You may have a return statement in a void method.

A. false
B. true
Assume int[] t = {1, 2, 3, 4}. What is t.length?

- A. 0
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 4
If you declare an array double[] list = {3.4, 2.0, 3.5, 5.5}, the highest index in array list is __________.

A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 3
E. 0
Java allows you to declare methods with the same name in a class. This is called ________.

A. method overriding  
B. method redeclaration  
C. method duplication  
D. method overloading
(char)('a' + Math.random() * ('z' - 'a' + 1)) returns a random character ____________.

- A. between 'b' and 'z'
- B. between 'b' and 'y'
- C. between 'a' and 'z'
- D. between 'a' and 'y'
When you invoke a method with a parameter, the value of the argument is passed to the parameter. This is referred to as __________.

- A. pass by value
- B. pass by reference
- C. pass by name
- D. method invocation
What is the output of the following code?

double[] myList = {1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1};
double max = myList[0];
int indexOfMax = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < myList.length; i++) {
    if (myList[i] > max) {
        max = myList[i];
        indexOfMax = i;
    }
}
System.out.println(indexOfMax);

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
E. 4
In the following code, what is the printout for list2?

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] list1 = {1, 2, 3};
        int[] list2 = {1, 2, 3};
        list2 = list1;
        list1[0] = 0;
        list1[1] = 1;
        list2[2] = 2;
        for (int i = 0; i < list2.length; i++)
            System.out.print(list2[i] + " ");
    }
}
Consider the following code fragment:

```java
int[] list = new int[10];
for (int i = 0; i <= list.length; i++) {
    list[i] = (int)(Math.random() * 10);
}
```

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The loop body will execute 10 times, filling up the array with zeros.
- B. list.length must be replaced by 10
- C. The code has a runtime error indicating that the array is out of bound.
- D. The loop body will execute 10 times, filling up the array with random numbers.
Analyze the following code:

```java
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] a = new int[4];
        a[1] = 1;
        a = new int[2];
        System.out.println("a[1] is " + a[1]);
    }
}
```

- A. The program has a runtime error because `a[1]` is not initialized.
- B. The program has a compile error because `new int[2]` is assigned to `a`.
- C. The program displays `a[1]` is 0.
- D. The program displays `a[1]` is 1.