

## Question 1

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Java array is a collection of \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. heterogeneous data
- ☒ b. similar type of elements
- ☐ c. the same data
- ☐ d. different type of element

## Question 2

Not yet answered

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Array data access using \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ a. Pointer
- ☐ b. Variable
- ☐ c. Operator
- ☒ d. index

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following is used to declare,construct, and initlaize an array?

- ☐ a. `int [] arr = {1, 2, 3};`
- ☐ b. `int arr [] [] = {1, 2, 3, 4};`
- ☒ c. `int arr [] = {1, 2, 3};`
- ☐ d. `int [] arr = {};`

## Question 4

Not yet answered

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List, Set and Queue \_\_\_\_\_ Collection.

- ☐ a. inheritance
- ☐ b. extenrds
- ☐ c. implement
- ☒ d. inherit

Clear my choice

Question **5**

Not yet answered

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Collection is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ a. class
- ☐ b. framework and class
- ☐ c. interface
- ☒ d. framework and interface

[Clear my choice](#)Question **6**

Not yet answered

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Which of the following is an outdated class but still in use?

- ☐ a. ArrayList
- ☒ b. Hashtable
- ☐ c. HashMap.
- ☒ d. Vector

Question **7**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which implementation of Iterator can traverse a collection back and forth?

- ☐ a. SetIterator
- ☐ b. Iterator
- ☐ c. MapIterator
- ☒ d. ListIterator

[Clear my choice](#)Question **8**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which of the following Sets maintains the insertion order?

- ☐ a. TreeSet
- ☒ b. LinkedHashSet
- ☐ c. HashSet
- ☐ d. ArrayList

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 9

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What are the values in a after mult(2) executes?

```
1 private int[ ] a = {1, 3, -5, -2};
2 public void mult(int amt)
3 {
4     int i = 0;
5     while (i < a.length)
6     {
7         a[i] = a[i] * amt;
8     } // end while
9 } // end method
```

- ☐ a. {3, 9, -15, -6}
- ☐ b. {2, 6, -10, -4}
- ☐ c. {1, 3, -5, -2}
- ☒ d. The code will never stop executing due to an infinite loop

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 10

Not yet answered

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What does the following method do?

```
1 public static void numbers (int [ ] num) {  
2     for(int x = 1; x < num.length; x++)  
3         num[x] = num[0];  
4 }
```

- ☐ a. It copies 0 into every element.
- ☐ b. It changes every element to the value of x
- ☐ c. It puts the array into numerical ascending order.
- ☒ d. It copies what is in cell 0 into all other cells.

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 11

Not yet answered

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What is the output of the following code fragment?

```
1 public class Main {  
2  
3     public static void main(String args[]) {  
4  
5         int[] items = {2, 7, 3, 5, 8, 9};  
6         int funny = items[0];  
7         for (int i = 0; i < items.length; i++) {  
8             if (items[i] > funny) {  
9                 funny = items[i];  
10            }  
11        }  
12        System.out.print(funny);  
13    }  
14 }
```

- ☒ a. 9
- ☐ b. 2 7 3 5 8 9
- ☐ c. 41
- ☐ d. 2

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 12

Not yet answered

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Consider the following data field and method findLongest. Method findLongest is intended to find the longest consecutive block of the value target occurring in the array nums; however, findLongest does not work as intended. For example given the code below the call findLongest(10) should return 3, the length of the longest consecutive block of 10s. Which of the following best describes the value actually returned by a call to findLongest?

```
1 private int[] nums = {7, 10, 10, 15, 15, 15, 15, 10, 10, 10, 15, 10, 10};
2 public int findLongest(int target) {
3     int lenCount = 0; // length of current consecutive numbers
4     int maxLen = 0;    // max length of consecutive numbers
5     for (int k = 0; k < nums.length; k++) {
6         if (nums[k] == target) {
7             lenCount++;
8         } else if (lenCount > maxLen) {
9             maxLen = lenCount;
10        }
11    }
12    if (lenCount > maxLen) {
13        maxLen = lenCount;
14    }
15    return maxLen;
16 }
```

