CS 2334: Programming Structures and Abstractions: Exam 1 October 3, 2016

General instructions:

CABCCAABACB

- Please wait to open this exam booklet until you are told to do so.
- This examination booklet has 13 pages. You also have been issued a bubble sheet.
- Fill in the identifying information below (signature, name, ID and date) Also, write your name and ID number on your bubble sheet, and fill in the bubbles for your ID.
- You may have up to five pages of your own notes. No electronic devices or books may be used.
- The exam is worth a total of 137 points. Your grade counts for 10% of your final grade.
- You have 1.25 hours to complete the exam. Be a smart test taker: if you get stuck on one problem go on to the next.
- Use your bubble sheet to answer all multiple-choice questions. Make sure that the question number and the bubble row number match.
- Other than **this** page, you may tear any other page out of this booklet that does not contain numbered answers.
- If you cannot effectively erase erroneous answers from the bubble sheet, please clearly cross them out.

On my honor, I affirm that I have neither given nor received inappropriate aid in the completion of this exam.

Signature:	Name:
ID Number:	_ Date:

Question	Points	Score
Types and Objects	32	
Inheritance and Polymorphism	35	
UML and Object Oriented Design	14	
Abstract Classes and Interfaces	24	
Exceptions and Error Handling	28	
Miscellaneous	4	
Total:	137	

Part I. Types and Objects

1. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
1
         String s1 = "XHT";
2
         String s2 = "xHt";
3
         s2.toUpperCase();
4
         if(s1.equals(s2))
6
           {\tt System.out.println} \, (\, {\tt `Yes:"} \, + \, {\tt s1} \, ) \, ;
7
8
         else
9
10
           System.out.println("No:" + s2);
11
```

- A. No:xHt B. No:XHT C. Yes:xHt D. Yes:XHT
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 2. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int a = 4;
double c = 11;
int b = c+7;
c += b;
System.out.println(c);
```

- A. 15.0 B. 18.0 C. 22.0 D. 29.0
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 3. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
1     int i1 = 7;
2     int i2 = 5;
3     System.out.println(i1/i2);
```

- A. 0 B. 1 C. 1.4 D. 12 E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 4. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
String a = "OOM";
Integer b = -5;
Integer c = new Integer(19);
System.out.println(c + b + a);
```

- A. 1400M B. 19-5M C. 19-500M D. -51900M
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown

5. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int a = 3;
int b = 7;
String c = "7117";
System.out.println(c + (a + b));
```

- A. 7127 B. 711710 C. 711737 D. 711773
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 6. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int a = 32;
String b = "4EB";
int c = 8;
System.out.println(a + c + b);
```

- A. 324EB8 B. 3284EB C. 404EB D. 84EB32
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 7. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int a = 17;
String b = "YYO";
int c = 22;
System.out.println(b + c + a);
```

- A. YY39 B. YYO39 C. YYO1722 D. YYO2217
- E. Compilation error or answer not shown
- 8. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int i1 = 42;
String s = "8";
System.out.println(i1 + s);
```

A. 6 B. 50 C. 428 D. 842 E. Compilation error or answer not shown

```
public class A
  private int val;
  public A(int val) {
   this.val = val;
 public int getVal() {
   return val;
  public String toString() {
   return "A:" + this.getVal();
public class B extends A
  public B(int val, String name) {
   super(val);
    this.name = name;
 public String getName() {
   return name;
public class C extends B
  private int val;
  public C(int val, String name) {
    super(val*2, name);
    this.val = val;
  \begin{array}{lll} public & \texttt{C(String name}\,, & \texttt{int} & \texttt{val)} \end{array} \big\{
    super(val, name.toLowerCase());
    this.val = -1;
  public int getVal() {
   return val;
  public int getSuperVal() {
   return super.getVal();
  public String toString() {
    return "C:" + this.getName() + ":" + super.toString();
```

9. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
C e = new C("Ann", 3);
System.out.println(e.getVal() + e.getSuperVal());
```

- A. -1 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
- E. Answer not shown
- 10. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
C d = new C("Henry", 19);
System.out.println(d);
```

