**CSCI 145 Homework 2**

Due Monday, 4/24/2023

Name: Ivan Leung

Chapter 5

Ex 5.2

if (total == MAX) {

if (total < sum)

System.out.println("total == MAX and < sum.");

}

else

System.out.println("total is not equal to MAX");

Ex 5.4

Apple

orange

pear

Ex 5.9

The while loop is infinite because count continues to increase without an upper limit. One way to remove the flaw is set an upper limit for the count. For example, “while (count >= 0 && count <= 100)”.

Another way to remove the flaw is decrement count instead of increment in the statement such as “count = count – 1;”. The third way to remove the flaw is by setting count to 0 and the condition is set to “while (count <= 50)”.

Ex 5.17

boolean isIsosceles(int a, int b, int c) {

if ((a == b && a ! =c) || (a == c && a != b) || (b == c && b != a))

return true;

return false;

}

Ex 5.18

a) Radio buttons. You only have one favorite book genre.

b) Radio buttons. It can only be either visible or not visible, but not both.

c) Radio buttons. An image file can only have one format.

d) Check boxes. People may know more than one programming language.

PP 5.1

Source code below:

**package** hw2;

**import** java.util.Scanner;

/\* Java Class: CSCI 145

Author: Ivan Leung

Class: Mon/Wed

Date: Mar 22 2023

Description: Determine if a user input is a leap year.

I certify that the code below is my own work.

Exception(s): N/A

\*/

**public** **class** LeapYear {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**final** **int** FIRST\_YEAR = 1582;

**int** year;

**boolean** isLeapYear;

Scanner scan = **new** Scanner(System.***in***);

**do** {

System.***out***.print("Enter a year: ");

year = scan.nextInt();

**if** (year < FIRST\_YEAR)

System.***out***.println("It must be equal to or greater than year " + FIRST\_YEAR + "!\nTry again!");

} **while** (year < FIRST\_YEAR);

scan.close();

**if** (year % 4 == 0) {

**if** (year % 100 == 0) {

**if** (year % 400 == 0)

isLeapYear = **true**;

**else**

isLeapYear = **false**;

}

**else**

isLeapYear = **true**;

}

**else**

isLeapYear = **false**;

System.***out***.println(year + " is a " + ((isLeapYear) ? "" : "not ") + "leap year.");

}

}

Input/output below:

Enter a year: 2003

2003 is a not leap year.

Enter a year: 1900

1900 is a not leap year.

Enter a year: 2004

2004 is a leap year.

Enter a year: 2000

2000 is a leap year.

Enter a year: 1500

It must be equal to or greater than year 1582!

Try again!

Enter a year: 1582

1582 is a not leap year.

Chapter 6

Ex 6.1

a) 20

b) 20

c) 15

d) 20

e) 10

f) 5

Ex 6.7

for (int i = 1; i < 100; i += 2) {

System.out.print(i + “ “);

}

Ex 6.10

int count = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < name.length(); ++i) {

if (name.charAt(i) == ‘a’)

++count;

}

System.out.println(“a appears “ + count + ((count == 1) “ time.” : “ times.”));

Ex 6.16

int sumRange(int a, int b) {

int sum = 0;

if (a < b)

return sum;

for (int i = a; i <= b; ++i) {

sum += i;

}

return sum;

}

Ex 6.18

String reverse(String str) {

String reverse = “”;

for (int i = str.length() - 1; i >= 0; --i) {

reverse += str.charAt(i);

}

return reverse;

}

PP 6.7a

Source code below:

**package** hw2;

/\* Java Class: CSCI 145

Modified by: Ivan Leung

Class: Mon/Wed

Date: Mar 22 2023

Description: Determine if a user input is a leap year.

I certify that the code below is my own work.

Exception(s): N/A

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//\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

//Stars.java Author: Lewis/Loftus

//

//Demonstrates the use of nested for loops.

//\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**public** **class** Stars {

// -----------------------------------------------------------------

// Prints a triangle shape using asterisk (star) characters.

// -----------------------------------------------------------------

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

**final** **int** MAX\_ROWS = 10;

**for** (**int** row = MAX\_ROWS; row >= 1; --row)

{

**for** (**int** star = row; star >= 1; --star)

System.***out***.print("\*");

System.***out***.println();

}

}

}

Input/output below:

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PP 6.7c

Source code below:

**package** hw2;

/\* Java Class: CSCI 145

Modified by: Ivan Leung

Class: Mon/Wed

Date: Mar 22 2023

Description: Determine if a user input is a leap year.

I certify that the code below is my own work.

Exception(s): N/A

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**public** **class** Stars {

// -----------------------------------------------------------------

// Prints a triangle shape using asterisk (star) characters.

