Exam Questions 1Z0-803

Java SE 7 Programmer I

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-803/

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:
public class SampleClass {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
sc = asc;
System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass()); System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());
}}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
}
What is the result?

A. sc: class Objectasc: class AnotherSampleClass
B. sc: class SampleClassasc: class AnotherSampleClass
C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class SampleClass
D. sc: class AnotherSampleClassasc: class AnotherSampleClass

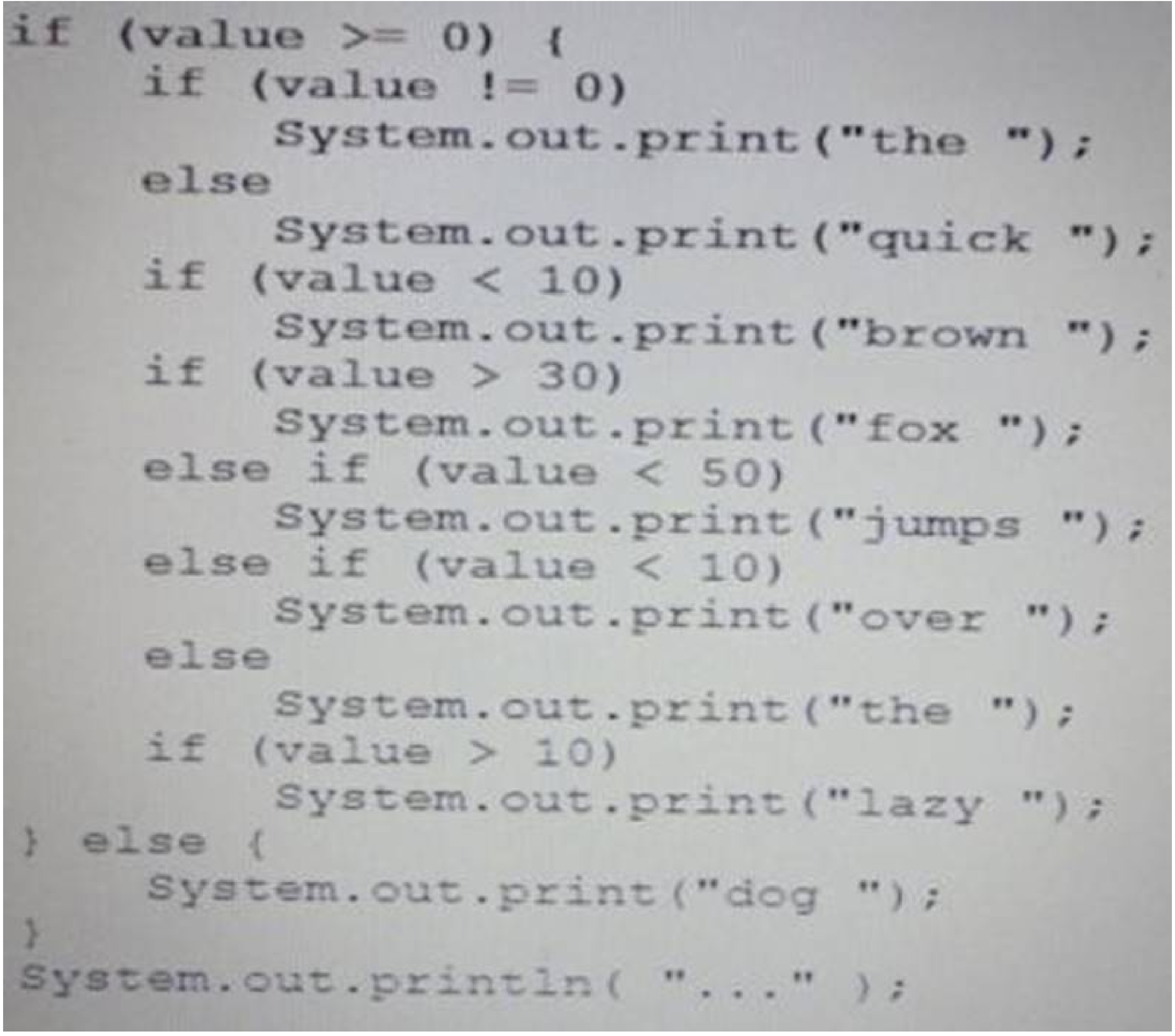
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
Which two are valid array declaration?

A. Object array[];
B. Boolean array[3];
C. int[] array;
D. Float[2] array;

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the following code fragment:



```
if (value >= 0) {
    if (value != 0)
        System.out.print("the ");
    else
        System.out.print("quick ");
    if (value < 10)
        System.out.print("brown ");
    if (value > 30)
        System.out.print("fox ");
    else if (value < 50)
        System.out.print("jumps ");
    else if (value < 10)
        System.out.print("over ");
    else
        System.out.print("the ");
    if (value > 10)
        System.out.print("lazy ");
} else {
    System.out.print("dog ");
}
System.out.println( "..." );
```

What is the result if the integer value is 33?

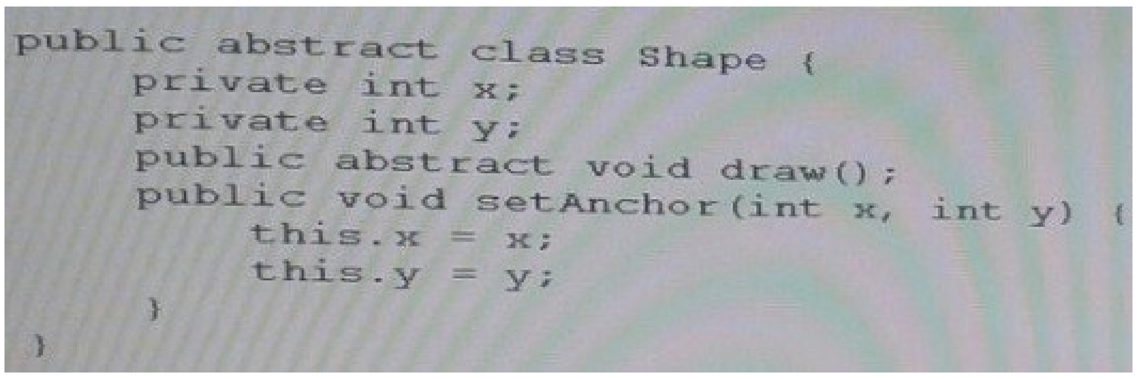
A. The fox jump lazy …
B. The fox lazy …
C. Quick fox over lazy …

D. Quick fox the ….

Answer: B

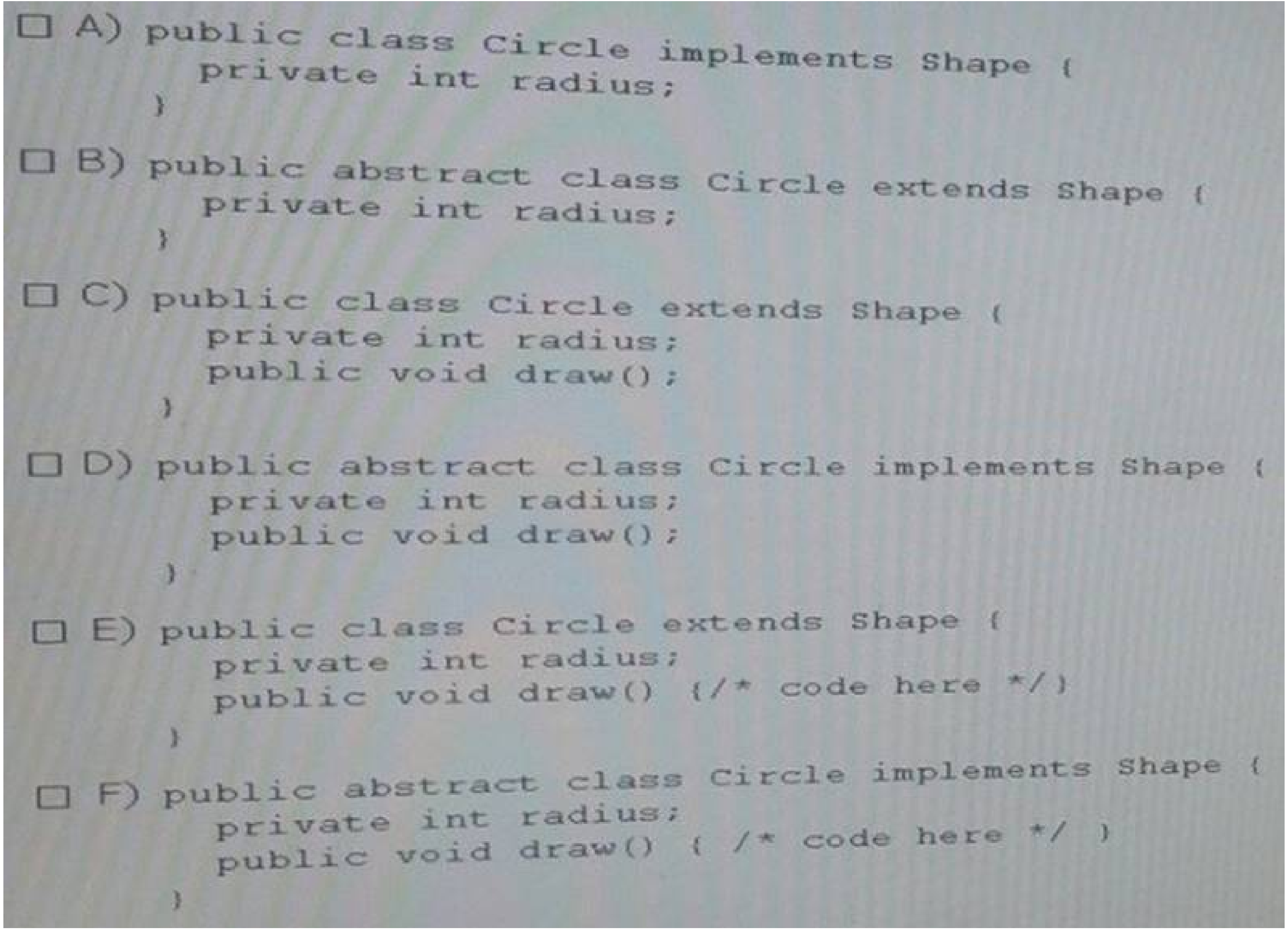
Explanation: 33 is greater than 0.
33 is not equal to 0. the is printed.
33 is greater than 30 fox is printed
33 is greater then 10 (the two else if are skipped) lazy is printed
finally … is printed.

