

Prelim 1

CS 2110, September 29, 2016, 7:30 PM

	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Question	Name	Loop invariants	Recursion	OO	Short answer	Exception handling	
Max	1	15	15	25	34	10	100
Score							
Grader							

The exam is closed book and closed notes. Do not begin until instructed.

You have **90 minutes**. Good luck!

Write your name and Cornell **NetID** at the top of **every** page! There are 5 questions on 8 numbered pages, front and back. Check that you have all the pages. When you hand in your exam, make sure your pages are still stapled together. If not, please use our stapler to reattach all your pages!

We have scrap paper available. If you do a lot of crossing out and rewriting, you might want to write code on scrap paper first and then copy it to the exam so that we can make sense of what you handed in.

Write your answers in the space provided. Ambiguous answers will be considered incorrect. You should be able to fit your answers easily into the space provided.

In some places, we have abbreviated or condensed code to reduce the number of pages that must be printed for the exam. In others, code has been obfuscated to make the problem more difficult. This does not mean that it's good style.

Academic Integrity Statement: I pledge that I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid on this exam. That includes not talking to the people who took the 5:30 exam.

(signature)

0. Name (1 point)

Write your name and NetID at the top of **every** page of this exam.

1. Loop Invariants (15 points)

(a) **6 points** Consider the following precondition and postcondition.

Precondition:	c	m n unknown x
Postcondition:	c	m t n even odd x

Generalize them, completing the invariant below. Your generalization should introduce a new variable. Place variables carefully; ambiguous answers will be considered incorrect.

Invariant:	c	m n
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(b) **9 points** Consider the following precondition, postcondition, and invariant.

Precondition Q:	d	0 n unknown										
Postcondition R:	d	0 n <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">< 5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">$= 5$</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">> 5</td> </tr> </table>	< 5	$= 5$	> 5							
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Invariant P:	d	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">h</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">k</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">t</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">n</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">< 5</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">$= 5$</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">unknown</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">> 5</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0	h	k	t	n	< 5	$= 5$	unknown	> 5	
0	h	k	t	n								
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Below, write a loop with initialization that uses invariant P to implement the comment given below. Assume d is already initialized. You don't have to declare variables, but you must assign appropriate values to h , k , and t where necessary. To swap $d[i]$ and $d[j]$, just say, "Swap $d[i]$, $d[j]$." Your grade depends only on your use of the four loop questions to write the code.

// Given Precondition Q, swap values of $d[0..n]$ to truthify Postcondition R.

2. Recursion (15 Points)

(a) Write the following function `occ`, in Java. For example, `occ(2, 'd')` is `"dd"`. You must use recursion. Do not use a loop. Do not write assert statements for the Precondition.

```
/** = a String containing n occurrences of c.
 * Precondition: n >= 0. */
public static String occ(int n, char c) {
```

```
}
```

(b) Write the following function `expand`, in Java. Use recursion. Do not use a loop. Do not write assert statements for the Precondition. You can use function `occ`. As an example, `p("2A0B3V")` produces a string with 2 As, 0 Bs, and 3 Vs, i.e. it produces `"AAVVV"`.

You will need to convert a character-digit like `'4'` to an `int`. There are several ways to do that.

```
/** Return s but with each pair "ic" of characters, where i is a digit,
 * replaced by i occurrences of c.
 * Precondition: s contains an even number of characters, and the
 * first of each pair is a digit. */
public static String expand(String s) {
```

```
}
```

3. Object-Oriented Programming (25 points)

(a) **10 points** Below are two class declarations. Complete the bodies of the constructor and function `toString` in class `Grad`. Be careful; pay attention to access modifiers.

```
public class Student {
    private String name;

    /** A student named na.
     * Precon.: no spaces in na. */
    public Student(String na) {
        name= na;
    }

    /** = name of this candidate */
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

```
public class Grad extends Student {
    private String advisor;

    /** Constructor: a grad named
     * na with advisor ad.
     * Precon.: no spaces in na, ad. */
    public Grad(String na, String ad) {

    }

    /** = String containing grad's
     * name, a comma and space after
     * it (" "), and advisor. */
    public String toString() {

    }

}
}
```

(b) **5 points** Suppose the following assignment has been executed, where the arguments ... are strings containing a person's name and advisor.

