

JB0120R REVIEW: A GENTLE INTRODUCTION TO JAVA PROGRAMMING*

R.G. (Dick) Baldwin

This work is produced by OpenStax-CNX and licensed under the
Creative Commons Attribution License 3.0[†]

Abstract

This module contains review questions and answers keyed to the module titled Jb0120: Java OOP: A Gentle Introduction to Java Programming.

1 Table of Contents

- Preface (p. 1)
- Questions (p. 1)
 - 1 (p. 1) , 2 (p. 2) , 3 (p. 2) , 4 (p. 2) , 5 (p. 2) , 6 (p. 2) , 7 (p. 2) , 8 (p. 2) , 9 (p. 2) , 10 (p. 3) , 11 (p. 3)
- Answers (p. 4)
- Miscellaneous (p. 5)

2 Preface

This module contains review questions and answers keyed to the module titled Jb0120: Java OOP: A Gentle Introduction to Java Programming¹.

The questions and the answers are connected by hyperlinks to make it easy for you to navigate from the question to the answer and back again.

3 Questions

3.1 Question 1 .

True or false? All data is stored in a computer in numeric form. Computer programs do what they do by executing a series of calculations on numeric data. It is the order and the pattern of those calculations that distinguishes one computer program from another.

Answer 1 (p. 5)

*Version 1.2: Nov 20, 2012 4:35 pm -0600

[†]<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

¹<http://cnx.org/content/m45138>

3.2 Question 2

True or false? When we program using Java, we must perform most of the detailed work.

Answer 2 (p. 5)

3.3 Question 3

True or false? As the computer program performs its calculations in the correct order, it is often necessary for it to store intermediate results someplace, and then come back and get them to use them in subsequent calculations later.

Answer 3 (p. 5)

3.4 Question 4

True or false? The structured solution to a computer programming problem is often called an algorithm.

Answer 4 (p. 5)

3.5 Question 5

Which, if any of the following activities is not commonly believed to be fundamental activities of any computer program:

- A. sequence
- B. selection
- C. loop

Answer 5 (p. 5)

3.6 Question 6

True or false? As a programmer using a high-level language such as Java, you usually don't have to be concerned about the numeric memory addresses of variables.

Answer 6 (p. 5)

3.7 Question 7

Why is modern computer memory often referred to as RAM?

Answer 7 (p. 5)

3.8 Question 8

True or false? The process of declaring a variable

- causes memory to be set aside to contain a value, and
- causes that chunk of memory to be given an address.

Answer 8 (p. 4)

3.9 Question 9

True or false? A value of the type `int` must be an integer.

Answer 9 (p. 4)

3.10 Question 10

True or false? In programmer jargon, storing a value in a variable is also referred to as assigning a value to a variable.

Answer 10 (p. 4)

