Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

1. Variables created within a method can be accessed outside that method.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True
- False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

2. First, you decide the radius of each circle in the logo. Then using the same radius you draw 5 circles of same size. All these circles will have properties like radius and color. All circles share behaviors to calculate circumference and area. Can you identify which of the following is an object?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- fiveCircles
- circumference
- circle (*)
- radius

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

3. The structure of a class consists of properties and behaviors.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

4. Java developers don't need to know an object's location in memory.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

5. Which keyword is used to allocate memory for a newly created object?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- store
- address
- new (*)
- memory

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

6. Which type of memory is allocated for the code below?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
x=y;
```

- No memory is allocated
- Stack memory (*)
- Heap memory
- PileDriver memory

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

7. In the following statements, how many employee objects are created?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
Employee e1 = new Employee();
Employee e2 = new Employee();
Employee e3 = new Employee();
```

- 2
- 1
- 3 (*)
- 0

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

8. Which is stored within the stack memory?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Objects
- Strings
- Instance variables
- Local variables (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

9. Objects are accessed using reference variables.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

10. How could you write the Employee constructor so that its parameters are named the same as the fields they're initializing?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
public class Employee{
   private String name;
   private double salary;
```

```
  public Employee(String name, double salary){
    //initialize name
    //initialize salary
  }
}
```

- public Employee(String name, double salary){ name = name; salary = salary; }
- **public Employee(String name, double salary){ name = this.name; salary = this.salary; }**
- public Employee(String name, double salary){ this.name = name; this.salary = salary; } (*)
- public Employee(String name, double salary){ this.name = this.name; this.salary = this.salary; }

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

11. Which has a default value of null?

Mark for Review (1) Points

- boolean
- int
- String (*)
- double

Correct

12. A constructor is a special method which is commonly used to set the initial values of an object's fields.

Mark for Review (1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

13. An object reference with a null value points to an empty location in memory.

Mark for Review (1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

14. How would you instantiate the Employee class from a main method located in another class?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
public class Employee{
  private String name;
  private double salary;

  public Employee(String n, double s){
    name = n;
    salary = s;
  }
}
```

- Employee emp1 = new Employee();
- Employee emp1 = new Employee(50000);
- Employee emp1 = new Employee(50000, "Syam");
- Employee emp1 = new Employee("Syam", 50000); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

15. Which statement is true about the default constructor of a class?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Java automatically provides a constructor for every class. (*)
- You must write a default constructor.
- The default constructor always returns void.
- Default constructor should have at least one argument.

Correct

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

1. Which two statements are true about the main method?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

- [ ] The main method should store the properties and behaviors of objects.
- [ ] The main method should be able to freely manipulate an object's fields.
- [x] The main method should be as simple as possible. (*)
- [ ] The main method is commonly used to instantiate objects. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

2. The structure of a class consists of properties and behaviors.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

3. First, you decide the radius of each circle in the logo. Then using the same radius you draw 5 circles of same size. All these circles will have properties like radius and color. All circles share behaviors to calculate circumference and area. Can you identify which of the following is an object?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- circle (*)
- fiveCircles
- circumference
- radius

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

4. Which two statements are true about objects of the same class?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

- [ ] All objects are equal.
- [ ] Each new instance of an object will have a different location in memory. (*)
- [x] All objects of the same class have the same methods. (*)
- [ ] Each object will have the same reference variable to the location in memory.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

5. In the following statements, how many employee objects are created?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
Employee e1 = new Employee();
Employee e2 = new Employee();
Employee e3 = new Employee();
```

- 1
- 2
- 3 (*)
- 0

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

6. Which type of memory is allocated for the code below?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
```

x=y;

- PileDriver memory
- No memory is allocated
- Heap memory
- Stack memory (*)

Correct

7. Objects are stored within the heap memory.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

8. In this statement, identify the type of the variable s.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Student s = new Student();

- Class
- null
- String
- Student (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

