Review Assessment

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1.	In Java, the declaration of the following code results in	1/1 point
	public static void main(String[] args) {	
	Car car;	
	••• ₂	
	}	
	 A Car reference with an undefined value A Car reference with a null value A Car object with unknown state 	
2.	 ✓ Correct Correct. True or false: An instance of a subclass has access to all of the attributes of its parent class(es). ○ True 	1/1 point
	False✓ CorrectRight.	
3.	A class that overrides a parent method, methodName(args)	1/1 point
	Can invoke the parent method using super(args)	
	Can invoke the parent method using super().methodName(args)	
	Can invoke the parent method using parent.methodName(args)	
	Can invoke the parent method using super.methodName(args)	
	Hides the parent method, which cannot be accessed.	
	✓ Correct Correct	

4.	Which of the following is correct?	1/1 point
	<pre>public class Child (Parent) { }</pre>	
	public class Child super Parent {}	
	public class Child inherits Parent {}	
	public class Child extends Parent {} public class Child extends Parent {}	
	✓ Correct Correct	
5.	All Java classes automatically directly or indirectly extend	1/1 point
	Nothing	
	java.lang.Object	
	✓ Correct Correct	
6.	Java classes that want to be printable should implement	1/1 point
	asString()	
	getString()	
	oprint()	
	toString()	
	✓ Correct Correct.	
7.	Can a subclass remove a method that it inherits, if it doesn't want to expose it?	1/1 point
	○ Yes	
	● No	
	✓ Correct	
	Correct	

Inherits a method, but customizes the result Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct Correct 7. True or false: it is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property. False True ✓ Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors.	8. An overloaded method is one where a class	1/1 point
Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. Correct Correct 9. True or false: it is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property. False True Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors.	O Inherits a method, but customizes the result	
Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct 7. True or false: It is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property. False ↑ True ✓ Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class ↑ Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. ♠ Replaces the implementation of an inherited method ↑ Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor ♠ Starts with super() there () is the arguments of the constructor ♦ Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors.	Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments.	
9. True or false: it is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property. • False • True • False • True • Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class • Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. • Replaces the implementation of an inherited method • Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. • Correct Correct Correct • Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor • Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. • Starts with super()	Replaces the implementation of an inherited method	
9. True or false: It is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property. • False • True Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class • Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. • Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor • Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super()	Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types.	
 ▶ False True ✓ Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class 17.1 point Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. ♠ Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor ♠ Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. ♦ Starts with super() 	(CONTOC)	
 ✓ Correct The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 	9. True or false: It is easy for a subclass to overload the type of a parent's bean property.	1/1 point
The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class 1/1 point	False	
The problem is that you can't change the return type of the getter. 10. An overridden method is one where a class It is point	○ True	
 Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments. Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. 		
 Replaces the implementation of an inherited method Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. Correct Correct Correct Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 	10. An overridden method is one where a class	1/1 point
 Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types. ✓ Correct Correct 11. Every constructor implicitly Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 	Has two methods of the same name, but different arguments.	
Correct 11. Every constructor implicitly Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super()	Replaces the implementation of an inherited method	
11. Every constructor implicitly Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super()	Has two methods of the same name and arguments, but with different return types.	
 Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 	775 (25% 95%)	
 Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 		
 Starts with super() if the first line of the constructor isn't a call to super() with arguments valid for one of the parent class' constructors. Starts with super() 	11. Every constructor implicitly	1/1 point
parent class' constructors. Starts with super()	Starts with super() where () is the arguments of the constructor	
✓ Correct	Starts with super()	
Right.	✓ Correct Right.	