

# CS61B SPRING 2016 GUERRILLA SECTION 1B WORKSHEET

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Directions: In groups of 4-5, work on the following exercises. Do not proceed to the next exercise until everyone in your group has the answer and *understands why the answer is what it is*. Of course, a topic appearing on this worksheet does not imply that the topic will appear on the midterm, nor does a topic not appearing on this worksheet imply that the topic will not appear on the midterm.

## 1 ALists

Here's an incomplete implementation of the AList class.

1. Implement the `delete(int index)` method, which deletes the array element at index `i` and shifts the remaining elements of the array up. You may assume that `i` is between 0 and `size - 1`, inclusive. If `delete` causes the load on items to be less than .25 (that is, if items becomes less than a quarter full), `resize` items to be half its current capacity.
2. Write the integer that would be printed on the line next to the `System.out.println(...)` methods in the main method.

```
1 public class AList {
2     public int size;
3     public int[] items;
4
5     public AList() {
6         size = 0;
7         items = new int[2];
8     }
9
10    /** Capacity doubles whenever the size exceeds the capacity. */
11    public void insertBack(int x) {
12
13    }
14
15    public int getBack() {
16
17    }
18
19    public int deleteBack() {
20
21    }
22
23    public int get(int index) {
24
25    }
26
27    public int capacity() {
28        return items.length;
29    }
30
31    /** This will be used by insertBack(int x), deleteBack() and delete(). */
32    public void resize(int newCapacity) {
33
34    }
35
36    public int delete(int index) {
```

```
27     /* Your implementation. */
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40 }
41
42 public void main(String[] args) {
43     AList alist = new AList();
44     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
45         alist.insertBack(i);
46     }
47     System.out.println(alist.size);           -----
48     System.out.println(alist.capacity());    -----
49     alist.deleteBack();
50     alist.deleteBack();
51     System.out.println(alist.capacity());    -----
52     alist.deleteBack();
53     alist.deleteBack();
54     System.out.println(alist.size);         -----
55     System.out.println(alist.capacity());    -----
56 }
57 }
```

# STOP!

DON'T PROCEED UNTIL EVERYONE IN YOUR GROUP HAS FINISHED AND UNDERSTANDS ALL EXERCISES IN THIS SECTION!



### 3 OOP

```
1 abstract class Abstraction {
2     abstract void foo();
3 }
4
5 class Bar {
6     void foo() {
7         System.out.println("Berkeley!");
8     }
9 }
10
11 public class AbstractExample {
12     public static void callFoo(Abstraction widget) {
13         widget.foo();
14     }
15
16     public static void main (String[] args) {
17         Object theBar = new Bar();
18         callFoo((Abstraction) theBar);
19     }
20 }
```

For the code above, answer the following questions:

1. Does this code compile? If not, what's the compile-time error?
2. Does this code run? If not, what's the run-time error?
3. If this code does not compile/run, what is the minimum change needed to print "Berkeley!"?

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## 4 What would Java Print?

Consider the following classes. What is the output after running the `main` method in the `Monster` class?

```
1 class Ghoul extends Monster {
2     public Ghoul() {
3         System.out.println("I am a ghoul.");
4     }
5
6     public void spook() {
7         System.out.println("I'm so ghoul: " + noise);
8         System.out.println("I am " + spookFactor + " spooky.");
9     }
10
11     public static void mash(Ghoul g) {
12         System.out.println("boogity boo: ");
13         g.spook();
14         //spook();
15     }
16
17     public void haunt() {
18         System.out.println("ERRRERERRRERRR");
19         mash(this);
20     }
21 }
22
23 public class Monster {
24     protected String noise = "blargh";
25     public static int spookFactor = 5;
26
27     public Monster() {
28         System.out.println("Muhahaha!!!");
29     }
30
31     public void spook() {
32         System.out.println("I go " + noise);
33         System.out.println("I am " + spookFactor + " spooky.");
34     }
35
36     public static void mash(Monster m) {
37         System.out.println("Monster: ");
38         m.spook();
39     }
40
41     public static void main(String[] args) {
42         // part a
43         System.out.println("Part a:");
44         Monster m = new Monster();
45         m.mash(m);
46
47         System.out.println("Part b:");
48         Monster g = new Ghoul();
49         g.mash(g);
50
51         System.out.println("Part c:");
52
53         g.spookFactor = 10;
54         m.mash(m);
55     }
56 }
```

```
56     System.out.println("Part d:");
57
58     Ghoul ghistly = new Ghoul();
59     m = ghistly;
60     ghistly = (Ghoul) m;
61     ghistly.haunt();
62     m.mash(ghistly);
63 }
64 }
```

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## 5 Vehicle Interfaces

Henry Hacker wrote up two Vehicle classes Car and Plane. He notices that most if not all Vehicles will need to check their lights and gas for a maintenance report. He also wants to enforce having all Vehicles be able to check lights and gas as well as provide a maintenance report. Below, write an interface for Vehicle

```
1 public class Car implements Vehicle{
2     private int gas;
3     private boolean lightsWork;
4     public void honk() {
5         System.out.println("Honk!");
6     }
7     public void checkLights() {
8         if (!lightsWork) {
9             System.out.println("Lights are broken.");
10        }
11    }
12    public void checkGas() {
13        if (gas < 3) {
14            System.out.println("Need more gas.");
15        }
16    }
17    public void reportMaintenance() {
18        checkGas();
19        checkLight();
20    }
21 }
22 public class Plane implements Vehicle {
23     private int gas;
24     private int battery;
25     public void checkGas() {
26         if (gas < 1000) {
27             System.out.println("Should refuel before flying.");
28         }
29     }
30     public void checkLights() {
31         if (battery < 10) {
32             System.out.println("Should replace battery for lights.");
33         }
34     }
35     public void reportMaintenance() {
36         checkGas();
37         checkLight();
38     }
39 }
```

## 6 Inheritance Bonus

(From Fall 2014, Midterm 1.)