NEW QUESTION 4
Given:



```
public abstract class Shape {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public abstract void draw();
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?



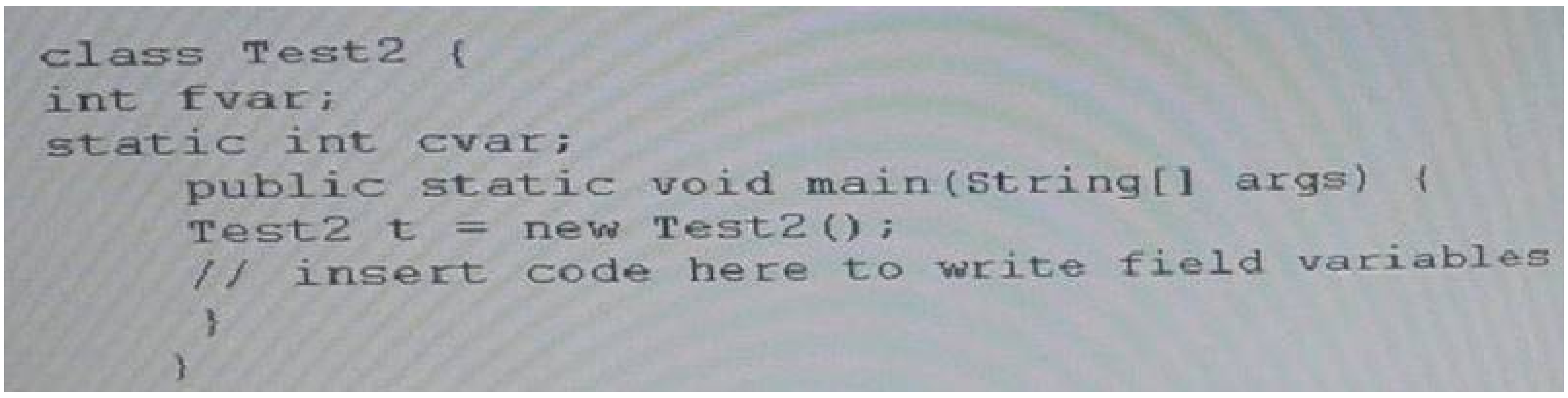
```
□ A) public class Circle implements Shape {
        private int radius;
     }

□ B) public abstract class Circle extends Shape {
        private int radius;
     }

□ C) public class Circle extends Shape {
        private int radius;
        public void draw();
     }

□ D) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
        private int radius;
        public void draw();
     }

□ E) public class Circle extends Shape {
        private int radius;
        public void draw() {/* code here */}
     }

□ F) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
        private int radius;
        public void draw() { /* code here */ }
     }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F

Answer: BE

Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all ofthe abstract methods in its parent class (E). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B).
Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NEW QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment



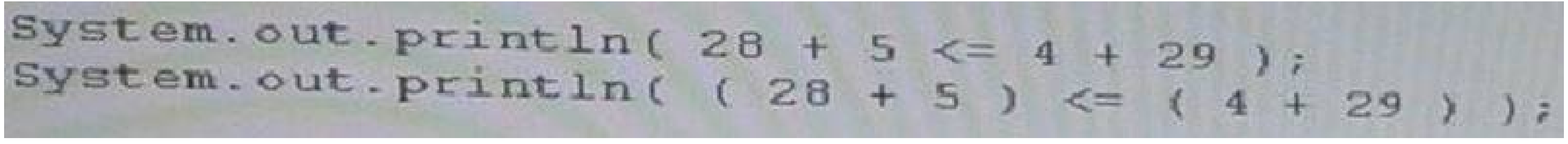
```
class Test2 {
int fvar;
static int cvar;
     public static void main(String[] args) {
     Test2 t = new Test2();
     // insert code here to write field variables
      }
    }
```

Which code fragments, inserted independently, enable the code compile?

A. t.fvar = 200;
B. cvar = 400;
C. fvar = 200; cvar = 400;
D. this.fvar = 200; this.cvar = 400;
E. t.fvar = 200; Test2.cvar = 400;
F. this.fvar = 200; Test2.cvar = 400;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:



```
System.out.println( 28 + 5 <= 4 + 29 );
System.out.println( ( 28 + 5 ) <= ( 4 + 29 ) );
```

What is the result?

A. 28false29 true
B. 285 < 429 true
C. true true
D. compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the proper way to defined a method that take two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }
B. int sum(int first, second) {return first + second; }
C. sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
D. int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
E. void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

Answer: D

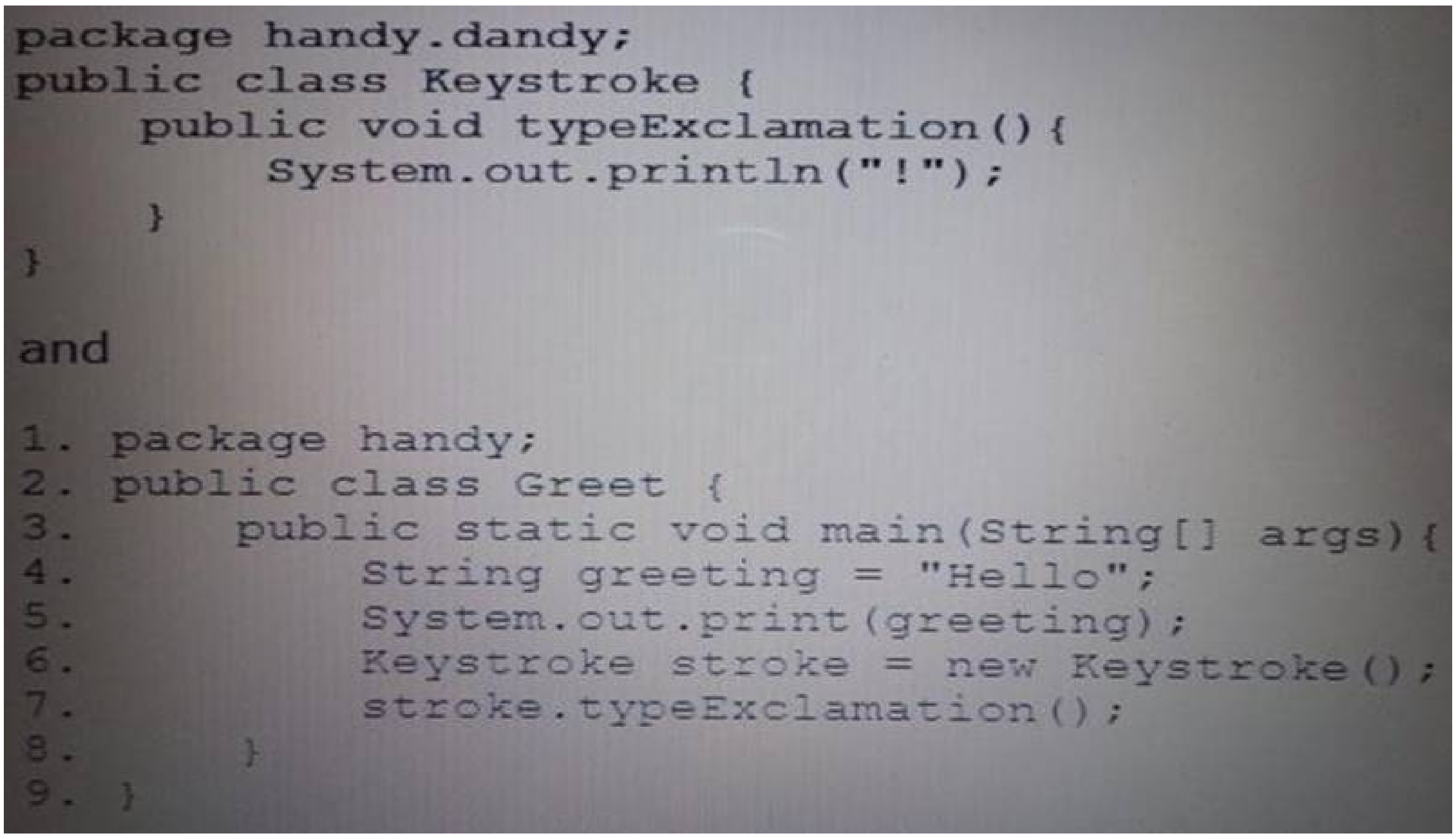
NEW QUESTION 8
Given:
import java.util.*; public class Ref {
public static void main(String[] args) {
StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!"); String s2 = s1.toString();
List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>(); lst.add(s2); System.out.println(s1.getClass()); System.out.println(s2.getClass()); System.out.println(lst.getClass());
}
}
What is the result?

