Java Exam 1 Review

Total Questions: 22

Most Correct Answers: **#4**

Least Correct Answers: **#22**

1. **Java files are compiled into which file type?**

0/12 (A) .java

0/12 (B) .txt

0/12 (C) .cls

11/12 (D) .class

2. **Every Java class must have a main method.**

1/12 (A) True

10/12 (B) False

3. **Which of the following are true of Java?**

10/12 (A) <u>Statements end in a semicolon.</u>

10/12 (B) Code blocks are defined by a pair of curly braces {}.

9/12 (C) The assignment operator is one equals sign **=**.

1/12 (D) The equals operator uses *three* equals signs **===**

4. **Variables must be declared with a type and a name as shown below:**

int weight;

11/12 (A) True

0/12 (B) False

5. **Which of the following are true?**

0/12 (A) System.out.print and System.out.println do the same thing

0/12 (B) System.out.print inserts a new line.

11/12 (C) System.out.println inserts a new line.

11/12 (D) System.out.print keeps printing to the same line.

0/12 (E) None of these statements are true.

6. **According to Chapter 2, things that an object "knows" about are called:**

1/12 (A) Methods

0/12 (B) Class Definitions

2/12 (C) Objects

8/12 (D) Instance variables

0/12 (E) Knowables

7. According to Chapter 2, things that an object can do are called:

11/12 (A) Methods

0/12 (B) Class definition

0/12 (C) Objects

0/12 (D) Instance variables

0/12 (E) Doables

8. Assume the code snippet below is within a valid class and main method. Choose the answer that best describes the proper output.

```
int x = 6;
if ( x <= 5 ) {
System.out.println("x is " + x);
} else {
System.out.println("x is big");
}
```

1/12 (A) 6 is big

8/12 (B) x is big

2/12 (C) x is 6

0/12 (D) 6 is 6

0/12 (E) None of the above

9. Assume the code snippet below is within a valid class and main method. Choose the answer that best describes the proper output.

```
int x = 0;
while ( x <= 5 ) {
if (x > 3) {
System.out.print (x);
}
x = x + 1;
}
```

0/12 Ⓐ 4

1/12 Ⓑ 01234

5/12 Ⓒ 45

2/12 Ⓓ 012

3/12 Ⓔ None of the above

10. The proper way to compare two String values, myString1 and myString2, is:

1/12 Ⓐ myString1 === myString2

6/12 Ⓑ myString1 == myString2

3/12 Ⓒ myString1.equals(myString2)

1/12 Ⓓ myString1.is(myString2)

0/12 Ⓔ None of the above

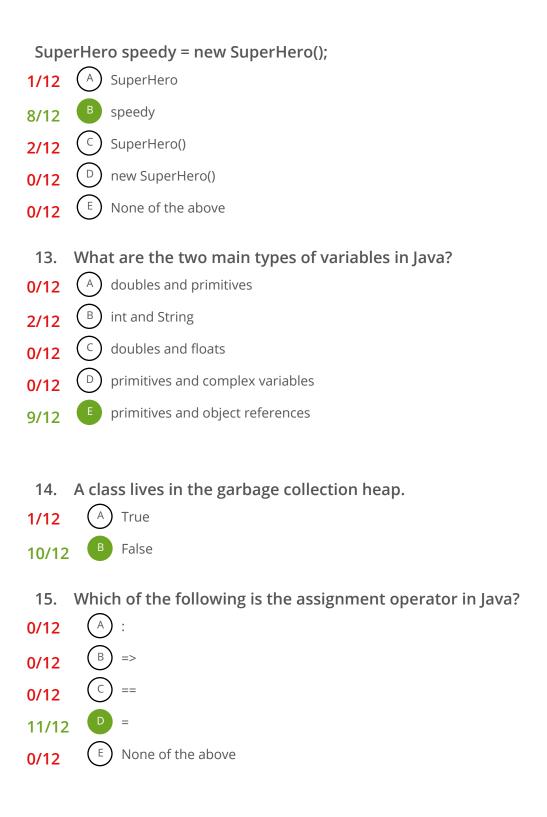11. A program written in Java is run on a standardized hypothetical computer called an transformer.

0/12 Ⓐ True

11/12 Ⓑ False

12. In this code snippet, what part is the object reference?

SuperHero speedy = new SuperHero();

1/12 (A) SuperHero

8/12 (B) speedy

2/12 (C) SuperHero()

0/12 (D) new SuperHero()

0/12 (E) None of the above

13. What are the two main types of variables in Java?

0/12 (A) doubles and primitives

2/12 (B) int and String

0/12 (C) doubles and floats

0/12 (D) primitives and complex variables

9/12 (E) primitives and object references

14. A class lives in the garbage collection heap.

1/12 (A) True

10/12 (B) False

15. Which of the following is the assignment operator in Java?

0/12 (A) :

0/12 (B) =>

0/12 (C) ==

11/12 (D) =

0/12 (E) None of the above

16. Given the following instance variable, which is the correct method to access the variable?

private int age;

0/12 (A) public String getAge() {

}

0/12 (B) private String getAge() {

return age;

}

8/12 (C) public int getAge() {

return age;

}

1/12 (D) public getAge() {

return age;

}

2/12 (E) private int getAge() {

return age;

}

17. Which of the following snippets is the proper way to call a method named **bark** that accepts 2 parameters, a String and an int? Assume that you have an object reference named doggie.

3/12 (A) doggie.bark(String barkSound, int numberOfBarks);

1/12 (B) doggie.bark(String "woof", int 5);

0/12 (C) doggie.bark(15, "woof");

0/12 (D) doggie.bark(String, int);

7/12 (E) doggie.bark("woof", 4);

18. Which of the following are true?

2/12 (A) Instance variables are declared in methods

7/12 (B) Instance variables get a default value

2/12 (C) Local variables get a default value

9/12 (D) Local variables must be initialized before use

19. Which of the following is the proper way to determine the size of a dogs array that has been define like this:
Dog[] dogs = new Dog[7];

1/12   (A)   dogs.setSize.length()

0/12   (B)   dogs.size

0/12   (C)   dogs.getCount()

10/12   (D)   dogs.length

20. Which of the following is the proper way to create an array of 3 Book objects?

11/12   (A)   Book[] books = new Book[3];
books[0] = new Book();
books[1] = new Book();
books[2] = new Book();

0/12   (B)   Book[] books = new Book(3);
books(0) = new Book();
books(1) = new Book();
books(2) = new Book();

0/12   (C)   Book[] books = new Book[3];
books[1]= new Book();
books[2] = new Book();
books[3] = new Book();

0/12   (D)   BookArray books = new BookArray{new Book, new Book, new Book};

21. Which of the following are true about encapsulation?

1/12   (A)   Getters and setters are marked private.

7/12   (B)   Encapsulation is also known as data hiding.

10/12   (C)   Getters and setters provide access to instance variables.

1/12   (D)   Only occurs in procedural programming languages.

10/12   (E)   Instance variables are marked private.

22. Which of the following will produce a result of 3.5?

```
int x = 14;

int y = 4;
```

8/12   (A)   double z = (double) x / y;

0/12   (B)   double z = x / y;

2/12   (C)   double z = x / (double) y;

1/12   (D)   int z = (double) x / y;

2/12   (E)   None of the above