General instructions:

- Please wait to open this exam booklet until you are told to do so.

- This examination booklet has 14 pages. You also have been issued a bubble sheet.

- Fill in the identifying information below (signature, name, ID and date) Also, write your name and ID number on your bubble sheet, and fill in the bubbles for your ID.

- You may have up to two pages of your own notes. No electronic devices or books may be used.

- The exam is worth a total of 137 points. Your grade counts for 10% of your final grade.

- You have 1.25 hours to complete the exam. Be a smart test taker: if you get stuck on one problem go on to the next.

- Use your bubble sheet to answer all multiple-choice questions. Make sure that the question number and the bubble row number match.

- Other than this page, you may tear any other page out of this booklet that does not contain numbered answers.

- If you cannot effectively erase erroneous answers from the bubble sheet, please clearly cross them out.

On my honor, I affirm that I have neither given nor received inappropriate aid in the completion of this exam.

Signature: ___________________________ Name: ___________________________

ID Number: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

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Part I. Types and Objects

1. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
Double a = 1.4;
Integer b = -5.3;
Integer c = new Integer(19);
System.out.println(c + b + a);
```

A. 15.1  B. 15.4  C. 25.7  D. 19.5.31.4  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

2. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int i1 = 7;
int i2 = 5;
System.out.println(i2/i1);
```

A. 0  B. 0.625  C. 1  D. 1.6  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

3. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int a = 2;
String b = "5";
int c = 9;
System.out.println(c + a + b);
```

A. 11  B. 16  C. 115  D. 925  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

4. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int i1 = 2;
int i2 = 3;
int i3 = 5;
System.out.println(i3 + i2 + i1);
```

A. 11  B. 13  C. 16  D. 17  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

5. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int a = 5;
String b = "20";
System.out.println(b + Integer.parseInt(b) + a);
```

A. 45  B. 2025  C. 5520  
D. 20205  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown
6. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
String s1 = "LuH";
String s2 = "luh";
s2 = s2.toUpperCase();
if(s1.equals(s2))
    System.out.println("Yes:" + s1);
else
    System.out.println("No:" + s2);
```

A. No:LuH  B. No:LUH  C. Yes:LuH  D. Yes:luh  E. Compilation error or answer not shown

7. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int a = 42;
String b = "8";
System.out.println(b + a);
```

A. 50  B. 336  C. 428  D. 842  E. Compilation error or answer not shown

8. (4 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int a = 3;
int b = 7;
String c = 8;
System.out.println(c + a + b);
```

A. 18  B. 810  C. 837  D. 873  E. Compilation error or answer not shown
Part II. Inheritance and Polymorphism

Consider the following class definitions:

```java
public class X
{
    protected int id;
    public X(int id)
    {
        this.id = id;
    }
    public int getId()
    {
        return this.id;
    }
    public String toString()
    {
        return "X: " + id;
    }
    public String getDescriptor()
    {
        return "D: " + this.getId();
    }
}

public class Y extends X
{
    protected String s;
    public Y(String s, int val)
    {
        super(val);
        this.s = s;
    }
    public String toString()
    {
        return this.s + ": " + this.id;
    }
    public String superString()
    {
        return super.toString();
    }
}

public class Z extends Y
{
    private int id;
    public Z(String s, int id)
    {
        super(s, id+2);
        this.id = id;
    }
    public int getId()
    {
        return this.id;
    }
}
```
9. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
X x = new X(17);
System.out.println(x.superString());
```

A. D: 17  
B. X: 17  
C. D: 19  
D. X: 19  
E. Answer not shown

10. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
X x = new X(17);
System.out.println(x.getDescriptor());
```

A. D: 17  
B. X: 17  
C. D: 19  
D. X: 19  
E. Answer not shown

11. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
Y y1 = new Y("BAR", 7);
System.out.println(y1.superString());
```

A. BAR: 7  
B. D: 7  
C. X: 7  
D. X: 9  
E. Answer not shown

12. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
Y y1 = new Y("BAR", 7);
System.out.println(y1);
```

A. BAR: 7  
B. D: 7  
C. X: 7  
D. X: 9  
E. Answer not shown

13. (7 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
X x = new Z("FOO", 42);
System.out.println(x);
```

A. FOO: 44  
B. D: 42  
C. D: 44  
D. X: 44  
E. Answer not shown
Part III. UML and Object Oriented Design

14. (4 points) **Carefully examine** the following UML models and select the one that corresponds to the following code.

```java
public class MyPoint {
    protected double x;
    protected double y;

    public MyPoint(int val) {
        this.x = this.y = val;
    }

    public MyPoint(double x, double y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public double length() {
        return Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y);
    }
}
```

A. | MyPoint  
---|----------
#x:double  
#y:double  
+MyPoint(int:val)  
+MyPoint(double:x, double:y)  
+double:length()

B. | MyPoint  
---|----------
#x:double  
#y:double  
+MyPoint(int:val)  
+MyPoint(double:x, double:y)  
+double:length()

C. | MyPoint  
---|----------
-x:double  
-y:double  
+MyPoint(int:val)  
+MyPoint(double:x, double:y)  
+double:length()

D. | MyPoint  
---|----------
-x:double  
-y:double  
+MyPoint(int:val)  
+MyPoint(double:x, double:y)  
+double:length()

E. Answer not shown
15. (5 points) Which UML diagram corresponds to the following code?