A. class java.lang.String class java.lang.String class java.util.ArrayList
B. class java.lang.Object class java.lan
C. Object classjava.util.Collection
D. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.Stringclass java.util.ArrayList
E. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.Stringclass java.util.List

Answer: C

Explanation: class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList

NEW QUESTION 9
Given:



```
package handy.dandy;
public class Keystroke {
    public void typeExclamation(){
        System.out.println("!");
    }
}

and

1. package handy;
2. public class Greet {
3.     public static void main(String[] args){
4.         String greeting = "Hello";
5.         System.out.print(greeting);
6.         Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();
7.         stroke.typeExclamation();
8.     }
9. }
```

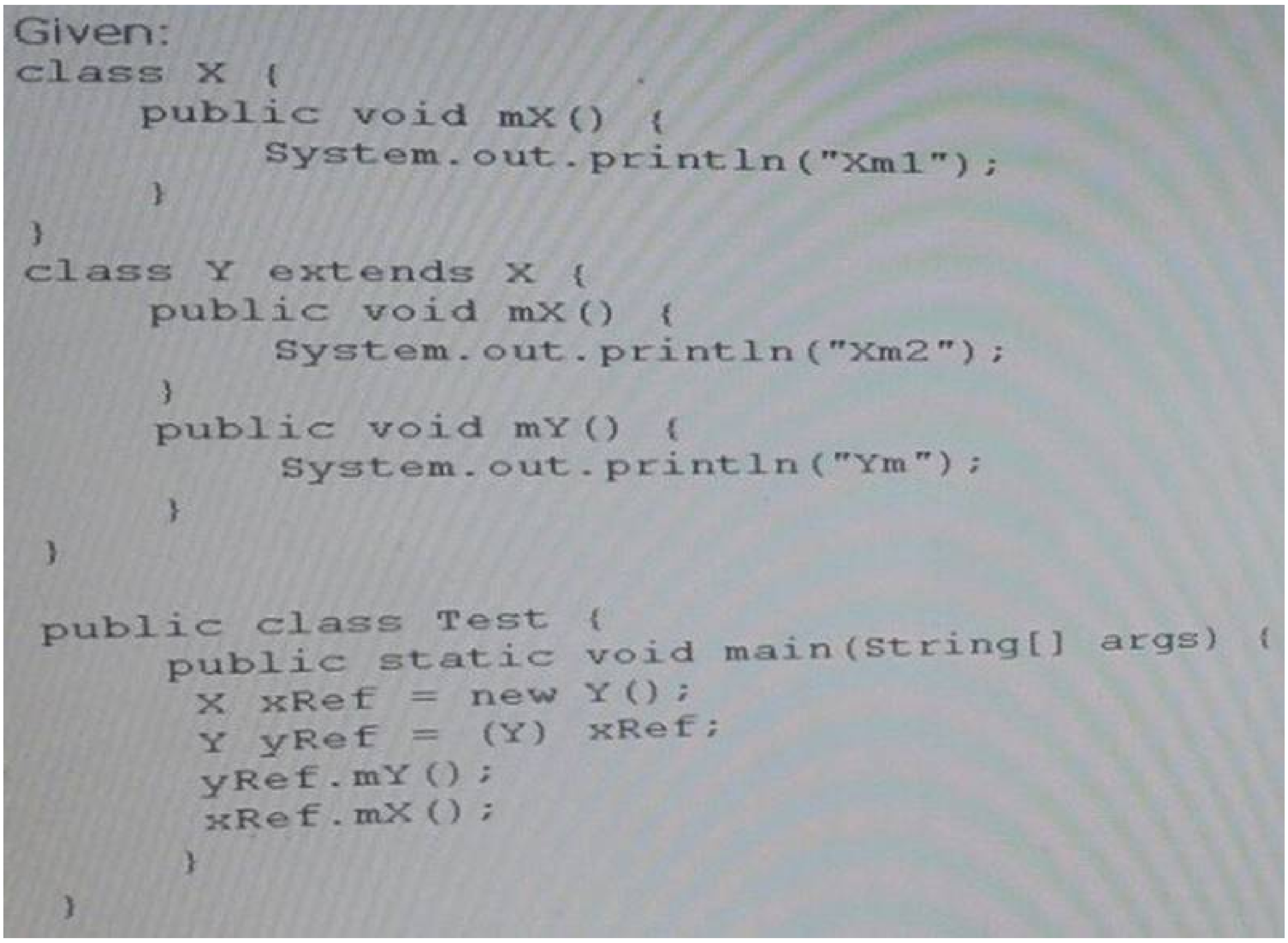
What three modifications, made independently, made to class greet, enable the code to compile and run?

A. line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.keystroke stroke = new KeyStroke ( );
B. line 6 replaced with handy.*.KeyStroke = new KeyStroke ( );
C. line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.KeyStroke Stroke = new handy.dandy.KeyStroke();
D. import handy.*; added before line 1
E. import handy.dandy.*; added after line 1
F. import handy.dandy,KeyStroke; added after line 1
G. import handy.dandy.KeyStroke.typeException(); added before line 1

Answer: CEF

Explanation: Three separate solutions:
C: the full class path to the method must be stated (when we have not imported the package)
D: We can import the hold dandy class F: we can import the specific method

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:



```
Given:
class X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm1");
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm2");
    }
    public void mY() {
        System.out.println("Ym");
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X xRef = new Y();
        Y yRef = (Y) xRef;
        yRef.mY();
        xRef.mX();
    }
}
```

A. YmXm2
B. YmXm1
C. Compilation fails
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime

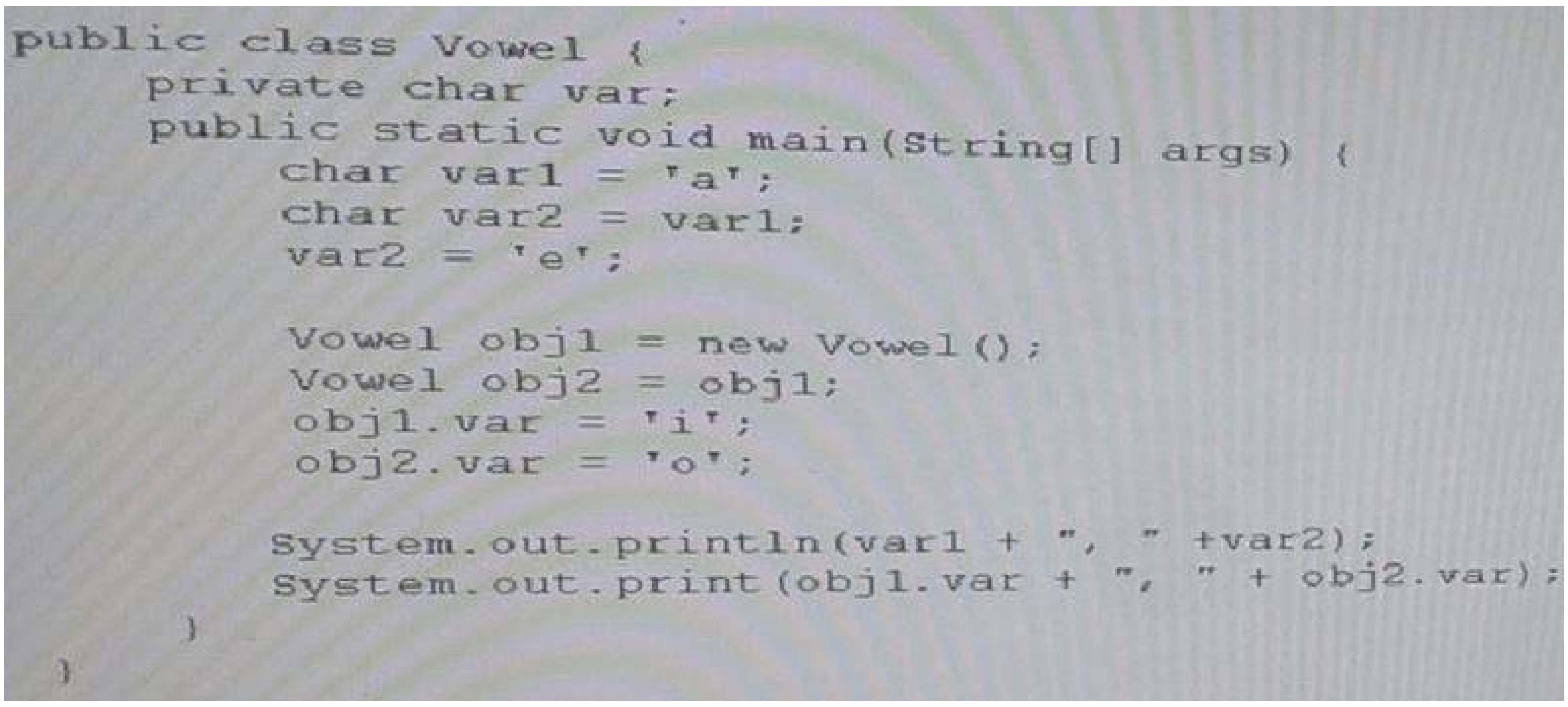
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three are bad practices?

A. Checking for ArrayIndexoutofBoundsException when iterating through an array to determine when all elements have been visited
B. Checking for Error an
C. If necessary, restarting the programto ensure that users are unaware problems
D. Checking for FileNotFoundException to inform a user that a filename entered is not valid
E. Checking for ArrayIndexoutofBoundsException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occur
F. Checking for anIOException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occurs

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 14
Given:

