

## 1) StudentSorter.java

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
/**
 * Write a description of class StudentSorter here.
 *
 * @author Daniel Gopar
 */
public class StudentSorter
{
    public static void main(String [] args){

        File file = new File("Student100.txt");
        Student temp;
        Student [] database = new Student[200]; // extra space in case we go over 100
        int size =0;
        try{
            Scanner s = new Scanner(file);

            while (s.hasNext())
            {
                // read in a Student record from the scanner and store in database array
                temp = new Student();
                temp.read(s); //read a student record from the file
                database[size] = temp;
                size++;
            }
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for(int k=0; k<size; k++)
            System.out.println(database[k]);

        System.out.println("\n\n SORTING BY LAST NAME");
        Student.compareBy(Student.COMPARELASTNAME);
        Arrays.sort(database,0, size);

        for(int i=0; i<size; i++)
            System.out.println(database[i]);

        System.out.println("\n\n SORTING BY GPA");
        Student.compareBy(Student.COMPAREGPA);
        Arrays.sort(database,0, size);
        // display
        for(int j=0; j<size; j++)
            System.out.println(database[j]);

        System.out.println("\n\n SORTING BY ID");
        Student.compareBy(Student.COMPAREID);
        Arrays.sort(database,0, size);
        for(int k=0; k<size; k++)
            System.out.println(database[k]);
    }
}
```

```

    /****** SEARCH FOR STUDENT BY ID *****/
    System.out.println("enter a five-digit ID to look up");
    int ID =Integer.parseInt(keyboard.nextLine());
    Student key = new Student();
    key.setID(ID);

    int desiredIndex = Arrays.binarySearch(dataBase, key);
    System.out.println("Found your student at "+desiredIndex)
    System.out.println( dataBase[desiredIndex] );
}
}

```

## Student.java

```

import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.*;
/**
 * Write a description of class Student here.
 * Class student represents a student record in a database.
 * @author (Villarreal)
 * @version 2/9/2011
 */
public class Student implements Comparable <Student>
{
    private String firstName, lastName;
    private double GPA;
    private int ID;

    public static int COMPARELASTNAME = 0;
    public static int COMPAREGPA=1;
    public static int COMPAREID= 2;

    public static int compareType = 0;

    public Student(){ // default constructor
        firstName = "";
        lastName = "";
        GPA=0;
        ID=0;
    }

    public Student(String firstName, String lastName, int ID, double GPA){
        this.firstName = firstName;
        this.lastName = lastName;
        this.ID = ID;
        this.GPA = GPA;
    }

    public Student(Scanner s){ // create a new Student with data from scanner
        ID = s.nextInt();
        firstName = s.next();
        lastName = s.next();
        GPA = s.nextDouble();
    }

    public boolean equals(Object other)
    {
        Student that = (Student)other;
        return ((this.ID == that.ID) && (this.GPA == that.GPA) &&
            (this.firstName.equals(that.firstName)) &&
            (this.lastName.equals(that.lastName)));
    }
}

```

```

public String toString(){
    return firstName + " " + lastName + ", ID: " + ID + " - GPA: " +GPA;
}

public void setID(int ID){
    this.ID = ID;
}

/***** All GET and most SET methods deleted for clarity *****/

public void read(Scanner s){
    ID = s.nextInt();
    firstName = s.next();
    lastName = s.next();
    GPA = s.nextDouble();
}

public static void compareBy(int compare)
{
    compareType = compare;
}

public int compareTo(Student other)
{
    if(compareType == COMPARELASTNAME)
    {
        int temp = this.lastName.compareTo(other.lastName);
        if (temp == 0)
        {
            return this.firstName.compareTo(other.firstName);
        }
        return temp;
    }
    else if(compareType == COMPAREGPA)
    {
        return (int) (100*GPA-100*other.GPA);
    }
    else
        return ID-other.ID;
}
}

```

## 2) Algorithm Analysis (BilliardsProblem.java)

```

import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.Stack;
import java.lang.String;

/**
 * This program solves the Billiards problem from assignment 4.
 *
 * @author Juan Carlos Ponce
 * @version May 5, 2013
 */
public class BilliardsProblem
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {

```

```

System.out.println("I think that billiards is between  $O(n^3)$  and  $O(2^n)$ .");

System.out.println("What string should I place with Dashes? ...");
Scanner words = new Scanner(System.in);

String word = words.nextLine();

printDashed(word);

System.out.println("What value ball is pulled out");
Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);

int N = Integer.parseInt(keyboard.next());

Stack<Integer> theStack;
theStack = new Stack<Integer>();

int count = 0;

theStack.push(N);
int num;

while(!theStack.isEmpty())
{
    num = theStack.pop();
    System.out.println("I removed: " + num);
    if(num != 1)
    {
        for(int i = 0; i < num; i++)    {
            theStack.push(num/2);
            System.out.println("I'll put in: " + num/2);
            count++;
        }
    } else{
        count++;
    }
}

System.out.println("For N: " + N + " Count: " + count);
}

```

### 3) Recursion (PrintDashed)

```

public static void printDashed(String phrase){
    if (phrase.length() == 1)
        System.out.println(phrase);
    else{
        System.out.print(phrase.substring(0,1) + " - ");
        printDashed (phrase.substring(1,phrase.length()));
    }
}
}

```