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Intro to Objects (Strings) 1

Submitted on Today at 9:15 AM

Which of the following declaration statements create a reference type? (Check all that are correct.)

SELECT ALL CORRECT OPTIONS

☐ int x = 5;

primitive

☐ boolean isOn = true;

primitive

☒ String message = "Hello";

Reference

☒ int[] scores = new int[5];

reference

primitive- built in, the language know how many bytes to use for storage Stack

Reference -- language doesn't know how many bytes to set aside for these Heap

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Intro to Objects (Strings) 2

Submitted on Today at 9:18 AM

What keyword do you use to create an instance of a class?

new

✓ Correct

RESET INPUT

CHECK ANSWER

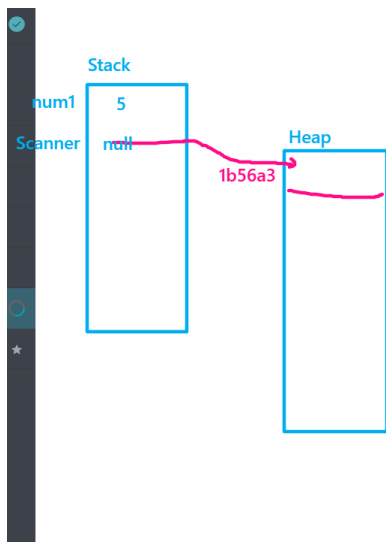
▼ HIDE EXPLANATION

Using **new** creates a new object in memory and returns the address to it.

"instance of a class" - object

Scanner userInput = **new** Scanner(System.in);

"create an instance of a class" -
set aside computer memory (heap)



new

✓ Correct

RESET INPUT CHECK ANSWER

HIDE EXPLANATION

Using `new` creates a new object in memory and returns the address to it.

Intro to Objects (Strings) 3

Submitted on Today at 9:25 AM

When a reference variable doesn't point to an object, its value is _____.

null

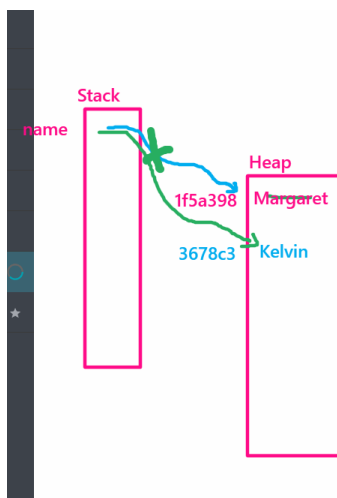
✓ Correct

RESET INPUT CHECK ANSWER

HIDE EXPLANATION

When a variable holds the special value `null`, it's also known as a *null reference*.

int num1 = 5;
Scanner scanner;
scanner = new Scanner(System.in);



When a variable holds the special value `null`, it's also known as a *null reference*.

Intro to Objects (Strings) 4

Submitted on Today at 9:26 AM

You can't change the value of a string.

☒ True

☐ False

✓ Correct

RESET INPUT CHECK ANSWER

HIDE EXPLANATION

`String` objects are immutable.

String name = "Margaret";
name = "Kelvin";

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Intro to Objects (Strings) 5

Submitted on Today at 9:31 AM

⋮

What is the output of this code snippet?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL

```
String s1 = "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL";  
String s2 = s1.substring(16, 19);
```

```
System.out.println(s2);
```

substring method starting value, and one past the ending value

16 17 18

✓ Correct

RESET INPUT

CHECK ANSWER