**CSCI 145 Homework 1**

Due Monday, Mar 20 2023

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Chapter 1

Exercise

Ex 1.6

a) 12 kb = 12000 bytes

b) 5 mb = 5000000 bytes

c) 3 GB = 3000000000 bytes

d) 2 TB = 2000000000000 bytes

Ex 1.15

a) Factorial is a valid identifier since it contains letters only.

b) anExtremelyLongIdentifierIfYouAskMe is a valid identifier since it contains letters only.

c) 2ndLevel is not a valid identifier since the first character is a number.

d) level2 is a valid identifier since the first character is a letter.

e) MAX\_SIZE is a valid identifier since underscore is allowed in Java.

f) highest$ is a valid identifier since dollar sign is allowed in Java.

g) hook&ladder is not a valid identifier since ampersand is not allowed in Java.

Ex 1.16

a) q is not meaningful.

b) totVal is ambiguous.

c) theNextValueInTheList is too long to read.

Ex 1.17

It means that the upper case and lower case of the same letter are consider different characters.

Ex 1.19

We say that something is ambiguous when it has more than one possible meaning. If a programming statement is ambiguous, it is hard predict what the result could be.

Ex 1.20

a) logical error

b) run-time error

c) compile-time error

d) run-time error

e) logical error

f) compile-time error

Programming Project

pp 1.2

a) The public type test must be defined in its own file.

b) No error. String literal can have lower or upper case.

c) String literal is not properly closed by a double-quote.

d) String literal is not properly closed by a double-quote.

e) error: can't find main(String[]) method in class: broken\_code.csci\_145.hw.hw1.Test

f) Test.java:5: error: cannot find symbol

System.out.bogus("An Emergency Broadcast");

^

symbol: method bogus(String)

location: variable out of type PrintStream

g)

h)

Chapter 2

Exercise

Ex 2.1

4 is an integer literal.

4.0 is a floating-point literal.

‘4’ is a character literal.

“4” is a string literal.

Ex 2.4

The statement has to be on a single line

System.out.println(“To be or not to be, that is the question.”);

Ex 2.6

He thrusts his fists

againstthe post

and still insists

he sees the “ghost”

Ex 2.7

size = 15

Ex 2.9

length = 1

Ex 2.10

++total;

total++;

total += 1;

total = total + 1;

Ex 2.11

a) iResult = 5

b) fResult = 5.0

c) iResult = 3

d) fResult = 3.0

e) fResult = 3.4

f) fResult = 1.3302034428794993

g) iResult = 0

h) fResult = 0.625

i) fResult = 0.625

j) fResult = 0.0

k) iResult = 3

l) fResult = 3.0

m) fResult = 0.0

n) iResult = 2

o) iResult = 6

p) iResult = 17

q) iResult = 0

Programming Project

pp 2.8

Source code below:

package csci\_145.hw.hw1;

/\*  Java Class: CSCI 145

Author: Ivan Leung

Class: Mon/Wed

Date: Mar 1 2023

Description:

I certify that the code below is my own work.

Exception(s): N/A

\*/

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Seconds {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int hours, minutes, seconds, totalSeconds;

        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the number of hours: ");

        hours = scan.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of minutes: ");

        minutes = scan.nextInt();

        System.out.print("Enter the number of seconds: ");

        seconds = scan.nextInt();

        scan.close();

        System.out.println();

        totalSeconds = seconds + (minutes \* 60) + (hours \* 3600);

        System.out.print(hours + " hour(s) " + minutes + " minute(s) " + seconds + " seconds ");

        System.out.println("is equivalent to " + totalSeconds + " seconds.");

    }

}

Input/output below:

$ java Seconds.java

Enter the number of hours: 1

Enter the number of minutes: 28

Enter the number of seconds: 42

1 hour(s) 28 minute(s) 42 seconds is equivalent to 5322 seconds.

pp 2.9

Source cod below:

package csci\_145.hw.hw1;

/\*  Java Class: CSCI 145

Author: Ivan Leung

Class: Mon/Wed

Date: Mar 1 2023

Description:

I certify that the code below is my own work.

Exception(s): N/A

\*/

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Secondsv2 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int hours = 0, minutes = 0, seconds = 0, totalSeconds;

        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.print("Enter the total number of seconds: ");

        totalSeconds = scan.nextInt();

        seconds = totalSeconds;

        while (seconds >= 3600) {

            seconds -= 3600;

            ++hours;

        }

        while (seconds >= 60) {

            seconds -= 60;

            ++minutes;

        }

        scan.close();

        System.out.println();

        System.out.println(totalSeconds + " seconds is equivalent to ");

        System.out.print( hours + " hour(s) " + minutes + " minute(s) " + seconds + " seconds.");

    }

}

Input/output below:

$ java Secondsv2.java

Enter the total number of seconds: 9999

9999 seconds is equivalent to

2 hour(s) 46 minute(s) 39 seconds.

Chapter 3

Exercise

Ex 3.3

Ex 3.5

Ex 3.7

Ex 3.8

Ex 3.12

Ex 3.15

Programming Project

pp 3.1

pp 3.4