

Exercises for Lecture 3

Chapter 2 Expressions

Chapter 3 Selections

COMP217
Java Programming
Spring 2019
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Exercise 3-1: Metropolitan City

- Write the following code in Java and C
 - Java code is already given
- A city can be classified as a metropolitan city if it satisfies at least one of the following 2 conditions:
 - It is a capital of a country, and the population is larger than or equal to one million.
 - Number of people whose annual income is at least 100 million is more than or equal to 0.5 million.

Java Code for the exercise

Submission:
Metropolis.java
Metropolis.c

```
/**
 * Check if a city is a metropolitan city
 */
import java.util.Scanner;          // Built-in Scanner class

public class Metropolis {
    public static void main (String args[] ) {
        boolean isCapital, isMetropolis;
        int citizen;
        int bourgeois;

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("It the city a capital? (capital:1 non-capital:0) ");
        isCapital = (sc.nextInt() == 1);
        System.out.print("Population? (in thousands) ");
        citizen = sc.nextInt();
        System.out.print("Bourgeois? (in thousands) ");
        bourgeois = sc.nextInt();

        isMetropolis = (isCapital && citizen >= 1000)
            || (bourgeois >= 500);

        System.out.println("Metropolis: " + isMetropolis);
    }
}
```

```
/* execution example
$ javac Metropolis.java
$ java Metropolis
It the city a capital? (capital:1 non-capital:0) 1
Population? (in thousands) 2000
Bourgeois? (in thousands) 1000
Metropolis: true
$ java Metropolis
It the city a capital? (capital:1 non-capital:0) 1
Population? (in thousands) 1000
Bourgeois? (in thousands) 500
Metropolis: true
*/
```

Ex 3-2: equals Example

```
public class Ex32_equals {
    public static void main ( String[] args ) {
        String string1 = "aardvarks";
        boolean comp1, comp2, comp3, comp3b, comp4; // equals result is a boolean

        comp1 = string1.equals( "boa constrictors" );
        // false: Unicode for 'a' and 'b' are 97 and 98
        comp2 = string1.equals( "aardvarks" );
        // true: exactly the same
        comp3 = string1.equals( "Aardvarks" );
        // false: case sensitive
        comp3b = string1.equalsIgnoreCase( "Aardvarks" );
        // true: ignore case differences
        comp4 = string1.equals( "aardvarks are cooler" );
        // false: numbers of characters mismatch

        System.out.println(
            comp1 + " " + comp2 + " " + comp3 + " " + comp3b + " " + comp4);
        // false true false true false
    }
}
```

"Ex32_equals.java" 21L, 756C written

21,2

All

Submission:

Ex32_equals.java

Ex32_equals.c

- The output of the C code should be "true" and "false" only
- Hint: use "strcmp"
- For equalsIgnoreCase, <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5820810/case-insensitive-string-comp-in-c>

Ex 3-3: ComparingNumbers.java

```

public class ComparingNumbers {
    public static void main ( String[] args ) {
        // declare and initialize variables
        byte   aByte   = 5;
        short  aShort  = -9025;
        int     anInt   = 50000;
        //long   aLong   = 80923097239874992342L;
        long    aLong   = 809230972398749L;
        float   aFloat  = 5.0F;
        double  aDouble  = 3.1415926535897;
        char    char1   = 'A', char2 = 'B', char3 = 'a';

        // form logical expressions
        boolean longFloatComparison = (aLong == aFloat),
            byteIntComparison      = (aByte <= anInt),
            doubleShortComparison = (aDouble != aShort),
            charComparison1       = (char1 == char3),
            charComparison2       = (char3 < char2);

        boolean expr = 15 % 4 * 7 + 15 >= 1
            || 7 < 12 || !(-8 != 7 && 7 <= 10 && 5 > 7);

        // print results
        System.out.println("Compare long   & float: " + longFloatComparison);
        System.out.println("Compare byte   & int  : " + byteIntComparison);
        System.out.println("Compare double & short: " + doubleShortComparison);
        System.out.println("Compare char1  & char3: " + charComparison1);
        System.out.println("Compare char2 & char2: " + charComparison2);
        System.out.println("Value of long expression: " + expr);
    } // end of main
} // end of class definition

```

```

$ java ComparingNumbers
Compare long   & float: false
Compare byte   & int  : true
Compare double & short: true
Compare char1  & char3: false
Compare char3  & char2: false
Value of long expression: true

```

Submission:
 ComparingNumbers.java
 ComparingNumbers.c

- The output of the C code should be "true" or "false" only
- You may have to use "long long" for 64-bit integers in C

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Tax {
    public static void main ( String[] args ) {
        int income, tax;
        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your income: ");
        income = input.nextInt();

        if ( income <= 1000 )
            tax = (int) (0.09 * income);
        else if ( income <= 4000 ) // income > 1000 && income <= 4000
            tax = (int) (0.18 * income);
        else if ( income < 8000 ) // income > 4000 && income < 8000
            tax = (int) (0.27 * income);
        else // income >= 8000
            tax = (int) (0.36 * income);

        System.out.printf("Total tax is %d.\n",tax);
    }
}

/*
$ javac Tax.java
$ java Tax
Enter your income: 3000
Total tax is 540.
*/
```

Submission:
Tax.java
Tax.c

Ex 3-4: Tax.java

Ex 3-5: Leap Year

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class DaysInMonth {
    public static void main ( String[] args ) {
        int month;
        int year = 2009;
        int days = 0;
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter your a number: ");
        month = scan.nextInt();

        switch ( month ) {
            case 1: case 3: case 5: case 7:
            case 8: case 10: case 12: // "or"
                days = 31;
                break;
            case 4: case 6: case 9: case 11:
                days = 30;
                break;
            case 2:
                if ( ((year%4 == 0) && (year%100 != 0)) || (year%400 == 0) )
                    // leap year
                    days = 29;
                else
                    days = 28;
                break;
            default:
                days = 0;
                System.out.println("Wrong month number");
        }
        System.out.println("Number of days in month " + month + " is " + days);
    }
}
```

Submission:
DaysInMonth.java
DaysInMonth.c