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Computer Science

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2015 specification for the 2020 exam

PAPER 1 EXAM RESOURCE PACK 2020

Food Magnate Simulation

for A Level AQA Computer Science

JAVA EDITION

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource pack is designed to help you support your students taking the **A Level Computer Science Paper 1** examination. It is based on the '**Food Magnate Simulation**' preliminary material (Java) – for examination June 2020.

On the CD, you will find the following:

- `FoodMagnateSim` this folder contains all of the content (PDF/DOCX) accessible via a HTML interface
- `Passwords.txt` for teacher use – this file contains all of the passwords for the protected PDFs (also listed below)

* PRINTED COPIES OF ALL THE MATERIALS IN THIS DIGITAL RESOURCE PACK ARE INCLUDED FOR REFERENCE.

Installation: Copy the entire `FoodMagnateSim` folder onto a network location that is accessible for students, and provide them with a shortcut to the index.html file. All content can be accessed from this page.

Passwords: All of the PDFs accessible via the *Solutions* web page are password-protected, so that students can only access them with your permission.

- `j01-Commentary.pdf`
- `j06a-ClassDiagramTasksMS.pdf`
- `j06b-ClassDiagramFull.pdf`
- `j07-TheoryQuestionsMS.pdf`
- `j08-ProgrammingTasksMS.pdf`

The resource pack consists of the following:

① **Pre-release Commentary** including a general explanation of how the program works (text and video), plus a more detailed, technical overview* describing each subroutine, class and attribute in turn.

> ***Note:** although this section is intended to give extra support to teachers and students, it should in no way be seen as a substitute to a student exploring the code for themselves. For this reason, this content has been placed on the 'Answers & Solutions' HTML page as a password-protected file, to allow you to control if/when students access it.*

② **Class Diagram Tasks**

Three partially complete UML class diagram tasks for students to complete while getting to grips with the skeleton program. Students must add any missing attributes, subroutines, access modifiers, parameters and return types. Completed versions are provided via the *Solutions* web page as a password-protected PDF.

③ **Written Questions**

Theory questions testing students' understanding of the skeleton program, like Section C in the exam. These questions require access to the program, but no modifications need to be made to the program. Write-on (with answer lines) and non-write-on version are available format. Suggested answers are provided via the *Solutions* web page as a password-protected PDF.

④ **Programming Tasks**

Fifteen modification exercises put students' programming skills to the test, like Section D in the exam. Example solutions with suggested mark schemes are provided via the *Solutions* web page as a password-protected PDF. Note that these are example solutions and you must use your discretion to award marks accordingly where there are valid alternative solutions.

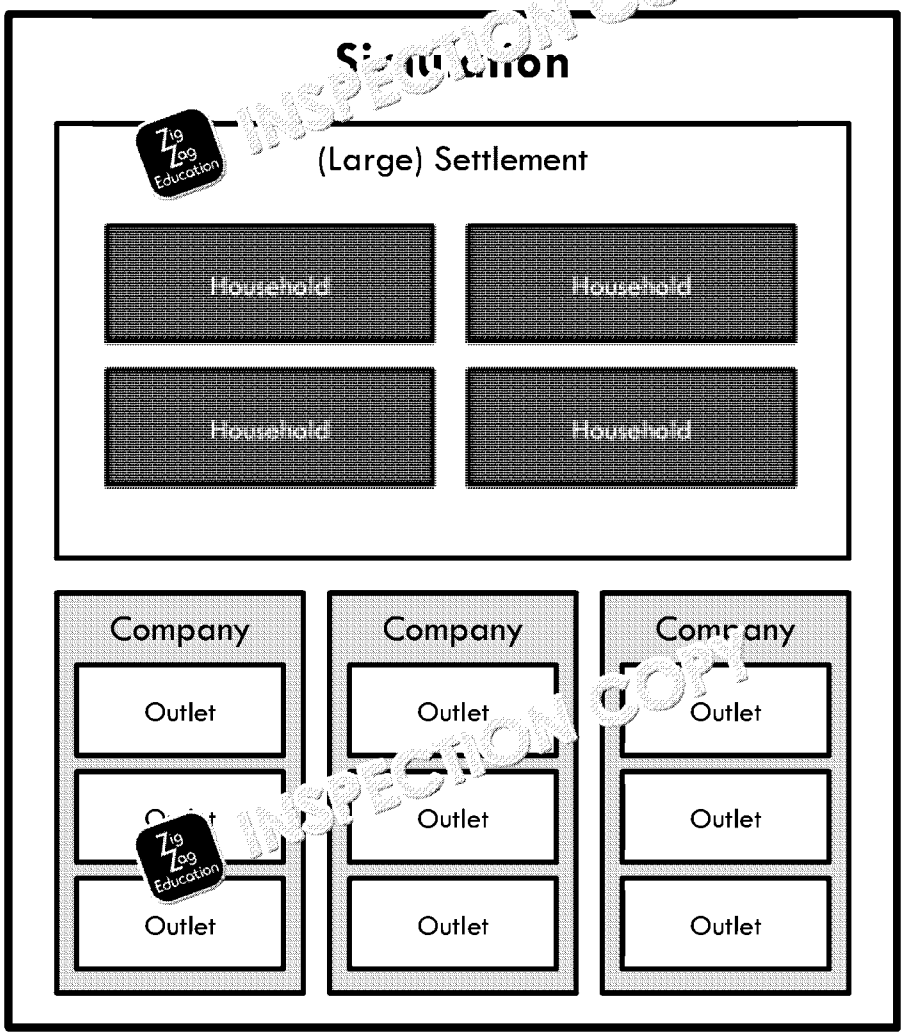
An **Electronic Answer Document (EAD)** is provided should you wish students to use it for ③ and/or ④ above.

This resource is intended to supplement your teaching only. **Please read full disclaimer (p. iii) before using it.**

Food Magnate Simulation

Introduction

The *Food Magnate Simulation* models how profitable different types of restaurant c
simulated settlement. The structure of the simulation, conceptually, is as follows:



The program contains the following objects:

- A single object of type `Simulation`, which is responsible for constructing
  remaining objects
- A single object of type `Settlement`, which is stored within the `Simulat`
  can be an object of type `LargeSettlement`, which behaves identically b
  contain more households.
- An unlimited number of `Household` objects, each of which is contained w
  settlement begins with 250 of these (or a `LargeSettlement` object mo
- An unlimited number of `Company` objects, although the default starting nu
  The `Company` objects are contained directly within the `Simulation` obje
- An unlimited number of `Outlet` objects, with each outlet being stored in
  A company cannot exist without at least one outlet.

Let's look at the attributes for each class in detail...

Class: Simulation

The main subroutine creates the program's single `Simulation` object and calls its onwards, it is the `Simulation` object that is responsible for creating and managing are as follows:

- A single `Settlement` object, `simulationSettlement`; since the `Settlement` `Household` objects, the simulation cannot interact directly with a household subroutine in the `Settlement` class
- An integer variable to store the number of companies, `noOfCompanies`
- A float called `fuelCostPerUnit`, which is used to calculate delivery costs for the company; it is passed to the constructor of the `Company` class
- A second float, called `baseCostForDelivery`, which is also passed to the subsequently used to calculate delivery costs
- An ArrayList called `companies`, to store objects of type `Company`; a list is since any number of companies can be stored
- A random number generator called `rnd`, used to generate random events

Class: Company

A company can be either a fast-food company, a family company or a named chef outlets belonging to a company will also be of that type; a company cannot have, f outlets and some family outlets. The `Company` class's attributes are as follows:

- A string, `name`, to store the name of the company
- A second string, called `category`; this stores the type of company, and ca 'named chef'
- A series of float attributes:
  - `balance`: the amount of money a company owns, which can be p
  - `reputationScore`: a measure of how well regarded the compa reputation score is more likely to be visited than one with a low re
  - `avgCostPerMeal`: how much the company pays for a meal
  - `avgPricePerMeal`: how much a customer pays for a meal when outlets
  - `dailyCosts`: single cost per day, per company, initially set to 10 will change, up or down, between days
  - `familyOutletCost`: the cost of opening an outlet for a 'family'
  - `fastFoodOutletCost`: the cost of opening an outlet for a 'fast
  - `namedChefOutletCost`: the cost of opening an outlet for a 'na
  - `fuelCostPerUnit`: for companies with multiple outlets, this is p their 'main' outlet (the first one to be created) and each subsequer
  - `baseCostOfDelivery`: for companies with any number of outl day
- An ArrayList called `outlets`, to store objects of type `Outlet`; again, this off array
- A series of integer attributes:
  - `familyFoodOutletCapacity`: capacity for a 'family' outlet, ini
  - `fastFoodOutletCapacity`: capacity for a 'fast food' outlet, ini
  - `namedChefOutletCapacity`: capacity for a 'named chef' outle
- A random number generator called `rnd`, used to generate random reputat

Class: Outlet

An `Outlet` object is stored within a data structure in a `Company` object, modellin
by a single company. Outlets are also associated with the settlement, since each ou
settlement, and households, if they choose to visit a company's outlet, will always v

The `Outlet` class's attributes are as follows:

- A series of integer attributes:
  - `visitsToday`: the nu[illegible]tin[illegible]s a household has visited this
    worth noting tha[illegible]e[illegible]othing preventing this exceeding the o
  - `xCoord` [illegible] `yCoord`: the outlet's location within the settlement
  - `ap[illegible]y`: how many seats are in the outlet, used to calculate da
  - `xCapacity`: the maximum to which the capacity can be exten
    costs
- A float, `dailyCosts`, which is how much the outlet costs to run each day,
  not fixed, and can be changed as capacity changes. It could also be chang
  `Outlet` class's `alterDailyCost` subroutine; however, this is never calle
- A random number generator called `rnd`, used to generate `maxCapacity`

Class: Settlement

The simulation contains a single settlement, and each household and outlet has a l
The settlement is easy to visualise in terms of a grid, but it is not stored as a two-di
this is twofold. Firstly, most elements within a settlement array would be empty. T
settlement with one million possible locations, but only 250 households and 12 cor
settlement contains objects of different types – namely ho[illegible]olds and outlets. In
household stores its own X and Y coordinates, whi[illegible]e within the bounds of

The `Settlement` class's attribute[illegible]s as follows:

- An integer variab[illegible]a `[illegible]oOfHouseholds`, which is how many household
  sim[illegible]n existing code, this can go up but not down as the simulat
- Two[illegible]r integers, `xSize` and `ySize`, which store between them the si
  value for each of these is 1,000, meaning there are one million possible loc
- An ArrayList, `households`, to store each `Household` object
- A random number generator called `rnd`, used to generate random locatio

The `LargeSettlement` class inherits from `Settlement`, and allows the user to
the values of `startNoOfHouseholds`, `xSize` and `ySize`.

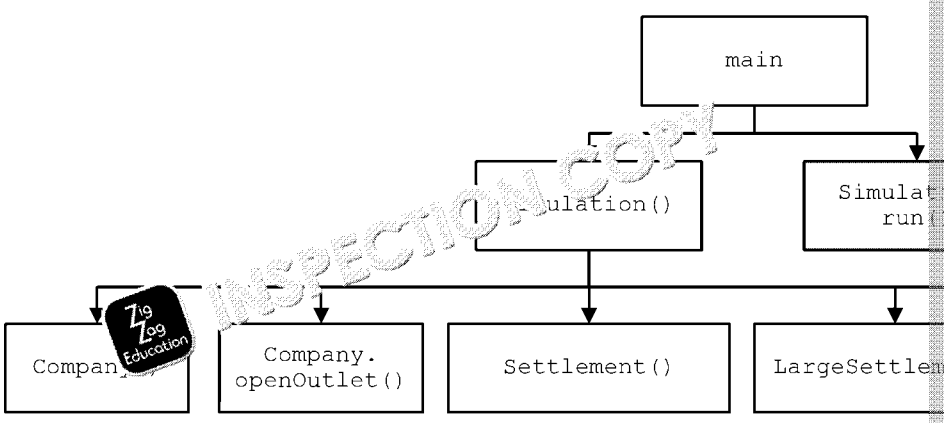
Class: Household

To all intents and purposes, this class models a consumer, since the whole househo
There is scope here for modelling households of different size[illegible] or households in w
go out to eat, or even households where different indi[illegible]s eat out at different ou
`Household` class's attributes are as follows:

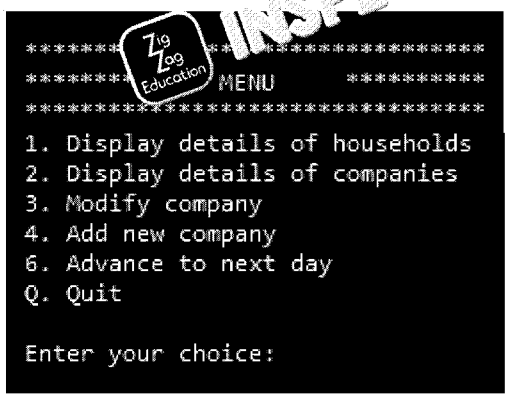
- A float, `chanceEatOu[illegible]er[illegible]y`, storing a value between 0 and 1, represe
  household goi[illegible]
- Int[illegible]ria[illegible]s `xCoord` and `yCoord`, representing a household's locatio
- A sta[illegible]nteger, `nextid`, which numbers each new household incremental
- An additional integer, `id`, which stores the value contained in `nextid` at p
- A random number generator called `rnd`, used to generate `chanceEatOu`
  changes