// -----------------------------------------------------------------

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

**final** **int** MAX\_ROWS = 10;

**int** currentRow = 0;

**for** (**int** row = MAX\_ROWS; row >= 1; --row)

{

**for** (**int** space = 0; space < currentRow ; ++space)

System.***out***.print(" ");

**for** (**int** star = row; star >= 1; --star)

System.***out***.print("\*");

++currentRow;

System.***out***.println();

}

}

}

Input/output below:

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Chapter 7

Ex 7.4

String multiConcat(String str, int count) {

String concatStr = “”;

for (int i = 0; i < count; ++i) {

concatStr += str;

}

return concatStr;

}

Ex 7.5

String multiConcat(String str) {

return str + str;

}

Ex 7.10

Yes, it is consistent between primitive types and objects. In Java, parameters are always passed by value regardless of their types.

Ex 7.11

Static method cannot reference instance variables because instance variables do not exist until an object exists

Ex 7.15

public interface Breakable {

public void break();

public boolean broken();

}

PP 7.4

Source code below:

Input/output below:

Chapter 8

Ex 8.1

int primes = {2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11};

It is invalid; the brackets are required to declare an array.

float elapsedTimes[] = {11.47, 12.04, 11.72, 13.88};

It is valid; the brackets can placed either behind the data type or the variable name.

int[] scores = int[30];

It is invalid; the left hand side must either have an initializer list or using the new keyword “new int [30];”

int[] primes = new {2,3,5,7,11};

It is invalid; it is a syntax error when using new keyword in the initializer list.

int[] scores = new int[30];

It is valid; it meets Java syntax requirements.

char grades[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'f'};

It is valid; it meets Java syntax requirements.

char[] grades = new char[];

It is invalid; the size of array must be specified when the array is instantiated.

Ex 8.5

a)

String[] studentNames = new String[25];

b)

String testGrades = new String[40];

c)

Transaction[] transactions = new Transaction[size];

public class Transaction {

private int transactionNumber;

private String merchantName;

private double charge;

}

d)

Student[] students = Student[size];

public class Students {

private String studentName;

private int totalHomework;

private double[] homeworkGrades = new double[totalHomework];

}

e)

Empolyee[] employees = Empolyee[size];

public class Empolyee {

private int employeeNumber;

private String hireDate;

private double[] raises = new double[5];

}

Ex 8.8

for (int i = 0; i < flags.length; ++i) {

if ((i & 1) == 0)

flags[i] = true;

else

flags[i] = false;

}

Ex 8.10

void switchThem(int array1, int array2) {

int[] tmp;

if (array1.length != array2.length) {

System.out.println(“The two arrays have different size!”);

return;

}

Else

tmp = new int[array1.length];

for (int i = 0; i < array1.length; ++i) {

tmp[i] = array1[i];

}

for (int i = 0; i < array1.length; ++i) {

array1[i] = array2[i];

}

for (int i = 0; i < array2.length; ++i) {

array2[i] = tmp[i];

}

}

Ex 8.11

A list of employees objects would use ArrayList since the number of the employees in a company can change monthly and ArrayList has dynamic size. A monthly planner would use an array to represent 12 months in a year since the number of months in a year never change hence ArrayList is not needed.

PP 8.2

Source code below:

**package** hw2;

**import** java.util.Scanner;

**public** **class** CountOccurrence {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**final** **int** MIN\_RANGE = -25;

**final** **int** MAX\_RANGE = 25;

**final** **int** SENTINEL\_VALUE = 26;

**int** input;

**int**[] container = **new** **int**[MAX\_RANGE - MIN\_RANGE + 1];

Scanner scan = **new** Scanner(System.***in***);

**do** {

System.***out***.println("Enter " + SENTINEL\_VALUE + " to exit.");

System.***out***.print("Enter an integer between " + MIN\_RANGE + " to " + MAX\_RANGE + ": ");

input = scan.nextInt();

**if** (input >= MIN\_RANGE && input <= MAX\_RANGE)

++container[input + 25];

**else** **if** (input != SENTINEL\_VALUE)

System.***out***.println("Input is out of range!\nTry again!");

} **while** (input != SENTINEL\_VALUE);

System.***out***.println();

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < (MAX\_RANGE - MIN\_RANGE + 1); ++i) {

**if** (container[i] > 0) {

System.***out***.println("Input number: " + (i - 25));

System.***out***.println("Number of occrrences: " + container[i]);

System.***out***.println();

}

}

}

}

Input/output below:

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: -25

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 25

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: -26

Input is out of range!

Try again!

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 27

Input is out of range!

Try again!

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: -8

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: -8

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 19

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 19

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 19

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 19

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 6

Enter 26 to exit.

Enter an integer between -25 to 25: 26

Input number: -25

Number of occrrences: 1

Input number: -8

Number of occrrences: 2

Input number: 6

Number of occrrences: 1

Input number: 19

Number of occrrences: 4

Input number: 25

Number of occrrences: 1