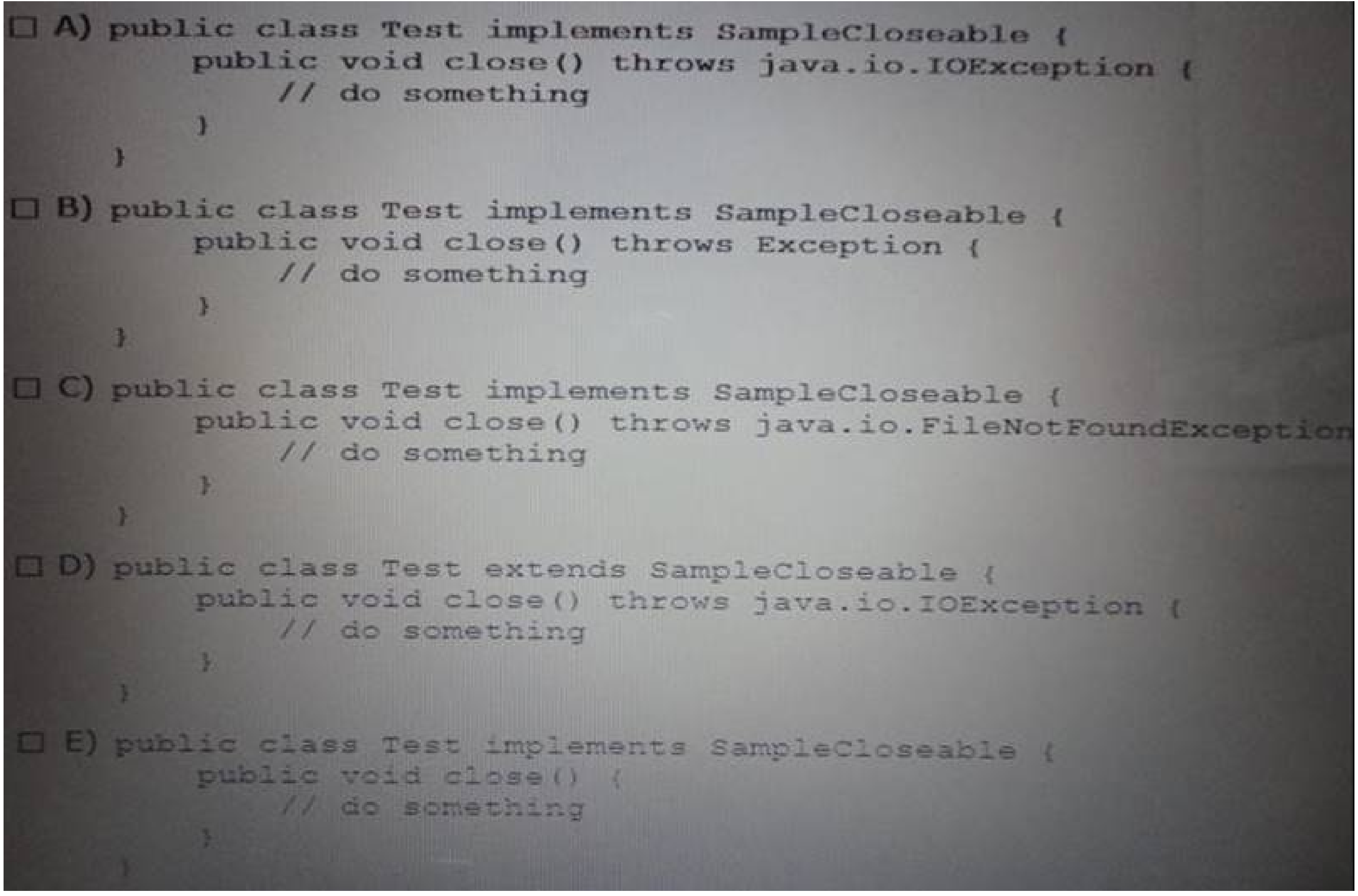


```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char var1 = 'a';
        char var2 = var1;
        var2 = 'e';

        Vowel obj1 = new Vowel();
        Vowel obj2 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';

        System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
        System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " + obj2.var);
    }
}
```

A. a, e i, o
B. a, e o, o
C. e, e I, o
D. e, e o, o

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Given the code fragment:
interface SampleClosable {
public void close () throws java.io.IOException;
}
Which three implementations are valid?



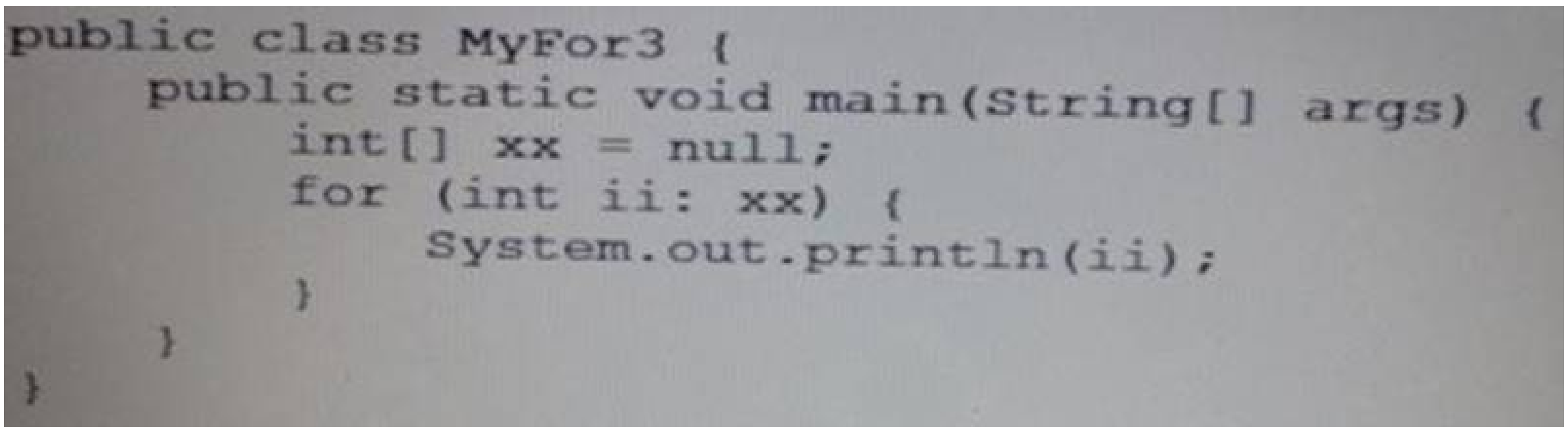
```
□ A) public class Test implements SampleCloseable {
         public void close() throws java.io.IOException {
             // do something
         }
     }

□ B) public class Test implements SampleCloseable {
         public void close() throws Exception {
             // do something
         }
     }

□ C) public class Test implements SampleCloseable {
         public void close() throws java.io.FileNotFoundException
             // do something
         }
     }

□ D) public class Test extends SampleCloseable {
         public void close() throws java.io.IOException {
             // do something
         }
     }

□ E) public class Test implements SampleCloseable {
         public void close() {
             // do something
         }
     }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: ACE

Explanation: A: Throwing the same exception is fine.
C: Using a subclass of java.io.IOException (here java.io.FileNotFoundException) is fine E: Not using a throw clause is fine.

NEW QUESTION 18
Given:



```
public class MyFor3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] xx = null;
        for (int ii: xx) {
            System.out.println(ii);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. compilation fails
C. Java.lang.NullPointerException

Answer: C

Explanation: An array variable (here xx) can very well have the null value.
Note:
Null is the reserved constant used in Java to represent a void reference i.e a pointer to nothing. Internally it is just a binary 0, but in the high level Java language, it is a magic constant, quite distinct from zero, that internally could have any representation.

NEW QUESTION 20
Given:
class Cake { int model; String flavor; Cake() { model = 0;
flavor = "Unknown";
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) { Cake c = new Cake();
bake1(c);
System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor); bake2(c);
System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);
}
public static Cake bake1(Cake c) { c.flavor = "Strawberry";

A. c.model = 1200; return c;}public static void bake2(Cake c) {c.flavor = "Chocolate"; c.model = 1230; return;}}What is the result?
B. 0 unknown0 unknown
C. 1200 Strawberry1200 Strawberry
D. 1200 Strawberry1230 Chocolate
E. Compilation fails

Answer: C

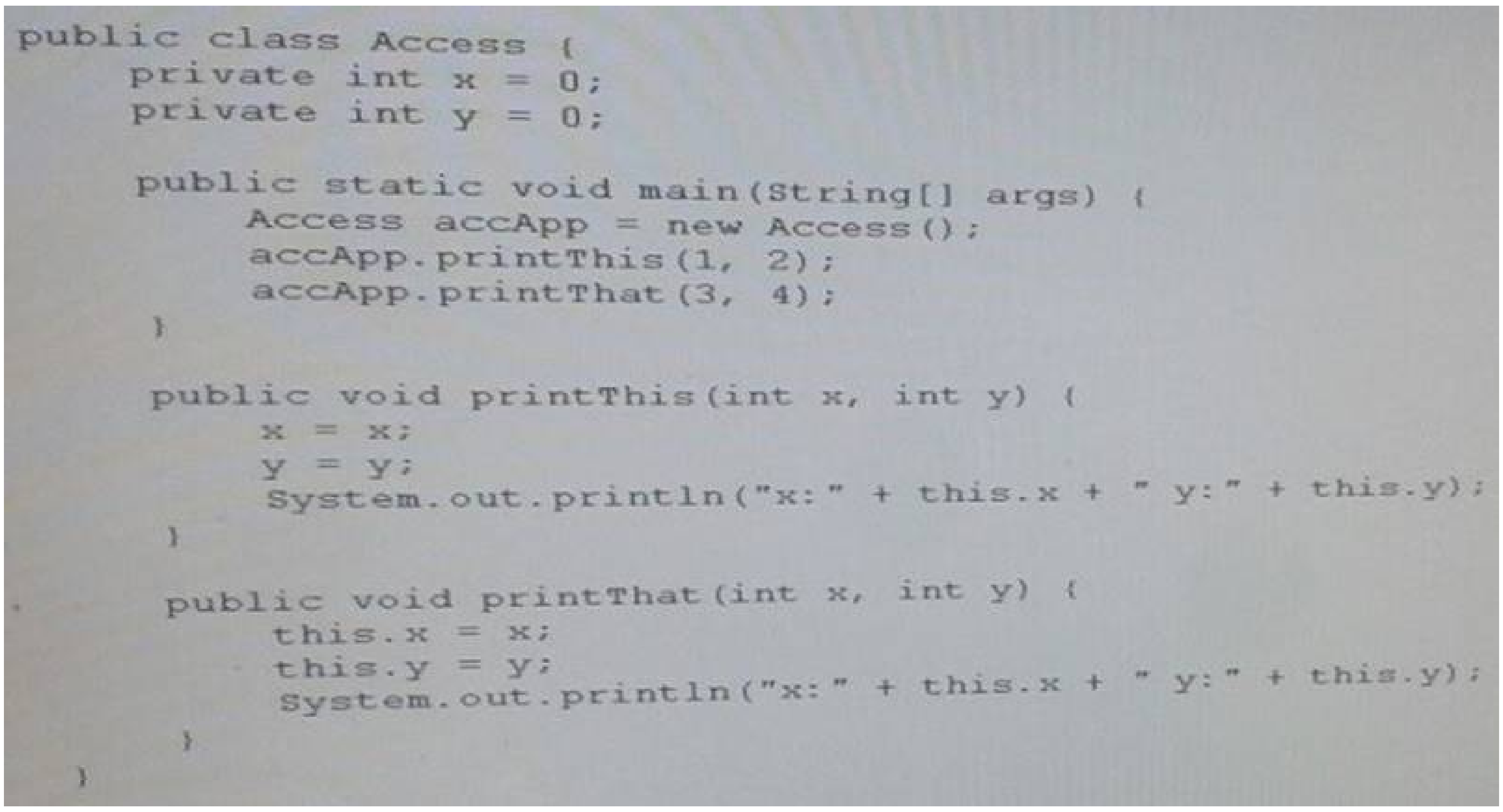
Explanation: 1200 Strawberry
1230 Chocolate

