

Activity 5

1. Write a program [FourChargeClient.java](#) that takes a double command-line argument r , creates four `Charge` objects that are each distance r from the center of the screen $(.5, .5)$, and prints the potential at location $(.25, .5)$ due to the combined four charges. All four charges should have the same unit charge.

```
ant -f C:\\java\\Section1.1 -Dapplication.args=.2 run
init:
deps-jar:
Updating property file: C:\\java\\Section1.1\\build\\build-jar.properties
compile:
run:
total potential = 2.5593786255292056E11
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

2. Write a program [Hex2Decimal.java](#) that converts from a hexadecimal string (using A-F for the digits 11-15) to decimal.

Answer: the following solution uses several string library methods and Horner's method.

```
public static int hex2decimal(String s) {
    String digits = "0123456789ABCDEF";
    s = s.toUpperCase();
    int val = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
        char c = s.charAt(i);
        int d = digits.indexOf(c);
        val = 16*val + d;
    }
    return val;
}
```

Alternate solution: `Integer.parseInt(String s, int radix)`. More robust, and works with negative integers.

```
ant -f C:\\java\\Section1.1 -Dapplication.args=1f run
init:
Deleting: C:\\java\\Section1.1\\build\\build-jar.properties
deps-jar:
Updating property file: C:\\java\\Section1.1\\build\\build-jar.properties
compile:
run:
Decimal: 31
Hexa:1F
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

3. **VIN numbers.** A [VIN number](#) is a 17-character string that uniquely identifies a motor vehicle. It also encodes the manufacturer and attributes of the vehicle. To guard against accidentally entering an incorrect VIN number, the VIN number incorporates a check digit (the 9th character). Each letter and number is assigned a value between 0 and 9. The check digit is chosen so to be the weighted sum of the values mod 11, using the symbol x if the remainder is 10.

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	7	-	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17									
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2									

For example the check digit of the partial VIN number 1FA-CP45E-?-LF192944 is X because the weighted sum is 373 and $373 \bmod 11$ is 10.

1	F	A	C	P	4	5	E	X	L	F	1	9	2	9	4	4
1	6	1	3	7	4	5	5	-	3	6	1	9	2	9	4	4
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	-	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

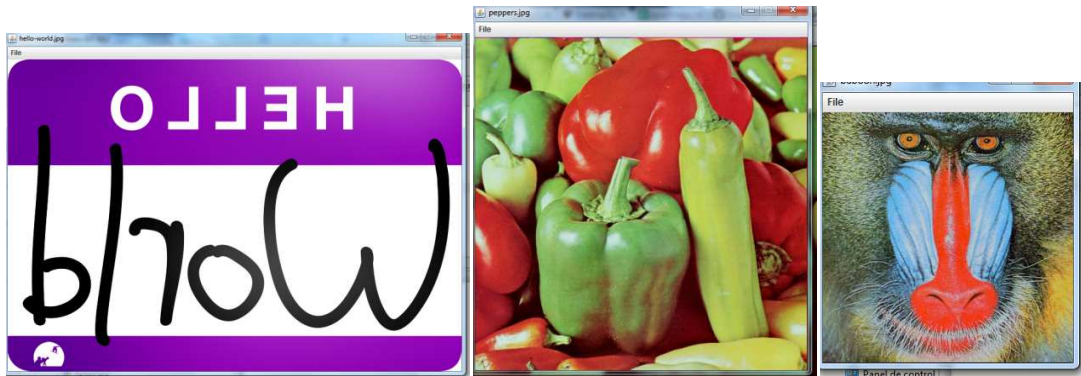
8	42	6	15	28	12	10	50	-	27	48	7	54	10	36	12	8

