

King Saud University
College of Computer and Information Sciences
Department of Computer Science
CSC113 – Computer Programming II – Final Exam – Spring 2015

Exercise 1:

```
public class PersonalComputer {
    private String brand;
    protected int capacity;

    public PersonalComputer() { brand = "Unknown"; capacity = 10;
        System.out.println("PersonalComputer default constructor");
    }
    public PersonalComputer(String brand, int capacity) {
        this.brand = brand; this.capacity = capacity;
        System.out.println("PersonalComputer object created");
    }

    public void display() throws Exception {
        if(brand.equals("Unknown"))
            throw new Exception("brand is Unknown");
        System.out.println("Brand: " + brand + " Capacity: " + capacity);
    }

    public int cost() throws Exception {
        if (capacity < 20)
            throw new Exception("Capacity Less Than 20 GB");
        return 200;
    }
}

public class Desktop extends PersonalComputer {
    protected int nbPeripherals;

    public Desktop() {
        System.out.println("Desktop default constructor");
        nbPeripherals = 3;
    }
    public Desktop(int nbPeripherals) {
        System.out.println("Desktop 1st constructor");
        this.nbPeripherals = nbPeripherals;
    }

    public Desktop(String brand, int capacity, int nbPeripherals) {
        super(brand, capacity);
        System.out.println("Desktop 2nd constructor");
        this.nbPeripherals = nbPeripherals;
    }
    public void display() throws Exception {
        super.display();
        System.out.println("Desktop with "+nbPeripherals+" peripherals");
        System.out.println("With cost = "+cost());
    }
    public int cost() throws Exception {
        return (super.cost() + capacity * nbPeripherals);
    }
}
```

```

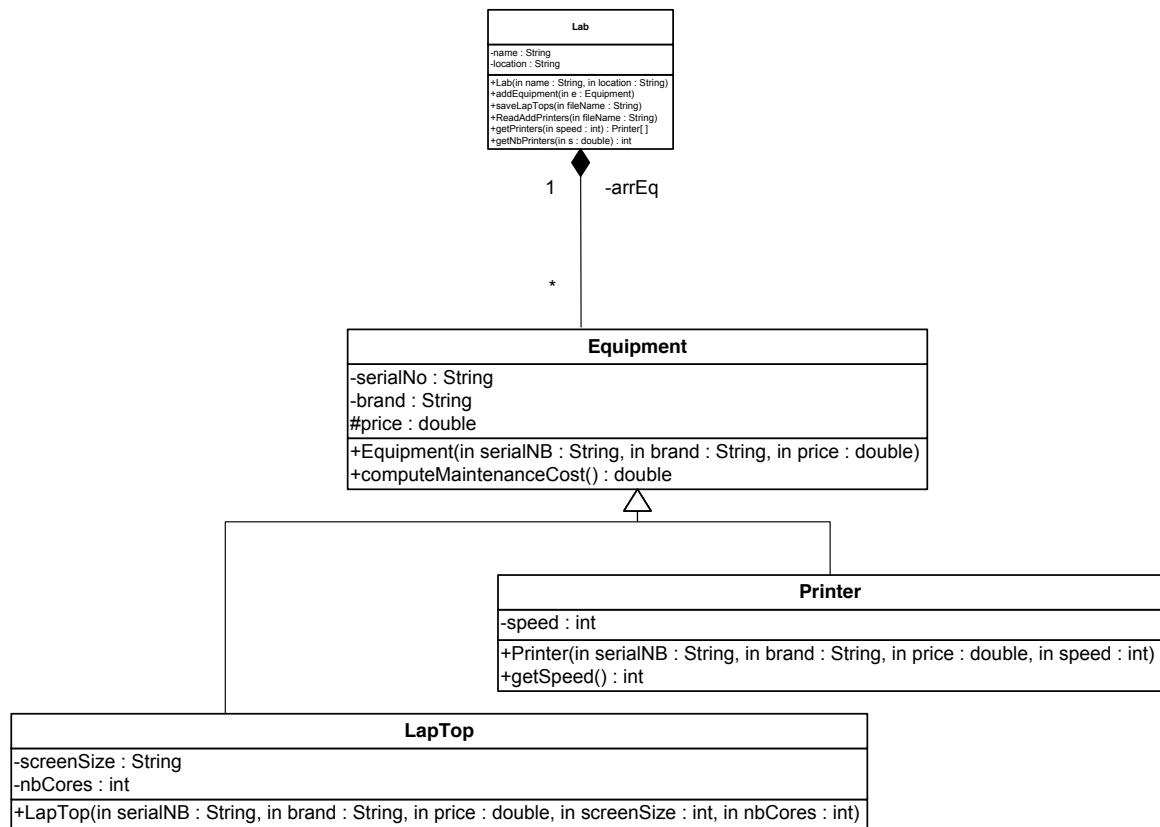
public class TestPC {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i;
        PersonalComputer[] pclist = new PersonalComputer[3];

        pclist[0] = new Desktop("Dell", 200, 3);
        pclist[1] = new Desktop(5);
        pclist[2] = new Desktop("Toshiba",15,5);

        for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
            System.out.println("Iteration " + (i + 1));
            try {
                pclist[i].display();
            } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
                System.out.println("Exception in Iteration " + (i + 1) +
                    " Index out of bound");
            }
            catch(Exception e)
            {
                System.out.println("Exception in Iteration " + (i + 1) +
                    " " + e.getMessage());
            }
        } // end for
    } // end main
}

