



FINAL
Examination Paper
(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2019

Programme : Diploma in Electrical and Electronic Engineering (DEEI)

Course : CSC2181: Object-Oriented Programming in Java

Date of Examination : 10 December 2019 (Tuesday)

Time : 11:00am – 1:00pm

Duration : 2 hours Reading Time : Nil

Special Instructions :

This paper consists of **SIX (6)** questions. Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions in the answer booklet.

IMPORTANT NOTE : THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION HALL

Materials Permitted : Non-Programmable Scientific Calculator

Materials Provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : Ms. Norashida binti Sabari

Moderator : Dr. Vincent Khoo

This paper consists of 7 printed pages, including the cover page.

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DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (DEEI)
CSC 2181: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING IN JAVA
FINAL EXAMINATIONS: AUGUST 2019 SESSION

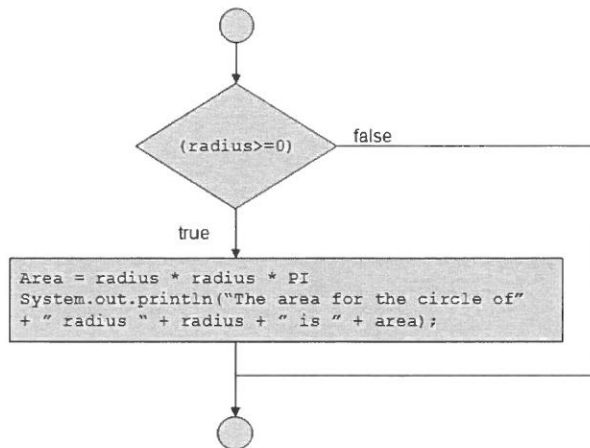
Instructions: This paper consists of **SIX (6)** questions. Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions in the answer booklet provided. All questions carry equal marks.

Question 1

- (a) List **FIVE (5)** common examples of exceptions. (5 marks)
- (b) Suppose x , y , and z are int variables and $x = 2$, $y = 5$, and $z = 6$. Trace and identify the output for each of the following statements:
- i. `System.out.println("x = " + x + ", y = " + y + ", z = "+ z);` (2 marks)
 - ii. `System.out.println("x + y = " + (x + y));` (2 marks)
 - iii. `System.out.println("Sum of " + x + " and " + z + " is " + (x + z));` (2 marks)
 - iv. `System.out.println("z / x = " + (z / x));` (2 marks)
 - v. `System.out.println("2 times " + x + " = " + (2 * x));` (2 marks)
- (c) Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of health on weight. It can be calculated by taking your weight in kilograms and dividing by the square of your height in meters. Write a program that prompts the user to enter a weight in pounds and height in inches and displays the BMI. Note that one pound is 0.45359273 kilograms and one inch is 0.0254 meters. (10 marks)

Question 2

- (a) List **FOUR (4)** different Java statements that each add 1 to integer variable x . (4 marks)
- (b) Given a flowchart below, translate it into Java code.



(6 marks)

- (c) Some websites impose certain rules for passwords. Write a method that checks whether a string is a valid password. Suppose the password rules are as follows:

- A password must have at least eight characters.
- A password contains only letters and digits.
- A password must contain at least two digits.

Write a program that prompts the user to enter a password and displays “Valid Password” if the rules are followed or Invalid Password otherwise.

(15 marks)

Question 3

- (a) A shipping company uses the following function to calculate the cost (in dollars) of shipping based on the weight of the package (in pounds).

$$c(w) = \begin{cases} 3.5, & \text{if } 0 < w \leq 1 \\ 5.5, & \text{if } 1 < w \leq 3 \\ 8.5, & \text{if } 3 < w \leq 10 \\ 10.5, & \text{if } 10 < w \leq 20 \end{cases}$$

Write a program that prompts the user to enter the weight of the package and display the shipping cost. If the weight is greater than 50, display a message “The package cannot be shipped.”

(10 marks)

- (b) Write a program that prompts the user to enter a letter and check whether the letter is a vowel or consonant.

(10 marks)

- (c) An access specifier is a Java keyword that indicates how a field or method can be accessed. Differentiate between public and private access specifiers.

