**Review Questions**

1. **The logical structure in which one instruction occurs after another with no branching is a:**
2. sequence
3. selection
4. loop
5. case
6. **Which of the following is typically used in a flowchart to indicate a decision?**
7. square
8. rectangle
9. diamond
10. oval
11. **Which of the following is not a type of if statement?**
12. single-alternative if
13. dual-alternative if
14. reverse if
15. nested if
16. **A decision is based on a(n) \_\_\_\_ value.**
17. Boolean
18. absolute
19. definitive
20. convoluted
21. **In Java, the value of (4 > 7) is:**
22. 4
23. 7
24. true
25. false
26. **Assuming the variable q has been assigned the value 3, which of the following statements displays XXX?**
27. if(q > 0) System.out.println("XXX");
28. if(q > 7); System.out.println("XXX");
29. Both of the above statements display XXX.
30. Neither of the above statements displays XXX.
31. **What is the output of the following code segment?**

**t = 10;**

**if(t > 7)**

**{**

**System.out.print("AAA");**

**System.out.print("BBB");**

**}**

1. AAA
2. BBB
3. AAABBB
4. nothing
5. **What is the output of the following code segment?**

**t = 10;**

**if(t > 7)**

**System.out.print("AAA");**

**System.out.print("BBB");**

1. AAA
2. BBB
3. AAABBB
4. nothing
5. **What is the output of the following code segment?**

**t = 7;**

**if(t > 7)**

**System.out.print("AAA");**

**System.out.print("BBB");**

1. AAA
2. BBB
3. AAABBB
4. nothing
5. **When you code an if statement within another if statement, as in the following, then the if statements are:**

**if(a > b)**

**if(c > d) x = 0;**

1. notched
2. nestled
3. nested
4. sheltered
5. **The operator that combines two conditions into a single Boolean value that is true only when both of the conditions are true, but is false otherwise:**
6. $$
7. !!
8. ||
9. &&
10. **The operator that combines two conditions into a single Boolean value that is true when at least one of the conditions is true is:**
11. $$
12. !!
13. ||
14. &&
15. **Assuming a variable f has been initialized to 5, which of the following statements sets g to 0?**
16. if(f > 6 || f == 5) g = 0;
17. if(f < 3 || f > 4) g = 0;
18. if(f >= 0 || f < 2) g = 0;
19. All of the above statements set g to 0.
20. **Which of the following groups has the lowest operator precedence?**
21. relational
22. equality
23. addition
24. logical OR
25. **Which of the following statements correctly outputs the names of voters who live in district 6 and all voters who live in district 7?**
26. if(district == 6 || 7)

System.out.println("Name is " + name);

1. if(district == 6 || district == 7)

System.out.println("Name is " + name);

1. if(district = 6 && district == 7)

System.out.println("Name is " + name);

1. two of these
2. **Which of the following displays “Error” when a student ID is less than 1000 or more than 9999?**
3. if(stuId < 1000) if(stuId > 9999)

System.out.println("Error");

1. if(stuId < 1000 && stuId > 9999)

System.out.println("Error");

1. if(stuId < 1000)

System.out.println("Error");

else

if(stuId > 9999)

System.out.println("Error");

1. Two of these are correct.
2. **You can use \_\_\_\_\_ the statement to terminate a switch structure.**
3. switch
4. end
5. case
6. break
7. **The argument tested in a switch structure can be any of the following except a(n):**
8. int
9. char
10. double
11. String
12. **Assuming a variable w has been assigned the value 15, what does the following statement do?**

**w == 15 ? x = 2 : x = 0;**

1. assigns 15 to w
2. assigns 2 to x
3. assigns 0 to x
4. nothing
5. **Assuming a variable y has been assigned the value 6, the value of !(y < 7) is:**
6. 6
7. 7
8. true
9. false

**EJERCICIO:** **https://github.com/octaviocel/Chapter5Joyce.git**