Open Learning Library Help vitorpbarbosa7 My Courses All Courses About Contact Give Course Progress Course > Readings/Videos > Reading 11: Interfaces > Questions Previous Questions □ Bookmark this page using interfaces for ADTs Suppose you have an abstract data type for rational numbers, which is currently represented as a Java class: public class RatNum { You decide to change RatNum to a Java interface instead, along with an implementation class called IntFraction: public interface RatNum { public class IntFraction implements RatNum { For each piece of code below from the old RatNum class, identify it and decide where it should go in the new interface/implementation class design. private int numer; private int denom; This piece of code is: (check all that apply) abstraction function mutator observer producer rep rep invariant specification It should be put in: the interface • the implementation class $\bigcirc \ \mathsf{both}$

This is the rep, the private fields that implement the abstract data type. The rep belongs in the implementation class. Java interfaces aren't allowed to have fields, anyway, so it would be a compile error to try to put them in the interface.

6 Show Answer

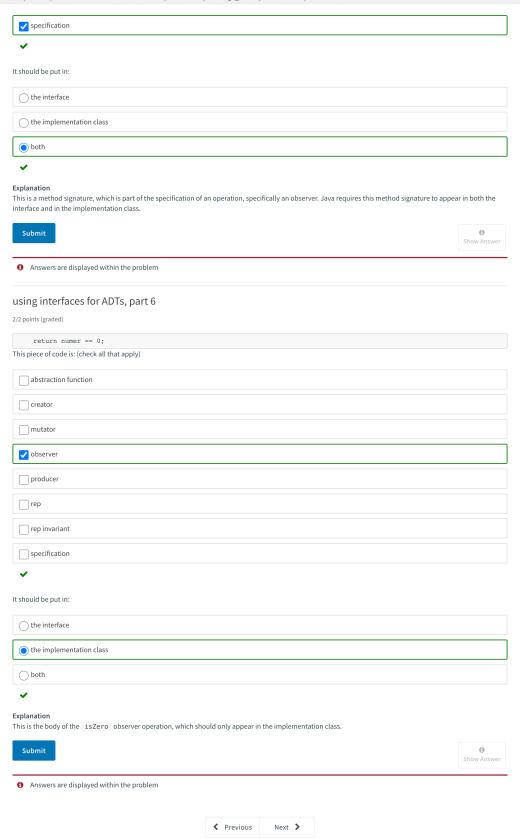
1 Answers are displayed within the problem

using interfaces for ADTs, part 2

2/2 points (graded) // denom > 0 // numer/denom is in reduced form This piece of code is: (check all that apply) abstraction function creator mutator observer producer rep vep invariant specification It should be put in: $\bigcirc \ \, \text{the interface}$ • the implementation class $\bigcirc \ both$ This is the rep invariant, because it describes relationships that must be true of the rep fields. It belongs only in the implementation class, because the rep only appears in the implementation class. The interface should have no knowledge of the rep. $\label{eq:classical}$ Answers are displayed within the problem using interfaces for ADTs, part 3 2/2 points (graded) // represents the rational number numer / denom This piece of code is: (check all that apply) abstraction function creator mutator observer producer rep rep invariant specification It should be put in: \bigcirc the interface • the implementation class _ both

Explanation
This is the abstraction function, which explains how the rep is interpreted as a rational number. It belongs in the implementation class, again because only the implementation class knows what the rep is.

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using interfaces for ADTs, part 4	
1/2 points (graded)	
/** * @param that another RatNum * @return a RatNum equal to (this / that) */	
This piece of code is: (check all that apply)	
abstraction function	
creator	
mutator	
observer	
▽ producer ▽	
гер	
rep invariant	
✓ specification ✓	
It should be put in:	
the interface	
the implementation class	
both	
~	
Explanation This is part of a specification of an operation. The operation must be a producer, because it returns a RatNum. This specification needs to appear interface. The implementation class should inherit it from the interface. The same comment should not be written in both interface and implementated wouldn't be DRY. Instead, the implementation class can simply put this Javadoc comment above its divide() method:	
/** @see RatNum.divide() */	
Submit	Show Answer
Answers are displayed within the problem	
using interfaces for ADTs, part 5	
2/2 points (graded)	
<pre>public boolean isZero()</pre>	
This piece of code is: (check all that apply)	
abstraction function	
creator	
mutator	
⊘ observer	
producer	
гер	
rep invariant	



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