

CSE142 Sample Final Exam Key
Autumn 2019

1. The program produces the following output:

```
44,22 [44, 77] 0
44,22 [44, 77] 55
22,22 77
```

2.	Original Array	Final Array
	-----	-----
	[1, 1, 3]	[1, 2, 3]
	[2, 1, 2, 4]	[2, 2, 3, 4]
	[6, 13, 0, 3, 7]	[6, 3, 3, 5, 7]
	[-1, 6, 3, 5, -3]	[-1, 1, 3, 0, -3]
	[7, 2, 3, 1, -3, 12]	[7, 5, 3, 0, 6, 12]

3. The program produces the following output:

```
Seal Bluth
Bluth 2
Bluth 1
Bluth 2
```

```
Bluth
Gob 1
Gob 2
```

```
Bluth
Bluth 2
Bluth 1
Bluth 2
```

```
Buster
Buster 2
Bluth 1
Buster 2
```

4. Two possible solutions:

```
public static void cloneOddsRemoveEvens(ArrayList<Integer> numbers) {
    for (int i = 0; i < numbers.size(); i++) {
        int n = numbers.get(i);
        if (n % 2 == 0) {
            numbers.remove(i);
            i--;
        } else {
            numbers.add(i + 1, n);
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

```

public static void cloneOddsRemoveEvens(ArrayList<Integer> numbers) {
    for (int i = numbers.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        int n = numbers.get(i);
        if (n % 2 == 0) {
            numbers.remove(i);
        } else {
            numbers.add(i + 1, n);
        }
    }
}

```

5. One possible solution:

```

public static void underline(Scanner input) {
    while (input.hasNextLine()) {
        String text = input.nextLine();
        if (!text.startsWith(".")) {
            System.out.println(text);
        } else {
            System.out.println(text.substring(1));
            for (int i = 1; i <= text.length() - 1; i++) {
                System.out.print("-");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}

```

6. One possible solution:

```

public static void redact(Scanner input) {
    while (input.hasNext()) {
        String next = input.next();
        if (next.equals("CLASSIFIED")) {
            int count = input.nextInt();
            for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
                System.out.println("[redacted]");
                input.next();
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println(next);
        }
    }
}

```

7. One possible solution:

```
public static int minGap(int[] list) {  
    if (list.length < 2) {  
        return 0;  
    } else {  
        int min = list[1] - list[0];  
        for (int i = 2; i < list.length; i++) {  
            int gap = list[i] - list[i - 1];  
            if (gap < min) {  
                min = gap;  
            }  
        }  
        return min;  
    }  
}
```

8. One possible solution:

```
public class Orca extends Critter {  
    private int count;  
  
    public Orca() {  
        count = 0;  
    }  
  
    public Action getMove(CritterInfo info) {  
        if (count % 6 == 4 || count % 6 == 5) {  
            count++;  
            return Action.LEFT;  
        } else if (info.getFront() != Neighbor.EMPTY) {  
            return Action.INFECT;  
        } else {  
            count++;  
            return Action.HOP;  
        }  
    }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        if (count % 6 < 4) {  
            return "M";  
        } else {  
            return "T";  
        }  
    }  
}
```

9. Two possible solutions:

```
public static int[] expand(int[] data) {  
    int len = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length / 2; i++) {  
        len = len + data[2 * i];  
    }  
    int[] result = new int[len];  
    // keeps tracks of index which increments by one for each value  
    int index = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length / 2; i++) {  
        int times = data[2 * i];  
        int n = data[2 * i + 1];  
        for (int j = 0; j < times; j++) {  
            result[index] = n;  
            index++;  
        }  
    }  
    return result;  
}  
  
public static int[] expand(int[] data) {  
    int len = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i += 2) {  
        len += data[i];  
    }  
    int[] result = new int[len];  
    // keeps track of the beginning index of each "chunk"  
    int index = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i += 2) {  
        int times = data[i];  
        int n = data[i + 1];  
        for (int j = 0; j < times; j++) {  
            result[j + index] = n;  
        }  
        index += times;  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

10. Two possible solutions:

```
public static int[] findIndexes(int n, int[] data) {  
    int[] result = new int[n];  
    for (int i = 0; i < result.length; i++) {  
        int index = -1;  
        for (int j = 0; j < data.length; j++) {  
            if (data[j] == i && index == -1) {  
                index = j;  
            }  
        }  
        result[i] = index;  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

```
public static int[] findIndexes(int n, int[] data) {
    int[] result = new int[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < result.length; i++) {
        result[i] = -1;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {
        int next = data[i];
        if (next >= 0 && next < n && result[next] == -1) {
            result[next] = i;
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```