

## Section Handout #2

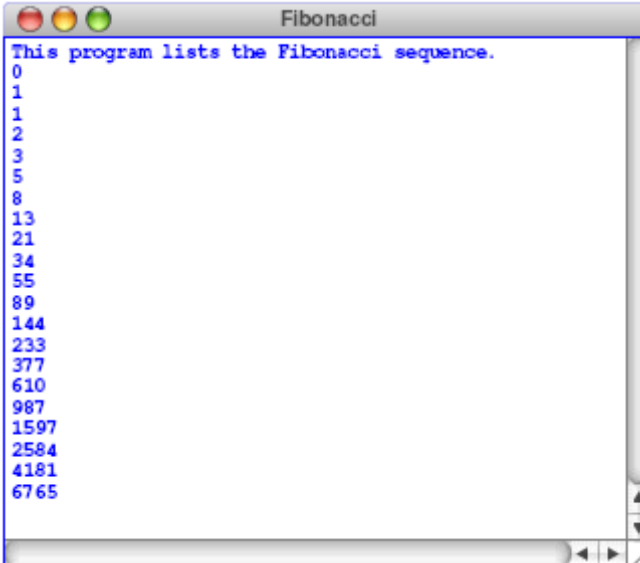
Based on a handout by Eric Roberts and Mehran Sahami

### Problem One: The Fibonacci sequence

In the 13th century, the Italian mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci—as a way to explain the geometric growth of a population of rabbits—devised a mathematical sequence that now bears his name. The first two terms in this sequence, `Fib(0)` and `Fib(1)`, are 0 and 1, and every subsequent term is the sum of the preceding two. Thus, the first several terms in the Fibonacci sequence look like this:

<code>Fib(0)</code>	=	0
<code>Fib(1)</code>	=	1
<code>Fib(2)</code>	=	1 (0 + 1)
<code>Fib(3)</code>	=	2 (1 + 1)
<code>Fib(4)</code>	=	3 (1 + 2)
<code>Fib(5)</code>	=	5 (2 + 3)

Write a program that displays the terms in the Fibonacci sequence, starting with `Fib(0)` and continuing as long as the terms are less than 10,000. Thus, your program should produce the following sample run:



```
Fibonacci
This program lists the Fibonacci sequence.
0
1
1
2
3
5
8
13
21
34
55
89
144
233
377
610
987
1597
2584
4181
6765
```

This program continues as long as the value of the term is less than the maximum value, so that the loop construct you need is a `while`, presumably with a header line that looks like this:

```
while (term < MAX_TERM_VALUE)
```

Note that the maximum term value is specified using a named constant.

