

```
A. =====
B. public abstract class Text
C. {
D.     protected String author;
E.     public Text(String a) { author = a; }
F.     public String getAuthor() { return author; }
G.     public void narrate() { System.out.println(""); }
H. }
I. =====
J. public class Poem extends Text
K. {
L.     protected String title;
M.     public Poem (String a, String t) {
N.         super(a);
O.         this.title = t;
P.     }
Q.
R.     public void narrate () {
S.         System.out.println("The title is " + title);
T.         System.out.println("and author is " + getAuthor());
U.     }
V. }
W. =====
X. public class Haiku extends Poem
Y. {
Z.     public void recite() {
AA.         narrate();
BB.         System.out.println("I am 17 syllables long.");
CC.     }
DD. }
EE. =====
FF. final class DRIVER {
GG.     public static void main(String [] args) {
HH.         Haiku h = new Haiku ("Basho", "Spring Finals");
II.         Poem p = new Poem ("Frost", "Fire and Ice");
JJ.         h.recite();
KK.         p.narrate ();
LL.         h=p;
MM.         System.out.println(h.getAuthor());
NN.         System.out.println(p.getAuthor());
OO.     } }
```



Name _____

1. Explain what the code in Line B above indicates:

Class definition.

Abstract classes cannot be instantiated.

2. Explain what the code in Line D above indicates:

Field author, type string.

Protected: private to world but public to descendants

3. Explain what the code in Line E above indicates:

Public Constructor takes a String parameter

4. Explain what the code in Line F above indicates:

Public method getAuthor, no params, returns a string

An accessor

5. Explain what the code in Line G above indicates:

Public method narrate, no params, returns nothing

6. Explain what the code in Line J above indicates:

Class Poem inherits all Text functionality and fields

7. Explain what the code in Line L above indicates:

Field author, type string.

Protected: private to world but public to descendants

8. Explain what the code in Line M above indicates:

Constructor that takes two String params, public

9. Explain what the code in Line N above indicates:

Call to parent constructor, Text (Line E)

10. Explain what the code in Line O above indicates:

this.title is the field on line L

11. Explain what the code in Line R above indicates:
An override of the narrate function of the parent class

12. Explain what the code in Line X above indicates:
Class Haiku inherits all of Poem
This means it also gets Text

13. Explain what the code in Line Z above indicates:
Public method recite, no params, or return

14. Explain what the code in Line AA above indicates:
Call to Poem. narrate();

15. Explain what the code in Line GG above indicates:
Main function static, always exists
Starting point for package execution

16. Explain what the code in Line HH above indicates:
Create new object 'h', type Haiku.
Params Baso, Spring Finals, passed to constructor (Line M)

17. Explain what the code in Line II. above indicates:
Create new object 'p', type Poem.
Params Frost, Fire and Ice, passed to constructor (Line M)

18. Explain what the code in Line LL above indicates:
'h' references object referenced by 'p'

19. What is the output of the program produced by Line JJ above:
The title is Spring Finals
and author is Basho
I am 17 syllables long

20. What is the output of the program produced by Line KK above:
The title is Fire and Ice
and author is Frost

21. What is the output of the program produced by Line MM above:

_____ **Frost** _____

22. What is the output of the program produced by Line NN above:

_____ **Frost** _____

23. Give a code fragment to test if **S** is the string "gnu".

```
if(s.equals("gnu")) z=1;
```

24. Write code that will set character **ch** to '!' if **x** equals 55 and will set **ch** to '?' otherwise?

```
if(x==55) s.o.p('!'); else s.o.p('?');
```

25. Write code that will set character **ch** to '!' if **x** is between 55 and 85?

```
if(x>55 && x<85) s.o.p('!');
```

26. Write code that will set character **ch** to '#' if **x** is NOT between 55 and 85?

```
if(!(x>55 && x<85)) s.o.p('#');
```

27. What is so special about an **Object** reference?

Can refer to ANY object.

28. What is the difference between 7, '7' and "7"?

int, char, string

29. What is the difference between **Integer** and **int**?

Class (wrapper class) and primitive data type

30. Write code to convert **string z="55"**; to an integer and store the resulting value in a variable.

```
int iz= Integer.parseInt(z);
```

31. Write a for loop that prints out your name seven times.

```
for (i = 0; i <= 6; i++) System.out.println( "your name");
```

32. How many times does the following loop execute?

```
for (i = 0; i <= 21; i++)  
    System.out.println( i * i );
```

Answer: 22

33. How many times does the following loop execute?

```
for (i = 14; i <= 21; i++)  
    System.out.println( i * i );
```

Answer: 8

34. How many times does the following loop execute?

```
for (i = 14; i <= 21; i--)  
    System.out.println( i * i );
```

Answer: infinite?

35. What is a sentinel value?

Answer: Stops a loop when a special value is recognized

36. If we run the line of code `System.out.println(12/5)`; what will the computer print out?

Answer: 2

37. If we run the line of code `System.out.println(12%5)`; what will the computer print out?

Answer: 2

38. If we run the line of code `System.out.println(12.0/5.0)`; what will the computer print out?

Answer: 2.4

39. If we run the line of code `System.out.println(12.0/5)`; what will the computer print out?

Answer:

40. If we run the line of code `System.out.println(12/5.0)`; what will the computer print out?

Answer: 2.4

41. If we run the line of code `System.out.println((int)12.0/5.0);` what will the computer print out?

Answer: _____ 2.4 _____

42. If we run the line of code `System.out.println("2" + 5);` what will the computer print out?

Answer: _____ 25 _____

43. Write an expression to compute the value of $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{ab}$ and store the result in an appropriate variable called `c`.

```
double c = Math.sqrt((a*a+b*b)/(a*b));
```

44. What is a **JComponent**?

A thing on a GUI

45. What is a **JFrame**? A rectangular area for building a GUI, Contains comonents and controls.

46. What is an **Applet**?

A GUI that runs in a web page.

47. Assume `g2` is a graphics object.

Write a line of code to change the graphics object `g2`'s color to red?

```
g2.setColor(Color.red);
```

48. Assume `g2` is a graphics object.

Write a line of code to change the graphics object `g2`'s color to pink?

```
g2.setColor(Color.pink);
```

49. Assume `g2` is a graphics object.

What does `g2.fill(new Rectangle(22,22,44,44,))` do?

Paints interior of rectangle.

50. Assume `g2` is a graphics object.

What does `g2.draw(new Rectangle(22,22,44,44,))` do?

Paints border of rectangle.