# **Chapter 2: First Java Programs**

TRUE	C/FALSE
1.	Java bears a superficial resemblanc

e to C++. PTS: 1 ANS: T **REF: 32** 2. Java is ideally suited to developing distributed, network-based applications. PTS: 1 ANS: T REF: 32 3. Java applets have little risk of infecting your computer with a virus. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 33 4. Source code is the bulk of the instructions of a program. ANS: T PTS: 1 **REF: 35** 5. UNIX is available on any Macintosh computer that runs MacOS X. ANS: T PTS: 1 **REF: 38** 6. A DOS development environment combines an editor, Java compiler, debugger, and a JVM. ANS: F PTS: 1 **REF: 38** 7. The main factor affecting a program's readability is misspelled words. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 40 | 41 8. In Java, as in algebra, addition and subtraction have a higher precedence than multiplication and division. ANS: F PTS: 1 **REF: 44** 9. Graphics and GUI programs in Java can run either as stand-alone applications or as applets. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 46 10. Java programs accomplish many tasks by sending messages to objects.

## **MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE**

ANS: T

GUI is the machine language for an imaginary Java computer.

ANS: F, Byte code

REF: 52

PTS: 1 REF: 32

PTS: 1

2.	The main advantage of a <u>compiler</u> is that any computer can run it.							
	ANS: F, interpreter							
	PTS: 1	REF:	33					
3.	The terminal I/O use	er interfa	ace is familiar t	o all PC	users.			
	ANS: F GUI graphical							
	PTS: 1	REF:	33					
4.	Syntax errors is ano	ther tern	n for compile-t	ime erro	ors			
	ANS: T			PTS:	1	REF:	40	
5.	Parameters are used	to share	e information be	etween	objects.			
	ANS: T			PTS:	1	REF:	43	
MUL	TIPLE CHOICE							
1.	<ul><li>Which of the follow</li><li>a. Java is an object</li><li>b. Java creates pro</li><li>c. The Java compi</li><li>d. Java supports th</li></ul>	t-based l grams th ler trans	language. nat are portable		guage.			
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	32			
2.	<ul><li>a. fast</li><li>b. secure</li></ul>	_			robust portable			
2	ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 32  3. A(n) is a process that can run concurrently with other processes.							
3.	a. applet b. thread	ess mai C	can run concuri	c.	interpreter parameter	sses.		
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	32			
4.	To run Java byte coda. GUI b. JIT			c. d.	IDE JVM			
	ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	32			
5.	A(n) is a progra. interpreter b. compiler	am that	behaves like a	c.	terninal I/O applet			

using the techn		ode instructions		
a. IDE b. JIT				variable interpreter
ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	32   33
A(n) is a small a. JIT b. parameter	Java pr	ogram that runs	c.	eb pages. JVM applet
ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	33
<ul><li>a. In Java, it is easied</li><li>b. It is more common</li><li>c. Some programm</li></ul>	er to im on and t ing situ	plement than C familiar. ations require a	GUI. a termin	al I/O interface.
ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	34
A is used to ma a. comma (,) b. slash (/)	rk the e	end of each stat	c.	n a program. period (.) semicolon (;)
ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	35
The string of charact called a(n) .	ers that	appears between	en the p	arentheses following the message in Java code is
<ul><li>a. parameter</li><li>b. statement</li></ul>				variable thread
ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	35
a. enter, edit, comp	ile	d running a pro	c.	edit, compile, execute
ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	37
is an editor ava a. Linux b. UNIX	ilable w	vith Microsoft V	c.	vs. BlueJ Notepad
ANS: D	PTS:	1	REF:	38
a. BlueJ	are exar	nples of integra		velopment environments, EXCEPT  JFrame JGrasp
ANS: C	PTS:	1		•
The main factor affect	cting a p	program's read	ability i	s its
	using the techna. IDE b. JIT  ANS: B  A(n) is a small a. JIT b. parameter  ANS: D  All of the following a. In Java, it is easib. It is more commod. Terminal-oriente organized data.  ANS: B  A is used to maa. comma(,) b. slash (/)  ANS: D  The string of charact called a(n) a. parameter b. statement  ANS: A  The three steps to wra. enter, edit, compb. edit, execute, condans: C  is an editor ava. a. Linux b. UNIX  ANS: D  All of the following a. BlueJ b. Eclipse  ANS: C	using the technique. a. IDE b. JIT  ANS: B PTS:  A(n) is a small Java pr a. JIT b. parameter  ANS: D PTS:  All of the following are benda. In Java, it is easier to imb. It is more common and it. Some programming situd. Terminal-oriented programized data.  ANS: B PTS:  A is used to mark the ea. comma (,) b. slash (/)  ANS: D PTS:  The string of characters that called a(n) a. parameter b. statement  ANS: A PTS:  The three steps to writing and a. enter, edit, compile b. edit, execute, compile b. edit, execute, compile ANS: C PTS:  is an editor available was a. Linux b. UNIX  ANS: D PTS:  All of the following are exama. BlueJ b. Eclipse  ANS: C PTS:	using the technique. a. IDE b. JIT  ANS: B PTS: 1  A(n) is a small Java program that runs. a. JIT b. parameter  ANS: D PTS: 1  All of the following are benefits of using a a. In Java, it is easier to implement than C b. It is more common and familiar. c. Some programming situations require a d. Terminal-oriented programs are similar organized data.  ANS: B PTS: 1  A is used to mark the end of each stat a. comma (,) b. slash (/)  ANS: D PTS: 1  The string of characters that appears betwee called a(n) a. parameter b. statement  ANS: A PTS: 1  The three steps to writing and running a proceed a. enter, edit, compile b. edit, execute, compile  ANS: C PTS: 1  All of the following are examples of integral a. BlueJ b. Eclipse  ANS: C PTS: 1	a. IDE b. JIT d.  ANS: B PTS: 1 REF:  A(n) is a small Java program that runs on We a. JIT c. b. parameter d.  ANS: D PTS: 1 REF:  All of the following are benefits of using a termina a. In Java, it is easier to implement than GUI. b. It is more common and familiar. c. Some programming situations require a termind d. Terminal-oriented programs are similar to programized data.  ANS: B PTS: 1 REF:  A is used to mark the end of each statement if a. comma (,) c. b. slash (/) d.  ANS: D PTS: 1 REF:  The string of characters that appears between the program of characters of

