

**Collections (15 marks):**

The API for the Money class is given below. Each instance of this class represents an amount of dollars and cents. The amount of cents will be an integer between 0 and 99 (inclusive).

Constructor Summary	
Money() Construct a Money amount with 0 dollars and 0 cents.	
Money(int d, int c) Construct a Money amount with d dollars and c cents.	
Method Summary	
void	add(Money amount) Increase this Money amount by amount.
boolean	isGreaterThan(Money amount) Returns true if this Money amount is greater than amount.
void	subtract(Money amount) Decrease this Money amount by amount.

The API for the Product class is given below. Each instance of a Product has a cost, a Stock Keeping Unit (SKU), and a Description.

Constructor Summary	
Product(Money cost, String description, int sku) Construct a new Product with the given cost, description, and sku.	
Method Summary	
Money	getCost() Returns the cost of this Product.
String	getDescription() Returns the description of this Product.
int	getSKU() Returns the Stock Keeping Unit of this Product.

The API for the Warehouse class is given below. Each instance of this class contains the Products and the quantity of each Product that are stored in the Warehouse.

Field Summary	
static int	MAX_PRODUCTS The maximum number of different Products that a Warehouse can store.
Constructor Summary	
Warehouse () Constructs a new Warehouse.	
Method Summary	
void	addProduct (Product product) Adds the product (with 0 units) to the Warehouse inventory. The added product will be numbered as the numProducts Product (numProducts will then be increased by 1).
void	addUnit (int i) Adds one unit of the i <sup>th</sup> product to the Warehouse inventory. Products are 0-indexed from 0 to numProducts-1.
void	addUnit (Product product) Adds one unit of the given product to the Warehouse inventory.
int	getNumProducts () Returns the number of different Products currently stored in the Warehouse. Products are 0-indexed from 0 to numProducts-1.
Product	getProduct (int i) Returns the i <sup>th</sup> product in the Warehouse. Products are 0-indexed from 0 to numProducts-1.
int	getQuantity (int i) Returns the quantity of the i <sup>th</sup> product that is currently stored in the Warehouse. Products are 0-indexed from 0 to numProducts-1.

Surname:\_\_\_\_\_ First name:\_\_\_\_\_ Student #: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a code fragment in JAVA that will determine the total value of all Products stored in the given Warehouse.

---

```
// Money totalValue  
// Warehouse warehouse
```

**Collections (15 marks):**

The API for the `File` class is given below. Each instance of this class represents a file (e.g. a music file) that has a name and a size (in bytes).

Constructor Summary	
<code>File()</code> Constructs a new <code>File</code> with no name and zero size.	
<code>File(String name, int size)</code> Constructs a new <code>File</code> with the given name and the given size.	
Method Summary	
<code>String</code>	<code>getName()</code> Returns the name of this <code>File</code> .
<code>int</code>	<code>getSize()</code> Returns the size (in bytes) of this <code>File</code> .
<code>boolean</code>	<code>isCompressed()</code> Returns <code>true</code> if this <code>File</code> is compressed, <code>false</code> otherwise.

The API for the `Compressor` class is given below. The methods allow `Files` to be compressed and decompressed. Note: to use a `File` (e.g. to play a music file), it must be decompressed, but it may be stored in a compressed state to save space.

Method Summary	
<code>static File</code>	<code>compress(File file)</code> If the given <code>file</code> is uncompressed (i.e. normal size), returns a compressed <u>copy</u> of the <code>file</code> . Otherwise, returns <code>null</code> .
<code>static File</code>	<code>decompress(File file)</code> If the given <code>file</code> is compressed, returns a decompressed (i.e. normal size) <u>copy</u> of the <code>file</code> . Otherwise, returns <code>null</code> .

The API for the `MemoryCard` class is given below. Each instance of this class can store up to 100 Files that can take up to 100 Mbytes of space. Note: files are 0-indexed.

<b>Field Summary</b>	
<code>static int</code>	<code>MAX_FILES</code> The maximum number of Files that can be stored on a <code>MemoryCard</code> .
<code>static int</code>	<code>MAX_SPACE</code> The maximum total space available for Files to be stored on a <code>MemoryCard</code> .
<b>Constructor Summary</b>	
<code>MemoryCard()</code> Constructs a new <code>MemoryCard</code> with zero Files.	
<code>MemoryCard(File[] files)</code> Attempts to construct a new <code>MemoryCard</code> with the given <code>files</code> . Will add Files in sequence until <code>MAX_FILES</code> or <code>MAX_SPACE</code> has been reached.	
<b>Method Summary</b>	
<code>void</code>	<code>delete(int index)</code> Deletes the File at the given index.
<code>File</code>	<code>findFile(int index)</code> Returns the File stored on this <code>MemoryCard</code> at the given index. Returns null if there is no File at the given index.
<code>int</code>	<code>getAvailableMemory()</code> Returns the amount of memory still available on this <code>MemoryCard</code> .
<code>int</code>	<code>getNumFiles()</code> Returns the number of Files currently stored on this <code>MemoryCard</code> .
<code>int</code>	<code>getUsedMemory()</code> Returns the amount of memory currently used by Files on this <code>MemoryCard</code> .
<code>boolean</code>	<code>insertFile(int index, File file)</code> Attempts to insert the given file at the given index. Returns true if the file is inserted successfully and false otherwise (e.g. if there is insufficient space on the <code>MemoryCard</code> ). Note: this method will overwrite/delete any existing Files at the given index.

Surname:\_\_\_\_\_ First name:\_\_\_\_\_ Student #: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a code fragment in JAVA that will determine the amount of space saved by using compression on the MemoryCard (i.e. for all compressed files, sum their size difference between been compressed and uncompressed).

---

```
// MemoryCard card;
```