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Score: 49 / 55 (89.09%)

CS1 JavaNotes Chapter 2

TRUE/FALSE

T 1. The primary difference between float and double is in the magnitude of the values they can hold.

Points: 1 / 1

T 2. The % is called the modulus operator.

Points: 1 / 1

T 3. The modulus operator (%) results in the remainder of integer division.

Points: 1 / 1

T 4. The relational or logical expression will result in a bool value.

Points: 1 / 1

T 5. `x=10/y*(127/x);` is the same as `x = 10 / y * (127/x);`

Points: 1 / 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A 6. You should _____ the syntax.

a. memorize
b. guess
c. ignore
d. make up

Points: 1 / 1

B 7. Creating, _____ Java programs are not standardized.

a. compiling, and editing
b. deleting, and recreating
c. saving, and storing
d. copying, and pasting

Points: 0 / 1

B 8. To compile a project in NetBeans, select _____ on the tool bar or menu.

a. Run Project
b. Build Main Project
c. Save All
d. The red X in the corner

Points: 1 / 1

B 9. What is the output of the following program segment?

```
String s1 = "North";
String s2 = s1 + s1.charAt(4);
System.out.println(s2);
```

a. Northh
b. Northt
c. NorthNort
d. NorthNorth

Points: 0 / 1

A 10. **What is the index of the "G" in the String "George Washington"?**

a. 0
b. 1
c. 16
d. 17

Points: 1 / 1

D 11. **What is the output of the following?**

```
String g = "George Washington";
System.out.println(g.length());
```

a. 0
b. 16;
c. 16
d. 17

Points: 1 / 1

A 12. **What is the output of the following?**

```
String g = "Mario!";
System.out.println(g.toUpperCase());
```

a. MARIO!
b. mario!
c. MARIO
d. RIO!

Points: 1 / 1

D 13. When is it frequently necessary to convert **String** values into **int** values or **double** values?
a. When numerical values are entered into the main method argument.
b. When numerical values are entered using the **readLine** method.
c. When numerical values are entered in a GUI window box.
d. All of the above

Points: 1 / 1

C 14. Is comparing **String** values different from comparing simple data type values?
a. No, it is the same. In both cases you can use the == operator.
b. No, it is the same. In both cases you can use the == operator or the **equals** method.
c. Yes, it is different. Simple types use the == operator and strings use the **equals** method.
d. Yes, it is different. Simple types use the **equals** method and strings use the **==** operator.

Points: 1 / 1

D 15. IDE means
a. Initial Development Environment
b. Individual Documentation Effort
c. Integrated Dual Electricity
d. Integrated Development Environment

Points: 1 / 1

D 16. The syntax (sentence structure) of a program must be at least _____ percent correct before the program creates a bytecode file.
a. 50
b. 70
c. 85
d. 100

Points: 1 / 1

C 17. A program with one or more compile errors
a. can compile, but the output execution will be wrong.
b. can compile, but the output execution will be very slow.
c. cannot compile, and as a consequence cannot execute.
d. can compile, but will stop executing at the point of the compile error.

Points: 1 / 1

A 18. Every program must start with
a. public static void main(String args[])
b. public class <*some class name*>
c. // <*Program file name*>
d. any program statement, as long as the statement uses correct Java syntax.

Points: 0 / 1

D 19. Every Java application must include
a. a program heading, like **public class Test**
b. a main module, which looks like **public static void main(String[] args)**
c. a set of braces for the class heading and the main module.
d. all of the above.

Points: 1 / 1

E 20. What is the value of **result** in the following statement?

int result = (int) Math.pow(3,4);

a. 3
b. 4
c. 12
d. 64
e. 81

Points: 1 / 1

D 21. In programming, what is a string?
a. A cast is an explicit type conversion.
b. A long thin piece of cotton.
c. A single character enclosed by single quotes.
d. A set of characters enclosed by double quotes.