```java
public class Graph {
    private ArrayList<GraphElement> elements;
}

class GraphElement {
    private String name;
}

class Vertex extends GraphElement {
    private ArrayList<Link> links;
}

class Link extends GraphElement {
    private Vertex front;
    private Vertex back;
}
```

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. Answer not shown

**Solution:** GraphElement.name was declared on the exam with default visibility. This makes answer E viable.
16. (4 points) Which set of class definitions corresponds to the following UML diagram?

![UML Diagram]

A. 
```
public abstract class ClassA {...}
public class ClassB extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassC extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassD extends ClassA {...}
```

B. 
```
public abstract class ClassA {...}
public class ClassB extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassC extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassD {...}
```

C. 
```
public abstract class ClassA {...}
public class ClassB extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassC extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassD implements ClassC {...}
```

D. 
```
public abstract class ClassA {...}
public class ClassB extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassC extends ClassA {...}
public class ClassD extends ClassC {...}
```

E. Answer not shown
Part IV. Abstract Classes and Interfaces

17. (4 points) Which one line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public interface InterfaceA
{
    public abstract void mult(int i);
}

public class ClassA implements InterfaceA
{
    double i;

    public void mult(double i)
    {
        this.i *= i;
    }
}
```

A. 1  B. 8  C. 10  D. 12  E. This code will compile

18. (4 points) Which one line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public class AbstractClass
{
    private String name;

    public AbstractClass(String name)
    {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public abstract String getName();
}
```

A. 1  B. 3  C. 5  D. 7  E. This code will compile

19. (4 points) Which one line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public interface InterfaceB
{
    public abstract void foo(int i);
}

public abstract class ClassB implements InterfaceB
{
    private double val;

    public ClassB(double val)
    {
        this.val = val;
    }

    public abstract void foo(double val);
}
```

A. 1  B. 3  C. 6  D. 15  E. This code will compile
20. (4 points) Any class that implements an interface must provide implementations for all of the abstract methods.
   A. True  B. False

   **Solution:** If an abstract class extends an interface, then it may leave some of the interface’s methods unimplemented.

Consider the following class definition for the next three questions:

```java
public class NamedInteger implements Comparable<NamedInteger>
{
    private Integer val;
    private String name;

    public NamedInteger(int val, String name)
    {
        this.val = val;
        this.name = name;
    }

    public int compareTo(NamedInteger ni)
    {
        int ret = val.compareTo(ni.val);
        if(ret != 0)
        {
            return ret;
        }
        else
        {
            return -name.compareTo(ni.name);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        NamedInteger i1 = new NamedInteger(5, "Bob");
        NamedInteger i2 = new NamedInteger(7, "Sarah");
        NamedInteger i3 = new NamedInteger(5, "Skip");
        NamedInteger i4 = new NamedInteger(42, "Alice");

        System.out.println(i1.compareTo(i2)); // Line 1
        System.out.println(i1.compareTo(i3)); // Line 2
        System.out.println(i4.compareTo(i2)); // Line 3
    }
}
```

21. (4 points) What integer value is printed at Line 1?
   A. Positive value  B. Zero  C. Negative value  D. Answer not shown

22. (4 points) What integer value is printed at Line 2?
   A. Positive value  B. Zero  C. Negative value  D. Answer not shown
23. (4 points) What integer value is printed at Line 3?
   A. Positive value   B. Zero   C. Negative value   D. Answer not shown
Part V. Exceptions and Error Handling

Consider the following program:

```java
public class ExceptionTest
{
    public static int foo(Integer a)
    {
        if (a > 8)
        {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("Too big");
        }
        return 5 / (a - 2);
    }

    public static int bar(Integer b)
    {
        Integer a = null;
        try
        {
            if (b > 5)
            {
                return foo(b+2);
            }
            else if (b < 0)
            {
                return foo(a);
            }
            else
            {
                return foo(b);
            }
        }
        catch (NullPointerException e)
        {
            return 5;
        }
    }
}
```

Note that `IllegalArgumentException` is a `RuntimeException`. 
24. (6 points) What is displayed when the following code is executed?

```java
System.out.println(bar(7));
```
A. 0  B. 2  C. 5  D. `IllegalArgumentException`  E. Answer not shown

25. (7 points) What is displayed when the following code is executed?

```java
System.out.println(bar(4));
```
A. 0  B. 2  C. 5  D. `IllegalArgumentException`  E. Answer not shown

26. (6 points) What is displayed when the following code is executed?

```java
System.out.println(bar(null));
```
A. 0  B. 2  C. 5  D. `IllegalArgumentException`  E. Answer not shown

27. (6 points) What is displayed when the following code is executed?

```java
System.out.println(bar(2));
```
A. 0  B. 2  C. 5  D. `IllegalArgumentException`  E. `Answer not shown`
Part VI. Memory Management

Consider the following program:

```java
public class MyClass {
    private double val;
    protected static char c = 'a';

    public MyClass(double val) {
        this.val = val;
    }

    private void print() {
        System.out.println(c);
    }

    public double doubleValue() {
        return val * 2;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyClass m = new MyClass('a', 7.2);
        int a = 4;
        System.out.println(m + a);
    }
}
```

28. (2 points) In which part of memory is the variable declared on line 4 stored?
   A. Heap    B. Stack    C. Answer not shown

29. (2 points) In which part of memory is the variable declared on line 6 stored?
   A. Heap    B. Stack    C. Answer not shown