- ☐ a. It is the length of the shortest consecutive block of the value target in nums
- ☐ b. It is the length of the first consecutive block of the value target in nums
- ☐ c. It is the length of the array nums
- ☒ d. It is the number of occurrences of the value target in nums



[Clear my choice](#)Question **13**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Given the following code segment, which of the following will cause an infinite loop? Assume that temp is an int variable initialized to be greater than zero and that a is an array of ints.

```
1 C:\Users\nguye\OneDrive\Desktop\test.java a.length; k++ )
2 {
3     while ( a[ k ] < temp )
4     {
5         a[ k ] *= 2;
6     }
7 }
```

- ☐ a. The values don't matter this will always cause an infinite loop.
- ☐ b. Whenever a has values larger than temp.
- ☒ c. Whenever a includes a value that is less than or equal to zero.
- ☐ d. When all values in a are larger than temp.

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 14

Not yet answered

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Assume that arr1={-2, -1, -5, 3, -4} and arr2={1, 5, 3, -8, 6} what will the contents of arr1 be after copyArray finishes executing?

```
1 public static void copyArray(int[] arr1, int[] arr2)
2 {
3     for (int i = arr1.length / 2; i < arr1.length; i++)
4     {
5         arr1[i] = arr2[i];
6     }
7 }
```

- ☒ a. [1, 5, -5, 3, -4]
- ☐ b. [-2, -1, -5, -8, -6]
- ☐ c. [1, 5, -2, -5, 2]
- ☐ d. [1, 5, 3, -8, 6]

Clear my choice

## Question 15

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What are the values in a after mult(3) executes?

```
1 private int[ ] a = {1, 3, -5, -2};
2 public void mult(int amt)
3 {
4     int i = 0;
5     while (i < a.length)
6     {
7         a[i] = a[i++] * amt;
8     } // end while
9 } // end method
```

- ☒ a. {3, 9, -15, -6}
- ☐ b. {1, 3, -5, -2}
- ☐ c. {2, 6, -10, -4}
- ☐ d. The code will never stop executing due to an infinite loop

Clear my choice

## Question 16

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is printed as a result of executing the following code segment?

```
1  import java.util.HashSet;
2  import java.util.Iterator;
3  import java.util.Set;
4
5  public class Main {
6
7      public static void main(String args[]) {
8          Set<Integer> aSet = new HashSet<>();
9          aSet.add(10);
10         aSet.add(20);
11         aSet.add(10);
12         aSet.add(40);
13         aSet.add(60);
14         aSet.add(30);
15         aSet.remove(10);
16
17         Iterator itor = aSet.iterator();
18         while (itor.hasNext()) {
19             System.out.print(itor.next() + " ");
20         }
21     }
22 }
```

- ☒ a. 20 40 60 30

- ☐ b. 10 20 30 40 60
- ☐ c. 20 10 40 60 30
- ☐ d. Compiler error

Clear my choice

## Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will print when the following code executes?

```
1  import java.util.ArrayList;
2  import java.util.List;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          List<Integer> list1 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
8          list1.add(1);
9          list1.add(2);
10         list1.add(3);
11         list1.remove(1);
12         System.out.println(list1);
13     }
14 }
15
```

- ☐ a. [2, 3]
- ☐ b. [1, 2, 3]
- ☐ c. Compiler error
- ☒ d. [1, 3]

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 18

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will print when the following code executes?

```
1  import java.util.ArrayList;
2  import java.util.List;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<String>();
8          list1.add("Anaya");
9          list1.add("Layla");
10         list1.add("Sharrie");
11         list1.add(0, "Sarah");
12         list1.set(0, "Destini");
13         System.out.println(list1);
14     }
15 }
16
```

- ☐ a. [Destini, Layla, Sharrie, Sarah]
- ☐ b. [Sarah, Destini, Anaya, Layla, Sharrie]
- ☐ c. [Sarah, Layla, Sharrie]
- ☒ d. [Destini, Anaya, Layla, Sharrie]

