of the toString() method from the superclass.

Write a class called Square, as a subclass of Rectangle. Convince yourself that Square can be modeled as a subclass of Rectangle. Square has no instance variable, but inherits the instance variables width and length from its superclass Rectangle.

- Provide the appropriate constructors (as shown in the class diagram). Hint:

```
public Square(double side) {
    super(side, side); // Call superclass Rectangle(double, double) }
```

- Override the toString() method to return "A Square with side=xxx, which is a subclass of yyy", where yyy is the output of the toString() method from the superclass.
- Do you need to override the getArea() and getPerimeter()? Try them out.
- Override the setLength() and setWidth() to change both the width and length, so as to maintain the square geometry.

Additional Requirements

Create a client code that has the following components:

1. Create objects from the different shapes classes.
2. Convert shapes class into an abstract class
3. Create a polymorphic arraylist with a bunch of different shape objects
4. Create a method that will traverse the arraylist and will find the shape with the largest area
5. Implement the comparable interface