

1. Trace through the following code segments and illustrate the output and memory.

	Memory	Output
a) <code>int a = 3; int b = 9;</code> <code>System.out.println(b); a = b + 2; a = a + b; System.out.println(b+3);</code> <code>System.out.println(a);</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a: 3 • b: 9 	9 12 21
b) <code>int ans = 10; int res = 6; int num; num = ans + res; System.out.println(num + 2);</code> <code>res = num + 3; System.out.println(res);</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ans: 10 • res: 6 • num: 16 	18 19
c) <code>int a, b, c; double d, e, f; a = 10; b = 4;</code> <code>d = a; c = a / b; e = a / b; f = e / b; a = a + 2 * b; d = b - d * 2; System.out.println(a);</code> <code>System.out.println(b);</code> <code>System.out.println(c);</code> <code>System.out.println(d);</code> <code>System.out.println(e);</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a: 18 • b: 4 • c: 2 • d: -12.0 • e: 2.0 • f: 0.5 	18 4 2 -12.0 2.0
d) <code>int num1, num2, num3; String s1, s2, s3; num1 = 10; num2 = 20; num3 = num1 + num2; s1 = "10"; s2 = "20"; s3 = s1 + s2; System.out.println(num3 + "=" + num1 + num2); System.out.println(s3 + "=" + s1 + s2);</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • num1: 10 • num2: 20 • num3: 30 • s1: "10" • s2: "20" • s3: "1020" 	30=1020 1020=102020

2. To switch the values contained in the variables x and y, a programmer wrote the following segment:

`x = y;`

`y = x;`

a) If, before execution of the segment, x contains the value 7 and y contains the value 4, what value would each have after the segment was performed?

Before the segment:

- x: 7
- y: 4

After the first line ($x = y;$), the values are switched:

- x: 4
- y: 4

Then, after the second line ($y = x;$), both x and y end up with the value that was originally in y:

- x: 4
- y: 4

So, after the segment, both x and y will have the value 4.

b) Rewrite the segment so that it performs the intended task correctly.

```
//Should use a temporary variable to store one of the values during the swap.
```

```
// Temporary variable to store the value of x
```

```
int temp = x;
```

```
// Assign the value of y to x
```

```
x = y;
```

```
// Assign the original value of x (stored in temp) to y
```

```
y = temp;
```

Reference for questions 2 Carter, John. An Introduction To Computer Science Using Java.
Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 200