

Prizes!

Wow!

Who wants to win some  
extra Late Time?  
Lecture Quiz

Upside down!

Excitement!

# Rules

1 question right : 6 hours of extra late time

2 questions right: 12 hours of extra late time

3 questions right: 24 hours of extra late time

You lose everything if you get a question wrong!

You may decide not to answer the next question (without seeing it!), and walk away with your winnings.

What does this print?

```
int x = 2;  
int y = 3;  
int total = 0;  
  
if (x > y) {  
    ++total;  
}  
  
if (x <= y) {  
    total += 2;  
}  
println(total);
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

What does this print?

```
int x = 2;  
int y = 3;  
int total = 0;  
  
if (x != y) {  
    ++total;  
}  
  
if (!(x == y)) {  
    total += 2;  
}  
println(total);
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

Which one of the following statements is **legal** in Processing?

a) 

```
if (a < b < c) {  
    println("cheese");  
}
```

a, b, and c are variables of type int

b) 

```
if (a = b) {  
    println("cheese");  
}
```

c) 

```
if (a == b == c) {  
    println("cheese");  
}
```

d) none of the above

Which of the following pieces of code **does not** always print the same thing as the code below? The variable `flag` is of type `boolean`.

```
if (flag) {  
    println("yes");  
} else {  
    println("no");  
}
```

a) 

```
if (flag) {  
    println("yes");  
} else if (!flag) {  
    println("no");  
}
```

b) 

```
if (flag != true) {  
    println("yes");  
} else if (!flag) {  
    println("no");  
}
```

c) 

```
if (flag) {  
    println("yes");  
}  
if (!flag) {  
    println("no");  
}
```

d) 

```
if (flag == true) {  
    println("yes");  
}  
if (flag == false) {  
    println("no");  
}
```

What does this print?

```
int age = 1;
int total = 0;
if (age < 2) {
    total++;
}

if (age < 10) {
    total++;
} else if (age < 18) {
    total += 2;
}

println(total);
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Which one of these boolean expressions evaluates to **true** just when **exactly one** of the **int** variables **x** and **y** is equal to 5?

a) `(x == 5 || y != 5) && (x != 5 || y == 5)`

b) `(x == 5 && y != 5) || (x != 5 && y == 5)`

c) `(x == 5) || (y == 5)`

d) none of the above



Which one of these boolean expressions evaluates to **true** just when the **int** variable **x** equals 1, 2, or 3?

a) `(x = 1) || (x = 2) || (x = 3)`

b) `(x == 1 || 2 || 3)`

c) `!(x == 1) || (x == 2) || (x == 3)`

d) `(x > 0) && (x < 4)`

What does this print?

```
int x = 1;
```

```
println(x == 1);
```

a) true

b) false

c) 1

d) nothing --- this code causes a compile-time error

Which one of the statements a), b), or c) is **true** in Processing?

a) If **x** is an **int**, then **abs(x) > 0**.

b) If **x** is an **int** and **x > 0**, then **x + 1 > 0**.

c) If **x** is a **float**, the trying to evaluate **x / 0.0** causes an error.

d) they are all true

Who is this?

a) James Gosling (original developer of Java)

b) Casey Reas (one of the original developers of Processing)

c) Ben Frye (one of the original developers of Processing)

d) Larry Ellison (owner of the company that sells Processing)

