

IN-CLASS TEST

Section A—Multiple choice - Please circle your answer. Only one answer applies in each question.

A - 24
B - 28
5 2

(24)

QA.1. What does the statement `balance = balance + amount;` do?

- ☒ A. Adds amount to the current value of balance.
- ☐ B. Creates a new variable.
- ☐ C. Swaps two values.
- ☐ D. Always resets balance to zero.

2

QA.2. What must always be true about a constructor in Java?

- ☒ A. Its name must match the class name.
- ☐ B. It must always take at least one parameter.
- ☐ C. It must always return an int.
- ☐ D. It must always be private.

2

QA.3. Which of these is the best choice for a variable name?

- ☒ A. ticketPrice
- ☐ B. t5
- ☐ C. xyz123
- ☐ D. q

2

QA.4. In a constructor, parameters are typically used for what purpose?

- ☐ A. To initialize the fields of the new object.
- ☐ B. To create new methods.
- ☒ C. To declare the package.
- ☐ D. To print default messages.

2

QA.5. Which are valid Java boolean literals/ keywords?

- ☒ (A) true and false
- ☐ (B) "true" and "false"
- ☐ (C) 1 and 0
- ☐ (D) Yes and No

2

QA.6. Which expression tests equality of primitive ints

correctly? `int a = 5, b = 5;`

- ☐ (A) `a = b`
- ☒ (B) `a == b`
- ☐ (C) `a != b`
- ☐ (D) `a equals b`

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QA.7. For input mark, when is this condition true? $(\text{mark} \geq 0) \&\& (\text{mark} \leq 100)$

- ☒ (A) When mark is between 0 and 100 inclusive
- (B) Only when mark is strictly between 0 and 100
- (C) When mark is negative
- (D) Always

QA.8. For input mark, when is this condition true?

$(\text{mark} < 0) \parallel (\text{mark} > 100)$;

- (A) When mark is invalid (outside 0..100)
- ☒ (B) When mark is 0..100 inclusive
- (C) Never
- (D) Always

QA.9. Given

`boolean isFriday = false;`

what value has

`!isFriday`

- (A) true
- ☒ (B) false
- (C) 0
- (D) null

QA.10. What does this code print?

```
boolean canVote = (age >= 18);  
if (canVote)  
{  
    System.out.println("You can vote!");  
}
```

- (A) "You can vote!" when $\text{age} \geq 18$
- ☒ (B) It never prints
- (C) It prints only when $\text{age} == 18$
- (D) Compilation error

QA.11. Evaluate the following expression according to Java precedence:

$3 + 6 * 5 - 2$

- (A) 37
- ☒ (B) 31
- (C) 49
- (D) 25

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QA.12. What is wrong with this code?

```
if (x = 5) {
    System.out.println("Five");
}
```

- ☒ (A) Uses = instead of ==
- (B) Missing semicolon after if
- (C) Should use === in Java
- (D) Nothing is wrong

QA.13. Which condition matches "age is a teenager (13-19 inclusive) or a senior (65+)?"

- ☒ (A) (age >= 13 && age <= 19 || age >= 65)
- (B) (age > 13 && age < 65)
- (C) age >= 13 || age >= 65
- (D) age = 65

QA.14. What is the effect

of:

```
y *= 3;
```

- (A) Adds 3 to y
- ☒ (B) Multiplies y by 3
- (C) Sets y to 3
- (D) Divides y by 3

QA.15. Given int a = 7, b = 2; what is the value

of:

```
a/b
```

- (A) 3
- (B) 3.5
- ☒ (C) 4
- (D) Error

QA.16. Given int a = 17, b = 5; what

is:

```
a % b
```

- (A) 2
- ☒ (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) -2

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QA.17. What is the final value of x after this executes (assume int x = 4;)?

```
x -= 6; // line 1
x += 3; // line
```

- (A) 1
- ☒ (B) -3
- (C) -2
- (D) 7

0

QA.18. In Java, how do you declare an array of 10 integers?

- (A) int numbers = new int(10);
- ☒ (B) int numbers[] = new int[10];
- (C) numbers = new int[10];
- (D) int numbers = [10];

2

QA.19. What does **numbers.length** return?

- (A) The last index used
- (B) The total capacity of the array
- ☒ (C) The number of elements currently populated
- (D) The sum of all elements

0

QA.20. Which of the following is a valid declaration for an array of String objects?

- ☒ (A) String words = new String(4);
- (B) String[] words = new String[4];
- (C) String words[] = {"Dog", "Cat"};
- (D) Both B and C

0

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Section B – Long Questions (60 marks)

$$4 + 8 + 11 + 4 = 28$$

Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

You should write your answers on this sheet.

