Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

```
Section 5 Quiz
(Answer all questions in this section)
 1. What is the output?
                                                                                            Mark for Review
    public static void main(String args[]) {
                                                                                                   (1) Points
      char ch ='c';
      switch(ch) {
       case 'a':
       case 'e':
       case 'i':
       case 'o':
       case 'u':
         System.out.println("Vowels");
         break;
       default:
         System.out.println("Consonants");
    }
         Vowels
         Consonants (*)
         Compilation error
         Vowels
      X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.
 2. What is the output?
                                                                                             Mark for Review
                                                                                                   (1) Points
    public static void main(String args[]) {
      char grade ='E';
      if (grade == 'A') \{
        System.out.println("Excellent performer");
      System.out.println("Good Performer");
      }else if (grade == 'C') {
      System.out.println("Average Performer");
      }else {
        System.out.println("Below Average Performer");
         Excellent performer
         Below Performer
         Not a Good Performer
         Below Average Performer (*)
      X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.
 3. What is the output?
                                                                                             Mark for Review
                                                                                                   (1) Points
    char grade = 'A';
    switch (grade) {
      case 'A':
        System.out.println("Congratulations!"); case 'B':
        System.out.println("Good work");
      case 'C':
```

	ca	System.out.println("Average"); ise 'D': System.out.println("Barely passing"); ise 'F': System.out.println("Failed");	
	$\odot$	Failed	
	0	Congratulations! Good Work Average Barely Passing Failed (*)	
	0	Congratulations!	
	0	A	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.	
4.		switch statement is a more efficient way to write code when dealing with a e range of unknown values.	Mark for Review (1) Points
	•	True	
	0	False (*)	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.	
5.	Whi	ch two are not logical operators?	Mark for Review (1) Points
	(Cho	pose all correct answers)	
		I .	
	V	+ (*)	
		II	
		% (*)	
		&&	
	()	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
ge	1 of	3 Next Summary	

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

### **Section 5 Quiz**

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. In a boolean expression which uses the && operator, what would make this expression evaluate to true?

Mark for Review (1) Points

boolean x = (firstCondition && secondCondition);

- If both the first condition and second condition are true (\*)
- If the first condition is false, but the second condition is true
- If both the first condition and second condition are false
- If the first condition is true, but the second condition is false

	(X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
7.	In Ja	ava, an if statement can be nested inside another if statement.	Mark for Review (1) Points
	0	True (*)	
	•	False	
	(X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
8.	conc	stomer is eligible for a discount based on certain criteria. Under what litions does "You qualify for a discount" print? (Hint: There may be more than correct answer)	Mark for Review (1) Points
	int re if (p	urchase; ewardPoints; urchase >= 2000    rewardPoints >= 4000) { estem.out.println("You qualify for discount");	
	(Cho	oose all correct answers)	
		When rewardPoints is more than 2000 or purchase greater than 1000	
		When rewardPoints is more than 1000 and purchase is 1000	
	<b>~</b>	When purchase is 4000 and rewardPoints is 2000 (*)	
		When purchase is 2000 regardless of the value of rewardPoints (*)	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
9.	Wha	t is the output?	Mark for Review
	St St	ic static void main(String[] args) { ring name = "Java"; ring language = "Programming"; ring fullName = name + language;	(1) Points
		volean test = fullName.equals(name + language); stem.out.println(test);	
	Sy	olean test = fullName.equals(name + language);	
	Sy	rolean test = fullName.equals(name + language); stem.out.println(test);	
	Sy }	JavaProgramming	
	Sy }	JavaProgramming  True (*)	
	Syy	Java Programming  True (*)  Java Programming	
10.	Sy }  O  The	JavaProgramming  True (*)  Java Programming  False	Mark for Review (1) Points
10.	Sy }  O  The	olean test = fullName.equals(name + language); stem.out.println(test);  JavaProgramming  True (*)  Java Programming  False  Correct  equal sign (=) is used to make an assignment, whereas the == sign merely	
10.	Sy }  O  The mak	olean test = fullName.equals(name + language); stem.out.println(test);  JavaProgramming  True (*)  Java Programming  False  Correct  equal sign (=) is used to make an assignment, whereas the == sign merely es a comparison and returns a boolean.	
LO.	Sy }  O  The mak	olean test = fullName.equals(name + language); stem.out.println(test);  JavaProgramming  True (*)  Java Programming  False  Correct  equal sign (=) is used to make an assignment, whereas the == sign merely es a comparison and returns a boolean.  True (*)	