3.11 Question 11

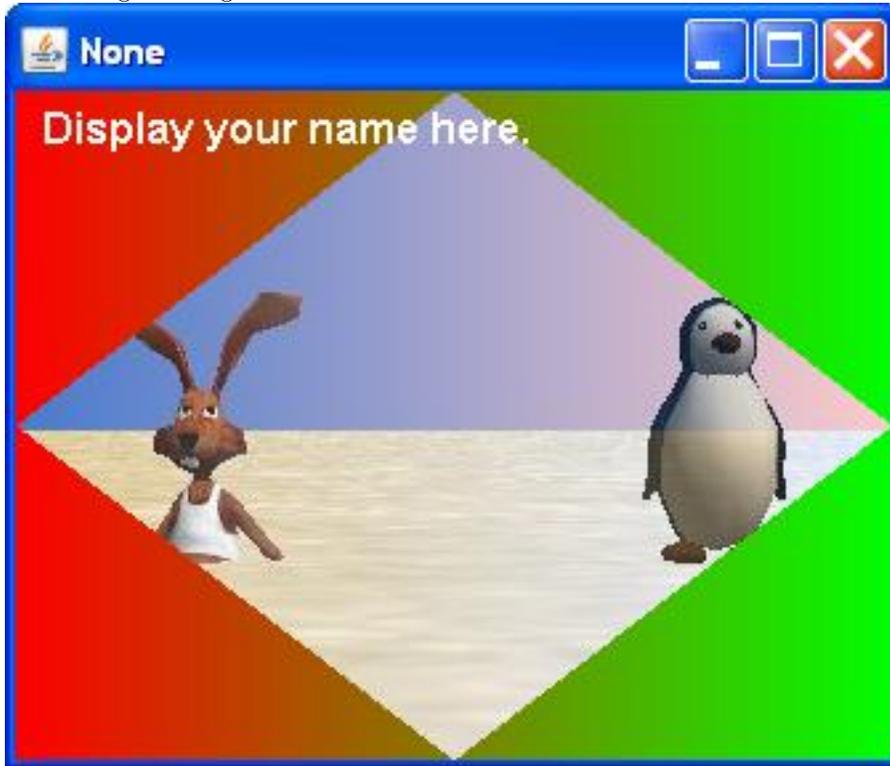
True or false? A reference to a variable name in Java code returns the value stored in the variable.

Answer 11 (p. 4)

What is the meaning of the following two images?

This image was inserted here simply to insert some space between the questions and the answers to keep them from being visible on the screen at the same time.

The image is also an example of the kinds of things that we do in my course titled ITSE 2321, Object-Oriented Programming.



This image was also inserted for the purpose of inserting space between the questions and the answers.



4 Answers

4.1 Answer 11

True.

[Back to Question 11 \(p. 3\)](#)

4.2 Answer 10

True.

[Back to Question 10 \(p. 3\)](#)

4.3 Answer 9

True.

[Back to Question 9 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.4 Answer 8

False. The process of declaring a variable

- causes memory to be set aside to contain a value, and
- causes that chunk of memory to be given a **name** .

[Back to Question 8 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.5 Answer 7

Modern computer memory is often called *RAM* or *random access memory* because it can be accessed in any order.

[Back to Question 7 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.6 Answer 6

True. You are able to think about variables and refer to them in terms of their names. (*Names are easier to remember than numeric addresses*). However, deep inside the computer, these names are cross-referenced to addresses and at the lowest level, the program works with memory addresses instead of names.

[Back to Question 6 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.7 Answer 5

None. All three are commonly believed to be the fundamental activities of any computer program.

[Back to Question 5 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.8 Answer 4

True.

[Back to Question 4 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.9 Answer 3

True.

[Back to Question 3 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.10 Answer 2

False. Fortunately, when we program using a high-level programming language such as Java, much of the detailed work is done for us behind the scenes.

[Back to Question 2 \(p. 2\)](#)

4.11 Answer 1

True.

[Back to Question 1 \(p. 1\)](#)

5 Miscellaneous

This section contains a variety of miscellaneous information.

NOTE: Housekeeping material

- Module name: Jb0120r Review for A Gentle Introduction to Java Programming.
- File: Jb0120r.htm
- Published: November 20, 2012

NOTE: Disclaimers: Financial : Although the Connexions site makes it possible for you to download a PDF file for this module at no charge, and also makes it possible for you to purchase a pre-printed version of the PDF file, you should be aware that some of the HTML elements in this module may not translate well into PDF.

I also want you to know that, I receive no financial compensation from the Connexions website even if you purchase the PDF version of the module.

In the past, unknown individuals have copied my modules from cnx.org, converted them to Kindle books, and placed them for sale on Amazon.com showing me as the author. I neither receive compensation for those sales nor do I know who does receive compensation. If you purchase such a book, please be aware that it is a copy of a module that is freely available on cnx.org and that it was made and published without my prior knowledge.

Affiliation : I am a professor of Computer Information Technology at Austin Community College in Austin, TX.

-end-