

EXAM 1

HOMEWORK 1

Q1: The logical unit that receives information from outside the computer for use by the computer is the ____.

Input unit

Q2: The process of instructing the computer to solve a problem is called ____.

Computer programming

Q3: ____ is a type of computer language that uses English-like abbreviations for machine-language instructions.

Assembly Language

Q4: ____ is a logical unit that sends information which has already been processed by the computer to various devices so that it may be used outside the computer.

The output unit

Q5: ____ and ____ are logical units of the computer that retain information.

The memory unit and the secondary storage unit

Q6: ____ is a logical unit of the computer that performs calculations.

The arithmetic and logic unit

Q7: ____ languages are most convenient to the programmer for writing programs quickly and easily.

High-Level

Q8: The only language a computer can understand is that computer's ____.

Machine

Q9: ____ is a logical unit of the computer that coordinates the activities of all the other logical units.

The central processing unit

Q10: The ____ programming language is now used to develop large-scale enterprise applications, to enhance the functionality of web servers, to provide applications for consumer devices and for many other purposes.

Java

HOMEWORK 2

Q1: ____ are used to document a program and improve its readability.

Comments

Q2: A decision can be made in a Java program with a(n) ____.

If statement

Q3: Calculations are normally performed by ____ statements.

Assignment

Q4: The arithmetic operators with the same precedence as multiplication are _____ and _____.

Division (/), remainder (%)

Q5: When parentheses in an arithmetic expression are nested, the _____ set of parentheses is evaluated first.

Innermost

Q6: A location in the computer's memory that may contain different values at various times throughout the execution of a program is called a(n) _____.

Variable

Q7: Assuming that $x = 2$ and $y = 3$, what does `System.out.printf("%d = %d%n", (x + y), (y + x)) ;`

5=5

Q8: The order of evaluation of the operators in the following Java statement and the value of X after the statement is performed is: $X = 7 + 3 * 6 / 2 - 1$;

**, /, +, -; Value of x = 15*

Q9: Which of the following Java statements displays the message "Enter an Integer: " leaving the cursor on the same line?

System.out.print("Enter an Integer: ");

Q10: Which of the following statements assigns the product of variables b and c to variable a?

*a=b*c;*

HOMEWORK 3

Q1: When the keyword **new** is used in an application

First an object of the class to the right of new is created, then the class's constructor is called to initialize the object.

Q2: A class that creates an object of another class, then calls the object's methods, is called a(n) _____ class.

Driver

Q3: When a method terminates, the values of its local variables are _____.

Lost

Q4: You can declare new classes as needed; this is one reason Java is known as a(n) _____ language.

Extensible

Q5: You must call most methods other than _____ explicitly to tell them to perform their tasks.

Main

Q6: An import declaration is not required if you always refer to a class with its _____ name, which includes its package name and class name.

Fully qualified name

Q7: Declaring instance variables _____ is known as data hiding or information hiding.

Private

Q8: Reference-type variables (called references) store _____ in memory.

The location of an object

Q9: Floating-point literals are of type _____ by default.

Double

Q10: A default constructor has how many parameters?

0

HOMEWORK 4

Q1: Which of the following is not an algorithm?

Textbook index

Q2: Which of the following is not a control structure?

Declaration structure

Q3: Which of the following is a double-selection control statement?

if...else

Q4: Which of the following is not a Java keyword?

Next

Q5: Which of the following would not be used to clarify a dangling-else?

Parentheses

Q6: Counter-controlled repetition is also known as:

Definite repetition

Q7: Which of the following terms is not used to refer to a sentinel value that breaks out of a while loop?

Maximum value

Q8: Sentinel-controlled repetition is also known as:

Indefinite repetition

Q9: Local variables must be _____.

Initialized before their values are used in an expression.

Q10: Which of the following is not a primitive type?

string