Tuesday, June 25, 2019 11:50 AM

CS 61BL	Lab	2
Summer 2019	June 25, 201	9
Name:	SID:	
Joh		

Write your name and login above. Please complete this worksheet during your lab, and turn it in to your TA by the end of your section. You are encouraged to work with your partners and neighbors collaboratively.

1 Drawing a char Variable

- 1.1 What's wrong with this box and pointer diagram for the code:
 - 1 char c;



Chur ['c' int

bool The

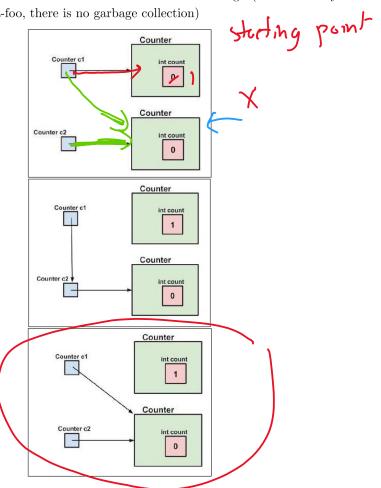
2 Counter

2

 $\fbox{2.1}$ Consider a main program for the Counter class.

```
public class Counter {
1
2
        int count = 0;
3
        void increment() {
            count = count + 1;
        }
8
        public static void main(String[] args) {
9
           Counter c1 = new Counter();
10
            c1.increment(); 🗳
11
           Counter c2 = new Counter();
12
            c1 = c2;
13
14
15
```

Circle the box-and-pointer diagram which best represents the state of the program at the end of the main method before exiting. (For those of you with some Java-foo, there is no garbage collection)



3 Counter Problems

For each question in this exercise, choose a response from this list:

- A. c1 cannot be resolved.
- B. count must be private.
- C. Cannot make a static reference to the non-static method increment() from the type Counter.
- D. The constructor Counter(int) is undefined.
- E. The method increment() in the type Counter is not applicable for the arguments (int).
- F. Cannot make a static reference to the non-static field count.

3.1 Which letter response from above describes the problem with this Counter class?

```
public class Counter {
2
        int count = 0;
3
        void increment() {
5
            count = count + 1;
6
        }
8
        public static void main (String[] args) {
9
            Counter c1 = new Counter();
10
            increment();
            c1.count = 0;
12
13
        }
   }
14
```

```
public class Counter {
2
        int count = 0;
        void increment() {
5
            count = count + 1;
6
        }
8
        public static void main (String[] args) {
9
            Counter c1 = new Counter();
10
            c1.increment();
11
            count = 0;
12
        }
13
   }
14
```

Which letter response from above describes the problem with this Counter class?

Which letter response from above describes the problem with this Counter class?

```
public class Counter {
        private int count = 0;
3
        void increment () {
5
            count = count + 1;
7
        }
8
        void setMyCount(int count) {
9
            count = count;
10
11
        }
12
        public static void main(String [] args) {
13
            Counter c1 = new Counter();
            c1.increment(2);
15
            c1.setMyCount(0);
16
        }
17
    }
18
```

4 Assignment Statements

4.1 Draw a box and pointer diagram in order to tell me what gets printed by the following program.

```
import java.awt.Point;
1
2
3
    public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
5
            Point p1 = new Point ();
            p1.x = 1;
            p1.y = 2;
8
9
            Point p2 = new Point ();
10
            p2.x = 3;
11
            p2.y = 4;
12
13
            // now the fun begins
14
            p2.x = p1.y;
15
            p1 = p2; 🔀
16
            p1.y = p2.x;
17
            System.out.println (p1.x +
                                                         + p2.x + " " + p2.y);
18
        }
19
    }
20
```

5 Static Methods and Variables

```
public class Cat {
                                                     noise
       public String name;
       public static String noise;
3
       public Cat(String name, String noise) {
           this.name = name;
                                                         name
           this.noise = noise;
       }
8
9
       public void play() {
10
          System.out.println(noise + " I'm " + name + " the cat!");
11
12
13
       public static void anger() {
14
                                           NYAN!
          noise = noise.toUpperCase();
15
16
                                            nyan!
17
       public static void calm() {
          noise = noise.toLowerCase();
18
       }
19
    }
20
```

Draw a box and pointer diagram in order to determine what will happen after each call of play() in the following method. NOXL public static void main(String[] args) { Cat a = **new** Cat("Cream", "Meow!"); 2 Cat b = **new** Cat("Tubbs", "Nyan!"); 3 (at a.play(); b.play(); name Cat.anger(); a.calm(); a.play(); b.play(); 9 10 } at "Tubbs" nu me 6: (ream, ..., Nyan! b: Tubbs, --, Nyan! a: Cream, --, nyan! b: Tubbs, ..., nyan!