

## **Java Final Review**

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. You can add an item at any point to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, whose size expands automatically to accommodate the new item.  
a. ArrayList                      b. Array  
c. ResizableArray              d. array
2. If a class's only constructor requires an argument, you must provide an argument for every \_\_\_\_\_ of the class that you create.  
a. parameter              b. type  
c. object                  d. method
3. \_\_\_\_\_ involves using one term to indicate diverse meanings, or writing multiple methods with the same name but with different parameter lists.  
a. Referencing              b. Overloading  
c. Nesting                  d. Signing
4. Data items you use in a call to a method are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. arguments                  b. instance variables  
c. method declarations        d. headers
5. A loop controlled by the user is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ loop.  
a. indefinite                  b. definite  
c. counter-controlled        d. incrementing
6. You can use the keyword \_\_\_\_\_ within a method in a derived class to access an overridden method in a base class.  
a. sub                      b. this  
c. protected              d. super
7. When you create a class and use the `implements` clause to implement an interface but fail to code one of the interface's methods, the compiler error generated indicates that you must declare your class to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. abstract              b. static  
c. public                  d. related
8. Which of the following correctly declares and initializes a `String` object?  
a. `new String = Hello`                      b. `String greeting == "Hello";`  
c. `String greeting = "Hello";`              d. `String new = "Hello"`
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a class for storing and manipulating changeable data that is composed of multiple characters.  
a. `Character`                      b. `String`  
c. `StringVariable`              d. `StringBuilder`
10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ loop allows you to cycle through an array without specifying the starting and ending points for the loop control variable.  
a. `do...while`                  b. `inner`  
c. `enhanced for`              d. `enhanced while`

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11. The `ArrayList` class \_\_\_\_ method returns the current `ArrayList` size.
- a. `size`            b. `capacity`
  - c. `length`        d. `rows`

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

12. System software is used for tasks such as word processing, calculations and playing games.
- a. True
  - b. False
13. If an object's methods are well written, the user is unaware of the low-level details of how the methods are executed, and the user must simply understand the interface or interaction between the method and the object.
- a. True
  - b. False
14. A Java identifier can contain only letters, digits, ampersands, or number signs.
- a. True
  - b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

15. The `length` \_\_\_\_ contains the number of elements in the array.
- a. `box`        b. `field`
  - c. `area`        d. `block`
16. When you create an array of objects, each reference is assigned the value \_\_\_\_.
- a. `null`        b. `'\u0000'`
  - c. `true`        d. `false`

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

17. When you issue the command to compile a class containing errors, the Java compiler does not produce any error messages. You will first need to run the class in order to see error messages.
- a. True
  - b. False
18. Logic errors are easily identified when a program is compiled.
- a. True
  - b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

19. `System.out.println("Your name is " + yourName);`

The above statement is an example of \_\_\_\_, which is used to join `Strings`.

- a. concatenation    b. referencing

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- c. parsing                      d. buffering

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

20. Although not a requirement, it is Java standard that class identifiers begin with an uppercase letter and use other uppercase letters to improve readability.

- a. True  
b. False

21. A compiler ignores whitespace (that is, any combination of nonprinting characters) between words and lines.

- a. True  
b. False

22. Dots (or periods) in a Java statement are used to separate the names of the components that make up the statement.

- a. True  
b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

23. With a two-dimensional array, the \_\_\_\_ field holds the number of rows in the array.

- a. size              b. capacity  
c. row              d. length

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

24. Using the `void` keyword in the `main()` method header indicates that a value will be returned by the `main()` method is called.

- a. True  
b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

25. A program written in \_\_\_\_ is the most basic circuitry-level language.

- a. Java              b. machine language  
c. BASIC              d. C

26. Locating and repairing all syntax errors is part of the process of \_\_\_\_ a program.

- a. interpreting              b. compiling  
c. debugging              d. executing

27. \_\_\_\_ are also called modules, methods, functions, and subroutines. Java programmers most frequently use the term "method."

