

## Interfaces and Inheritance (Part 1)

### Important Dates:

- Assigned: November 5, 2025
- Deadline: November 12, 2025 at 11:59 PM EST

### Objectives:

- Students design classes as blueprints for objects.

### What To Do:

Design classes with the given specification in each problem, along with the appropriate test suite.

#### **Do not round your solutions!**

When writing tests, use exactly one file to test all classes for a problem. For example, for `Ticket`, write a class called `TicketTest` to test `Ticket`, `DiscountedTicket`, and `VirtualTicket`.

### What You Cannot Use:

**You cannot use any content beyond Chapter 4.4.** Namely, do not use abstract classes or anything that trivializes the problem. Please contact a staff member if you are unsure about something you should or should not use. Any use of anything in the above-listed forbidden categories will result in a **zero** (0) on the problem set.

## Problem 1:

An *infinite stream* is one that, in theory, produces infinite results! We have illustrated this with Java's Stream API, but now we're going to design our own. Consider the IStream interface below:

```
interface IStream<T> {  
    T next();  
}
```

When calling `next` on a stream, we update the contents of the stream and return the next result. We mark this as a generic interface to allow for any desired return type. For instance, below is a stream that produces factorial values:<sup>1</sup>

```
class FactorialStream implements IStream<Integer> {  
  
    private int n;  
    private int fact;  
  
    FactorialStream() {  
        this.n = 1;  
        this.fact = 1;  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public Integer next() {  
        this.fact *= this.n;  
        this.n++;  
        return this.fact;  
    }  
}
```

Testing it with ten calls to `next` yields predictable results.

```
class FactorialStreamTester {  
  
    @Test  
    void testFactorialStream() {  
        IStream<Integer> FS = new FactorialStream();  
        assertEquals(1, FS.next());  
        assertEquals(2, FS.next());  
        assertEquals(6, FS.next());  
        assertEquals(24, FS.next());  
        assertEquals(120, FS.next());  
    }  
}
```

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<sup>1</sup>We will ignore the intricacies that come with Java's implementation of the `int` datatype. To make this truly infinite (up to the system's memory limit), we could use `BigInteger`.

Design the `FibonacciStream` class, which implements `IStream<Integer>` and correctly overrides `next` to produce Fibonacci sequence values. Your code should *not* use any loops or recursion. Recall that the Fibonacci sequence is defined as  $f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$  for all  $n \geq 2$ . The base cases are  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(1) = 1$ .

```
class FibonacciStreamTester {

    @Test
    void testFibonacciStream() {
        IStream<Integer> FS = new FibonacciStream();
        assertEquals(0, FS.next());
        assertEquals(1, FS.next());
        assertEquals(1, FS.next());
        assertEquals(2, FS.next());
        assertEquals(3, FS.next());
        assertEquals(5, FS.next());
    }
}
```

**Problem 2:**

Design the `CollatzStream` class, which implements `IStream<BigInteger>` and correctly overrides `next` to produce values corresponding to the Collatz numeric sequence. The class should have two constructors: one that receives an `int` and another that receives a `String` representing some arbitrarily large integer. Convert both of these into `BigInteger` values and assign them to instance variables. We use a `BigInteger` because the numbers in the Collatz sequence can grow arbitrarily large. Recall that the Collatz conjecture says that all integers  $n \geq 1$  eventually converge to 1 after applying the following formula: if  $n$  is odd, then the next number is  $3n + 1$ , and otherwise  $n/2$ . You should include a clause to always return 1 if the current value is 1.

