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