Overview

When the program begins:



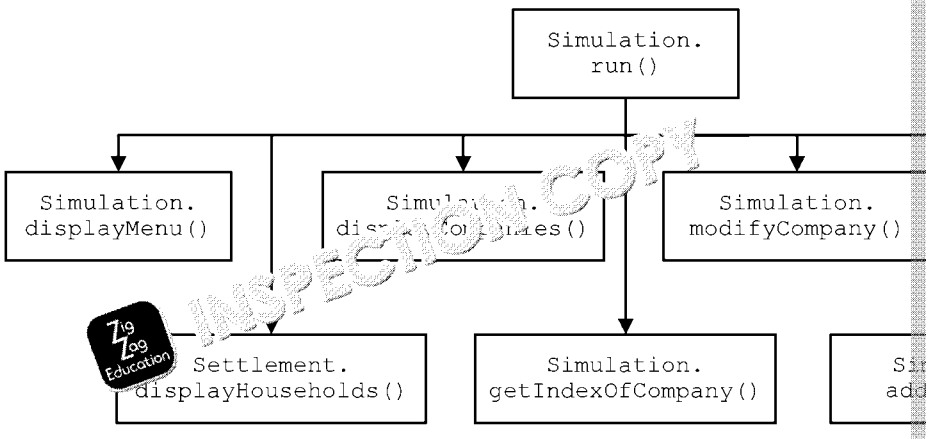
1. A new `Simulation` object is constructed
2. That `Simulation` object constructs a new object of type `Settlement` c inherits from `Settlement`), depending on user input. The `Settlement` of `Household` repeatedly.
3. That `Simulation` object, as part of being constructed, also constructs ne either the three default companies hard-coded into the Skeleton Program user input
4. The `addCompany` subroutine is called if user-defined companies are selec specific details of each company
5. The `Company` constructor will make at least one instance of the `Outlet` constr have at least one outlet
6. The `Simulation` object's `run` subroutine is called (see next hierarchy dia



Main menu

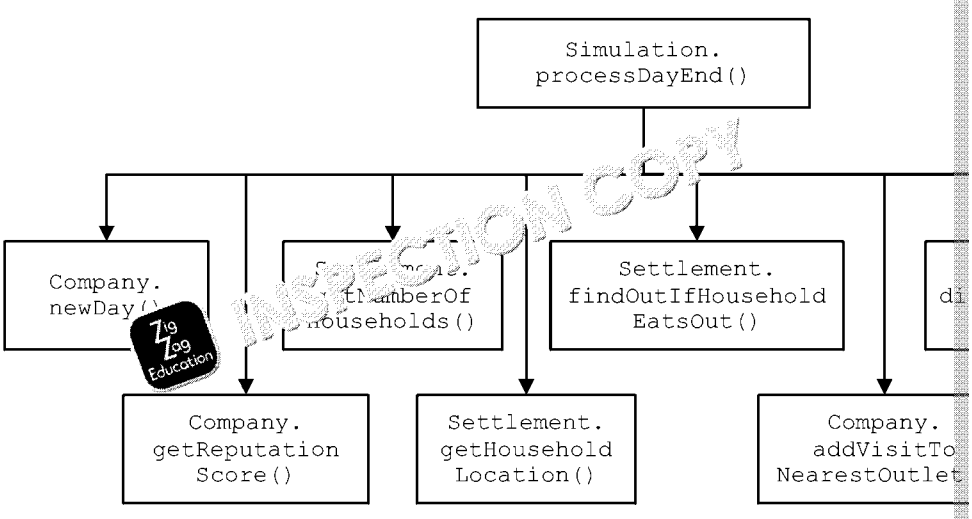
'Modify Company' menu, shown wh the main menu and enters a valid c

When the `run` subroutine is called:



7. The user is presented with a menu as a result of a call to `displayMenu`
8. If the user selects option 1, a call is made to `displayHouseholds`, whic the settlement via a call to `displayHouseholds` in the `Settlement` cl `getDetails` in each instance of the `Household` class
9. If the user selects option 2, details of all companies are displayed via a call calls the `getDetails` subroutine in each `Company` object. The `getDe` `Company` class calls a `getDetails` subroutine for each outlet, meaning menu results in details of all companies, and their outlets, being displayed.
10. If the user selects option 3, to modify a co[illegible]ey are prompted for a passed to `getIndexOfCompar[illegible]` get the index of that compa `modifyCompany` preser[illegible] with a second menu containing three outlet (`openOut[illegible]`) close an outlet (`closeOutlet()`) or expand a (`ex[illegible]Ou[illegible]()`).
11. If th[illegible] selects option 4, a new company can be created via a call to `ac` user for details of the new company's name, type and starting balance. Th outlet in a random location within the settlement.
12. There is no option 5, which makes it quite likely that adding an option 5 wi
13. If the user selects option 6, a call is made to `processDayEnd` in the `Sim` identically named subroutine exists in the `Company` class, so be sure not t most involved subroutine in the program and is addressed in the next hier

When each day ends:



14. The call to `newDay` (in the `Company` class) calls `newDay` (a subroutine in
number of visits to zero
15. The reputation score of each company is accessed and added to an ArrayLi
storing a running total of all reputation scores so far (i.e. the first value stor
second value stored is the sum of the reputation scores for the first two co
the sum of the reputation scores for the first three companies, and so on)
16. The call to `getNumberOfHouseholds` is to [illegible] a loop through all
17. The call to `getHouseholdLoc[illegible]` allows the `Simulation` class to a
18. The call to `findOut[illegible]HouseholdEatsOut`, for each `Household` obje
more likely to [illegible] for households with a higher probability of eating ou
sel[illegible] random, using the ArrayList from step 15, with companies holdi
mor[illegible] to be chosen.
19. For the company that is chosen, the nearest outlet to the household eating
all outlets belonging to the chosen company are examined, and distances
calculated in the following way:
    - Distances are calculated by assuming movement is only possible north, south, east or west. This means that the distance from the house to outlet A is 4, while the distance from the house to outlet B is 3.
    - In the event that two outlets are of an equal distance from a house, the outlet examined first (i.e. the outlet appearing earlier in the `outlets` list) will be the one visited.
20. The call to `displayCompaniesAtDayEnd` [illegible] the `processDayEnd` s
This subroutine calculates chang[illegible] company's balance, which is affe
day, the price at which m[illegible] ought and sold, and the distance betwe
for which the del[illegible] ingredients incurs a cost based on the price of fue
abo[illegible] he [illegible] ance and the new balance are then displayed, along wi
and [illegible] lets.
21. The call to `displayEventsAtDayEnd` generates either a random proba
the settlement, a change of fuel cost for a company chosen at random, a c
company chosen at random or a change of daily costs for a company chos

Program Subroutines

The program's functions, Ⓕ, and procedures, Ⓟ, are described below.

'Household' Cl

Subroutine	Data	Description
`getChanceEatO` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `chanceEatOutPerDay: floa` Called From: `Settlement.findOutIfHous dEatsOut` Calls: –	Returns the value of `chanceEat PerDay`
`getDetails` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `details: String` Called From: `Settlement.displayHouseholds` Calls: –	1. Declares an empty string 2. Populates it with all attributes other th `nextid` and `rnd` 3. Returns the string
`getX` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `xCoord: int` Called From: `Settlement.getHouseholdLocation` Calls: –	Returns the value of `xCoord`
`getY` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `yCoord: int` Called From: `Settlement.getHouseholdLocation` Calls: –	Returns the value of `yCoord`

'Settlement' Class

Subroutine	Data	Description
displayHouseholds Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: Simulation.run Calls: Household.getDetails	1. Outputs 'details of all households' 2. Loops through each household in the households list 3. Outputs the result of a call to the getDetails subroutine of each household
findOutIf HouseholdEatsOut Ⓕ	Parameters: householdNo: int, x: int, y: int Returns: Boolean Called From: Simulation.processDayEnd Calls: Household.getChanceEatOut	1. Generate random float between 0 and 1 2. If this number is less than the probability of the household's (that's the household passed as parameter) chance of eating out, return 'true' 3. Otherwise, return 'false'
getHousehold Location Ⓕ	Parameters: householdNo: int Returns: location: int[2] Called From: Simulation.processDayEnd Calls: Household.getX, Household.getY	1. Creates a two-element integer array called location 2. Sets the first element to the X value of the householdNo parameter 3. Sets the second element to the Y value of the householdNo parameter 4. Returns the array
getNumberOf Households Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: households.size: int Called From: Simulation.processDayEnd Calls: –	Returns the number of items in the households list
getXSize Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: xSize: int Called From: Simulation.modifyCompany Calls: –	Returns the value of xSize

'Outlet' Class

Subroutine	Data	Description
`alterCapacity` Ⓕ	Parameters: `change: int` Returns: `change: int` Called From: `Company.expandOutlet` Calls: –	1. Stores the current capacity in a local variable, `oldCapacity` 2. Adds the parameter to the `capacity` attribute; the parameter can be a negative number, in which case `capacity` is decreased 3. If the capacity has, as a result of step (2), risen above `maxCapacity`, set `capacity` to `maxCapacity` and return the difference between `oldCapacity` and `maxCapacity` (i.e. the amount of increase after capacity was limited) 4. If the capacity has fallen below zero, set `capacity` to zero 5. Recalculate the daily costs based on the new capacity and return the value of change **NB If there is a negative change attempted that is larger than possible, e.g. an outlet with a capacity of 3 has this subroutine called with a parameter of -5, it is -5 that is then returned, even though the capacity only goes down by three**
`alterDailyCost` Ⓟ	Parameters: `amount: float` Returns: – Called From: – Calls: –	Accepts a value as a parameter and adds this value to the `dailyCosts` attribute **NB This subroutine is not called from anywhere.**
`calculateDaily ProfitLoss` Ⓕ	Parameters: `avgCostPerMeal: float, avgPricePerMeal: float` Returns: `float` Called From: `Company.processDayEnd` Calls: –	The calculation of daily profit or loss entails calculating the profit/loss for a single meal, multiplying by the number of meals, then subtracting the outlet's daily costs

Subroutine	Data	Description
`getX` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `xCoord: int` Called From: `Company.addVisitToNearestOutlet` `Company.getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets` Calls: –	Returns the value of `xCoord`
`getY` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `yCoord: int` Called From: `Company.addVisitToNearestOutlet` `Company.getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets` Calls: –	Returns the value of `yCoord`
`incrementVisits` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Company.addVisitToNearestOutlet` Calls: –	Adds 1 to the `visitsToday` attribute
`newDay` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Company.newDay` `Outlet constructor` Calls: –	Sets the `visitsToday` attribute to zero

'Company' Class

Subroutine	Data	Description

`addVisitTo NearestOutlet` Ⓟ	Parameters: `x: int, y: int`
	Returns: –
	Called From: `Simulation.processDa`
	Calls: `Outlet.getX`
	`Outlet.getY`
	`Outlet.incrementVisits`
		1. The parameters, `x` and `y`, are the coordinates of a household whose occupant(s) will e t on the current day
		2. Initialise local variable `stOutlet` to zero and declare two floats
		3. Initialise `nearestOutlet` first outlet in the list (see step 5 below)
		4. Loops through each outlet in `outlets` list
		5. Calculates the distance from th ousehold to the outlet. This is only along a straight line if th tlet and the household are in the same row or column of the lement; otherwise, there will be a combination of either up own with either left or right, along with a 90-degree turn.
		6. If the current outlet being examined closer than the closest found so far, store the index of the cu t outlet in `nearestOutlet`
		7. After the loop, access the outlet indexed by `nearestOutlet` and call its `incrementVisits` subroutine

`alterReputation` Ⓟ	Parameters: `change: float` Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.processReputationChangeEvent` Calls: –	Accepts a value as a parameter and adds this value to the `reputationScore` attribute
`alterAvgCost PerMeal`	Parameters: `change: float` Returns: –	Accepts a value as a parameter and adds this value to the `avgCostPerMeal` attribute

Subroutine	Data	Description
`alterFuelCost PerUnit` Ⓟ	Parameters: `change: float` Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.processCostOfFuelChangeEvent` Calls: –	Accepts a value as a parameter and adds this value to the `fuelCostPerUnit` attribute

`calculate DeliveryCost` Ⓕ	Parameters: –
	Returns: `totalCost: float`
	Called From: `Company.getDetails`
	`Company.processDayEnd`
	Calls: `Company.getListOfOutlets`
	`Company.getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets`
		1. Calls `getListOfOutlets` to receive an integer ArrayList, with one integer for each outlet, beginning with zero
		2. Declares an integer, `totalDistance`, initialised to zero
		3. Loops once per outlet minus one (this subroutine is actually not called if a company has only one outlet)
		4. Calculates the distance between the current outlet (0 on the first iteration, 1 on the second, 2 on the third, etc.) and the outlet indexed one value higher (distance between outlets 0 and 1, distance between outlets 1 and 2, distance between outlets 2 and 3, etc.)
		5. For each run through the loop, add this distance to `totalDistance`
		6. Return the product of `totalDistance` and the `fuelCostPerUnit` attribute

