



Beni-Suef University
Faculty of Computers and Artificial Intelligence

First Term 2021/2022

CS 241 - Object Oriented Programming

SHEET #6



1. Which of the following classes defines a legal abstract class?

```
class A {  
    abstract void unfinished() {  
    }  
}
```

(a)

```
public class abstract A {  
    abstract void unfinished();  
}
```

(b)

```
class A {  
    abstract void unfinished();  
}
```

(c)

```
abstract class A {  
    protected void unfinished();  
}
```

(d)

```
abstract class A {  
    abstract void unfinished();  
}
```

(e)

```
abstract class A {  
    abstract int unfinished();  
}
```

(f)

2. True or false?

- a. An abstract class can be used just like a nonabstract class except that you cannot use the **new** operator to create an instance from the abstract class.
- b. An abstract class can be extended.
- c. A subclass of a nonabstract superclass cannot be abstract.
- d. A subclass cannot override a concrete method in a superclass to define it as abstract.
- e. An abstract method must be nonstatic.

3. Which of the following is a correct interface?

```
interface A {  
    void print() { }  
}
```

(a)

```
abstract interface A {  
    abstract void print() { }  
}
```

(b)

```
abstract interface A {  
    print();  
}
```

(c)

```
interface A {  
    void print();  
}
```

(d)

```
interface A {  
    default void print() {  
    }  
}
```

(e)

```
interface A {  
    static int get() {  
        return 0;  
    }  
}
```

(f)

4. Modify the Shape class to implement the Comparable interface and define a static max method in the Shape class for finding the larger of two Shape objects. Draw the UML diagram and implement the new Shape class. Write a test program that uses the max method to find the larger of two circles, the larger of two rectangles.

5. Write the following method that averages an ArrayList of integers:

```
public static void average(ArrayList list)
```

6. How can you do the following?

- a. Create an **ArrayList** for storing double values?
- b. Append an object to a list?
- c. Insert an object at the beginning of a list?
- d. Find the number of objects in a list?
- e. Remove a given object from a list?
- f. Remove the last object from a list?
- g. Check whether a given object is in a list?
- h. Retrieve an object at a specified index from a list?

7. Identify the errors in the following code.

```
ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();  
list.add("Denver");  
list.add("Austin");  
list.add(new java.util.Date());  
String city = list.get(0);  
list.set(3, "Dallas");  
System.out.println(list.get(3));
```

8. What is the output of the following code?

```
ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();  
list.add(1);  
list.add(2);  
list.add(3);  
list.remove(1);  
System.out.println(list);  
How do you remove integer value 3 from the list?
```

9.

Can each of the following statements be compiled?

- a. Integer i = new Integer("23");
- b. Integer i = new Integer(23);
- c. Integer i = Integer.valueOf("23");
- d. Integer i = Integer.parseInt("23", 8);
- e. Double d = new Double();
- f. Double d = Double.valueOf("23.45");
- g. int i = (Integer.valueOf("23")).intValue();
- h. double d = (Double.valueOf("23.4")).doubleValue();
- i. int i = (Double.valueOf("23.4")).intValue();
- j. String s = (Double.valueOf("23.4")).toString();

10.

Show the output of the following code:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Integer x = new Integer(3);  
        System.out.println(x.intValue());  
        System.out.println(x.compareTo(new Integer(4)));  
    }  
}
```

11.

Suppose **s1**, **s2**, **s3**, and **s4** are four strings, given as follows:

```
String s1 = "Welcome to Java";  
String s2 = s1;  
String s3 = new String("Welcome to Java");  
String s4 = "Welcome to Java";
```

What are the results of the following expressions?

- a. **s1** == **s2**
- b. **s1** == **s3**
- c. **s1** == **s4**
- d. **s1.equals(s3)**
- e. **s1.equals(s4)**
- f. **"Welcome to Java".replace("Java", "HTML")**
- g. **s1.replace('o', 'T')**
- h. **s1.replaceAll("o", "T")**
- i. **s1.replaceFirst("o", "T")**
- j. **s1.toCharArray()**

12. Let **s1** be "Welcome" and **s2** be "welcome". Write the code for the following statements:

- a. Replace all occurrences of the character **e** with **E** in **s1** and assign the new string to **s3**.
- b. Split **Welcome to Java and HTML** into an array **tokens** delimited by a space and assign the first two tokens into **s1** and **s2**.

Best Wishes
DR. Noha Yehia