Question B.1 – Classes and Objects

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QB.1.1 Given the following code for the class *TicketMachine*: Write the code for a constructor for the *TicketMachine* class. The constructor should take one parameter. The first is of type *int* and is (or can be) called *price*. The other two fields should be initialised to 0.

```
public class TicketMachine{
    // The price of a ticket from this machine.
    private int price;
    // The amount of money entered by a customer so far.
    private int balance;
    // The total amount of money collected by this machine.
    private int total;
    : rest of code omitted
}
```

Scanner^{input}.new Scanner(System.in)

S.o.pln("price of a ticket is?")~~price~~;

price = input.nextInt();

balance = 0;

~~total = 0;~~

total = 0;

parameter
used

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(6 Marks)

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Question 2 – Arrays

Write a method / code snippets to:

QB.2.1 Set up a double array 'wages' of size 20 (i.e. an array where each element is a double, for instance 13332.33).

(2 Marks)

QB.2.2 Use Scanner class to take input from user. (Assume *input* is already setup as a Scanner object and assume you will take in 20 inputs).

(3 Marks)

QB.2.3 Calculate and print the average of the inputted wages.

(3 Marks)

QB.2.4 Go through array and (only) print out any wages over 1000.

(3 Marks)

QB.2.5 Anyone who earns over 1000 will have a 15% wage reduction. Make this reduction, then print out all the final values

(4 Marks)


(Total = 15 Marks)

```

double answer;
double wages[20];
double sum;
double avg;
System.out.println("Please enter 20 wages");
for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    wages[i] = input.nextDouble();
    sum += wages[i];
}
if (i > 1000) {
    answer = wages[i] * 0.8;
    System.out.println("....." + wages[i]);
}
// System.out.println("....." + wages[i]);
System.out.println("....." + avg + answer + wages[i]);
    
```


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Question 3 - Selection

 Understanding Grading Scales	
0-39 <small>This range represents a Fail in assessment, highlighting the need for improvement and support.</small> <small>Recognizing the importance of grades, this motivates students to strive for improvement and achieve their potential level.</small>	
40-49 <small>Pass grade range, requiring just minimal understanding.</small> <small>A score within this range signifies basic comprehension of material.</small>	50-59 <small>Second class grade 2.</small> <small>Indicates a satisfactory grasp of concepts and performance expectations.</small>
60-69 <small>Second class grade 1.</small> <small>Reflects a strong understanding, showcasing solid academic achievement and competence.</small>	70 - 100 <small>First Class Honours.</small> <small>Reflects an excellent understanding and ability to implement solutions based on material.</small>

QB.3.1 Given the degree grade categories as above: Write a method `printGrade(int mark)` which takes a student's given mark and prints the corresponding grade (e.g. "Fail", "Pass", etc.).

mark to be used as (10 Marks)

```

public void printGrade(int mark) {
    Scanner method (nextInt)
    S.O.println("Enter your grade 0-100");
    if (userinput > 100) && (userinput <= 39) {
        S.O.println("fail");
    }
    else if (
        (userinput > 40) && (userinput <= 49) {
        S.O.println("pass");
    }
    else if {
        (userinput > 50) && (userinput <= 59) {
        S.O.println("grade 2");
    }
    else if
        (userinput > 60) && (userinput <= 69) {
        S.O.println("grade 1");
    }

```

in put
(there already)

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QB.3.2 Write code to check if a mark is valid (between 0 and 100 inclusive) and print the result, i.e. either

- "the mark is valid" or
- "the mark is invalid":

(5 Marks)
(Total = 15 Marks)

```
public void validateMark(int mark) {
    // Your code here
    System.out.println("Enter a mark");
    mark = nextInt();
    if (mark > 0 && mark <= 100) {
        System.out.println("... " + mark);
    }
    else {
        System.out.println("... " + mark);
    }
}
```

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Question 4 – Loops

Write Java code for each of the following, you can use a *for* or *while* loop:

4

QB.4.1 Print the numbers from 20 down to 10 (inclusive) on separate lines.

(3 Marks)

QB.4.2 Print the numbers from 2 to 17 (inclusive) in steps of 3 on separate lines

(3 Marks)

```
int number = 20;
int newnum = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    while (number <= 20) && (number >= 10) {
        number = number - newnum;
        S.o.pln (number);
    }
}
```

not need
no advancement of 1.5

```
int number = 2;
int newnum = 3;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 17; i++) {
    while (number <= 2) && (number >= 17) {
        number = number + newnum;
        S.o.pln (number);
    }
}
```

advancement
at
end of loop
1.5

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QB.4.3 Write down exactly what is printed by the following code snippet:

```
int i = 20;  
while (i <= 27) {  
    System.out.println("Value of i: " + i);  
    i = i + 3;  
}  
System.out.println("Last value of i: " + i);
```

(4 Marks)

~~Last value of~~

Value of i: " 20~~3~~
last value of i: 20

~~/~~

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QB.4.3 Write down exactly what is printed by the following code snippet:

```
for (int i = 1; i < 3; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++) {  
        System.out.println("i = " + i + ", j = " + j);  
    }  
}
```

(5 Marks)

(Total = 15 Marks)

i = 1
j = 1

0