`closeOutlet` Ⓕ	Parameters: `id: int` Returns: `closeCompany: Boolean` Called From: `Simulation.modifyCompany` Calls: –	1. The outlet, identified by an `id` integer passed as a parameter, is removed from the outlets list 2. If the list is now empty, return true; otherwise, return false
`expandOutlet` Ⓟ	Parameters: `id: int` Returns: –	1. The parameter is the index of the outlet to be expanded 2. User is prompted for how much they want to expand capacity

Subroutine	Data	Description
`getReputationScore` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `reputationScore: float` Called From: `Simulation.processDayEnd` Calls: –	Returns the value of `reputationScore`
`getDetails` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `details: String` Called From: `Simulation.displayCompanies` Calls: `Company.calculateDeliveryCost` `Outlet.getDetails`	1. Declares an empty string 2. Appends all attributes of this string, including the contents of the `outlets` list, which are addressed in turn via a for loop 3. Returns the string – this is essentially a toString subroutine
`getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets` Ⓕ	Parameters: `outlet1: int, outlet2: int` Returns: `float` Called From: `Company.calculateDeliveryCost` Calls: –	Returns the distance between two outlets. Each outlet has a grid position, and the distance between outlets is the sum of the horizontal difference (between the column in which each one exists) and the vertical distance between the row in which each one exists), i.e. not a straight line unless they share a row or a column.
`getListOfOutlets` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `temp: int[]` Called From: `Company.calculateDeliveryCost` Calls: –	1. A new integer ArrayList is created 2. A loop iterates through each outlet in the outlets list 3. The zero-based index of each outlet is added to the ArrayList 4. The ArrayList is returned
`getName` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `name: String` Called From: `Simulation.displayCompaniesAtDayEnd`	Returns the value of `name`

Subroutine	Data	Description
`newDay` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.processDayEnd` Calls: `Outlet.newDay`	1. Loops through each outlet in the `outlets` list 2. Calls the `newDay` subroutine for each outlet, resetting the number of visits for each to zero
`openOutlet` Ⓟ	Parameters: `x: int, y: int` Returns: – Called From: `Simulation constructor` `Simulation.modifyCompany` `Company` constructor Calls: `Outlet` constructor	1. Coordinates are passed as parameters 2. Depending on the type of company (fast-food, family, named chef), the company's balance is updated by subtracting the start-up costs 3. A new `Outlet` object is constructed using the coordinates which were passed in as parameters as well as the capacity (which is an integer variable, set according to company category) 4. The new outlet is added to the `outlets` list
`processDayEnd` Ⓕ	Parameters: – Returns: `details: String` Called From: `Simulation.displayCompaniesAtDayEnd` Calls: `Company.calculateDeliveryCost` `Outlet.calculateDailyProfitLoss`	1. Declares an empty string, details 2. Declares float variable to track profit/loss overall and a further variable to track profit/loss for each outlet in turn, as well as one to track delivery costs 3. If there is only one outlet, `deliveryCosts` is set to the `baseCostOfDelivery` attribute 4. If there is more than one outlet, `deliveryCosts` is set to the `baseCostOfDelivery` attribute plus a call to `calculateDeliveryCost` 5. `deliveryCosts` is then appended to `details` 6. Loops through each outlet in the `outlets` list, calling `calculateDailyProfitLoss` for each outlet 7. The return from this call is appended to the `details` string and

'Simulation' Class

Subroutine	Data	Description
`addCompany` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.run` Calls: `Company.getReputationScore`	1. Local variables declared to store details of the new company 2. User is prompted for name and starting balance for company 3. User is repeatedly prompted to enter 1, 2 or 3 (fast-food, family restaurant, named chef respectively) until either 1, 2 or 3 is entered 4. Depending on user input, the local variable `typeOfCompany` is set to either 'fast food', 'family' or 'named chef' 5. A call to `getRandomLocation` sets the new `x` and `y` coordinates 6. New `Company` object is constructed and added to the `companies` list
`displayCompaniesAtDayEnd` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.processDayEnd` Calls: `Company.getName` `Company.processDayEnd`	1. Outputs 'Companies:' to the console 2. Loops through each company in the `companies` list 3. Outputs the company's name 4. Outputs the return from a call to the `processDayEnd` subroutine

`displayEventsAtDayEnd`
Ⓟ
	Parameters: –
	Returns: –
	Called From: `Simulation.processDayEnd`
	Calls: `Simulation.processAddHouseholdEvent`
	`Simulation.processCostOfFuelChangeEvent`
	`Simulation.processReputationChangeEvent`
	`Simulation.processCostChangeEvent`
		1. Writes 'Events:' to the console
		2. Generates a random float, with 25% chance of entering a selection structure
		3. If the selection structure is entered, another random float is generated, giving a 25% chance of a call to `processAddHouseholdEvent`
		4. Another random float is generated, still within the selection structure described in step 2; this one causes a 50% chance of a call to `processCostOfFuelChangeEvent`
		5. Still within the selection structure from step 2, another random float is generated, causing a 50% chance of a call to `processReputationChangeEvent`

Subroutine	Data	Description
`displayCompanies` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.run` Calls: `Company.getDetails`	1. Text 'details of all companies:' is output to the console 2. Loop initiated to run once per object in the `companies` ArrayList 3. Call to `getDetails` for each company is made
`displayMenu` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.run` Calls: –	Displays menu items, one on each line, and prompts the user for a choice; this subroutine does not validate input or even store the user's response; user input is handled in run **NB The menu has no option 5**
`getIndexOfCompany` Ⓕ	Parameters: `companyName: String` Returns: `index: int` Called From: `Simulation.run` Calls: `Company.getName`	1. Integer variable declared and set to -1 2. Loops through all companies in turn 3. If a company name matches the passed parameter, return the zero-based index of that company 4. If the loop terminates without a match, return -1

`modifyCompany` Ⓟ	Parameters: `index: int`
	Returns: –
	Called From: `Simulation.run`
	Calls: `Company.getNumberOfOutlets`
	`Company.closeOutlet`
	`Company.expandOutlet`
	`Settlement.getXSize`
	`Settlement.getYSize`
	`Company.openOutlet`
		1. Submenu is displayed, with three options, and user input is accepted
		2. If input is 2 (close outlet) or 3 (expand outlet), the user is prompted for the ID of the outlet; if input is 1 (open outlet), jump to step 7
		3. Entered ID is cast as an integer
		4. If 2 (close outlet) was entered, a call to `closeOutlet` is made, and if that was the last outlet for that company, the company is removed
		5. If 3 (expand outlet) was entered, a call to `expandOutlet` is made
		6. If an out-of-range ID is entered in step 3, display error message
		7. If input is 1 (open new outlet), prompt user for `X` and `Y` coordinates
		8. If the coordinates are within the grid bounds, call `openOutlet`

Subroutine	Data	Description
`processReputationChangeEvent` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.displayEventsAtDayEnd` Calls: `Company.getName` `Company.alterReputati`	1. Generates a random number, always to a single decimal place, between 0.1 and 0.9 2. Generates a random integer of either 1 or 0 called `upOrDown` 3. Generates a random company ind 4. If `upOrDown` is zero, the randomly sen company's reputation score goes up by the decimal amount; othe , it goes down by that amount 5. Step 4 is implemented by outputting th sult and by calling the company's `alterReputation` subrou
`processAddHouseholdEvent` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – alled From: `Simulation.displayEventsAtD nd` lls: `Settlement.addHousehold`	1. Generates a random integer between 1 a 2. Loops that many times, calling the `Settlem nt` lass's `addHousehold` subroutine, effectively creating that many ne ousehold objects 3. Output to console the number of new househ ld created
`processCostOfFuelChangeEvent` Ⓟ	meters: – Re rns: – Ca le From: `Simulation.displayEvents` Cal `Company.getName` `Company.alterFuelCostPerUnit`	1. Generates a random number, always to a singl cimal place, between 0.1 and 0.9 2. Generates a random integer of either 1 or 0 calle `OrDown` 3. Generates a random company index 4. If `upOrDown` is zero, the randomly chosen company's el cost per unit goes up by the decimal amount; otherwise, it goes down by that amount 5. Step 4 is implemented by outputting the result and by calling the company's `alterFuelCostPerUnit` subroutine
`processCostChangeEvent` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.displayEventsAtDayEnd`	1. Integer variables `costToChange` and `upOrDown` are randomly initialised to either zero or one 2. A further integer, `companyNo`, is initialised to a randomly selected index

Subroutine	Data	Description
`processDayEnd` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `Simulation.run` Calls: `Company.newDay` `company.getReputationSco` `Settlement.getNumberOfHouseholds` `Settlement.getHouseholdLoca`on` `Settlement.findOutIfHouseho`atsOut` `Company.addVisitToNearestOut`e` `Simulation.displayCompaniesAtD`yEnd` `Simulation.displayEventsAtDay``	1. Loop through each company in the `companies` list 2. Call the `newDay` subroutine for each company, resetting the number of visits for each company to zero 3. Get each company's reputation sc`urn, adding it to a `totalReputation` local variable 4. For each company, append the cumul`e reputation total to an ArrayList 5. Loop through each household in the si`ation 6. For each household, if an occupant will `visit a restaurant (determined using a random number in `findOutIfH`eholdEatsOut`), set a local variable to a random integer between `e` and the cumulative reputation score 7. Loop through the cumulative reputation Array`, incrementing a zero-initialised variable `current` with each iterati` 8. If the randomly generated number (step 6) is les`an the value in the ArrayList at index `current`, a visit is added to th`mpany indexed by `current` in the `companies` list, with the housel`'s coordinates passed to `addVisitToNearestOutlet`
`run` Ⓟ	Parameters: – Returns: – Called From: `public static void main` Calls: `Simulation.displayMenu` `Settlement.displayHouseholds` `Simulation.displayCompanies` `Simulation.getIndexOfCompany` `Simulation.modifyCompany`	1. Initiates a loop that will repeat until the user enters 'Q' `the prompt 2. If the user enters '1', call `displayHouseholds` (which is in the Settlement class) 3. If the user enters '2', call `displayCompanies` 4. If the user enters '3', prompt the user for a company name, which is passed to `getIndexOfCompany`. The call to this subroutine will return either the integer index of the company, if it exists, or -1, if it doesn't. If -1

Program Classes

The classes defined in the program, and their attributes, are described below.

Class	Description
`Household`	An individual household wit[illegible]ttlement; each household has its own unique locatio[illegible]ach household has a probability of a person eating out each day
`Settlement`	A 1,000 by 1,000 grid, with some [illegible]ces within the grid (initially 250) occupied by household[illegible]ouseholds are stored within a list, meaning the empty 'cells' of t[illegible]rid are not themselves represented.
`LargeSettlement`	Inherits from settlement, but the gri[illegible]n be larger than 1,000 by 1,000, and the starting numbe[illegible] households can be larger than 250
`Outlet`	An individual restaurant, belonging to a[illegible]mpany. Although each outlet is a distinct object, all outl[illegible] of a company are of a particular category (i.e. all fast-food, all [illegible]ily or all named chef – never a combination).
`Company`	Each company consists of one or more o[illegible]ts, each of which is stored in a list. A company can close [illegible]outlet, expand an outlet or open a new outlet.
`Simulation`	'Manages' each day, processing events whi[illegible]re generated via random numbers. These events include [illegible]e construction of new households within a settlement as well as ch[illegible]es to a company in cost or reputation.
`Paper1_ALvl_2020_Java_Pre`	Contains the main subroutine to run the progra[illegible] which entails creating a new `Simulation` object

'Household' Attributes

Attribute	Type	Default Value	Description
`chanceEatOutPerDay`	Float	Random, between 0 and 1	Represents the probability that a member of the household will eat out on a given day

'Settlement' Attributes

The `LargeSettlement` class inherits from the `Settlement` class, but does not include any additional subroutines or attributes. Instead, it includes three additional parameters to the constructor, allowing any calling class to vary the initialisation values of `xSize`, `ySize` and `startNoOfHouseholds`.

