

**How to do well  
on the AP CS  
Free Response**

**2015 Questions**

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# AP Free Response Questions



# AP A Free Response Topics

## **Array / Array or Arrays**

– for and for each loops, nested loops, array of arrays concepts

## **Make a Class - Basic**

– create a basic class with instance variables, constructors, and methods

## **ArrayList of References / Strings**

– get,set,remove,add,size – levels of abstraction

## **Make a Class - Interface / Abstract**

– implement / extend – looks like this topic is back

# Free Response Strategies

- Read all 4 questions before writing anything
- answer the easiest question 1<sup>st</sup>
- most times question 1 is the easiest
- see if part B calls part A and so on
- many times part C consists of A and B calls
- write something on every question
- write legibly / use **PENCIL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**
- keep track of your time



# Free Response Strategies

## **-When writing methods**

- use parameter types and names as provided**

- do not redefine the parameters listed**

- do not redefine the methods provided**

- return from all return methods**

- return correct data type from return methods**

# Free Response Strategies

- When writing a class or methods for a class**
  - know which methods you have**
  - know which instance variables you have**
  - check for public/private on methods/variables**
  - return from all return methods**
  - return correct data type from return methods**



# Free Response Strategies

**-When extending a class**

**-know which methods the parent contains**

**-have the original class where you can see it**

**-make sure you have super calls**

**-check for public/private on methods/variables**

**-make super calls in sub class methods as needed**

# Free Response Strategies

- When extending abstract / implementing interface
  - know which methods the parent contains
  - have the original class where you can see it
  - make sure you have super calls
  - check for public/private on methods/variables
  - make super calls in sub class methods as needed
  - implement all abstract methods in sub class

# AP A Free Response Topics

## **Array / Array or Arrays**

– for and for each loops, nested loops, array of arrays concepts

## **Make a Class - Basic**

– create a basic class with instance variables, constructors, and methods

## **ArrayList of References / Strings**

– get,set,remove,add,size – levels of abstraction

## **Make a Class - Interface / Abstract**

– implement / extend – looks like this topic is back

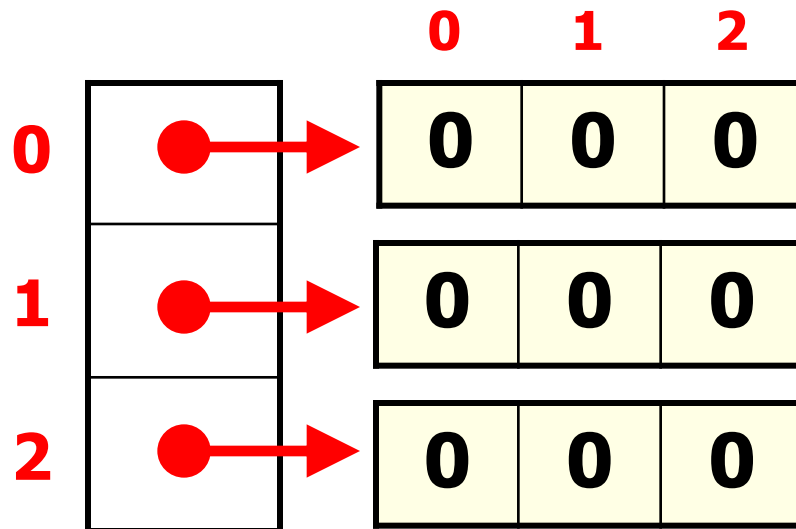
# **Arrays and Array of Arrays**

**One question on the A test free response will require you to manipulate an array and / or an array of arrays.**

# What is a matrix?

A matrix is an array of arrays.

```
int[][] mat = new int[3][3];
```



# AP A - Arrays

```
int[] nums = new int[10]; //Java int array
```

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>nums</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**An array is a group of items all of the same type which are accessed through a single identifier.**

# AP A - Arrays

```
String[] s = new String[5];
```

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>s</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>null</b>	<b>null</b>

**Arrays are automatically filled with values when instantiated.**

# Matrix Variables

```
int size = 40;
```

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7,9,2},  
              {5,3,4,6},  
              {7,0,8,9}};
```

