Two Problems

Make sure that you adhere to the below mentioned instructions to implement your classes, do not add any extra information that has not been asked.

Problem 1

Implement an interface named Colorable with a void method named howToColor().

Implement an abstract class named GeometricObject that has just one abstract method getArea() (no other methods, constructors and data fields).

Implement a class named Square that extends GeometricObject and implements Colorable. Implement howToColor to display the message "Color all four sides". The Square class has a private double data field named side with its getter and setter methods. It has a no-arg constructor to create a Square with side 0, and another constructor that creates a Square with the specified side. It also implements the getArea() method to return the area of the square.

Use the following main method.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  GeometricObject[] objects = {new Square(2), new Square()};
  for (int i = 0; i < objects.length; i++) {
    System.out.println("Area is " + objects[i].getArea());
    if (objects[i] instanceof Colorable)
      ((Colorable)objects[i]).howToColor();
  }
}</pre>
```

Problem 2

Write an abstract superclass encapsulating a Vacation. The class has

- Two private variables destination and budget
- A constructor that takes two parameters assigns the values to the private data fields
- The two accessor and mutators methods
- An abstract overbudget method returning by how much the vacation is over or under budget
- A toString method that returns the values of the two private data fields
- An equals method that returns true if the two vacations have the same destination and budget

The vacation class has a non-abstract subclass encapsulating an all-inclusive vacation. This subclass has:

 Three private data fields - brand (such as Four Seasons, Ritz-Carlton, etc), rating (1 to 5) and price

- A constructor that takes five parameters and assigns them to the five data fields
- The three accessor and mutator methods
- An overbudget method that returns by how much the vacation is over or under budget
- A toString method that returns the value of all five data fileds for the object
- An equals method that returns true if the destination, budget and price are the same for the two vacations
- Implements the Cloneable interface and the clone method

Use the following Test class.

```
public class Test {
  public static void main( String [] args ) throws CloneNotSupportedException{
  AllInclusiveVacation aiv1 = new AllInclusiveVacation( "Bora Bora", 10000.00, "Four Seasons", 5,
9000.50);
  System.out.println( "The first all-inclusive vacation is:\n" + aiv1 );
  double money1 = aiv1.overBudget();
  if ( money1 == 0.0 )
   System.out.println("It is on budget");
  else if ( money1 > 0.0 )
   System.out.printf( "It is over budget by %5.2f", money1);
  else
   System.out.printf("It is under budget by %5.2f", Math.abs(money1));
  AllInclusiveVacation aiv2 = new AllInclusiveVacation("Bahamas", 2000.00, "ClubMed", 4, 2049.99);
  System.out.println( "\nThe second all-inclusive vacation is:\n" + aiv2 );
  double money2 = aiv2.overBudget();
  if ( money2 == 0.0 )
   System.out.println("It is on budget");
  else if ( money2 > 0.0 )
   System.out.printf( "It is over budget by %5.2f", money2 );
   System.out.printf("It is under budget by %5.2f", Math.abs(money2));
  AllInclusiveVacation aiv3 = (AllInclusiveVacation)aiv1.clone();
  System.out.println( "\nThe third all-inclusive vacation is:\n" + aiv3 );
  if (aiv1.equals(aiv2))
   System.out.println( "aiv1 and aiv2 are equal" );
  else
   System.out.println( "aiv1 and aiv2 are not equal" );
```

```
if ( aiv1.equals( aiv3 ) )
    System.out.println( "aiv1 and aiv3 are equal" );
    else
    System.out.println( "aiv1 and aiv3 are not equal" );
}
```