

Question – 1:

What is the output of running the class C in (a)? What problem arises in compiling the program in (b)?

```
class A {
    public A() {
        System.out.println(
            "A's no-arg constructor is invoked");
    }
}

class B extends A {
}

public class C {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        B b = new B();
    }
}
```

(a)

```
class A {
    public A(int x) {
    }
}

class B extends A {
    public B() {
    }
}

public class C {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        B b = new B();
    }
}
```

(b)

Question-2:

Show the output of the following code:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Person().printPerson();
        new Student().printPerson();
    }
}

class Student extends Person {
    @Override
    public String getInfo() {
        return "Student";
    }
}

class Person {
    public String getInfo() {
        return "Person";
    }

    public void printPerson() {
        System.out.println(getInfo());
    }
}
```

(a)

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Person().printPerson();
        new Student().printPerson();
    }
}

class Student extends Person {
    private String getInfo() {
        return "Student";
    }
}

class Person {
    private String getInfo() {
        return "Person";
    }

    public void printPerson() {
        System.out.println(getInfo());
    }
}
```

(b)

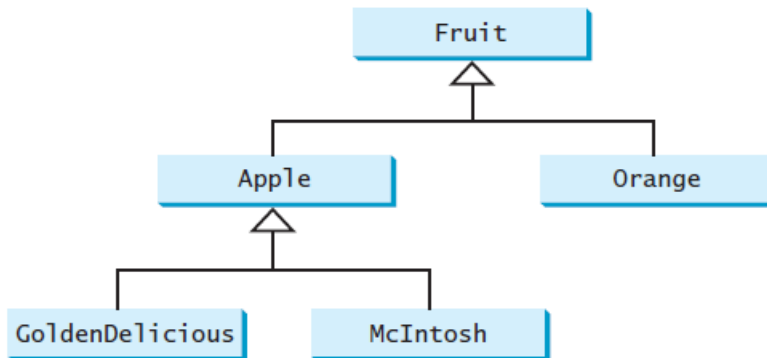
Question – 3:

Identify the problems in the following code:

```
1 public class Circle {
2     private double radius;
3
4     public Circle(double radius) {
5         radius = radius;
6     }
7
8     public double getRadius() {
9         return radius;
10    }
11
12    public double getArea() {
13        return radius * radius * Math.PI;
14    }
15 }
16
17 class B extends Circle {
18     private double length;
19
20     B(double radius, double length) {
21         Circle(radius);
22         length = length;
23     }
24
25     @Override
26     public double getArea() {
27         return getArea() * length;
28     }
29 }
```

Question-4:

Suppose that **Fruit**, **Apple**, **Orange**, **GoldenDelicious**, and **McIntosh** are defined in the following inheritance hierarchy:



Assume that the following code is given:

```
Fruit fruit = new GoldenDelicious();
Orange orange = new Orange();
```

Answer the following questions:

- Is **fruit** instanceof **Fruit**?
- Is **fruit** instanceof **Orange**?
- Is **fruit** instanceof **Apple**?
- Is **fruit** instanceof **GoldenDelicious**?
- Is **fruit** instanceof **McIntosh**?
- Is **orange** instanceof **Orange**?

Question-5:

(The *Triangle* class) Design a class named **Triangle** that extends **GeometricObject**. The class contains:

- Three **double** data fields named **side1**, **side2**, and **side3** with default values **1.0** to denote three sides of the triangle.
- A no-arg constructor that creates a default triangle.
- A constructor that creates a triangle with the specified **side1**, **side2**, and **side3**.
- The accessor methods for all three data fields.
- A method named **getArea()** that returns the area of this triangle.
- A method named **getPerimeter()** that returns the perimeter of this triangle.
- A method named **toString()** that returns a string description for the triangle.

For the formula to compute the area of a triangle, see Programming Exercise 2.19. The **toString()** method is implemented as follows:

```
return "Triangle: side1 = " + side1 + " side2 = " + side2 +  
    " side3 = " + side3;
```

Draw the UML diagrams for the classes **Triangle** and **GeometricObject** and implement the classes. Write a test program that prompts the user to enter three sides of the triangle, a color, and a Boolean value to indicate whether the triangle is filled. The program should create a **Triangle** object with these sides and set the **color** and **filled** properties using the input. The program should display the area, perimeter, color, and true or false to indicate whether it is filled or not.

Question-6:

(Use *ArrayList*) Write a program that creates an **ArrayList** and adds a **Loan** object, a **Date** object, a string, and a **Circle** object to the list, and use a loop to display all the elements in the list by invoking the object's **toString()** method.

Question-7:

(Implement *MyStack* using inheritance)

Define a new stack class that extends **ArrayList**.

Draw the UML diagram for the classes and then implement **MyStack**. Write a test program that prompts the user to enter five strings and displays them in reverse order.