

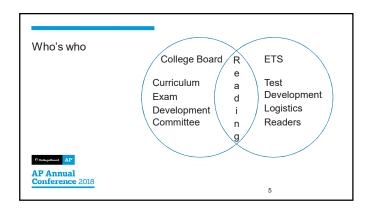


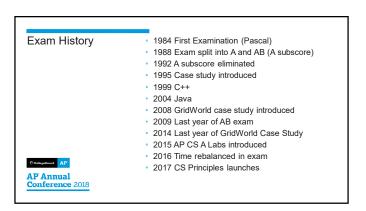
The AP Computer Science A course introduces students to computer science with fundamental topics that include:

problem solving
design strategies and methodologies
organization of data (data structures)
approaches to processing data (algorithms)
analysis of potential solutions
ethical and social implications of computing.

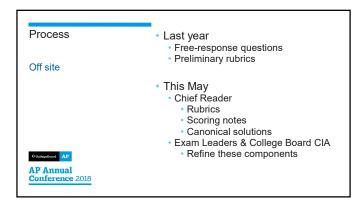
From the Computer Science A Course Description

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Process
Onsite - Prereading

• Question Leaders
• Vet the rubrics
• Develop reader training
• Train the table leaders

• Table Leaders
• Vet the training
• Prepare mentoring support for readers

Process

• Reading

• Question Leaders
• Train readers
• Table Leaders
• Mentor readers
• Mentor readers
• Assist in applying the rubric
• Readers read!
• 8:00 am – 5:00 pm for 7 days
• 7.5 hours reading exams
• 2x15-minute break, 1-hour lunch

Process

Consistency checks
Training packs
Partner system
Split packs
Check-reading
Reading Management System (RMS)
metrics
Operational exam readers usually read one question the entire reading

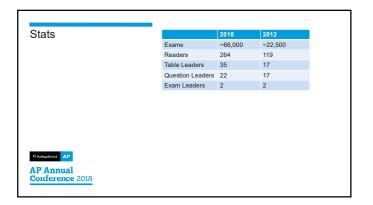
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Process

Other Activities

• Readers do more than read

• Social lounge (hotel)
• Opening night reception
• Toy night (Pedagogical Practices)
• Meet the DC and College Board Forum
• Professional Night
• Dine out night





Outlines the features of Java that may appear on the AP Computer Science A Exam.

No free response questions require constructs outside the subset.

The AP Java Subset

The AP Java subset is NOT intended to restrict content of courses

The subset itself will need to be supplemented in order to address all topics in a typical introductory curriculum.

The Exam

Solutions

All correct solutions earn full credit*
Solutions

Solutions may utilize any standard Java constructs or classes *
Some minor errors are ignored

*Except where prohibited

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Multiple choice was 1.5 hours
 Free response was 1.5 hours
 Students had 22.5 minutes per free response question to
 Read
 Understand
 Design/solve
 Code
 Check solutions

- Check solutions

Oli: Frog Simulation

Determine if a hopping frog reaches a goal
Find the proportion of successful simulations

Q2: WordPair List
Add filtered Pairs of array elements to a List
Count number of pairs with same components

Q3: CodeWord Checker
Design a class that uses String methods from the AP Java subset to validate String inputs

Q4: Array Tester
Return elements in column of 2D array
Determine if a square array is a Latin Square

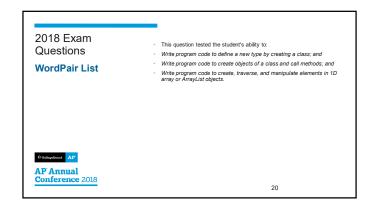
Call a method, hopdistance, to adjust the frog's position
Return true if the frog reaches its goal
Return false if the frog hose backwards beyond the starting position
Return false if the frog has taken maxiflops hops without reaching the goal

Call a method simulate
Calculate the proportion of times the method returned true

This question tested the student's ability to:

Write program code to call methods

Write program code to satisfy methods using expressions, conditional statements, and iterative statements.



