General instructions:

- Please wait to open this exam booklet until you are told to do so.
- This examination booklet has 11 pages. You also have been issued a bubble sheet.
- Write your name, university ID number and date, and sign your name below. Also, write your name and ID number on your bubble sheet, and fill in the bubbles for your ID.
- You may have up to five 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 when you are answering each question.

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: _________________________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types and Objects</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inheritance and Polymorphism</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UML and Object Oriented Design</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Classes and Interfaces</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceptions and Error Handling</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part I. Types and Objects

1. (5 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
String s1 = "THX";
String s2 = "=";
Integer i3 = 11;
Integer i4 = 38;
System.out.println(i3+i4+s1+s2);
```

A. 1138THX=  B. 1138=THX  C. 49THX=  D. 39=THX  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

2. (5 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
int a = 3;
double c = 9;
int b = c/3;
c += b;
System.out.println(c);
```

A. 12.0  B. 18.0  C. 27.0  D. 36.0  
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

3. (5 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
String s1 = "foo";
int i2 = 5;
System.out.println(s1+i2);
```

A. foo  B. 5  C. 5foo  D. foo5  E. Compilation error or answer not shown

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

```java
String s1 = "BAZ";
String s2 = "BA";
s2 += "Z";
if(s1 == s2) {
    System.out.println("FOUND:" + s2);
} else {
    System.out.println("NOT:"+ s2);
}
```

E. Compilation error or answer not shown
5. (5 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
int a = 4;
double c = 11;
int b = a+7;
c += b;
System.out.println(c);
```

A. 11.0   B. 15.0   C. 18.0   D. 22.0
E. Compilation error or answer not shown

6. (5 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```
String s1 = "THX";
String s2 = "=";
Integer i3 = 11;
Integer i4 = 38;
System.out.println(s2+s1+i3+i4);
```

A. =THX1138   B. =THX49   C. THX=1138   D. THX=49
E. Compilation error or answer not shown
Part II. Inheritance and Polymorphism

Consider the following class definitions:

```java
public class C1 {
    private String id;

    public C1(String id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return id;
    }
}

public class C2 extends C1 {
    private int number;

    public C2(int number, String val) {
        super(val);
        if (number > 1000) {
            this.number = number * 2 + 1;
        } else {
            this.number = number * 2;
        }
    }

    public String get() {
        return super.toString() + " " + number;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return "I " + super.toString();
    }
}

public class C3 extends C2 {
    public C3(int number, String id) {
        super(number, id);
    }

    public String toString() {
        return super.get();
    }

    public String get() {
        return super.toString();
    }
}
```
7. (8 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
C1 c = new C3(569, "THX");
System.out.println(c);
```

A. THX 1138  B. ITHX  C. I569  D. 569 THX  E. Answer not shown

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

```java
C3 c = new C3(1708, "LUH");
System.out.println(c);
```

A. LUH 3416  B. I3416  C. I1708  D. LUH 3417  E. Answer not shown

9. (8 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
C1 c = new C2(2620, "SEN");
System.out.println(c);
```

A. SEN 5241  B. ISEN  C. I2620  D. 2620 SEN  E. Answer not shown

10. (8 points) What is printed by this block of code?

```java
C2 c = new C2(455, "OMM");
System.out.println(c.get());
```

A. IOMM  B. OMM 910  C. 455 OMM  D. OMM 911  E. Answer not shown
Part III. UML and Object Oriented Design

11. (7 points) Which UML diagram corresponds to the following code?

```java
public class Person {
    private String name;
    private Person mother;
    private Person father;

    public Person(String name, Person mother, Person father) {...};
    public String getFamily(int i) {...};
}
```

A. [Diagram A]

B. [Diagram B]

C. [Diagram C]

D. [Diagram D]

E. Answer not shown
12. (7 points) Which set of class definitions corresponds to the following UML diagram?

A. 
```java
public ClassX {}
public ClassU extends ClassX{}
public ClassV extends ClassU{}
```

B. 
```java
public interface ClassX {}
public ClassU extends ClassX{}
public ClassW extends ClassX{}
public ClassV extends ClassU{}
```

C. 
```java
public abstract ClassX {}
public ClassU extends ClassX{}
public ClassW extends ClassX{}
public ClassV extends ClassU{}
```

D. 
```java
public ClassX {}
public abstract ClassU extends ClassX{}
public ClassW extends ClassX{}
public ClassV extends ClassU{}
```

E. Answer not shown
13. (7 points) Select the UML model that corresponds to the following code.

