FINAL

HOMEWORK 9

Q1: Inheritance is also known as the

is-a relationship.

Q2: An advantage of inheritance is that

Objects of a subclass can be treated like objects of their superclass.

Q3: Which of the following keywords allows a subclass to access a superclass method even when the subclass has overridden the superclass method?

Super.

Q4: Using the `protected` keyword also gives a member

package access

Q5: Every class in Java, except _____, extends an existing class.

Object

Q6: *Overriding* a method differs from *overloading* a method because

Overridden methods have the same signature

Q7: Which of the following is the superclass constructor call syntax?

keyword `super`, followed by a set of parentheses containing the superclass constructor arguments.

Q8: Which statement is *true* when a superclass has `protected` instance variables?

All of the above.

Q9: `Private` fields of a superclass can be accessed in a subclass

by calling `public` or `protected` methods declared in the superclass.

Q10: Which superclass members are inherited by all subclasses of that superclass?

`protected` instance variables and methods.

HOMEWORK 10

Q1: Polymorphism enables you to

program in the general.

Q2: For which of the following would polymorphism *not* provide a clean solution?

A program to compute a 5% savings account interest for a variety of clients.

Q3: Polymorphism allows for specifics to be dealt with during

execution

Q4: Which statement *best* describes the relationship between superclass and subclass types?

A subclass reference can be assigned to a superclass variable, but a superclass reference cannot be assigned to a subclass variable.

Q5: A(n) ____ class cannot be instantiated

abstract

Q6: Non-abstract classes are called _____.

concrete classes

Q7: It is a UML convention to denote the name of an abstract class in _____.

italics

Q8: If the superclass contains only abstract method declarations, the superclass is used for _____.

interface inheritance.

Q9: Which of the following could be used to declare abstract method method1 in abstract class Class1 (method1 returns an int and takes no arguments)?

public abstract int method1();

Q10: Which of the following statements about abstract superclasses is *true*?

abstract superclasses may contain data.

HOMEWORK 11

Q1: Which of the following statements is *false*?

Exception handling can catch but not resolve exceptions.

Q2: When an exception occurs it is said to have been _____.

thrown

Q3: Which of the following is not included in an exception's stack trace?

Instructions on handling the exception.

Q4: Which of the following statements regarding the throw point of an exception is *false*?

It specifies the point at which the exception must be handled.

Q5: To catch an exception, the code that might throw the exception must be enclosed in a _____.

try block

Q6: Exceptions can be thrown by _____.

All of the above

Q7: An uncaught exception _____.

is an exception that occurs for which there are no matching catch clauses.

Q8: Which of the following statements about try blocks is *true*?

The try block should contain statements that may throw an exception.

Q9: In Java, after an exception is handled, control resumes ____. This is known as the ____ model of exception handling.

after the last catch block (or the finally block, if there is one), termination

Q10: All exception classes inherit, either directly or indirectly, from _____.

class Throwable.

HOMEWORK 14

Q1: An anonymous String _____.

is a string literal

Q2: A String constructor cannot be passed _____.

int arrays.

Q3: The length of a string can be determined by _____.

the String method length()

Q4: String objects are immutable. This means they _____.

cannot be changed

Q5: The String method substring returns _____.

a String

Q6: Which of the following is not a method of class String?

toCharacterArray

Q7: Which of the following statements is true?

None of the above are true.

Q8: To find the character at a certain index position within a String, use the method _____.

charAt, with the index as an argument

Q9: Which of the following are NOT static Character methods?

Character.equals(char c);

Q10: Which class is not a type-wrapper class?

Int