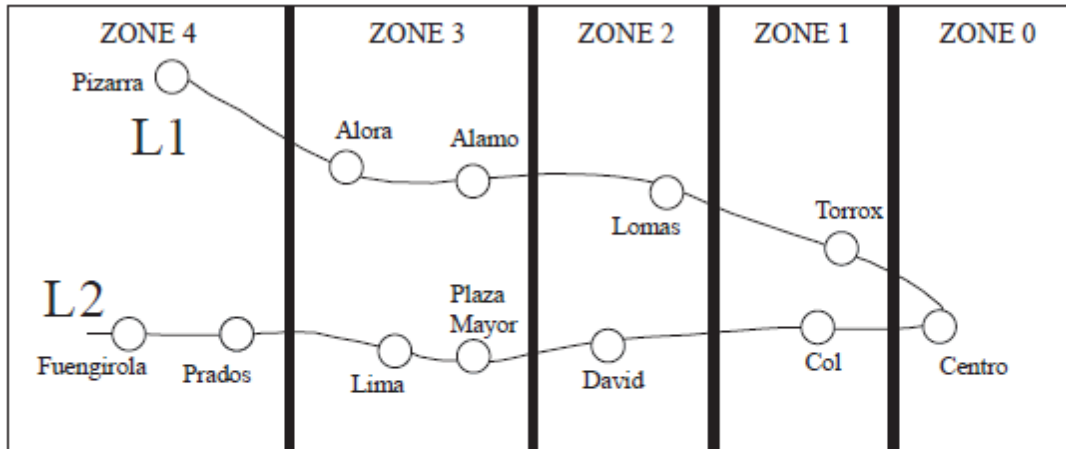


# Java Programming and Algorithms

Directions: Answer each part of each question. You have seen part of this problem before, now it is time to put all of these pieces together.

A suburban railway system for a large city in Southern Europe consists of two lines **L1** and **L2**, which meet at the station **Centro**, where passengers can change from one line to the other. The system is shown below.



Each station is located in a particular zone, and the total number of zones in which the journey takes place determines the train fare. Note, if a passenger starts in **Zone 1**, goes to **Zone 0** and then back to **Zone 1**, the journey has taken place in **three** zones. Examples of the number of zones are shown below for different journeys.

Travelling from	Travelling to	Number of zones
Lima	Plaza Mayor	1
Alora	Plaza Mayor	7
Lomas	Col	4

- (a) State the number of zones in which the journey takes place when travelling from Alora to Fuengirola.

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The data for each station (station name, line, zone) is stored on the system's server in the collection `TRAIN_DATA`. There are 12 stations in total. The first part of the collection is shown below.

```
Centro, L1, 0, Alora, L1, 3, Torrox, L1, 1, Col, L2, 1, ...
```

From this we can see that Alora is part of line L1 and is located in Zone 3.

At the start of each day, the data in `TRAIN_DATA` is read in to the binary tree `TREE`, in which each node will hold the data for one station. The binary tree will be used to search for a specific station's name.

(b1) In your Cloud9 `_java` workspace, create a data file named `Train.data` that contains one line of input for each station, using the format `Station Name, Line, Zone`. Put the data in the file in the following Station Order:

Centro, Alora, Torrox, Col, Lima, Lomas, David, Prados, Fuengirola, Alamo, Pizarra, Plaza Mayor

(b2) Sketch a binary tree created by reading the file in the order specified above.

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The `TRAIN_DATA` collection is also used to construct the one-dimensional array `STATIONS` (which only contains the list of station names sorted into alphabetical order), where `STATIONS[0] = Alamo`.

(c1) Write a java program that reads in the `Train.data` file and creates a collection named `TRAIN_DATA`.

(c2) Use the `TRAIN_DATA` collection created from (c1) above to construct a one-dimensional array named `STATIONS`, which contains a list of the station names sorted into alphabetical order. For example. `STATIONS[0]` is `Alamo`.

(c3) Create a method named `PrintStations` that print the `STATIONS` array. What is out output value for `STATIONS[4]` ? \_\_\_\_\_

The two data structures `TRAIN_DATA` and `STATIONS` are now used to construct a two-dimensional array named `FARES` containing the fares between stations (partly shown below). Note the fare for

travelling in **each** zone is €1.00.

<b>FARES</b>	Alamo	Alora	Centro	Col	...
Alamo	0	1.00	4.00	5.00	...
Alora	1.00	0	4.00	5.00	...
Centro	4.00	4.00	0	2.00	...
Col	5.00	5.00	2.00	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	... etc

(d1) Calculate (on paper) the fare for traveling from Torrox to Lima. \_\_\_\_\_

(d2) Calculate (on paper) the fare for traveling from Alora to David. \_\_\_\_\_

(e) [on paper]

Construct the algorithm that would calculate the fares for this two-dimensional array.  
You can make use of the following two sub-procedures:

```
TRAIN_DATA.getZone(STATION) // which returns the zone in which the
                             // station is located
TRAIN_DATA.getLine(STATION) // which returns the line on which the
                             // station is located
```

Your algorithm should make as few calculations as possible.

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(f1) Implement the method `TRAIN_DATA.getZone(STATION)`

```
// which returns the zone in which the  
// station is located
```

(f2) Implement the methods `TRAIN_DATA.getLine(STATION)`

```
// which returns the line on which the  
// station is located
```

(f3) Create a method of initializing the `FARES` table from the `TRAIN_DATA` and `STATIONS` data structure.  
(implement the algorithm you developed in part e) .

(f4) Create a method named `Print_Fares` that will print a completed version of the `Fares` table .

Hint: What is the first thing you should do?

(f5) Print a screen shot the output of the `Print_Fares` table.