

1. Of the methods shown, how many different nonconstructor methods can be invoked by a `SavingsAccount` object?

(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
(E) 5

2. Which of the following correctly implements the no-argument constructor of the `SavingsAccount` class?

I. `interestRate = 0;`
`super();`

II. `super();`
`interestRate = 0;`

III. `super();`

(A) II only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) III only
(E) I, II, and III

3. Which is a correct implementation of the constructor with parameters in the `SavingsAccount` class?

(A) `balance = acctBalance;`
`interestRate = rate;`

(B) `getBalance() = acctBalance;`
`interestRate = rate;`

(C) `super();`
`interestRate = rate;`

(D) `super(acctBalance);`
`interestRate = rate;`

(E) `super(acctBalance, rate);`

4. Which is a correct implementation of the `CheckingAccount` constructor?

I. `super(acctBalance);`

II. `super();`
`deposit(acctBalance);`

III. `deposit(acctBalance);`

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

5. Which is correct implementation code for the `withdraw` method in the `CheckingAccount` class?
- (A) `super.withdraw(amount);`
`if (balance < MIN_BALANCE)`
`super.withdraw(FEE);`
 - (B) `withdraw(amount);`
`if (balance < MIN_BALANCE)`
`withdraw(FEE);`
 - (C) `super.withdraw(amount);`
`if (getBalance() < MIN_BALANCE)`
`super.withdraw(FEE);`
 - (D) `withdraw(amount);`
`if (getBalance() < MIN_BALANCE)`
`withdraw(FEE);`
 - (E) `balance -= amount;`
`if (balance < MIN_BALANCE)`
`balance -= FEE;`
6. Redefining the `withdraw` method in the `CheckingAccount` class is an example of
- (A) method overloading.
 - (B) method overriding.
 - (C) downcasting.
 - (D) dynamic binding (late binding).
 - (E) static binding (early binding).

Use the following for Questions 7 and 8.

A program to test the `BankAccount`, `SavingsAccount`, and `CheckingAccount` classes has these declarations:

```
BankAccount b = new BankAccount(1400);
BankAccount s = new SavingsAccount(1000, 0.04);
BankAccount c = new CheckingAccount(500);
```

7. Which method call will cause an error?
- (A) `b.deposit(200);`
 - (B) `s.withdraw(500);`
 - (C) `c.withdraw(500);`
 - (D) `s.deposit(10000);`
 - (E) `s.addInterest();`
8. In order to test polymorphism, which method must be used in the program?
- (A) Either a `SavingsAccount` constructor or a `CheckingAccount` constructor
 - (B) `addInterest`
 - (C) `deposit`
 - (D) `withdraw`
 - (E) `getBalance`

9. A new method is added to the BankAccount class.

```

/** Transfer amount from this BankAccount to another BankAccount.
 * Precondition: balance > amount
 * @param another a different BankAccount object
 * @param amount the amount to be transferred
 */
public void transfer(BankAccount another, double amount)
{
    withdraw(amount);
    another.deposit(amount);
}

```

A program has these declarations:

```

BankAccount b = new BankAccount(650);
SavingsAccount timsSavings = new SavingsAccount(1500, 0.03);
CheckingAccount daynasChecking = new CheckingAccount(2000);

```

Which of the following will transfer money from one account to another without error?

- I. `b.transfer(timsSavings, 50);`
- II. `timsSavings.transfer(daynasChecking, 30);`
- III. `daynasChecking.transfer(b, 55);`

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I, II, and III
- (E) None

10. Consider these class declarations.

```
public class Person
{
    ...
}
```

```
public class Teacher extends Person
{
    ...
}
```

Which is a true statement?

