Java

Q1: What is the output? Choose one. (10 pts)

D.

99 99

```
class TestRunner {
  static public int succeeded;
  static public int failed;
  public TestRunner() {
  public TestRunner(int s, int f) {
    succeeded=s; failed=f;
}
class TestStatistics {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    TestRunner tr = new TestRunner(1, 99);
    TestRunner.succeeded = 99;
    System.out.print(new TestRunner());
}
Α.
     11
В.
     1 99
C.
     99 1
```

When the class is first loaded, the values of succeeded and failed will be given default initialization to zero values (the same default that is applied to all numeric fields, whether they are static or instance).

Next, the main method creates an instance of TestRunner, and the constructor overwrites the values with constructor argument values, which are 1 and 99. On the second line of the main method's body, there's an explicit assignment to TestRunner.succeeded with the value 99. This writes to the single variable called succeeded, so at this point, both succeeded and failed contain the value 99.

The final step in the main method is to invoke the zero-argument constructor to create a new TestRunner. This does not modify the values of anything, so the two static fields both still contain 99. Right after initialization of the object, the toString method is invoked implicitly, and the result of that is printed. Because the values of the static variables are both 99, the resulting output is the output shown in option D. Therefore option D is correct, and options A, B, and C are incorrect.

Q2: Please explain what are the use of the keywords *Private, this, static, final* in Java Programming language. (10 pts)

private is a Java keyword which declares a member's access as private. That is, the member is only visible within the class, not from any other class (including subclasses). The visibility of private members extends to nested classes.

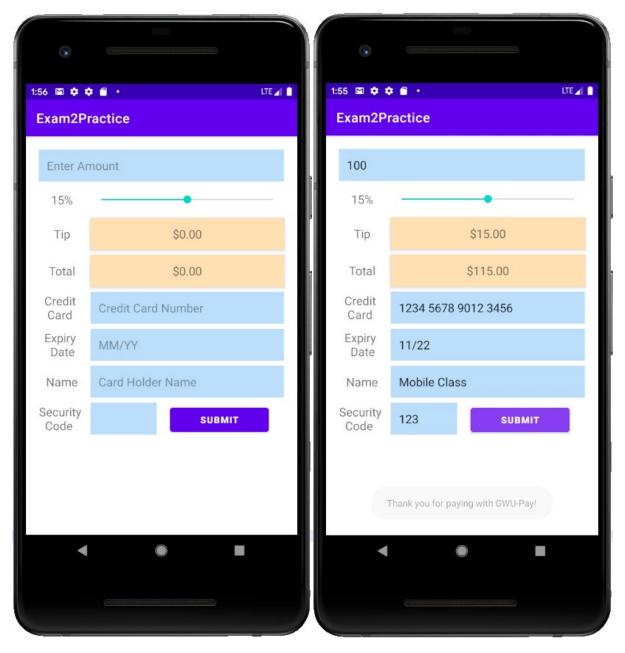
The this keyword refers to the current object in a method or constructor. The most common use of the this keyword is to eliminate the confusion between class attributes and parameters with the same name.

When a member is declared static, it can be accessed before any objects of its class are created, and without reference to any object.

When a variable is declared with final keyword, its value can't be modified, essentially, a constant. This also means that you must initialize a final variable.

App

Tip Calculator is one of the favorite apps among students. We plan to further develop this app to have the functionality of paying the bill with a credit card. As you may find, we need to add new fields to accept the user inputs for credit card number, credit card expiry date, name on credit card, security code, and finally a submit button to confirm the payment. On the left side, you find the design of the app without any user inputs. On the right side, you observe the possible inputs from the user.



Please complete the app following the requirements below. You may start from the tip calculate example we used in the lecture or in the assignment. You can also find the template code of the original tip calculator on Blackboard.

Requirements:

- 1. Add labels, edit text fields and button in the grid layout. Please make your design close to the left figure as much as possible. You will be graded based on design, arrangement, margin. (20 pts)
- 2. Add OnFocusChangeListener on credit card edit text field (2nd blue region). After the credit card numbers are given, you need to add a space character for every 4 digits. (20 pts)
- 3. Add OnFocusChangeListener on expiry date edit text field (3rd blue region). After the expiry date is given, you need to add slash between month and year. (20 pts)
- 4. When the submit button is clicked, a Toast will pop up at the bottom of the screen. It shows "Thank you for paying with GWU-Pay!" (20 pts)

Hint: OnFocusChangeListener is an interface definition for a callback to be invoked when the focus state of a view changed.

```
Usage:
```

```
((EditText)findViewById(R.id.youredittext)).setOnFocusChangeListener(new OnFocusChangeListener() {
    @Override
    public void onFocusChange(View v, boolean hasFocus) {
        // When focus is lost check that the text field has valid values.

    if (!hasFocus) { {
            // Validate youredittext
        }
        }
    }
});
```

activity_main.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<ScrollView
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    tools:context=".MainActivity">

    <GridLayout
        android:layout_width="match_parent"</pre>
```

```
android:useDefaultMargins="true">
   android:layout width="wrap content"
<TextView
<SeekBar
<TextView
   android:text="Tip"
<TextView
   android:elevation="4dp"/>
```

```
android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceMedium"
    android:text="Total"
<TextView
    android:layout width="wrap content"
<TextView
   android:text="Credit\n Card"
   android:layout height="wrap content"
   android:inputType="number"
   android:ems="14"
<TextView
   android:inputType="number"
   android:ems="14"
<TextView
```

```
android:textAppearance="?android:attr/textAppearanceMedium"
           android:ems="14"
       <TextView
           android:text="Security\n Code"
       <LinearLayout
           android:orientation="horizontal">
   </GridLayout>
</ScrollView>
```

MainActivity.java


```
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText; // for bill amount input
   private static final NumberFormat currencyFormat =
           NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance();
           NumberFormat.getPercentInstance();
   private TextView totalTextView; // shows calculated total bill amount
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
       percentTextView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.percentTextView);
       tipTextView = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.tipTextView);
       EditText amountEditText =
                (EditText) findViewById(R.id.amountEditText);
```

```
(SeekBar) findViewById(R.id.percentSeekBar);
       creditCardEditText = (EditText)
creditCardEditText.setOnFocusChangeListener(creditCardEditTextFocusChangeList
               public void onProgressChanged(SeekBar seekBar, int progress,
               public void onStartTrackingTouch(SeekBar seekBar) { }
               public void onStopTrackingTouch(SeekBar seekBar) { }
```

```
public void onTextChanged(CharSequence s, int start,
               billAmount = Double.parseDouble(s.toString());
int after) { }
   private OnFocusChangeListener creditCardEditTextFocusChangeListener = new
OnFocusChangeListener() {
       public void onFocusChange(View v, boolean hasFocus) {
            if (!hasFocus) {
                    String oldText = creditCardEditText.getText().toString();
                        newText = newText + oldText.charAt(i);
                    creditCardEditText.setText(newText);
            if (!hasFocus) {
                    String oldText = expiryDateEditText.getText().toString();
```