Assume some code is included that declares a as an array of 6 ints, and consider the following code segment:

```java
int i;
int sum = 0;
int positives = 0;

a[0] = 2;
a[1] = -7;
a[2] = 1;
a[3] = -8;
a[4] = -2;
a[5] = 8;

for (i = 0; i < 6; i++)
    { sum += a[i];
      if (a[i] > 0)
        positives++;
    }
```

Does this code
A. Compile and run in both C and Java
B. Compile and run in C, not Java
C. Compile and run in Java, not C
D. Fail to compile and run in both C and Java
We create a project directory Project1.
Within Project1, we create a package directory pack1
Within pack1, we create a Java class program, prog1.java, that explicitly identifies that it is within pack 1

To compile and run prog1, three approaches are proposed for a terminal window:

1. In the Project1 directory, we type
   javac prog1.java
   java prog1

2. In the Project1 directory, we type
   javac pack1/prog1.java
   java pack1/prog1

3. In the pack1 directory, we type
   javac prog1.java
   java prog1

Which of these approaches works:

A. None
B. only 1 (not 2 or 3)
C. only 2 (not 1 or 3)
D. only 3 (not 1 or 2)
E. some combination of 2 or more
Consider the following Java program:

```java
public class Intro2 {
    public static void main () {
        System.out.println ("hello, ");
        System.out.println ("CSC 161");
    }
}
```

What happens if we try to compile and run this program

A. A compilation error is reported
B. Program compiles, but a runtime error is reported
C. Program compiles, and the program prints hello,CSC 161
D. Program compiles, and the program prints hello, CSC 161
E. Program compiles, and the program prints hello,
   CSC 161
Elements of Java, 4
Consider the following program

class Intro3
{
    public static void main()
    {
        System.out.println("hello, ");
        System.out.println("CSC 161");
    }
}

class Intro3
{
    public static void main(String arg[])
    {
        System.out.println("Here we go");
        if (arg.length == 0)
        {
            System.out.println("no strings supplied");
            String[] myStrings = {"a", "b123", "c"};
            main(myStrings);
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println("the number of strings supplied is "+arg.length);
            System.out.println(" these strings are");
            for (int i = 0; i < arg.length; i++)
            {
                System.out.println("  "+arg[i]);
            }
        }
    }
}
Elements of Java, 5

In a Java program, we want to declare and use an array a with 6 int values.

Which of the following could be used to declare a:

1. int [6] a;
2. int [ ] a;

A. Neither 1 nor 2  
B. 1, but not 2  
C. 2, but not 1  
D. Both 1 and 2

Once declared, we must be sure a is initialized; two approaches are proposed

3. No further initialization needed
4. a = new int [6];

A. Neither 3 nor 4  
B. 3, but not 4  
C. 4, but not 3  
D. Both 3 and 4

With this initialization, what happens if the following line is encountered

System.out.println ("a[4] = " + a[4]);

A. A compiler error results  
B. Execution halts with some type of error  
C. The program compiles and prints 0  
D. The program compiles and prints an unknown value

Same question for
System.out.println ("a[7] = " + a[7]);