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Chapter1

1. *Bytecode* is a highly optimized set of instructions designed to be executed by the *Java Virtual Machine (JVM)*,
2. Encapsulation, Polymorphism, Inheritance
3. Java programs begin their execution at the main method.
4. In Java, all variables must be declared before they are used. Further, the type of values that the variable can hold must also be specified. This is called the *type* of the variable.
5. D
6. Single line - //
7. If : if (condition)statement: for: for(condition,initialization,iteration)statement;
8. { is used toe start a block of code
9. class Moon{

Public Static Void Main(string args[]){

earthweight double;

moonweight double;

earthweight = 100;

moonweight = earthweight \*0.17;

system.out.print(earthweight+"Weight of earth to "+ moonweight + "moon weight.");

}

}

1. class IncToMetTable {

public static void main {String args}

double inches, meters;

int counter;

counter = 0;

for(meters = 1; meters <= 100; meters ++) {

meters = inches \*39.39; //convert to liters

system.out.println(meters +”meters is “ +

inches + inches.”);

counter++;

// every 10th line print a blank line

If (counter == 10) {

system.out.println();

counter = 0 ; // reset the line couner

}

}

}

}

1. syntax error
2. yes

chapter2

1. Java strictly specifies the range and behaviour of its primitive types to ensure portability across platform.
2. Java’s Character type is char. Java uses Unicode rather than AC11, which are used by some other languages.
3. False, a Boolean must be true or false
4. System.out.println(“one\nTwo\nthree”);
5. Sum is inside its own block and wont be able to be used outside the block so the print statement wont be able to print the sum
6. when an increment or decrement is used as part of a larger

expression, there is an important difference. When an increment or decrement operator precedes its operand, Java will perform the corresponding operation prior to obtaining the operand’s value for use by the rest of the expression

postfix (x ++) the increment is put after the value

prefix (++ x) the increment is put before the value thus the value changes in the same loop

1. &&
2. Byte and short wil be promoted to an int
3. a cast is needed when assigning a byte value to a char.
4. ?
5. No it will not effect the performance
6. Yes

Chapter3

1. ?
2. If(condition)

Statement;

Else if(condition)

Statement;

Else;

Statement;

1. If x is 10 or bigger
2. For(int I = 1000; i> = 0; i-= 2)
3. ?
4. ?
5. After the break executes the after while will be displayed.
6. 0 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 7, 8 9.
7. FOR (I = 1; I <100; I += i)

System.out.print(I + “ “);

1. ?
2. An infinite loop is a loop that runs forever
3. Yes

Chapter4