Review Questions

Chapter 2

1. When data cannot be changed after a class is complied, the data is
   1. Variable
   2. Constant
   3. Volatile
   4. Mutable
2. Which of the following is not primitive data type in java?
   1. Boolean
   2. Byte
   3. Sector
   4. Int
3. Which of the following elements is not required in a variable declaration?
   1. A type
   2. An identifier
   3. An assigned value
   4. A semicolon
4. The assigned operator in java is ?
   1. =
   2. ==
   3. :=
   4. ::
5. Assuming you have declared shoesize to be a variable of type int, which of following is valid assignment statement in java?
   1. shoeSize = 9;
   2. shoeSize = 9.5;
   3. shoesSize = “nine”;
   4. Two of the above are valid.
6. Which of the following data type can store the value of 0 using the least amount of memory?
   1. Short
   2. Long
   3. Int
   4. Byte
7. A Boolean variable can hold
   1. Any character
   2. Any whole number
   3. Any decimal number
   4. The value true or false
8. The value 137.68 can be held by a variable of type
   1. Int
   2. Float
   3. Double
   4. Two of these are correct
9. An escape sequence always begins with a(n)
   1. e
   2. forward slash
   3. backslash
   4. equal sign
10. Which java statement produces W on one line and XYZ on the next line?
    1. System.out.println(“WXYZ”);
    2. System.out.println(“W” + “XYZ”);
    3. System.out.println(“W\nxyz”);
    4. system.out.print(“W\nX\nY\nZ”);
11. The remainder operator
    1. Is represented by a forward slash
    2. Must follow a division operation
    3. Provides the quotient of integer division
    4. Is none of the above
12. According to the rules of operator precedence, when division occurs in the same arithmetic statement as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the division operation always takes place first.
    1. Multiplication
    2. Remainder
    3. Subtraction
    4. Answers a and b are correct
13. The equal to relational operator is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. =
    2. ==
    3. !=
    4. !!
14. When you perform arithmetic with values of diverse types, Java
    1. Issues an error message
    2. Implicitly converts the values to a unifying type
    3. Requires you to explicitly convert the values to a unifying type
    4. implicitly converts the values to the type of the first operand
15. if you attempt to add a float, an int, and a byte, the result will be a(n)
    1. float
    2. int
    3. byte
    4. error message
16. you use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explicitly override an implicit type
    1. mistake
    2. type cast
    3. format
    4. type set
17. in java, what is the value of 3 + 7\*4 + 2?
    1. 21
    2. 33
    3. 42
    4. 48
18. Which assignment is correct in java?
    1. Int value = (float) 4.5;
    2. Float value = 4 (double);
    3. Double value = 2.12;
    4. char value = 5c;
19. Which assignment is correct in java?
    1. A double money = 12;
    2. Double money = 12.0;
    3. Double money = 12.0d;
    4. All of the above are correct
20. Which assignment is correct is correct in java?
    1. Char aChar = 5.5;
    2. Char aChar = “W”;
    3. Char aChar = ‘\*’;
    4. Two of these are correct.