```
Grad g= new Grad(..., ...);
```

Write a sequence of statements to extract the advisor of the person in object `g` and store it in String variable `v`. You don't have to declare `v` or any other variables. It doesn't matter whether you wrote methods in part (b) correctly; we go by the method specifications.

(c) 5 points Method `equals`, shown below, is to be placed in class `Grad`. Complete the method body. Also, after the method body, write what happens if the type of parameter `ob` is changed to `Grad`.

```
/** Return true iff ob is a Grad and
 * ob has the same advisor as this Grad. */
public @Override boolean equals(Object ob) {

}
}
```

(d) 5 points Below are two classes and one interface. Below them, state two reasons why this won't compile.

```
public abstract class A implements I {
    public abstract int m();
    public int f= 10;
}

public interface I {
}

public class B extends A implements I {
    A a= new A();
    public void p() {
        f= 20;
    }
}
```

4. Short Answer (34 points.)

(a) **5 points** Write down the steps in executing a method call `m(args)` .

(b) **5 points.** Below are five expressions. To the right of each, write its value.

1. `(int)'@' == '@'`
2. `(char) ('d' - 2)`
3. `new Double(5) == new Double(5)`
4. `((Object)(new Integer(7))).equals(3+4)`
5. `(int) 3.5 + 4.1`

(c) **5 points.** Consider these declarations of classes and interfaces:

```
public class A implements I, J { ... }
public class B extends A implements I { ... }
public interface I { ... }
public interface J { ... }
```

Consider the statement:

```
B var= new B( ... );
```

Write down a list of all things to which variable `var` can be cast.

(d) **6 points.** Put a check mark before each of the following sentences that is correct and an X before each that is incorrect.

1. In a while loop `while(B) {int x; ...}` , variable `x` is allocated new space each time the loop body is executed.
2. In a class `class C {public static int y= 5; ...}` , every time an expression `new C(...)` is evaluated, `y` is set to 5.
3. To make testing easier, Java allows methods in a JUnit testing class to access private fields of objects it is testing.

4. If a class implements an interface, its subclasses may also implement that interface.
5. During execution of a Java program, the call stack contains at most one frame for each method.
6. If you don't start a constructor body with a call on another constructor, your program will not compile.

(e) 8 points. To the right or below class C2, write the output printed by a call on method main of class C2 below. Please be extremely careful.

```
public class C2 {
    private int p= 1;
    private static int q= 2;
    private int m1(int p) { p= q+1; q= q+3; return q; }
    private int m2(int q) { p= q+1; q= q+3; return q; }

    public static void main() {
        C2 c= new C2();
        int x= c.m1(5);
        System.out.println(x + ", " + c.p + ", " + q);
        q= 2; c.p= 1;
        x= c.m2(5);
        System.out.println(x + ", " + c.p + ", " + q);
    }
}
```

(f) 5 points. Below, write an enum that has the constants AM and PM. Name the enum anything you want.

5. Exception handling (10 Points)

Execute the three calls `C.me(-1)`; `C.me(0)`; and `C.me(1)`; on procedure `m` shown below. You know that calls on `System.out.print` print on the Console. As you execute the calls on `me`, place the output of the calls on `System.out.print` in the places provided on the right below; don't be concerned about starting each print output on a new line.

```
import java.io.*;

public class C {
    public static void me(int p) {
        System.out.print("8. ");
        int y= p / (p - 1);
        try {
            System.out.print("7. ");
            if (p != -1) throw new RuntimeException();
            System.out.print("6. ");
            y= p / 0;
            System.out.print("5. ");
        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.print("4. ");
            if (p == p) throw new RuntimeException();
            System.out.print("3. ");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.out.print("2: ");
        }
        System.out.print("1: ");
    }
}
```

CONSOLE FOR C.m(-1);

CONSOLE FOR C.m(0);

CONSOLE FOR C.m(1);