2018 Exam
Questions
Code Word Checker

2018 Exam
Questions
Latin Square

Q1: Frog Simulation The following example shows a declaration of a ProgSimulation object for which the goal distance is 24 inches and the maximum number of hops is 5. The table shows some possible outcomes of calling the simulate method. Part (a) FrogSimulation sim = new FrogSimulation(24, 5); Values returned by hopDistance() Final position of frog Return value of sim.simulate() 5, 7, -2, 8, 6 6, 7, 6, 6 24 Example 1 true 25 true Example 3 6, -6, 31 31 true Example 4 4, 2, -8 -2 false Example 5 5, 4, 2, 4, 3 false AP Annual Conference 2018

```
Q1:
Frog Simulation

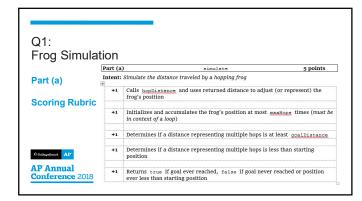
Part (a)

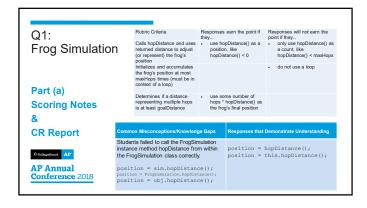
Example Solution

public boolean simulate() {
    int position = 0;
    count < maxHops; count++)
    {
        position += hopDistance();
        if (position >= goalDistance)
            return true;
        else if (position < 0)
            return false;
    }

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public boolean simulate() {
    int position = 0;
    count < maxHops; count++)
    {
        position += hopDistance();
        if (position >= goalDistance)
        return false;
    }
    return false;
}
```





```
Q1:
Frog Simulation

Part (b)

(b) Write the runSimulations method, which performs a given number of simulations and returns the proportion of simulations in which the frog successfully reached or passed the goal. For example, if the parameter passed to runSimulations is 400, and 100 of the 400 simulate method calls returned true, then the runSimulations method should return 0.25.

Complete method runSimulations below. Assume that simulate works as specified, regardless of what you wrote in part (a). You must use simulate appropriately to receive full credit.

/** Runs runs simulations and returns the proportion of simulations in which the frog ** successfully reached or passed the goal.

* Precondition: num > 0

* Precondition: num > 0

* Public double runSimulations(int num)
```

```
Q1:
Frog Simulation

public double runSimulations(int num) {
    int countSuccess = 0;

Part (b)

for (int count = 0; count < num; count++)

{
    if(simulate())
    {
        countSuccess++;
    }
}

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public double runSimulations(int num) {
    int countSuccess = 0;

for (int count = 0; count < num; count++)

{
    if(simulate())
    {
        countSuccess++;
    }
}
return (double)countSuccess / num;
```

```
Q1:
Frog Simulation
                                Part (b)
                                               runSimulations
                                                                             4 points
Part (b)
                                Intent: Determine the proportion of successful frog hopping
                                       Calls simulate the specified number of times (no bounds
Rubric
                                +1
                                +1
                                       Initializes and accumulates a count of true results
                                +1
                                       Calculates proportion of successful simulations using
                                        double arithmetic
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                                +1
                                       Returns calculated value
```

```
Reposes on the point filey.

Calls simulate the specified number of sines (no bounds errors)

Frog Simulation

Part (b)

Calculates proportion of successful simulations using double arithmetic

Scoring Notes

Returns calculated value

Responses on the point filey.

do not use the result of celling simulate

initializes and occumulated value, even if there was an error in the accumulation or an accumulation of successful simulations using double arithmetic

Returns calculated value

Responses on the point filey.

According simulate

Part (b)

Calculates proportion of successful simulations using double arithmetic

Returns calculated value when if there was an error in the accumulation of simulations

Returns calculated value

Responses will not can be point filey.

According simulate

Initiative and on the point filey.

According simulation

Calculate value using non-numeric types

return count of simulations

return (double quotient from two within the calculation)

int count = 0;

for (int x = 0; x < num; x+1)

if (simulate())

count+1;

According value

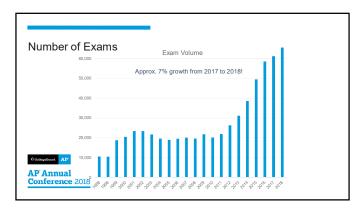
active (double) (count / num);

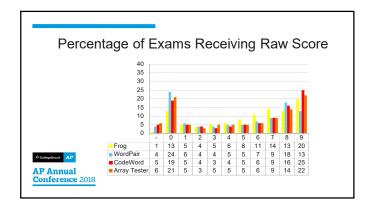
return (double) count / num;

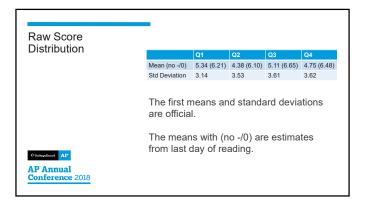
return (double) (count / num);

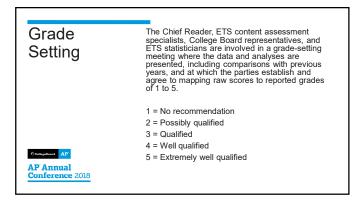
return (double) count / num;
```

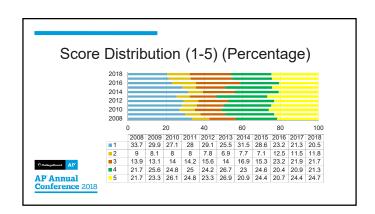
















Test-Taking Skills

- Read the question
- Write legibly
- Clearly indicate answer on page cross out unwanted code
- Eschew obfuscation
- · Use reference material
- Read part (b) even if unable to do part (a)
- · Test solution using examples
- Use top-down design especially when time is short
- · Preconditions are your friends
- · Read the question

Recommendations

- Discuss/practice test-taking skills
- · Address the common errors

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Common **Errors**

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- · Failure to read question closely
- · Use of new object without construction
- · Confusion of == and equals
- · Confusion between lists and arrays
- · Accessing too many/few elements in array/list
- · Reimplementation of helper functions
- Use of enhanced for loop when not appropriate
- Failure to test for and handle boundary cases
- · Confusion as to how and when to return values
- · Confusion between local and instance variables
- · Failure to understand the problem abstraction

Recommendations

- Discuss/practice test-taking skills
- · Address the common errors
- · Use material from the reading

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Available Material

- http://apcentral.collegeboard.com
- · Released free response questions
- Scoring guidelines
- Student performance Q & A (question intent, common errors, recommendations to teachers)
- Sample responses and commentary
- · Teacher community on AP Central
- College Board workshops/summer institutes
- · Facebook group (unofficial)

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Recommendations Discuss/practice test-taking skills · Address the common errors · Use material from the reading · Become a reader AP Annual Conference 2018

Resources

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- http://apcentral.collegeboard.com AP Central: AP info, course descriptions,
- http://www.collegeboard.com College Board: general info about CB, the AP program
- https://apcommunity.collegeboard.org/ Discussion groups for AP teachers
- https://www.facebook.com/groups/APComputerS cienceTeachers/ Facebook group (unofficial)

· Email me: ap@cigas.net

