Lecture Quiz #8
Which statements about classes, objects, and instantiation are true?

A. A class is a template with data and method, defined using Java source code
B. An object is the instantiation of a class, and includes memory for class instance variables
C. The new operator is used to instantiate an object, and an object is required to access instance data
D. A class with only static data and methods never needs to be instantiated
E. All of the above
Which statements about public versus private are true?

A. A private method can never be accessed from a static method, unless it resides in the same class
B. A public class variable cannot be accessed outside the class in which it is defined
C. A public method can always be called without instantiating the object, just by using the class name
D. A private class instance variable can only be accessed by static methods
E. None of the above
When calling a method, the arguments must have the same names as the parameters in the method signature.

A. True, they must exactly match always
B. False, they can never exactly match
C. Maybe, they can match, but don’t have to
What are the limitations on the parameters sent to a method?

A. There can be any number of parameters of any type sent as arguments to a method
B. The Java compiler limits you to 10 parameters, but they can be of any type
C. You can have any number of parameters, but no two can be of the same type
D. Parameters are only limited by the memory they consume, which can be up to 1 megabyte
What are the limitations on the return type from a method?

A. You can have any number or return values, and they can be defined as any type
B. Most Java compilers limit you to two return values, which can be of any type
C. The return values are only limited by the memory they consume, which can by up to 1 megabyte
D. You can only have one return value, and it can be any type of primitive or class, including arrays
Which statement describing pass by value and pass by reference is false?

A. A method cannot modify a variable sent as a parameter to the method if it is passed by value.
B. A method can modify a variable sent as a parameter to the method if it is passed by value.
C. Java has a special syntax that determines whether a parameter is passed by value or reference.
D. Java has a simple set of rules that determines whether a parameter is passed by value or reference.