

Answers and Solutions

Exam #2 ~ Multiple Choice

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C | 21. A | 31. C |
| 2. C | 12. A | 22. A | 32. C |
| 3. D | 13. C | 23. B | 33. B |
| 4. C | 14. D | 24. E | 34. E |
| 5. B | 15. D | 25. E | 35. A |
| 6. C | 16. B | 26. D | 36. C |
| 7. A | 17. D | 27. E | 37. D |
| 8. E | 18. C | 28. D | 38. B |
| 9. A | 19. E | 29. C | 39. E |
| 10. E | 20. D | 30. B | 40. E |

Notes:

1. “&& z” in Choice B gives it away.
2. Take, for instance, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. The given expression evaluates to 4 because $3/2$ is truncated to 1. The expression in Choice A gives 5. The expression in Choice B gives 2, because $1/2$ is truncated to 0. The expression in Choice C gives $2 + 2*(1) = 4$, and, in general, is equivalent to the given expression.
3. `\\` represents one backslash; `\` represents a quotation mark; `substring(1)` gets rid of the leading backslash.
4. `a` and `b` are references to the same array; `c` is a reference to a different array with the same values as the initial values in `a`. When `a` changes, `c` remains unchanged.
5. `s.substring(1, 4)` is “LAS”; index of “A” in it is 1.
6. The code adds 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 to the elements of `v`, respectively. `v[4]`, the last element, becomes 33.
7. `b = fun2(a, b)` sets `b` to 4, `a` remains 3 (because `a` and `b` are passed to `fun2` by value); then `a = fun2(b, a)` sets `a` to -1, `b` remains 4.
8. The last thing `splat("***)` does is display “***”, which eliminates Choices B and C. `splat("***)` calls `splat("*****)`, then prints **. `splat("*****)` calls `splat("*****)`, then prints ****. `splat("*****)` prints *****.