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Secti	ion 5	5 Quiz	
		Il questions in this section)	
6.		boolean expression which uses the && operator, what would make this ression evaluate to true?	Mark for Review (1) Points
	boo	lean x = (firstCondition && secondCondition);	(1) 1 01110
	0	If both the first condition and second condition are true (*)	
	•	If the first condition is false, but the second condition is true	
	0	If both the first condition and second condition are false	
	0	If the first condition is true, but the second condition is false	
	2	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
7.	In J	ava, an if statement can be nested inside another if statement.	Mark for Review (1) Points
	0	True (*)	
	$\odot$	False	
	()	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
8.	con	istomer is eligible for a discount based on certain criteria. Under what ditions does "You qualify for a discount" print? (Hint: There may be more than correct answer)	Mark for Review (1) Points
	int r if (p	ourchase; rewardPoints; ourchase >= 2000    rewardPoints >= 4000) { rewardPoints   rewardPoints	
	(Cho	pose all correct answers)	
		When rewardPoints is more than 2000 or purchase greater than 1000	
		When rewardPoints is more than 1000 and purchase is 1000	
	V	When purchase is 4000 and rewardPoints is 2000 (*)	
		When purchase is 2000 regardless of the value of rewardPoints (*)	
	()	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
9.	Wha	at is the output?	
	St St St	lic static void main(String[] args) { tring name = "Java"; tring language = "Programming"; tring fullName = name + language; trolean test = fullName.equals(name + language); ystem.out.println(test);	Mark for Review (1) Points
	O	JavaProgramming	
	•	True (*)	

0	Java Programming		
0	False		
	Correct		
	equal sign (=) is used to make an assignment, whereas the == sign merely sees a comparison and returns a boolean.		Mark for Review (1) Points
•	True (*)		
0	False		
	Correct		
Previous	Page 2 of 3 Next Summary		
Test: Sect	ion 5 Quiz		
	r answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a co	rrect a	nswer.
Section !	5 <b>Quiz</b> Ill questions in this section)		
<b>11.</b> An i	if/else statement is used when you need to choose between two alternatives.		Mark for Review (1) Points
0	True (*)		
•	False		
•	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.		
<b>12.</b> Whi	ich operator is used to test if both sides of a boolean expression are equal?		Mark for Review (1) Points
0	== (*)		
0	>=		
⊙	<=		
0	=		
•	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.		
<b>13.</b> Wha	at is the output?		Mark for Review
in if	lic static void main(String[] args) {  It age = 43;  (age == 43){  System.out.print("Bob is 43 ");		(1) Points
	(age == 50){ System.out.print("Bob is 50 ");		
•	Bob is 43 (*)		

O Bob is 50

Bob is 43 Bob is 50	
No output	
✓ Correct	
<b>14.</b> Which three are conditional statements?	Mark for Review (1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)	
if/else statement (*)	
✓ for loop	
do while loop	
switch statement (*)	
if statement (*)	
X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	
<b>15.</b> A String comparison with == compares the Strings' locations in memory the content of the String.	and not Mark for Review (1) Points
True (*)	
False	
X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	
Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary	
Test: Section 5 Quiz	
·	ates a correct answer.
Test: Section 5 Quiz	ates a correct answer.
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indic Section 5 Quiz	
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indic Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)	ement.   Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indic Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state	ement.   Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indice Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state  True (*)	ement.   Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indic  Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state  True (*) False	ement.   Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indice  Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state  True (*) False  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.	ement. Mark for Review (1) Points  Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indice Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state  True (*)  False  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.  2. Which two of the following data types can be used in a switch statement?	ement. Mark for Review (1) Points  Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indice Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch state  True (*) False  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.  2. Which two of the following data types can be used in a switch statement?  (Choose all correct answers)	ement. Mark for Review (1) Points  Mark for Review
Test: Section 5 Quiz Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indices Section 5 Quiz (Answer all questions in this section)  1. A break statement causes control to transfer to the end of the switch states  True (*)  False  Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.  2. Which two of the following data types can be used in a switch statement?  (Choose all correct answers)  int (*)	ement. Mark for Review (1) Points  Mark for Review

