May 5, 2008
Name:

| Question: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Points: | 15 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 100 |
| Score: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


(a) [5 points] Write a complete Java program that computes and prints the area of a circle with radius 5 .
(b) [5 points] Show how you would modify the program above to prompt the user for a radius on the command line, and then compute and print the area of a circle for that radius. Do not rewrite the entire program. Just indicate which line(s) you would replace, and what you would replace them with.
(c) [5 points] Show how you would modify the program above to exit gracefully in the exceptional cases where (a) the user enters something that is not a number or (b) enters a negative radius. Again, do not rewrite the entire program.

Consider the method foo defined by:

```
public static void foo(double[] a) {
    double b = 0.0;
    for (int i=0; i<a.length; ++i) {
            if (b<a[i])
                b = a[i];
    }
    return b;
}
```

(a) [2 points] This code will not compile without error. Fix it.
(b) [3 points] What does the following program fragment print?

```
double[] a1 = { 1.0, 3.0, 2.0};
double[] a2 = { 1.0, 0.0,-1.0};
double[] a3 = {-1.0,-3.0,-2.0};
System.out.println(foo(a1));
System.out.println(foo(a2));
System.out.println(foo(a3));
```

(c) [3 points] Rename the method foo to better describe what it is supposed to do.
(d) [2 points] The three tests cases printed above reveal a likely bug. (It's a common error.) Modify the method so that it does what is likely intended.

Question 3 (15 points)
(a) [10 points] Implement the following method as specified:

```
/**
    * while n is greater than 1 {
    * prints the value of n followed by a blank space
    * if n is even,
    * replaces n with n/2
    * otherwise if n is odd,
    * replaces n with 3*n+1
    * }
    * prints the value of n followed by a newline
    */
    public static void goofy(int n) {
```

    \}
    (b) [5 points] Assuming that you have implemented this method as specified, what sequence of numbers is printed by the following program fragment?

```
for (int i=1; i<=4; ++i)
    goofy(i);
```

Question 4 (5 points)
(a) [2 points] Given two Java floats $x$ and $y$, how would you determine if they are equal?
(b) [3 points] Given two Java Strings s and t, how would you determine if they are equal?

Question 5
Complete the following methods:
(a) [5 points]
/**

* Returns a new array that contains the elements in two arrays.
* Specifically, for a specified array $x$ with $m$ floats and array
* y with n floats, this method returns an array with m+n floats,
* with the elements in x followed by those in y .
*/
public static float[] combine(float[] x, float[] y) \{
\}
(b) $[5$ points]

```
/**
    * Returns the number of floats in an array of array of floats.
    * (Assumes that the lengths of the arrays of floats may vary.)
    */
    public static int count(float[][] x) {
```

    \}
    Question 6 (5 points)
(a) [1 point] How many bits in a Java byte?
(b) [1 point] How many bytes in a Java int?
(c) [1 point] How many bytes in a Java short?
(d) [1 point] How many bytes in a Java float?
(e) [1 point] How many bytes in a Java double?

Complete the class Point by filling in the blanks below.

```
public class Point {
    /**
        * Constructs a point with specified (x,y) coordinates.
        * @param x the x coordinate.
        * @param y the y coordinate.
        */
    public Point(double x, double y) {
    }
/**
    * Moves this point by the specified amounts.
    * @param dx amount to add to the x coordinate of this point.
    * @param dy amount to add to the y coordinate of this point.
    */
    public void move(double dx, double dy) {
    }
    /**
    * Returns the distance between this point and another point.
    * @param p the other point.
    * @return the distance.
    */
    public double distanceTo(Point p) {
```

    \}
    /**
    * Returns a new point with the same coordinates as this point.
    * @return the new point.
    */
    public Point clone() \{
\}
\}

Using every method in the class Point defined above, ...
(a) [2 points] Construct a Point p with coordinates $(2,1)$.
(b) [2 points] Get a copy Point $q$ of the Point $p$.
(c) [2 points] Move q a distance of 3 in any direction.
(d) [2 points] Print the distance between p and q .

## Question 9

 (12 points)Consider a binary file with exactly 100,000 floats that represent an image.
(a) [2 points] Why would we typically not store this image as a text file?
(b) [2 points] Augment the javadoc comments and declaration of the method readImage below to include any extra information you would need to extract the image from the file.
(c) [8 points] Complete the method readImage as specified.
/**

* Returns the image stored in the specified file.
* @param fileName name of the file containing the image.
* 
* 
* @return array of arrays of floats containing the image. */
static float [] [] readImage(String fileName, ) \{

