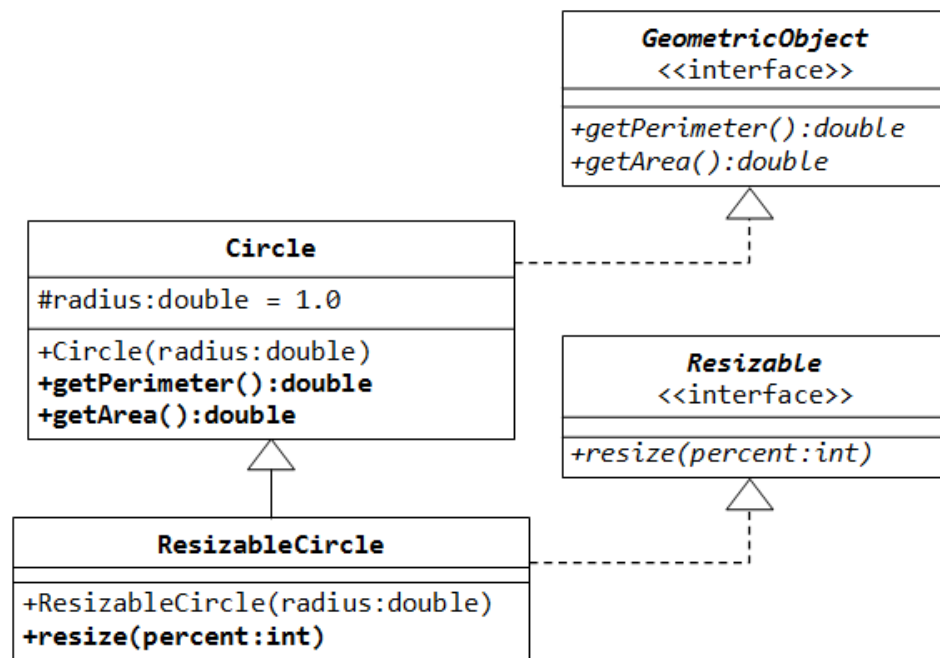


Question 1

1. Write the interface called `GeometricObject`, which declares two abstract methods: `getParameter()` and `getArea()`.
2. Write the implementation class `Circle`, with a protected variable `radius`, which implements the interface `GeometricObject`.
3. Write a test program called `TestCircle` to test the methods defined in `Circle`.
4. The class `ResizableCircle` is defined as a subclass of the class `Circle`, which also implements an interface called `Resizable`, as shown in diagram. The interface `Resizable` declares an abstract method `resize()`, which modifies the dimension (such as `radius`) by the given percentage. Write the interface `Resizable` and the class `ResizableCircle`.
5. Write a test program called `TestResizableCircle` to test the methods defined in `ResizableCircle`.



Question-2

Suppose that we have a set of objects with some common behaviors: they could move up, down, left or right. The exact behaviors (such as how to move and how far to move) depend on the objects themselves. One common way to model these common behaviors is to define an *interface* called `Movable`, with abstract methods `moveUp()`, `moveDown()`, `moveLeft()` and `moveRight()`. The classes that implement the `Movable` interface will provide actual implementation to these abstract methods.

For the `MovablePoint` class, declare the instance variable `x`, `y`, `xSpeed` and `ySpeed`. For the `MovableCircle` class, use a `MovablePoint` to represent its center (which contains four variable `x`, `y`, `xSpeed` and `ySpeed`). In other words, the `MovableCircle` composes a `MovablePoint`, and its `radius`.

