

Diagnostic Test

COMPUTER SCIENCE A SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 30 minutes

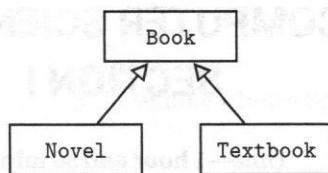
40 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Determine the answer to each of the following questions or incomplete statements, using the available space for any necessary scratchwork. Then decide which is the best of the choices given and fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Do not spend too much time on any one problem.

NOTES:

- Assume that the classes in the Quick Reference have been imported where needed.
- Assume that variables and methods are declared within the context of an enclosing class.
- Assume that method calls that have no object or class name prefixed, and that are not shown within a complete class definition, appear within the context of an enclosing class.
- Assume that parameters in method calls are not null unless otherwise stated.

1. Consider this inheritance hierarchy, in which `Novel` and `Textbook` are subclasses of `Book`.



Which of the following is a false statement about the classes shown?

- (A) The `Textbook` class can have private instance variables that are in neither `Book` nor `Novel`.
- (B) Each of the classes—`Book`, `Novel`, and `Textbook`—can have a method `computeShelfLife`, whose code in `Book` and `Novel` is identical, but different from the code in `Textbook`.
- (C) If the `Book` class has private instance variables `title` and `author`, then `Novel` and `Textbook` cannot directly access them.
- (D) Both `Novel` and `Textbook` inherit the constructors in `Book`.
- (E) If the `Book` class has a private method called `readFile`, this method may not be accessed in either the `Novel` or `Textbook` classes.

2. A programmer is designing a program to catalog all books in a library. She plans to have a Book class that stores features of each book: author, title, isOnShelf, and so on, with operations like `getAuthor`, `getTitle`, `getShelfInfo`, and `setShelfInfo`. Another class, LibraryList, will store an array of Book objects. The LibraryList class will include operations such as `listAllBooks`, `addBook`, `removeBook`, and `searchForBook`. What is the relationship between the LibraryList and Book classes?
- (A) Composition
 - (B) Inheritance
 - (C) Independent classes
 - (D) Polymorphism
 - (E) ArrayList
3. Consider the following code segment, which is intended to add zero to the end of list every time a certain condition is met. You may assume that list is an `ArrayList<Integer>` that contains at least one element.

```
for (Integer num : list)
{
    if (< condition >)
        list.add(0);
}
```

Which of the following errors is most likely to occur?

- (A) `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
- (B) `IndexOutOfBoundsException`
- (C) `NullPointerException`
- (D) `ConcurrentModificationException`
- (E) `ArithmaticException`

Questions 4 and 5 refer to the Card and Deck classes shown below.

```
public class Card
{
    private String suit;
    private int value;      //0 to 12

    public Card(String cardSuit, int cardValue)
    { /* implementation */ }

    public String getSuit()
    { return suit; }

    public int getValue()
    { return value; }

    public String toString()
    {
        String faceValue = "";
        if (value == 11)
            faceValue = "J";
        else if (value == 12)
            faceValue = "Q";
        else if (value == 0)
            faceValue = "K";
        else if (value == 1)
            faceValue = "A";
        if (value >= 2 && value <= 10)
            return value + " of " + suit;
        else
            return faceValue + " of " + suit;
    }
}

public class Deck
{
    private Card[] deck;
    public final static int NUMCARDS = 52;

    public Deck()
    { ...

        /** Simulate shuffling the deck. */
        public void shuffle()
        { ...

            //Other methods are not shown.
    }
}
```

4. Which of the following represents correct /* **implementation** */ code for the constructor in the Card class?

- (A) suit = cardSuit;
value = cardValue;
- (B) cardSuit = suit;
cardValue = value;
- (C) Card = new Card(suit, value);
- (D) Card = new Card(cardSuit, cardValue);
- (E) suit = getSuit();
value = getValue();

5. Consider the implementation of a writeDeck method that is added to the Deck class.

```
/** Write the cards in deck, one per line. */
public void writeDeck()
{
    /* implementation code */
}
```

Which of the following is correct /* **implementation code** */?

- I. System.out.println(deck);
 - II. for (Card card : deck)
 System.out.println(card);
 - III. for (Card card : deck)
 System.out.println((String) card);
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) II and III only

6. Refer to the following method that finds the smallest value in an array.

```
/** Precondition: arr is an array of nonzero length
 *      and is initialized with int values.
 *      @param arr the array to be processed
 *      @return the smallest value in arr
 */
public static int findMin(int[] arr)
{
    int min = /* some value */;
    int index = 0;
    while (index < arr.length)
    {
        if (arr[index] < min)
            min = arr[index];
        index++;
    }
    return min;
}
```

Which replacement(s) for `/* some value */` will always result in correct execution of the `findMin` method?