	<ul><li>a. layout</li><li>b. spelling</li></ul>				language development environment				
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	41				
15.	SomeClass someOb a. assignment b. instantiation	ject = ne	ew SomeClass	c.	arameters); is an example of byte code interpretation				
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	43				
16.	is an assignme	nt opera	tor.	c.					
	b. *			d.	All of the above.				
	ANS: C	PTS:	1	REF:	44				
17.	A(n) has a con a. JFrame b. panel	tainer o	r pane that can	c.	with other objects. window IDE				
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	48				
18.	Colors in most comp a. color class b. RGB	outer sys	stems use the _	c.	eme. CMYK GUI				
	ANS: B	PTS:	1	REF:	48				
	FIGURE 2-1								
	🍨 F to C Converte	r							
	Degrees Fahrenheit Degrees Celsius								
	212	100.0							
	Conve	ert >>>							
10	F: 0.1.1								
19.	Figure 2-1 above repa. GUI b. JVM	oresents	a(n) user	c.	terminal I/O variable				
	ANS: A	PTS:	1	REF:	33				
	FIGURE 2-2								
	Command Pro	npt		_ 🗆 ×					
	C:\Javafiles>java Convert Enter degrees Fahrenheit: 212 The equivalent in Celsius is 100.0								

c. terminal I/O

d. variable

	ANS:	C	PIS:	1	REF:	33			
	Case 2 Jeremi		ogramn	ner who has be	en aske	d by a client to	o create	a program using Java.	
21.	<ul><li>a. be</li><li>b. me</li><li>c. the</li></ul>	iah knows that tter suited to the ore error-prone e world's most perficially very	than C popular	net than C++ ++ r industrial-stre	ength pi	ogramming la	nguage		
	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	32	TOP:	Critical Thinking	
22.	once, s	such as an imag s simultaneous riables	ge being	g transferred fr	om one ser. c.			nultiple processes to occur at ross a network, while another	
	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	32	TOP:	Critical Thinking	
				sing Java. She	has to i	nstall a develo	pment e	nvironment on her computer	
23.	Lucia a. JG b. No	Grasp	g the	developme	c.	onment, which DOS UNIX	n has the	most widespread use.	
	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	38	TOP:	Critical Thinking	
24.	Lucia a. JG b. No	Grasp	the	_ development	c.	nment so that s DOS UNIX	she can i	ncrease her productivity.	
	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	38	TOP:	Critical Thinking	
COM	PLETI	ON							
1.	is the fastest growing programming language in the world.								
	ANS:	Java							
	PTS:	1	REF:	31					
2.	A com	nical animated	characte 	er on a Web pa	ge is lik	cely run using	a progra	m called a(n)	
	ANS:	applet							
	PTS:	1	REF:	33					
3.	A(n) _ way.			is a program	ımer wh	no breaks into	compute	er systems in an unauthorized	

ANS:
hacker
hack

PTS: 1 REF: 41

4. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ layout, the default layout manager for frames, you can arrange up to five objects.

ANS: border

PTS: 1 REF: 49

5. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_ layout, objects are arranged in rows and columns.

ANS: grid

PTS: 1 REF: 51

#### **MATCHING**

Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.

- a. Applet
- b. GUI
- c. IDE
- d. Pane
- e. Byte code
- 1. An example could be a continuous stream of stock quotes.
- 2. Windows are often organized into many of these.
- 3. To run this, you must install a JVM on the computer.
- 4. Eclipse is an example.
- 5. Familiar interface for PC users.

1.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	33
2.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	48
3.	ANS:	E	PTS:	1	REF:	32
4.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	38
5.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	33

## **ESSAY**

1. List at least three reasons why Java is used by companies such as Sun and IBM to develop their major applications. Why might a programmer choose another language?

## ANS:

Four possible reasons to use Java are:

1. It is a modern object-oriented programming language that uses the best features of languages such as C++ and Smalltalk.

- 2. Java is secure (tamper- and virus-free), robust (programs do not overwrite memory), and portable (programs can be run on different computer types).
- 3. Java uses advanced programming concepts, such as threads.
- 4. Java resembles C++, making it easy for C++ programmers to learn Java and vice versa.

Why a programmer might choose another lanugage:

Java runs more slowly than other modern programming languages because it must be interpreted using a JVM.

PTS: 1 REF: 32 TOP: Critical Thinking