Review Questions

1. An array is a list of data items that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. all have the same type

b. all have different names

c. all are integers

d. all are null

2. When you declare an array, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. you always reserve memory for it in the same statement

b. you might reserve memory for it in the same statement

c. you cannot reserve memory for it in the same statement

d. the ability to reserve memory for it in the same statement depends on the type of the array

3. You reserve memory locations for an array when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. declare the array name

b. use the keyword new

c. use the keyword mem

d. explicitly store values within the array elements

4. For how many integers does the following statement reserve room?

int[] value = new int[34];

a. 0

b. 33

c. 34

d. 35

5. Which of the following can be used as an array subscript?

a. character

b. double

c. int

d. String

6. If you declare an array as follows, how do you indicate the final element of the array?

int[] num = new int[6];

a. num[0]

b. num[5]

c. num[6]

d. impossible to tell

7. If you declare an integer array as follows, what is the value of num[2]?

int[] num = {101, 202, 303, 404, 505, 606};

a. 101

b. 202

c. 303

d. impossible to tell

8. Array names represent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. values

b. functions

c. references

d. allusions

9. Unicode value ‘\u0000’ is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. nil

b. void

c. nada

d. null

10. When you initialize an array by giving it values upon creation, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. do not explicitly give the array a size

b. also must give the array a size explicitly

c. must make all the values zero, blank, or false

d. must make certain each value is different from the others

11. In Java, you can declare an array of 12 elements and initialize \_\_\_\_\_.

a. only the first one

b. all of them

c. Both of these are true.

d. Neither of these is true.

12. Assume an array is declared as follows. Which of the following statements correctly assigns the value 100 to each of the array elements?

int[] num = new int[4];

a. for(x = 0; x < 3; ++x) num[x] = 100;

b. for(x = 0; x < 4; ++x) num[x] = 100;

c. for(x = 1; x < 4; ++x) num[x] = 100;

d. for(x = 1; x < 5; ++x) num[x] = 100;

13. Suppose you have declared an array as follows:

int[] creditScores = {670, 720, 815};

What is the value of creditScores.length?

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

14. If a class named Student contains a method setID() that takes an int argument and you write an application in which you create an array of 20 Student objects named scholar, which of the following statements correctly assigns an ID number to the first Student scholar?

a. Student[0].setID(1234);

b. scholar[0].setID(1234);

c. Student.setID[0](1234);

d. scholar.setID[0](1234);

15. A parallel array is one that \_\_\_\_\_.

a. holds values that correspond to those in another array

b. holds an even number of values

c. is placed adjacent to another array in code

d. is placed adjacent to another array in memory

16. In which of the following situations would setting up parallel arrays be most useful?

a. You need to look up an employee’s ID number to find the employee’s last name.

b. You need to calculate interest earned on a savings account balance.

c. You need to store a list of 20 commonly misspelled words.

d. You need to determine the shortest distance between two points on a map.

17. When you pass an array element to a method, the method receives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a copy of the array

b. the address of the array

c. a copy of the value in the element

d. the address of the element

18. A single array element of a primitive type is passed to a method by \_\_\_\_\_.

a. value

b. reference

c. address

d. osmosis

19. When you pass an array to a method, the method receives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a copy of the array

b. a copy of the first element in the array

c. the address of the array

d. nothing

20. If a method should return an array to its calling method \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the method’s return type must match its parameter type

b. the return type in the method header is preceded by an ampersand

c. the return type in the method header is followed by square brackets

d. A Java method cannot return an array.