Review Questions

1. When data cannot be changed after a class is compiled, the data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. variable
3. constant
4. volatile
5. mutable
6. Which of the following is not a primitive data type in Java?
7. boolean
8. byte
9. sector
10. int
11. Which of the following elements is not required in a variable declaration?
12. a type
13. an identifier
14. an assigned value
15. a semicolon
16. The assignment operator in Java is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. =
18. ==
19. :=
20. ::
21. Assuming you have declared shoeSize to be a variable of type int, which of the following is a valid assignment statement in Java?
22. shoeSize = 9;
23. shoeSize = 9.5;
24. shoeSize = ”nine”;
25. Two of the above are valid.
26. Which of the following data types can store the value 0 using the least amount of memory?
27. short
28. long
29. int
30. byte
31. A boolean variable can hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. any character
33. any whole number
34. any decimal number
35. the value true or false
36. The value 137.68 can be held by a variable of type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. int
    2. float
    3. double
    4. Two of these are correct.
37. An escape sequence always begins with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
38. e
39. forward slash
40. backslash
41. equal sign
42. Which Java statement produces *w* on one line and *xyz* on the next line?
43. System.out.println(“wxyz”);
44. System.out.println(“w” + “xyz”);
45. System.out.println(“w\nxyz”);
46. System.out.println(“w\nx\ny\nz”);
47. The remainder operator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
48. is represented by a forward slash
49. must follow a division operation
50. provides the quotient of integer division
51. is none of the above
52. According to the rules of operator precedence, when division occurs in the same arithmetic statement as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the division operation always takes place first.
53. multiplication
54. remainder
55. subtraction
56. Answers a and b are correct.
57. The *equal to* relational operator is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
58. =
59. ==
60. !=
61. !!
62. When you perform arithmetic with values of diverse types, Java \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
63. issues an error message
64. implicitly converts the values to a unifying type
65. requires you to explicitly convert the values to a unifying type
66. implicitly converts the values to the type of the first operand
67. If you attempt to add a float, an int, and a byte, the result will be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. float
    2. int
    3. byte
68. error message
69. You use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explicitly override an implicit type.
70. mistake
71. type cast
72. format
73. type set
74. In Java, what is the value of 3 + 7 \* 4 + 2?
75. 21
76. 33
77. 42
78. 48
79. Which assignment is correct in Java?
80. int value = (float) 4.5;
81. float value = 4 (double);
82. double value = 2.12;
83. char value = 5c;
84. Which assignment is correct in Java?
    1. double money = 12;
    2. double money = 12.0;
    3. double money = 12.0d;
    4. All of the above are correct.
85. Which assignment is correct in Java?
    1. char aChar = 5.5;
    2. char aChar = “W”;
    3. char aChar = '\*';
    4. Two of these are correct