Points: 1 / 1

D 22. Which of these values can be assigned to a boolean.
a. no
b. 16
c. maybe
d. false

Points: 1 / 1

D 23. By default, what is the type of the literal 3.14?
a. char
b. int
c. float
d. double

Points: 1 / 1

A 24. Which real number data type is the most accurate?
a. **double**
b. **float**
c. **real**
d. **long**
e. **scientific**

Points: 1 / 1

D 25. Which of the following is not a binary arithmetic operator for real numbers?

a. +
b. -
c. *
d. \
e. /

Points: 1 / 1

B 26. Which of the following are the binary operator shortcuts?

a. **=+ =- =* =/ =%**
b. **+= -= *= /= %=**
c. **+ - * / %**
d. **+ - * /**

Points: 1 / 1

C 27. What is the output of the program segment below?

```
int num1 = 500;
int num2 = 200;
int num3 = 300;
double average = (num1 + num2 + num3) / 3;
System.out.println(average);
```

a. 800
b. 333
c. 333.333333333333335
d. Error message

Points: 0 / 1

C 28. What is the output of the program segment below?

```
int num1 = 500;
int num2 = 200;
int num3 = 300;
double average = (double) (num1 + num2 + num3) / 3;
System.out.println(average);
```

a. 800
b. 333
c. 333.333333333333335
d. Error message

Points: 1 / 1

B 29. What is the value of **result** in the following statement?

```
int result = Math.max(4,3);
```

a. 3
b. 4
c. 12
d. 64
e. 81

Points: 1 / 1

A 30. What is the value of **result** in the following statement?

int result = Math.min(4,3);

a. 3
b. 4
c. 12
d. 64
e. 81

Points: 1 / 1

C 31. What is the value of **result** in the following statement?

double result = Math.floor(9.999999);

a. 10.0
b. 9.99999
c. 9.0
d. Error message

Points: 1 / 1

D 32. What is the output of the following?

System.out.println(27/5 + 3.1);

a. Illegal, won't compile
b. 27/5 + 3.1
c. 8
d. 8.5
e. None of these

Points: 0 / 1

C 33. Show how we would calculate and print the square root of 139.46

a. Math.sqrt(139.46);
b. println(sqrt(139.46));
c. System.out.println(Math.sqrt(139.46))
;
d. (139.46)^(1/2);
e. None of these

Points: 1 / 1

MATCHING

Is this one of the seven basic Java data types?
a. yes, it is a basic data type
b. no, it is not a basic data type

A 34. void

Points: 1 / 1

B 35. literal

Points: 1 / 1

A 36. int

Points: 1 / 1

A 37. float

Points: 1 / 1

A 38. double

Points: 1 / 1

What kind of operator is this?

a. Boolean Operator
b. Relational Operator
c. Arithmetic Operator
d. Assignment Operator
e. Conditional Operator

C 39. %

Points: 1 / 1

A 40. &&

Points: 1 / 1

A 41. !

Points: 1 / 1

B 42. !=

Points: 1 / 1

B 43. <

Points: 1 / 1

Match the escape sequence code with the correct meaning.
a. \'
b. \\
c. \?

B 44. Backslash

Points: 1 / 1

C 45. ?

Points: 1 / 1

Is this one of the eight basic (primitive) Java data types?
a. yes, it is a basic data type
b. no, it is not a basic data type

B 46. glutony

Points: 1 / 1

A 47. literal

Points: 0 / 1

A 48. long

Points: 1 / 1

What kind of operator is this?
a. Boolean Operator
b. Relational Operator
c. Arithmetic Operator
d. Assignment Operator
e. Conditional Operator

D 49. =

Points: 1 / 1

C 50. +

Points: 1 / 1

A 51. ||

Points: 1 / 1

B 52. = =

Points: 1 / 1

B 53. >=

Points: 1 / 1

Match the escape sequence code with the correct meaning.

a. \b
b. \f
c. \n
d. \r
e. \t
f. \”
g. \’

C 54. Newline

Points: 1 / 1

F 55. Double quote

Points: 1 / 1