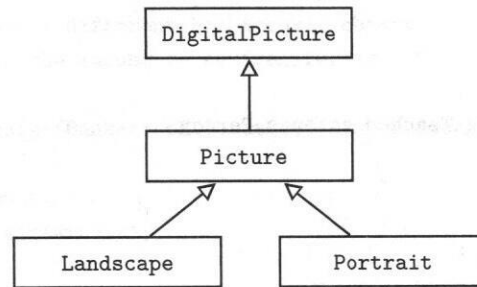
- I. Teacher inherits the constructors of Person.
- II. Teacher can add new methods and private instance variables.
- III. Teacher can override existing private methods of Person.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only

11. Which statement about subclass methods is false?

- (A) Writing two subclass methods with the same name but different parameters is called method overriding.
- (B) A public method in a subclass that is not in its superclass is not accessible by the superclass.
- (C) A private method in a superclass is not inherited by its subclass.
- (D) Two different subclasses of the same superclass inherit the same methods of the superclass.
- (E) If Class1 is a superclass of Class2, and Class2 is a superclass of Class3, and Class2 has no overridden methods, Class3 inherits all the public methods of Class1.

12. Consider a program to manipulate digital images. The inheritance hierarchy is as follows.

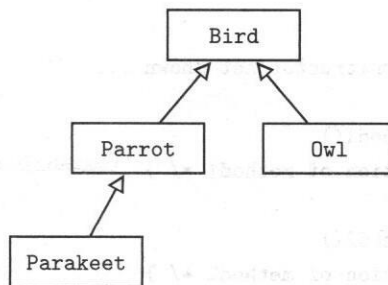


You may assume that `DigitalPicture` and `Picture` have no-argument constructors, but that `Landscape` and `Portrait` do not have any constructors. Which of the following declarations will compile?

- I. `DigitalPicture p = new Portrait();`
- II. `Landscape p = new Picture();`
- III. `DigitalPicture p = new DigitalPicture();`

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I and III only

13. Consider the following hierarchy of classes.



A program is written to print data about various birds:

```

public class BirdStuff
{
    public static void printName(Bird b)
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public static void printBirdCall(Parrot p)
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    //several more Bird methods

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Bird bird1 = new Bird();
        Bird bird2 = new Parrot();
        Parrot parrot1 = new Parrot();
        Parrot parrot2 = new Parakeet();
        /* more code */
    }
}
  
```

Assuming that all of the given classes have no-argument constructors, which of the following segments of `/* more code */` will cause an error?

- (A) `printBirdCall(bird2);`
- (B) `printName(parrot2);`
- (C) `printName(bird2);`
- (D) `printBirdCall(parrot2);`
- (E) `printBirdCall(parrot1);`

Refer to the classes below for Questions 14 and 15.

```
public class ClassA
{
    //no-argument constructor not shown ...

    public void method1()
    { /* implementation of method1 */ }

    public void method2()
    { /* implementation of method2 */ }
}

public class ClassB extends ClassA
{
    public void method1()
    { /* different implementation from method1 in ClassA*/ }

    public void method3()
    { /* implementation of method3 */ }
}
```

14. The method1 method in ClassB is an example of

- (A) method overloading.
- (B) method overriding.
- (C) polymorphism.
- (D) data encapsulation.
- (E) procedural abstraction.

15. Consider the following declarations in a client class.

```
ClassA ob1 = new ClassA();
ClassA ob2 = new ClassB();
ClassB ob3 = new ClassB();
```

Which of the following method calls will cause an error?

- I. ob1.method3();
- II. ob2.method3();
- III. ob3.method2();

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

Use the declarations below for Questions 16 and 17.

```
public class Solid
{
    private String name;

    //constructor
    public Solid(String solidName)
    { name = solidName; }

    public String getName()
    { return name; }

    public double volume()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }
}

public class Sphere extends Solid
{
    private double radius;

    //constructor
    public Sphere(String sphereName, double sphereRadius)
    {
        super(sphereName);
        radius = sphereRadius;
    }

    public double volume()
    { return (4.0/3.0) * Math.PI * radius * radius * radius; }
}

public class RectangularPrism extends Solid
{
    private double length;
    private double width;
    private double height;

    //constructor
    public RectangularPrism(String prismName, double l, double w,
        double h)
    {
        super(prismName);
        length = l;
        width = w;
        height = h;
    }

    public double volume()
    { return length * width * height; }
}
```


16. A program that tests these classes has the following declarations and assignments:

```
Solid s1, s2, s3, s4;  
s1 = new Solid("blob");  
s2 = new Sphere("sphere", 3.8);  
s3 = new RectangularPrism("box", 2, 4, 6.5);  
s4 = null;
```