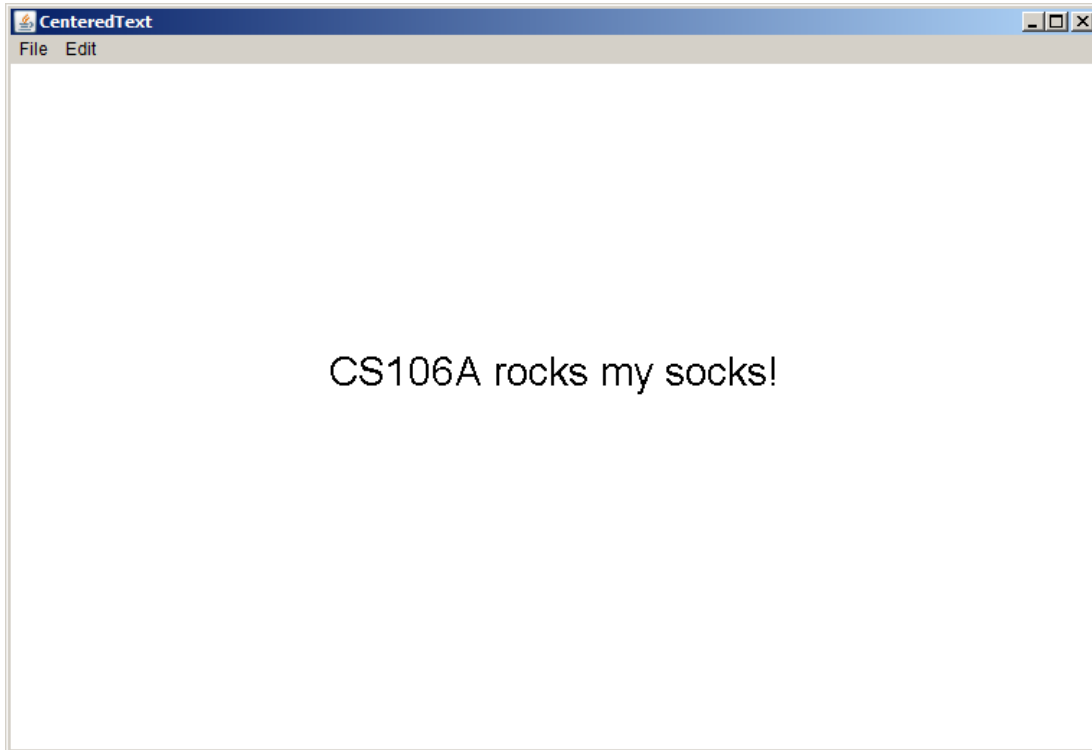
An aside: The Fibonacci sequence has numerous applications in computer science and shows up in surprising places. It's used to efficiently compute logarithms, index and retrieve data, and as a building block in some route-planning algorithms.

## 2. Drawing centered text

Your job is to write a `GraphicsProgram` that displays the text message (i.e., `GLabel`):

**CS106A rocks my socks!**

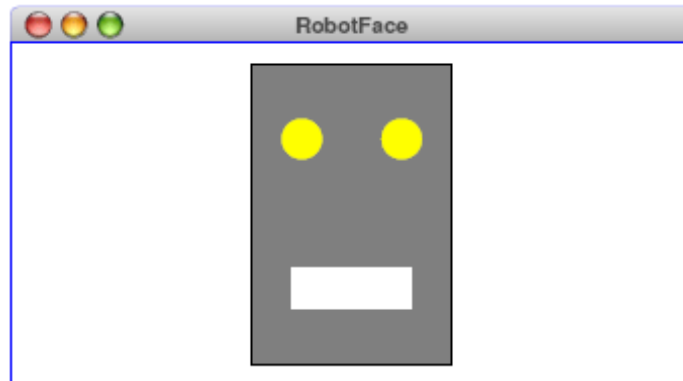
The text should be displayed in SansSerif 28-point font, and centered horizontally and vertically in the middle of the graphics window, looking something like this:



You can find the width of a label by calling `label.getWidth()` and the height it extends above the baseline by calling `label.getAscent()`. If you want to center a label, you need to shift its origin by half of these distances in each direction.

### 3. Drawing a face

Your job is to draw a robot-looking face like the one shown in the following sample run:



This simple face consists of four parts—a head, two eyes, and a mouth—which are arranged as follows:

- *The head.* The head is a big rectangle whose dimensions are given by the named constants **HEAD\_WIDTH** and **HEAD\_HEIGHT**. The interior of the head is gray, although it should be framed in black.
- *The eyes.* The eyes should be circles whose radius in pixels is given by the named constant **EYE\_RADIUS**. The centers of the eyes should be set horizontally a quarter of the width of the head in from either edge, and one quarter of the distance down from the top of the head. The eyes are yellow.
- *The mouth.* The mouth should be centered with respect to the head in the  $x$ -dimension and one quarter of the distance up from the bottom of the head in the  $y$ -dimension. The dimensions of the mouth are given by the named constants **MOUTH\_WIDTH** and **MOUTH\_HEIGHT**. The mouth is white.

Finally, the robot face should be centered in the graphics window.