## **Module 2 Review**

## LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1.	Java defines compound statements using which of the following?  Indentation	1/1 point
	<ul> <li>The begin and end keywords</li> <li>Keyword pairs, e.g., for and endfor</li> <li>Braces (the '{' and '}' characters)</li> </ul>	
	✓ Correct  Correct. Java defines compound statements using Braces	
2.	Which of the following is NOT a Java Primitive type?  int  boolean  complex  byte	1/1 point
	✓ Correct	
3.	True or False: Java statements end with a semicolon.  True False	1/1 point
	✓ Correct Correct.	
4.	Just like in C++, from which Java takes many ideas, you can have multiple public classes in a Java file?  True  False	1/1 point
	✓ Correct Correct.	

5.	Which of the following is NOT a valid numeric literal in Java?	1/1 point
	① D: 0b7	
	O 7	
	○ 7.0f	
	Ox7	
	O 7.0	
	O 007	
6.	✓ Correct 0b7 is a binary literal. And binary numbers allow only 0's and 1's.	
	is the automatic conversion the Java compiler makes between the primitive types and their corresponding object wrapper classes.  Compilation	1/1 point
	Unboxing	
	○ Wrapping	
	Autoboxing	
	✓ Correct Correct.	

	To create a stand-alone Java program, you need to include a special method. What is it?  The "execute" method.  The "main" method.  The "stand-alone" method.  Correct  Correct.	1/1 point
	Which of the following are TRUE of Java naming conventions? (Select all that apply)  Names can start with a number.  Names are used to denote classes, objects, attributes, and methods.	1/1 point
	<ul> <li>✓ Correct         <ul> <li>Correct.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Java names are NOT case sensitive.</li> <li>✓ Names are a sequence of letters, numbers, and underscores.</li> <li>✓ Correct         <ul> <li>Correct</li> <li>Correct.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
9.	Real numbers are represented bytypes.  int and double  float and double  char  Correct	1/1 point
10.	Correct.  allow you to define a grouping of primitives or objects with the same name.  Arrays  Wrappers  Boxing	1/1 point
	✓ Correct Correct.	