

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE

Department of Computing

B. Sc. Examination 2015

IS50001C

Foundations of programming

Duration: 2 hours 15 minutes

Date and time:

There are five questions in this paper. You should answer no more than THREE questions. Full marks will be awarded for complete answers to a total of THREE questions. Each question carries 25 marks. The marks for each part of a question are indicated at the end of the part in [.] brackets.

There are 75 marks available on this paper.

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE REMOVED
FROM THE EXAMINATION ROOM**

Question 1

- (a) i. Write three assignment statements whose effect is to swap the contents of two integer variables a and b.
- ii. What is wrong with the following code fragment?

```
int x = 2;
String y = x ;
```

- iii. What is the output of the following program?

```
int x=7; int y=1;
x=y; y=x;
print(y);
```

[9]

- (b) Given the following code fragment:

```
void setup() {
    size(200,200);
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    stroke(0);
    line(100,0,100,200);
    line(0,100,200,100);

    noStroke();
    fill(0);

    if (mouseX < 100 && mouseY < 100) {
        rect(0,0,100,100);
    } else if (mouseX > 100 && mouseY < 100) {
        rect(100,0,100,100);
    } else if (mouseX < 100 && mouseY > 100) {
        rect(0,100,100,100);
    } else if (mouseX > 100 && mouseY > 100) {
        rect(100,100,100,100);
    }
}
```

Explain what this program does. Your explanation should include a drawing showing the behaviour of the program.

[8]

- (c) i. Write a program that draws a ball (ellipse) at the center of the window. The ball moves horizontally and bounces in the opposite direction whenever it reaches the window borders.
- ii. Change the code in (i) such that the ball is created on a mouse click with the point (mouseX, mouseY) at its centre.

[8]

Question 2

- (a) i. Give a boolean expression which evaluates to `true` if the variable `y` has the value 0 or the value 1 and which evaluates to `false` otherwise.
- ii. Give a boolean expression which evaluates to `true` if the variable `a` has the value 0 and the variable `b` has the value 1 and which evaluates to `false` otherwise.
- iii. Give a boolean expression which evaluates to `true` if the variables `x`, `y` and `z` all have different values and which evaluates to `false` otherwise.

[9]

- (b) i. What is the output of the following program

```
int i=0;
int j = 3
while(i<=5 || j>0) {print(j); i++; j--;}

```

- ii. Rewrite this code using a for loop instead.

[8]

- (c) Write a program that divides the window into squares, each with random color and sides of length 20.

[8]

Question 3

- (a) i. What is the output of the following program?

```
int [ ] ar = new int [6];
for(int i=0; i< 6; i++) ar[i] = i+1;
for(int i= 5; i>=0; i--) print(ar[i]);
```

- ii. What is wrong with the following code fragment?

```
int [ ] ar = new int [5];
for(int i=-1; i< 5; i++) ar[i+1] = i;
```

- iii. What is the output of the following program?

```
for(int i=1; i<=6; i++)
{
    for(int j=1; j<=i; j++) print(j);
    println();
}
```

[9]

- (b) i. Write a method whose heading is "sortArray" which sorts an array of integers into ascending order.
- ii. What is the maximum number of comparisons needed to sort an array of 7 element using the "bubble sort" algorithm?

[8]

- (c) i. Use the "binary search" algorithm to write a method which takes a sorted in ascending order array of integers "arr" and an integer "n" as arguments. "The method returns true if "n" is contained in "arr" and false otherwise".
- ii. What is the maximum number of comparisons needed to search an array of 2000 elements using the "binary search" algorithm?

[8]

Question 4

- (a) i. Given the following method

```
void f(int n)
{
    if (n==1) return 1;
    return n*f(n-1);
}
```

What is the value of f(4)?

- ii. What is the output of the following program?

```
int x;
void setup(){
    x=1;
    g();
    print(x);
}
void g() {
    int x =2;
}
```

- iii. What is the output of the following program?

```
int x, int y;
void setup(){
    x=2;
    y=5;
    h();
    println(x); print(y);
}
void h(){
    int y =0;
    x =10;
}
```

[9]

(b) Given the following method

```
int g(int x, int y) {  
    if (y==0) return 0;  
    else if(y>0) return x+g(x,y-1);  
    else return - x+g(x,y+1);  
}
```

- i. What are the values of $g(2, 3)$ and $g(2,-1)$?
- ii. What does the method "g" do?

[8]

- (c) i. Write a method with a heading "reverse" which takes a string *st* as a parameter and returns this string, *st*, in reverse order.
- ii. Write a method with heading "isPalindrome" which takes a string *st* as a parameter and returns true if the string *st* is a palindrome and false otherwise. The function "isPalindrome" has to contain a call to the function "reverse" defined in (i).

[8]

Question 5

- (a) i. Explain the difference between an instance variable and a class variable?
Give an example of each.
- ii. Explain the difference between following access modifiers: private and public.
- iii. What is method overloading?

[9]

- (b) Consider the following unfinished code:

```
Ball b1;
void setup() {
    size(200,200);
    b1= -----// Finish this line of code
}

void draw() {
    background(255);
    b1.move();
    b1.bounce();
    b1.display();
}

class Ball{
    float xpos , ypos, speed ,    radius;

    void move() {
        // -----add your code here
    }

    void bounce() {
        // -----add your code here
    }

    void display() {
        fill(175);
        ellipse(xpos, ypos,radius,radius);
    }
}
```


- i. Add a constructor for the class `Ball` which takes the following arguments:
 - `float x` which is the `x` position of the ball
 - `float y` which is the `y` position of the ball
 - `float s` which is the speed of the ball
 - `float r` which is the diameter(radius) of the ball
- ii. Use the new constructor defined in (i) and complete the code in line four to create an object `b1` of type `'Ball'`.
- iii. Complete the method `move()` which moves the ball horizontally.. Assume the `speedvariables` stores the horizontal speed of the ball in pixels per frame.
- iv. Complete the method `bounce()` such that the ball will bounce back whenever it reaches the window limit.

[8]

- (c) Rewrite the method `move()` such that the ball stops whenever the mouse is pointed over the ball and moves in the opposite direction whenever a key `"r"` or `"R"` is pressed.

[8]