

Review Questions

1. The most basic circuitry-level computer language is _____.
 - a. machine language
 - b. Java
 - c. high-level language
 - d. C++
2. Languages that let you use an easily understood vocabulary of descriptive terms, such as *read*, *write*, or *add*, are known as _____ languages.
 - a. procedural
 - b. high-level
 - c. machine
 - d. object-oriented
3. The rules of a programming language constitute its _____.
 - a. syntax
 - b. logic
 - c. format
 - d. objects
4. A _____ translates high-level language statements into machine code.
 - a. programmer
 - b. syntax detector
 - c. compiler
 - d. decipherer
5. Named computer memory locations are called _____.

a. compilers

b. variables

c. addresses

d. appellations

6. The individual operations used in a computer program are often grouped into logical units called _____.

a. procedures

b. variables

c. constants

d. logistics

7. Envisioning program components as objects that are similar to concrete objects in the real world is the hallmark of _____.

a. command-line operating systems

b. procedural programming

c. object-oriented programming

d. machine languages

8. The values of an object's attributes are known as its _____.

a. state

b. orientation

c. methods

d. condition

9. An instance of a class is a(n) _____.

a. method

b. procedure

c. object

d. case

10. Java is architecturally _____.

a. neutral

b. oriented

c. specific

d. abstract

11. You must compile classes written in Java into _____.

a. bytecode

b. source code

c. javadoc statements

d. object code

12. All Java programming statements must end with a _____.

a. period

b. comma

c. closing parenthesis

d. semicolon

13. Arguments to methods always appear within _____.

a. parentheses

b. double quotation marks

c. single quotation marks

d. curly braces

14. In a Java program, you must use _____ to separate classes, objects, and methods.

- a. commas
- b. semicolons
- c. dots
- d. forward slashes

15. All Java applications must have a method named _____.

- a. `method()`
- b. `main()`
- c. `java()`
- d. `Hello()`

16. Nonexecuting program statements that provide documentation are called _____.

- a. classes
- b. notes
- c. comments
- d. commands

17. Java supports three types of comments: _____, _____, and javadoc.

- a. line, block
- b. string, literal
- c. constant, variable
- d. single, multiple

18. Which of the following is not necessary to do before you can run a Java program?

- a. coding
- b. compiling
- c. debugging
- d. saving

19. The command to execute a compiled Java application is _____.

- a. run
- b. execute
- c. javac
- d. java

20. You save text files containing Java source code using the file extension _____.

- a. .java
- b. .class
- c. .txt
- d. .src