- I. `Integer.MIN_VALUE`
 - II. `Integer.MAX_VALUE`
 - III. `arr[0]`
- (A) I only
 (B) II only
 (C) III only
 (D) I and III only
 (E) II and III only

7. Consider the following loop, where n is some positive integer.

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2)
{
    if /* test */
        /* perform some action */
}
```

In terms of n , which Java expression represents the maximum number of times that */* perform some action */* could be executed?

- (A) $n / 2$
 - (B) $(n + 1) / 2$
 - (C) n
 - (D) $n - 1$
 - (E) $(n - 1) / 2$
8. A method is to be written to search an array for a value that is larger than a given item and return its index. The problem specification does not indicate what should be returned if there are several such values in the array. Which of the following actions would be best?
- (A) The method should be written on the assumption that there is only one value in the array that is larger than the given item.
 - (B) The method should be written so as to return the index of every occurrence of a larger value.
 - (C) The specification should be modified to indicate what should be done if there is more than one index of larger values.
 - (D) The method should be written to output a message if more than one larger value is found.
 - (E) The method should be written to delete all subsequent larger items after a suitable index is returned.

9. When will method `whatIsIt` cause a stack overflow (i.e., cause computer memory to be exhausted)?

```
public static int whatIsIt(int x, int y)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (x > y)
```

```
        return x * y;
```

```
    else
```

```
        return whatIsIt(x - 1, y);
```

```
}
```

- (A) Only when $x < y$
- (B) Only when $x \leq y$
- (C) Only when $x > y$
- (D) For all values of x and y
- (E) The method will never cause a stack overflow.

10. The boolean expression $a[i] == max \text{ || } !(max != a[i])$ can be simplified to

(A) $a[i] == max$

(B) $a[i] != max$

(C) $a[i] < max \text{ || } a[i] > max$

(D) `true`

(E) `false`

11. Consider the following code segment.

```
int[][] mat = {{3,4,5},  
               {6,7,8}};  
  
int sum = 0;  
for (int[] arr: mat)  
{  
    for (int n = 0; n < mat.length; n++)  
        sum += arr[n];  
}
```

What is the value of `sum` as a result of executing the code segment?

(A) 9

(B) 11

(C) 13

(D) 20

(E) 33

12. Consider a Clown class that has a no-argument constructor. Suppose a list `ArrayList<Clown> list` is initialized. Which of the following will not cause an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` to be thrown?

- (A) `for (int i = 0; i <= list.size(); i++)`
`list.set(i, new Clown());`
- (B) `list.add(list.size(), new Clown());`
- (C) `Clown c = list.get(list.size());`
- (D) `Clown c = list.remove(list.size());`
- (E) `list.add(-1, new Clown());`

Refer to the following class for Questions 13 and 14.

```
public class Tester
{
    private int[] testArray;

    public Tester()
    {
        testArray = new int[3];
        testArray[0] = 3;
        testArray[1] = 4;
        testArray[2] = 5;
    }

    /** @param n an int to be incremented by 1 */
    public void increment (int n)
    { n++; }

    public void firstTestMethod()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < testArray.length; i++)
        {
            increment(testArray[i]);
            System.out.print(testArray[i] + " ");
        }
    }

    public void secondTestMethod()
    {
        for (int element : testArray)
        {
            increment(element);
            System.out.print(element + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

13. What output will be produced by invoking `firstTestMethod` for a `Tester` object?
- (A) 3 4 5
 - (B) 4 5 6
 - (C) 5 6 7
 - (D) 0 0 0
 - (E) No output will be produced. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` will be thrown.
14. What output will be produced by invoking `secondTestMethod` for a `Tester` object, assuming that `testArray` contains 3,4,5?
- (A) 3 4 5
 - (B) 4 5 6
 - (C) 5 6 7
 - (D) 0 0 0
 - (E) No output will be produced. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` will be thrown.

Questions 15–17 refer to the following Point, Quadrilateral, and Rectangle classes.

```
public class Point
{
    private int xCoord;
    private int yCoord;

    //constructor
    public Point(int x, int y)
    {
        ...
    }

    //accessors
    public int get_x()
    {
        ...
    }

    public int get_y()
    {
        ...
    }

    //Other methods are not shown.
}

public class Quadrilateral
{
    private String labels; //e.g., "ABCD"

    //constructor
    public Quadrilateral(String quadLabels)
    {
        labels = quadLabels;
    }

    public String getLabels()
    {
        return labels;
    }

    public int perimeter()
    {
        return 0;
    }

    public int area()
    {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

```
public class Rectangle extends Quadrilateral
{
    private Point topLeft; //coords of top left corner
    private Point botRight; //coords of bottom right corner

    //constructor
    public Rectangle(String theLabels, Point theTopLeft, Point theBotRight)
    { /* implementation code */ }

    public int perimeter()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public int area()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    //Other methods are not shown.
}
```

15. Which of the following statements about the Point, Quadrilateral, and Rectangle classes are false?
- Point is a subclass of Quadrilateral.
 - Point is a subclass of Rectangle.
 - The Rectangle class inherits the constructor of Quadrilateral.
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) I, II, and III
16. Which represents correct /* **implementation code** */ for the Rectangle constructor?
- super(theLabels);
 - super(theLabels, theTopLeft, theBotRight);
 - super(theLabels);
 topLeft = theTopLeft;
 botRight = theBotRight;
- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) II and III only

17. Refer to the Parallelogram and Square classes below.

