

1. Consider the following code segment.

```
int[][] anArray = new int[10][8];
for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++)
{
    for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++)
        {
        anArray[j][k] = 5;
    }
}</pre>
```

The code segment causes an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException to be thrown. How many elements in anArray will be set to 5 before the exception is thrown?

- (A) 0
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 64
- (E) 80



2. Assume mat is defined as follows.

```
int dim = 4;
int[][] mat = new int[dim][dim];
```

Consider the following code segment.

```
int sum = 0;
for (int row = 0; row < dim; row++)
{
    sum = sum + mat[row][dim - 1];
}</pre>
```

Assume that mat contains the following values before the code segment is executed. Note that mat[0][3] is 2.

	0	1	2	3
0	1	1	2	2
1	1	2	2	4
2	1	3	2	6
3	1	4	2	8

What value will sum contain after the code segment is executed?

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 13
- (D) 15
- (E) 20

3. Consider the following method, which is intended to return the number of columns in the two-dimensional array arr for which the sum of the elements in the column is greater than the parameter val.

```
public int countCols(int[][] arr, int val)
{
    int count = 0;

    for (int col = 0; col < arr[0].length; col++) // Line 5
    {
        int sum = 0;
        for (int[] row : col) // Line 8
        {
            sum += row[col]; // Line 10
        }
        if (sum > val)
        {
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count;
}
```

The countCols method does not work as intended. Which of the following changes should be made so the method works as intended?

- (A) Line 5 should be changed to for (int col = 0; col < arr.length; col++)
- (B) Line 8 should be changed to for (int row: col)
- (C) Line 8 should be changed to for (int[] row : arr)
- (D) Line 10 should be changed to sum += arr[col];
- (E) Line 10 should be changed to sum += arr[row][col];

4. Consider the following method, which is intended to return the element of a 2-dimensional array that is closest in value to a specified number, val.

```
/** @return the element of 2-dimensional array mat whose value is closest to val */
public double findClosest(double[][] mat, double val)
{
    double answer = mat[0][0];
    double minDiff = Math.abs(answer - val);
    for (double[] row : mat)
    {
        for (double num : row)
        {
            if ( /* missing code */ )
            {
                 answer = num;
                 minDiff = Math.abs(num - val);
            }
        }
    }
    return answer;
}
```

Which of the following could be used to replace / * missing code * / so that findClosest will work as intended?

- (A) val row [num] < minDiff
- (B) Math.abs (num minDiff) < minDiff
- (C) val num < 0.0
- (D) Math.abs (num val) < minDiff
- (E) Math.abs (row [num] val) < minDiff

5. Consider the following code segment.

```
int[] oldArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
int[][] newArray = new int[3][3];
int row = 0; int col = 0;
for (int index = 0; index < oldArray.length; index++)
{
    newArray[row][col] = oldArray[index]; row++;
    if ((row % 3) == 0)
{
        col++;
        row = 0;
}</pre>
```

System.out.println(newArray[0][2]);

What is printed as a result of executing the code segment?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 7
- (E) 8