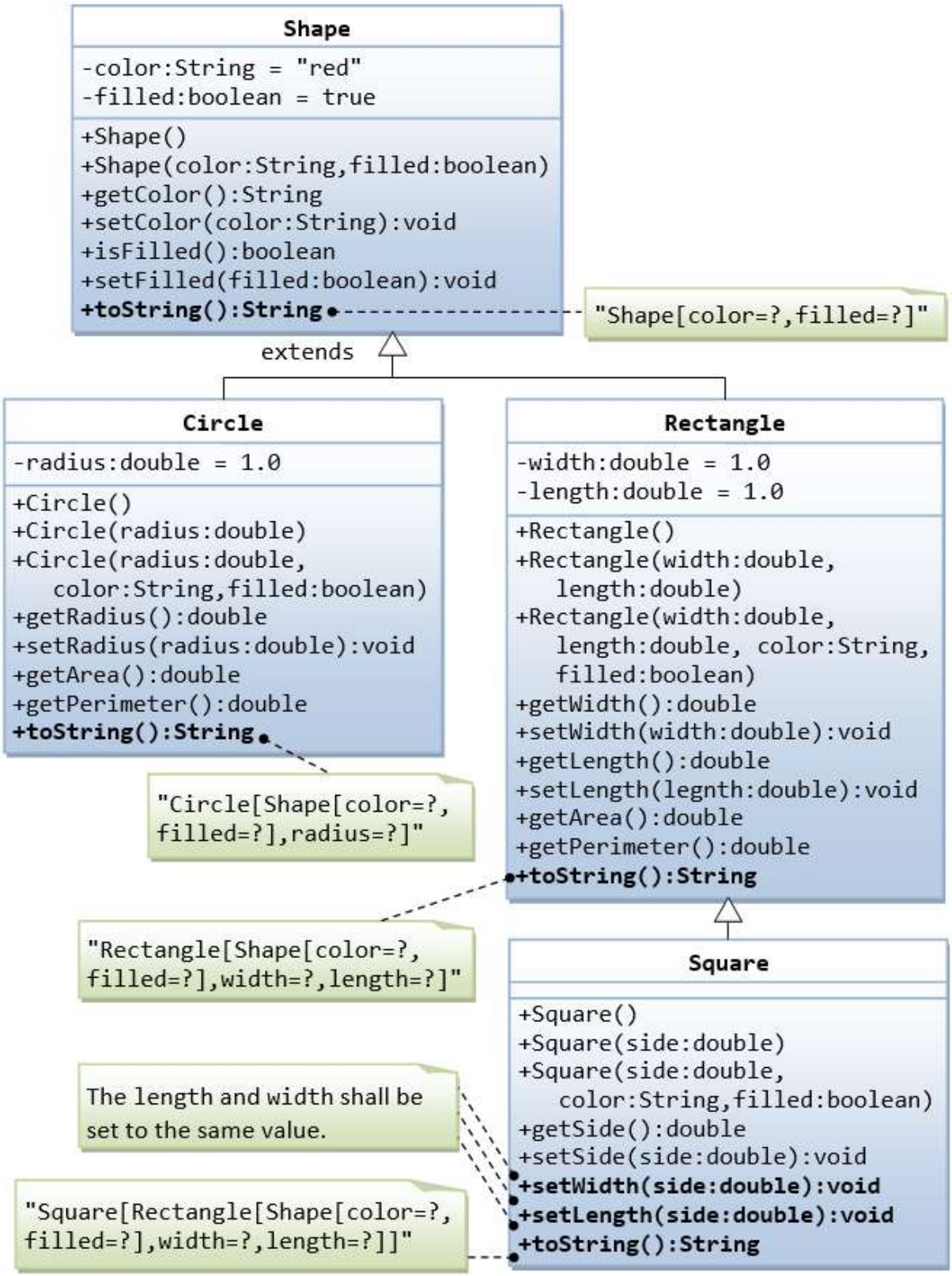
Shape
-color:String = "red"
-filled:boolean = true
+Shape()
+Shape(color:String,filled:boolean)
+getColor():String
+setColor(color:String):void
+isFilled():boolean
+setFilled(filled:boolean):void
+toString():String
"Shape[color=?,filled=?]"
extends
Circle
-radius:double = 1.0
+Circle()
+Circle(radius:double)
+Circle(radius:double,
color:String,filled:boolean)
+getRadius():double
+setRadius(radius:double):void
+getArea():double
+getPerimeter():double
+toString():String
"Circle[Shape[color=?,
filled=?],radius=?]"
Rectangle
-width:double = 1.0
-length:double = 1.0
+Rectangle()
+Rectangle(width:double,
length:double)
+Rectangle(width:double,
length:double, color:String,
filled:boolean)
+getWidth():double
+setWidth(width:double):void
+getLength():double
+setLength(legnth:double):void
+getArea():double
+getPerimeter():double
+toString():String
"Rectangle[Shape[color=?,
filled=?],width=?,length=?]"
Square
+Square()
+Square(side:double)
+Square(side:double,
color:String,filled:boolean)
+getSide():double
+setSide(side:double):void
+setWidth(side:double):void
+setLength(side:double):void
+toString():String
The length and width shall be
set to the same value.
"Square[Rectangle[Shape[color=?,
filled=?],width=?,length=?]]"

Write a superclass called Shape (as shown in the class diagram), which contains:

- Two instance variables `color` (`String`) and `filled` (`boolean`).
- Two constructors: a no-arg (no-argument) constructor that initializes the `color` to "green" and `filled` to `true`, and a constructor that initializes the `color` and `filled` to the given values.
- Getter and setter for all the instance variables. By convention, the getter for a `boolean` variable `xxx` is called `isXXX()` (instead of `getXxx()` for all the other types).
- A `toString()` method that returns "`A Shape with color of xxx and filled/Not filled`".

Write a test program to test all the methods defined in `Shape`.

Write two subclasses of `Shape` called `Circle` and `Rectangle`, as shown in the class diagram.

The `Circle` class contains:

- An instance variable `radius` (`double`).
- Three constructors as shown. The no-arg constructor initializes the radius to `1.0`.
- Getter and setter for the instance variable `radius`.
- Methods `getArea()` and `getPerimeter()`.
- Override the `toString()` method inherited, to return "`A Circle with radius=xxx, which is a subclass of yyy`", where `yyy` is the output of the `toString()` method from the superclass.

The `Rectangle` class contains:

- Two instance variables `width` (`double`) and `length` (`double`).
- Three constructors as shown. The no-arg constructor initializes the `width` and `length` to `1.0`.
- Getter and setter for all the instance variables.
- Methods `getArea()` and `getPerimeter()`.
- Override the `toString()` method inherited, to return "`A Rectangle with width=xxx and length=zzz, which is a subclass of yyy`", where `yyy` is the output of the `toString()` method from the superclass.

Write a class called `Square`, as a subclass of `Rectangle`. Convince yourself that `Square` can be modeled as a subclass of `Rectangle`. `Square` has no instance variable, but inherits the instance variables width and length from its superclass Rectangle.

- Provide the appropriate constructors (as shown in the class diagram). Hint:

```
public Square(double side) {
   super(side, side);  // Call superclass Rectangle(double, double)
}
```

- Override the `toString()` method to return "`A Square with side=xxx, which is a subclass of yyy`", where `yyy` is the output of the `toString()` method from the superclass.
- Do you need to override the `getArea()` and `getPerimeter()`? Try them out.
- Override the `setLength()` and `setWidth()` to change both the `width` and `length`, so as to maintain the square geometry.