

- 11) These File I/O classes are used to convert between bytes and characters.
a) FileInputStream/FileOutputStream b) InputStreamer/OutputStreamer
c) BufferedInStream/BufferedOutStream d) FileReader/FileWriter
- 12) In object oriented programming the variables that hold the state of a given object are called:
a) state variables b) properties c) hidden variables d) types
- 13) The method number, type and order of method arguments are known as its:
a) signature b) classification c) degree d) reference
- 14) This type of variable holds a pointer to where the object is held in virtual storage:
a) locator b) instance c) reference d) alias
- 15) Method to compare the contents of a String.
a) == b) = c) equals() d) same()
- 16) The String method to parse or separate a string's components based upon the occurrence of some character or pattern:
a) tokenize() b) separator() c) trim() d) split()
- 17) This clause is used to execute code within the try block regardless of whether an exception occurs or is caught.
a) finally clause b) catch clause
c) end clause d) exception routine
- 18) This is used whenever it is desired to perform some initial action only the first time that a static class is instantiated)
a) Static Constructor b) Static Initializer
c) Static Method d) Static Variable
- 19) Methods that are bound to a particular instance of a class and are therefore unique with regards to their storage and addressability.
a) static methods b) static variables
c) instance variables d) instance methods
- 20) JAVA's designed ability for one program to extend the capabilities of another program, and be able to invoke its methods and manipulate its variables as though they were defined locally is called:
a) inheritance b). polymorphism
c) abstraction d) encapsulation

20 Points

Explain what is occurring on each line.

The following program "labx" is invoked with the following arguments: abc xyz 123 "Hello World"

Example: **labx abc xyz 123 "Hello World"**

public class labx() {	public class declaration.
static int src;	define an unset static integer.
public void labx() {}	no- arg constructor
public static void main(String[] args)	main method accepts arguments
{	
src = 72;	set variable to 72
labx p1 = new labx();	instantiate labx to reference p1
src = p1.myProcess();	call myProcess method of labx.
System.out.println("The Return Code is " + src);	display return of myProcess.
return;	return control to OS.
}	
public int myProcess(String[] args)	method myProcess accepts args.
{	
int ix = 0;	define and set integer ix to zero.
System.out.println("There are " + args.length + " arguments");	display number of args recvd.
for (ix = 0; ix < args.length; ix++)	loop ix from 0 for nargs incr by 1.
{	
System.out.println("Argument " + ix + " is " + args[ix]);	display each argument.
System.out.println(args[ix].reverse());	display the arg string in reverse.
System.out.println(args[ix].trim());	display the arg string space trimmed
}	
return ix;	return number of args to caller.
}	
}	