NEW QUESTION 22
Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. Allowsa class implementation to change without changing t he clients
B. Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
C. Prevents code from causing exceptions
D. Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
E. Permits classes to be combined into the same package
F. Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 25
Given:



```
public class Access {
    private int x = 0;
    private int y = 0;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Access accApp = new Access();
        accApp.printThis(1, 2);
        accApp.printThat(3, 4);
    }

    public void printThis(int x, int y) {
        x = x;
        y = y;
        System.out.println("x:" + this.x + " y:" + this.y);
    }

    public void printThat(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
        System.out.println("x:" + this.x + " y:" + this.y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. x: 1 y: 2
B. 3 y: 4
C. x: 0 y: 0

D. 3 y: 4
E. x: 1 y: 2
F. 0 y: 0
G. x: 0 y: 0
H. 0 y: 0

Answer: C

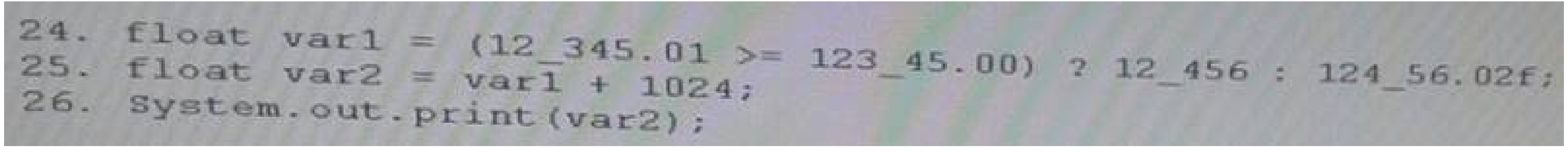
NEW QUESTION 28
Give:
Public Class Test {
}
Which two packages are automatically imported into the java source file by the java compiler?

A. Java.lang
B. Java.awt
C. Java.util
D. Javax.net
E. Java.*
F. The package with no name

Answer: AF

Explanation: For convenience, the Java compiler automatically imports three entire packages for each source file: (1) the package with no name, (2) the java.lang package, and (3) the current package (the package for the current file).
Note:Packages in the Java language itself begin withjava.orjavax.

NEW QUESTION 31
Given the fragment:



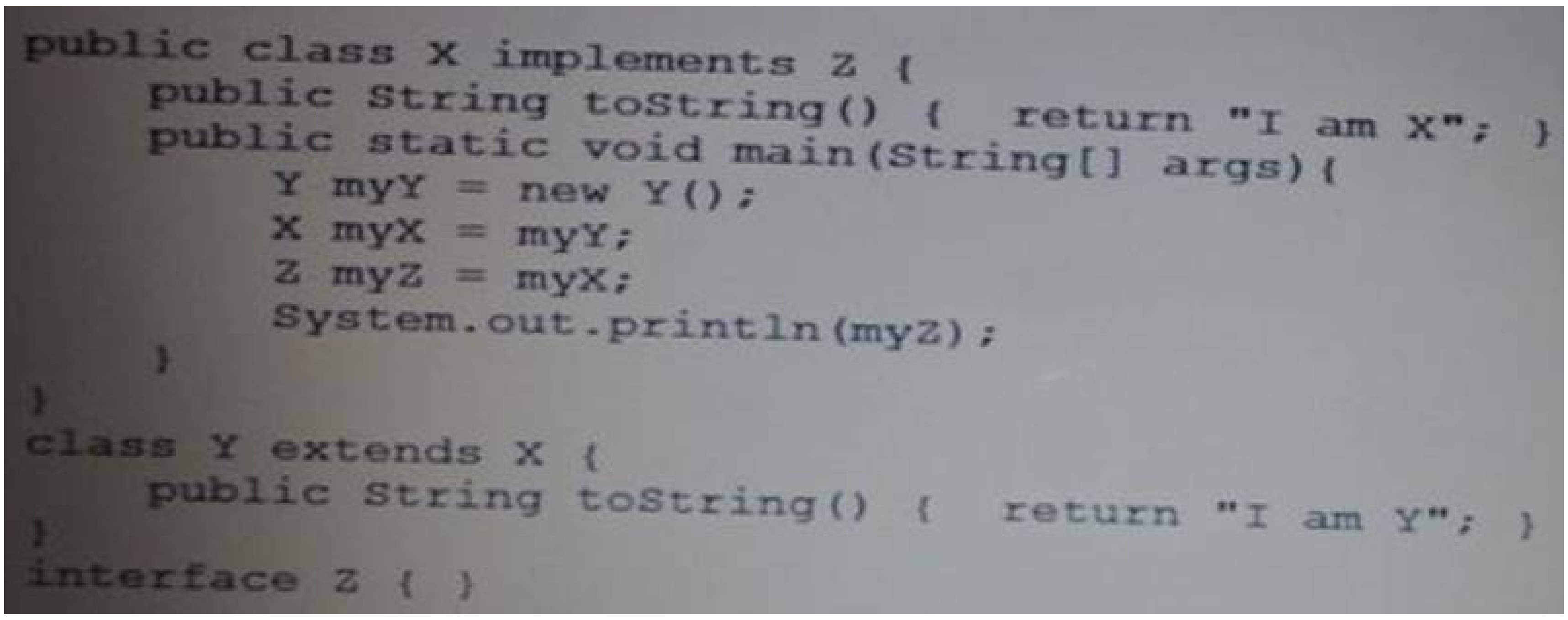
```
float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
float var2 = var1 + 1024;
System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. 13480.0
B. 13480.02
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34
Given:



```
public class X implements Z {
    public String toString() {  return "I am X"; }
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Y myY = new Y();
        X myX = myY;
        Z myZ = myX;
        System.out.println(myZ);
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public String toString() {  return "I am Y"; }
}
interface Z { }
```

What is the reference type of myZ and what is the type of the object it references?

A. Reference type is Z; object type is Z.
B. Reference type is Y; object type is Y.
C. Reference type is Z; object type is Y.
D. Reference type is X; object type is Z.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37
Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

A. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.
B. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size.

C. At declarationtime, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.
D. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 40
Which two statements correctly describe checked exception?

A. These are exceptional conditions that a well-written application should anticipate and recover from.
B. These are exceptional conditions that are external to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
C. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
D. Every class that is a subclass of RuntimeException and Error is categorized as checked exception.
E. Every class that is a subclass of Exception, excluding RuntimeException and its subclasses, is categorized as checked exception.

Answer: AE

Explanation: Reference: Checked versus unchecked exceptions

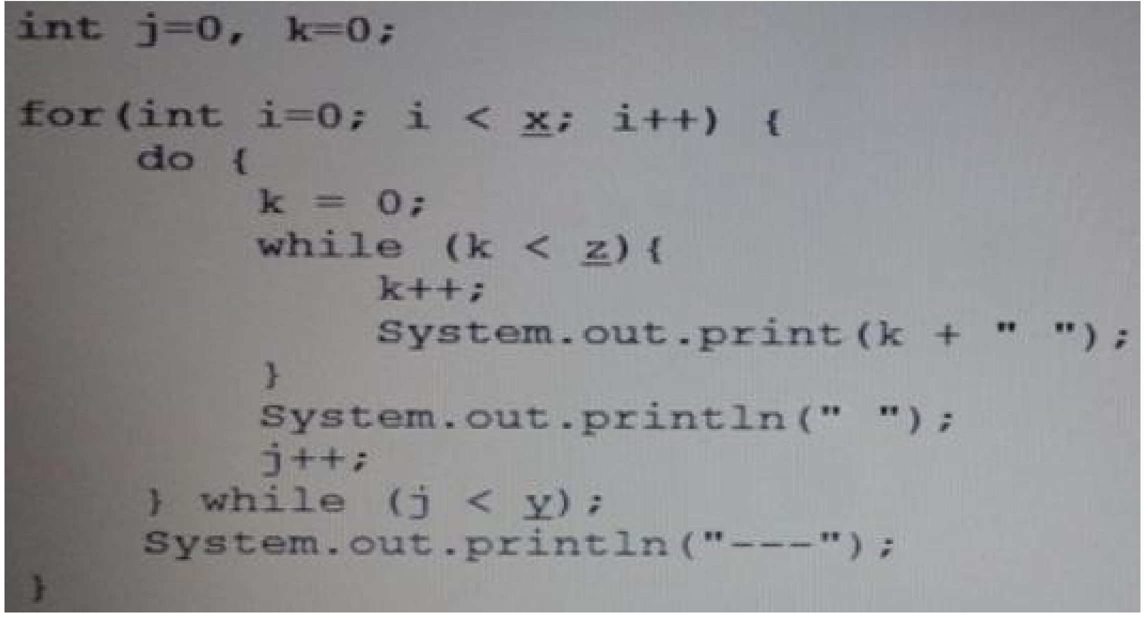
NEW QUESTION 42
Given:
public class App {
// Insert code here
System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java");
}
}
Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?

