**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*