	X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.			
3.	<b>3.</b> The switch statement is a more efficient way large range of unknown values.	to write code when dealing with a		Mark for Review (1) Points
	True			
	False (*)			
	✓ Correct			
4.	<b>4.</b> What is the output?			Mark for Review
	char grade = 'A'; switch (grade) { case 'A':			(1) Points
	System.out.println("Congratulations!"); System.out.println("Good work"); case 'C':	case 'B':		
	<pre>System.out.println("Average");</pre>			
	case 'D':     System.out.println("Barely passing");			
	case 'F':			
	System.out.println("Failed"); }			
	<ul><li>Failed</li></ul>			
	Congratulations! Good Work Average Ba	arely Passing Failed (*)		
	Congratulations!			
	O A			
	X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 3.			
5.	<b>5.</b> In the AND (&&) test, if the first expression of is no need to evaluate the second statement.		e	Mark for Review (1) Points
	True (*)			
	False			
	✓ Correct			
je i	e 1 of 3 Next Summary			

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

## **Section 5 Quiz**

(Answer all questions in this section)

Mark for Review no need to evaluate the second statement. (1) Points

- True (\*)
- False
  - X Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.

7.	conc	stomer is eligible for a discount based on certain criteria. Under what litions does "You qualify for a discount" print? (Hint: There may be more than correct answer)	Mark for Review (1) Points
	int re	urchase; ewardPoints; urchase >= 2000    rewardPoints >= 4000) { stem.out.println("You qualify for discount");	
	(Cho	ose all correct answers)	
		When rewardPoints is more than 1000 and purchase is 1000	
	V	When rewardPoints is more than 2000 or purchase greater than 1000	
		When purchase is 4000 and rewardPoints is 2000 (*)	
		When purchase is 2000 regardless of the value of rewardPoints (*)	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
8.		mployee is eligible for a bonus based on certain criteria. er what conditions does "Eligible for a bonus" print?	Mark for Review (1) Points
	int e if (ra	ating; xperience; ating > 1 && experience == 5) { stem.out.println ("Eligible for a bonus");	(1) FOIRES
	0	5 rating and 1 experience	
	0	5 experience and 2 or more rating (*)	
	0	Less than 5 experience and 1 rating.	
	•	5 experience and 1 rating	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 2.	
9.	Whic	ch are used in a boolean expression?	Mark for Review (1) Points
	(Cho	ose all correct answers)	
	V	Operators (*)	
		Variables (*)	
		Loops	
		Errors	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	
10.	How	should Strings be compared?	Mark for Review (1) Points
	•	==	
	0	The equals() method (*)	
	0	~=	
	0	=	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

	n 5 Quiz er all questions in this section)		
-	Vhat is the output?		
1	oublic static void main(String[] args) {   int age = 43;   if (age == 43){     System.out.print("Bob is 43 ");   }   if (age == 50){     System.out.print("Bob is 50 ");   }		Mark for Review (1) Points
	No output		
1	Bob is 43 Bob is 50		
1	Bob is 43 (*)		
	Bob is 50		
	▼ Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.		
12. \	What is the output?	П	
ĵ	oublic static void main(String[] args) {    String name = "Java";    String language = "Programming";    String fullName = name + language;    boolean test = fullName.equals(name + language);    System.out.println(test);		Mark for Review (1) Points
	<b>↑</b> True (*)		
	JavaProgramming		
	Java Programming		
ı	5 False		
	▼ Correct		
13. \	Which three are conditional statements?	ъ.	
			Mark for Review (1) Points
(	Choose all correct answers)		(1) 1 011163
`	do while loop		
,	if statement (*)		
,	if/else statement (*)		
,	for loop		

		switch statement (*)	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	
14.		equal sign (=) is used to make an assignment, whereas the == sign merely es a comparison and returns a boolean.	Mark for Review (1) Points
	0	True (*)	
	•	False	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	
15.	An i	f/else statement is used when you need to choose between two alternatives.	Mark for Review (1) Points
	0	True (*)	
	$\odot$	False	
	X	Incorrect. Refer to Section 5 Lesson 1.	

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