```
public class Parallelogram extends Quadrilateral
{
    //Private instance variables and constructor are not shown.
    ...

    public int perimeter()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public int area()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }
}

public class Square extends Rectangle
{
    //Private instance variables and constructor are not shown.
    ...

    public int perimeter()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public int area()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }
}
```

Consider an `ArrayList<Quadrilateral>` `quadList` whose elements are of type `Rectangle`, `Parallelogram`, or `Square`.

Refer to the following method, `writeAreas`:

```
/** Precondition: quadList contains Rectangle, Parallelogram, or
 *                 Square objects in an unspecified order.
 */
public static void writeAreas(ArrayList<Quadrilateral> quadList)
{
    for (Quadrilateral quad : quadList)
        System.out.println("Area of " + quad.getLabels()
                           + " is " + quad.area());
}
```

What is the effect of executing this method?

- (A) The area of each `Quadrilateral` in `quadList` will be printed.
- (B) A value of 0 will be printed for each element of `quadList`.
- (C) A compile-time error will occur, stating that there is no `getLabels` method in classes `Rectangle`, `Parallelogram`, or `Square`.
- (D) A `NullPointerException` will be thrown.
- (E) A `ConcurrentModificationException` will occur.

18. Refer to the doSomething method below.

```
// postcondition
public static void doSomething(ArrayList<SomeType> list, int i, int j)
{
    SomeType temp = list.get(i);
    list.set(i, list.get(j));
    list.set(j, temp);
}
```

Which best describes the **postcondition** for doSomething?

- (A) Removes from list the objects indexed at i and j
- (B) Replaces in list the object indexed at i with the object indexed at j
- (C) Replaces in list the object indexed at j with the object indexed at i
- (D) Replaces in list the objects indexed at i and j with temp
- (E) Interchanges in list the objects indexed at i and j

19. Consider the `NegativeReal` class below, which defines a negative real number object.

```
public class NegativeReal
{
    private Double negReal;

    /** Constructor. Creates a NegativeReal object whose value is num.
     * @param num a negative real number
     */
    public NegativeReal(double num)
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    /** @return the value of this NegativeReal */
    public double getValue()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    /** @return this NegativeReal rounded to the nearest integer */
    public int getRounded()
    { /* implementation */ }
}
```

Here are some rounding examples:

Negative real number	Rounded to nearest integer
-3.5	-4
-8.97	-9
-5.0	-5
-2.487	-2
-0.2	0

Which `/* implementation */` of `getRounded` produces the desired postcondition?

- (A) `return (int) (getValue() - 0.5);`
- (B) `return (int) (getValue() + 0.5);`
- (C) `return (int) getValue();`
- (D) `return (double) (getValue() - 0.5);`
- (E) `return (double) getValue();`

20. Consider the following method.

```
public static void whatsIt(int n)
{
    if (n > 10)
        whatsIt(n / 10);
    System.out.print(n % 10);
}
```

What will be output as a result of the method call `whatsIt(347)`?

- (A) 74
- (B) 47
- (C) 734
- (D) 743
- (E) 347

21. A large list of numbers is to be sorted into ascending order. Assuming that a “data movement” is a swap or reassignment of an element, which of the following is a true statement?

- (A) If the array is initially sorted in descending order, then insertion sort will be more efficient than selection sort.
- (B) The number of comparisons for selection sort is independent of the initial arrangement of elements.
- (C) The number of comparisons for insertion sort is independent of the initial arrangement of elements.
- (D) The number of data movements in selection sort depends on the initial arrangement of elements.
- (E) The number of data movements in insertion sort is independent of the initial arrangement of elements.

22. Refer to the definitions of ClassOne and ClassTwo below.

```
public class ClassOne
{
    public void methodOne()
    {
        ...
    }

    //Other methods are not shown.
}

public class ClassTwo extends ClassOne
{
    public void methodTwo()
    {
        ...
    }

    //Other methods are not shown.
}
```

Consider the following declarations in a client class. You may assume that ClassOne and ClassTwo have no-argument constructors.

```
ClassOne c1 = new ClassOne();
ClassOne c2 = new ClassTwo();
```

Which of the following method calls will cause an error?

- I. c1.methodTwo();
 - II. c2.methodTwo();
 - III. c2.methodOne();
- (A) None
(B) I only
(C) II only
(D) III only
(E) I and II only

23. Consider the code segment

```
if (n == 1)
    k++;
else if (n == 4)
    k += 4;
```

Suppose that the given segment is rewritten in the form

```
if /* condition */
/* assignment statement */;
```

Given that n and k are integers and that the rewritten code performs the same task as the original code, which of the following could be used as

(1) /* condition */ and (2) /* assignment statement */?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| (A) (1) n == 1 && n == 4 | (2) k += n |
| (B) (1) n == 1 && n == 4 | (2) k += 4 |
| (C) (1) n == 1 n == 4 | (2) k += 4 |
| (D) (1) n == 1 n == 4 | (2) k += n |
| (E) (1) n == 1 n == 4 | (2) k = n - k |

24. Which of the following will execute *without* throwing an exception?

I. String s = null;
String t = "";
if (s.equals(t))
 System.out.println("empty strings?");

II. String s = "holy";
String t = "moly";
if (s.equals(t))
 System.out.println("holy moly!");

III. String s = "holy";
String t = s.substring(4);
System.out.println(s + t);

- (A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and II only
(E) II and III only

25. Three numbers a , b , and c are said to be a *Pythagorean Triple* if and only if the sum of the squares of two of the numbers equals the square of the third. A programmer writes a method `isPythTriple` to test if its three parameters form a Pythagorean Triple:

```
//Returns true if a * a + b * b == c * c; otherwise returns false.
public static boolean isPythTriple(double a, double b, double c)
{
    double d = Math.sqrt(a * a + b * b);
    return d == c;
}
```

When the method was tested with known Pythagorean Triples, `isPythTriple` sometimes erroneously returned `false`. What was the most likely cause of the error?

- (A) Round-off error was caused by calculations with floating-point numbers.
- (B) Type `boolean` was not recognized by an obsolete version of Java.
- (C) An overflow error was caused by entering numbers that were too large.
- (D) c and d should have been cast to integers before testing for equality.
- (E) Bad test data were selected.

26. Refer to the following class containing the `mystery` method.

```
public class SomeClass
{
    private int[] arr;

    /** Constructor. Initializes arr to contain nonnegative
     * integers k such that 0 <= k <= 9.
     */
    public SomeClass()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public int mystery()
    {
        int value = arr[0];
        for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++)
            value = value * 10 + arr[i];
        return value;
    }
}
```

Which best describes what the `mystery` method does?

- (A) It sums the elements of `arr`.
- (B) It sums the products $10*arr[0] + 10*arr[1] + \dots + 10*arr[arr.length-1]$.
- (C) It builds an integer of the form $d_1d_2d_3\dots d_n$, where $d_1 = arr[0]$, $d_2 = arr[1]$, ..., $d_n = arr[arr.length-1]$.
- (D) It builds an integer of the form $d_1d_2d_3\dots d_n$, where $d_1 = arr[arr.length-1]$, $d_2 = arr[arr.length-2]$, ..., $d_n = arr[0]$.
- (E) It converts the elements of `arr` to base-10.

Questions 27 and 28 refer to the search method in the Searcher class below.

```
public class Searcher
{
    private int[] arr;
    /* Constructor. Initializes arr with integers. */
    public Searcher()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    /** Precondition: arr[first]...arr[last] sorted in ascending order.
     * Postcondition: Returns index of key in arr. If key not in arr,
     * returns -1. */
    public int search(int first, int last, int key)
    {
        int mid;
        while (first <= last)
        {
            mid = (first + last) / 2;
            if (arr[mid] == key) //found key, exit search
                return mid;
            else if (arr[mid] < key) //key to right of arr[mid]
                first = mid + 1;
            else //key to left of arr[mid]
                last = mid - 1;
        }
        return -1; //key not in list
    }
}
```

27. Which assertion is true just before each execution of the while loop?

- (A) $\text{arr}[\text{first}] < \text{key} < \text{arr}[\text{last}]$
- (B) $\text{arr}[\text{first}] \leq \text{key} \leq \text{arr}[\text{last}]$
- (C) $\text{arr}[\text{first}] < \text{key} < \text{arr}[\text{last}]$ or key is not in arr
- (D) $\text{arr}[\text{first}] \leq \text{key} \leq \text{arr}[\text{last}]$ or key is not in arr
- (E) $\text{key} \leq \text{arr}[\text{first}]$ or $\text{key} \geq \text{arr}[\text{last}]$ or key is not in arr

28. Consider the array a with values

4, 7, 19, 25, 36, 37, 50, 100, 101, 205, 220, 271, 306, 321

where 4 is $a[0]$ and 321 is $a[13]$. Suppose that the search method is called with $\text{first} = 0$ and $\text{last} = 13$ to locate the key 205. How many iterations of the while loop must be made in order to locate it?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 10
- (E) 13

29. Consider the following RandomList class.

```

public class RandomList
{
    private int[] ranList;

    public RandomList()
    { ranList = getList(); }

    /** @return array with random Integers from 0 to 100
     *      inclusive */
    public int[] getList()
    {
        System.out.println("How many integers? ");
        int listLength = ...; //read user input
        int[] list = new int[listLength];
        for (int i = 0; i < listLength; i++)
        {
            /* code to add integer to list */
        }
        return list;
    }

    /** Print all elements of this list. */
    public void printList()
    {
    }
}

```

Which represents correct /* *code to add* integer to list */?

- (A) list[i] = (int) (Math.random() * 101);
- (B) list.add((int) (Math.random() * 101));
- (C) list[i] = (int) (Math.random() * 100);
- (D) list.add(new Integer(Math.random() * 100))
- (E) list[i] = (int) (Math.random() * 100) + 1;

30. Refer to method `insert` described here. The `insert` method has two string parameters and one integer parameter. The method returns the string obtained by inserting the second string into the first starting at the position indicated by the integer parameter `pos`. For example, if `str1` contains `xy` and `str2` contains `cat`, then

<code>insert(str1, str2, 0)</code>	returns	<code>catxy</code>
<code>insert(str1, str2, 1)</code>	returns	<code>xcaty</code>
<code>insert(str1, str2, 2)</code>	returns	<code>xycat</code>

Method `insert` follows:

```
/** Precondition: 0 <= pos <= str1.length().
 * Postcondition: If str1 = a0a1...an-1 and str2 = b0b1...bm-1,
 *                 returns a0a1...apos-1b0b1...bm-1aposapos+1...an-1
public static String insert(String str1, String str2, int pos)
{
    String first, last;
    /* more code */
    return first + str2 + last;
}
```

Which of the following is a correct replacement for `/* more code */`?

- (A) `first = str1.substring(0, pos);`
`last = str1.substring(pos);`
- (B) `first = str1.substring(0, pos - 1);`
`last = str1.substring(pos);`
- (C) `first = str1.substring(0, pos + 1);`
`last = str1.substring(pos + 1);`
- (D) `first = str1.substring(0, pos);`
`last = str1.substring(pos + 1, str1.length());`
- (E) `first = str1.substring(0, pos);`
`last = str1.substring(pos, str1.length() + 1);`

31. A matrix (two-dimensional array) is declared as

```
int[][] mat = new int[2][3];
```

Consider the following method.

```
public static void changeMatrix(int[][] mat)
{
    for (int r = 0; r < mat.length; r++)
        for (int c = 0; c < mat[r].length; c++)
            if (r == c)
                mat[r][c] = Math.abs(mat[r][c]);
}
```

If *mat* is initialized to be

```
-1 -2 -6
-2 -4 5
```

which matrix will be the result of a call to *changeMatrix(mat)*?

- (A) 1 -2 -6
-2 4 5
- (B) -1 2 -6
2 -4 5
- (C) -1 -2 -6
-2 -4 -5
- (D) 1 2 -6
2 4 5
- (E) 1 2 6
2 4 5

- What is the value of *mat[1][1]* after the execution of the following code?
 (A) 1
 (B) 2
 (C) 3
 (D) 4
 (E) 5

Use the following program description for Questions 32–34.

A programmer plans to write a program that simulates a small bingo game (no more than six players). Each player will have a bingo card with 20 numbers from 0 to 90 (no duplicates). Someone will call out numbers one at a time, and each player will cross out a number on his card as it is called. The first player with all the numbers crossed out is the winner. In the simulation, as the game is in progress, each player's card is displayed on the screen.

The programmer envisions a short driver class whose `main` method has just two statements:

```
BingoGame b = new BingoGame();
b.playBingo();
```

The `BingoGame` class will have several objects: a `Display`, a `Caller`, and a `PlayerGroup`. The `PlayerGroup` will have a list of `Players`, and each `Player` will have a `BingoCard`.

32. The relationship between the `PlayerGroup` and `Player` classes is an example of
- (A) procedural abstraction.
 - (B) data encapsulation.
 - (C) composition.
 - (D) inheritance.
 - (E) independent classes.
33. Which is a reasonable data structure for a `BingoCard` object? Recall that there are 20 integers from 0 to 90 on a `BingoCard`, with no duplicates. There should also be mechanisms for crossing off numbers that are called, and for detecting a winning card (i.e., one where all the numbers have been crossed off).

I. `int[] bingoCard; //will contain 20 integers`
`//bingoCard[k] is crossed off by setting it to -1.`
`int numCrossedOff; //player wins when numCrossedOff reaches 20.`

II. `boolean[] bingoCard; //will contain 91 boolean values, of which`
`//20 are true. All the other values are false.`
`//Thus, if bingoCard[k] is true, then k is`
`//on the card, $0 \leq k \leq 90$. A number k is`
`//crossed off by changing the value of`
`//bingoCard[k] to false.`
`int numCrossedOff; //player wins when numCrossedOff reaches 20.`

III. `ArrayList<Integer> bingoCard; //will contain 20 integers.`
`//A number is crossed off by removing it from the ArrayList.`
`//Player wins when bingoCard.size() == 0.`

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

34. The programmer decides to use an `ArrayList<Integer>` to store the numbers to be called by the `Caller`, but there is an error in the code.

```
public class Caller
{
    private ArrayList<Integer> numbers;

    public Caller()
    {
        numbers = getList();
        shuffleNumbers();
    }

    /** Returns the numbers 0...90 in order. */
    private ArrayList<Integer> getList()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    /** Shuffle the numbers. */
    private void shuffleNumbers()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }
}
```

When the programmer tests the constructor of the `Caller` class, she gets a `NullPointerException`. Which could be the cause of this error?

- (A) The `Caller` object in the driver class was not created with `new`.
- (B) The programmer forgot the `return` statement in `getList` that returns the list of `Integers`.
- (C) The declaration of `numbers` is incorrect. It needed to be

```
private ArrayList<Integer> numbers = null;
```

- (D) In the `getList` method, an attempt was made to add an `Integer` to an `ArrayList` that had not been created with `new`.
- (E) The `shuffleNumbers` algorithm went out of range, causing a `null Integer` to be shuffled into the `ArrayList`.

35. Consider method `findSomething` below.

```
/** Precondition: a.length is equal to b.length. */
public static boolean findSomething(int[] a, int[] b)
{
    for (int aValue: a)
    {
        boolean found = false;
        for (int bValue: b)
        {
            if (bValue == aValue)
                found = true;
        }
        if (!found)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

Which best describes what method `findSomething` does? Method `findSomething` returns `true` only if

- (A) arrays `a` and `b` contain identical elements in the same order.
- (B) arrays `a` and `b` contain identical elements in reverse order.
- (C) arrays `a` and `b` are permutations of each other.
- (D) array `a` contains at least one element that is also in `b`.
- (E) every element of array `a` is also in `b`.

36. Consider a program that has a two-dimensional array `mat` of `int` values. The program has several methods that change `mat` by reflecting elements of `mat` across a mirror placed symmetrically on the matrix. Here are five such methods:

		2 4 6	2 4 2
mirrorVerticalLeftToRight	transforms	1 3 5	to 1 3 1
		8 9 0	8 9 8
		2 4 6	6 4 6
mirrorVerticalRightToLeft	transforms	1 3 5	to 5 3 5
		8 9 0	0 9 0
		2 4 6	2 4 6
mirrorHorizontalTopToBottom	transforms	1 3 5	to 1 3 5
		8 9 0	2 4 6
		2 4 6	8 9 0
mirrorHorizontalBottomToTop	transforms	1 3 5	to 1 3 5
		8 9 0	8 9 0
		2 4 6	2 4 6
mirrorDiagonalRightToLeft	transforms	1 3 5	to 4 3 5
		8 9 0	6 5 0

Consider the following method that transforms the matrix in one of the ways shown above.

```
public static void someMethod(int[][] mat)
{
    int height = mat.length;
    int numCols = mat[0].length;
    for (int col = 0; col < numCols; col++)
        for (int row = 0; row < height/2; row++)
            mat[height - row - 1][col] = mat[row][col];
}
```

Which method described above corresponds to `someMethod`?

- (A) `mirrorVerticalLeftToRight`
- (B) `mirrorVerticalRightToLeft`
- (C) `mirrorHorizontalTopToBottom`
- (D) `mirrorHorizontalBottomToTop`
- (E) `mirrorDiagonalRightToLeft`

Refer to the following for Questions 37 and 38.

A word creation game uses a set of small letter tiles, all of which are initially in a tile bag. A partial implementation of a TileBag class is shown below.

```
public class TileBag
{
    //tiles contains all the tiles in the bag
    private ArrayList<Tile> tiles;
    //size is the number of not-yet-used tiles
    private int size;

    //Constructors and other methods are not shown.
}
```

Consider the following method in the TileBag class that allows a player to get a new tile from the TileBag.

```
public Tile getNewTile()
{
    if (size == 0) //no tiles left
        return null;
    int index = (int) (Math.random() * size);
    size--;
    Tile temp = tiles.get(index);
    /* code to swap tile at position size with tile at position index */
    return temp;
}
```

37. Which */* code to swap tile at position size with tile at position index */* performs the swap correctly?
- (A) tiles.set(size, temp);
 tiles.set(index, tiles.get(size));
 - (B) tiles.set(index, tiles.get(size));
 tiles.set(size, temp);
 - (C) tiles.swap(index, size);
 - (D) tiles.get(size, temp);
 tiles.get(index, tiles.set(size));
 - (E) tiles.get(index, tiles.set(size));
 tiles.get(size, temp);
38. Which is true about the getNewTile algorithm?
- (A) The algorithm allows the program to keep track of both used and unused tiles.
 - (B) The tiles list becomes one element shorter when getNewTile is executed.
 - (C) The algorithm selects a random Tile from all tiles in the list.
 - (D) The tiles list has used tiles in the beginning and unused tiles at the end.
 - (E) The tiles list contains only tiles that have not been used.

39. Consider the following two classes.

```
public class Bird
{
    public void act()
    {
        System.out.print("fly ");
        makeNoise();
    }

    public void makeNoise()
    {
        System.out.print("chirp ");
    }
}

public class Dove extends Bird
{
    public void act()
    {
        super.act();
        System.out.print("waddle ");
    }

    public void makeNoise()
    {
        super.makeNoise();
        System.out.print("coo ");
    }
}
```

Suppose the following declaration appears in a class other than Bird or Dove.

```
Bird pigeon = new Dove();
```

What is printed as a result of the call `pigeon.act()`?

- (A) fly chirp
- (B) fly chirp waddle
- (C) fly chirp waddle coo
- (D) fly chirp coo waddle
- (E) fly chirp coo

40. Consider a method `partialProd` that returns an integer array `prod` such that for all k , `prod[k]` is equal to $\text{arr}[0] * \text{arr}[1] * \dots * \text{arr}[k]$. For example, if `arr` contains the values $\{2, 5, 3, 4, 10\}$, the array `prod` will contain the values $\{2, 10, 30, 120, 1200\}$.

```
public static int[] partialProd(int[] arr)
{
    int[] prod = new int[arr.length];
    for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++)
        prod[j] = 1;
    /* missing code */
    return prod;
}
```

Consider the following two implementations of `/* missing code */`.

Implementation 1

```
for (int j = 1; j < arr.length; j++)
{
    prod[j] = prod[j - 1] * arr[j];
}
```

Implementation 2

```
for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++)
    for (int k = 0; k <= j; k++)
    {
        prod[j] = prod[j] * arr[k];
    }
```

Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Both implementations work as intended but Implementation 1 is faster than Implementation 2.
- (B) Both implementations work as intended but Implementation 2 is faster than Implementation 1.
- (C) Both implementations work as intended and are equally fast.
- (D) Implementation 1 doesn't work as intended because the elements of `prod` are incorrectly assigned.
- (E) Implementation 2 doesn't work as intended because the elements of `prod` are incorrectly assigned.

COMPUTER SCIENCE A

SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 30 minutes

4 Questions

DIRECTIONS: SHOW ALL YOUR WORK. REMEMBER THAT PROGRAM SEGMENTS ARE TO BE WRITTEN IN JAVA.

Write your answers in the separate Free-Response booklet provided.

NOTES:

- Assume that the classes in the Quick Reference have been imported where appropriate.
- Unless otherwise noted in the question, assume that parameters in method calls are not `null` and that methods are called only when their preconditions are satisfied.
- In writing solutions for each question, you may use any of the accessible methods that are listed in classes defined in that question. Writing significant amounts of code that can be replaced by a call to one of these methods will not receive full credit.

1. This question uses a class, `FourDigitInteger`, to manipulate and report properties about a given 4-digit integer. The precondition for each `FourDigitInteger` object is that the value is positive and lies between 1000 and 9999, inclusive.

You will write three methods of the `FourDigitInteger` class.

```
public class FourDigitInteger
{
    private int value;

    public FourDigitInteger (int aValue)
    { value = aValue; }

    /** Returns true if value is odd, false otherwise. */
    public boolean isOdd()
    { /* to be implemented in part (a) */ }

    /** Returns true if value is a palindrome number, as described
     * in part (b). Returns false otherwise.
     */
    public boolean isPalindrome()
    { /* to be implemented in part (b) */ }

    /** Returns true if value is a perfect square, false otherwise. */
    public boolean isPerfectSquare()
    { /* to be implemented in part (c) */ }

    //There may be instance variables, constructors, and methods not shown.
}
```

- (a) Complete the `isOdd` method. This method returns `true` if the value of a `FourDigitInteger` is odd, `false` otherwise. For example, if the value is 2389, `isOdd` should return `true`; but for a value of 9998, `isOdd` should return `false`.

Complete the `isOdd` method.

```
/** Returns true if value is odd, false otherwise. */
public boolean isOdd()
```

- (b) A 4-digit palindrome number is one whose first digit is the same as the fourth digit, and whose second and third digits are the same. Some examples of palindrome numbers are: 2772, 8888, 1001, 6556, and so on. Some examples of numbers that are not palindromes are: 1442, 9459, 1000, and so on.

Complete the `isPalindrome` method.

```
/** Returns true if value is a palindrome number, as described
 * in part (b). Returns false otherwise.
 */
public boolean isPalindrome()
```

- (c) A number n is a perfect square if n equals k^2 , where k is an integer. For example, 16 is a perfect square because it equals 4^2 . Also, 625 is a perfect square because it equals 25^2 . You are to write the `isPerfectSquare` method of the `FourDigitInteger` class, to test if its value is a perfect square. Here is a hint:

$$31^2 = 961, \quad 100^2 = 10000$$

Complete the `isPerfectSquare` method.

```
/** Returns true if value is a perfect square, false otherwise. */
public boolean isPerfectSquare()
```

2. This question involves keeping track of details for a world cruise, using a `Cruise` class. A `Cruise` object is created with two parameters, the number of people currently signed up for the cruise, and the current price.

The `Cruise` class provides a constructor and the following methods.

- `setPrice`, which can change the price of the cruise.
- `checkResponse`, which increments the count of people if someone has requested the cruise using a phrase that includes the word “cruise”. You may assume all lowercase letters.
- `calculateRevenue`, which returns the number of signups so far multiplied by the current price. Note that if more than 300 people have signed up for the cruise, everyone will receive a \$500 discount off the current price. If between 200 and 300 (including 200) people have signed up, everyone will receive a \$350 discount off the current price.

The following table contains sample code and corresponding results.

Statements and Expressions	Comments
<code>Cruise cr = newCruise(78, 4000);</code>	There are 78 signups so far, and the cruise price is \$4,000.
<code>cr.setPrice(5000);</code>	Changes the price to \$5,000.
<code>cr.checkResponse("world cruise");</code>	Increments signup number to 79.
<code>cr.checkResponse("ship trip");</code>	Does not change number. It is still 78.
<code>cr.calculateRevenue();</code>	With 79 signups and price \$5,000, returns 79×5000 .
<code>Cruise cr1 = newCruise(200, 2000);</code>	
<code>cr1.calculateRevenue();</code>	Returns 200×1650 .
<code>Cruise cr2 = newCruise(397, 6000);</code>	
<code>cr2.calculateRevenue();</code>	Returns 397×5500 .

Write the complete `Cruise` class, including the constructor and any required instance variables and methods. Your implementation must meet all specifications and be consistent with the examples shown above.

3. A text-editing program uses a Sentence class that manipulates a single sentence. A sentence contains letters, blanks, and punctuation. The first character in a sentence is a letter, and the last character is a punctuation mark. Any two words in the sentence are separated by a single blank. A partial implementation of the Sentence class is as follows.

```

public class Sentence
{
    /** The sentence to manipulate */
    private String sentence;

    /** Returns an ArrayList of integer positions containing a
     * blank in this sentence. If there are no blanks in the
     * sentence, returns an empty list.
     */
    public ArrayList<Integer> getBlankPositions()
    { /* to be implemented in part (a) */ }

    /** Returns the number of words in this sentence
     * Precondition: Sentence contains at least one word.
     */
    public int countWords()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    /** Returns the array of words in this sentence.
     * Precondition:
     * - Any two words in the sentence are separated by one blank.
     * - The sentence contains at least one word.
     * Postcondition: String[] contains the words in this sentence.
     */
    public String[] getWords()
    { /* to be implemented in part (b) */ }

    //Constructor and other methods are not shown.
}

```

- (a) Write the Sentence method `getBlankPositions`, which returns an `ArrayList` of integers that represent the positions in a sentence containing blanks. If there are no blanks in the sentence, `getBlankPositions` should return an empty list.

Some results of calling `getBlankPositions` are shown below.

Sentence	Result of call to <code>getBlankPositions</code>
I love you!	[1, 6]
The cat sat on the mat.	[3, 7, 11, 14, 18]
Why?	[]

Complete method `getBlankPositions`.

```
/** Returns an ArrayList of integer positions containing a
 * blank in this sentence. If there are no blanks in the
 * sentence, returns an empty list.
 */
public ArrayList<Integer> getBlankPositions()
```

- (b) Write the `Sentence` method `getWords`, which returns an array of words in the sentence. A word is defined as a string of letters and punctuation, and does not contain any blanks. You may assume that a sentence contains at least one word.

Some examples of calling `getWords` are shown below.

Sentence	Result returned by <code>getWords</code>
The bird flew away.	{The, bird, flew, away.}
Wow!	{Wow!}
Hi! How are you?	{Hi!, How, are, you?}

In writing method `getWords`, you *must* use methods `getBlankPositions` and `countWords`.

Complete method `getWords`.

```
/** Returns the array of words in this sentence.
 * Precondition:
 *   - Any two words in the sentence are separated by one blank.
 *   - The sentence contains at least one word.
 * Postcondition: String[] contains the words in this sentence.
 */
public String[] getWords()
```

4. This question manipulates a two-dimensional array. In parts (a) and (b) you will write two methods of a `Matrix` class.

In doing so, you will use the `reverseArray` method shown in the class below.

```
public class ArrayUtil
{
    /** Reverses elements of array arr.
     * Precondition: arr.length > 0.
     * Postcondition: The elements of arr have been reversed.
     */
    public static void reverseArray(int[] arr)
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    //Other methods are not shown.
}
```

Consider the following incomplete `Matrix` class, which represents a two-dimensional matrix of integers. Assume that the matrix contains at least one integer.

```
public class Matrix
{
    private int[][] mat;

    /** Constructs a matrix of integers. */
    public Matrix (int[][] m)
    {
        mat = m;
    }

    /** Reverses the elements in each row of mat.
     * Postcondition: The elements in each row have been reversed.
     */
    public void reverseAllRows()
    { /* to be implemented in part (a) */

        /** Reverses the elements of mat, as described in part (b).
         */
        public void reverseMatrix()
        { /* to be implemented in part (b) */

            //Other instance variables, constructors and methods are not shown.
        }
    }
}
```

- (a) Write the `Matrix` method `reverseAllRows`. This method reverses the elements of each row. For example, if `mat1` refers to a `Matrix` object, then the call `mat1.reverseAllRows()` will change the matrix as shown below.

Before call				After call			
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
0	1	2	3	4	4	3	2
1	5	6	7	8	8	7	6
2	9	10	11	12	12	11	10

In writing `reverseAllRows`, you *must* call the `reverseArray` method in the `ArrayUtil` class.

Complete method `reverseAllRows`.

```
/** Reverses the elements in each row of mat.
 * Postcondition: The elements in each row have been reversed.
 */
public void reverseAllRows()
```

- (b) Write the `Matrix` method `reverseMatrix`. This method reverses the elements of a matrix such that the final elements of the matrix, when read in row-major order, are the same as the original elements when read from the bottom corner, right to left, going upward. Again let `mat1` be a reference to a `Matrix` object. The call `mat1.reverseMatrix()` will change the matrix as shown below.

Before call		After call	
		0	1
0	1	2	
1	3	4	
2	5	6	

Before call		After call	
		0	1
0	6	5	
1	4	3	
2	2	1	

In writing `reverseMatrix`, you *must* call the `reverseAllRows` method in part (a). Assume that `reverseAllRows` works correctly regardless of what you wrote in part (a).

Complete method `reverseMatrix`.

```
/** Reverses the elements of mat, as described in part (b).
 */
public void reverseMatrix()
```

STOP

END OF EXAM