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Nama : Franklin Kom – A

UAS Pemorgraman Berorientasi Objek Lanjutan

1. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Foo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            return;
        }
        Finally {
            System.out.println( "Finally" );
        }
    }
}
```

Answer.

B. Compilation fails.

2. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class X {
    public static void main(String [] args){
        try {
            badMethod();
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch (Exception ex){
            System.out.print("B");
        }
        finally {
            System.out.print("C");
        }
        System.out.print("D");
    }
    public static void badMethod() {
        throw new Error(); /* Line 22 */
    }
}
```

Answer.

C. C is printed before exiting with an error message.

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3. What is the output for the below code?

```
public interface InfA {
      protected String getName();
}
public class Test implements InfA{
      public String getName(){
            return "test-name";
      }
      public static void main (String[] args){
            Test t = new Test();
            System.out.println(t.getName());
      }
}
```

Answer.

B. Compilation fails due to an error on lines 2

4. What will be the output of the program?

```
class PassA {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        PassA p = new PassA();
        p.start();
    }
    void start(){
        long [] a1 = {3,4,5};
        long [] a2 = fix(a1);
        System.out.print(a1[0] + a1[1] + a1[2] + " ");
        System.out.println(a2[0] + a2[1] + a2[2]);
    }
    long [] fix(long [] a3){
        a3[1] = 7;
        return a3;
    }
}
```

Answer.

B.15 15

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When answering the next 3 questions, consider this program; comments indicate where missing needed components of theprogram are to be placed.

```
public class MainClass{
   //definition of a function that prints out a greeting
   public static void main(String[] args){
   //(2) print the greeting
   //(3) construct a MyClass object called
     myObject
   //(4) update myObject// print myObject
   }
}
class MyClass{
   // (1) definition of MyClass constructor
   public static void greetings(){
        // definition of greets
   }
   public void update(int num, String title){
        // definition of update
   }
   public void print(){
        // definition of print
   }
   private int numOfItems;
   private String reportTitle;
}
```

5. Suppose you are writing the definition of MyClass (line (1) above). Which of the following function signatures (headers) is correct?
   Answer.
   B. public MyClass()

6. Suppose you wish to call the method that prints the greeting, at line(2) above. Which of the following statements will call this method correctly? myObject is the MyClass object defined in the question above.
   Answer.
   B. myObject.greetings();

7. Suppose you wish to construct aMyClass object called myObject at line (3) above. Which of the following statements will correctly do this?
   Answer.
   E. MyClass myObject = new MyClass();

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8. Suppose you have a class MyClass and want to easily replace the contents of one object, target, with the contents of another object of MyClass, source. Which of the following statements would correctly create the copy?
   Answer.
   E. target = (MyClass) source.clone();

9. A. Explain the difference between implementing an interface and a derived class.
   Answer.
   Pada interface, dapat menerapkan berbagai mekanisme yang ada di kelas abstract (dalam public). Sedangkan pada Derived class, dapat menerapkan mekanisme yang ada di kelas parent (dalam protected dan public).

   B. Explain the difference between how method parameters are passed for variables that contain object references and variables that contain primitive data types.
   Answer.
   Pada tipe data primitif, yang mengisi parameter adalah value dari parameter, sedangkan pada object reference, yang mengisi parameter adalah handle.

10. Write a method in Java, called mySubString that takes 2 strings as arguments and returns a boolean value: true, only if one of the strings in a substring of the other. Do NOT use any manipulation methods of the String class other than length().
    Answer.

```
public Boolean mySubString(String a, String B)
   {     int panjA = a.length();
         int panjB = b.length();
         int flag = 0;

         if(panjA > panjB)
         {

         }
         else
         {

         }

         return flag;
   }
```