Attribute	Type	Default Value	Description
`startNoOfHouseholds`	Integer	250	The number of households in the settlement at the beginning of the simulation
`xSize`	Integer	1,000	One dimension of the size of the settlement 'grid'. As with the 'x' dimension, it might be helpful to visualise this as the settlement's width, but the program does not store the grid in any form, such as a 2D array.
`ySize`	Integer	1,000	The other dimension for the size of the settlement
`households`	List of `Household` objects	Empty	Collection of all household objects within the settlement
`rnd`	Random	Static; initialised as a new `Random`	Random number generator, used to generate random locations to position households

'Outlet' Attributes

Attribute	Type	Default Value	Description
`visitsToday`	Integer	0	The number of times the outlet has been visited on the current day, which is incremented with each visit
`xCoord`	Integer	Passed as a parameter to constructor	The X coordinate of the outlet's location within the settlement
`yCoord`	Integer	Passed as a parameter to constructor	The Y coordinate of the outlet's location within the settlement
`capacity`	Integer	See →	The maximum number of visits that an outlet can receive, initialised to 60% of `maxCapacityBase`, which is a parameter passed to the Outlet class's constructor
`maxCapacity`	Integer	See →	The highest value that capacity can be increased to by way of calls to the class's `alterCapacity` subroutine. This is initialised to the `maxCapacityBase` parameter

'Company' Attributes

Attribute	Type	Default Value	Description
`name`	String	Passed as a parameter to constructor	The name of the company
`category`	String	Passed as a parameter to constructor	The type of company – one of 'fast food', 'family' or 'named chef'
`balance`	Float	Passed as a parameter to constructor	The amount of money the company has
`reputationScore`	Float	See →	A measure of a company's reputation. It is initialised to 100, then altered depending on the category of the company, with named chef companies likely to have a higher score than family companies, which, in turn, are likely to have a higher score than fast-food companies. This is not guaranteed, however, as random numbers are used in these calculations
`avgCostPerMeal`	Float	See →	The average cost of a meal (as bought by the company), set to 5, 12 and 20 for fast-food, family and named chef companies respectively
`avgPricePerMeal`	Float	See →	The average price of a meal (as sold to a customer), set to 10, 14 and 40 for fast-food, family and named chef companies respectively
`dailyCosts`	Float	100	Part of a company's expenses, regardless of the number of outlets
`familyOutletCost`	Float	1,000	The cost of a family company opening a new outlet
`fastFoodOutletCost`	Float	2,000	The cost of a fast-food company opening a new outlet
`namedChefOutletCost`	Float	15,000	The cost of a named chef company opening a new outlet
`fuelCostPerUnit`	Float	Passed as a parameter to constructor	Used in the calculation of delivery to each outlet
`baseCostOf Delivery`	Float	Passed as a parameter to constructor	Used in the calculation of delivery to a company, regardless of the number of outlets

Simulation Attributes

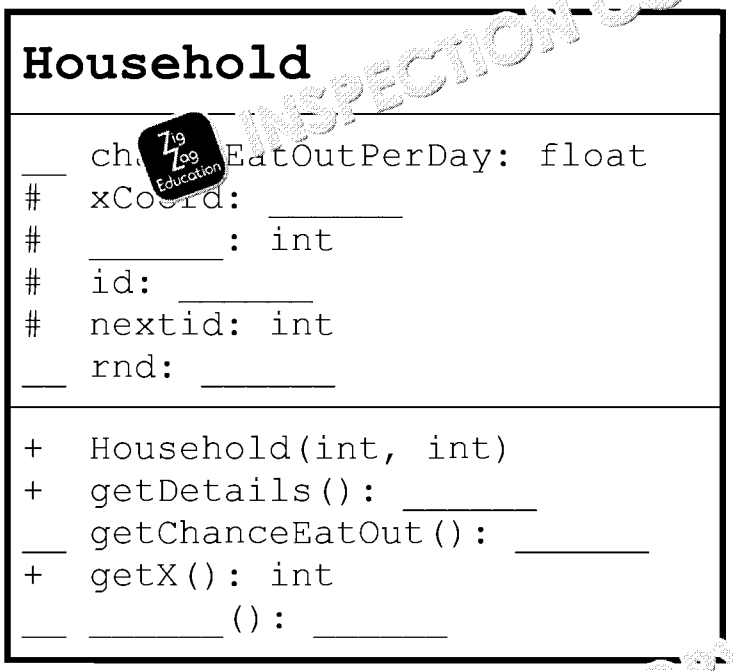
Attribute	Type	Default Value	Description
`simulationSettlement`	Settlement	See →	The single settlement for the game, which will be initialised to either a new instance of `Settlement` or a new instance of `LargeSettlement`, depending on user input
`noOfCompanies`	Integer	See →	The number of companies in the simulation, which is initialised to either 3 or a user-input value, depending on a menu selection
`fuelCostPerUnit`	Float	0.0098	Passed to the `Company` constructor to subsequently be used in calculations of delivery for each of a company's outlets
`baseCostForDelivery`	Float	100	Passed to the `Company` constructor to subsequently be used in calculations of delivery costs for a company
`companies`	List of `Company` objects	Empty	Collection of all of the simulation's companies
`rnd`	Random	Static; initialised as a new `Random`	Random number generator, used to generate random numbers throughout the `Simulation` class

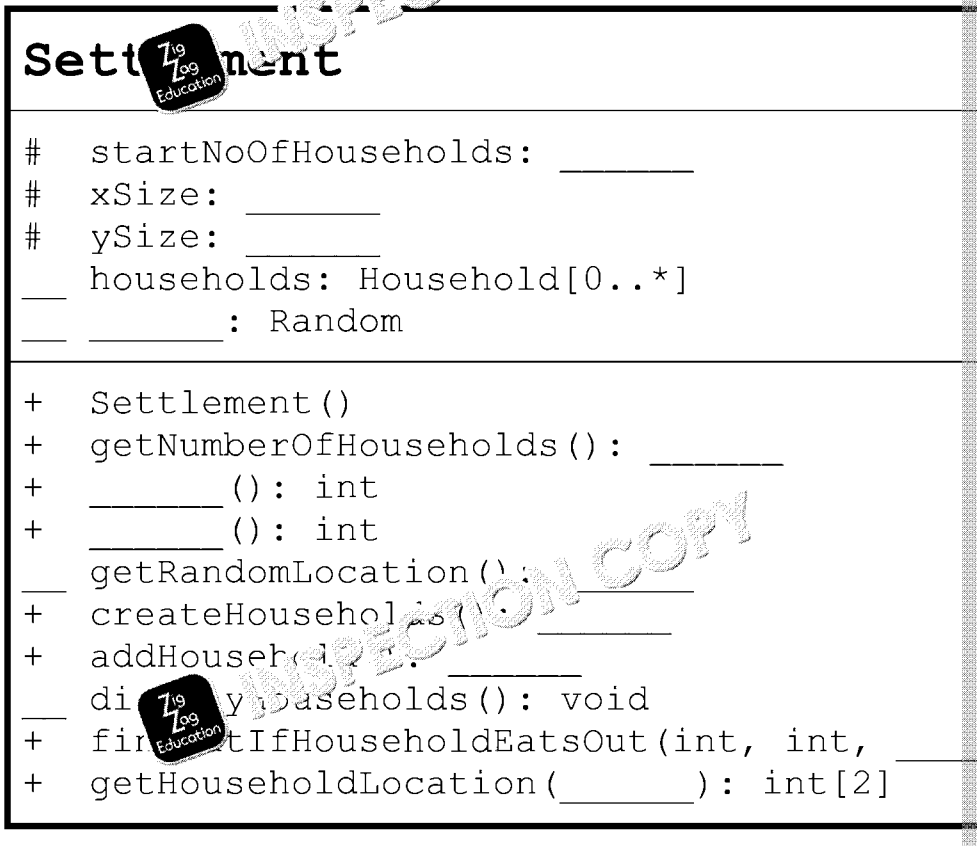
The class containing the `main` subroutine has no attributes

Food Magnate Simulation

Class Diagram Tasks

Complete each of the following unfinished UML class diagrams. Each one is missing subroutines, access modifiers, parameters and return types.





Complete the UML class diagram for the `Company` class.
The first attribute and the first subroutine are provided for you.

Food Magnate Simulation

Programming Theory Questions

These questions refer to the preliminary material and require you to load the skel require any additional programming.

1. State the name of an identifier for:

   a) An attribute in the `Settlement` class that would **not** be accessible to an

   .....

   b) A subroutine in the `Settlement` class that returns something other tha

   .....

   c) A subclass [1]

   .....

   d) A local variable that is used to return a Boolean [1]

   .....

   e) TWO subroutines from the `Company` class that **cannot** be called from ou

   .....

   f) A library string functi[illegible] called from the `getIndexOfCompany` subrouti

   .....

   g) A collection attribute in the `Company` class [1]

   .....

   h) An instance of `Settlement` [1]

   .....

2. Showing and explaining your working, give the probability of a call to `proces` being made from the `displayEventsAtDayEnd` subroutine in the `Simula`

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3. Explain how validation might be added to the `openOutlet` subroutine of the new outlet being created beyond the bounds of the settlement. Remember, y code. [3]

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4. Each `Household` object is stored within a list called `Households`. Describe been used instead of a list to store `Household` objects. [3]

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5. Describe in full how the `getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets` subroutine o the distance between two outl

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6. Explain the role of the object of type `Random` in the `Household` class. [2]

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7. Explain the role of the variable `upOrDown` in the `processCostOfFuelCha` `Simulation` class. [3]

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8. In the `Simulation` constructor, the integer literals 100000, 200 and 203 are constructor when creating the 'AQA Burgers' company. State the role of each

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9. Describe in full the operation of the `getIndexOfCompany` subroutine in the

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10. Describe the circumstances under which the `modifyCompany` subroutine of output the text 'Invalid coordinates'. [3]

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11. Currently, a call to the `LargeSettlement` constructor could not result in a s
1,000 by 1,000. This is true even if negative numbers are entered by the user
and y values.

Explain how a call to the `LargeSettlement` constructor never results in a si

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12. Describe the concept of constructor overloading, and explain how constructor
used instead of inheritance for the creation of a new large settlement. [4]

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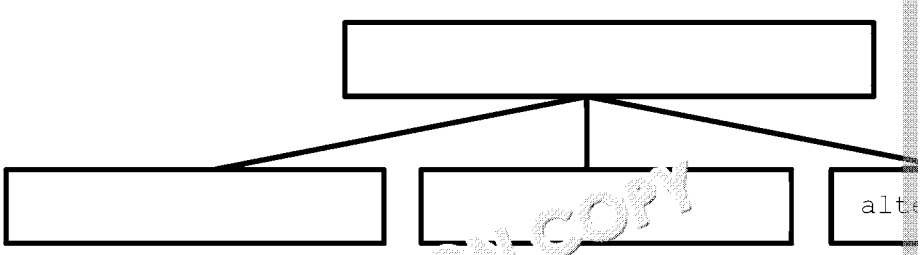
13. Complete the following hierarchy chart for part of the `Simulation` class of t
You should **not** include calls to any library subroutines. [3]



14. Describe how the pr[illegible] respond to a call to the `Company` construct
neither 'f[illegible]' nor 'named chef'. [2]

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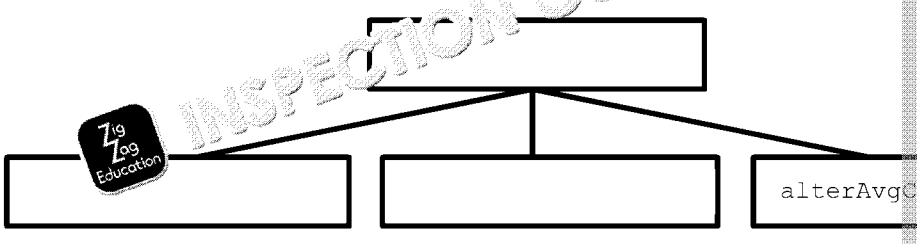
Food Magnate Simulation

Programming Theory Questions

These questions refer to the preliminary material and require you to load the skel require any additional programming.

1. State the name of an identifier for:
   a) An attribute in the `Settlement` class that would **not** be accessible to an
   b) A subroutine in the `Settlement` class that returns something other than
   c) A sub-class [1]
   d) A variable that is used to return a Boolean [1]
   e) TWO subroutines from the `Company` class that **cannot** be called from ou
   f) A library string function called from the `getIndexOfCompany` subrouti
   g) A collection attribute in the `Company` class [1]
   h) An instance of `Settlement` [1]
2. Showing and explaining your working, give the probability of a call to `proces` being made from the `displayEventsAtDayEnd` subroutine in the `Simula`
3. Explain how validation might be added to the `openOutlet` subroutine of the new outlet being created beyond the bounds of the settlement. You do **not** n
4. Each `Household` object is stored within a list called `Households`. Describe been used instead of a list to store `Household` objects. [3]
5. Describe in full how the `getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets` subroutine o the distance between two outlets. [4]
6. Explain the role of the object of type `Random` in the `Household` class. [2]
7. Explain the role of the variable called `cutDown` in the `processCostOfFuelCha` `Simulation` class. [4]
8. In the `Simulation` constructor, the integer literals 100000, 200 and 203 are constructor when creating the 'AQA Burgers' company. State the role of each
9. Describe in full the operation of the `getIndexOfCompany` subroutine in the
10. Describe the circumstances under which the `modifyCompany` subroutine of output the text 'Invalid coordinates'. [3]
11. Currently, a call to the `LargeSettlement` constructor could not result in a se by 1,000. This is true even if negative numbers are entered by the user when pr values. Explain how a call to the `LargeSettlement` constructor never results
12. Describe the concept of constructor overloading, and explain how constructor used instead of inheritance for the creation of a new large settlement. [4]
13. Copy and complete the following hierarchy chart for part of the `Simulation` You should **not** include calls to any library subroutines. [3]



14. Describe how the program would respond to a call to the `Company` construct neither 'fast food', 'family' nor 'named chef'. [2]

Food Magnate Simulation

Programming Tasks

The following require you to open the skeleton program and make modifications

Task 1

This question refers to the subroutine `modifyCompany` within the `Simulat`

Currently, the user is prompted to enter a value of 1, 2 or 3, but if nothing is en responds by outputting a blank line.