```java
public class H {
    private int a;
    public double b;

    public H(int a, int b) {
        this.a = a;
        this.b = b;
    }

    public double doComputation(double c) {
        return step(c) / step(b);
    }

    private double step(double val) {
        return Math.sqrt(Math.abs(val) * Math.sin(val));
    }
}
```

A. 
```
H
# a: int
+b: double
+H(a: int, b: int)
+doComputation(c: double): double
-step(val: double): double
```

B. 
```
H
-a: int
+b: double
+H(a: int, b: int)
+doComputation(c: double): double
-step(val: double): double
```

C. 
```
H
-a: int
+b: double
+H(a: int, b: double)
+doComputation(c: double): double
-step(val: double): double
```

D. 
```
H
# a: int
+b: double
+H(a: int, b: double)
+doComputation(c: double): double
-step(val: double): double
```

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

14. (5 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public interface MyList {
    ArrayList<String> list;
    int found;
    public String findValue() {
        return list.get(found);
    }
    public abstract boolean isFound();
}
```

A. 2  B. 3  C. 6  D. Multiple lines  E. Answer not shown

15. (5 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public class MyInterface {
    String s;
    public abstract double computeSum();
    public String toString() {
        return s;
    }
}
```

A. 2  B. 4  C. 7  D. Multiple lines  E. Answer not shown

16. (5 points) Which line (if any) will cause the program not to compile?

```java
public abstract class MyFirstClass {
    double price;
    public abstract String getQualifiedName();
    public double computeValue() {
        return price * 4.0;
    }
}
```

A. 2  B. 4  C. 6  D. Multiple lines  E. Answer not shown
17. (5 points) Any class that implements an interface must provide implementations for all of the interface’s abstract methods.
   A. True    B. False    C. Answer not shown

Consider the following class definition for the next two questions:

```java
public class MyInteger implements Comparable<MyInteger>{
    private int i;
    
    public MyInteger(int i){
        i = this.i;
    }
    
    public String toString(){
        return "Value: " + i;
    }
    
    /**
     * Defines the natural ordering of our MyIntegers
     */
    public int compareTo(MyInteger o) {
        if(o.i == i)
            return 0;
        if(o.i < i)
            return -1;
        return 1;
    }
}
```

18. (5 points) Which one line can be changed to fix the bug?
   A. 4    B. 5    C. 8    D. 9    E. Answer not shown

19. (5 points) Which one line can be changed to fix the bug?
   A. 16    B. 17    C. 18    D. 19    E. 20
Part V. Exceptions and Error Handling

Consider the following program:

```java
import java.io.IOException;

public class Compute {
    public static int compB(int k) throws IOException{
        if(k > 30)
            throw new NumberFormatException("Error B");
        if(k > 20)
            throw new IOException("Error C");
        return k - 15;
    }

    public static int compA(int j){
        int ret = -1;
        try{
            if(compB(j) > 2){
                throw new NumberFormatException("Error A");
            }
            ret = 200;
        }catch(IOException e){
            ret = 5;
        }
        return ret;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args){
        int i = ???;
        try{
            System.out.println(compA(i));
        }catch(Exception e){
            //This catch statement catches all exceptions that reach this point
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

20. (8 points) Assume that i = 18 in main(), what is printed by the program?
    A. Error A  B. Error B  C. 5  D. 200  E. Answer not shown

21. (8 points) Assume that i = 27 in main(), what is printed by the program?
    A. Error A  B. Error B  C. 5  D. 200  E. Answer not shown

22. (8 points) Assume that i = 45 in main(), what is printed by the program?
    A. Error A  B. Error B  C. 5  D. 200  E. Answer not shown