



## EXAM 2 API Excerpt

Some, all or none of this API may be used on coding questions:

class Character

constructor Character(char ch) makes a new Character  
char charValue() returns the value as a char  
static int digit(char ch, int radix) returns the numeric  
value of the character ch in the specified radix  
static boolean isDigit(char ch) returns true if ch is a digit  
static String toString(char ch) returns ch as a String object

class Integer

constructor Integer(int i) makes a new Integer  
int intValue() return the int value of this Integer  
static int parseInt(String s) parses s and returns integer  
static String toString(int i) returns integer i as a String object

class String

char charAt(int index) returns the character at index, starting at 0  
int length() returns length of string  
int indexOf(String str) returns index where substring str found  
String[] split(String regex) break string on regular expression regex

class StringTokenizer

constructor StringTokenizer(String s) make tokenizer on s  
constructor StringTokenizer(String s, String d) make tokenizer  
on s using delimiters in d.  
int countTokens() number of tokens found  
boolean hasMoreTokens() true if more tokens available  
String nextToken() return next token in tokenizer

1. **True/False [ 10 pts ]**

Answer the following questions True or False. Be sure to write out True and False, NOT just a T or F.

- 2 (a) The following statement will compile without error:  
`int [ ][ ] arr = new int[5][5][ ];`

- 2 (b) The following code snippet will compile without error:

```
public class Test{
    public int method1(String str){
        System.out.println(str);
        return str.length();
    }//method1
    public static void main(String[] args){
        String str;
        str = Keyboard.readString();
        int len = method1(str);
        System.out.println("The length of the string is:" + len);
    }
}
```

- 2 (c) JFrame and JPanel are the two top level containers for stand-alone and web-browser-based GUI programs.

- 2 (d) If your class implements the interface 'Comparable' it has to contain the method:  
`public int compareTo(Object o)`

- 2 (e) For an array declaration `double arr[ ][ ]`, the type of `arr[0]` is the double primitive.

## 2. **Accessors(getters)and Modifiers(setters) [ 16 pts ]**

Write a class named Coordinates. Coordinates should provide the following functionality:

- 1) Declare two instance variables called x and y with proper visibility to protect them from access outside the class.
- 2) Write a constructor that takes in two integer values and uses them to initialize the instance variables.
- 3) Write a constructor with no parameters that initializes x to 40 and y to 67 by chaining to the two parameter constructor.
- 4) Write an accessor method for the variable x and a modifier method for the variable y.

### 3. Parameter Passing [16 pts]

Consider the following ParamFun class:

```
public class ParamFun {
    public ParamFun(){
        System.out.println("Starting the fun. Are you with me?");
    }

    public void addToString(String myString){
        myString += "Hello";
    }

    public void replaceWith(char[] arr, char c){
        for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++){
            arr[i] = c;
        }
    }

    public void increaseByHundred(float num){
        num = num + 100;
    }

    public static void main(String [] Tucker){
        ParamFun pF = new ParamFun();
        String myString = "Yo ";
        char[] arr = {'a','b'};
        float num = 4.0f;
        pF.addToString(myString);
        pF.replaceWith(arr,'z');
        pF.increaseByHundred(num);
        System.out.println(myString);
        System.out.println(arr[0]);
        System.out.println(arr[1]);
        System.out.println(num);
    }
} //end class
```

When the program above is run, the programmer expects the output to be:

```
Starting the fun. Are you with me?
Yo Hello
z
z
104.0
```

- 8 (a) Write "YES" if the output is the same as expected by the programmer. Otherwise give the correct output.

- 8 (b) If you gave a different output explain why with reference to parameter passing concept in Java.

#### 4. Array Coding [ 30 pts ]

- 15 (a) Code the method **parseIDNumber** which takes a String as parameter and returns an array of String. **parseIDNumber** should return the individual groups of numbers as separated by "-". Assume each group of digits separated by "-" is the same length.  
For example, if `parseIDNumber("4449-3789-2467")` is called, the array returned should have three elements: "4449" "3789" and "2467".
- 15 (b) Write another method called **breakup**, that uses the method you wrote above. **breakup** takes a String as parameter and returns a 2D array of int. You should first call your method above to break the string into a String array. Then convert the String array into a 2D int array, where each string in the array forms a row and each digit in that string is a column. Note: Assume each String in the array returned from `parseIDNumber` will have the same length.  
For example, if `breakup("4449-3789-2467")` is called, the 2D array returned is:
- ```
4 4 4 9
3 7 8 9
2 4 6 7
```

## 5. Interfaces [ 16 pts ]

- 8 (a) Write an interface called **MathFun**. This interface will contain one constant `PI`, which is equal to 3.14 and a public method called `square`, which takes in an `int` and returns an `int`.
- 8 (b) Write a class that implements your interface above. Your class must not produce any errors.

**6. Tracing[ 12 pts ]**

What is printed by the following code.

```
public class ACC {

    private static int GT=0;
    private int UGA=0;
    private int Miami=0;

    public ACC() {
        displayScores();
    }
    public void modifyScores() {
        int Miami=10;
        GT+=34;
        Miami++;
        UGA--;
    }
    public void displayScores() {
        System.out.println(GT+" "+Miami+" "+UGA);
    }
    public static void main(String[] Spring04){
        ACC DivisionA = new ACC();
        DivisionA.modifyScores();
        ACC DivisionB = new ACC();
        DivisionB.modifyScores();
        DivisionA.modifyScores();
        DivisionA.displayScores();
        DivisionB.displayScores();
    }
}
```

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Output: