		College of Cor	aud Univer nputer and Information Sc puter Science Department		
		Course Code:	CSC 111		
		Course Title:	Introduction to Programmin	ng 1	
		Semester:	Fall 2016-17		
		Exercises Cover Sheet:	Mid 2 Exa	am A	
		Duration: 90 min			
Student N	ame:				
Student ID:					
Student So	ection No.				
	1				T
Tick the Relevant	Computer	Science B.Sc. Program AB	Question No. Relevant Is Hyperlinked	Covering %	
\checkmark	a) Apply knowledge of computing and mathematics appropriate to the discipline;			1,2	50%
	b) Analyze a p appropriate to it				
	c) Design, im component, or p				
	d) Function effectively on teams to accomplish a common goal;				
	e) Understanding of professional, ethical, legal, security, and social issues and responsibilities;				
	f) Communicate effectively with a range of audiences;				
	g) Analyze the local and global impact of computing on individuals, organizations and society;				
	h) Recognition of the need for, and an ability to engage in, continuing professional development;				
√	i) Use current techniques, skills, and tools necessary for computing practices.			1,2	50%
	j) Apply mathematical foundations, algorithmic principles, and computer science theory in the modeling and design of computer-based systems in a way that demonstrates comprehension of the tradeoffs involved in design choices;				
	k) Apply design and development principles in the construction of software systems of varying complexity;				

Question 1. (5 Marks)Put your answers of the question 1 (<u>multiple choice questions</u>) in the following table:

Question	Answer
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

```
for(i=0;i<10;i++)
a)
         for(j=1;j<i+2;j++)
b)
     for(i=0;i<10;i++)
        System.out.println(i);
    for(j=1;j<i+2;j++) System.out.println("j="+j);</pre>
     for(i=0;i<10;i++)
c)
         while (j \% 2! = 0) { System.out.println(j+" "+(++j));}
     for (i=0; i<10,i++) {
d)
     System.out.println(i)
     for(j=1;j<i+2;j++) System.out.println("j="+j); }</pre>
2) Which for loop is equivalent to the following while loop
x=1;
while (x<10) {
  System.out.println(x+" ");
  ++x;
}
a) for (x=1; x<10; x++) {System.out.println(x+"
                                                                       }
b) for (x=0; x \le 10; x++) {System.out.println(x+"
                                                     ");
c) for (x=1; x \le 10; ++x) {System.out.println(x+"
                                                     ");
d) for (x=0; x \le 10; ++x) {System.out.println(x+"
                                                     ");
3) What values of \dot{\gamma} and k will make this program print hello?
     int j = -----;
     int k = -----;
     for (int i = j; i < k; i++) {
           j++;
           System.out.println("hello");
      }
a) j = 5, k = 4
b) j = 1, k = 2
c) j = 3, k = 2
d) i = 9, k = 5
4)
int x = 1, y = 6;
while (y--) {
    x++;
}
System.out.println("x = " + x + " y = " + y);
Which statement is true?
a) x = 6 y = 0
b) x = 7 y = 0
c) x = 6 y = -1
d) Compilation fails.
```

}

}

}

1) Which of the following is not nested loop?

5) Which of the pattern is produced by the following code?

```
int i, j, k;
for (i = 1; i <= 7; i++) {
    for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
        System.out.print(j);
    for (k = 7 - i; k >= 1; k--)
        System.out.print("*");
    System.out.println("");
}
```

a)	b)	c)	d)
*****1	1234567	1*****	7654321
****21	123456*	12****	*654321
****321	12345**	123****	**54321
4321	1234	1234***	***4321
54321	123**	12345**	****321
*654321	12****	123456*	****21
7654321	1*****	1234567	*****1

6) How many times will the following code print "Be careful"?

```
int count = 10;
while (count-- >= 10) {
System.out.println("Be carefull");
count+=1;
}
a) 8
b) 9
c) 10
d) infinite loop
```

7) Given following class:

Which statement is true?