```

Exercise2:



Equipment class:

- Attributes:
 - ***serialNo***: the serial number of the equipment.
 - ***brand***: the brand of the equipment.
 - ***price***: the price of the equipment.
- Methods:
 - ***Equipment (serialNB: String, brand: String, price: double)***: constructor
 - ***computeMaintenanceCost()***: this method returns the annual cost of the maintenance of the equipment. This cost is computed as following:
 - ***For Laptops***: the cost = 1 % of price + nbCores * 200
 - ***For Printers***: the cost = 2 % of price + speed * 100.

LapTop class

- Attributes:
 - ***screenSize***: the size of the screen of the laptop.

- ***nbCores***: the number of core processors of the laptop.
- Methods:
 - ***LapTop*** (*serialNB*: String, *brand*: String, *price*: double, *screenSize*: int, *nbCores*: int): constructor.

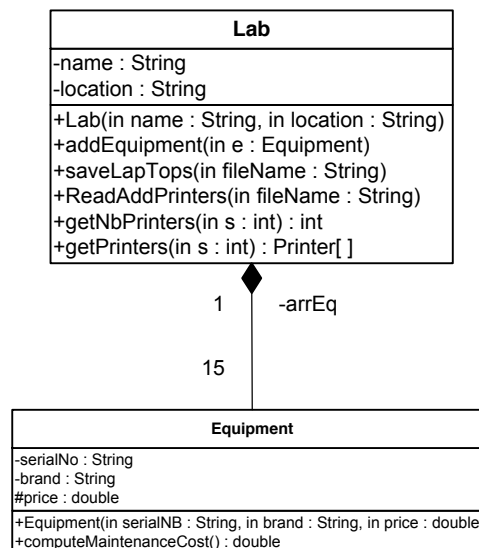
Printer class

- Attributes:
 - ***speed***: the speed of the printer (number of pages printed per minute).
- Methods:
 - ***Printer*** (*serialNB*: String, *brand*: String, *price*: double, *speed*: int): constructor.
 - ***getSpeed()***: this method returns the speed of the printer.

QUESTION: Translate into Java code the class ***Equipment*** and the class ***Printer***.

Exercise 3:

Let's consider the same class *Equipment* described in exercise 1.



