



Course Progress

Course > Readings/Videos > Reading 7: Mutability and Immutability > Questions



Questions

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risky #2

1/1 point (graded)

```
/** @return the first day of spring this year */
public static Date startOfSpring() {
    if (groundhogAnswer == null) groundhogAnswer = askGroundhog();
    return groundhogAnswer;
}

private static Date groundhogAnswer = null;

// somewhere else in the code...
public static void partyPlanning() {
    // let's have a party one month after spring starts!
    Date partyDate = startOfSpring();
    partyDate.setMonth(partyDate.getMonth() + 1);
    // ... uh-oh. what just happened?
}
```

We don't know how `Date` stores the month, so we'll represent that with the abstract values `...march...` and `...april...` in an imagined `month` field of `Date`.

Which of these snapshot diagrams shows the bug?

- ☐ Snapshot 1: `groundHogAnswer` points to a `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`. `partyDate` also points to this same `Date` object.
- ☐ Snapshot 2: `groundHogAnswer` points to a `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`. `partyDate` points to a different `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...april...`. There is an 'X' on the arrow from the first `Date` object's `month` field to `...march...`.
- ☐ Snapshot 3: `groundHogAnswer` points to a `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`. `partyDate` points to a different `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...april...`.
- ☒ Snapshot 4: `groundHogAnswer` points to a `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`. `partyDate` points to the same `Date` object, but its `month` field points to `...april...`. There is an 'X' on the arrow from the `month` field to `...march...`.
- ☐ Snapshot 5: `groundHogAnswer` points to a `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`. `partyDate` points to a different `Date` object with `month` field pointing to `...march...`.



Explanation

The problem arises because the cached `groundhogAnswer` points to the same mutable `Date` that is updated from March to April.

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understanding risky example #2

1/1 point (graded)

`partyPlanning` has unwittingly changed the start of spring because `partyDate` and `groundhogAnswer` happen to point to the same mutable `Date` object.

Worse, this bug will probably *not* be discovered in `partyPlanning()` or `startOfSpring()` right away. Instead, it will be some innocent piece of code that subsequently calls `startOfSpring()`, gets the wrong date back, and goes on to compute its own wrong answer.

Globalization?

Is one problem here that `groundhogAnswer` is a global variable?

☐ It's global, that's OK

☐ It's global, that's terrible

☒ It's not global



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✓ Correct (1/1 point)

arithmonthmatic

1/1 point (graded)

A second bug

The code has another potential bug in how it adds to the month.

Take a look at the Java API documentation for `Date.setMonth()`.

For what result of `partyDate.getMonth()` could there be a problem?

11

✓ Answer: 11

Explanation

According to the specs of `getMonth` and `setMonth`, 0 represents January and 11 represents December.

So if `partyDate` is in December, `getMonth` returns 11, and the code makes an invalid call to `setMonth(12)`.

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NoSuchMonthException

0/1 point (graded)

The documentation for `Date.setMonth` says: `month` – the month value between 0–11.

Based on that statement and what you've read so far...

Which of the following *might* happen when this month-adding bug is triggered? Check all that apply.

☒ The method call will do nothing ✓

☒ The method call will actually do the thing we wanted ✓

☒ The method call will cause the `Date` object to become invalid and report incorrect values ✓

☐ The method call will throw a checked exception

☒ The method call will throw an unchecked exception ✓

- ☒ The method call will set our computer clock to 9/9/99 ✓
- ☐ The method call will cause other Date objects to become invalid ✓
- ☐ The method call will never return ✓

Explanation
If that restriction on `month` is a precondition, when we call `setMonth(12)`, we have violated the precondition. The function is free to do *whatever it wants...* except that the method declares no checked exceptions, so the compiler will not allow that option.
All the other options are possible even if several of them are very unlikely.

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SuchTerribleSpecificationsException

1/1 point (graded)

Elsewhere in the documentation for `Date`, it says: "arguments given to methods [...] need not fall within the indicated ranges; for example, a date may be specified as January 32 and is interpreted as meaning February 1".

What looks like a precondition... isn't!

Which of these is an argument against this feature of `Date` ?

- ☐ Don't repeat yourself (DRY)
- ☒ Fail fast
- ☐ Groundhog algorithm
- ☐ Exceptions for special results
- ☐ Preconditions restrict the client

✓
Explanation
Some clients might appreciate the flexibility of this approach, but other clients will have bugs that `Date` makes it harder to find. If the spec says values need to be in particular ranges, it would be better to fail fast when they're not.

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Previous

Next

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