There is a blank page at the end of the exam if you need more room to answer a question.

1) (30 points) Write the output of each piece of code. If the code gives an error, write “ERROR”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a) (5 points) | int a = 5;  
int b = 2;  
double c = 2;  
System.out.println(a/b);  
System.out.println(  
((double) a)/b);  
System.out.println(a/c); | 2  
2.5  
2.5 |
| b) (5 points) | String a = "aadvark";  
String e = "elephant";  
System.out.println(  
a.substring(0,4) +  
e.substring(3,8)); | aadvphant |
| c) (5 points) | for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
    System.out.println(i*2);  
} | 0  
2  
4  
6  
8 |
| d) (5 points) | String[] a = {"one", "two",  
"three"};  
System.out.println(a[0]);  
String[] b = a;  
System.out.println(b[1]);  
System.out.println(a[4]); | one  
two  
ERROR |
1) (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| e | boolean flag = true;  
   | int n = 8;  
   | int k = 2;  
   | while (flag) {  
   |     System.out.println("n = "  
   |         + n + "; k = " + k);  
   |     n = n - 3 * k;  
   |     if (n < 0) {  
   |         flag = false;  
   |     }  
   | } | n = 8; k = 2  
   |  
   |     n = 2; k = 2 |  
| f | int total = 0, i = 0;  
   | while( total < 90 ) {  
   |     switch( i ) {  
   |         case 0:  
   |             total += 30;  
   |             i = 1;  
   |             break;  
   |         case 1:  
   |             i = 2;  
   |             total -= 15;  
   |         case 2:  
   |             i = 0;  
   |             total += 15;  
   |         }  
   |     System.out.println(total);  
   | } | 30  
   |  
   |     30  
   |  
   |     60  
   |  
   |     60  
   |  
   |     90 |
2) (30 points) The Java class called Song is started below. An object of class Song is a piece of music. This class has four instance variables:
   - title, which is a String representing the title of the song
   - artist, which is a String representing the performer of the song.
   - length, which is an int representing the length of the song in seconds.
   - composer, which is a String, representing the composer of the song.

   ```java
   public Song {
       private String title;
       private String artist;
       private int length;
       private String composer;

       // your code will go here
   }
   ```

   a) (7 points) Write a constructor which takes in a title, artist, length, and composer, and instantiates an object Song with those values.

   ```java
   public Song (String t, String a, int l, String c) {
       title = t;
       artist = a;
       length = l;
       composer = c;
   }
   ```

   b) (8 points) Write a method artistIsComposer which returns true if the artist and the composer are the same for the Song, and false otherwise.

   ```java
   public boolean artistIsComposer() {
       return artist.equals(composer);
   }
   ```
2) (continued)
c) (5 points) Use your constructor from part (a) to instantiate an object of class Song with title

```java
Song halo = new Song("Halo", "Beyonce", 261,"Ryan Tedder");
```
d) (10 points) Write a static method `totalLength`, which takes in an array of Song objects,
and returns the sum of the lengths of the songs in the array. You may assume that every
element of the array contains a Song object.

```java
public static int totalLength(Song[] mixtape) {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < mixtape.length; i++) {
        sum = sum + mixtape[i].length;
    }
    return sum;
}
```
3) (10 points) Write a static method called **swap** that swaps two elements of an **int array**.
The method should accept three input parameters:
- an **int** representing the index of one element being swapped
- an **int** representing the index of the other element being swapped
- an **int array**
The method does not return anything.

```java
public static void swap(int index1, int index2, int[] array) {
    int temp = array[index1];
    array[index1] = array[index2];
    array[index2] = temp;
}
```
4) (20 points) Consider the Applet below that contains 2 TextFields, 1 Label, and 2 Buttons:

```java
public class SumApplet extends JApplet implements ActionListener{
    JTextField tf1 = new JTextField("num1");
    JTextField tf2 = new JTextField("num2");
    JButton btnSum = new JButton("SUM");
    JButton btnDiff = new JButton("DIFFERENCE");
    JLabel lbl = new JLabel("output goes here");

    // other methods in the class, including the
    // initialization method, are not shown here

    public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
        // your code will go here
    }
}
```

a. (5 points) What is one of the methods that is called by default when an Applet is loaded?

```java
init() or paint()
```

b. (15 points) Define the body of the `actionPerformed` method as follows:
   - if the button labeled SUM is clicked, then JLabel lbl is set to be the sum of
     the numbers in JTextFields tf1 and tf2,
   - if the button DIFFERENCE is clicked, then JLabel lbl is set to be
     JTextField tf1 minus TextField tf2.

```java
// body of actionPerformed

int num1 = Integer.parseInt(tf1.getText());
int num2 = Integer.parseInt(tf2.getText());
if (e.getActionCommand().equals("SUM")) {
    //if(e.getSource()==btnSum)//would also work
    lbl.setText("" + (num1 + num2));
} else if (e.getActionCommand().equals("DIFFERENCE")) {
    //else if(e.getSource()==btnDiff)//would also work
    lbl.setText("" + (num1 - num2));
}
```
5) (10 points) Write code that asks for keyboard input and validates it. This code should ask the user if they want to continue, “yes” or “no.” The code should continue to ask for input until the user answers “no.” That is, the code is validating that the input is “yes.”

Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
String userInput;
do {
    System.out.println("Do you want to continue?");
    userInput = keyboard.nextLine();
} while(userInput.equals("yes");

or

Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);
String userInput = "yes";
while (userInput.equals("yes")) {
    System.out.println("Do you want to continue? (yes or no)");
    userInput = keyboard.nextLine();
}
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