1. Declare AND initialize a single-dimensional array of **5 doubles** with the name “list”. You do not need to set the values of the doubles.
	1. double [] list = new double [5];
2. If we had declared but NOT initialized “list”, what value would it have?
	1. All zeros
3. Write code **using a for loop** to set each value of “list” to 1. **Do NOT use the number 5 directly as the length!**

 **for**(**int** i=0; i<list.length;i++){

 list[i]=1;

 }

1. Write code **using a for-each loop** to print each value of “list” on each line.

**for**(**int** i=0; i<list.length;i++){

 System.***out***.println(list[i]);

 }

1. I **CANNOT** use a for-each loop to modify values in the array.
	1. True
2. I **CAN** use a for-each loop if I have to traverse the array in reverse.
	1. False (unless using other libraries
3. Given the array “list”, “list” is a reference variable, because an array is implemented as a class.
	1. True
4. Given the code below, what will the values in the array “powers” be?
	1. 1, 2, 4, 8
5. If I want to copy the contents of “list2” into “list1”, should I use the code below? If not, why not?
	1. No, because this just creates a shallow copy of list 2.
6. If I call my Java program “TestArgs” on the command line as shown below, what would be the contents of **args[2]**?
	1. Spirited Away
7. Declare and initialize a 2D doubles array of **3 rows** and **4 columns** named “M”. You do not need to set the values in the array.

**int** [][] M = **new** **int**[4][3];

1. Given the 2D array “M”, write code to store the length of the first row into an int variable “firstLen”. **Do NOT use the number 4 directly as the length!**

**int** firstLen = M[0].length;