Change the subroutine `modifyCompany` to present the user with an addition user enters anything other than 1, 2, 3 or an upper-case 'C', the menu should b either 1, 2, 3 or C is selected. If 1, 2 or 3 is entered, `modifyCompany` shoul upper-case 'C' is entered, the program should output 'Operation Cancelled', an terminate without executing any additional code.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 3 for 'modify company'
- enter 'AQA Burgers' when prompted for a company name
- enter 'X' at the first prompt of the 'modify company' submenu
- enter 'C' at the second prompt of the 'modify company' submenu

Evidence you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `modi`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 2

This question refers to the subroutine `getRandomLocation` within the `Set`

This subroutine generates a random location within the bounds of the settleme
new household. Currently, there is no mechanism for ensuring that a new hou
location of an existing household.

Change the subroutine `getRandomLocat` to ensure that only unoccupie
to returning the location, a check sh ade to determine whether the loc
household. If it is already oc ed, a new location should be generated, repe

Test that th ng you have made work:

- modify the Settlement constructor in the following ways:
  - change `xSize = 1000;` to `xSize = 3;`
  - change `ySize = 1000;` to `ySize = 3;`
  - change `startNoOfHouseholds = 250;` to `startNoO`
- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 1 for 'display details of households'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the d subroutine `getR`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) sh required test

Task 3

This question refers to the subroutine `expandOutlet` within the `Company` c
subroutine, `extendCapacity`, within the `Outlet` class.

Currently, each outlet has a limit, beyond which it cannot be expanded. Any at
limit results in the capacity being set at the limit itself.

Create a new subroutine in the `Outlet` class called `extendCapacity` whi
parameter. When this subroutine is called, the value of the attribute `maxCapa`
the value of this parameter.

Change the `expandOutlet` subroutine so that, in the event of an attempt to
`maxCapacity` value, a random number is generated. Using this number, the
calling the new subroutine, `extendCapacity`, and passing a value of 2, a 3
passing a value of 3, and a 25% chance of calling it and passing a value of 4.
capacity expanded' should be displayed in these circumstances, with no other

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies', ensuring that outlet 4 for 'Palt
  screenshot
- enter 3 for 'modify company'
- enter 'Paltry Poultry' when prompted for a company name
- enter 3 for 'expand outlet'
- enter 4 when prompted for an ID
- enter 1000 when asked for an amount
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies', ensuring that outlet 4 for 'Palt
  screenshot

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `expa`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new subroutine `extendCa`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 4

This question refers to the subroutine `processDayEnd` within the `Simulat` subroutine, `processLeavers`, within the `Settlement` class.

Currently, there is no mechanism for households to leave a settlement.

Create a new subroutine in the `Settlement` cla[illegible]ed `processLeaver` accept no parameters and should return an integer value. Each household in t subject to a random 2% chance of leaving the settlement. The `processLea` remove households as appropriate from the households data structure, and retu that were removed.

Modify the [illegible]tine `processDayEnd`, so that the final instructions are to c output the number of households that left the settlement.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 6 for 'advance to next day'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `proc`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new subroutine `processL`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 5

This question refers to the subroutine `Run` within the `Simulation` class.

Currently, when modifying a company, the user needs to enter a company nam
either remember it or scroll up the console window to see it previously displaye

Change the subroutine `run` so that when the user ... option 3 from the ma
they are presented with a numbered list of n... s... companies. The first com
should be displayed next to a numb... e..., though its index in the `compani`

When the user enter... ...er next to the company name, the program sho
as it would ... do ... had the company's name been entered.

Entering the company's name should no longer be effective, and the input mes
number next to the company you wish to modify'.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 3 for 'modify company'
- enter 3 when asked for a number
- enter 3 for 'expand outlet'
- enter 4 for the ID
- enter 1000 for the amount
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `run`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 6

This question refers to an additional constructor for the `Outlet` class.

Currently, when a new outlet is constructed, this takes place by way of X and Y
the `Outlet` constructor. In this task, you will create an additional constructor
placement.

Without making any changes to the existing constructor, create an additional c
class. This constructor should take as parameters three integers – `maxX`, `max`
and a Boolean, `isRando`. The `maxX` and `maxY` integers represent the high
outlet could possibly be within its settlement.

The constru hould contain code that sets `xCoord` to a random integer val
inclusive, as well as code that sets `yCoord` to a random integer value betwee
other attributes of the `Outlet` class should be set identically to those of the e

Test that the changes you have made work:

- Modify the call to the `Outlet` class's constructor within the subroutine `Company` class; it should read as follows:
  - `Outlet newOutlet = new Outlet(5, 10, capac`
- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new `Outlet` constructor

b. S N CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 7

This question refers to the subroutines `displayMenu` and `run` within the `Si`

Currently, the program allows the user to advance the simulation for multiple d
selecting option 6 from the menu.

Change `displayMenu` to include an additional or[illegible] 5. Advance'.

Change `run` so that if option 5 is sel[illegible] user is prompted for the numbe
simulation to advance. This [illegible]which does not require validation, will be
subroutine `proces[illegible]` is called.

Test that th[illegible]ges you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 5 for 'advance'
- enter 3 when asked for a number

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `run`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `disp`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing th[illegible] qu[illegible] test

Task 8

This question refers to the subroutine `addCompany` within the `Simulation`

Functionality will be added to allow a company type to be assigned at random.

Change the `addCompany` subroutine so that the user is prompted to enter 1, should be updated to indicate that '4' means a rand[illegible]ch[illegible]sen type of compa

If 1, 2 or 3 is entered, the program should continue as before. If '4' is entered, used to determine which of the [illegible]ree types of company will be created. Each t equally likely to be cre[illegible]n

Test that th[illegible]ges you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- leave the second prompt blank, to indicate user-defined companies
- enter 1 when asked for a number of companies
- enter the company name 'Random Restaurant'
- enter a starting balance of 50000
- enter 4 to indicate a 'random' new company
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the [illegible]d subroutine `addC`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing [illegible]required test

Task 9

This question refers to the subroutine `processDayEnd` in the `Company` cla
subroutine, `closeAllOutlets`, also in the `Company` class.

Currently, a company can continue operating irrespective of how far below zer

Create a new subroutine called `closeAllOutl` in the `Company` class,
outlets belonging to the company, and closing them, with a call to `closeOutl`

Modify the subroutine `pro` `DayEnd` in the `Company` class, so that imme
statement, the value in `balance` field is checked. If it is below zero, a cal
made, and a message is output to notify the user that all outlets have closed.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- leave the second prompt blank, to indicate user-defined companies
- enter 1 when asked for a number of companies
- enter the company name 'Bankrupt Burgers'
- enter a starting balance of 1000
- enter 2 to indicate a family restaurant
- enter 6 in the main menu, 'advance to next day'
- enter 2 in the main menu, 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `modi`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new subroutine `closeAll`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 10

This question refers to a new class, called `FoodTruck`, as well as the subrou
`Company` class.

Create a new class, called `FoodTruck`, which inherits from the class `Outle`
subroutines and attributes, `FoodTruck` should include a new subroutine calle
take place in a random direction, moving one 'sq e' rth, south, east or wes
the food truck's movement, which is permi d t leave the settlement as a resu
values being beyond the settlem s bou ds.

The constructor for uck should take `xCoord` and `yCoord` integers a
to the supe constructor along with a value of 10 for capacity.

Change `processDayEnd` so that the `move` subroutine is called for any outle
`FoodTruck`.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- Modify the call to the `Outlet` class's constructor within the `openOut`
  `Company` class; it should read as follows:

  ```
  FoodTruck newOutlet = new FoodTruck(x, y);
  ```

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- leave the second prompt blank, to indicate user-defined companies
- enter 1 when asked for a number of companies
- enter the company name 'Taco Truck'
- enter a starting balance of 30000
- enter 1 to indicate a fast-fo st urant
- enter 2 to display d of companies
- enter 6 to a o the next day
- ent di play details of companies

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new class `FoodTruck`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `proc`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test, ensuring that the l
truck is visible after each entry of '2' in the main menu

Task 11

This question refers to the subroutine `getIndexOfCompany` within the `Sim`

Currently, when a company is searched for using this subroutine, the whole co
order to generate a match.

Change `getIndexOfCompany` so that if the use[illegible]rs a search term that i
one company, the index of that company is returned. If the text is contained wi
companies, the user should be pres[illegible]ed with all matching company names be
of them in full in order to sele[illegible].

The subrou[illegible]ho[illegible]ntinue to be non-case-sensitive, and a search for a co
an attempt [illegible]ct a matching company that doesn't actually match one of the
return a valu[illegible] -1.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 3 for 'modify company'
- enter a lower-case 't' for the company name
- type 'Paltry Poultry' when asked to type the name of a company

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the [illegible]ded subroutine `getI`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) [illegible] the required test

Task 12

This question refers to the subroutine `closeOutlet` in the `Company` class.

Currently, closing an outlet incurs no expense on the part of the company.

Change `closeOutlet` so that a company's balance decreases for each outl
closing the outlet depends on both the type of the company and the capacity o
closed. Taking 'capacity' as being the number of seats in an outlet, the costs o
follows:

Fast-food outlet: 75 per seat

Family outlet: 100 per seat

Named chef outlet: 150 per seat

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies
- enter 3 for 'modify company'
- enter 'Paltry Poultry'
- enter 2 for 'close outlet'
- enter 4 when prompted for an ID
- enter 2 for 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. YOUR SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `clos`

b. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test, ensuring all details
outlets are visible after each request of 'display details of companies'

Task 13

This question refers to the subroutines `displayMenu` and `run` in the `Simul`

Currently, it is possible to add a company to a simulation, but not to remove on

Change `displayMenu` to include an additional option: '5 Remove company'

Change `run` so that if option 5 is selected the user is prompted for the name of remove. After the user has entered the name of the company, that company's `getIndexOfCompany`. The program should repeatedly ask them for a com name has been entered, or 'cancel' (any combination of upper case and lower

If 'cancel' is entered, the user should be returned to the main menu. Otherwise matching the user entry should be removed from the simulation, and the user s menu.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt blank, to indicate a normal-sized settlement
- enter D at the next prompt for default companies
- enter 5 for 'remove company'
- type CANCEL (all in upper case) when prompted for the name of a con
- enter 5 for 'remove company'
- type 'Paltry Poultry' when prompted again for the name of a company
- type 2 for 'display details of companies'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `disp`

b. YOUR PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `run`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test

Task 14

This question refers to the subroutines `displayMenu` and `run` in the `Simul` new subroutines: `runToTarget` in the `Simulation` class, and `getBalar`

Currently, the simulation runs day by day, regardless of the effects of any chan

Create a new subroutine in the `Company` class cal`getBalance`, which s and return the value of the balance attribut

Create a new subroutine in the `Simulation` class called `runToTarget`. T the user for upper and lower limits, storing them in integer variables called `upp` `lowerLi`. No validation is required for user input.

The simulation should run, via repeated calls to `processDayEnd` in the `Sim` company has a balance either equal to or above `upperLimit` or equal to or calls to the new subroutine `getBalance`. At this point, there should be no ac `processDayEnd`, and the program should output the name of the company, days that have elapsed since the beginning of the simulation.

In the event that multiple companies reach `upperLimit` and/or `lowerLimi` program need only display the details of one of the companies.

Change `displayMenu` to include an additional option: '5. Run to target'.

Change `run` so that if the user enters option 5, a call is made to `runToTarg`

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- leave the first prompt bla[illegible] default companies
- enter D at the next [illegible] for default companies
- enter [illegible] for [illegible] get
- ent[illegible] prompted for the lower limit
- ente[illegible]000 (one hundred thousand) when prompted for the upper lim

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `disp`

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended subroutine `run`

c. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new subroutine `runToTar`

d. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new subroutine `getBalar`

e. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test; only the final 'even be included

Task 15

This question refers to a new class called `CitySettlement`, as well as the `Simulation` class.

Currently, a new `Settlement` object is constructed by way of calls to the co `Settlement` or `LargeSettlement`.

Create a new class called `CitySettl...t`, which inherits from `LargeSe` should have the same parameter... `LargeSettlement` constructor, a `LargeSettlement` co... passing on its own parameters.

`CitySet...n` should include a subroutine called `addHousehold`, whi `addHouse...` subroutine of the `Settlement` class. This new subroutine location within the city, then select a random integer between 2 and 20 inclusiv households should then be created and added to the settlement at the single l

This is to model families living in apartment blocks. In this class, creating a set should have the effect of creating 100 such apartment blocks, with each block households. This means that a 250-household `CitySettlement` will conta as it should contain 250 blocks of households.

Change the constructor of the `Simulation` class to present the user with a normal-sized settlement' or 'a city settlement' (the order is unimportant). If a ci user should be prompted for additional x-size, y-size and households values. sent as parameters to a call to the new `CitySettlement` constructor.