- A. C:henry:A:19 B. C:Henry:A:19 C. C:henry:A:-1 D. C:Henry:A:-1
- E. Answer not shown
- 11. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
B b = new B(79, "Bob");
System.out.println(b);
```

- A. A:79 B. B:79 C. Bob:79 D. B:Bob:79 E. Answer not shown
- 12. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
A a = new A(42);
System.out.println(a);
```

- A. A: B. A:42 C. A:84 D. A:A:42 E. Answer not shown
- 13. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
C c = new C(83, "Joe");
System.out.println(c);
```

- A. C:Joe:A:-1 B. C:Joe:A:-2 C. C:Joe:A:83 D. C:Joe:166
- E. Answer not shown

Part III. UML and Object Oriented Design

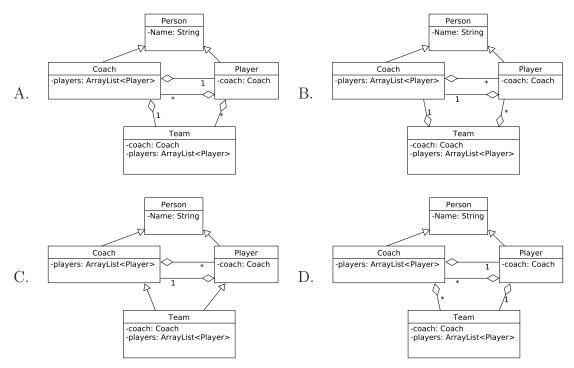
14. (6 points) Which UML diagram corresponds to the following code?

```
public class Person
{
    private String Name;
}

public class Coach extends Person
{
    private ArrayList<Player> players;
}

public class Player extends Person
{
    private Coach coach;
}

public class Team
{
    private Coach coach;
    private ArrayList<Player> players;
}
```



E. Answer not shown

15. (4 points) Carefully examine the following UML models and select the one that corresponds to the following code.

```
public class MyClass
{
    private double val;
    protected char c;

    public MyClass(char c, double val) {
        this.val = val;
        this.c = c;
    }

    private void print() {
        System.out.println(c);
    }

    public double doubleValue() {
        return val * 2;
    }
}
```

A.

-val: double
#c: char

+MyClass(c:char, val:double)
-print(): void
+doubleValue(): double

B. MyClass

-val: double
-c: char

+MyClass(c:char, val:double)
-print(): void
+doubleValue(): double

C: char #val: double +MyClass(c:char, val:double) -print(): void +doubleValue(): double

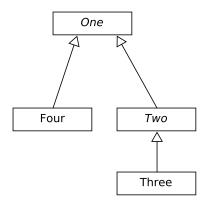
D. MyClass

-val: double
#c: char

+MyClass(c:char, val:double)
-print(): void
+doubleValue(): double

E. Answer not shown

16. (4 points) Which set of class definitions corresponds to the following UML diagram?



```
A. public abstract class One {...}
public abstract class Two extends One {...}
public class Three extends Two {...}
public class Four extends Two {...}
```

```
B. 

public interface One {...}

public interface Two implements One {...}

public class Three extends Two {...}

public class Four implements One {...}
```

```
C. public class One {...}
public class Two extends One {...}
public class Three extends Two {...}
public class Four extends One {...}
```

```
D. public abstract class One {...}
public abstract class Two extends One {...}
public class Three extends Two {...}
public class Four extends One {...}
```

E. Answer not shown

Part IV. Abstract Classes and Interfaces

17. (4 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```
public interface MyInterface
{
    public int value;

    public abstract double setDouble(double v)
    {
       value = v;
    }
    public abstract String toString();
}
```

- A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. Multiple lines
- E. Answer not shown
- 18. (4 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```
public interface MyList
{
    public abstract void add(Integer i);
    public abstract Integer get(int j);
    public abstract void insert(Integer i, int j);
}
```

- A. 1 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 E. Answer not shown
- 19. (4 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```
1
       public abstract class Worker
2
         private double workRate;
3
4
          public Worker(double workRate)
5
6
7
           this.workRate = workRate;
8
9
10
         public abstract boolean canDoWork();
11
         public double doWork()
12
13
            if(this.canDoWork())
14
15
16
              return this.workRate;
17
18
           else
19
20
              return 0;
21
22
23
```