9. Which is stored within the stack memory?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Local variables (*)
- Objects
- Instance variables
- Strings

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

10. Which has a default value of null?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- boolean
- int
- String (*)
- double

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

11. An object reference with a null value points to an empty location in memory.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- (•) True (*)
- ( ) False

Correct

12. Which two statements are NOT true about constructors?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

- [ ] A constructor method may return a value. (*)
- [ ] A constructor method is called once for each instance of an object.
- [x] The constructor method is called during instantiation.
- [ ] A constructor method has a void return type. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

13. Which statement is true about the default constructor of a class?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- ( ) Java automatically provides a constructor for every class. (*)
- (•) You must write a default constructor.
- ( ) The default constructor always returns void.
- ( ) Default constructor should have at least one argument.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

14. What will happen when you try to access an object reference with a null value?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- (•) NullPointerException. (*)
- ( ) The value null is retrieved from the memory location.
- ( ) An empty object is returned.
- ( ) You will get a compilation error.

Correct

15. A constructor is a special method which is commonly used to set the initial values of an object's fields.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- ( ) True (*)
- (•) False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

1. Class name should follow Camel casing rules.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- (*) True
- False

Correct

2. Which two statements are true about the main method?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

- [ ] The main method should be as simple as possible. (*)
- [ ] The main method should store the properties and behaviors of objects.
- [ ] The main method is commonly used to instantiate objects. (*)
- [x] The main method should be able to freely manipulate an object's fields.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

3. Variables created within a method can be accessed outside that method.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True
- (*) False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 1.

4. Java automatically clears the memory once occupied by an object using garbage collection.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- (*) True
- False

Correct

5. Objects are accessed using reference variables.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- (*) True
- False

Correct

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

6. In the following statements, how many employee objects are created?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
Employee e1 = new Employee();
Employee e2 = new Employee();
Employee e3 = new Employee();
```

- 1
- 0
- 2
- 3 (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

7. Which type of memory is allocated for the code below?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
x=y;
```

- Stack memory (*)
- PileDriver memory
- Heap memory
- No memory is allocated

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

8. Which is stored within the stack memory?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Objects
- Instance variables
- Strings
- Local variables (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

9. What is the output of the following code?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
String s1 = "Hello";
String s2 = "Welcome!";
```

```
s1 = s2;
System.out.println("s1: " +s1);
System.out.println("s2: " +s2);
```

- s1: Welcome!
  s2: Hello
- (selected) s1: Hello
  s2: Welcome!
- s1: Hello
  s2: Hello
- s1: Welcome!
  s2: Welcome! (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 2.

10. You create an Employee object with a String employeeName field. What is the default value for employeeName?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- null (*)
- A space
- (selected) "Name"
- "default"

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

Test: Section 7 Quiz 1 - L1-L3

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

Section 7 - Quiz 1 L1-L3

11. A constructor is a special method which is commonly used to set the initial values of an object's fields.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- (selected) False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

12. How could you write the Employee constructor so that its parameters are named the same as the fields they're initializing?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
public class Employee{
  private String name;
  private double salary;
  public Employee(String name, double salary){
    //initialize name
    //initialize salary
  }
}
```

- public Employee(String name, double salary){
  name = name;
  salary = salary;
  }
- public Employee(String name, double salary){
  name = this.name;
  salary = this.salary;
  }
- public Employee(String name, double salary){
  this.name = name;
  this.salary = salary;
  } (*)
- public Employee(String name, double salary){
  this.name = this.name;
  this.salary = this.salary;
  }

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

13. When you write your own constructor, the default constructor is no longer available.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.

14. In Java, the this keyword can be used to reference the current object's fields and methods.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Correct

15. Which two statements are NOT true about constructors?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

- [ ] A constructor method may return a value. (*)
- [x] A constructor method is called once for each instance of an object.
- [x] The constructor method is called during instantiation.
- [ ] A constructor method has a void return type. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 7 Lesson 3.