

My CourseWeb





Take-Home Quizzes Review Test Submission: Java Review 1

Review Test Submission: Java Review 1

User	Jinlang Wang
Course	2194_CS_0401_SEC1500_INTRMEDT PROGRMMING USING JAVA
Test	Java Review 1
Started	1/23/19 2:46 PM
Submitted	1/23/19 9:27 PM
Due Date	1/27/19 11:59 PM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	10 out of 10 points
Time Elapsed	6 hours, 40 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback, Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1

1 out of 1 points



Consider the following program:

```
public class BlahBlahBlah
   public static void main(String[] args)
        System.out.println("My name is
Dracula. Blah Blah Blah.");
```

What is the valid file name of the above program?

Selected Answer: 👩 d. BlahBlahBlah.java

Answers: a. blablahblah.java

b. blahBlahBlah.java

c. Dracula.program



🔇 d. BlahBlahBlah.java

Response Since the class name is BlahBlahBlah, the file Feedback: name of this code should

> be BlahBlah.java. Do not forget that BlahBlahBlah in the above program is an identifier. Identifiers are case-sensitive in Java.

Thus, BlahBlahBlah is not the same as blahblahblah or blahBlahBlah.

Question 2

1 out of 1 points



What is the correct Java statement that displays the message

CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java

on the console screen?

Selected



Answer:

System.out.print("CS0401 - Intermediate

Programming using Java");

Answers: a.

print("CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java");

"CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java";

C.

print "CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java";



System.out.print("CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java");

Response Feedback:

The only correct choice is the statement

System.out.print("CS0401 - Intermediate Programming using Java");

Recall that System.out is a predefined object and it contains methods like

print(), println(), printf(). To print a string, simply put a string literal or anything that can be converted into a string as an argument to those method.

Question 3

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is not a keyword in Java?

Selected Answer: 🚫 b. Double

Answers: a. int

👩 b. Double

c. static

d. public

Response double is a keyword in Java but not Feedback: Double. Identifiers in Java are case-

sensitive.

Question 4

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is **NOT** a valid identifier in Java?

Selected Answer: 🕜 c. 2for10

Answers: a. dollar\$value

b. a

🕜 c. 2for10

d. Total_Amount

Response A Java identifier must start with a letter (a - z Feedback: or A - Z), or the underscore. It cannot begin

with a digit.

Question 5

1 out of 1 points



Consider the following Java program

```
public class PrintSomething
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int aValue = 5;
        System.out.println(Avalue);
    }
}
```

What would happen if we try to compile and run the above Java program?

Selected

o b. The program cannot be compiled.

Answer:

Answers: a.

The program can be compiled without problem but it will cause a runtime error (exception).

b. The program cannot be compiled.

The program can be compiled and run without any problems but there is no outputs when run.

d.

The program can be compiled and run without any problems. When run, the output on the console screen will be as follows:

Response The program cannot be compiled because the Feedback: identifier Avalue has not been declared. Do not forget that identifiers in Java are casesensitive. So, aValue is not the same

as Avalue.

Question 6

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is an integer literal?

Selected Answer: 6 b. 6

a. "6" Answers:

🕜 b. 6

c. int

d. 6.0

Response An integer literal can start with either +

Feedback: or - symbol (optional) and followed by one or

more digits.

Question 7

1 out of 1 points

How to declare a variable named value of type double?



Selected Answer: 🚫 b. double value;

Answers:

a. Double value;

C. (double) value;

d. value double;

Response The syntax is

Feedback:

type identifier;

The type can be on of the primitive types or a class. Thus, the correct answer is

double value;

Note that (double) value is incorrect. A type surrounded by parentheses is consider a casting.

Question 8

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is **NOT** a valid variable declaration?

Selected Answer:

 \bigcirc **d.** float x = 10.1;

Answers:

a. int a, b = 10;

b. double a = (double) 10;

String s = "Hello" + "World";

Response

By default, 10.1 is a double literal. (a literal of Feedback: type double). In Java, a float variable has less precision compare to a double. You cannot assigned a higher precision value to a lower precision variable. Note that

float x = (float) 10.1;

is okay.

Question 9

1 out of 1 points



Which of the following is **NOT** a primitive type in Java?

Selected Answer: 🚫 bool

Answers: 🧑 bool

short

char

float

Response bool is not a primitive type is Java. The Feedback: primitive type that store either true or false in Java is called type boolean.

Question 10

1 out of 1 points



What is the output of the following program?

```
public class WhatOutput
   public static void main(String[] args)
        int x = 2, y = 4;
        System.out.println("values: " + x +
y);
   }
```

Selected Answer: Ob. values: 24

Answers: a. values: 2 6

 \mathbf{C} . values: 2 + 4

d. values: 6

Response The + symbol can be considered as the plus Feedback: operator or the concatenation operator. From the above program, the expression is

"values: " + x + y

The associativity of + is left-to-right. Thus, the above expression is evaluated in the following order:

("values: " + x) + y

"values: " is a string literal. Thus the + symbol on the left is the string

concatenation which results in the string "values: 2". Now, "values: 2" + y becomes "values: 24" (again, string concatenation). Note that if both operands are number, the + symbol will be considered the plus opeartor.

Tuesday, March 5, 2019 9:21:00 PM EST