Test that the changes you have made work:

- run the **Skeleton Program**
- at the prompt, indicate a ci... ...ttlement
- enter a value of ze... ...of the additional prompts
- enter D for ... ...ompanies
- en... ...'Display details of households'

Evidence that you need to provide:

a. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the amended `Simulation` c

b. Your PROGRAM SOURCE CODE for the new class `CitySettlem`

c. SCREEN CAPTURE(S) showing the required test, ensuring at least t households are visible

Food Magnate Simulation

Additional Programming Tasks (Extension)

These challenges are presented without solutions, and offer to further explore and u

1. Add validation any user input to ens[ure] that something is entered and [that] nothing is entered
2. Add validation [relating] to type, such that inputs required to be numer
3. Create [an] additional category of restaurant, with a new company of tha default companies
4. Generate random likelihood of an outlet being closed as a day progres
5. Create a random instance of a company or an outlet running a promoti expenses go up but its reputation score also rises
6. Close an outlet that runs at a loss for five consecutive days, adding a n happened to the events
7. Display details of the restaurant which, during a day, was either the mo or the one with the highest reputation rating
8. Prevent a new outlet being opened within a certain distance of another the same type
9. Redesign `Company` to be an abstract class, with categories of compa
10. Generate a rand[om] budget and store it as an attribute within each `Hou` that e[ach] will only eat out with a company whose prices are within t
11. Incorporate weather into the simulation; it can rain at random, in which eating out are all halved, and the presence of rain is indicated within th
12. Generate random events, such as power cuts, fuel shortages and festi an impact on the probability of each house eating out
13. Incorporate a text file from which initial companies and outlets are crea the default companies), rather than having the user manually enter the run
14. Add a feature in which meals can be delivered, rather than customers who choose not to eat out might, according to random chance, order fo this costs the company extra in fuel according to the distance of deliver
15. The named chef outlets generally make a profit, while other categories subroutine to determine, for each type of company, how much an outle meal during the previous day in order to have operated at a profit

Food Magnate Simulation

Class Diagram Tasks – Solution

Shaded areas indicate the correct answers. Any differences in with case and spaci
misspellings should not be awarded a mark. Accept 'integer' in lieu of 'int'.

Household

```
# cha[illegible]aEatOutPerDay: float
#  xCoord: int
#  yCoord: int
#  id: int
#  nextid: int
-  rnd: Random
---
+  Household(int, int)
+  getDetails(): String
+  getChanceEatOut(): float
+  getX(): int
+  getY(): int
```

Settlement

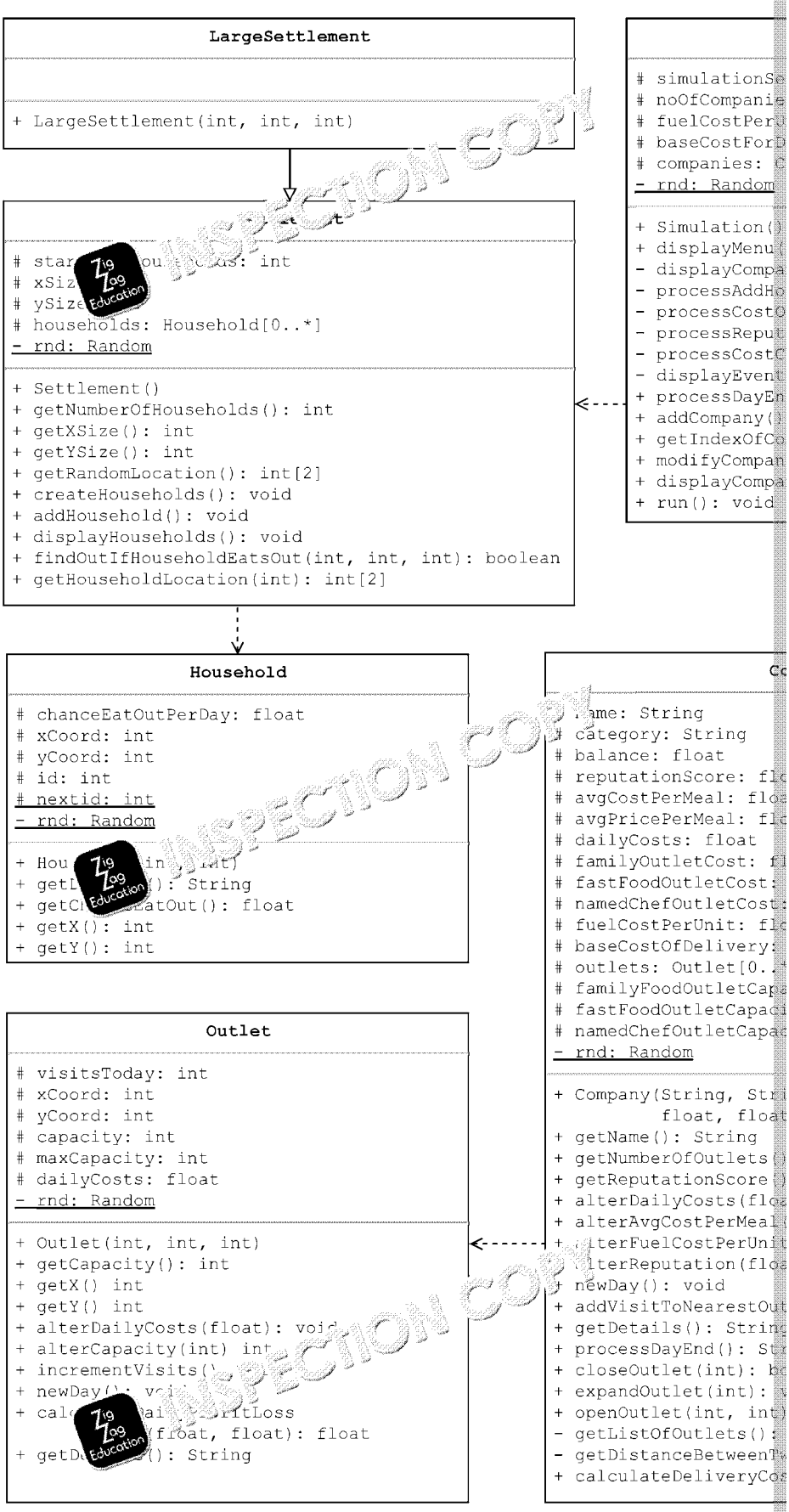
```
#  st[illegible]bOfHouseholds: int
#  xSize: int
#  ySize: int
#  households: Household[0..*]
-  rnd: Random
---
+  Settlement()
+  getNumberOfHouseholds(): int
+  getXSize(): int
+  getYSize(): int      *fine if getXSize and getYSize are
+  getRandomLocation(): int[2]
+  createHouseholds(): voi[illegible]
+  addHousehold(): vo[illegible]
+  displayHouseh[illegible]d(): void
+  findOut[illegible]seholdEatsOut(int, int, int)
+  ge[illegible]sholdLocation(int): int[2]
```

For the `Company` class, the first attribute and the first two subroutines are included i
marked. All other lines are worth two marks each, one for the content before the col
the colon. You can accept 'integer' in lieu of 'int'. The alternating grey rows are only
Penalise for misspellings and any extra content within a line; do not penalise for capi
attention is drawn to the private access level of one attribute and two subroutines. P

Company

```
# name: String
# categ: String
# bala: float
# reputationScore: float
# avgCostPerMeal: float
# avgPricePerMeal: float
# dailyCosts: float
# familyOutletCost: float
# fastFoodOutletCost: float
# namedChefOutletCost: float
# fuelCostPerUnit: float
# baseCostOfDelivery: float
# outlets: Outlet[0..*]
# familyFoodOutletCapacity: int
# fastFoodOutletCapacity: int
# namedChefOutletCapacity: int
- rnd: Random
```

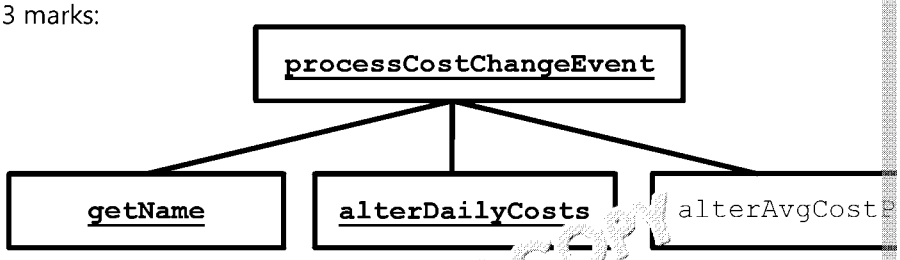
```
+ Company(String, String, int, int, float,
+ getName(): String
+ getNumberOfOutlets(): int
+ getReputationScore(): float
+ alterDailyCosts(float): void
+ alterAvgCostPerMeal(float): void
+ alterFuelCostPerUnit(float): void
+ alterReputation(float): void
+ newDay(): void
+ addVisitToNearestOutlet(int, int): void
+ getDetails(): String
+ processDayEnd(): String
+ closeOutlet(int): boolean
+ expandOutlet(int): void
+ openOutlet(int, int): void
- getListOfOutlets(): int[0..*]
- getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets(int, int): float
+ calculateDeliveryCost(): float
```



Food Magnate Simulation

Programming Theory Questions – Mark Scheme

Q	Answer/Guidance
1a	1 mark: • `rnd`
1b	1 mark for either of: • `getRand[illegible]on` • `[illegible]idLocation`
1c	1 mar[illegible] • `LargeSettlement`
1d	1 mark: • `closeCompany`
1e	1 mark for each of: • `getListOfOutlets` • `getDistanceBetweenTwoOutlets`
1f	1 mark for either of: • `toLowerCase` • `equals`
1g	1 mark: • `outlets`
1h	1 mark: • `simulationSettlement[illegible]`
2	3 marks: • 1 mark f[illegible]w[illegible]g calculation: 0.25 * 0.5 • [illegible]ar [illegible]explaining: 0.5 probability nested in selection statement f [illegible]explanation that makes clear that the 0.5 probability is only eval • 1 mark for correct probability: 0.125 / 12.5% / $^1/_8$ / 1 in 8
3	3 marks: • (Dimensions of) Settlement must be passed (as a parameter) • Selection/if statement to compare x and y to dimensions of settleme • Creation/construction of outlet inside the selection/if structure (credit can be given for code that is described, but not code in isolation)
4	3 marks: • *HashMap* uses key and value pairs • An index would be the key; the Household object would be the valu • Households would be unordered // no guarantee of order
5	4 marks: • One X (or Y) coordinate is sub[illegible]te[illegible]om the other • Result of this is squ[illegible] • Square roo[illegible]ound (award this mark and the previous mark [illegible]ar [illegible]istance is always positive) • [illegible]lt is added to the result of the same process performed on Y (o
6	2 marks: • Generates a random float/fraction • To set `chanceEatOutPerDay` // to set the probability of eating o

Q	Answer/Guidance
7	3 marks • Randomly set to either 0 or 1 • Determines whether fuel cost goes up or down // if it is set to zero, • If it is set to 1, fuel cost goes down (last two marks can be given if reference is instead mad to variable `fuelC`
8	3 marks: • 100,000: company's balan • 200: x position of company / first outlet • 203: y pos of company / first outlet (last cannot be awarded if they simply refer to 'x' and 'y' – these must b
9	5 mark • Loop through all companies (in companies list) • Convert search term / parameter / company name to lower case • Compare this with (lower-case version of) each company's name / c • If there is a match, the index / value of current / company's location • If loop ends without a match, -1 is returned
10	3 marks: • User enters 1 / selects 'open new outlet' at the menu • X coordinate is outside the range of the settlement • **or** Y coordinate is within the range of the settlement (for last 2 marks, there must be a clear expression that either x or y being be the settlement would trigger the message)
11	3 marks: • `LargeSettlement` constru c lls `Settlement`/superclass co • `Settlement` const us (x and y) values of 1,000 when placi • Reduction of `size` would take place after this // houses a co t value of 1,000, even if those values are subsequently re
12	4 ma • Constructor overloading is multiple constructors in a single class • Each constructor requires a different signature / order of parameter • `Settlement` class could have used constructor overloading • `LargeSettlement` would need (in addition to `Settlement` con parameters for (additional) size and number of households
13	3 marks:  1 mark per underlined term; ord r of `Name` and `alterDailyCosts` is must be on the bottom a for 1 mark.
14	2 mark • ' clause would be executed • alues for a named chef restaurant would be used // variables woul 20, 40 and a random float multiplied by 50
TOTAL MARKS	

Food Magnate Simulation

Programming Tasks – Suggested Mark Scheme

Note that the following are recommended solutions, and not an exhaustive list of all
The marking guidance should be used as a guide only. Discretion should be used in
alternative solutions are given.