How many of the above lines of code are incorrect?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 3
- (E) 4

17. Here is a program that prints the volume of a solid:

```
public class SolidMain  
{  
    /** Output volume of Solid s. */  
    public static void printVolume(Solid s)  
    {  
        System.out.println("Volume = " + s.volume() +  
            " cubic units");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        Solid sol;  
        Solid sph = new Sphere("sphere", 4);  
        Solid rec = new RectangularPrism("box", 3, 6, 9);  
        int flipCoin = (int) (Math.random() * 2);    //0 or 1  
        if (flipCoin == 0)  
            sol = sph;  
        else  
            sol = rec;  
        printVolume(sol);  
    }  
}
```

Which is a true statement about this program?

- (A) It will output the volume of the sphere or box, as intended.
- (B) It will output the volume of the default Solid s, which is neither a sphere nor a box.
- (C) It will randomly print the volume of a sphere or a box.
- (D) A run-time error will occur because it is not specified whether s is a sphere or a box.
- (E) A run-time error will occur because of parameter type mismatch in the method call printVolume(sol).

18. Consider these class declarations.

```
public class Player
{
    public Player()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    public int getMove()
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    //Other constructors and methods not shown.
}

public class ExpertPlayer extends Player
{
    public int compareTo(ExpertPlayer expert)
    { /* implementation not shown */ }

    //Constructors and other methods not shown.
}
```

Which code segment in a client program will cause an error?

- I. `Player p1 = new ExpertPlayer();`
`int x1 = p1.getMove();`
- II. `int x;`
`ExpertPlayer c1 = new ExpertPlayer();`
`ExpertPlayer c2 = new ExpertPlayer();`
`if (c1.compareTo(c2) < 0)`
 `x = c1.getMove();`
`else`
 `x = c2.getMove();`
- III. `int x;`
`Player h1 = new ExpertPlayer();`
`Player h2 = new ExpertPlayer();`
`if (h1.compareTo(h2) < 0)`
 `x = h1.getMove();`
`else`
 `x = h2.getMove();`

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

19. Consider the following class definitions.

```
public class Animal
{
    private String type;

    public Animal(String theType)
    {
        type = theType;
    }

    public String getType()
    {
        return type;
    }
}

public class Dog extends Animal
{
    public Dog(String theType)
    {
        super(theType);
    }
}
```

The following code segment appears in a class other than `Animal` or `Dog`.

```
Animal d1 = new Animal("poodle");
Animal d2 = new Dog("schnauzer");
Dog d3 = new Dog("yorkie");

public static void display(Animal a)
{
    System.out.println("This dog is a " + a.getType());
}
```

Which of the following method calls will compile without error?

- I. `display(d1);`
- II. `display(d2);`
- III. `display(d3);`

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I, II, and III

20. Consider the following class definitions.

```
public class StrStuff1
{
    public void printSub(String str)
    {
        String s = str.substring(2);
        System.out.print(s);
    }
}

public class StrStuff2 extends StrStuff1
{
    public void printSub(String str)
    {
        String s = str.substring(1);
        super.printSub(s);
        System.out.print(s);
    }
}
```

The following code segment appears in a class other than `StrStuff1` and `StrStuff2`.

```
StrStuff1 p = new StrStuff2();
p.printSub("crab");
```

What is printed as a result of executing the code segment?

- (A) crabab
- (B) brab
- (C) rabb
- (D) abb
- (E) ab

21. Consider the following class definitions.

```
public class Class1
{
    public void doSomething(int n)
    {
        n -= 4;
        System.out.print(n);
    }
}

public class Class2 extends Class1
{
    public void doSomething(int n)
    {
        super.doSomething(n + 3);
        n *= 2;
        System.out.print(n);
    }
}
```

The following code segment appears in a class other than Class1 and Class2.

```
Class1 c = new Class2();
c.doSomething(8);
```

What is printed as a result of executing the code segment?

- (A) 416
- (B) 422
- (C) 714
- (D) 716
- (E) 722