## Midterm 1

CS 1323-1324, Fall 2018
Name (printed legibly):
Student number:
Integrity Pledge
On my honor, I affirm that I have neither given nor received inappropriate aid in the completion of this exercise.
Signed:

## Do not write on the back of pages.

Answer all programming questions in Java. Unless otherwise indicated, each part of a problem is worth the same number of points. Show your work to receive partial credit.

Pay careful attention to whether the question asks for a code fragment or a complete program. Do not write a whole program when you are asked for only a few lines of code.

Also pay attention to whether you need to get input from a user or not. When you do not need to get input, the problem will say something like "you may assume that the variables' value was set elsewhere".

Pay careful attention to distinctions like int versus double and String versus char.

Try to move through short problems quickly to leave you sufficient time to write programs and code fragments.

You will have fifty minutes to take the examination.

You do not need to use import statements on any code. You may assume that the user enters all data perfectly unless otherwise noted.

You may abbreviate System.out.println as S.o.p., and may abbreviate prompts.

1)		O points; 2 points each) Write a declaration (type and identifier) to use to store each of the lowing things. Do not assume that each type is used exactly once.
	a)	Whether or not the ball in a tennis match should be served from the court on the player's left.
	b)	The number of spectators who attended the U.S. Open.
	c)	The number of tons of soda, including partial tons, which were sold during the finals of the U.S. Open.
	d)	The score of a tennis game (scores in tennis are love, 15, 30, 40, deuce, and advantage).
	e)	The sizes of t-shirts sold during the U.S. Open (sizes include XS, S, M, L, XL, XXL, XXXL).
2)	att	O points; 2 points each) Give the value computed for each expression below. <b>Pay careful ention to type, especially char versus String and int versus double.</b> If the expression is not legal, v. so. Characters and Strings must be properly distinguished by using single and double quotes.
	a)	54 / 11
	b)	54 % 11
	c)	3.4 – 1.4

d) 4/5 + 1/5

e) "4/5" + "1/5"

starting with the ones given below (do not use the results of a) in b), for example). If the expression is not legal in Java, say so. Distinguish double and int values.	n
<pre>int touchdown = 28; double yards = 32.4; int safety = 2; int fieldGoal = 8; double passingYards = 5.2;</pre>	
a) int result = touchdown + safety * fieldGoal;	
b) double result = yards + touchdown / fieldGoal;	
c) int result = (int) touchdown + safety + passingYards;	
d) double result = touchdown % fieldGoal + -yards * passingYards / safety;	

**3)** (24 points; 6 points each part) Find the value assigned to result by each statement below. Show all intermediate steps to get partial credit. Each part is independent, with the values for any variables

4) (10 points; 4 points for a), 6 points for b)) <u>Trace the code fragments</u> below in the tables at the right. Remember to include the initial values in the table.

```
a)
int points = 7;
int threshold = 15;
if (points != threshold)
        points = points + 5;
else
        threshold = threshold - 5;
if (points < threshold)</pre>
{
        threshold = points -2;
}
b)
double price = 35.27;
int discount = 0;
if (price > 50.0) // Read this if/else statement very carefully
        discount = 1;
else if (price > 100.0)
        discount = 10;
else if (price > 500.0)
        discount = 50;
}
else
        discount = 100;
}
```

points	threshold

price	discount

5) (16 points; 6 points for a), 3 points for b), 7 points for c)) Write code fragments, using the variables declared below, that solve the problem.

Sometimes it is cheaper to purchase things in larger quantities, but not always. For example, peanut butter comes in three size jars, described in the table below (right). If you needed 34 ounces of peanut butter, it would be cheaper to buy 2 small jars (\$5.00) than to buy one medium jar (\$5.78). Of course this assumes that you only need 34 ounces and have no use for extra peanut butter. This makes sense to me because I HATE PEANUT BUTTER. You can only buy one size of jar.

int ouncesNeeded; // value given elsewhere
int smallJars; // the number of small jars you need to purchase
double smallCost; // The cost of purchasing only small jars
double mediumCost; // The cost of purchasing only medium jars
double largeCost; // The cost of purchasing only large jars
double minimumCost; // Set this variable to the price of the least costly option

Jar Size	Ounces	Price
Small	16	\$2.50
Medium	50	\$5.78
Large	64	\$8.87

a) Using data and variables above, find the number of small jars you have to buy to have enough peanut butter.

- b) Find the cost of the smallJars by declaring and using an appropriate constant.
- c) If the variables smallCost, mediumCost and largeCost have all been set, show code that calculates minimumCost

6) (30 points) Write a complete program that helps a user interpret data collected by a FitByte wearable exercise tracker.<sup>1</sup>

FitBytes count steps by using sensors to analyze movement. Once the steps are counted, they need to translate the steps to a distance traveled. The table below summarizes the length of a single step as a function of age.

30 or younger	31-50	51-70	71 or older
30"	28"	24"	23"

While strides are given in inches, people want data to be displayed in miles. One mile equals 63,360 inches. So to convert inches to miles, you divide by 63,360.

Two example runs of the program are shown below (user input in bold italics):

```
Enter the number of steps walked 10000
Enter your age 27
You have walked 4.734848484848484 miles
Enter the number of steps walked 2000
Enter your age 47
You have walked 0.8838383838383838 miles
```

Do not write anything on this page—start you code on the next page.

<sup>1</sup> The information in this program was based on https://help.fitbit.com/articles/en\_US/Help\_article/1141.