A. 7 B. 10 C. 14 D. 16 E. Answer not shown

- 20. (4 points) Any class that extends an abstract class must provide implementations for all of the abstract methods.
 - A. True B. False C. Answer not shown

Consider the following class definition for the next two questions:

```
1
       public class Course implements Comparator<Course>
 2
 3
          private String name;
 4
          private int grade;
 5
          public Course(int name, String grade)
 6
 7
 8
            this.name = name;
            t\,h\,i\,s\,\,.\,\,{\tt grade}\,\,=\,\,{\tt grade}\,\,;
 9
10
11
12
         * Sort first by grade and then by the
13
14
          * natural order of the names.
          * @return 1 if c1 comes after c2; -1 if c1 comes before c2;
15
16
                         and 0 if they are equal
17
18
          public int compare(Course c1, Course c2)
19
20
            if(c1.grade < c2.grade)
21
22
              return -1;
23
            else if(c1.grade > c2.grade)
24
25
26
              return 1;
27
28
            else
29
            {
30
              return c2.name.compareTo(c1.name);
31
          }
32
```

- 21. (4 points) Which one line can be changed to fix a bug in the class definition or the Course constructor?
 - A. 1 B. 6 C. 8 D. 9 E. Answer not shown
- 22. (4 points) Which one line can be changed to fix a bug in the compare() method? A. 18 B. 20 C. 24 D. 30 E. Answer not shown

Consider the following program:

```
public class ExceptionsOnExam
  public static int doSubJob(int value)
    if(value <= 5)
      throw new IllegalArgumentException("Error 1");
    else if (value > 8)
      throw new IllegalStateException("Error 2");
    else
      return 42;
  public static int doJob(int arg)
    int value = -1;
    \quad \text{if} \ (\texttt{arg} \mathrel{<=} 10 \ \&\& \ \texttt{arg} \mathrel{>=} 2) \\
      try
        return doSubJob(arg + value);
      catch(IllegalArgumentException e)
         return value;
      return doSubJob(2 * value);
  public static void main(String[] args)
    int value = ????;
      int ret = doJob(value);
      System.out.println(ret);
    catch (Exception e)
      System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

Note that both ${\it IllegalArgumentException}$ and ${\it IllegalStateException}$ are ${\it RuntimeExceptions}$.

- 23. (7 points) Assume that value = 10 in main(), what is printed by the program? A. Error 1 B. Error 2 C. -1 D. 42 E. Answer not shown
- 24. (7 points) Assume that value = 6 in main(), what is printed by the program? A. Error 1 B. Error 2 C. -1 D. 42 E. Answer not shown
- 25. (7 points) Assume that value = 7 in main(), what is printed by the program? A. Error 1 B. Error 2 C. -1 D. 42 E. Answer not shown
- 26. (7 points) Assume that value = 1 in main(), what is printed by the program? A. Error 1 B. Error 2 C. -1 D. 42 E. Answer not shown

Consider the following program:

```
public class MyClass
 2
 3
             private double val;
             protected char c;
 4
 5
 6
             public MyClass(char c, double val) {
 7
                this.val = val;
 8
                this.c = c;
 9
10
             private void print() {
11
12
                System.out.println(c);
13
14
             public double doubleValue() {
15
16
                \textcolor{return}{\texttt{return}} \ \texttt{val} \ * \ 2;
17
18
             public static void main(String[] args)
19
20
                \label{eq:myclass} \texttt{MyClass} \ \texttt{m} = \underset{}{\textbf{new}} \ \texttt{MyClass} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} & & \\ & & \end{array}, \ 7.2 \right);
21
22
                int a = 4;
23
24
                System.out.println(m + a);
25
             }
26
```

- 27. (2 points) In which part of memory is the variable declared on line 4 stored?

 A. Heap B. Stack C. Answer not shown
- 28. (2 points) In which part of memory is the variable declared on line 22 stored?

 A. Heap B. Stack C. Answer not shown