Question 1.1. (TCOs 1–8) Analyze the following code.

public class Test {

 private int t;

 public static void main(String[ ] args) {

 int x;

 System.out.println(t);

 }

} (Points : 3)

 t is non-static, and it cannot be referenced in a static context in the main method.

 The variable x is not initialized, and therefore, causes errors.

 The program compiles and runs fine.

 The variable t is not initialized, and therefore, causes errors.

 The variable t is private, and therefore, cannot be accessed in the main method.

Question 2.2. (TCOs 1–8) \_\_\_\_\_ is invoked to create an object. (Points : 3)

 A method with a return type

 A method with the void return type

 A constructor

 The main method

Question 3.3. (TCOs 1–8) What is the value of myCount.count displayed?

public class Test {

 public static void main(String[ ] args) {

 Count myCount = new Count();

 int times = 0;

 for (int i=0; i<100; i++)

 increment(myCount, times);

 System.out.println(

 "myCount.count = " + myCount.count);

 System.out.println("times = "+ times);

 }

 public static void increment(Count c, int times) {

 c.count++;

 times++;

 }

}

class Count {

 int count;

 Count(int c) {

 count = c;

 }

 Count() {

 count = 1;

 }

} (Points : 3)

 99

 101

 100

 98

Question 4.4. (TCOs 1–8) An object is an instance of a \_\_\_\_\_ (Points : 3)

 method.

 class.

 data.

 program.

Question 5.5. (TCOs 1–8) A method that is associated with an individual object is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Points : 3)

 an object method.

 an instance method.

 a class method.

 a static method.

Question 6.6. (TCOs 1–8) Instance variables declared final do not or cannot (Points : 3)

 cause syntax errors if used as a left-hand value.

 be initialized.

 be modified after they are initialized.

 None of them

Question 7.7. (TCOs 1–8) A programmer-defined constructor that has no arguments is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (Points : 3)

 empty constructor.

 no-argument constructor.

 default constructor.

 null constructor.

Question 8.8. (TCOs 1–8) The \_\_\_\_\_ method displays a message dialog box. (Points : 3)

 JOptionPane.showMessage(null, "Welcome to Java!", "Example 1.2 Output", JOptionPane.INFORMATION\_MESSAGE);

 JOptionPane.displayMessageDialog(null, "Welcome to Java!", "Example 1.2 Output", JOptionPane.INFORMATION\_MESSAGE);

 JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Welcome to Java!", "Example 1.2 Output", JOptionPane.INFORMATION\_MESSAGE);

 JOptionPane.displayMessage(null, "Welcome to Java!", "Example 1.2 Output", JOptionPane.INFORMATION\_MESSAGE);

Question 9.9. (TCOs 1–8) The static method \_\_\_\_\_ of class String returns a formatted String. (Points : 3)

 printf.

 format.

 formatString.

 toFormatedString.

Question 10.10. (TCOs 1–8) Which of the following statements is true? (Points : 3)

 Methods and instance variables can both be either public or private.

 Information hiding is achieved by restricting access to class members via keyword public.

 The private members of a class are directly accessible to the clients of a class.

 None of them are true