Design the generic `StreamTake` class. Its constructor should receive an `IStream` and an integer  $n$  denoting how many elements to take, as parameters. Then, write a `List<T> getList()` method, which returns a `List<T>` of  $n$  elements from the given stream.

```
class StreamTakeTester {

    @Test
    void testStreamTake() {
        StreamTake llt1 = new StreamTake(new FactorialStream(), 8);
        StreamTake llt2 = new StreamTake(new FibonacciStream(), 10);
        assertEquals("[1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320]",
            llt1.getList().toString());
        assertEquals("[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]",
            llt2.getList().toString());
    }
}
```

## Problem 4:

Java's functional API allows us to pass lambda expressions as arguments to other methods, as well as method references (as we saw in Chapter 3). Design the generic `FunctionalStream` class to implement `IStream`, whose constructor receives a unary function `Function<T, T> f` and an initial value `T t`. Then, override the `next` method to invoke `f` on the current element of the stream and return the previous. For example, the following test case shows the expected results when creating a stream of infinite positive multiples of three.

```
class FunctionalStreamTester {

    @Test
    void testMultiplesOfThreeStream() {
        IStream<Integer> mtll = new FunctionalStream<>(x -> x + 3, 0);
        assertEquals(0, mtll.next());
        assertEquals(3, mtll.next());
        assertEquals(6, mtll.next());
        assertEquals(9, mtll.next());
        assertEquals(12, mtll.next());
    }
}
```

What's awesome about this exercise is that it allows us to define the elements of the stream as any arbitrary lambda expression, meaning that we could redefine `FactorialStream` and `FibonacciStream` in terms of `FunctionalStream`. We can generate infinitely many ones, squares, triples, or whatever else we desire.

### Problem 5:

This exercise has three parts.

- (a) Design the `INumberFormat` interface, which contains the `String format(int n)` method.
- (b) Design the `DollarFormat` class, which implements `INumberFormat`, and returns a string where the number is prepended with a dollar sign "\$".
- (c) Design the `CommaFormat` class, which implements `INumberFormat`, and returns a string where the number contains commas where appropriate. For example, `format(4412)` should return "4,412".
- (d) Finally, design the `StandardFormat` class, which implements `INumberFormat`, and returns a string where the number is simply returned as a string.

**Problem 6:**

Design the `ZipWith` class that contains one generic static `<T, U, R> List<R> zipWith(BiFunction<T, U, R> f, List<T> l1, List<U> l2)` method that receives two lists  $l_1$  of type  $T$  and  $l_2$  of type  $U$  respectively. It creates a resulting list of type  $R$ , which contains the elements of both lists after applying the binary function  $f$ . For example, if  $f$  is  $(a, b) \rightarrow a + b$ ,  $l_1$  is  $[1, 2, 3]$  and  $l_2$  is  $[4, 5, 6]$ , then `zipWith` returns  $[5, 7, 9]$ . The binary function can be anything as long as it receives two parameters of type  $T$  and  $U$  and returns a type  $R$ . Note that  $T$ ,  $U$ , and  $R$  do not necessarily need to be distinct. If the two lists are not the same length, use `null` for the pairing item.



**Problem 7:**

Design the `Ticket` class, which represents a ticket that can be purchased. A ticket has a price and a unique ticket identifier. Each ticket has a method `getPrice` that returns the cost of the ticket, and a method `getId` that returns the ticket's unique identifier. The ticket identifier should be incremented via a static variable that is incremented and then assigned to the instance variable. Override the `hashCode` and `equals` methods as appropriate. The `Ticket` class constructor should only receive a ticket cost (in USD).

Then, design the following concrete subclasses (note that none of these concrete classes should override `hashCode` or `equals`):

- `DiscountedTicket`, which receives both the price and the discount as parameters. The discount should be a value between 0.0 and 1.0. Apply the discount inside an overridden `getPrice` method.
- `VirtualTicket`, which adds a convenience fee of \$2.50 on top of whatever that ticket's price is.

**Problem 8:**

Design the `FoldRight` class, which contains one method: `static <T, U> U foldr(List<T> ls, BiFunction<T, U, U> f, U u)` method that receives a list of values *ls*, a function *f*, and an initial value *u*. The method should return the result of folding the list from the right with the given function and initial value. By “folding,” we mean that we apply *f* to the last element of the list and the initial value, then apply *f* to the second-to-last element and the result of the previous application, and so forth. To think of this in terms of infix notation over some list, consider the list  $[a, b, c, d]$ . Folding it over the function  $\circ$  and initial value *u* is  $a \circ (b \circ (c \circ (d \circ u)))$ . Do *not* use the `reduce` method, as that method solves the problem we want *you* to solve!

