

# Practice Final Exam

## Program Design and Abstraction

Answer the questions in the spaces provided. **Please note** that there are no intentional errors in the code provided except in questions asking you to correct said code.  
Your written code does not have to be 100% syntactically correct.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_

Page	Points	Score
3	15	
4	14	
5	10	
6	15	
7	16	
8	15	
9	15	
Total:	100	

Please put your name on the top of every page.

Useful notes:

- You are allowed to clarify any answer you give.
- You are allowed to ask for clarification.
- Things are never as complicated as they appear, especially the math.
- Never leave a question blank, even if you don't know the answer. We can't give partial credit to blanks.
- `Math.pow(x,2)` returns the double  $x^2$
- `Math.sqrt(x)` returns the double  $\sqrt{x}$
- Extra credit is available for exceptional answers (up to five points).

Don't Panic

## Short Answer

1. (5 points) What does the **static** keyword mean?

2. (5 points) Why and how do you use a **try/catch** block?

3. (5 points) What does the **void** keyword mean?

## Code Evaluation

4. (9 points) What is the output of the following code block?

```
int d1 = 11;
int d4 = d1 % 2;
d1 /= 2;
int d3 = d1 % 2;
d1 /= 2;
int d2 = d1 % 2;
d1 /= 2;
System.out.println("Answer: " + d1 + " : " + d2 + " : " + d3 + " : " + d4);
```

5. (5 points) What is the error in the code?

```
boolean good = true;
while(good = true) {
    //do stuff
}
```

## Integer Methods

6. (5 points) **blackjack**: Given a pair of ints, return the int that is closest to 21 without going over.

```
// blackjack(7,17) -> 17
// blackjack(21,16) -> 21
// blackjack(19,23) -> 19
public int blackjack(int a, int b) {
```

```
}
```

7. (5 points) **isDivisible**: Returns true if **x** is divisible by **y**.

```
// isDivisible(2,100) -> false
// isDivisible(4,2) -> true
// isDivisible(123,3) -> true
public boolean isDivisible(int x, int y) {
```

```
}
```

## String Methods

8. (5 points) `un0rUn`: If the String begins with “un”, return a String with without the “un” in front. Otherwise, return the String with “un” added to the front of it. You may assume the String is at least 3 characters long.

```
// un0rUn("untied")    -> "tied"  
// un0rUn("unable")   -> "able"  
// un0rUn("necessary") -> "unnecessary"  
public String un0rUn(String str) {
```

```
}
```

9. (10 points) `hasWildcat`: Given an input String `str`, return true if `str` contains the String “cat” in it, but the middle ‘a’ can be any `char`.

```
// hasWildcat("kitty") -> false  
// hasWildcat("tomcat") -> true  
// hasWildcat("c4tn1P") -> true  
public boolean hasWildcat(String str) {
```

```
} // A-- would not buy again
```

## Array Methods

10. (10 points) **maxMinDiff**: Given an array of ints, return the difference between the maximum element and the minimum element. You can assume your array will have 2 or more elements in it.

```
// [1,2,3,4,5] -> 4
// [15,31,21,17,28] -> 16
// [-1,-100,12,2,100] -> 200
public int maxMinDiff(int[] arr) {
```

```
}
```

11. (6 points) **swapEnds**: Given an array of ints, return the array with the first and last elements swapped. You can assume your array will have 2 or more elements in it.

```
// [1,2,3,4,5] -> [5,2,3,4,1]
// [15,31,21,17,28] -> [28,31,21,17,15]
// [-1,-100,12,2,100] -> [100,-100,12,2,-1]
public int swapEnds(int[] arr) {
```

```
}
```

## Project Euler Problems

12. (15 points) `euler1`: If we list all the multiples of 3 or 5 that are  $< 10$ , we get 3, 5, 6 and 9. The sum of these multiples is 23. `euler1` returns the sum of all multiples of 3 or 5 below `int limit`.

```
public int euler1(int limit) {
```

```
}
```



13. (15 points) **euler2**: Each new term in the Fibonacci sequence is generated by adding the previous two terms. By starting with 1 and 2, the first 10 terms will be:

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...

By considering the terms in the Fibonacci sequence whose values do not exceed four million, write a program to find the sum of the even-valued terms.

```
public int euler2() {
```

```
}
```