

This problem brings together what you learned in inheritance, polymorphism, access specifiers, and JavaFX

The diagram illustrates a Java Swing window titled "Pick a Pet" with a grid layout. The window is divided into three rows and three columns. The top row contains three buttons labeled "Cat", "Dog", and "Bird". The middle row contains three labels: "Cat count: 0", "Dog count: 0", and "Bird count: 0". The bottom row contains a single button labeled "Pick a Pet". Brackets on the left side of the window indicate the rows are "Top", "Center", and "Bottom". Brackets on the right side indicate the columns are "petsGrid", "countGrid", and "resultLabel". A red arrow points from the "Pick a Pet" button to a label "countLabels" below the window.

Pick a Pet

Cat	Dog	Bird
Cat count: 1	Dog count: 0	Bird count: 0
Meow...		

Qt Pick a Pet

Cat	Dog	Bird
Cat count: 1	Dog count: 1	Bird count: 0
Bark...		

Pick a Pet

Cat	Dog	Bird
Cat count: 1	Dog count: 2	Bird count: 1
<input type="button" value="Tweet..."/>		

1. Create an abstract **Pet** class with abstract talk() method, and a variable petCount to count all pets selected by user.
2. Create **Cat**, **Dog**, and **Bird** classes that extend Pet and implement talk() that returns a string “Meow...”, “Bark...”, and “Tweet...” respectively. They also have their own count variables to count the number of times they are chosen.
3. Create three handlers as member classes in PickAPet.java to update countLabels and resultLabel as shown in Figure 2, 3, 4. Bind them to the three buttons in setupScreen() method - buttons[0], buttons[1], and buttons[2].
4. Finally, run the test-cases to check correct execution of your program.



Note: The pet objects are already created for you and stored in pets array in PickAPet.java. You should not be creating any new pet objects.