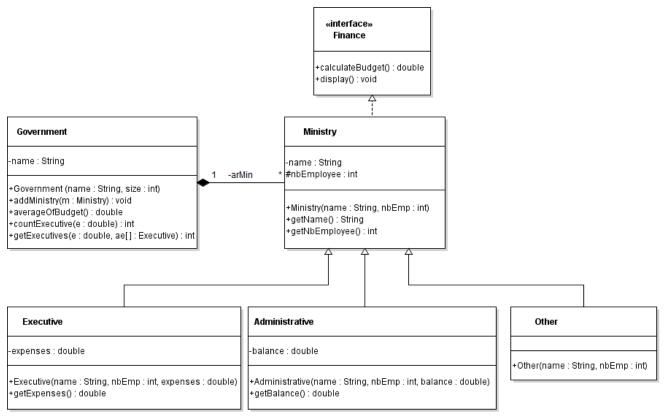
King Saud University

College of Computer and Information Sciences Department of Computer Science

CSC113 – Computer Programming II – Midterm 2 Exam – Spring 2015

Exercise1:



Finance interface:

- o Methods:
 - *calculateBudget* ():This method calculates and returns the budget of a Ministry. The budget of a Ministry is calculated as follows:
 - Executive:

Budget = expenses + nbEmployee * 1.5

o Administrative:

Budget = nbEmployee * 10000 - balance.

• *display()*: display all the attributes

Ministry class:

- o Attributes:
 - *name*: the name of the ministry.
 - *nbEmployee*: number of employees in the ministry
- o Methods:
 - *Ministry(name: String, nbEmp: int)*: constructor
 - *getName* (): this method returns the name of the ministry.
 - getNbEmployee (): this method returns the number of employees of the ministry.

Executive class

- o Attributes:
 - *expenses*: the expenses of the ministry.
- o Methods:
 - Executive(name: String, nbEmp: int, expenses: double): constructor.
 - *getExpenses()*: this method returns the amount of expenses.

Administrative class:

- o Attributes:
 - balance: the basic salary allocated for the role.
- Methods
 - Administrative (name: String, nbEmp: int, balance: double): constructor.
 - *getBalance* (): This method returns the balance of the administrative ministry.

Other class:

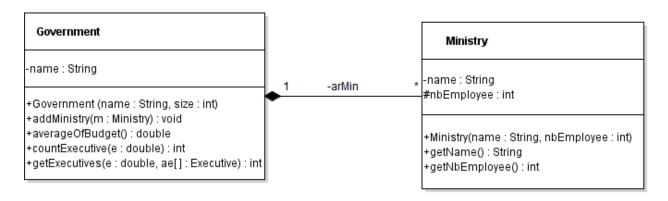
- o Methods:
 - Other (name: String, nbEmp: int): constructor.

QUESTION: Translate into Java code the following:

- The interface *Finance*.
- The class *Ministry*.
- The class *Executive*.

Exercise 2:

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



Government class

- o Attributes:
 - *name*: the name of the Government.
- o Methods:
 - Government (name: String, size: int): constructor.
 - *addMinistry*(*m*: *Ministry*): this method adds the *Ministry m* to the Government.
 - averageOfBudget (): this method calculates and returns the average budget of all ministries of the government.
 - *countExecutive(e: double):* this method returns the number of **Executive** ministries with **expenses** greater than **e**.
 - getExecutives(e: double, ae[]: Executive): This method inserts into the array ae all Executive ministries having expenses greater than e and budget greater than the average budget. Also this method returns the number of Executive ministries added to ae.

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

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Exercise1:

```
public interface Finance {
      public double calculateBudget();-----1
      public void display();-----1
}
      The class Ministry. /3
public abstract class Ministry implements Finance{------1
      protected int nbEmployee;
      private String name;
      Ministry(String name, int nbEmployee)
            this.name = name;
            this.nbEmployee = nbEmployee;
      }
      Ministry(Ministry m) -----1
      {
            name = m.name;
            nbEmployee = m.nbEmployee;
      }
      public int getNbEmployee() {
            return nbEmployee;
      }
      public String getName() {
            return name;
      }
      public void display() {-----1
            System.out.print(name + nbEmployee);
      }
}
     The class Executive. /5
public class Executive extends Ministry{------1
      private double expenses;
```

```
Executive(String name, int nbEmployee, double expenses)
      {
            super(name,nbEmployee); -----1
            this.expenses = expenses;
      }
      Executive(Executive e) {-----1
            super(e); -----1
            expenses = e.expenses;
      }
      public double calculateBudget() {------1
            return expenses + nbEmployee * 1.5;
      }
      public double getExpenses() {
            return expenses;
      }
}
```

Exercise 2:

```
public class Government { /30
      private String name;
      private Ministry arMin[];
      private int nb;
      Government(String name, int size) /2
      {
           this.name = name;
            arMin = new Ministry[size]; -----1
            nb = 0; -----1
      }
      public void addMinistry(Ministry m) /7
      {
            if(nb >= arMin.length) -----1
                  return;
            if(m instanceof Executive) -----1
                  arMin[nb] = new Executive( (Executive)m ); ------1
            else if(m instanceof Administrative) -----1
                  arMin[nb] = new Administrative( (Administrative)m ); ------1
            else
                  arMin[nb] = new Other( (Other)m ); ------1
            nb++;-----1
      }
      public double averageOfBudget() /5
            if(nb == 0) -----1
                  return 0;
            double sum =0; -----1
            for(int i=0; i<nb; i++)-----1</pre>
            {
                  sum+=arMin[i].calculateBudget();-----1
            }
           return sum/nb; -----1
      }
      public int countExecutive(double e) /6
            int count = 0; -----1
            for(int i=0;i<nb;i++)-----1</pre>
                  if(arMin[i] instanceof Executive) ------1
```

```
Executive x = (Executive) arMin[i]; -----1
                 if(x.getExpenses() > e) -----1
                       count++;
           }
     return count; -----1
}
public int getExecutives(double e, Executive ae[]) /10
{
     double avg = averageOfBudget();-----1
     int j=0; -----1
     for(int i=0; i<nb; i++)-----1</pre>
     {
           if(arMin[i] instanceof Executive) -----1
                 if(arMin[i].calculateBudget() > avg) ------1
                 {
                      Executive x = (Executive) arMin[i]; -----1
                      if(x.getExpenses() > e) -----1
                      {
                            ae[j]=x; -----1
                            j++;-----1
                      }
                 }
     }
     return j; -----1
}
```

//alt: if(((Executive) arMin[i]).getExpenses > e)

{

}