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○ BJP4 Exercise 9.4: MonsterTruck

Language/Type:  Java [classes](#) [implementing inheritance](#) [instance methods](#)

Related Links: [Car.java](#)

Author: Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Suppose that the following two classes have been declared:

```
public class Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("car 1");
    }

    public void m2() {
        System.out.println("car 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "vroom";
    }
}

public class Truck extends Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("truck 1");
    }

    public void m2() {
        super.m1();
    }

    public String toString() {
        return super.toString() + super.toString();
    }
}
```

Write a class `MonsterTruck` whose methods have the behavior below. Don't just print/return the output; whenever possible, use inheritance to reuse behavior from the superclass.

Method	Output/Return
m1	monster 1
m2	truck 1 car 1
toString	"monster vroomvroom"

Type your solution here:

```

1 public class MonsterTruck extends Truck {
2     public void m1() {
3         System.out.println("monster 1");
4     }
5     public void m2() {
6         super.m1();
7         super.m2();
8     }
9     }
10    public String toString() {
11        return "monster " + super.toString();
12    }
13
14
15 }
```

This is an **inheritance** problem. Write a Java class using inheritance. (You do not need to write any import statements.)



4

Indent

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test #1: m1

console output: monster 1

result: ✔ pass

test #2: m2

console output: truck 1
car 1

result: ✔ pass

test #3: toString

console output: "monster vroomvroom"
"monster vroomvroom"

result:  pass

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○ BJP4 Exercise 9.3: HarvardLawyer

 Show Header**Language/Type:**  Java [classes](#) [implementing inheritance](#) [instance methods](#)**Related Links:** [Lawyer.java](#)**Author:** Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Write a class HarvardLawyer to accompany the other law firm classes described in this chapter. Harvard lawyers are like normal lawyers, but they make 20% more money than a normal lawyer, they get 3 days more vacation, and they have to fill out four of the lawyer's forms to go on vacation. That is, the getVacationForm method should return "pinkpinkpinkpink". Make sure to interact with the superclass as appropriate.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public class HarvardLawyer extends Lawyer {
2     public double getSalary() {
3         return super.getSalary() * 1.2;
4     }
5     public int getVacationDays() {
6         return super.getVacationDays() + 3;
7     }
8     public String getVacationForm() {
9         return super.getVacationForm()+super.getVacationForm()
10        +super.getVacationForm()+super.getVacationForm();
11    }
12
13 }
```

This is an **inheritance** problem. Write a Java class using inheritance. (You do not need to write any import statements.)

 4 Indent**Submit**☐ Sound F/X
☒ Highlighting**✔ You passed 7 of 7 tests.**[Go to the next problem: MonsterTruck](#)**test #1:** getSalary 1

console output:	48000.0
result:	✔ pass
test #2:	getSalary 2 (change base salary to \$56000.00)
console output:	67200.0
result:	✔ pass
test #3:	getVacationDays 1
console output:	18
result:	✔ pass
test #4:	getVacationDays 2 (change base days to 18)
console output:	26
result:	✔ pass
test #5:	getVacationForm 1
console output:	"pinkpinkpinkpink"
result:	✔ pass
test #6:	getVacationForm 2 (change Lawyer form to green)
console output:	"greengreengreengreen"
result:	✔ pass
test #7:	sue
console output:	I'll see you in court!
result:	✔ pass

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○ BJP4 Exercise 9.2: Janitor

 Show Header**Language/Type:**  Java [classes](#) [implementing inheritance](#) [instance methods](#)**Related Links:** [Employee.java](#)**Author:** Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Write a class Janitor to accompany the other law firm classes described in this chapter. Janitors work twice as many hours per week as other employees (80 hours/week), they make \$30,000 (\$10,000 less than general employees), they get half as much vacation as other employees (only 5 days), and they have an additional method clean that prints "Workin' for the man." Make sure to interact with the superclass as appropriate.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public class Janitor extends Employee {
2     public double getSalary() {
3         return super.getSalary() - 10000.0;
4     }
5     public int getHours() {
6         return super.getHours() * 2;
7     }
8     public int getVacationDays() {
9         return super.getVacationDays() / 2;
10    }
11    public void clean() {
12        System.out.println("Workin' for the man.");
13    }
14
15 }
```


This is an **inheritance** problem. Write a Java class using inheritance. (You do not need to write any import statements.)

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✔ You passed 7 of 7 tests.


