Homework 2 Report

Q1: In Java primitive same type variables declared as together. In Option A there is different type of definitions. İt should be separated with semicolon.

Answer is Option A

Q2: This code does not compile because in line 2 string local variable chair not have been initialized.

Answer is Option D

Q3: String is an object. This have a default to expression null. Because it may not initializing in Java application.

Answer is Option B

Q4: All variable names must **begin with** a letter of alphabet, an underscore **(_)** or dollar sign **($).** But dollar sign is never recommended

After the **first** letter, variable names may contain **letters** and **digits** (0-9). Spaces and special characters not allowed.

Variable names are **case sensitive**. Uppercase and lower case characters are distinct from each other. The name can unlimited length.

You cannot use a java keyword (reserved word) for a variable name.

Resource: **https://mathbits.com/MathBits/Java/DataBasics/Namingrules.htm**

Answer is Option B

Q5: The first letter of class name always **capitalized**. Then used the exact words, Abreviations are not acceptable. Underscore character are used in class name. It separate the class name consist of many words. But Java developers handle this with the **camelCase** writing style. FooBar is the most accepted notation for a class name convention.

Answer is Option B

Q6: String is non-primitive data type and they refer to objects. In addition, **non-primitive data** types can be used call methods to perform certain operations. In this question, only first signature does not compile.

Answer is Option C

Q7: In this question, variables is that starts **with special character –underscore-** not regarded. It occurs the compile error.

Answer is Option C

Q8: Wrapper classes is a class that object wraps the **primitive data types** (Int, short double char). Naming of them consist of general words. For example, Integer Class has a form of **int** primitive data type.

Answer is Option C

Q9: In this code, storing of the data can be realize with the **wrapper classes**. There is no need to use **primitive types** and there is not any compile error. Adding operation performed in main method **scope**. So the result is 2+3 equals 5

Answer is Option B

Q10: **new** keyword in java used to create an object of class. I other words, it instantiates a class by allocating memory for object and return a reference of memory address.

Answer is Option C

Q11: We can assign the value of small data type into higher data type that never get an error. Because small type memory can adjust into the higher memory (ex. int to double) On the contrary, we cannot assign value of higher memory data type to smaller data type. Data loss is inevitable. So compiler directed us type casting.

Answer is Option D

Q12: Primitive data types in ascending order by largest :

byte – char – short – int – long – float – double

Answer is Option A

Q13: According to the Oracle Class declarations would start with the **documentation comment .** Then it comes to the **class** statement. Other than that we across the **comments in class implementation again. We access the class with class variables** takes the place. Next we continue with **instance variables.** At the end of variables, **Constructors** used. In addition **methods** can take the last place.

Resource : https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase/codeconventions-fileorganization.html

Answer is Option B

Q14: This code not compiled in line x2 **Answer is Option B**

Q15: There is not any instance initialization in this code.

Answer is Option A

Q16: Without the initialization, there is not zero as a output one this question

Answer is Option A

Q17: **finalize** method can called form garbage collector when the unused objects. It creates the penalty for using performance. Thus it may be zero or one times is enough for programs.

Answer is Option A

Q18: **Wrapper** classes is a class that object wraps the **primitive data types** (Int, short double char). Naming of them consist of general words. For example, Integer Class has a form of **int** primitive data type. **String** is not primitive type of class.

Answer is Option D