

# Quiz #3 - Please select the closest match! 10 questions, 1 question at a time, 20 minutes, only 1 attempt!

**Due** Jun 9 at 11:59pm      **Points** 10      **Questions** 10  
**Available** until Jul 7 at 11:59pm      **Time Limit** 20 Minutes

## Instructions

Please review these rules before taking this test:

- You can attempt the quiz anytime before the due date.
- If you joined late, there is no late penalty for taking it later (it will mark it late, but, you can ignore it).
- Make sure you have quite place, uninterrupted 20 minutes of time and a reliable internet.
- You get only one chance to do this quiz.
- Only one question will be opened at a time. Once you go to next question (even if you skipped it) , then you can't go back to previous question to review it.

## Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	20 minutes	9 out of 10

Score for this quiz: **9** out of 10

Submitted Jun 26 at 7:22pm

This attempt took 20 minutes.

### Question 1

1 / 1 pts

You can only return a primitive data type (int, double, float, char, boolean, etc) from a Java method.

☐ True

☒ False

Correct!

**Question 2****1 / 1 pts**

The method main of a class is called when you instantiate an object of that class like this:

```
Box myBox = new Box();
```

☐ True☒ False**Correct!****Question 3****0 / 1 pts**

Java methods can return more than one variable (primitive or reference types)

☒ True

All Java methods return a single item, whether it is a primitive data type like int, double, float, char, boolean or an object reference, or void.

**You Answered**☐ False**Correct Answer**

All Java methods return a single item, whether it is a primitive data type like int, double, float, char, boolean or an object reference, or void.

**Question 4****1 / 1 pts**

A default no-arg constructor is provided automatically by JVM if no constructors are explicitly declared in the class.

**Correct!**☒ True☐ False**Question 5****1 / 1 pts**

Which keyword is required to declare a class?

**Correct!**☒ class☐ private☐ public☐ all of above**Question 6****1 / 1 pts**

A method defined in a class can access the class' instance data (variables declared outside of any class methods) without needing to pass them as parameters or declare them as local variables

**Correct!**☒ True☐ False**Question 7****1 / 1 pts**

Instance data for a Java class

**Correct!**

- ☐ are limited to primitive types (e.g., int, float, char, boolean, double)
- ☒ Can be primitive types or reference type
- ☐ are limited to reference type
- ☐ Must be defined as private

**Question 8****1 / 1 pts**

Inheritance describes the OOP's

**Correct!**

- ☒ 'Is – a ' relationship
- ☐ 'has-a' relationship
- ☐ both 'is-a' and 'has-a' relationship
- ☐ neither 'is-a' or 'has-a'

**Question 9****1 / 1 pts**

Why would you declare a class as abstract? Because

**Correct!**

- ☒ class is not ready to be instantiated
- ☐ class can be used as an interface
- ☐ class cannot be inherited from by other classes
- ☐ it has no abstract methods

**Question 10****1 / 1 pts****This program:**

```
public class driverClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double radius;  
        final double PI= 3.15169;  
        double area = radius * radius * PI;  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

**has:****Correct!**

- ☒ Syntax error because radius is used without initializing it
- ☐ error in line where PI is declared
- ☐ No compile error but will throw runtime error
- ☐ No issue at all

**Quiz Score: 9 out of 10**