[Go to the next problem: HarvardLawyer](#)


test #1: getSalary 1
console output: 30000.0
result:  pass


test #2: getSalary 2 (change base salary to \$65535.00)
console output: 55535.0
result:  pass

test #3: getHours 1
console output: 80
result:  pass

test #4: getHours 2 (change base hours to 36)
console output: 72
result:  pass

test #5: getVacationDays 1
console output: 5
result:  pass

test #6: getVacationDays 2 (change base days to 18)
console output: 9
result:  pass

test #7: clean
console output: Workin' for the man.
result:  pass

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✓ BJP4 Exercise 9.1: Marketer

 Show Header**Language/Type:**  Java [classes](#) [implementing inheritance](#) [instance methods](#)**Related Links:** [Employee.java](#)**Author:** Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Write the class Marketer to accompany the other law firm classes described in this chapter. Marketers make \$50,000 (\$10,000 more than general employees) and have an additional method called advertise that prints "Act now, while supplies last!" Make sure to interact with the Employee superclass as appropriate.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public class Marketer extends Employee {
2     public double getSalary() {
3         return super.getSalary() + 10000.0;
4     }
5     public void advertise() {
6         System.out.println("Act now, while supplies last!");
7     }
8 }
```

This is an **inheritance problem**. Write a Java class using inheritance. (You do not need to write any import statements.)



4

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○ BJP4 Self-Check 9.9: CarTruck2

Language/Type:  Java [classes](#) [inheritance](#) [mystery](#)

Author: Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Consider the following two classes:

```
public class Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("car 1");
    }

    public void m2() {
        System.out.println("car 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "vroom";
    }
}

public class Truck extends Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("truck 1");
    }

    public void m2() {
        super.m1();
    }

    public String toString() {
        return super.toString() + super.toString();
    }
}
```

And assuming that the following variable has been declared:

```
Truck mytruck = new Truck();
```

What is the output from the following statements?

```
System.out.println(mytruck);
```

```
mytruck.m1();
```

```
mytruck.m2();
```

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✔ You passed 3 of 3 tests.

[Go to the next problem: Marketer](#)

#	question	your answer	result
1	System.out.println(mytruck);	vroomvroom	✔ pass
2	mytruck.m1();	truck 1	✔ pass
3	mytruck.m2();	car 1	✔ pass

If you do not understand how to solve a problem or why your solution doesn't work, please contact your TA or instructor.

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○ BJP4 Self-Check 9.8: CarTruck

Language/Type:  Java [classes](#) [inheritance](#) [mystery](#)

Author: Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Consider the following two classes:

```
public class Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("car 1");
    }

    public void m2() {
        System.out.println("car 2");
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "vroom";
    }
}

public class Truck extends Car {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("truck 1");
    }
}
```

And assuming that the following variables have been declared:

```
Car mycar = new Car();
Truck mytruck = new Truck();
```

What is the output from the following statements?

```
System.out.println(mycar);
```

```
mycar.m1();
```

```
mycar.m2();
```

```
System.out.println(mytruck);
```

☐ Sound F/X

```
mytruck.m1();
```

```
mytruck.m2();
```

**Submit**

✔ You passed 6 of 6 tests.

[Go to the next problem: CarTruck2](#)

#	question	your answer	result
1	System.out.println(mycar);	vroom	✔ pass
2	mycar.m1();	car 1	✔ pass
3	mycar.m2();	car 2	✔ pass
4	System.out.println(mytruck);	vroom	✔ pass
5	mytruck.m1();	truck 1	✔ pass
6	mytruck.m2();	car 2	✔ pass

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○ BJP4 Self-Check 9.10: inheritanceVariableSyntax

Language/Type: Java [classes](#) [inheritance](#) [syntax](#) [variables](#)

Author: Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Consider the following classes:

```
public class Vehicle {...}
public class Car extends Vehicle {...}
public class SUV extends Car {...}
```

Which of the following are legal statements?

☐ Sound F/X

- a. ☐ Car c = new Vehicle();
 - b. ☒ Car c = new SUV();
 - c. ☐ SUV s = new Car();
 - d. ☒ Vehicle v = new Car();
 - e. ☒ SUV s = new SUV();
 - f. ☒ Vehicle v = new SUV();
- (order shuffled)

**Submit**

You passed 1 of 1 tests.

[Go to the next problem: CarTruck](#)

question #1: Which of the following are legal statements?

your answer: Car c = new SUV();

Vehicle v = new Car();

SUV s = new SUV();

Vehicle v = new SUV();

result: pass

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○ BJP4 Self-Check 9.3: subclassSyntax

Language/Type: Java [classes](#) [inheritance](#) [syntax](#)

Author: Marty Stepp (on 2016/09/08)

Which of the following is the correct syntax to indicate that class A is a subclass of B?

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- a. ☐ `public class B extends A {`
- b. ☐ `public class A : super B {`
- c. ☐ `public A implements B {`
- d. ☐ `public A(super B) {`
- e. ☒ `public class A extends B {`
(order shuffled)

**Submit**

✔ You passed 1 of 1 tests.

[Go to the next problem: inheritanceVariableSyntax](#)

question #1: Which of the following is the correct syntax to indicate that class A is a subclass of B?

your answer: `public class A extends B {`

result: ✔ pass

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