

3. Write a method called `InputIntRange` that takes in two integer parameters `min` and `max`. The method should continually ask the user to input an integer value until the input value is between `min` and `max` (inclusively). Once the input is in the range the method should return that value.

4. Write a method called `DoubleFactorial` that takes a single integer parameter `n` and returns the double factorial of `n`. The double factorial of a number n is defined to be

$$n!! = n \cdot (n - 2) \cdot (n - 4) \cdots 1$$

We define $0!! = 1$ and if the value of n is less than 0 simply have the method return -1 . For example, $4!! = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$, $5!! = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 15$, $6!! = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 48$, and $10!! = 10 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 3840$.

2 Program Traces (15 Points Each)

1. For each of the given inputs, write the output of the program.

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Exam2Trace1 {
4
5     public static int mth1(int b, int c, int a) {
6         System.out.println("In Method 1");
7         System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
8         return a - b * c;
9     }
10
11     public static int mth2(int a, int b, int c) {
12         System.out.println("In Method 2");
13         System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
14         if (a > b)
15             return mth3(a, b, c);
16         else
17             return mth3(b, a, c);
18     }
19
20     public static int mth3(int c, int b, int a) {
21         System.out.println("In Method 3");
22         System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
23         return mth1(a, b, c);
24     }
25
26     public static int mth4(int b, int a, int c) {
27         System.out.println("In Method 4");
28         System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
29         if (a > b && b > c)
30             return a;
31         else if (a > b)
32             return c;
33         else
34             return mth2(c, b, a);
35     }
36
37     public static void main(String[] args) {
38         Scanner kb = new Scanner(System.in);
39         System.out.print("Input: ");
40         int a = kb.nextInt();
41         int b = kb.nextInt();
42         int c = kb.nextInt();
43
44         System.out.println(mth1(a, b, c));
45         System.out.println();
46         System.out.println(mth2(a, b, c));
47         System.out.println();
48         System.out.println(mth4(a, b, c));
49     }
50 }
```

(a) Input: 1 2 3

(b) Input: 3 2 1

2. For each of the given inputs, write the output of the program.

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
2
3 public class Exam2Trace2 {
4
5     public static String DoSomething(String str1, String str2, int p) {
6         str1 += " ";
7         int c = 0;
8         int pos = -1;
9         while (c < p) {
10             pos = str1.indexOf(str2, pos + 1);
11             if (pos >= 0)
12                 c++;
13             else
14                 return "Error";
15         }
16         c = pos;
17         while (str1.charAt(c) != ' ') {
18             c--;
19         }
20         c++;
21         pos = str1.indexOf(" ", c);
22         return str1.substring(c, pos);
23     }
24
25     public static void main(String[] args) {
26         Scanner kb = new Scanner(System.in);
27         System.out.print("Input String: ");
28         String s1 = kb.nextLine();
29         System.out.print("Input String: ");
30         String s2 = kb.nextLine();
31         System.out.print("Input Number: ");
32         int a = kb.nextInt();
33         System.out.print(DoSomething(s1, s2, a));
34     }
35 }
```

(a) Input String: Methods are also known as functions and subroutines.
Input String: o
Input Number: 4

(b) Input String: Methods are also known as functions and subroutines.
Input String: s
Input Number: 2

3 Coding (20 Points)

Do one and only one of the following exercises.

1. Write a program that will simulate rolling 2 die repeatedly until you get a run of face values from 2 up to a given number. That is, a run of 2 would be rolling a 2, then 3, a run of 3 would be rolling a 2, 3, 4 consecutively, a run of 4 would be rolling 2, 3, 4, 5 consecutively, and so on. Have the program count the number of rolls needed for each possible run. The output should look like the following.

```
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 3 = 353
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 4 = 8326
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 5 = 17587
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 6 = 217515
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 7 = 520554
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 8 = 11370125
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 9 = 231679566
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 10 = 3163916395
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 11 = 67186538451
Number of rolls needed for a run from 2 to 12 = 722168518658
```

2. Write a program that will take an input string from the user and count the number of vowels in each word. The main program should take the input string and extract each word of the string, one by one. It should then call the a method that takes in a string, assumed to be a single word, counts the number of vowels and returns that number to the main. The main program should also print out the word and vowel count. The output should look like the following.

```
Input String: Methods are also known as functions and subroutines
Word: Methods      Count = 2
Word: are          Count = 2
Word: also         Count = 2
Word: known        Count = 1
Word: as           Count = 1
Word: functions    Count = 3
Word: and          Count = 1
Word: subroutines  Count = 5
```
