**Chapter 4 Concept Quiz**

1. If there are many string concatenating operations needed, it is good programming practice to use StringBuilder or StringBuffer instead of String.
2. An int number cannot be directly assigned to an Integer variable.
3. If a class is a final class and doesn’t have any mutators, the class is an immutable class.
4. An existing string object can be expanded by String class’s instance method concat( ).
5. "Java".matches("Java.\*") returns True.
6. “Java vs. Python”.matches(“^J.\*on$”) returns True.
7. The parameter for Java’s Pattern method Matcher( ) is the regex pattern.
8. “C++ Java”.matches(“\\bC\\B”) returns True.
9. “C++ Java”.matches(“\\w\*\\W\*\\w\*”) returns True.
10. “C++ C#”.matches(“\\w\*\\W\*?”) returns True.

**Answers to the Quiz**

1. **True**.
2. **False**. Since Java compiler supports autoboxing which is the automatic conversion between the primitive int and the wrapper class Integer.
3. **False**. The class should also not share references to the mutable instance variables, neither should store references to external, mutable objects passed to the constructor.
4. **False**. String class is an immutable class and Concat( ) returns a new String object.
5. **True**.
6. **True**.
7. **False**. It should be an input string looking for a regex pattern.
8. **False**. + is a non-word character, so C++ here is not considered as a standalone word.
9. **True**.
10. **True**.