Duration —	010 Java Quiz - 35 minutes wed: none	Student Number:		
Last Name:		First Name:		
(Ple	ease fill out the identificat	ion section above and read the inst $Good\ Luck!$	ructions below.)	
			# 1:	/ 6
	-	5 pages (including this one). When ke sure that your copy is complete.	# 2:	/ 4
If you use any s	space for rough work or ne	eed to scratch out an answer, circle t is the answer you are submitting.	# 3:	/ 8
			TOTAL:	/18

# Question 1. [6 MARKS]

Consider this code.

```
class A {
    public /* static? */ void m() {
        System.out.println("A's m");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    public /* static? */ void m() {
        System.out.println("B's m");
    }
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a1 = new B();
        a1.m();
        ((B) a1).m();
    }
}
```

### Part (a) [1 MARK]

Can A's m be static and B's m be non-static? (Circle one.) YES NO

**Part** (b) [1 MARK]

Can A's m be non-static and B's m be static? (Circle one.) YES NO

Part (c) [2 MARKS]

What is the output if both methods are static?

### Part (d) [2 MARKS]

What is the output if both methods are non-static?

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# Question 2. [4 MARKS]

Assignment 1 involved a MapWindow class and a KeyAdapter or a KeyListener. Many of you had the MapWindow class implement KeyListener, which was a fine choice.

In lecture, we discussed another possibility: the MapWindow class did not implement KeyListener, and instead we had a separate class, MapListener, that listened for key events in the window.

Briefly describe one benefit and one drawback of having a listener be separate from the window whose events it is listening for. (The benefit and drawback must not be directly related.)

#### Benefit:

•

## Drawback:

•

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## Question 3. [8 MARKS]

Here is a program. On the opposite page is a picture of computer memory for this program, right at the line marked "PAUSED HERE".

What does the memory look like at the line marked "DRAW WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE HERE"? Update the picture. If the value of a variable changes, cross the value off and write the new value next to it.

```
class A {
    static int i;
    static int f(C c) {
        return i + c.i;
    }
}
class B extends A {
    int j;
    public void m(int i) {
        this.i = 3;
    }
}
class C extends B {
    int i;
}
public class M {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        B b = new C();
        C c = new C();
        // PAUSED HERE
        c.i = 100;
        b.i = 22;
        b.m(3);
        int i = b.f(c);
        // DRAW WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE HERE
    }
}
```

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	A Object int i 0 f(C)  M Object main(String[])	
main M B b 0x12 C c 0xBB int i	0x12       A       0xBB       A         B       B       B         int j 0       m(int)       C         int i 0       C       C	

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This page is for rough work and for answers that didn't fit in the space provided.