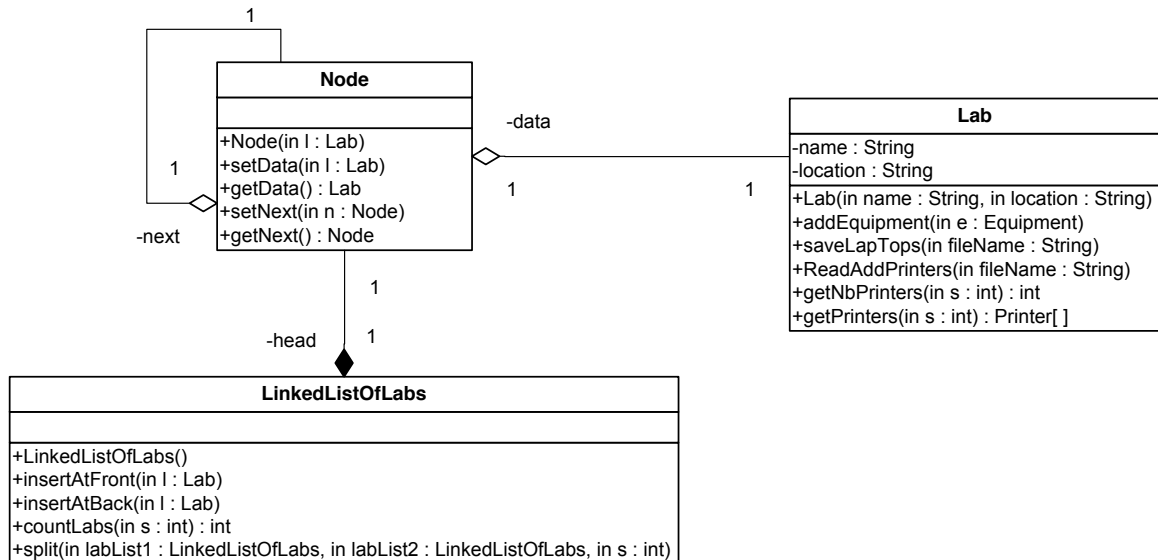
Lab class:

- Attributes:
 - **name**: the name of the Lab.
 - **location**: the location (room and building numbers) of the Lab.
- Methods:
 - **Lab(name: String, location: String)**: constructor
 - **addEquipment (e: Equipment)**: this method adds the equipment *e* to the Lab. This method raises an `ArrayOutOfBoundsException` exception if the array *arrEq* is full.
 - **SaveLaptops (fileName: String)**: this method saves all equipment objects of type `LapTop` in the file which name is passed in the parameter *fileName*.
 - **readAddPrinters(fileName: String)**: this method reads equipment objects from the file *fileName* and adds the read printers to the array *arrEq* of the lab. **The different exceptions should be handled separately.**
 - **getNbPrinters(s: int)**: this method returns the number of printers of the Lab having a speed greater than *s*. If the parameter *s* is less than 15, this method raises an Exception.
 - **getPrinters(s: int)**: this method returns an array containing all printers of the Lab having a speed greater than *s*. Make sure that the array should not contain empty cells (the length of the returned array should be exactly equal to the number of the selected printers).

QUESTION: Translate into Java code the class *Lab*.

Exercise 4:

Let's consider the same class **Lab** described in exercise 2.



LinkedListOfLabs class:

- Methods:
 - **LinkedListOfLabs()**: constructor
 - **insertAtFront (l: Lab)**: this method adds the Lab *l* at the beginning of the list.
 - **insertAtBack (l: Lab)**: this method adds the Lab *l* at the end of the list.
 - **countLabs (s: int)**: this method counts and returns the number of labs having printers with a speed greater than *s*.
 - **split(labList1: LinkedListOfLabs, labList2: LinkedListOfLabs, s: int)**: This method inserts into *labList1* all labs having printers with a speed greater than *s*. It inserts all other labs into *labList2*. The labs of *labList1* should be ordered in the same order than the original list. The labs of *labList2* should be ordered in the reverse order than the original list.