Fill in the blanks and cross out and rewrite lines of code in the Animal and Dog classes so that Foo.java compiles and prints out the following lines:

```
1
2
3
Superdog
Superdog
bark 3
4
```

Do not cross out a line and replace it with multiple lines (i.e. just rewrite the line you cross out). Do not add new lines of code anywhere except the blanks provided. Do not modify Foo. Do not modify any lines that say "do not modify"

```
1 import zoo.Animal;
2 import housepets.Dog;
3 public class Foo { // Do not modify class Foo
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         Animal a = new Dog();
7         Animal b = new Dog();
8         Animal c = new Dog();
9         a.makeNoise();
10        b.makeNoise();
11        a.makeNoise();
12        c.sayName();
13        a.sayName();
14        a.makeNoise("bark");
15        c.makeNoise();
16    }
17 }
```

```
1 package zoo;
2
3 public class Animal {
4
5     int noise;
6     private String name; // Do not modify
7
8     public Animal(String name) {
9         name = name;
10    }
11
12    public void makeNoise() {
13        -----;
14        System.out.println(-----);
15    }
16
17    public void sayName() {
18        System.out.println(name);
19    }
20
21    -----;
22 }
```



```
1 package housepets;
2 import zoo.Animal;
3
4 public class Dog {
5
6     public Dog() {
7         -----;
8     }
9
10    public void makeNoise(String sound) {
11        System.out.println(sound + " " + -----);
12    }
13 }
```

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## 7 Abstract classes

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of abstract classes and interfaces?

2. Consider this school class:

```
1 public class School {
2     String name;
3     int numStudents;
4
5     public void cheer() {
6         System.out.println("I have no idea what to say.");
7     }
8
9     public void enrollStudent() {
10        numStudents += 1;
11        if (numStudents % 1000 == 0) {
12            System.out.println("We have " + numStudents + " students!");
13        }
14    }
15
16    public void expelStudent() {
17        students -= 1;
18    }
19 }
```

Enrolling and expelling students makes sense but we don't know what a School should do for its cheer. We intend to make subclasses of schools that have their own special way of cheering. How should we rewrite school? Mark changes on the prewritten class above.

3. We want to create a University class so we can create school instances of different education levels. Oski tried his best, but he didn't take CS61B. University cheers should output the name followed by a space and the motto. Also, Oski forgot that Universities congratulate students upon enrolling them. In addition to doing what enroll currently does, the method should also print "Congratulations!". Fix Oski's University class so it compiles and follows University behaviors. (Try to add as few lines as possible. Feel free to cross things out.)

```

1 public class University extends School {
2
3
4     public University(String name, String motto) {
5
6
7     }
8
9     public String cheer() {
10        String chant = name + ' ' + motto;
11        System.out.println(chant);
12        return chant;
13    }
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21 }

```

4. Stanford thinks they are too cool for school. They wrote their own class following University guidelines. But it's quite unnecessary.

```

1 public class Stanfurd {
2     public void cheer() {
3         System.out.println("Stanfurd is 2cool4skool");
4     }
5
6     public void enrollStudent() {
7         numStudents += 1;
8         if (numStudents % 1000 == 0) {
9             System.out.println("We have " + numStudents + " students!");
10        }
11        System.out.println("Congratulations!");
12    }
13
14    public void expelStudent() {
15        students -= 1;
16    }
17 }

```

Show how simple it is to create an School instance of Stanfurd with the same functionality.

School Stanfurd = \_\_\_\_\_;

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## 8 HOF

Use these two interfaces for the following problems.

```

1 public interface BinaryFunction {
2     public int apply(int x, int y);
3 }
4
5 public interface UnaryFunction {
6     public int apply(int x);
7 }

```

1. Implement the `Adder` class below, which should implement the `BinaryFunction` interface and add two numbers together.

```

1 public class Adder ----- {
2     int apply(int x, int y) {
3
4     }
5 }

```

2. Implement the `Add10` class. It should have a single method `apply` that takes in a single integer `x` and returns `x + 10` without using any of the `+*/` operators.

```

1 public class Add10 ----- {
2
3
4
5     int apply(int x) {
6
7     }
8 }

```

3. Finish the implementation of the `AddX0` class. It should take in an integer to its constructor and its `apply` method should add 10 times that integer to whatever is passed in without using any of the `+*/` operators (except to increment indices in `for/while` loops).

```

1 public class AddX0 ----- {
2
3
4
5
6
7     public AddX0(int num) {
8
9     }
10
11    public int apply (int x) {
12
13
14
15
16    }
17 }

```

4. Fill in the implementation of the `Multiplier` class below. Its `apply` method should take in two ints (`x` and `y`) and return `x * y` without using any of the `+*/` operators (except to increment indices in `for/while` loops). You may assume that all inputs are positive.

```
1 public class Multiplier ----- {
2
3
4
5
6     public int apply(int x, int y) {
7
8
9
10
11
12     }
13 }
```

5. Bonus: Rewrite the apply method of the Multiplier class below to take negative inputs into account. You still may not use the `+*/` operators, with the exception that you may use the unary version of the `-` operator to negate numbers.

```
1 public int apply(int x, int y) {
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11 }
```

**STOP!**

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