Write a program [VIN.java](#) that takes a command line string and determines whether or not it is a valid VIN number. Allow the input to be entered with upper or lower case, and allow dashes to be inserted. Do thorough error checking, e.g., that the string is the right length, that no illegal characters are used (I, O, Q), etc.

```
ant -f C:\java\Section1.1 -Dapplication.args=1B4YEM9P4KP186543 run
init:
Deleting: C:\java\Section1.1\build\build-jar.properties
deps-jar:
Updating property file: C:\java\Section1.1\build\build-jar.properties
Compiling 1 source file to C:\java\Section1.1\build\classes
compile:
run:
Invalid
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

4. **Flip horizontally.** Write a program [FlipX.java](#) that takes a command line argument which is the name of a JPG or PNG file, displays it in a window, flips the image horizontally, and displays the resulting image in the window. We illustrate using standard computer graphics test images - [baboon.jpg](#) and [peppers.jpg](#).

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5. **Color separation.** Write a program [ColorSeparation.java](#) that takes the name of an image file as a command line input, and creates three images, one that contains only the red components, one for green, and one for blue.

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6. **wget.** Write a program [Wget.java](#) that takes the name of a URL as a command-line argument and saves the referenced file using the same filename.

	A	B	C	D
1	United State	USA	0	
2	Alabama	AL	1	
3	Alaska	AK	2	
4	Arizona	AZ	4	
5	Arkansas	AR	5	
6	California	CA	6	

7. **Capitalize.** Write a program [Capitalize.java](#) that reads in text from standard input and capitalizes each word (make first letter uppercase and make the remaining letters lowercase).

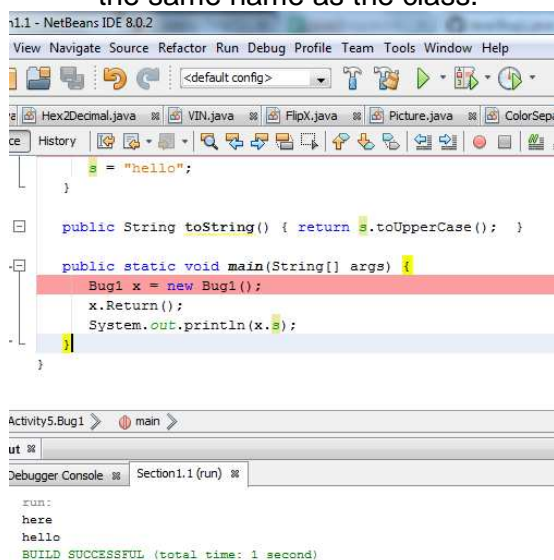
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```
ant -f C:\java\Section1.1 "-Dapplication.args=now is the time for all good" debug
init:
Deleting: C:\java\Section1.1\build\build-jar.properties
deps-jar:
Updating property file: C:\java\Section1.1\build\build-jar.properties
Compiling 1 source file to C:\java\Section1.1\build\classes
compile:
Now Is The Time For All Good
debug:
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 2 minutes 50 seconds)
```

8. Why does program [Bug1.java](#) create a `java.lang.NullPointerException` when executed?

```
public class Bug1 {
    private String s;
    public void Bug1() { s = "hello"; }
    public String toString() { return s.toUpperCase(); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Bug1 x = new Bug1();
        StdOut.println(x);
    }
}
```

Answer: the programmer probably intended to make the no argument constructor set the string to `hello`. However, it has a return type (`void`) so it is an ordinary instance method instead of a constructor. It just happens to have the same name as the class.



9. Write a program [RootsOfUnity.java](#) that takes a command line argument `N` and uses `Complex` to compute and print out the `N` Nth roots of unity.

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```

compile:
run:
1.0
error = 0.0

6.123233995736766E-17 + 1.0i
error = 2.4492935982947064E-16

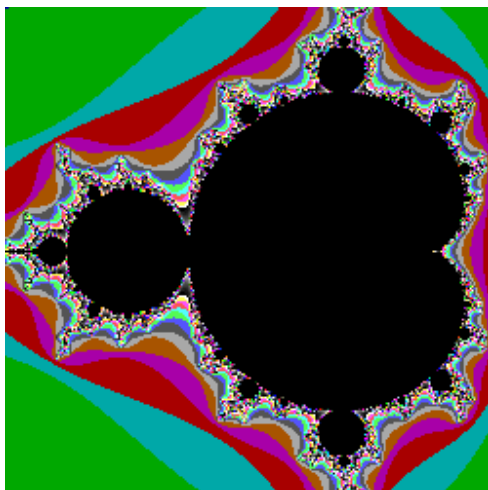
-1.0 + 1.2246467991473532E-16i
error = 4.898587196589413E-16

