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| 1. The ASCIIEncoder class below accepts a String from a user using a Scanner object, then converts the String of characters to its ASCII equivalent. Consider the examples below,   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **String** | **Converted** | | Code! | 067 111 100 101 033 | | @#$% \*()& | 064 035 036 037 032 042 040 041 038 | | Get here Friday! | 071 101 116 032 104 101 114 101 032 070 114 105 100 097 121 033 013 010 |   Write the ASCIIEncoder class below | |
| ASCIIEncoder{    } | |
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| 2. What is the output of the following code? | | |
| char c;  for( int j = 102; j > 98 ; j--)  {  c = (char)(j – 32);  System.out.print(c + “,”);  } | String s = “JAVA”;  char ch;  for(int x =0; x < s.length(); x++)  {  ch = s.charAt(x);  if( ch = = 74 )  ch = (char)(ch + 32);  System.out.print(ch + “,”);  } | |
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| 3. The code is box (a) has errors. Identify the errors by circling them, THEN re-write the corrected code in the box (b). | | |
| (a)  String message = “Hello JAVA!”;  char c = ‘’;  for( int j = 0; j < message.length(); j++)  {  c = (int) message.charAt(j+1);    System.out.print(charValue + “,”);  } | (b) | |
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| 4. The CountChars class below counts the number of instances a specified char occurs in a word. Consider the following examples and corresponding output,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **String** | **int c** | **Output** | | Code is Cool! | 67 | 2 | | Computer Science is the BEST | 102 | 4 | | Get here Thanksgiving! | 66 | 0 |   Write the CountChars class below, | |
| public class CountChars{  } | |
|  | /5 |