### Problem 9:

In this exercise you will design a class for storing employees. This relies on having the `Employee` class and its subclasses from the chapter available.

- (a) Design the `Job` class, which stores a list of employees `List<Employee>` as an instance variable. Whether you choose to instantiate it as an `ArrayList` or a `LinkedList` is up to you and makes little difference for this particular question. Its constructor should receive no arguments. The instance variable, along with its accessor and mutator, should be named `employees`, `getEmployees`, and `setEmployees` respectively.
- (b) Design the `void addEmployee(Employee e)` method, which adds an employee to the `Job`.
- (c) Design the `void removeEmployee(Employee e)` method, which removes an employee from the `Job`.
- (d) Design the `Optional<Double> computeAverageSalary()` method, which returns the average salary of all employees in the `Job`. If there are no employees, return an empty `Optional`.
- (e) Design the `Optional<Employee> highestPaid()` method, which returns the employee whose salary is the highest of all employees in the `Job`. If there are no employees, return an empty `Optional`.
- (f) Override the `public String toString()` method to print out the list of employees in the `Job`. To make this easy, you can simply invoke the `toString` method from the `List` implementation.

**Extra Credit (20 points):**

We have seen and used the `map` method many times by now. Other languages such as Scheme support a multi-argument mapping function. That is, the stream `map` method receives a unary operator and a single list. A multi-argument mapping method would receive  $n$  lists, and have an  $n$ -argument function. Unfortunately, Java's type system is not powerful enough to support a mechanism for allowing polymorphically many inputs to a `Function<..., ...>`.<sup>2</sup> The next best option is to have the function receive an array of arguments.

For instance, suppose we have a list of unary operators and a list of numbers  $l$ . If we want to apply each operator to its corresponding element in  $l$ , we would supply a lambda expression (or method reference) that receives an array of values  $V$  and applies the first element to the second element.<sup>3</sup>

Another example that we present below is creating a list of lists containing the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element of each passed list.

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<sup>2</sup>This use of polymorphic is distinct from the object-oriented meaning.

<sup>3</sup>When declaring a list of method references, we must initialize an explicit `List<...>` with the type annotation.

```

class GenericMapTest {

    private static int fact(int n) { /* Omitted. */ }

    private static int fib(int n) { /* Omitted. */ }

    private static int addOne(int n) { /* Omitted. */ }

    private static int subOne(int n) { /* Omitted. */ }

    private static int applyGM(Function<Integer, Integer> f, int x, int y) {
        return f.apply(x) + y;
    }

    private static List<Integer> applyGM2(int x, int y, int z) {
        return List.of(x, y, z);
    }

    @Test
    void testGenericMap001() {
        List<Function<Integer, Integer>> fnList
            = List.of(GenericMapTest::fact, GenericMapTest::fib, GenericMapTest::addOne,
                GenericMapTest::subOne);
        Assertions.assertEquals(List.of(721, 57, 45, 46),
            GenericMap.gMap(V -> applyGM(V.get(0), V.get(1), V.get(2)),
                fnList,
                List.of(6, 10, 41, 43),
                List.of(1, 2, 3, 4)));
    }

    @Test
    void testGenericMap002() {
        Assertions.assertEquals(List.of(List.of(1, 10, 100), List.of(2, 20, 200), List.of(3,
            30, 300)),
            GenericMap.gMap(V -> applyGM2(V.get(0), V.get(1), V.get(2)),
                List.of(1, 2, 3),
                List.of(10, 20, 30),
                List.of(100, 200, 300)));
    }
}

```

Design the static `<T, R> List<R> gMap(Function<List<T>, R> mappingFn, List<? super T>... lists)` method that acts as a polymorphic map function. Remember that the `List<? super T>` acts as a lower bound on the kind of lists that we can pass to `gmap`. Namely, `gmap` receives lists whose type are any superclass of `T`, or `T` itself.