411 Final Study

1. What will be the values of x and y as a result of the following code?

int x = 25, y = 8;

x += y++;

2. Look at the following code and determine what the call to super will do?

public class ClassB extends ClassA {

public ClassB() { super(10); }

}

3. What SQL operator can be used to perform a search for a substring?

A) STR B) SUB C) WHERE D) LIKE

4. What must you have installed on your system before you can use JDBC to access a database?

A) Java B) DBMS C) Both A and B D) Neither A nor B

5. What term refers to data that describes other data?

A) meta data B) abstract data C) micro data D) pseudo-data

6. What are some differences between a JDBC statement object and prepared statement object?

7. Create an Interface called TroubleTicket that includes 2 relevant methods for a TroubleTicket class to use as an interface. Include a field that will be used as a starting ticket number.

8. T or F? All methods must be implemented of an interface used with a class.

9. What are some differences between an abstract class and an interface?

10. How would you code a bubble sort in the most efficient manner?

11. Assume a file called data.dat is opened for reading and contains the following record data. Assume records begin with a number:

1 Puppy 2 Catnap 3 plaintiff 4 CoolCat 5 Cat and mouse 6 Catburgler

Use **Regex** to display any data containing the letters Cat.

**while**((line = bufferedReader.readLine()) != **null**) {

String REGEX = "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_";

Pattern p =

Pattern.*compile*(REGEX,Pattern.***CASE\_INSENSITIVE***);

String phrase = line.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; //parse data

Matcher m = p.matcher(phrase);

**while**(m.find()) {

System.***out***.println(phrase);

}

}

12. Code a binary search method where if the key value is not found the next greatest value from the array is returned.

**public** **static** **int** bs(**int**[] a, **int** key) {

**int** lo = 0;

**int** hi = a.length - 1;

**int** mid=0;

**while** (lo <= hi) {

// Key is in a[lo..hi] or not present.

mid = (**int**) (hi + lo) / 2;

**if** (key < a[mid]) hi = mid - 1;

**else** **if** (key > a[mid]) lo = mid + 1;

**else** **return** mid;

}

**return** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

}

13. Code an arraylist to grab 5 numeric values that can be of any numeric type. Display results to the screen in order of how the data was entered in initially.