

Sample Quiz 3 Answers

Fall 2022

_____ 1. For what range of values of the variable x would the body of this Processing for statement be executed?

```
for (int x = 0; x < 20; x++) {  
    println(x);  
}
```

A) 0 to 20

B) 1 to 20

C) 0 to 19

D) 0 to 21

E) None of these

_____ 1. For what range of values of the variable x would the body of this Processing for statement be executed?

```
for (int x = 0; x < 20; x++) {  
    println(x);  
}
```

A) 0 to 20

B) 1 to 20

C) 0 to 19

D) 0 to 21

E) None of these

x starts at 0 but must be less than 20, so the answer is C.

_____ 2. How many circles are drawn by this code?

```
for (int x = 90; x <= 10; x = x - 10) {  
    ellipse( x, 100, 5, 5);  
}
```

- A) 0
- B) 1

- C) 9
- D) 10
- E) None of these

_____ 2. How many circles are drawn by this code?

```
for (int x = 90; x <= 10; x = x - 10) {  
    ellipse( x, 100, 5, 5);  
}
```

A) 0

B) 1

C) 9

D) 10

E) None of these

x starts at 90, but the condition is that x must be less than or equal to 10. No circles are drawn! Answer is A.

1. Write a `for` loop in Processing that prints all of the multiples of 7 from 49 up to 777 on separate lines in the Console. /* 4 points */

1. Write a for loop in Processing that prints all of the multiples of 7 from 49 up to 777 on separate lines in the Console. /* 4 points */

```
1 for (int i = 49; i <= 777; i += 7) {  
2   println(i);  
3 }  
4  
5
```

<

```
49  
56  
63  
70  
77  
84  
91  
98  
105  
112  
119  
126  
133  
140  
147
```

2. Explain, on each given line, what Processing is doing in the following code. /*3 points*/

```
for (int k = 1; k <= 3; k++) { _____  
    println("hi"); _____  
    println("bye"); _____  
}  
println( "done" ); _____
```


2. Explain, on each given line, what Processing is doing in the following code. /*3 points*/

```
for (int k = 1; k <= 3; k++) { _____  
    println("hi"); _____  
    println("bye"); _____  
}  
println( "done" ); _____
```

Blank 1: starts k at 1, tests to make sure k is less than or equal to 3, adds 1 to k

Blank 2: prints out “hi” each time the loop runs and forces a new line afterwards

Blank 3: prints out “bye” each time the loop runs and forces a new line afterwards

Blank 4: prints out “done” once the for loop has completed and forces a new line afterwards

3. Fill in the blanks in this Processing code so that it prints the following table in the Console: /* 5 points */ Hints: “\t” is the tab character – it's how we can get the inches column to line up after printing yards. Your code will include every row, not the “...”

Yards	Inches
1	36
2	72
3	108
.	
.	
.	
10	360

```
int yards, inches;
println("Yards \t Inches");
for ( _____ ; _____ ; _____ ) {
    _____;
    print( yards );
    print( "\t");
    println(inches);
}
```

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```
1 int yards, inches;  
2 println("Yards \t Inches");  
3 for(yards=1; yards <= 10; yards++) {  
4   inches = yards * 36;  
5   print(yards);  
6   print("\t");  
7   println(inches);  
8 }
```

Yards	Inches
1	36
2	72
3	108
4	144
5	180
6	216
7	252
8	288
9	324
10	360

4. Explain, on each given line, what Processing is doing in the following code. /*9 points*/

```
size(300, 300);  
background(255);  
stroke(0);
```

```
int x = 0; _____
```

```
for (int c = 255; c > 0; c -= 15) { _____
```

```
fill(c); _____
```

```
rect(x, height/2, 10, 10); _____
```

```
x = x + 10; _____
```

```
} _____
```

```
int x = 0; // initializes integer variable x to 0

for (int c = 255; c > 0; c -= 15) { /* initializes int variable c to 255, tests if
c is greater than 0, and updates the value of c to c-15 */

fill(c); /* sets the fill color to the value of c (recall that codes between 0-
255 are grayscale, 0 being black and 255 being white) */rect(x, height/2,
10, 10); /* draws a rectangle starting at (x, height/2) with width and
height of 10 */ x = x + 10; // updates the value of x to x + 10 each time
the loop runs

} // closes the for loop
```