



Review Questions

1. What is the exact from the tricky code segment below?

```
int a=-10, b=20, c;

c = a/b;
System.out.println ( c );

b++;
c = a + ++b;
a = --a + a++;

System.out.println (a+", "+b);
```

2. The following loop segments compile and run, but both have errors. Circle the problems for each and fix them!

a) `int sum=0;`

```
// loop and sum all the values from 1 to 10
for (int i=0; i<10; i++)
{
    sum = sum + i;
    i++;
}
```

b) `int input=0, total=0;`

```
while (input != -99) // loop until user enter -99
{
    System.out.print ("Enter the next value (stop at -99):");
    input = SavitchIn.readLineInt(); // get user value
    total = total + input; // add value to total
}

System.out.println ("The total is: "+total);
```

3. Write a static method **drawAngleString()** that has a single parameter **size** and returns a *String* reference containing an "angle" composed of astericks (stars). There is no maximum size, but negative sizes should be assumed to be a size of zero.

For example, assume a size of 4 is passed to the method. It will return a *String* containing:

```
**
****
*****
*****
```

4. Write a static method **swap()** that swaps the elements of an array. The method returns nothing, but has three parameters: an array of type `double`, and two **ints** for the indexes of the elements to swap.
5. Using either **for**, **while**, or **do_while**. Write the code segment (not the whole `main()`) that asks the user for the number of values that will be provided (**n**). It then repeats (iterates) for **n**-times, asking the user for a value each time.
At the end, the program displays: the maximum value entered and the minimum value entered.
6. Included in the same program class as the `main()` that uses it, write a method called **power()**, that returns the value of **x^y** (*x* raised to the power of *y*); assume *x* is an integer, and *y* is an always positive integer.

Determine the return type, the parameter list, and write the body of the based on the following example of the method call in `main()`:

```
int result=0, a=5, b=3;

result = power(a,b);           // return a raises to the power b
```

7. Write the complete program class to accomplish the following:
The program accepts a phrase from the user and stores it in a `String`. From this `String`, the program loops through the length of the string, and displays a series of `*`'s on a line equal to the ASCII/Unicode integer value of the character being examined (see example below).
You can use the **.charAt()**, and **.length()** `String` methods, and don't forget that character positions in strings begin at 0 upto {length of string}-1.

Example user dialog:

```
Enter a string: AB C

A: *...*****          displays 65 *'s ; Unicode 65 = 'A'
B: *...*****          displays 66 *'s ; Unicode 66 = 'B'
  : *...*****          displays 32 *'s ; Unicode 32 = ' '
C: *...*****          displays 67 *'s ; Unicode 67 = 'C'
```

(Hint: The integer value of a character is obtained by using casting.)

8. Write a class **Date**, that contains details of any date: year, month, and day (all as integers).
Although simplified, the class ensure only that the month # is 1 to 12 (it does not valid the correct number of days per month).
Two constructors are required: default that sets all data to 1's, and a full constructor for all data (ensuring the correct number of months; set to all 1's if incorrect).
Other necessary methods are:
- accessors to return each individual attribute: `getYear()`, `getMonth()`, `getDay()`
 - one mutator that changes all attributes, while ensuring a valid year
 - the `.toString()` method that returns a `String` with the date in the format: `YY / MM / DD`
 - an `.equals()` method that returns of the current object is the same as another object (year, month, and day must match)

9. Write a class **SportsEventInfo**, that describes the specifics of general sporting activities, used in a database for the Amateur Sporting Events catalogue in the city.

This class requires the following attributes (instance variables):

- name of event
- name of organising group
- maximum number of participants
- date (an object of the Date class)
- a boolean flag for whether the event is for charity, or not.

This necessary methods:

- default constructor (sets all to "zero" or default values)
- full constructor setting all (the date is given as three integers (year, month, day) and an object must be created before being assigned to the instance variable)
- mutator to change all the attributes by asking the user
- mutator to change the number of participants (ensuring a non-negative value)
- mutator to change the status of the charity flag
- accessor to return the name of the event
- accessor to return the status of the charity flag
- .equals() method to determine if the current object equals another object, but only checking the name (event and organising group) and date
- .toString() that returns a String containing the object's data

Write the statements in a **main()**, that declares an object of this class (setting the data as below), and performs the necessary operations,

- new object event: "Kids Group Baseball", "The After Schools Club", 200, (2005/04/22), No
- display the name of the event and the group to the user
- change the charity status so that it is a charity event
- declare a new object using the default constructor, then the mutator to get all the data from the user
- examine if the two objects are equal using an "if" (display the appropriate message depending if they are equal or not).