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.

    a. double [] list = new double [5];

2. If we had declared but NOT initialized "list", what value would it have?

    a. 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;
    }
    ```

4. 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]);
    }
    ```

5. I **CANNOT** use a for-each loop to modify values in the array.

    a. True

6. I **CAN** use a for-each loop if I have to traverse the array in reverse.

    a. False (unless using other libraries

7. Given the array "list", "list" is a reference variable, because an array is implemented as a class.

    a. True

8. Given the code below, what will the values in the array "powers" be?

    a. 1, 2, 4, 8

9. If I want to copy the contents of "list2" into "list1", should I use the code below? If not, why not?

    a. No, because this just creates a shallow copy of list 2.

10. If I call my Java program "TestArgs" on the command line as shown below, what would be the contents of **args[2]**?

    a. Spirited Away

11. 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.

```java
int [][] M = new int[4][3];
```

12. 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!**

```java
int firstLen = M[0].length;
```