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Section: C203

7OOP1

Finals Task 3. Simple Polymorphism

Problem. Chirp and Tweet

Create a simple program to demonstrate basic polymorphism with bird sounds.

Class - Bird:

- Methods:
 - `def make_sound(self) -> None`: An abstract method that represents making a sound. It doesn't have a specific implementation in the base class `Bird`.

Class - Sparrow (extends Bird):

- Methods:
 - `def make_sound(self) -> None`: Overrides the `make_sound` method from the base class `Bird`. It prints the sound "Chirp Chirp" when called.

Class - Parrot (extends Bird):

- Methods:
 - `def make_sound(self) -> None`: Overrides the `make_sound` method from the base class `Bird`. It prints the sound "Tweet Tweet" when called.

Class - BirdCage:

- Methods:
 - `def make_bird_sounds(self, birds: List) -> None`: Accepts a list of `Bird` objects as input. Iterates through the list of birds and calls the `make_sound` method on each bird to make its sound.

Requirements

Test Cases

Test case 1

Should return ['Chirp Chirp'] when invoking the method [make_sound()] of Sparrow object returned when invoking the Sparrow() constructor of the Sparrow class.

Test case 2

Should return ['Tweet Tweet'] when invoking the method [make_sound()] of Parrot object returned when invoking the Parrot() constructor of the Parrot class.

Test case 3

Should return ['Chirp Chirp'] when invoking the method [make_sound()] of Bird object returned when invoking the Sparrow() constructor of the Sparrow class and return ['Tweet Tweet'] when invoking the method [make_sound()] of Bird object returned when invoking the Parrot() constructor of the Parrot class.

Test case 4

Should make Bird class an abstract.

Test case 5

Should return ['Chirp Chirp', 'Tweet Tweet'] when invoking the method [make_bird_sounds([Sparrow(), Parrot()])] of BirdCage object returned when invoking the BirdCage() constructor of the BirdCage class.

birds.py

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: "birds.py" and "test_cases.py". The "birds.py" tab is active and displays the following Python code:

```
1  from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
2
3  class Bird(ABC):
4      [1]     @abstractmethod
5          def make_sound(self):
6              pass
7
8  class Sparrow:
9      [2]         3 usages
10         def make_sound(self):
11             return "Chirp Chirp"
12
13 class Parrot:
14     [3]         4 usages
15     def make_sound(self):
16         return "Tweet Tweet"
17
18 class BirdCage:
19     [4]         2 usages
20     def make_bird_sounds(self, birds: list):
21         for bird in birds:
22             print(bird.make_sound())
```

The code is annotated with numbers 1 through 4 next to specific lines, likely indicating the number of usages or dynamic dispatch points. The "make_sound" method is marked as an abstract method. The "Sparrow" and "Parrot" classes implement it, while the "BirdCage" class uses it in its "make_bird_sounds" method.

test_cases.py

```
py × test_cases.py ×
from birds import Sparrow, Parrot, BirdCage

1 usage
def test_sparrow_sound():
    bird = Sparrow()
    print(bird.make_sound())

1 usage
def test_parrot_sound():
    bird2 = Parrot()
    print(bird2.make_sound())

1 usage
def test_bird_cage():
    bird1 = Sparrow()
    bird2 = Parrot()
    bird3 = Parrot()
    birds = [bird1, bird2, bird3]

    cage = BirdCage()
    cage.make_bird_sounds(birds)

1 usage
def main():
    test_sparrow_sound()
    print("===")
    test_parrot_sound()
    print("===")
    test_bird_cage()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```