Task 1

1 mark loc p modifyCompany to repeat until something other than 'C'

1 mark loop test contain call to menu display and user input, and must not begin

```
String choice = "";
int outletIndex, x, y;
boolean closeCompany;
while (!(choice.equals("C") || choice.equals("1") ||
        choice.equals("2") || choice.equals("3"))) {
    Console.writeLine(System.lineSeparator() + "**********************
    Console.writeLine("*******  MODIFY COMPANY    *******");
```

1 mark selection statement to catch entry of an upper-case 'C'

1 mark 'operation cancelled' displayed within selection clause

1 mark all inputs, old and new, dealt with correctly

```
        } else {
            Console.writeLine("Invalid coordinat  );
        }

    } else if (choice.equals("
        Console.writeLin  pe  ion Cancelled");
    }
}
```

1 mark scre t showing 'X' causing a repeat of the loop and 'C' causing redispl

```
Enter your choice: X


*********************************
*******  MODIFY COMPANY   *******
*********************************
1. Open new outlet
2. Close outlet
3. Expand outlet

Enter your choice: C

Operation Cancelled

*********************************
**********    MENU     **********
*********************************
1. Display details  oids
2. Displa  ai  ompanies
3. Modify  y
4. Add new  pany
6. Advance to next day
Q. Quit
```

Task 2

1 mark Boolean or equivalent to store whether a collision has occurred

1 mark outer loop to continue until a location is returned, even if location is invalid

1 mark random location generated inside outer loop

1 mark inner loop to iterate through households list

1 mark selection statement to determine whether location is already occupied

1 mark flag set in inner loop to store that a location was already occupied

1 mark Boolean (placed) set to true set to reflect no collision occurring

1 mark return statement will only return a non-collision location

```
boolean placed = false;
boolean collision;

while (!(placed)) {

    collision = false;

    location[0] = (int) (rnd.nextFloat() * xSize);
    location[1] = (int) (rnd.nextFloat() * ySize);

    for (int count = 0; count < households.size(); count++) {

        if (households.get(count).getX() == location[0] &&
                households.get(count).getY() == location[1]) {
            collision = true;
        }
    }
    if (collision == false) {
        placed = true;
    }
}

return location;
```

1 mark eight household locations are all different:

```
1     Coordinates: (0, 1)     Eat out probability: 0.9626972
2     Coordinates: (2, 1)     Eat out probability: 0.8210234
3     Coordinates: (2, 2)     Eat out probability: 0.9567356
4     Coordinates: (1, 1)     Eat out probability: 0.5577563
5     Coordinates: (1, 2)     Eat out probability: 0.1314336
6     Coordinates: (0, 2)     Eat out probability: 0.052581966
7     Coordinates: (2, 0)     Eat out probability: 0.20520407
8     Coordinates: (0, 0)     Eat out probability: 0.8603877
```

Task 3

1 mark new subroutine declared correctly in the `Outlet` class

1 mark `maxCapacity` multiplied by the parameter (name of parameter unimport

```
public void extendCapacity(int multiplier) {
    maxCapacity *= multiplier;
}
```

1 mark call to generate a random number th. ou.. be appropriate to the 40/35/2

1 mark probabilities are actual.. 0%, 3 .% and 25%

1 mark corre.. ara.. ..assed to `extendCapacity` in all circumstances

1 mark only.. t message in these circumstances is 'outlet max capacity expand

```
if (result == change) {
    Console.writeLine("Capacity adjusted.");
} else {
    int multiplier = rnd.nextInt(100);
    if (multiplier < 40) {
        outlets.get(id).extendCapacity(2);
    } else if (multiplier < 75) {
        outlets.get(id).extendCapacity(3);
    } else {
        outlets.get(id).extendCapacity(4);
    }
    Console.writeLine("Outlet max capacity expanded");
}
```

1 mark correct message output, and Paltry Poultry outlet .. x capacity doubled

```
Number of outlets: 4
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (800, 390)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
2. Coordinates: (400, 390)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
3. Coordinates: (820, 370)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
4. Coordinates: (800, 600)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
```

```
Enter id of outlet: 4
Enter amount you would like to expand the capacity by: 1000
Outlet max capacity expanded
```

```
Number of outlets: 4
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (800, 390)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
2. Coordinates: (400, 390)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
3. Coordinates: (820, 370)      Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
4. Coordinates: (800, 600)      Capacity: 218      Maximum Capacity:
```

Task 4

1 mark new subroutine, correct name, type and parameters in the `Settlement c`

1 mark integer to store number of leavers

1 mark loop to iterate over all households

1 mark selection structure, based on 2% probability

1 mark removal of household from list, inside sele[illegible]

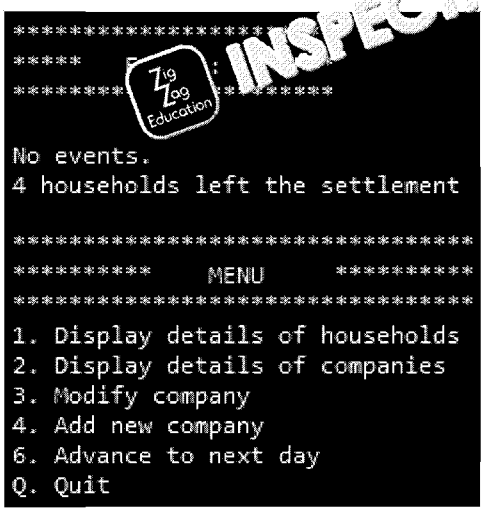
1 mark integer variable incremented [illegible]

```
public int process[illegible] {
    int [illegible]
    for [illegible] = 0; index < households.size(); index++) {
        i[illegible].nextInt(100) < 2) {
            households.remove(index);
            leavers++;
        }
    }
    return leavers;
}
```

1 mark call to `processLeavers` as the final instruction in `processDayEnd`

```
    }
    displayCompaniesAtDayEnd();
    displayEventsAtDayEnd();
    System.out.println(simulationSettlement.processLeavers() +
            " households left the settlement");
}
```

1 mark screenshot displays number of household[illegible] removed, which might be the n
text 'households left the sett[illegible]nt' and/or zero:



Task 5

1 mark new input message within code executed when user enters '3'

1 mark loop to iterate over all companies in the list

1 mark output to contain call to company's `getName` subroutine

1 mark output to display 1-based indices instead of 0-based indices

1 mark user input stored in the `index` variable

1 mark user input decremented

```
case "3":
    do {
        Console.writeLine("Enter the number next to the company you wish
        for (int i = 0; i < companies.size(); i++) {
            Console.writeLine((i + 1) + ": " + companies.get(i).getN
        }
        index = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine()) - 1;
    } while (index == -1);
    modifyCompany(index);
    break;
case "4":
```

1 mark user input should now be based on a list, with outlets numbered 1, 2, 3; fin
should have a capacity equal to its max capacity:

```
**********************************
**********    MENU     **********
**********************************
1. Display details of households
2. Display details of companies
3. Modify company
4. Add new company
6. Advance to next day
Q. Quit

Enter yo
Enter the r next to the company you wish to modify:
1: AQA Burgers
2: Ben Thor Cuisine
3: Paltry Poultry
3
```

```
Number of outlets: 4
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (800, 390)     Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
2. Coordinates: (400, 390)     Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
3. Coordinates: (820, 370)     Capacity: 120      Maximum Capacity:
4. Coordinates: (800, 600)     Capacity: 210      Maximum Capacity:
```

Task 6

1 mark subroutine correctly declared as a constructor

1 mark correct parameters declared

1 mark `xCoord` and `yCoord` set to random integers between 0 and `maxX`/`maxY`

```
public Outlet(int maxX, int maxY, int maxCapacityBase, boolean isRan
    xCoord = rnd.nextInt(maxX + 1);
    yCoord = rnd.nextInt(maxY + 1);
```

1 mark the rest of the subroutine executes as normal. **A.** call to a new subroutine (that might call) that executes the extra lines. **R.** if call is made to other construct

```
    capacity = (int) (maxCapacityBase * 0.6f);
    maxCapacity = maxCapacityBase + (int) (rnd.nextFloat() * 50) - (
    dailyCosts = maxCapacityBase * 0.2f + capacity * 0.5f + 100;
    newDay();
}
```

1 mark screen capture shows values for outlet coordinates that are all 10 or lower.

```
Name: Paltry Poultry
Type of business: fast food
Current balance: 17000.0
Average cost per meal: 5.0
Average price per meal: 10.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 0.1597236
Reputation: 97.53389

Number of outlets: 4
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (0, 1)     Capacity: 120
2. Coordinates: (4, 8)     Capacity: 120
3. Coordinates: (4, 3)     Capacity: 120
4. Coordinates: (1, 1)     Capacity: 120
```

Task 7

1 mark option 5 correctly added in `displayMenu`

```
Console.writeLine("4. Add new company");
Console.writeLine("5. Advance");
Console.writeLine("6. Advance to next day");
Console.writeLine("Q. Quit");
```

1 mark selection structure in `run` captures an input of 5

1 mark any suitable prompt for the user to enter a number of days

1 mark integer variable stores user input

1 mark loop structure the correct number of times

1 mark call to `processDayEnd` inside the loop and no other code

```
case "4":
    addCompany();
    break;
case "5":
    Console.write("Enter number of days: ");
    int numberOfDays = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
    for (int x = 0; x < numberOfDays; x++) {
        processDayEnd();
    }
    break;
case "6":
```

1 mark three days' worth of financials and events should be displayed, although if Poultry is anything other than 17000, and would not affect code, credit can be

```
Paltry Poultry

Daily costs for company:
Cost for delivering to outlets: 110.30317
Outlet 1 profit/loss: 195.0
Outlet 2 profit/loss: -90.0
Outlet 3 profit/loss: -150.0
Outlet 4 profit/loss: -155.0
Previous balance for company: 15364.395
New balance for company: 14564.092
```

Task 8

1 mark prompt updated to include reference to '4' generating a random company

1 mark loop updated to include '4' as a terminating condition

```
do {
    Console.write("Enter 1 for a fast food company, 2 for a family c
            + "3 for a named chef company or 4 for a company chosen
    typeOfCompany = Console.readLine();
} while (!typeOfCompany.equals("1") && !typeOfCompany.equals("2") &&
        !typeOfCompany.equals("3") && !typeOfCompany.equals("4"));
if (typeOfCompany.equals("3")) {
```

1 mark updated selection structure to ensure 3 results in 'named chef'

1 mark additional to selection structure to catch 4 or 'else' (i.e. not 1, 2 or 3)

1 mark random number generated, even if likelihoods are not evenly distributed

1 mark selection structure sets restaurant type according to random number

1 mark three company types are equally likely to be created

1 mark additional code does not impede code from the Skeleton Program

```
} else if (typeOfCompany.equals("3")) {
    typeOfCompany = "named chef";
} else {
    int companyType = rnd.nextInt(3);
    if (companyType == 0) { typeOfCompany = "fast food"; }
    else if (companyType == 1) { typeOfCompany = "family"; }
    else { typeOfCompany = "named chef"; }
}
int[] tempLocation = simulationSettlement.getRandomLocation();
```

1 mark input of '4', 'Random Restaurant' and '50000', resulting in a company of any

```
Enter a name for the company: Random Restaurant
Enter the initial balance for the company: 50000
Enter 1 for a fast food company, 2 for a family company, 3 for a name
or 4 for a company chosen at random: 4
```

```
Name: Random Restaurant
Type of business: fast food
Current balance: 48000.0
Average cost per meal: 5.0
Average price per meal: 10.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 0.0
Reputation: 96.481125
```

Task 9

1 mark new subroutine created, with no parameters and no return

1 mark loop to iterate over all outlets in the `outlets` list

1 mark call to `closeOutlet` for each outlet

```
public void closeAllOutlets() {
    for (int current = 0; current < outlets.size(); current++) {
        closeOutlet(current);
    }
}
```

1 mark selection statement in `processDayEnd` to check for balance of less than

1 mark call to `closeAllOutlets` in selection structure

```
balance += profitLossFromOutlets - dailyCosts - deliveryCosts;
details += "New balance for company: " + balance;
if (balance < 0) {
    closeAllOutlets();
}
return details;
```

1 mark entering '2' in the main menu should reveal that 'Bankrupt Burgers' has no

```
Name: Bankrupt Burgers
Type of business: family
Current balance: -133.0
Average cost per meal: 12.0
Average price per meal: 14.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 0.0
Reputation: 98.16606

Number of outlets
```

Task 10

1 mark class definition, which includes inheritance

1 mark creation of a new `Random` object

1 mark constructor correctly declared, with two parameters

1 mark call within constructor to the `Outlet` constructor, passing correct values

1 mark `move` subroutine declared

1 mark random number generated

1 mark selection statement to deal with four different possible values of random number

1 mark each of north, south, east and west correctly simulated

```
class FoodTruck extends Outlet {

    private static Random rnd = new Random();

    public FoodTruck(int xCoord, int yCoord) {
        super(xCoord, yCoord, 10);
    }

    public void move() {
        int direction = rnd.nextInt(4);
        if (direction == 0) {
            xCoord += 1;
        } else if (direction == 1) {
            xCoord -= 1;
        } else if (direction == 2) {
            yCoord += 1;
        } else {
            yCoord -= 1;
        }
    }
}
```

1 mark either selection of loop to iterate through outlets in `processDayEnd` subroutine, or existing loop to call `move`, even if syntactically invalid

1 mark selection statement to check whether an outlet is an instance of a `FoodTruck`

