

Signature _____

CSE 11

Name _____

Quiz 3

cs11f _____

Fall 2011

Student ID _____

This quiz is to be taken **by yourself** with closed books, closed notes, no calculators.

What gets printed when the following program is run?

```
public class While
{
    public static void main( String[] args )
    {
        final int MAX = 11;
        int i = 8, j = 8;

        while ( i <= MAX )
        {
            j = i;
            while ( j < MAX )
            {
                --j;
                System.out.println( i + " " + j );
                j += 3;
            }
            i++;
        }

        System.out.println( i + " " + j );
    }
}
```

By default, method headers in a Java interface definition are implicitly

_____ and _____

Java interface definitions cannot have (list all that are applicable)

- A) method definitions
 - B) public static final constants
 - C) constructors
 - D) instance variables

The rules for using ActiveObjects from the objectdraw library are (list all that are applicable)

- A) define a class that implements ActiveObject
 - B) define a class that extends ActiveObject
 - C) define a start() method
 - D) call start() as the first line in the constructor
 - E) call start() as the last line in the constructor
 - F) define a run() method
 - G) call run() from the constructor
 - H) call run() from the begin() method
 - I) pause() occasionally in start()
 - J) pause() occasionally in run()

Given the following definitions:

```
public interface Doable
{
    void doit();
}
```

```
public class Thing1 implements Doable
{
    private static final String SPEAK = "Me";

    public Thing1()
    {
        // ctor initialization here
    }

    public String speak()
    {
        return SPEAK;
    }

    public void doit()
    {
        // Thing1 does its thing
    }
}
```

```
public class Thing2 implements Doable
{
    public static final String SPEAK = "No, Me";

    public Thing2()
    {
        // ctor initialization here
    }

    public String speak( String s )
    {
        return SPEAK + s;
    }

    public void doit()
    {
        // Thing2 does its thing
    }
}
```

And the following variable definitions:

```
Thing1 thing1;
Thing2 thing2;
Doable doable;
```

Indicate which are valid Java statements. Consider each statement executed sequentially in the order it appears.

- 1) Invalid Java statement – Compiler Error
- 2) Valid Java statement – No Compiler Error

Hint: What does the compiler know about any reference variable at compile time (vs. run time)?

```
thing2 = new Thing2(); _____
thing2.speak(); _____
thing2.doit(); _____
thing2.speak( " Mine" ); _____
String s2 = Thing2.SPEAK; _____
thing1 = new Thing1(); _____
thing1.speak(); _____
thing1.doit(); _____
thing1.speak( " Mine" ); _____
```

```
String s1 = Thing1.SPEAK; _____
doable = new Thing1(); _____
doable.speak(); _____
doable.doit(); _____
doable = thing2; _____
doable.speak( " Mine" ); _____
doable.doit(); _____
thing2 = thing1; _____
thing2 = doable; _____
doable = new Doable(); _____
```