A. static public void main (String [] args) {
B. static void main (String [] args) {
C. public static void Main (String [] args) {
D. public staticvoid main (String [] args) {
E. public void main (String [] args) {

Answer: AD

Explanation: Incorrect:
Not B: No main class found.
Not C: Main method not found not E: Main method is not static.

NEW QUESTION 46
Given the code fragment:



```
int j=0, k=0;

for(int i=0; i < x; i++) {
    do {
        k = 0;
        while (k < z){
            k++;
            System.out.print(k + " ");
        }
        System.out.println(" ");
        j++;
    } while (j < y);
    System.out.println("---");
}
```

What values ofx,y,zwill produce the following result?
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
----
1 2 3 4

A. X = 4, Y = 3, Z= 2
B. X = 3, Y = 2, Z = 3
C. X = 2, Y = 3, Z = 3
D. X = 4, Y = 2, Z = 3
E. X = 2, Y = 3, Z = 4

Answer: E

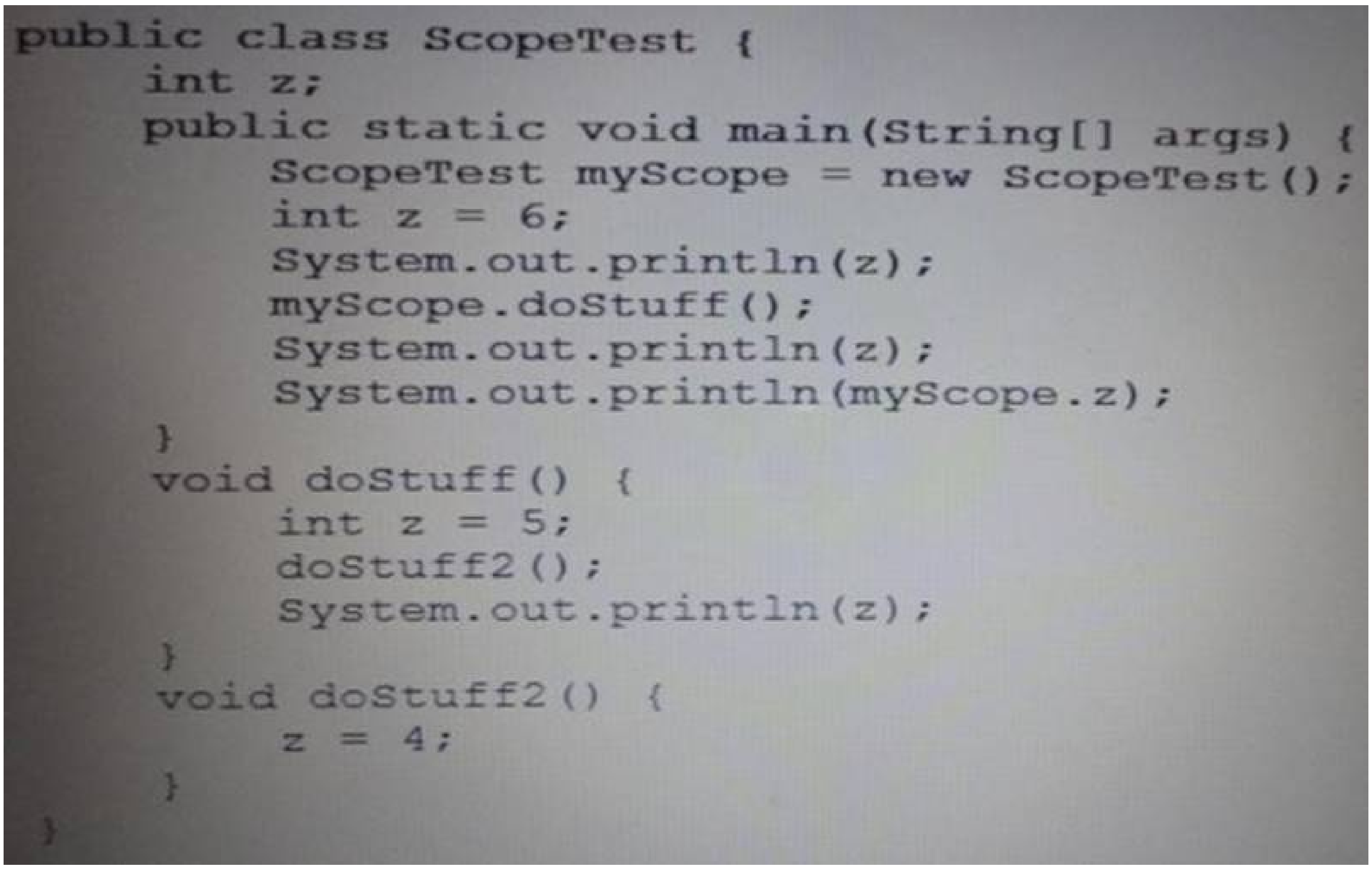
Explanation: Z is for the innermost loop. Should print 1 2 3 4. So Z must be 4.
Y is for the middle loop. Should print three lines of 1 2 3 4. So Ymust be set 3. X is for the outmost loop. Should print 2 lines of. So X should be 2.

NEW QUESTION 49
public class ForTest {
public static void main(String[] args) { int[] arrar= {1,2,3};
for (foo) {
}
}
}
Which three are valid replacements for foo so that the program will compiled and run?

A. int i: array
B. int i = 0; i < 1; i++
C. ;;
D. ; i < 1; i++
E. ; i < 1;

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 53
Given:



```
public class ScopeTest {
    int z;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ScopeTest myScope = new ScopeTest();
        int z = 6;
        System.out.println(z);
        myScope.doStuff();
        System.out.println(z);
        System.out.println(myScope.z);
    }
    void doStuff() {
        int z = 5;
        doStuff2();
        System.out.println(z);
    }
    void doStuff2() {
        z = 4;
    }
}
```

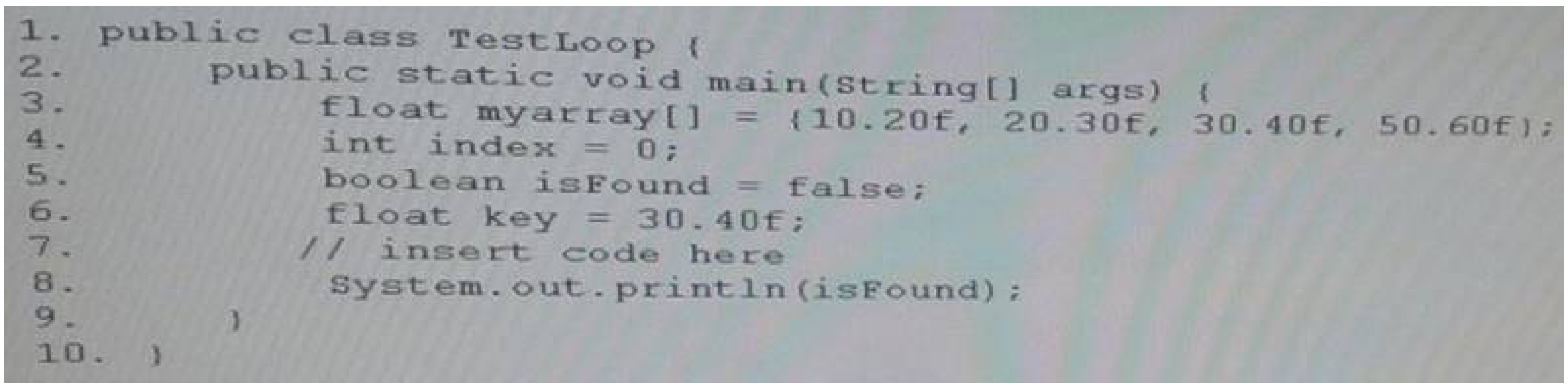
What is the result?

A. 6564
B. 6554
C. 6566
D. 6565

Answer: A

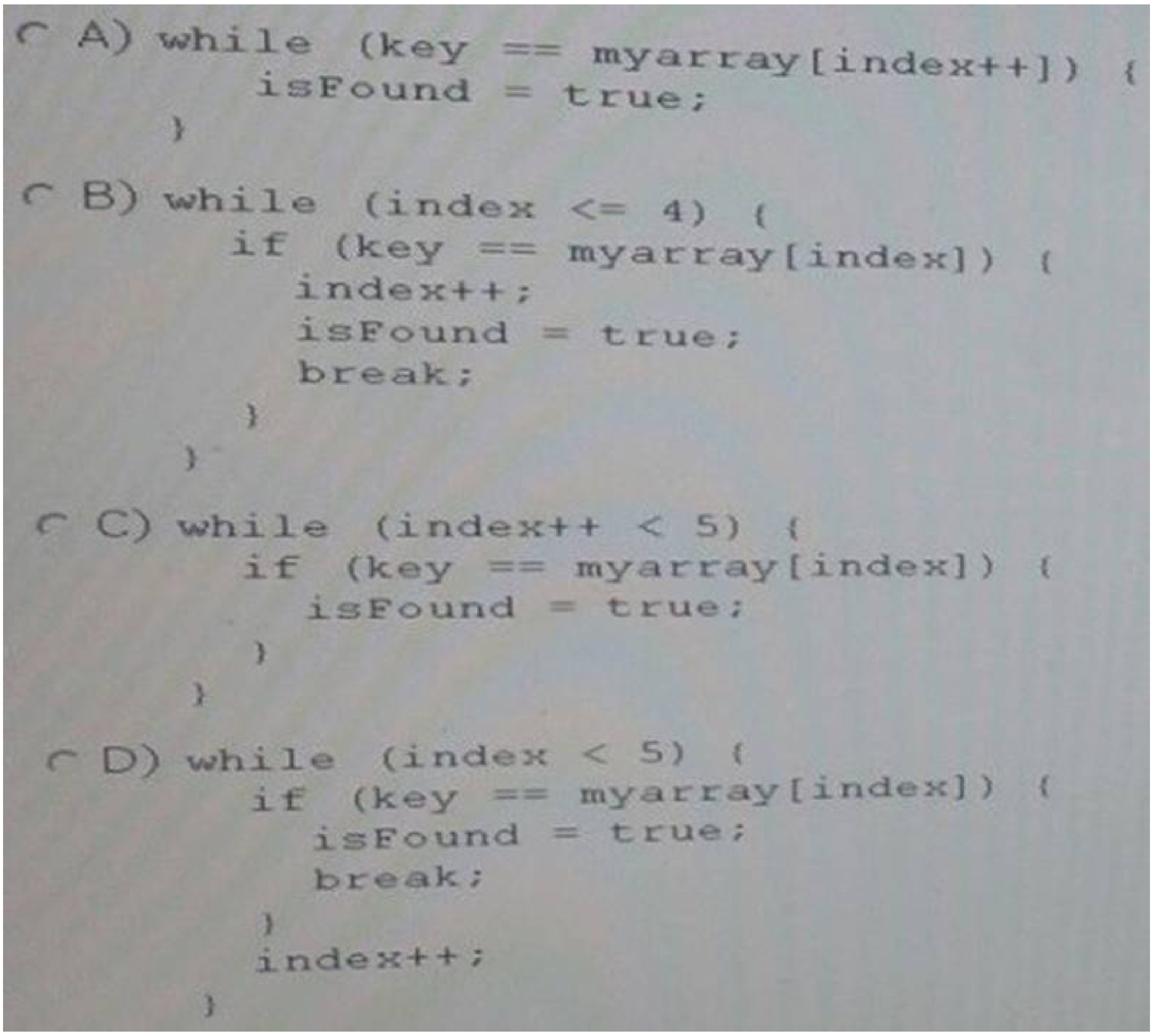
Explanation: Within main z is assigned 6. z is printed. Output: 6
Within doStuff z is assigned 5.DoStuff2 locally sets z to 4 (but MyScope.z is set to 4), but in Dostuff z is still 5. z is printed. Output: 5
Again z is printed within main (with local z set to 6). Output: 6
Finally MyScope.z is printed. MyScope.z has been set to 4 within doStuff2(). Output: 4

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:



```
1.  public class TestLoop {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          float myarray[] = {10.20f, 20.30f, 30.40f, 50.60f};
4.          int index = 0;
5.          boolean isFound = false;
6.          float key = 30.40f;
7.         // insert code here
8.          System.out.println(isFound);
9.      }
10. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables the code print true?



```
○ A) while (key == myarray[index++]) {
         isFound = true;
     }
○ B) while (index <= 4) {
         if (key == myarray[index]) {
             index++;
             isFound = true;
             break;
         }
     }
○ C) while (index++ < 5) {
         if (key == myarray[index]) {
             isFound = true;
         }
     }
○ D) while (index < 5) {
         if (key == myarray[index]) {
             isFound = true;
             break;
         }
         index++;
     }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

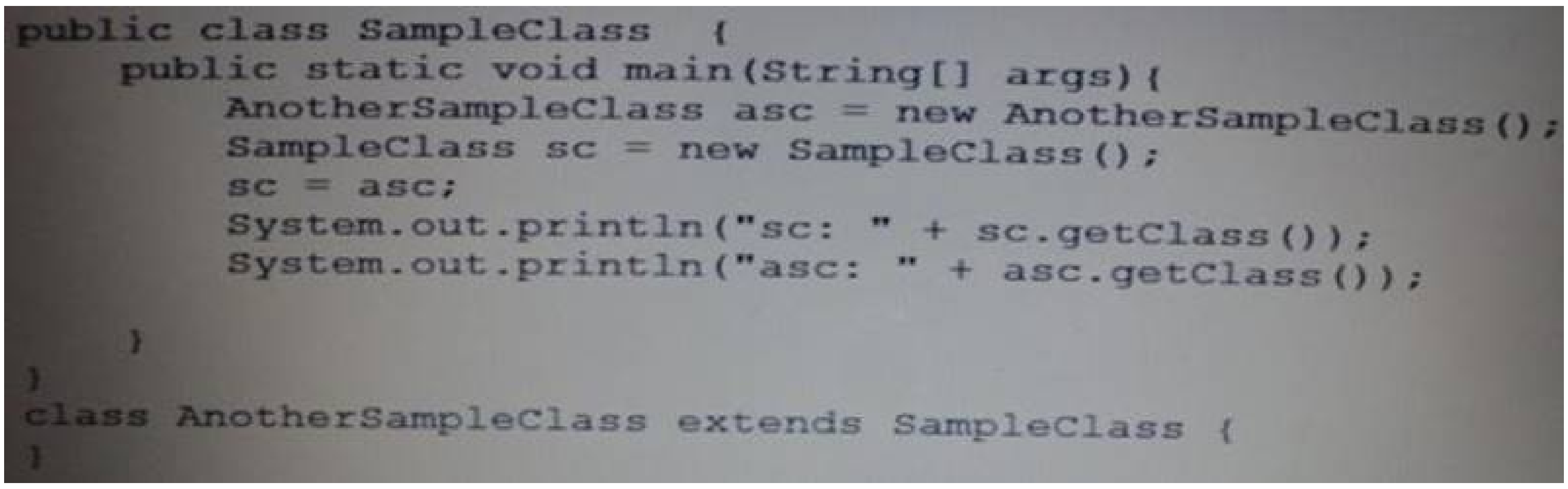
NEW QUESTION 60
Given the for loop construct:
for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) { statement;
}
Which two statements aretrue?

A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.
B. The expression expr1 is optiona
C. it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.
D. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminate
E. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
F. The expression expr3 must be presen
G. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Answer: BC

Explanation: The for statement have this forms: for (init-stmt;condition;next-stmt) { body
}
There are three clauses in the for statement.
The init-stmt statement is done before the loop is started, usually to initialize an iteration variable.
The condition expression is tested before each time the loop is done. The loop isn't executed if the boolean expression is false (the same as the while loop).
The next-stmt statement is done after the body is executed. It typically increments an iteration variable.

NEW QUESTION 63
Given:



```
public class SampleClass   {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();
        SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
        sc = asc;
        System.out.println("sc:  " + sc.getClass());
        System.out.println("asc:  " + asc.getClass());

    }
}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
}
```

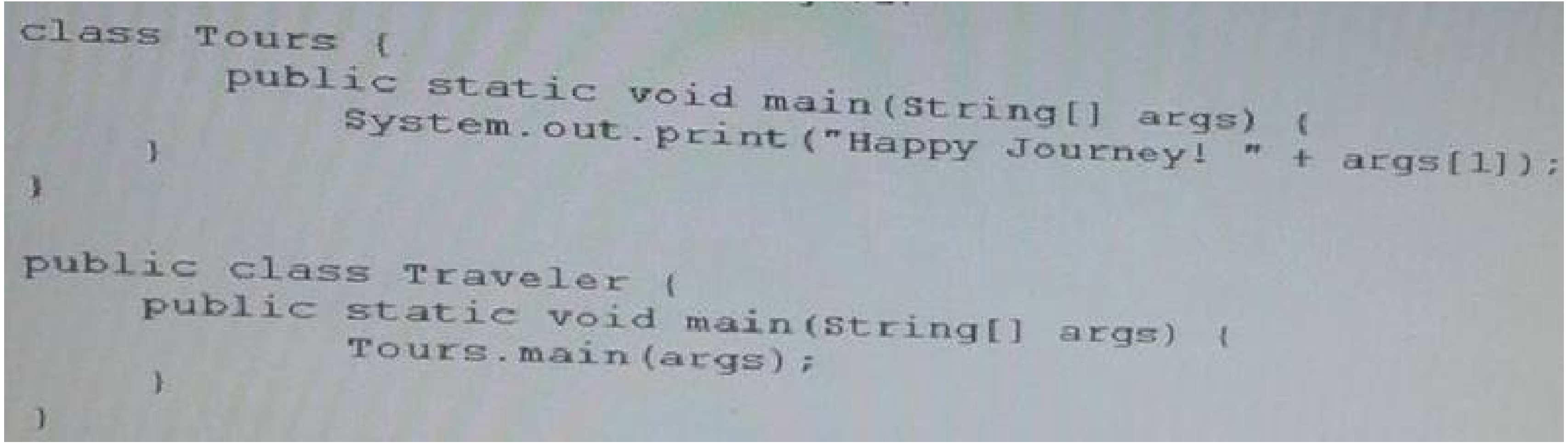
What is the result?

A. sc:class.Objectasc: class.AnotherSampleClass
B. sc: class.SampleClassasc: class.AnotherSampleClass
C. sc: class.AnotherSampleClass asc: class.SampleClass
D. sc: class.AnotherSampleClass asc: class.AnotherSampleClass

Answer: D

Explanation: Note: The getClass methodReturns the runtime class of an object. ThatClassobject is the object that is locked bystatic synchronizedmethods of the represented class.
Note: Because Java handles objects and arrays by reference, classes and array types are known as reference types.

NEW QUESTION 65
Given the code in a file Traveler.java:



```
class Tours {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.print("Happy Journey! " + args[1]);
    }
}

public class Traveler {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
            Tours.main(args);
     }
}
```

And the commands:
Javac Traveler.java
Java Traveler Java Duke What is the result?

A. Happy Journey! Duke
B. Happy Journey! Java
C. An exception is thrown at runtime
D. The program fails to execute due to a runtime error

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68
Given:
class Base {
public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Base " + args[2]);
}
}
public class Sub extends Base{
public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("Overriden " + args[1]);
}
}
And the commands: javac Sub.java
java Sub 10 20 30 What is the result?

A. Base 30
B. Overridden 20
C. Overridden 20Base 30
D. Base 30Overridden 20

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 72
Which is a valid abstract class?

