File: OBExtra/TestSolutions/functionSol.txt

1. A function can have zero to many parameters, and it can return \_\_\_\_values.

A. zero to many

B. no

C. only one

D. a maximum of ten

ANSWER:

2. A function is executed when it is

A. called

B. prototyped

C. declared

D. defined

ANSWER:

3. Functions are ideal for use in menu-driven programs. When a user selects a menu item,

the program can \_\_\_ the appropriate function.

A. call

B. prototype

C. define

D. declare

ANSWER:

4. This type of variable is defined inside a function and is not accessible outside the function.

A. local

B. reference

C. global

D. counter

ANSWER:

5. This statement causes a function to end.

A. end

B. terminate

C. return

D. release

ANSWER:

6. \_\_\_\_ functions may have the same name, as long as their parameter lists are different.

A. Only two

B. Two or more

C. Zero

D. Un-prototyped

ANSWER:

7. This function causes a program to terminate, regardless of which

function or control mechanism is executing.

A. terminate()

B. return()

C. continue()

D. System.exit()

ANSWER:

8. What prints calc(1, 2)?

void calc (int a, int b) {

int c = a + 1;

a = a \* 3;

b = c + a;

System.out.print(a+" "+ b);

}

A. 3 5

B. 1 3

C. 3 2

D. 3 4

ANSWER:

9. This is a statement that causes a function to execute.

A. for loop

B. do-while loop

C. function prototype

D. function call

ANSWER:

10. Which of the following statements about global variables is true?

A. A global variable is accessible only to the main function.

B. A global variable is declared in the highest-level block in which it is used.

C. A global variable can have the same name as a variable that is declared locally within a function.

D. If a function contains a local variable with the same name as a global variable,

the global variable's name takes precedence within the function.

ANSWER:

11. A \_ variable is declared outside all functions.

A. global

B. local

C. floating-point

D. counter

ANSWER:

12. If a function is called more than once in a program, the values stored in the function's local variables

do not \_\_ between function calls.

A. persist

B. execute

C. communicate

D. change

ANSWER:

13. What is the output of the following program?

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x = 2;

showDub(x);

System.out.print( x );

}

void showDub(int n) { System.out.print(n \* 2);}

A. 2 2

B. 4 2

C. 2 4

D. 4 4

ANSWER:

14. What is the output of the following program?

void change (int x, int y) {

x = x + 7;

y =0;}

…void main(..) {

int x = 2; int y=3;

change(x,y); System.out.print( x + " " + y);

}

A. 2 0

B. 2 3

C. 9 0

D. 9 3

ANSWER:

15. What is the output of the following program?

void change(int x) { x = 2 \* x; }

…void main(..) {

int x = 1;

change(x);

System.out.print( x);

}

A. 4

B. 1

C. 0

D. error

ANSWER:

16. What is the output of the following program?

…void main(..) {

int x = 2;

System.out.print(x + " ");

doSomething(x);

System.out.print(x + " ");

}//main

static void doSomething (int n) {

n = 0;

System.out.print( n + " ");

}

A. 2 0 2

B. 0 0 0

C. 2 2 2

D. 2 0 0

ANSWER:

17. What is the output of the following program?

public static void main( String args []) {

int x = 2;

System.out.print( getValue(x)) ;

}

static int getValue(int n) { return n + 5; }

A. 5

B. 2

C. 7

D. 0

ANSWER:

18. What is the output of the following program?

..void change (int [] A) { A[0]= 9;}

…void main(..) {

int [] A = {1,2};

change(A); System.out.print( Arrays.toString(A));

}

A. [1,2]

B. [9,2]

C. [9,0]

D. [0,0]

ANSWER:

19. What is the output of the following program?

..void change (int [] A) { A[1] = 9;}

…void main(..) {

int [] M = {1,2};

change(M);

System.out.print(M[1]));

}

A. 1

B. 9

C. 2

D. 0

ANSWER: