OOP Quiz 3

1) The new operator:
   (a) allocates memory
   (b) is used to create an object of a class
   (c) associates an object with a variable that names it.
   (d) All of the above.
   Answer: D (see page 163)

2) A method that performs some action other than returning a value is called a __________ method.
   (a) null
   (b) void
   (c) public
   (d) private
   Answer: B (see page 166)

3) The body of a method that returns a value must contain at least one _________ statement.
   (a) void
   (b) invocation
   (c) thows
   (d) return
   Answer: D (see page 168)

4) A variable whose meaning is confined to an object of a class is called:
   (a) instance variable
   (b) local variable
   (c) global variable
   (d) none of the above
   Answer: A (see page 174)

5) A variable whose meaning is confined to a method definition is called an/a
   (a) instance variable
   (b) local variable
   (c) global variable
   (d) none of the above
   Answer: B (see page 174)
6) In Java, a block is delimited by:
   (a) ()
   (b) /* */
   (c) " "
   (d) { }
   Answer: D (see page 175)

7) In Java, call-by-value is only used with:
   (a) objects
   (b) primitive types
   (c) this
   (d) all of the above
   Answer: B (see page 180)

8) The parameter this refers to
   (a) instance variables
   (b) local variables
   (c) global variables
   (d) the calling object
   Answer: D (see page 183)

9) Two methods that are expected to be in all Java classes are:
   (a) getName and setName
   (b) toString and equals
   (c) compareTo and charAt
   (d) toLowerCase andtoUpperCase
   Answer: B (see page 187)

10) A program whose only task is to test a method is called a:
    (a) driver program
    (b) stub
    (c) bottom-up test
    (d) recursive method
    Answer: A (see page 191)

11) Java has a way of officially hiding details of a class definition. To hide details, you mark them as
    ________ .
    (a) public
    (b) protected
    (c) private
    (d) all of the above
    Answer: C (see page 193)
12) A set method is:
   (a) an accessor method
   (b) a mutator method
   (c) a recursive method
   (d) none of the above
   Answer: B (see page 199)

13) Accessor methods:
   (a) return the value of an instance variable.
   (b) promotes abstraction
   (c) both A and B
   (d) none of the above
   Answer: C (see page 199)

14) A ________ states what is assumed to be true when the method is called.
   (a) prescript
   (b) postscript
   (c) precondition
   (d) postcondition
   Answer: C (see page 201)

15) The name of a method and the list of ________ types in the heading of the method definition is called the method signature.
   (a) parameter
   (b) argument
   (c) return
   (d) primitive
   Answer: A (see page 203)

16) An object of class A is an instance of class A.
   Answer: True (see page 161)

17) An invocation of a method that returns a value can be used as an expression any place that a value of the Type_Returned can be used.
   Answer: True (see page 167)

18) The Java language supports global variables.
   Answer: False (see page 174)

19) In a method invocation, there must be exactly the same number of arguments in parentheses as there are formal parameters in the method definition heading.
   Answer: True (see page 179)

20) When you give a command to run a Java program, the runtime system invokes the class constructor.
   Answer: False (see page 180)
21) Boolean expressions may be used to control if-else or while statements.
   Answer: True (see page 187)

22) The modifier private means that an instance variable can be accessed by name outside of the class definition.
   Answer: False (see page 193)

23) It is considered good programming practice to validate a value passed to a mutator method before setting the instance variable.
   Answer: True (see page 200)

24) Method overloading is when two or more methods of the same class have the same name but differ in number and types of parameters.
   Answer: True (see page 202)

25) Java supports operator overloading.
   Answer: False (see page 210)