**Questions**

1. What is the index of Brighton in the following array?

String[] skiResorts = {

"Whistler Blackcomb", "Squaw Valley", "Brighton",

"Snowmass", "Sun Valley", "Taos"

};

1. Write an expression that refers to the string Brighton within the array.
2. What is the value of the expression skiResorts.length?
3. What is the index of the last item in the array?
4. What is the value of the expression skiResorts[4]?

**Programming**

# Tracking Sales

File *Sales.java* contains a Java program that prompts for and reads in the sales for each of 5 salespeople in a company. It then prints out the id and amount of sales for each salesperson and the total sales. Study the code, then compile and run the program to see how it works. Now modify the program as follows:

1. Compute and print the average sale. (You can compute this directly from the total; no loop is necessary.)
2. Find and print the maximum sale. Print both the id of the salesperson with the max sale and the amount of the sale, e.g., "Salesperson 3 had the highest sale with $4500." Note that you don't need another loop for this; you can do it in the same loop where the values are read and the sum is computed.
3. Do the same for the minimum sale.
4. After the list, sum, average, max and min have been printed, ask the user to enter a value. Then print the id of each salesperson who exceeded that amount, and the amount of their sales. Also print the total number of salespeople whose sales exceeded the value entered.
5. The salespeople are objecting to having an id of 0—no one wants that designation. Modify your program so that the ids run from 1–5 instead of 0–4. **Do not modify the array**—just make the information for salesperson 1 reside in array location 0, and so on.
6. Instead of always reading in 5 sales amounts, at the beginning ask the user for the number of sales people and then create an array that is just the right size. The program can then proceed as before.

// \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

// Sales.java

//

// Reads in and stores sales for each of 5 salespeople. Displays

// sales entered by salesperson id and total sales for all salespeople.

//

// \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* import java.util.Scanner;

public class Sales

{ public static void main(String[] args)

{ final int SALESPEOPLE = 5; int[] sales = new int[SALESPEOPLE]; int sum;

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

for (int i=0; i<sales.length; i++)

{

System.out.print("Enter sales for salesperson " + i + ": "); sales[i] = scan.nextInt();

}

System.out.println("\nSalesperson Sales"); System.out.println("--------------------"); sum = 0;

for (int i=0; i<sales.length; i++)

{

System.out.println(" " + i + " " + sales[i]); sum += sales[i];

}

System.out.println("\nTotal sales: " + sum);

}

}

**Bonus**

Write a void method named swapAll that accepts two arrays of integers as parameters and swaps their entire contents. You may assume that the arrays passed are not null and are the same length.

For example, if the following arrays are passed:

int[] a1 = {11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89};! int[] a2 = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60};! swapAll(a1, a2);!

After the call, the arrays should store the following elements:

a1: {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60}

a2: {11, 42, -5, 27, 0, 89}

Note: You may just create the arrays as shown above in your main method to test it out. You do not need to do Scanner input for this lab.