

CSSE 220 – Object-Oriented Software Development
 Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Worksheet 14

Name (Print): _____ Section: _____

1. Recursion helper with arrays (in-class coding)

Complete the method below so it returns the sum of all values in `arr`. Use a helper method so you can track the current index.

```

1 public static int sumArr(int[] arr) {
2     // TODO: start the recursion at index 0
3     -----;
4 }
5
6 private static int sumArrHelper(int[] arr, int index) {
7     // TODO: base case (when index is past the last element)
8     -----;
9
10    // TODO: recursive case
11    -----;
12 }
```

2. CodingBat (Recursion 2) practice

Complete these problems on CodingBat. Check them off when done:

- ☐ array6
- ☐ array11
- ☐ array220

3. Relationships: IS-A vs HAS-A vs DEPENDS-ON

Select from the following: **IS-A**, **HAS-A**, **DEPENDS-ON**

- (a) class Dog extends Animal: _____
- (b) class Car implements Drivable: _____
- (c) class Car { private Engine engine; }: _____
- (d) class Vet { void examine(Dog d) {...}}: _____

4. Definition (Inheritance)

Inheritance is a mechanism when a _____ automatically gains the fields and methods of its _____ by using the `extends` keyword.

5. Java class hierarchy

What is the name of the topmost class in Java? _____

6. What can a subclass do? (circle/select all correct)

- (a) A subclass inherits fields and methods from its superclass, but private members are not directly accessible.
- (b) A subclass inherits constructors from its superclass.
- (c) A subclass must call (explicitly or implicitly) a superclass constructor.
- (d) A subclass can override public and protected methods (if they are not **final** or **static**).
- (e) A subclass can override private methods.

7. Using **super**

Fill in the correct Java code.

- (a) Call a superclass method `eat()` from inside an overriding method:

- (b) Call a superclass constructor `Animal(String name)` from a subclass constructor:

8. Overriding: what prints?

Write the output for each line:

```

1 class Animal {
2     void move() { System.out.println("Animal is moving."); }
3     void eat() { System.out.println("Animal is eating."); }
4 }
5
6 class Dog extends Animal {
7     @Override void move() {
8         System.out.println("Dog is running.");
9     }
10    void bark() { System.out.println("Dog is barking."); }
11 }
12
13 public class Geeks {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         Dog d = new Dog();
16         d.move(); // Output 1: -----
17         d.eat();  // Output 2: -----
18         d.bark(); // Output 3: -----
19     }
20 }
```

9. Before You Leave

Write one question you still have about today's topic.
