

# CS 61B      Discussion 5: Inheritance II    Fall 2016

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## 1 Inheritance Practice

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```
public class Q {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("Q.a");
    }
    public void b() {
        a();
    }
    public void c() {
        e();
    }
    public void d() {
        e();
    }
    public static void e() {
        System.out.println("Q.e");
    }
}

public class R extends Q {
    public void a() {
        System.out.println("R.a");
    }
    public void d() {
        e();
    }
    public static void e() {
        System.out.println("R.e");
    }
}

public class S {
    public static void main(String[]
        args) {
        R aR = new R();
        run(aR);
    }
    static void run(Q x) {
        x.a();
        x.b();
        x.c();
        ((R)x).c();
        x.d();
        ((R)x).d();
    }
}
```

Write next to each line in run what it prints.

## 2 Reduce

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We'd like to write a method `reduce`, which uses a binary function to accumulate the values of a `List` of integers into a single value. `reduce` will need to take in an object that can operate (through a method) on two integer arguments and return a single integer. Note that `reduce` must work with a range of binary functions (addition and multiplication, for example). Fill in `reduce` and `main`, and define types for `add` and `mult` in the space provided.

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class ListUtils {
    /** Apply a function of two arguments cumulatively to the
     *   elements of list and return a single accumulated value. */
    static int reduce( _____ func, List<Integer> list) {

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> integers = new ArrayList<>();
        integers.add(2); integers.add(3); integers.add(4);
        _____ add = _____;
        _____ mult = _____;
        reduce(add, integers); //Should evaluate to 9
        reduce(mult, integers); //Should evaluate to 24
    }
}

//Add additional classes and interfaces below:
```

### 3 Comparator

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We'd like to sort an `ArrayList` of animals into ascending order, by age. We can accomplish this using `Collections.sort(List<T> list, Comparator<? super T> c)`. Because instances of the `Animal` class (reproduced below) have no natural ordering, `sort` requires that we write an implementation of the `Comparator` interface that can provide an ordering for us. Note that an implementation of `Comparator` only needs to support pairwise comparison (see the `compare` method). Remember that we would like to sort in ascending order of age, so an `Animal` that is 3 years old should be considered "less than" one that is 5 years old.

```
1 public interface Comparator<T> {
2     /** Compares its two arguments for order.
3      * Returns a negative integer, zero, or a positive integer if the first
4      * argument is less than, equal to, or greater than the second. */
5     int compare(T o1, T o2);
6
7     /** Indicates whether some other object is "equal to" this
8      * comparator. */
9     boolean equals(Object obj);
10 }

1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.Collections;
3 public class Animal {
4     protected String name, noise;
5     protected int age;
6     public Animal(String name, int age) {
7         this.name = name;
8         this.age = age;
9         this.noise = "Huh?";
10    }
11    /** Returns this animal's age. */
12    public int getAge() {
13        return this.age;
14    }
15    public static void main(String[] args) {
16        ArrayList<Animal> animals = new ArrayList<>();
17        animals.add(new Cat("Garfield", 4));
18        animals.add(new Dog("Biscuit", 2));
19        _____; //Initialize comparator
20        Collections.sort(animals, _____ );
21    }
22 }
```

```
import java.util.Comparator;
public class AnimalComparator implements Comparator< _____ > {
```

```
}
```

## 4 Midterm Practice

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```
public class PasswordChecker {
    /**
     * Asks you to login (by providing your username and password)
     */
    public void loginPrompt(User u) {
        u.login(this);
    }

    public boolean authenticate(String a, String b) {
        // Does something secret
    }
}

public class User {
    private String username;
    private String password;

    public void login(PasswordChecker p) {
        p.authenticate(username, password);
    }
}
```

Write a class containing a method `public String extractPassword(User u)` which returns the password of a given user `u`. You may not alter the provided classes. Note the access modifiers of instance variables.

```
public class PasswordExtractor extends _____ {
```

```
}
```