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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA  
College of Science and Engineering  
COMP120 Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming

MIDTERM 1 EXAM

Date: Tuesday, February 17 2015

Starting time: 10:30

Duration: 1 hour 20 minutes

Attention: **ANY TYPE OF COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

Please write down your name at the top of all used pages

Problem 1

Square arrays can be rotated by  $90^\circ$ , say, in clock-wise direction. For example:

1	2	3	4	5	→	21	16	11	6	1
6	7	8	9	10		22	17	12	7	2
11	12	13	14	15		23	18	13	8	3
16	17	18	19	20		24	19	14	9	4
21	22	23	24	25		25	20	15	10	5

The easiest way to implement the rotation by  $90^\circ$  is to transpose the initial square array and then to reverse all its rows separately. Write a Java method `void rotate(int[][] array2D)` that takes as its argument a square `int[][] array2D` and rotates its. Use already implemented methods `void reverse(int[] array1D)` and `void transpose(int[][] array2D)`:

```
public static void reverse(int[] array1D) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < array1D.length / 2; i++) {  
        array1D[array1D.length - 1 - i] += array1D[i];  
        array1D[i] = array1D[array1D.length - 1 - i] - array1D[i];  
        array1D[array1D.length - 1 - i] -= array1D[i];  
    }  
}  
  
public static void transpose(int[][] array2D) {  
    for (int row = 0; row < array2D.length; row++)  
        for (int col = row + 1; col < array2D.length; col++) {  
            array2D[row][col] += array2D[col][row];  
            array2D[col][row] = array2D[row][col] - array2D[col][row];  
            array2D[row][col] -= array2D[col][row];  
        }  
}
```

```
public static void rotate(int[][] array2D) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < array2D.length; i++)  
        reverse(array2D[i]);  
    transpose(array2D);  
}
```

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## Problem 2

Colors in Java can be represented by objects of type *Color*. Each such object contains the *red*, *green* and *blue* components of the corresponding color as integer values from 0 to 255. Consider below a Java code that creates and initializes a rectangular array of *Color* type:

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.awt.Color;

public class Colors {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);

        // Read number of rows and columns and create a Color array of such size
        Color[][] c = new Color[in.nextInt()][in.nextInt()];

        // For each element read the red, green and blue components as integers and
        // create a Color object by calling Color(int, int, int) constructor
        for (int row = 0; row < c.length; row++)
            for (int col = 0; col < c[0].length; col++)
                c[row][col] = new Color(in.nextInt(), in.nextInt(), in.nextInt());

        // TO BE CONTINUED
    }
}
```

Continue with a Java code that creates another array *Color[][] g* of the same size and fills it with gray equivalents of the colors from the array *Color[][] c*. To get a grey equivalent of a given color *c[i][j]*, it is enough to construct a *Color* object, whose red, green and blue components all are equal to the calculated average of red, green and blue components of the initial *c[i][j]*. Use *int getRed()*, *int getGreen()* and *int getBlue()* methods of class *Color*.

~~id~~  
~~Color[][] g~~  
double average  
Color g[][] = new Color[c.length][c[0].length];  
for (int row < g.length; row++)  
    row = 0  
    for (int col = 0; col < g[row].length; col++) {  
        average = (c[row][col].getRed() + c[row][col].getGreen() + c[row][col].getBlue()) / 3;  
        g[row][col] = new Color(average, average, average);  
    }

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### Problem 3

Similar to files, strings also can be related to streams in C++, this time using *stringstream* objects. Particularly, it is enough to create an object of type *istringstream* to organize formatted reading from a string. Consider, for example, a C++ code below:

```
#include <string>
#include <sstream>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void main()
{
    string text = "Before_increment: 199999999", word;
    int num;
    istringstream tokens(text);

    tokens >> word >> num;
    cout << "After " << word.substr(7) << num + 1 << endl;
}
// After increment:200000000
```

Write a C++ function *double value(string expression)* that takes as its argument a string representing an arithmetic expression, evaluates it and returns its value. The expression includes only '+' and '-' operations and double operands, both positive and negative. The operands and operations are delimited by spaces.

For example, *value("5.1 - -0.7 + 1.2")* results in 7.0.

```
? string int k=1;
double res=0
istringstream tokens(expression);
while (tokens >> s) type of s -?
    if (s == '+')
    { k=1;
      continue;
    }
    else if (s == '-')
    { k=-1;
      continue;
    }
    else { res += s * k; char * int -?
          }
    }
    return res;
```

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