(5 marks)

Question 4

- (a) Consider the following statements:

```
String str = "Going to the amusement park.";
```

Analyze and trace the results of the following expressions:

- i. `System.out.println(str.substring(0, 5));`
- ii. `System.out.println(str.substring(13, 2));`
- iii. `System.out.println(str.toUpperCase());`
- iv. `System.out.println(str.toLowerCase());`
- v. `System.out.println(str.replace('t', '*'));`

(5 marks)

- (b) Suppose that you have the following class definition:

```
public class One
{
    private int x;
    private int y;

    public void print()
    {
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);
    }
    protected void setData(int u, int v)
    {
        x = u;
        y = v;
    }
}
```

Consider the following class definition:

```
public class Two extends One
{
    private int z;

    public void setData(int a, int b, int c)
    {
        //Postcondition: x = a; y = b; z = c;
    }

    public void print()
    {
        //Output the values of x, y, and z
    }
}
```

- i. Write the definition of the method `setData` of the class `Two` as described in the class definition.

- (3 marks)
- ii. Write the definition of the method *print* of the class *Two* as described in the class definition.
- (3 marks)
- (c) The *String* class provides methods to return modified *String* objects. Explain the function of *String* methods below:
- i. `concat`
 - ii. `replace`
 - iii. `trim`
 - iv. `startsWith`
 - v. `indexOf`
- (10 marks)
- (d) Explain the difference between overloading a method name and overriding a method name.
- (4 marks)

Question 5

- (a) Given the following program segment:

```
int number;
for (number = 1; number <= 10; number++)
    System.out.print(number + " ");
System.out.println();
```

Write a `while` and a `do...while` loop that have the same output.

(6 marks)

- (b) Write a method with the following header to display three numbers in increasing order:

```
public static void displaySortedNumbers(double num1, double num2, double num3)
```

Write a test program that prompts the user to enter three numbers and invokes the methods to display them in increasing order.

(14 marks)

- (c) Analyze and trace the output of the following code:

```

public class MysteryClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int n;
        for (n = 1; n <= 5; n++)
            System.out.println(mystery(n));
    }
    public static int mystery(int k)
    {
        int x, y;

        y = k;

        for (x = 1; x <= (k - 1); x++)
            y = y * (k - x);

        return y;
    }
}

```

(5 marks)

Question 6

(a) Consider the following program segment:

```

//import classes
public class Exercise {

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        //variable declarations
        //executable statements
    }

}

```

- i. Write a Java statement that imports the class Scanner.
- ii. Write a Java statement that declares console to be a Scanner object for inputting data from the standard input device.
- iii. Write Java statements that declare and initialize the following named constants: SECRET of type int initialized to 11; RATE of type double initialized to 12.50.
- iv. Write Java statements that declare the following variables: num1, num2, and newNum of type int; name of type String; hoursWorked and wages of type double.
- v. Write Java statements that prompt the user to input two integers and store the first number into num1 and the second number into num2.
- vi. Write a Java statement(s) that outputs the value of num1 and num2, indicating which is num1 and which is num2. For example, if num1 is 8 and num2 is 5, then the output is: The value of num1 = 8 and the value of num2 = 5.

- vii. Write a Java statement that multiplies that value of num1 by 2, adds the value of num2 to it, and then stores the result in newNum. Then write a Java statement that outputs the value of newNum.
- viii. Write a Java statement that updates the value of newNum by adding the value of the named constant SECRET. Then, write a Java statement that outputs the value of newNum with an appropriate message.
- ix. Write Java statements that prompt the user to enter a person's last name and then store the last name into the variable name.
- x. Write Java statements that prompt the user to enter a decimal number between 0 and 70 and then store the number entered into hoursWorked.
- xi. Write a Java statement that multiplies that value of the named constant RATE with the value of hoursWorked and stores the result into the variable wages.
- xii. Write Java statements that produce the following output:

```
Name: //output the value of the variable name
Pay Rate: $ //output the value of the named constant RATE
Hours Worked: //output the value of the variable hoursWorked
Salary: $ //output the value of the variable wages
```

For example, if the value of name is "Rainbow" and hoursWorked is 45.50, then the output is:

```
Name: Rainbow
Pay Rate: $12.50
Hours Worked: 45.50
Salary: $568.75
```

(25 marks)