```
int[][] intMat = new int[size][size];  
    //intMat is filled with zeros - 0s
```



# Matrix Variables

```
String[][] words = new String[4][4];  
//words is filled with null
```

```
double[][] dMat = new double[3][3];  
//dMat is filled with 0.0
```

# Printing Spots

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7,9,2,1,9},  
               {5,3,4},  
               {3,7,0,8,9}};
```

```
out.println(mat[2][1]);  
out.println(mat[1][2]);  
out.println(mat[0][3]);  
out.println(mat[2][4]);
```

**OUTPUT**

**7  
4  
2  
9**

# Printing Spots

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7,9,2,1,9},  
               {5,3,4},  
               {3,7,0,8,9}};
```

```
out.println(mat[7/4][0]);  
out.println(mat[1*2][2]);  
out.println(mat.length);  
out.println(mat[0].length);
```

**OUTPUT**

**5  
0  
3  
6**

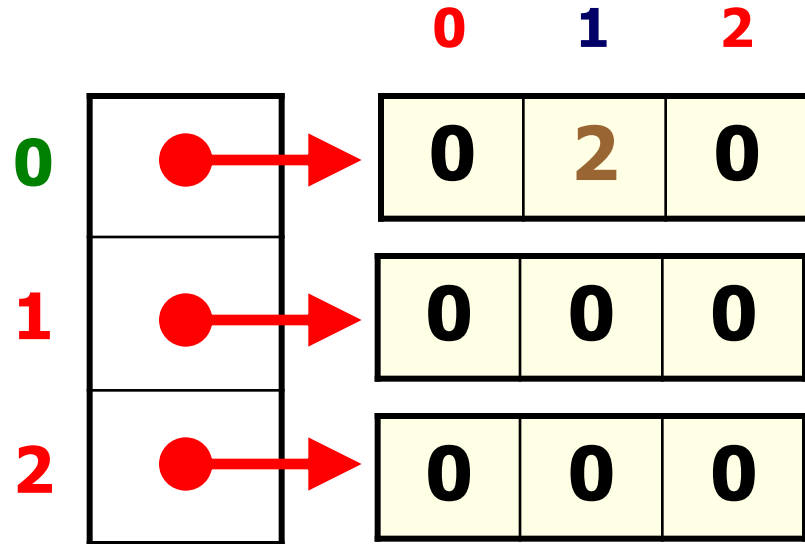
# What is a matrix?

A matrix is an array of arrays.

```
int[][] mat = new int[3][3];  
mat[0][1]=2;
```

Which  
array?

Which  
spot?



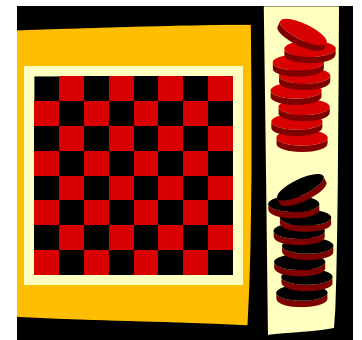
# Assigning Matrix Values

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	5	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	7	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	3	0	0	0

`mat[2][2]=7;`

`mat[0][3]=5;`

`mat[4][1]=3`



# Assigning Matrix Values

```
for( int r = 0; r < mat.length; r++)  
{  
    for( int c = 0; c < mat[r].length; c++)  
    {  
        mat[r][c] = r*c;  
    }  
}
```

**if mat was 3x3**

0	0	0
0	1	2
0	2	4

# Nested Loop Review