- a. Procedures              b. Calls  
c. Classes              d. Applications

28. The `ArrayList` class \_\_\_\_ method retrieves an item from a specified location in an `ArrayList`.

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- a. extract      b. get
  - c. peek        d. retrieve
29. A(n) \_\_\_\_ class is a class that you create only to extend from.
- a. abstract      b. inheritance
  - c. parent       d. final
30. \_\_\_\_ refers to the hiding of data and methods within an object.
- a. Instance      b. Inheritance
  - c. Passed       d. Encapsulation
31. \_\_\_\_ describes the feature of languages that allows the same word to be interpreted correctly in different situations based on the context.
- a. Polymorphism      b. Architecturally neutral
  - c. Source code        d. Insulation
32. Individual array elements are \_\_\_\_ by value when a copy of the value is made and used within the receiving method.
- a. sorted        b. passed
  - c. received      d. stored
33. A(n) \_\_\_\_ defines the circumstances under which a class can be accessed and the other classes that have the right to use a class.
- a. identifier      b. access specifier
  - c. parameter     d. Pascal casing
34. In Java, the reserved keyword \_\_\_\_ means that a method is accessible and usable even though no objects of the class exist.
- a. active        b. undefined
  - c. static        d. void
35. Line comments start with \_\_\_\_.
- a. a forward slash and an asterisk      b. two forward slashes
  - c. a forward slash and two asterisks    d. a percent sign
36. After a successful compile, you can run the class file on any computer that has a \_\_\_\_.
- a. Java Virtual Machine (JVM)      b. Web browser
  - c. text editor                          d. DOS
37. Whenever a method requires multiple arguments, the arguments are always separated with \_\_\_\_.
- a. commas              b. periods
  - c. forward slashes      d. brackets
38. If a compiler detects a violation of language rules, it refuses to translate the class to \_\_\_\_.
- a. an application      b. a logic error
  - c. machine code       d. Java

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39. \_\_\_\_ is the process the compiler uses to divide your source code into meaningful portions; the message means that the compiler was in the process of analyzing the code when the end of the file was encountered prematurely.

- a. Running      b. Debugging
- c. Compiling    d. Parsing

40. A \_\_\_\_ is an error not detected until the program asks the computer to do something wrong, or even illegal, while executing.

- a. syntax error    b. run-time error
- c. package        d. Java API

41. It is best to use the \_\_\_\_ available text editor when writing Java programs.

- a. most complex    b. simplest
- c. best             d. latest

42. It is a tradition among programmers that the first program you write in any language produces “\_\_\_\_” as its output.

- a. Hi, your name!    b. Hello, world!
- c. My first program!    d. Hello, your name!

43. When you run a Java application using the \_\_\_\_ command, do not add the .class extension to the filename.

- a. class    b. static
- c. java     d. output

```
44. {  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println("First Java application");  
    }  
}
```

Given the above code, which item identifies the access specifier?

- a. public    b. static
- c. void      d. First

```
45. public class First  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        System.out.println("First Java application");  
    }  
}
```

Given the above code, which item identifies the name of the class?

- a. public    b. static
- c. void      d. First

```
46.    public class First  
    {  
        public static void main(String[] args)
```

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```
{
    System.out.println("First Java application");
}
```

Given the above code, which item identifies the method's return type?

- a. public      b. static
- c. void        d. println

```
47. public class First
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("First Java application");
    }
}
```

Given the above code, which item identifies that the method will work without instantiating an object of the class?

- a. public      b. static
- c. void        d. println

*Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.*

48. In programming, named computer memory locations are called \_\_\_\_\_ because they hold values that might vary.

49. \_\_\_\_\_ comments are a special case of block comments that are used to generate documentation.

50. You use an `import` statement when you want to access a built-in Java class that is contained in a group of classes called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

51. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ error occurs when the syntax of the program is correct and the program compiles but produces incorrect results when you execute it.

52. The \_\_\_\_\_ is also called the Java class library; it contains information about how to use every prewritten Java class, including lists of all the methods you can use with the classes.

*Match each term with the correct statement below.*

- a. literal string
- b. high-level programming languages
- c. dialog box
- d. syntax
- e. whitespace
- f. compiler
- g. attributes
- h. Machine language
- i. Java virtual machine (JVM)

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53. Allow you to assign intuitive names to areas of computer memory
  54. The rules for the programming language
  55. Translates an entire program before carrying out the statement
  56. A low-level programming language
  57. The characteristics that define an object
  58. Hypothetical computer used to run a Java program
  59. Series of characters that will appear in output exactly as entered
  60. Any combination of nonprinting characters
  61. A GUI object resembling a window in which you can place messages you want to display
  
  62. Describe the components (objects and classes) that are used in the statement `System.out.println()`.
  63. What happens after a programmer successfully compiles a Java program named "First.java"?
  64. Provide examples of logic errors. How do programmers minimize logic errors in their code?
  65. Explain the purpose of arguments and why it is necessary to pass arguments to a method.
  66. Briefly describe the elements of the `main()` method:  

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    Java code...
}
```
  67. Once an application is written and saved, the Java class must be compiled. Describe what two procedures must occur in order to view the output of the application.
  68. 

```
public class FindMyErrors
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("My application with errors")
    }
}
```
- Given the above code, identify three separate syntax errors.