## Questions 14

```
public class Question_14
  public static void main(String[] args)
     boolean areReversed = reverseSame(1234, 4321);
     System.out.println(areReversed);
     System.out.println( reverseSame(9876, 4321) );
  }
  private static boolean reverseSame(int num1, int num2)
 // To determine whether num1 and num2 contain the same digits in reverse order
 // this method reverses the digits in num1 into num1Reversed and then
 // compares num1Reversed against num2.
 // An example of digit-reversing process: num1 = 1234:
 // num1: 1234 123 12 1 0
 // num1Reversed: 0 4 43 432 4321
     int num1Reversed = 0;
     while( num1 != 0 )
        // Extract the rightmost digit of num1
        int rightmostDigit = num1 % 10 ;
        // and make it the rightmost digit in num1Reversed.
        num1Reversed = 10 * num1Reversed + rightmostDigit;
        num1 = num1 / 10; // Drop the rightmost digit of num1
     return num1Reversed == num2;
```

## Question 15

```
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Product
  private long upc;
  private String name;
  private double price;
  private int quantityOnHand;
  private boolean[] onSpecial = new boolean[52];
  public Product(long upc, String name, boolean[] onSale)
     this.upc = upc;
     this.name = name;
     this.price = 0.0;
     this.quantityOnHand = 0;
// this.onSpecial = onSale; // Shallow copy no good!
// Deep copy very good!
     for(int week = 0; week < onSpecial.length && week < onSale.length; ++week )
        this.onSpecial[week] = onSale[week];
  }
  public boolean outOfStock()
     return quantityOnHand == 0;
  // Overload
  public boolean equals(Product other)
  {
       if (!name.equals(other.name))
       return false;
     if (price != other.price)
        return false;
     if (quantityOnHand != other.quantityOnHand)
        return false;
     if (upc != other.upc)
        return false;
```

```
// Normally, here is how you compare two arrays of primitive types
  // if (!Arrays.equals(onSpecial, other.onSpecial))
  // But if you must reinvent the wheel:
  // check the length first
  if(onSpecial.length != other.onSpecial.length)
     return false;
  // Now, that the array lengths are the same, compare their elements
  for(int week = 0; week < onSpecial.length; ++week )</pre>
     if( this.onSpecial[week] != other.onSpecial[week] )
        return false;
  return true;
}
public void addStock(int quantity)
  this.quantityOnHand += quantity;
public String getName()
{
  return name;
public static void main(String[] args)
{
  // Q15,c
  boolean[] onSale = new boolean[52]; // all set to false by default
  Product[] store = new Product[50];
  for(int product = 0; product < store.length ; ++product )</pre>
     String productName = "Product" + (product+1);
     store[product] = new Product(0, productName, onSale);
  store[0].setPrice(50);
  for(int product = 1; product < store.length ; ++product )</pre>
     store[product].setPrice(50 + store[product-1].getPrice());
  }
```

```
// Q15,d
  for(int product = 0; product < store.length ; ++product )
  {
    System.out.println(store[product].getName());
  }

  // Q15,e
    store[store.length-1].addStock(50);
}

// we need this method in Q15,c
  public double getPrice()
  {
    return price;
  }

  // we need this method in Q15,c
  public void setPrice(double price)
  {
    this.price = price;
  }
}</pre>
```

## Question 16

```
class Pair
{
  int first, second;

  public Pair() { first = second = 0; }
  public Pair(int f, int s) { first = f; second = s; }
  int getFirst() { return first; }
  int getSecond() { return second; }
  void setFirst(int f) { first = f; }
  void setSecond(int s){ second = s; }
  void printPair()
  {
    System.out.println("Pair: " + first + ", " + second); }
}
```

```
public class PairTest
  public static void main(String[] args)
     int i = 5;
     Pair c1 = new Pair();
     Pair c2 = new Pair(2, 3);
     c1.printPair();
     c1.setSecond(i);
     c1.printPair();
     c2.printPair();
     c2.setFirst(i * 3);
     c2.printPair();
     System.out.println(c1.getFirst());
     Pair c3 = c2;
     c3.setFirst(i * 4);
     c2.printPair();
     c3.printPair();
     if (c2 == c3)
        System.out.print("here 1 ");
     c3 = new Pair(4, 3);
     if (c2 == c3)
        System.out.print("here 2 ");
  }
}
```

```
Output

Pair: 0, 0

Pair: 0, 5

Pair: 2, 3

Pair: 15, 3

0

Pair: 20, 3

Pair: 20, 3

here 1
```

## Question 17

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Hour_Glass_Figure
  public static void main(String[] args)
     draw_hour_glass_figure();
  public static void draw_hour_glass_figure()
     Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.print("Enter a number? ");
     int number = keyboard.nextInt();
// Note: this implementation is independent of whether number is even or odd
     // Print the top half
     int leadingSpaces = 0; // initial number of leading spaces for the top half
     int stars; // number of stars to be printed
     for( stars = number; stars > 0 ; stars -= 2 )
        // print leading spaces
        for(int ls = 1; ls <= leadingSpaces ; ++ls ) { System.out.print(" "); }</pre>
        // print stars
        for(int s = 1; s <= stars ; ++s ) { System.out.print("*"); }</pre>
        System.out.println(); // skip line
        ++leadingSpaces; // Increment number of leading spaces for the next line
     }
     // Print the bottom half
     --leadingSpaces; // Undo the last increment of the number of leading spaces
     --leadingSpaces; // initialize the number of leading spaces for the bottom half
     for(stars += 4; stars <= number ; stars += 2 )</pre>
        // print leading spaces
        for(int ls = 1; ls <= leadingSpaces ; ++ls ) { System.out.print(" "); }</pre>
        // print stars
        for(int s = 1; s <= stars ; ++s ) { System.out.print("*"); }</pre>
        System.out.println(); // skip line
        --leadingSpaces; // Decrement number of leading spaces for the next line
     }
  }
```