

## 1 Switcheroo

- 1.1 What is wrong with this definition of swap? How can we fix it?

```
class SimpleSwap {
    public static void swap(int a, int b) {
        int temp = b;
        b = a;
        a = temp;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 2;
        int y = 5;
        System.out.println("x: " + x + ", y: " + y);
        swap(x, y);
        System.out.println("x: " + x + ", y: " + y);
    }
}
```

- 1.2 How is this implementation of swap different?

```
class Point {
    int x;
    int y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
class SwapObject {
    public static void swap(Point p) {
        int temp = p.x;
        p.x = p.y;
        p.y = temp;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Point p = new Point(2, 5);
        System.out.println("p.x: " + p.x + ", p.y: " + p.y);
        swap(p);
        System.out.println("p.x: " + p.x + ", p.y: " + p.y);
    }
}
```

## 2 Dogs Yay

```
2.1 class Dog {
    public void walk() {
        System.out.println("The dog is walking");
    }
}
class Beagle extends Dog {
    @Override
    public void walk() {
        System.out.println("The beagle is walking");
    }
}
```

What would Java display?

- (a) Dog fido = new Dog();  
fido.walk();
  
- (b) Beagle fido = new Beagle();  
fido.walk();
  
- (c) Beagle fido = new Dog();  
fido.walk();
  
- (d) Dog fido = new Beagle();  
fido.walk();

```
2.2 class Dog {
    public String className;
    public Dog() {
        className = "dog";
    }
    public String getClassName() {
        return className;
    }
}
class Beagle extends Dog {
    public String className;
    public Beagle() {
        super();
        className = "beagle";
    }
}
class Chihuahua extends Dog {
    public String className;
    public Chihuahua() {
        super();
        className = "chihuahua";
    }
    @Override
    public String getClassName() {
        return className;
    }
}
```

What would Java display?

- (a) Dog d = new Chihuahua();  
System.out.println(d.getClassName());
  
- (b) Dog d = new Beagle();  
System.out.println(d.className);
  
- (c) Beagle d = new Beagle();  
System.out.println(d.getClassName());

### 3 Pointy *Extra for Experts*

3.1 What does mystery do? *Hint: Draw a box-and-pointer diagram.*

```
public class IntList {
    public int first;
    public IntList rest;
    public IntList(int first, IntList rest) {
        this.first = first;
        this.rest = rest;
    }
    public static IntList mystery(IntList L) {
        if (L == null || L.rest == null) {
            return L;
        } else {
            IntList x = mystery(L.rest);
            L.rest.rest = L;
            L.rest = null;
            return x;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        IntList x = IntList.list(2, 3, 4, 5);
        System.out.println(x);
        IntList y = mystery(x);
        System.out.println(x);
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}
```