1 mark casting the object as a `FoodTruck`

1 mark `move` subroutine called for all `FoodTruck` objects and only `FoodTruck` objects

```
for (int current = 0; current < outlets.size(); current++) {
    if (outlets.get(current) instanceof FoodTruck) {
        FoodTruck f = (FoodTruck)outlets.get(current);
        f.move();
    }
}
```

(continues on next page)

1 mark screen captures show a difference of 1 in **either** X **or** Y coordinates betwee

```
Enter number of companies that exist at start of simulation: 1
Enter a name for the company: Taco Truck
Enter the starting balance for the company: 30000
Enter 1 for a fast food company, 2 for a family company or 3 for a m
```

```
Name: Taco Truck
Type of business: fast food
Current balance: 28000.0
Average cost per meal: 5.0
Average price per meal: 10.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 0.0
Reputation: 6[illegible]

Number of outlets: 1
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (595, 285)
```

```
Name: Taco Truck
Type of business: fast food
Current balance: 28355.0
Average cost per meal: 5.0
Average price per meal: 10.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 0.0
Reputation: 93.62324

Number of outlets: 1
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (594, 285)
```

Task 11

1 mark data structure created to store indexes

1 mark selection structure has been changed from 'equals' to 'contains' or equival

1 mark inside selection structure, adding the index to the data structure

```
ArrayList<Integer> indexes = new ArrayList<Inte    ();

for (int current = 0; current < comp    es.size(); current++) {
    if (companies.get(current)    N    ().toLowerCase().
            contains(com    Na    toLowerCase())) {
        indexes.add(    ,
    }
}
```

1 mark selection structure to check for only a single match, **A.** if 'else' by process o

1 mark correct index returned for a single match

```
if (indexes.size() == 1) {
    return indexes.get(0);
```

1 mark selection structure to check for multiple matches, **A.** if 'else' by process of

1 mark prompt for user entry, either before or after attempt to display matches

1 mark loop to iterate through all matches in an attempt to display them

1 mark name of each matching outlet displayed

1 mark user input requested only if multiple matches have been found

1 mark loop to iterate through the matches in an   p to compare with user in

1 mark comparison ('equals', not 'cont   ade inside the loop, with case ignc

1 mark correct index retu   vent of a match

1 mark val   ed if no matches are found or if second entry does not m

```
} else if (indexes.size() > 1) {

    Console.writeLine("Please enter one from the following:");
    for (int i = 0; i < indexes.size(); i++) {
        Console.writeLine(companies.get(indexes.get(i)).getName());
    }
    String input = Console.readLine();
    for (int i = 0; i < indexes.size(); i++) {
        if (input.toLowerCase().equals(companies.get
                (indexes.get(i)).getName().toLowerCase())) {
            return indexes.get(i);
        }
    }
}

return -1;
```

(continues   n   ge)

1 mark screen capture displays 'Paltry Poultry' and 'Ben Thor Cuisine', with 'Paltry P

Task 12

1 mark outlet with a matching `id` is accessed

1 mark number of seats is set to a call to `getCapacity`

1 mark selection structure uses `category` attribute of the `Company` class

1 mark cost per seat is set correctly for all categories

1 mark balance is decremented by the cost per se[illegible] multiplied by the number of s[illegible]

1 mark the original code, to remove [illegible] and check for zero outlets, should [illegible]

```
public boolean cl[illegible]e (int id) {

    Outl[illegible] outlets.get(id);
    int s[illegible] = o.GetCapacity();
    int costPerSeat;
    if (category.equals("fast food")) {
        costPerSeat = 75;
    } else if (category.equals("family")) {
        costPerSeat = 50;
    } else {
        costPerSeat = 150;
    }
    balance -= (seats * costPerSeat);

    boolean closeCompany  = false;
    outlets.remove(id);
    if (outlets.isEmpty()) {
        closeCompany = true;
    }
    return closeCompany;
}
```

1 mark current balance of Palt[illegible] oul[illegible]y should change from 17000 to 8000, and t[illegible]

```
Name: Pal[illegible] ou[illegible]
Type of [illegible]s: fast food
Current b[illegible]e: 17000.0
Average cost per meal: 5.0
Average price per meal: 10.0
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 10.30317
Reputation: 101.39155

Number of outlets: 4
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (800, 390)     Capacity: 120
2. Coordinates: (400, 390)     Capacity: 120
3. Coordinates: (820, 370)     Capacity: 120
4. Coordinates: (800, 600)     Capacity: 120
```

```
Name: Paltry Poultry
Type of business: f[illegible]
Current balance: 80[illegible]
Average cost per mea[illegible]
Average price per m[illegible]
Daily costs: 100.0
Delivery costs: 8.0[illegible]
Reputation: 101.391[illegible]

Number of outlets: [illegible]
Outlets
1. Coordinates: (80[illegible]
2. Coordinates: (40[illegible]
3. Coordinates: (82[illegible]
```

Task 13

1 mark additional line added to `displayMenu` with correct number and text

```
Console.writeLine("4. Add new company");
Console.writeLine("5. Remove company");
Console.writeLine("6. Advance to next day");
```

1 mark addition of '5' to the selection structure in m

1 mark prompt for company name and stor[illegible] user input in a string variable

1 mark selection structure to chec[illegible] the index either is or is not -1

1 mark removal of comp[illegible] correct index, only if the index is not -1

1 mark loo[illegible]en [illegible] if the loop is not -1

1 mark loop [illegible]rminate if 'cancel', in any combination of upper case / lower cas

```
case "4":
    addCompany();
    break;
case "5":
    String nameOfCompany;
    do {
        Console.write("Enter company name: ");
        nameOfCompany = Console.readLine();
        index = getIndexOfCompany(nameOfCompany);
        if (index > -1) {
            companies.remove(index);
        }
    } while (index == -1 && !(nameOfCompany.toUpperCase().equals("CA
    break;
case "6":
    processDayEnd();
    break;
```

1 mark entering 'CANCEL' ret[illegible] use to the main menu; entering 'Paltry Poultry' being present[illegible] simulation – AQA Burgers and Ben Thor Cuisine:

```
Enter you[illegible]ce: 5
Enter comp[illegible] name: CANCEL

**********************************
**********     MENU     **********
**********************************
1. Display details of households
2. Display details of companies
3. Modify company
4. Add new company
5. Remove company
6. Advance to next day
Q. Quit

Enter your choice:
```

```
********
*** Deta
********

Name: AQ
Type of
Current
Average
Average
Daily co
Delivery
Reputati

Number o
Outlets
1. Coord
2. Coord
3. Coord
4. Coord
5. Coord
6. Coord
7. Coord


Name: Be
Type of
Current
Average
Average
Daily co
Delivery
Reputati

Number o
Outlets
1. Coord
```

Task 14

1 mark `getBalance` declared in the `Company` class, with no parameters and co

1 mark correct return statement, **R.** if any additional code

```
public float getBalance() {
    return balance;
}
```

1 mark additional option added to displ

```
Console.writeLine("4. Ad
Console.writeLine("
Console.
```

1 mark selec structure modified to include '5'

1 mark call to new `runToTarget` subroutine if '5' is entered

```
case "4":
    addCompany();
    break;
case "5":
    runToTarget();
    break;
case "6":
    processDayEnd();
    break;
```

1 mark new `runToTarget` subroutine declared

1 mark user prompted for an upper limit and a lower l

1 mark each user input stored as a separa

1 mark variable names `upperLimit` a `lowerLimit` used as instructed

1 mark variabl fo of days, balance and company name, of appropriate t

```
public vo ToTarget() {

    Console.write("Upper Limit: ");
    int upperLimit = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
    Console.write("Lower Limit: ");
    int lowerLimit = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
    int numberOfDays = 0;
    Company c;
    String companyName = "";
    float balance = 0;
```

1 mark loop to run until a balance is equal to or above the upper limit, or equal to

1 mark loop to iterate over each company in the simulation

1 mark comparison with both upper and lower limits

1 mark call to `processDayEnd` once with ch iration

1 mark no call to `processDa` id i a balance has already reached termination c
termination co was already reached by the start of the first loop (i.e.
pos

1 mark num of days incremented within each iteration

(continues on the next page)

1 mark calls to `getName` and `getBalance` have occurred before loop terminate

```
do {
    for (int i = 0; i < companies.size(); i++) {
        c = companies.get(i);
        if (c.getBalance() >= upperLimit || c.getBalance() <= lower
            companyName = c.getName();
            balance = c.getBalance();
        }
        if (companyName.equals("")) {
            numberOfDays += 1;
            processDayEnd()
        }
    }
} while (companyName.equals(""));
```

1 mark values for the company's name and balance, and the number of days, are c

1 mark output values are correct under all circumstances

```
Console.writeLine("Company: " + companyName);
Console.writeLine("Balance: " + balance);
Console.writeLine("Days:    " + numberOfDays);
```

1 mark screen evidence showing that multiple days have passed, and the balance i

```
**********************
*****   Events:   *****
**********************

No events.
Company: Ben Thor Cuisine
Balance: 100780.8
Days:    22
```

Task 15

1 mark class definition with correct identifier, which inherits from `LargeSettlem`

1 mark object of type `Random` included as an attribute

1 mark valid constructor with three integer parameters

1 mark valid call within constructor to constructor of superclass

1 mark subroutine `addHousehold` declared

1 mark generation of random numb[illegible] th[illegible] `addHousehold`, between 2 and 20

1 mark generation of ra[illegible] X and Y coordinates within the settlement (easiest vi[illegible] clas[illegible] `tR[illegible]mLocation` subroutine, but any valid approach can be

1 mark loop[illegible]p that will iterate once for each household in this location (intege

1 mark each new household, within the loop, added to the `households` list

```
class CitySettlement extends LargeSettlement {

    private static Random rnd = new Random();

    public CitySettlement(int extraxSize, int extraySize, int extraH
        super(extraxSize, extraySize, extraHouseholds);
    }

    public void addHousehold() {

        int numberOfHouseholds = rnd.nextInt(19) + 2;
        int[] location = getRandomLocation();

        for (int i = 0; i < numberOfHouse[illegible]s [illegible]++) {
            households.add(new Ho[illegible]d([illegible]ation[0], location[1]));
        }
    }
}
```

1 mark first [illegible]t of the simulation amended to allow user to select a city settler

1 mark user selecting a city settlement results in prompts for additional X and Y coord

1 mark user selecting a city settlement results in call to `CitySettlement` constr

(continues on the next page)

1 mark other inputs should continue to work as previously (i.e. new code does not

```
public Simulation() {
    fuelCostPerUnit = 0.0098f;
    baseCostForDelivery = 100;
    String choice;
    Console.write("Enter L for a large settlement, C for a city sett
            + "anything else for a normal size settlement: ");
    choice = Console.readLine();
    if (choice.equals("L") || choice.equ[illegible]("C")) {
        int extrax, extray, extraHouseholds;
        Console.write("Enter additional amount to add to x size of s
        extrax = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
        Console.write("Enter additional amount to add to y size of s
        extray = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
        Console.write("Enter additional number of households to add
        extraHouseholds = Integer.parseInt(Console.readLine());
        if (choice.equals("L")) {
            simulationSettlement = new LargeSettlement(extrax, extra
        } else {
            simulationSettlement = new CitySettlement(extrax, extray
        }
    } else {
        simulationSettlement = new Settlement();
    }
```

1 mark screen capture should show consecutive households at the same location

```
2687    Coordinates: (42, 578)    Eat out probability: 0.5362351
2688    Coordinates: (42, 578)    Eat out probability: 0.45420235
2689    Coordinates: (42, 578)    Eat out probability: 0.37879705
2690    Coordinates: (42, 578)    Eat out probability: 0.29859382
2691    Coordinates: (42, 578)    Eat out probability: 0.11144531
```

Name	

ZigZag Education supporting

A Level AQA Computer Science Pap

Summer 2020

Food Magnate Simulation

Electronic Answer Document (EAD)

Instructions

- Enter your name in the box at the top of this page
- Answer **all** questions by entering your answers into this document
- Remember to **save** this document regularly
- Save and print this document and any additional pages

- Answer **all** questions
- The marks available for each question are shown in brackets

- You will need:
  - access to a computer
  - access to a printer
  - access to appropriate software
  - electronic copies of the required skeleton code
  - EAD (Electronic Answer Document)

Total marks:

Programming Theory Question

Answer all questions. Remember to save this document

Q		Answer
1	(a)	
	(b)	
	(c)	
	(d)	
	(e)	
	(f)	
	(g)	
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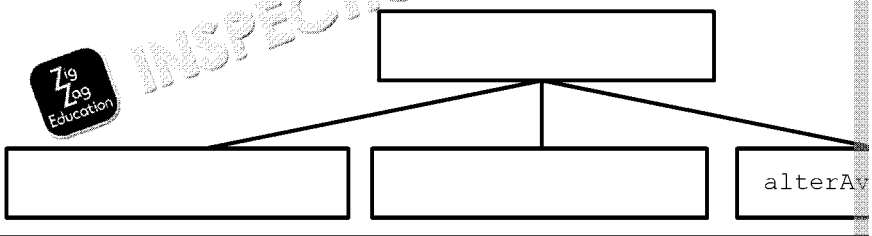
13		
14		

Programming Tasks

Answer all questions. Remember to save this document r

Q	Answe
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