



1 point

1. What is the name of the method that starts a Java program?

- ☐ firstMethod
- ☐ _start
- ☒ main
- ☐ begin

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2. What argument type should the method that starts a Java program take?

- ☐ no arguments
- ☐ an ArrayList<String>
- ☐ an int and a String
- ☒ an array of Strings

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3. What effect comes from declaring a field "static"?

- ☐ The value in the field can only be changed by code inside the class.
- ☐ The value in the field can only increase, never decrease.
- ☐ There is only one copy of that field for the entire class, not one per instance.
- ☒ The value in the field cannot be changed once it is initialized.

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4. In Java, how is the keyword "throw" used?

- ☐ To transfer data across a network connection.
- ☐ To handle an exception that has already occurred.
- ☒ To make an exception occur when the program detects a problematic circumstance that it cannot directly handle.
- ☐ To open a file for writing.

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5. Creating a new socket, as with:

```
1 Socket s = new Socket(addr,port);
```

can throw an **IOException** according to the documentation of the **java.net.Socket** class.

Which of the following structures is the best way to create a socket while handling the exception?

- ☐

```
1 try {
2     Socket s = new Socket(addr, port);
3     //code that uses s
4 }
5 catch(IOException ioe) {
6     //code to handle the exception
7 }
```
- ☐

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6. In Java, how is the keyword "finally" used?

- ☒ In exception handling to specify code that should be executed regardless of whether an exception happened or not.
- ☐ To specify a piece of code to execute immediately after the end of the current loop.
- ☐ To indicate that you are finally done debugging a particularly complicated piece of code.
- ☐ To specify code to run when the program exits.

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7. If you wanted to read the contents of a file without using the **edu.duke** package, you might call **Files.newBufferedReader**.

What would you pass into **Files.newBufferedReader**?

- ☐ a Path
- ☒ a FileResource
- ☐ a Comparator
- ☐ an IOException

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8. If you need to read data from a website without using the **edu.duke** package, you would probably want to use classes found in which package?

- ☐ java.lolcats
- ☐ java.net
- ☒ java.urls
- ☐ java.internet

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9. You saw that a **BufferedReader** can be used to read data from a file on the local computer, as well as from a website. You could also use it with other sources of data, as long as you have an appropriate **Reader** class to access the data.

These capabilities are a great example of the benefits of which programming principles? Select the two best options.

- ☒ **Write Robust Code:** the **BufferedReader** class never throws an exception, instead it deals with every situation
- ☐ **Astrachan's Law:** you can only use the **BufferedReader** class to solve interesting problems, never for something boring or that you could do by hand
- ☐ **Open/Closed Principle:** the **BufferedReader** class is designed such that it can have its functionality expanded (to read from new data sources) without having to modify its code
- ☒ **Abstraction:** the **BufferedReader** class can work with any class that conforms to a specific interface, and does not need to know the details of how/where it reads data
- ☐ **Everything Is A Number:** the **BufferedReader** class can read data of any type, and return it as a Java object of an appropriate class

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