```
int outer=1;
    //start    //stop    //increment
for(outer=1;  outer<=2;  outer++)
{
    //start    //stop    //increment
    for(int inner=1; inner<=2; inner++)
        out.println(outer + " " + inner);
    out.println();
}
```

## OUTPUT

1 1

1 2

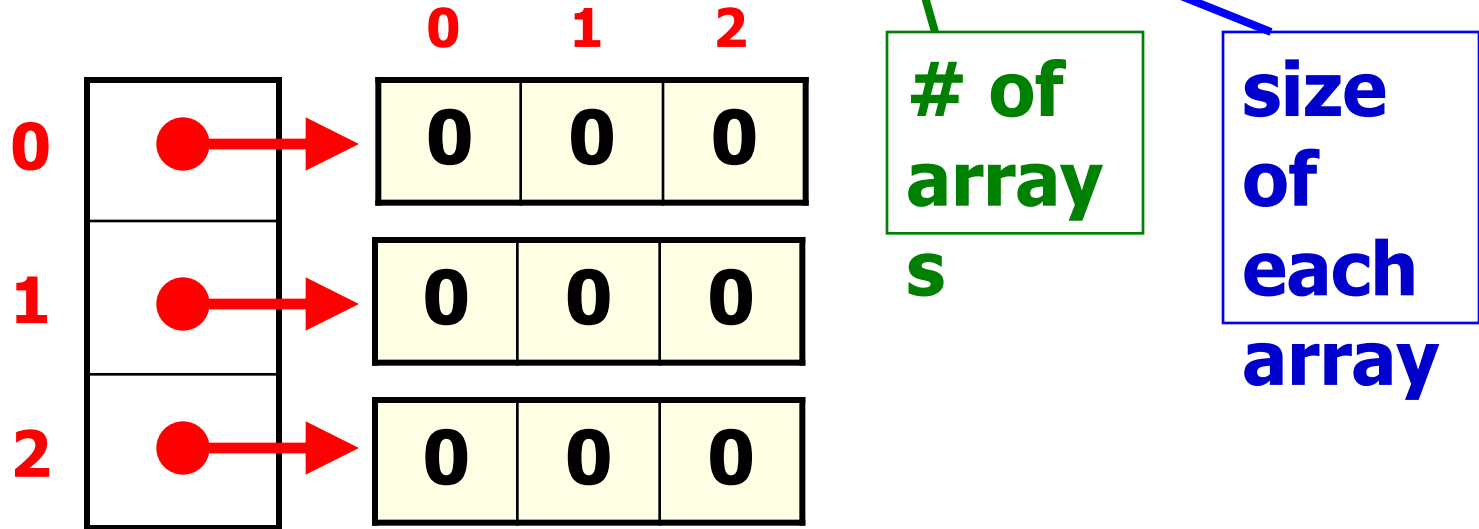
2 1

2 2

# What is a matrix?

A matrix is an array of arrays.

```
int[][] mat = new int[3][3];
```





# Printing an Array

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};  
  
out.println(Arrays.toString(mat[0]));  
  
out.println(Arrays.toString(mat[1]));
```

## OUTPUT

[5, 7]

[5, 3, 4, 6]

# Printing an Array

```
int[] nums = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};  
for(int r=0; r<nums.length; r++)  
{  
    out.println(nums[r]);  
}
```

length returns the # of elements/items/spots in the array!!!

## OUTPUT

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7

# Printing a Matrix

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};  
for(int r=0; r<mat.length; r++)  
{  
    for(int c=0; c<mat[r].length; c++)  
    {  
        out.print(mat[r][c]);  
    }  
    out.println();  
}
```

## OUTPUT

5 3 4 6

5 3 4 6

0 8 9

# Printing a Matrix

```
int[][] mat = {{5,7},{5,3,4,6},{0,8,9}};
```

```
for( int[] row : mat )  
{  
    for( int num : row )  
    {  
        System.out.print( num + " ");  
    }  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

## OUTPUT

5 7

5 3 4 6

0 8 9

**2015 AP A**

**Free Response**

```
public static int arraySum( int[] arr )  
{  
    int sum = 0;  
    for( int item : arr )  
        sum = sum + item;  
    return sum;  
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 1**  
**part A**

```
public static int[] rowSums( int[][] arr2D )  
{  
    int[] ret = new int[arr2D.length];  
    for( int i = 0; i < ret.length; i++ )  
        ret[i] = arraySum(arr2D[i]);  
    return ret;  
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 1**  
**part B**

```
public static boolean isDiverse( int[][] arr2D )
{
    int[] totals = rowSums( arr2D );
    for( int i = 0; i < totals.length-1; i++ )
    {
        for( int j = i+1; j < totals.length; j++ )
            if( totals[i] == totals[j] )
                return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

This version is kinda lame, but I assume most students will do something like this.

**2015**  
**Question 1**  
**part C – ver 1**



