

9 points

Question 2: Class Design

Canonical solution

```

public class CombinedTable
{
    private SingleTable table1;
    private SingleTable table2;

    public CombinedTable(SingleTable tab1, SingleTable tab2)
    {
        table1 = tab1;
        table2 = tab2;
    }

    public boolean canSeat(int n)
    {
        if (table1.getNumSeats() + table2.getNumSeats() - 2 >= n)
        {
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

    public double getDesirability()
    {
        if (table1.getHeight() == table2.getHeight())
        {
            return (table1.getViewQuality() +
                    table2.getViewQuality()) / 2;
        }
        else
        {
            return ((table1.getViewQuality() +
                    table2.getViewQuality()) / 2) - 10;
        }
    }
}

```

9 points

CombinedTable

Scoring Criteria		Decision Rules	
1	Declares class header: class CombinedTable and constructor header: CombinedTable(SingleTable ____, SingleTable ____) (must not be private)	Responses can still earn the point even if they declare the class header as class CombinedTable extends SingleTable	1 point
2	Declares appropriate private instance variables including at least two SingleTable references	Responses can still earn the point even if they declare an additional instance variable to cache the number of seats at the combined table Responses will not earn the point if they - declare and initialize local variables in the constructor instead of instance variables - declare additional instance variable(s) that cache the desirability rating - omit keyword private - declare variables outside the class	1 point
3	Constructor initializes instance variables using parameters	Responses can still earn the point even if they declare and initialize local variables in the constructor instead of instance variables	1 point
4	Declares header: public boolean canSeat(int ____)		1 point
5	Calls getNumSeats on a SingleTable object	Responses can still earn the point even if they call getNumSeats on constructor parameters or local variables of type SingleTable in the constructor Responses will not earn the point if they call the SingleTable accessor method on something other than a SingleTable object	1 point
6	canSeat(n) returns true if and only if sum of seats of two tables - 2 >= n	Responses can still earn the point even if they call getNumSeats incorrectly	1 point
7	Declares header: public double getDesirability()		1 point
8	Calls getHeight and getViewQuality on SingleTable objects	Responses can still earn the point even if they call getHeight or getViewQuality on constructor parameters or local variables of type SingleTable in the constructor	1 point

		Responses will not earn the point if they call the <code>SingleTable</code> accessor methods on something other than a <code>SingleTable</code> object	
9	<code>getDesirability</code> computes average of constituent tables' view desirabilities	Responses can still earn the point even if they - call <code>getHeight</code> or <code>getViewQuality</code> on constructor parameters or local variables of type <code>SingleTable</code> in the constructor - fail to return the computed average (<i>return is not assessed</i>) Responses will not earn the point if they - fail to have an <code>if</code> statement and a correct calculation - choose the incorrect value (average vs. average – 10) based on evaluation of the <code>if</code> statement condition	1 point
Question-specific penalties			
None			
Total for question 2			9 points

Applying the Scoring Criteria

Apply the question scoring criteria first, which always takes precedence. Penalty points can only be deducted in a part of the question that has earned credit via the question rubric. No part of a question (a, b, c) may have a negative point total. A given penalty can be assessed only once for a question, even if it occurs multiple times or in multiple parts of that question. A maximum of 3 penalty points may be assessed per question.

1-Point Penalty

- v) Array/collection access confusion (`[] get`)
- w) Extraneous code that causes side-effect (e.g., printing to output, incorrect precondition check)
- x) Local variables used but none declared
- y) Destruction of persistent data (e.g., changing value referenced by parameter)
- z) Void method or constructor that returns a value

No Penalty

- Extraneous code with no side-effect (e.g., valid precondition check, no-op)
- Spelling/case discrepancies where there is no ambiguity*
- Local variable not declared provided other variables are declared in some part
- `private` or `public` qualifier on a local variable
- Missing `public` qualifier on class or constructor header
- Keyword used as an identifier
- Common mathematical symbols used for operators ($\times$ • $\div$ $\geq$ $<>$ $\neq$)
- `[]` vs. `()` vs. `<>`
- `=` instead of `==` and vice versa
- `length/size` confusion for array, `String`, `List`, or `ArrayList`; with or without `()`
- Extraneous `[]` when referencing entire array
- `[i,j]` instead of `[i][j]`
- Extraneous size in array declaration, e.g., `int[size] nums = new int[size];`
- Missing `;` where structure clearly conveys intent
- Missing `{ }` where indentation clearly conveys intent
- Missing `()` on parameter-less method or constructor invocations
- Missing `()` around `if` or `while` conditions

*Spelling and case discrepancies for identifiers fall under the "No Penalty" category only if the correction can be **unambiguously** inferred from context, for example, "Arraylist" instead of "ArrayList". As a counterexample, note that if the code declares `"int G=99, g=0;"`, then uses `"while (G < 10)"` instead of `"while (g < 10)"`, the context does **not** allow for the reader to assume the use of the lower case variable.