Quiz#1: Java Basics

Due Sep 15 at 11:59pm **Points** 100 **Questions** 15
Available Sep 15 at 7am - Sep 15 at 11:59pm about 17 hours **Time Limit** 25 Minutes

Instructions

Hi everyone,

There are 15 questions in the quiz, 4 of them fill-in-the-blank and 11 of them is multiple-choice. Make sure to enter correct expressions into fill-in-the-blanks without extra spaces. I will still go over them (fill-in-the-blanks) to see if there is anything mis-calculated over the weekend.

You have 25 minutes in total to answer 15 questions.

Best of luck,

Dr. Akcam

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	13 minutes	98 out of 100

ⓘ Correct answers will be available on Sep 17 at 12am.

Score for this quiz: **98** out of 100
Submitted Sep 15 at 5:40pm
This attempt took 13 minutes.

Question 1 — 5 / 5 pts

When a class implement an interface, it must _____.

- (selected) provide body to all of the methods that are listed in the interface, with the exact signatures and return types specified
- overload all of the methods listed in the interface.
- not have a constructor
- be an abstract class

Question 2

5 / 5 pts

Abstract classes cannot _____.

- be used as superclasses
- (selected) be instantiated
- have abstract methods
- have fields

Question 3

5 / 5 pts

A subclass does not have access to these superclass members.

- all of these
- (selected) private

- public
- protected

Question 4

5 / 5 pts

These superclass members are accessible to subclasses and classes in the same package.

- protected
- private
- public
- all of these

Question 5

5 / 5 pts

This keyword refers to an object's superclass.

- superclass
- super
- base
- this

Question 6

5 / 5 pts

This is automatically provided for a class if you do not write one yourself.

- (●) default constructor
- ( ) variable declaration
- ( ) mutator method
- ( ) accessor method

Question 7

5 / 5 pts

This array field holds the number of elements that the array has.

- (●) length
- ( ) width
- ( ) elements
- ( ) size

Question 8

5 / 5 pts

Two or more methods in a class may have the same name, as long as this is different.

- their parameter list
- their return values
- their accessor specifier
- their memory address

Question 9

5 / 5 pts

The first index in an array is always _____.

- 0
- 1
- -1
- 1 less than the number of elements

Question 10

5 / 5 pts

This type of method does not return a value.

- void
- null
- anonymous

empty

Partial

Question 11

8 / 10 pts

Fill out the following blanks with the appropriate answers that will correctly define a class in Java OOP. If you believe the answer must be blank, just write blank.

```
public [ blank ] class Vehicle{
        private String make;
        public Vehicle( [ String ] m){
                make = m;
        }
        public abstract double getMilesPerGallon();
        //(Other methods...)
}
public class Car [ extends ] Vehicle{
        private double mpg;
        //Constructor for Car
        public [ Car ] (String make, double mpg_init){
                [ super ] (make);
                mpg = mpg_init;
        }
        public double getMilesPerGallon(){
```

```
            return mpg;
        }
}
```

Answer 1:

blank

Answer 2:

String

Answer 3:

extends

Answer 4:

Car

Answer 5:

super

Question 12

10 / 10 pts

Fill in the blank to copy the elements of 'array1' to 'array2'.

```
int array1 = {1,3,5,7,9};
int array2 = _____;
```

array1.clone()

Question 13

10 / 10 pts

Fill out the following blanks with the appropriate answers that will correctly define a class in Java OOP. If you believe the answer must be blank, just write blank.

```
public class Circle{
    public static double PI = 3.14;
    private [double] radius;
    public Circle(double radius){
        [this].radius = radius;
    }
    //Accessor method
    [public] double getRadius(){
        [return] radius;
    }
}
```

Answer 1:

double

Answer 2:

this

Answer 3:

public

Answer 4:

return

Question 14

10 / 10 pts

Which one of the choices explains the error (if any) correctly for the following class:

```
public class FindTheError{
        // First square method
        public int square(int number){
                return number * number;
        }
        //Second square method
        public double square (int number){
                return number * number;
        }
}
```

- Second square method must have (double number) as parameter instead of (int number), because return type of the method is double

- Second square method must have 'int' return type because the parameter 'number' is int type

There is nothing wrong with both square methods. They are overloaded correctly, since they have different return types

Square methods in this class are overloaded, which means they must have different signatures. The parameter list must differ to have different signatures, so second square method must have double type parameter

Question 15

10 / 10 pts

Fill out the following blanks with the appropriate answers that will correctly define a class in Java OOP. If you believe the answer must be blank, just write blank.

```
public class MyClass{
    private int x;
    private double y;
    public blank MyClass(int a, double b){
        x = a;
        y = b;
    }
}
```

Answer 1:

private

Answer 2:

private

Answer 3:

blank

Answer 4:

double

Quiz Score: **98** out of 100