

COMP 1020

Lab 7

MATERIAL COVERED

- Inheritance, polymorphism, instanceof, casting

Notes:

- The three exercises are cumulative – each builds on the previous one.
- Only one of the three exercises is required.
- Try to complete the Bronze and Silver exercises. The Gold exercise is trickier, as usual.



Creating a class hierarchy

1. Create three classes **Data**, **Single**, and **List**, as follows:
 - a. Create an *abstract* class **Data**, which will contain no instance variables, no constructor, and only one method: **double valueOf()** which returns **0.0**.
 - b. Create a class **Single** which is a subclass of **Data**, and which will store one **double** value. Provide a constructor to initialize the value. Override the **valueOf()** method so that it returns this value.
 - c. Create a class **List** which is a subclass of **Data**, and which will store a **double[]** array. Provide a constructor **List(double[] a)** which will initialize this array. Override the **valueOf()** method so that it returns the *sum* of all the **doubles** in the array. Note that this will always be a *full* array, not a *partially full* array. There will be *no* separate length variable.
2. Start with the **TemplateLab7.java** file. It creates a list of **Data** objects (a mixture of **Single** and **List**) using a **Data[] myData** array. Take a look at it. Add a loop at the indicated position which will find and print the sum of every number that appears in **myData**, whether it appears in a **Single** or in a **List**, using **valueOf()**. It should print the line
The sum of everything is 35.8



Creating a bigger class hierarchy

1. Add a **length()** method to the **List** class which returns the size of the list stored in the object. You are *not* allowed to add a **length()** method to the **Data** or **Single** classes. (This would be a logical thing to do, but it would destroy the purpose of the question.)
2. Add more code to the **TemplateLab7.java** file at the indicated position which will find and print the total number of values that appear anywhere in **myData**. It should print the line **There are 7 values in total.** as well as the output line from the Bronze exercise.



Handling an array of Objects

1. Look at the file **TemplateLab7Gold.java**. Note that the **Data[]** array has been replaced by an **Object[]** array instead. This **Object** array contains **Single** and **List** objects, but it also contains **Strings** and other types as well.
2. Paste your code from the Bronze and Silver exercises into this file at the places shown – they remain unchanged.
3. Complete the **public static Data[] convert(Object[] objects)** method, which will convert the **Object[]** array **objects** into a **Data[]** array as follows:
 - a. The two arrays should have the same length.
 - b. Any **Single** or **List** objects should be placed unchanged into the new array. (Use only a shallow copy.)
 - c. Any **String** should become a **List** object containing all of the numbers that can be found (as separate tokens) in the **String**. Use a **Scanner** to scan the **String** for numbers. Non-numbers should be ignored. [Note: any number will give true for **hasNextDouble()**.] Assume that the resulting **List** will always have from 0 to **MAX_LIST_SIZE** values in it. Remember that a **List** object must always be a full list, not a partially-full list.
 - d. Any other kind of object should be changed into a **List** object containing a length-0 array.
4. The new result should be:
The sum of everything is 45.4
There are 11 values in total.