-1.8369701987210297E-16 - 1.0i
error = 7.347880794884119E-16

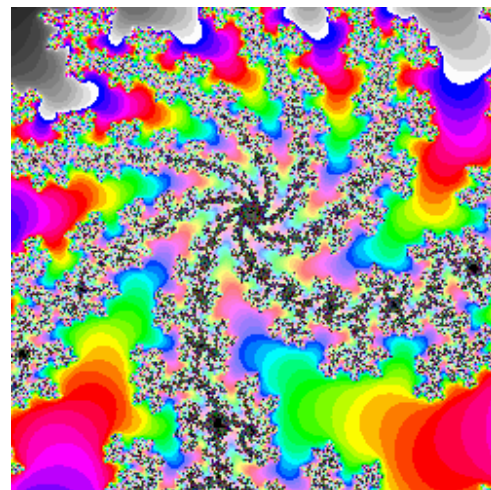
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 5 seconds)

```

10. Write a program [ColorMandelbrot.java](#) that plots a color version of the Mandelbrot set. Read in a 256-by-3 array of color values from standard input into an array, and then use the i th color if the Mandelbrot function takes i iterations. Use the data file [mandel.txt](#) as an example.



-1.5 -1.0 2.0 2.0



0.10259 -0.641 0.0086 0.0086

11. **Rational numbers.** Create a data type [Rational.java](#) and [BigRational.java](#) for positive rational numbers.

```

run:
5/6
1
28/51
17/899
0
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 2 seconds)

```

```

compile:
run:
2
5/2
8/3
65/24
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 6 seconds)

```

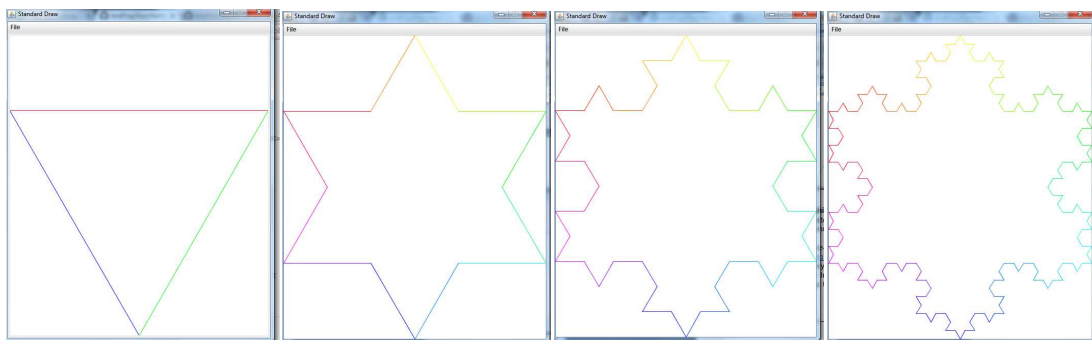
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12. **Rational numbers.** Modify [Rational.java](#) to provide support for negative rationals and zero.

```
run:
5/6
1
28/51
17/899
0
5/6
-5/6
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 1 second)
```

13. **Koch snowflake with rainbow of colors.**

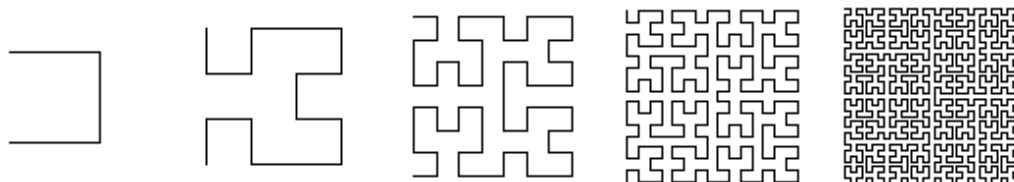
The *Koch snowflake* of order n consists of three copies of the Koch curve of order n . We draw the three Koch curves one after the other, but rotate 120° clockwise in between. Below are the Koch snowflakes of order 0, 1, 2, and 3. Write a program [KochRainbow.java](#) that plots the Koch snowflake in a continuous spectrum of colors from red, to orange, yellow, green, blue, and indigo, and violet.



14. **Turtle graphics (hard).** Write a program to produce each of the following recursive patterns without lifting the pen or tracing over the same line segment more than once.

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- a. *Hilbert space-filling curve.* ([Hilbert.java](#) or [SingleHilbert.java](#)) Informally, a [space-filling curve](#) is a continuous curve in the unit square that passes through every point. In 1890, Giuseppe Peano discovered the first such space-filling curve. In 1891, David Hilbert discovered a simpler version, which came to be known as the Hilbert curve.



- b. *Sierpinski arrowhead.*



- c. *Sierpinski curve.*