```
public static boolean isDiverse( int[][] arr2D )
{
    int[] totals = rowSums( arr2D );
    ArrayList<Integer> used;
    used = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    for( int item : totals )
    {
        if( used.contains( item) )
            return false;
        else
            used.add( item );
    }
    return true;
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 1**  
**part C – ver 2**

This algorithm is more interesting and more of what I would expect from my students that participate in contests.

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**A+ Lab Assignments that cover the same matrix concepts as FR question # 1 ::**

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# **AP A**

# **Make a Class**

**One question on the A test free response will require that you create a class sometimes using inheritance and sometimes not.**

**You will need to create instance variables, constructors, and methods.**

**The 2015 question was a class question that involved strings.**

**Class**

**Components**

# classes

```
public class Triangle
```

```
{
```

```
    private int sideA;
```

```
    private int sideB;
```

```
    private int sideC;
```

**Instance  
variables**

**Instance variables store the state information for an object.**

# constructors

```
public Triangle(int a, int b, int c)
```

```
{
```

```
    sideA=a;
```

```
    sideB=b;
```

```
    sideC=c;
```

```
}
```

**Initialization**

**Constructor**

**Constructors are similar to methods. Constructors set the properties of an object to an initial state.**

# modifier methods

```
public void setSideA(int a )  
{  
    sideA=a;  
}
```

**Modifier methods are methods that change the properties of an object.**



# accessor methods

```
public int getSideA()  
{  
    return sideA;  
}
```

**Accessor methods are methods that retrieve or grant access to the properties of an object, but do not make any changes.**

**string**

# String

## frequently used methods

Name	Use
<code>substring(x,y)</code>	returns a section of the string from x to y not including y
<code>substring(x)</code>	returns a section of the string from x to length-1
<code>length()</code>	returns the # of chars
<code>charAt(x)</code>	returns the char at spot x
<code>indexOf(c)</code>	returns the loc of char c in the string, searching from spot 0 to spot length-1
<code>lastIndexOf(c)</code>	returns the loc of char c in the string, searching from spot length-1 to spot 0

# Strings

```
String sent = "alligators rule";  
String find = "gato";
```

```
System.out.println( sent.indexOf( find ) );  
System.out.println( sent.indexOf( "dog" ) );  
System.out.println( sent.substring( 3 , 6 ) );  
System.out.println( sent.substring( 6 ) );
```

**OUTPUT**

4

-1

iga

tors rule

**2015 AP A**

**Free Response**

```
public class HiddenWord
```

```
{
```

```
    private String word;
```

```
    public HiddenWord( String w )
```

```
    {
```

```
        word = w;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public String getHint( String guess )
```

```
    {
```

```
        String ret = "";
```

```
        for( int i = 0; i < word.length(); i++ )
```

```
        {
```

```
            if( word.substring(i,i+1).equals(guess.substring(i,i+1)) )
```

```
                ret += word.substring( i, i+1);
```

```
            else if( word.indexOf( guess.substring(i,i+1))!=-1)
```

```
                ret += "+";
```

```
            else
```

```
                ret += "*";
```

```
        }
```

```
        return ret;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# 2015

# Question 2

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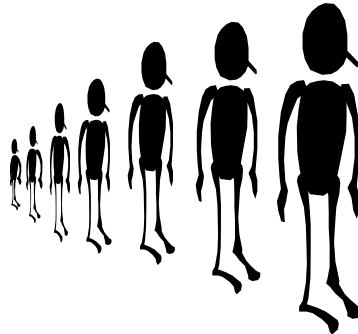
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# Arraylist

# AP A - ArrayList

**A typical ArrayList question involves putting something into an ArrayList and removing something from an ArrayList.**



# **AP A - ArrayList**

**ArrayList is a class that houses an array.**

**An ArrayList can store any type.**

**All ArrayLists store the first reference at spot / index position 0.**

# AP A - ArrayList

```
int[] nums = new int[10]; //Java int array
```

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>nums</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**An array is a group of items all of the same type which are accessed through a single identifier.**

# ArrayList

## frequently used methods

Name	Use
<code>add(item)</code>	adds item to the end of the list
<code>add(spot,item)</code>	adds item at spot – shifts items up->
<code>set(spot,item)</code>	put item at spot <code>z[spot]=item</code>
<code>get(spot)</code>	returns the item at spot <code>return z[spot]</code>
<code>size()</code>	returns the # of items in the list
<code>remove()</code>	removes an item from the list
<code>clear()</code>	removes all items from the list

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

# AP A - ArrayList

```
List ray = new ArrayList();  
ray.add("hello");  
ray.add("whoot");  
ray.add("contests");  
out.println(((String)ray.get(0)).charAt(0));  
out.println(((String)ray.get(2)).charAt(0));
```

**OUTPUT**

**h**

**c**

**ray stores Object references.**

# AP A - ArrayList

```
List<String> ray;  
ray = new ArrayList<String>();  
ray.add("hello");  
ray.add("whoot");  
ray.add("contests");  
out.println(ray.get(0).charAt(0));  
out.println(ray.get(2).charAt(0));
```

**OUTPUT**

**h**

**c**

**ray stores String references.**

# AP A - ArrayList Removal

```
int spot=list.size()-1;  
while(spot>=0)  
{  
    if(list.get(spot).equals("killIt"))  
        list.remove(spot);  
    spot--;  
}
```



# AP A - ArrayList Removal

```
for(int i=list.size()-1; i>=0; i--)  
{  
    if(list.get(i).equals("killIt"))  
        list.remove(i);  
}
```

# AP A - ArrayList Removal

```
int spot=0;
while(spot<list.size())
{
    if(list.get(spot).equals("killIt"))
        list.remove(spot);
    else
        spot++;
}
```

**2015 AP A**

**Free Response**

# 2015 Question 3

## part A

```
public int getValueAt( int row , int col )
{
    for( SparseArrayEntry item : entries )
    {
        if( item.getRow()==row && item.getCol()==col)
            return item.getValue();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

**You must know ArrayList!**

# 2015 Question 3 - part B

```
public void removeCol( int col )
{
    for( int i = entries.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
    {
        SparseArrayEntry e = entries.get(i);
        if( e.getCol()==col)
        {
            entries.remove(i);
        }
        else if ( e.getCol()>col)
        {
            SparseArrayEntry up;
            up = new SparseArrayEntry( e.getRow(), e.getCol()-1, e.getValue() );
            entries.set( i, up);
        }
    }
    numCols--;
}
```

**You must know ArrayList!**

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# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**A typical Abstract/Interface question requires that a class be written that extends the abstract class or implements the interface and that all abstract method(s) be implemented.**





# **AP A - Abstract/Interface**

**Abstract classes are used to define a class that will be used only to build new classes.**

**No objects will ever be instantiated from an abstract class.**

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**Mammal** (abstract class)



**Human**



**Whale**



**Cow**

# **AP A - Abstract/Interface**

**Any sub class that extends a super abstract class must implement all methods defined as abstract in the super class.**

```
abstract class Monster{
    private String myName;

    public Monster() {
        myName = "";
    }

    public Monster(String name) {
        myName = name;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return myName;
    }

    public abstract void talk( );

    public String toString() {
        return myName + "\n";
    }
}
```

# AP A - Abstract / Interface

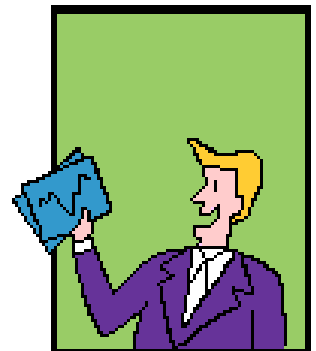


# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**Why define talk as abstract?**

```
public abstract void talk( );
```