- a) There is a syntax error on line 1.
- b) There are syntax errors on lines 1 and 6.
- c) There is a syntax error on line 6.
- d) There are syntax errors on lines 1, 6, and 8.

```
8) This code will not compile. What is wrong with it?
      int a = 0, b = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                 if (++a > 2 | | ++b > 2) {
                       a++;
                 }
           System.out.println("a=" + a + " b=" + b);
           System.out.println("Value of i after completion of loop:
" + i);
a) loop counter i is not initialized
b) loop counter i should be declared before the loop
c) loop counter i is initialized to zero
d) loop counter i is not updated inside the loop
9) Consider the following code segment:
     public class MyClass{
     public MyClass(){/*code*/} // more code...
To create an object of type MyClass, you would write:
a) MyClass mc = new MyClass();
b) MyClass mc = MyClass();
c) MyClass mc = new MyClass;
d) It can't be done. The constructor of MyClass should be defined as:
     public void MyClass() {/*code*/}
10) Suppose you have the following class:
     public class Point {
     int x, y;
     public Point(int x, int y) { this.x = x; this.y = y; }
     public Point() { this(10, 20); }
     public int getX() { return this.x; }
     public int getY() { return this.y; }}
     What is the output of the following code, if any:
     public class PointTest {
           public static void main(String args[]) {
                Point p = new Point();
                System.out.println(p.getX());}}
a) 0
b) 10
c) 20
d) There is a compilation error.
```

Question 2. (5 Marks)

A) What is the output of the following program? (2 marks)

```
public class MyClass {
     private int a = 5;
     public void setA(int param) {
          a = param;
     public int getA() {
          return a;
     public MyClass m1() {
          MyClass o = new MyClass();
          o.a = a + 2;
          return o;
     }
     public void m2 (MyClass oParam) {
          oParam.a = a + 1;
     }
     public void m3(MyClass oParam) {
          oParam = new MyClass();
          oParam.a = a;
     }
}
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          MyClass o1 = new MyClass();
          o1.setA(10);
          MyClass o2 = o1.m1();
          MyClass o3 = new MyClass();
          o2.m3(o3);
          MyClass o4 = new MyClass();
          o1.m2(o4);
          System.out.println("o1.a = " + o1.getA() + ", o2.a = " +
o2.getA() + ", o3.a = " + o3.getA() + ", o4.a = " + o4.getA());
     }
```

```
B) Suppose you have the following class: (3 marks)
     class Q2 {
     private int a;
     private int b;
     public Q2() { a = 3; b = 5;}
     public Q2(int a, int b) { this.a = a; this.b = b;}
     public void setA(int a) {this.a = a;}
     public void setB(int b) {this.b = b;}
     public int getA() {return a;}
     public int getB() {return b;}
     public boolean m(int a, int B) {
          b = ++B*10;
          this.a = a*3%15;
          return b > a;
     }
}
What is the output of main method in class TestQ2:
public class TestQ2 {
     public static void main(String args[]){
           Q2 \text{ obj1} = \text{new } Q2(5,10);
           Q2 \text{ obj2} = \text{new } Q2();
           System.out.println("obj1.a = " + obj1.getA());
           System.out.println("obj2.b = " + obj2.getB());
           obj2.setA(2); obj2.setB(15);
           System.out.println("obj2.a = " + obj2.getA());
           System.out.println("obj2.b = " + obj2.getB());
           for(int i = 1; i <= 3 ; i++)
                if(i % 3 == 0 \&\& obj1.m(20, i))
                      obj1 = obj2;
                System.out.println("obj2.a = " + obj2.getA());
                System.out.println("obj1.b = " + obj1.getB());
           } } }
```

Result								
Question No.	Relevant Student Outcome	SO is Covered by %	Full Mark	Student Mark	As	ssessor's Feed	lback	
1	а	60	6					
2	i	40	4					
Totals		100%	10					
and reference	I certify that the work contained within this assand referenced where required. Student Signature:			s all my own wo	ork	Feedback Rece Student Signat		Date: