

STANDARDS REFERENCED:

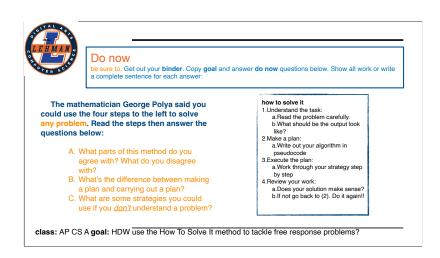
CSTA 11-12th grade standards: 3B-AP-12: Compare and contrast fundamental data structures and their uses.

NY State: 9-12.CT.7

Design or remix a program that utilizes a data structure to maintain changes to related pieces of data.

9-12.CT.6

Demonstrate how at least two classic algorithms work and analyze the trade-offs related to two or more algorithms for completing the same task.



- A. Answers will vary. Students might complain that some problems are impossible to understand or impossible to solve.
- B. Making a plan is coming up with the series of steps you will need to perform to solve a problem. Carrying it out is actually doing it. This is like the difference between writing a recipe for cake and actually baking.
- C. Reread the problem, highlight key words. Look up any words you don't understand. Figure out whaty question is being asked





framing

- what: use the How To Solve It method to tackle free response problems
- why: This method helps organize how we solve free response problems
- where to: Comparing Java arrays and Python lists



Activity: Practice with free response problems

- Work through <u>each problem</u> in the worksheet. For each problem...

 1. Understand the problem: Read carefully. Describe the task your solving in one sentence.

 2. Make a plan: Write out a code in pseudocode (again in your notes).

 3. Execute your plan: Translate your pseudocode into Java. Write it in your worksheet.

 4. Review your work: Does your code make sense? How do you know?



Practice problem #1

be sure to: Review your work. Be prepared to share out!

Complete the divBySum method using an enhanced for loop. Assume that arr is properly declared and initialized. The method must use an enhanced for loop to earn full credit.

```
/** Returns the sum of all integers in arr that are divisible by
num
* Precondition: num > 0
*/
public static int divBySum(int[] arr, int num)
```

```
public static int divBySum(int[] arr, int num)
{
  int counter = 0;
  for (int item : arr){
    if ( item % num == 0){
        counter += item;
    }
  }
  return counter
```



Practice problem #2

be sure to: Review your work. Be prepared to share out!

An array of String objects, words, has been properly declared and initialized. Each element of words contains a String consisting of at least 3 lowercase letters (a-z).

Write a code segment that uses an enhanced for loop to print all elements of words that end with "ing". As an example, if words contains {"ten", "fading", "post", "card", "thunder", "hinge", "trailing", "batting"}, then the following output should be produced by the code segment.

fading trailing

batting Write the code segment as described above. The code segment must use an enhanced for loop to earn full credit.

```
for (String word : words){
  int length = word.length();
  String ending = word.substring(length - 3, length);
  if (ending.equals("ing"){
      System.out.println(word)
    }
}
```



Practice problem #3a
be sure to: Review your work. Be prepared to share out!

(a) Write the countNotInVocab method. Assume that there are no duplicates in wordArray. You must use findWord appropriately to receive full credit.

/** Counts how many strings in wordArray are not found in theVocab, as described in * part (a). */ public int countNotInVocab(String[] wordArray)

```
public static int divBySum(int[] arr, int num)
 int counter = 0;
for (int word : wordArray){
  if ( !(word.findWord()){
       counter ++;
return counter
```



Practice problem #3b

be sure to: Review your work. Be prepared to share out!

Write the notInVocab method (see handout). Assume that there are no duplicates in wordArray. You must call findWord and countNotInVocab appropriately in order to receive full credit.

/** Returns an array containing strings from wordArray not found in theVocab, as described in part (b). */
public String[] notInVocab(String[] wordArray)

class: AP CS A goal: HDW use the How To Solve It method to tackle free response problems?

public String[] notInVocab(String[] wordArray) { int count = CountNotInVocab(wordArray); String[] newArray = new String[count]; counter = 0; while (counter < count){ }



Reflection: Thinking about thinking be sure to: Answer each question below with a complete sentence.

- How useful was the how to solve it method for solving these problems?
 What would you do differently?