**Does each Monster say  
the exact same thing?**



# Vampire

```
class Vampire extends Monster
{
    public Vampire( String name )
    {
        super(name);
    }

    public void talk()
    {
        out.println("Vampire " + getName() +
                    " say \"I want to drink your blood!\");
    }
}
```



# Sub Class

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

```
public abstract class APlus
{
    public APlus(int x)
        //constructor code not shown

    public abstract double goForIt();

    //other fields/methods not shown
}
```

**Pet  
Item**

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

```
public class PassAPTest extends APlus
```

```
{  
    public PassAPTest(int x)  
    {  
        super(x);  
    }  
    public double goForIt()  
    {  
        double run=0.0;  
        //write some code - run = x*y/z  
        return run;  
    }  
    //other fields/methods not shown  
}
```

```
public abstract class APlus  
{  
    public APlus(int x)  
        //constructor code not shown  
    public abstract double goForIt();  
    //other fields/methods not shown  
}
```



# AP A - Abstract/Interface

```
public interface Exampleable  
{  
    int writeIt(Object o);  
    int x = 123;  
}
```

**Methods are public abstract!**  
**Variables are public static final!**

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**public interface Exampleable**

```
{  
    public abstract int writeIt(Object o);  
    public static final int x = 123;  
}
```

**Methods are public abstract!**  
**Variables are public static final!**

# **AP A - Abstract/Interface**

**An interface is a list of abstract methods that must be implemented.**

**An interface may not contain any implemented methods.**

**Interfaces cannot have constructors!!!**

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**Interfaces are typically used when you know what you want an Object to do, but do not know how it will be done.**

**If only the behavior is known, use an interface.**

# AP A - Abstract/Interface

**Abstract classes are typically used when you know what you want an Object to do and have a bit of an idea how it will be done.**

**If the behavior is known and some properties are known, use an abstract class.**

**2015 AP A**

**Free Response**

```
public interface NumberGroup  
{  
    boolean contains( int val );  
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 4**  
**Part A**

```
public class Range implements NumberGroup
{
    private int low;
    private int high;

    public Range( int lo, int hi)
    {
        low = lo;
        high = hi;
    }

    public boolean contains( int val )
    {
        return val >= low && val <= high;
    }
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 4**  
**Part B**



```
public class MultipleGroups implements NumberGroup
{
    private List<NumberGroup> groupList;

    //constructors , other methods, and such not shown

    public boolean contains( int val )
    {
        for( NumberGroup item : groupList )
        {
            if( item.contains( val) )
                return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
}
```

**2015**  
**Question 4**  
**Part C**

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# AP A Free Response Topics

## **Array / Array or Arrays**

– for and for each loops, nested loops, array of arrays concepts

## **Make a Class - Basic**

– create a basic class with instance variables, constructors, and methods

## **ArrayList of References / Strings**

– get,set,remove,add,size – levels of abstraction

## **Make a Class - Interface / Abstract**

– implement / extend – looks like this topic is back

# Free Response Strategies

- Read all 4 questions before writing anything
- answer the easiest question 1<sup>st</sup>
- most times question 1 is the easiest
- see if part B calls part A and so on
- many times part C consists of A and B calls
- write something on every question
- write legibly / use **PENCIL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**
- keep track of your time



# Free Response Strategies

## **-When writing methods**

- use parameter types and names as provided**

- do not redefine the parameters listed**

- do not redefine the methods provided**

- return from all return methods**

- return correct data type from return methods**

# Free Response Strategies

- When writing a class or methods for a class**
  - know which methods you have**
  - know which instance variables you have**
  - check for public/private on methods/variables**
  - return from all return methods**
  - return correct data type from return methods**

# Free Response Strategies

- When extending a class**
  - know which methods the parent contains**
  - have the original class where you can see it**
  - make sure you have super calls**
  - check for public/private on methods/variables**
  - make super calls in sub class methods as needed**



# Free Response Strategies

- When extending abstract / implementing interface
  - know which methods the parent contains
  - have the original class where you can see it
  - make sure you have super calls
  - check for public/private on methods/variables
  - make super calls in sub class methods as needed
  - implement all abstract methods in sub class

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