# Old Town Code

Next to each line, write out in words what you think the code will do when it is run. Assume the `Singer` class exists and that the code below compiles.

```java
int x = 7;
String chorus = "Thank u, next";
Singer queen = new Singer("Ariana");

while (x > 0) {
    x -= 1;
    queen.sing(chorus);
}

String[] phrases = {"love", "patience", "pain", "what does the fox say?");

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i += 1) {
    System.out.println("One taught me " + phrases[i]);
}

System.out.println(phrases[phrases.length - 1]);
```

**Hint:** For reference, here is an equivalent Python program.

```python
x = 7
chorus = "Thank u, next"
queen = Singer("Ariana")

while (x > 0):
    x -= 1
    queen.sing(chorus)

phrases = ["love", "patience", "pain", "what does the fox say?")

for i in range(3):
    print("One taught me " + phrases[i])

print(phrases[len(phrases) - 1])
```
2 Reading Code: A Mystery

Below is a function (or method) called mystery1. It takes in two arguments and returns an integer, answer. The first argument it takes in is an array of integers called inputArray, and the second argument it takes in is an integer, k.

```
public static int mystery1(int[] inputArray, int k) {
    int x = inputArray[k];
    int answer = k;
    int index = k + 1;
    while (index < inputArray.length) {
        if (inputArray[index] < x) {
            x = inputArray[index];
            answer = index;
        }
        index = index + 1;
    }
    return answer;
}
```

Write the return value of mystery1 if inputArray is the array {3, 0, 4, 6, 3} and k is 2. What is the significance of the value returned by mystery1 (what is the significance of answer)?

Extra: Below is another function called mystery2. It takes a single array of integers called inputArray as an argument and returns nothing.

```
public static void mystery2(int[] inputArray) {
    int index = 0;
    while (index < inputArray.length) {
        int targetIndex = mystery1(inputArray, index);
        int temp = inputArray[targetIndex];
        inputArray[targetIndex] = inputArray[index];
        inputArray[index] = temp;
        index = index + 1;
    }
}
```

Describe what mystery2 will do and return if inputArray is the array {3, 0, 4, 6, 3}. Then, explain in English what the method mystery2 does.
3  Recursion Practice: Fibonacci

Implement fib1 recursively. fib1 takes in an integer N and returns an integer representing the Nth Fibonacci number. The Fibonacci sequence is 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, …, where 0 is the 0th Fibonacci number. As a reminder, the Nth Fibonacci number is calculated as follows:

\[ \text{fib}(N) = \text{fib}(N - 1) + \text{fib}(N - 2) \]

```java
public static int fib1(int N) {

}
```

Extra: Implement fib2 in 5 lines or fewer that avoids redundant computation. fib2 takes in an integer N and helper arguments k, f0, and f1 and returns an integer representing the Nth Fibonacci number. If you’re stuck, try implementing fib1 iteratively and then see how you can transform your iterative approach to implement fib2.

```java
public static int fib2(int N, int k, int f0, int f1) {

}
```

Hint: To compute the Nth fibonacci number, call fib2(N, 0, 0, 1).