[Clear my choice](#)

## Question 19

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will print when the following code executes?

```
1  import java.util.ArrayList;
2  import java.util.List;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          List<Integer> list1 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
8          list1.add(new Integer(1));
9          list1.add(new Integer(2));
10         list1.add(new Integer(3));
11         list1.remove(1);
12         System.out.println(list1);
13     }
14 }
15
```

- ☐ a. [2, 3]
- ☒ b. [1, 3]
- ☐ c. [1, 2]
- ☐ d. [1, 2, 3]

[Clear my choice](#)



Question **20**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Given the following code and assume that nums initially contains [0, 0, 4, 2, 5, 0, 3], what will nums contain as a result of executing numQuest?

```
1 private List<Integer> nums;  
2  
3 // precondition: nums.size() > 0;  
4 // nums contains Integer objects  
5 public void numQuest()  
6 {  
7     int k = 0;  
8     Integer zero = new Integer(0);  
9     while (k < nums.size())  
10    {  
11        if (nums.get(k).equals(zero))  
12            nums.remove(k);  
13        else  
14            k++;  
15    }  
16 }  
17
```

- ☒ a. [4, 2, 5, 3]  
☐ b. [0, 0, 0, 4, 2, 5, 3]  
☐ c. [0, 4, 2, 5, 3]  
☐ d. [3, 5, 2, 4, 0, 0, 0]

Clear my choice



## Question 21

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is printed as a result of executing the following code segment?

```
1  import java.util.TreeSet;
2  import java.util.Iterator;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          TreeSet<Integer> aSet = new TreeSet<>();
8          aSet.add(10);
9          aSet.add(20);
10         aSet.add(10);
11         aSet.add(40);
12         aSet.add(60);
13         aSet.add(30);
14         aSet.remove(10);
15
16         Iterator itor = aSet.descendingIterator();
17         while (itor.hasNext()) {
18             System.out.print(itor.next() + " ");
19         }
20     }
```

- ☐ a. 20 10 40 60 30
- ☐ b. Compiler error
- ☒ c. 60 40 30 20

☐ d. 20 30 40 60

Clear my choice

Question **22**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What is printed as a result of executing the following code segment?

```
1  import java.util.Set;
2  import java.util.TreeSet;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          Set<Integer> aList = new TreeSet<>();
8          aList.add(1);
9          aList.add(2);
10         aList.add(1);
11         aList.add(4);
12         aList.add(6);
13         aList.add(3);
14         System.out.println(aList);
15     }
16 }
17
```

- ☐ a. [1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6]
- ☐ b. Compiler error
- ☐ c. [1, 2, 1, 4, 6, 3]
- ☒ d. [1, 2, 3, 4, 6]

Clear my choice

Question **23**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

What will print when the following code executes?

```
1  import java.util.Set;
2  import java.util.TreeSet;
3
4  public class Main {
5
6      public static void main(String args[]) {
7          Set<String> list1 = new TreeSet<String>();
8          list1.add("Anaya");
9          list1.add("Layla");
10         list1.add("Sharrie");
11         list1.add("Sarah");
12         list1.add("Destini");
13         System.out.println(list1);
14     }
15 }
```

- ☐ a. [Destini, Layla, Sharrie, Sarah]
- ☒ b. [Anaya, Layla, Sharrie, Sarah, Destini]
- ☐ c. [Destini, Anaya, Layla, Sharrie]
- ☐ d. [Anaya, Destini, Layla, Sarah, Sharrie]

[Clear my choice](#)

Question **24**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Collection \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ a. implements the Serializable interface
- ☐ b. inherits the Collections class
- ☒ c. inherits the Iterable interface
- ☐ d. implements the Traversable interface

[Clear my choice](#)Question **25**

Not yet answered

Marked out of 1.00

Which class stores elements in ascending order?

- ☐ a. HashMap
- ☒ b. TreeSet
- ☐ c. ArrayList
- ☐ d. HashSet

[Clear my choice](#)