A. public abstract class Car { protected void accelerate();}

B. public interface Car {protected abstract void accelerate();}
C. public abstract class Car { protected final void accelerate();}
D. public abstract class Car { protected abstract void accelerate();}
E. public abstract class Car { protected abstract void accelerate() {//more car can do}}

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76
boolean log3 = (5.0 != 6.0) && (4 != 5);
boolean log4 = (4 != 4)|| (4 == 4); System.out.println("log3:"+ log3 + \nlog4" + log4);
What is the result?

A. log3:false log4:true
B. log3:true log4:true
C. log3:true log4:false
D. log3:false log4:false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81
Class StaticField { static int i = 7;
public static void main(String[] args) { StaticFied obj =new StaticField(); obj.i++;
StaticField.i++; obj.i++;
System.out.println(StaticField.i + " "+ obj.i);
}
}
What is the result?

A. 10 10
B. 8 9
C. 9 8
D. 7 10

Answer: A

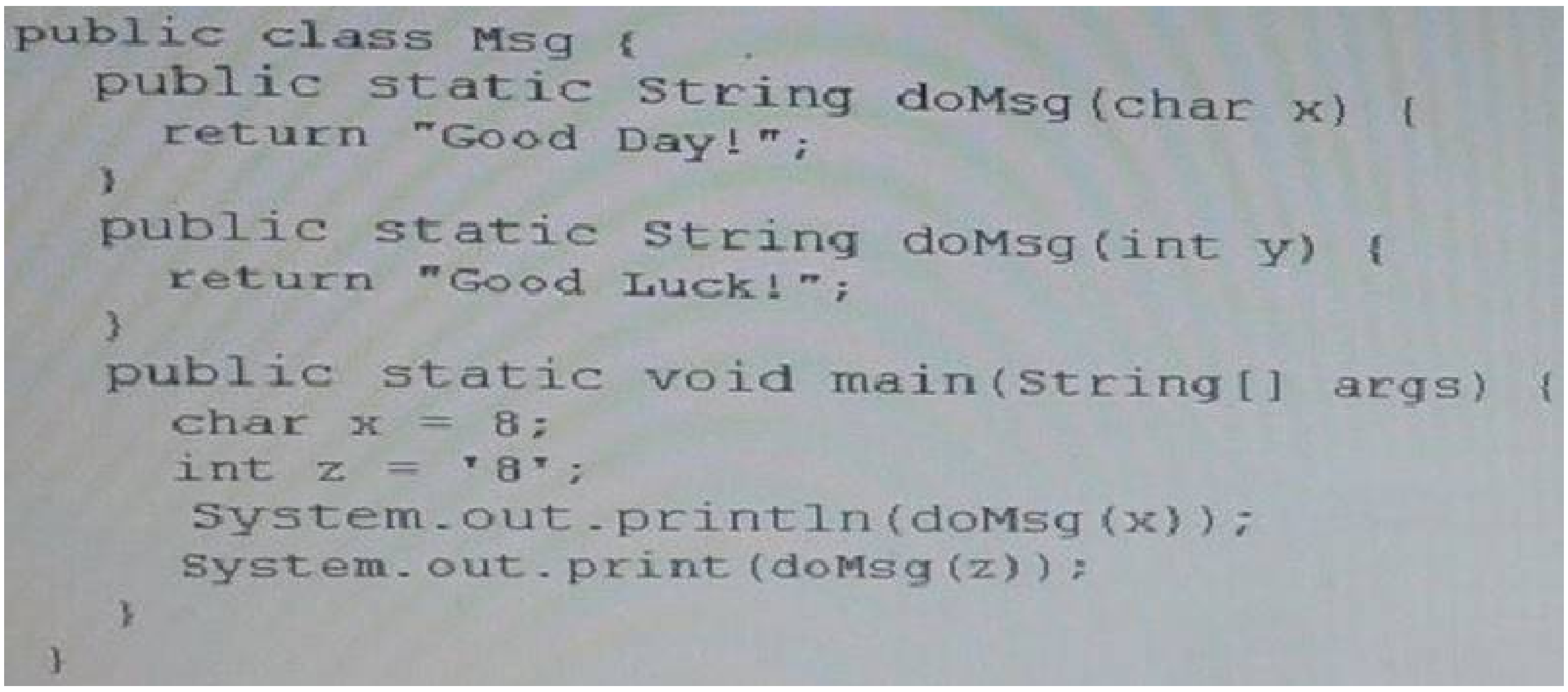
NEW QUESTION 82
The protected modifier on a Field declaration within a public class means that the field _______.

A. Cannot be modified
B. Can be read but not written from outside the class
C. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses only within the same package
D. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses defined in any package

Answer: D

Explanation: Reference:
http://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-access-modifiers/

NEW QUESTION 83
Given:



```
public class Msg {
  public static String doMsg(char x) {
    return "Good Day!";
  }
  public static String doMsg(int y) {
    return "Good Luck!";
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    char x = 8;
    int z = '8';
    System.out.println(doMsg(x));
    System.out.print(doMsg(z));
  }
}
```

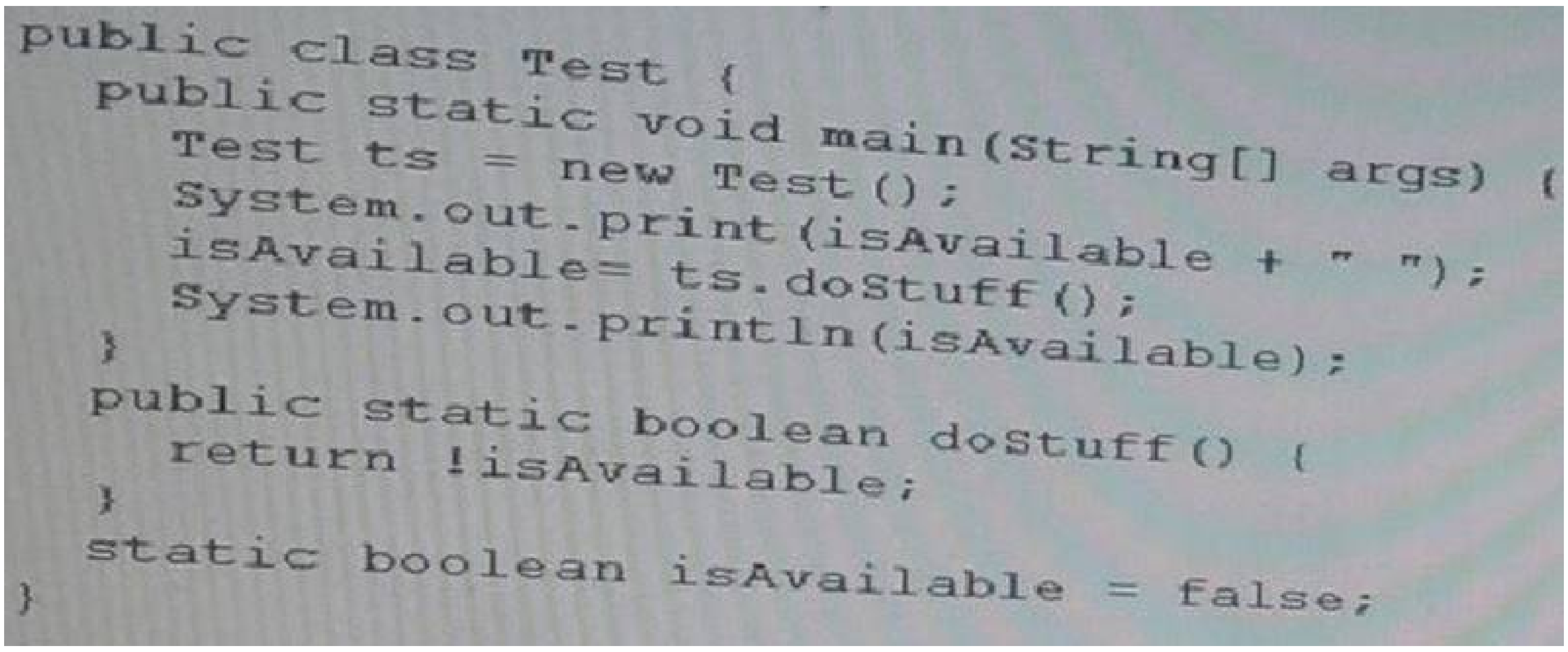
What is the result?

A. Good Day! Good Luck!
B. Good Day! Good Day!
C. Good Luck! Good Day!
D. Good Luck! Good Luck!

E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 84
Given:



```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

What is the result?

A. true true
B. true false
C. false true
D. false false
E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 89
Given:
class Base {
// insert code here
}
public class Derived extends Base{ public static void main(String[] args) { Derived obj = new Derived(); obj.setNum(3);
System.out.println("Square = " + obj.getNum() * obj.getNum());
}
}
Which two options, when inserted independently inside class Base, ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated and allow the program to execute and print the square of the number?

A. private int num;public int getNum() {return num;}public void setNum(int num) {this.num = num;}
B. public int num;protected public int getNum() {return num;}protected public void setNum(int num) {this.num = num;}
C. private int num;public int getNum() {return num;}private void setNum(int num) {this.num= num;}
D. protected int num;public int getNum() {return num;}public void setNum(int num){this.num = num;}
E. protected int num;private int getNum() {return num;}public void setNum(intnum){this.num = num;}

Answer: AD

Explanation: Incorrect:
Not B: illegal combination of modifiers: protected and public not C: setNum method cannot be private.
not E: getNum method cannot be private.

NEW QUESTION 90
Given:
class Overloading { int x(double d) {
System.out.println("one"); return 0;
}
String x(double d) { System.out.println("two"); return null;
}
double x(double d) { System.out.println("three"); return 0.0;
}
public static void main(String[] args) { new Overloading().x(4.0);
}
}
What is the result?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 93
A method is declared to take three arguments. A program calls this method and passes only two arguments. What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The third argument is given the value null.
C. The third argument is given the value void.
D. The third argument is given the value zero.
E. The third argument is given the appropriate false valuefor its declared type.
F. An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

Answer: A

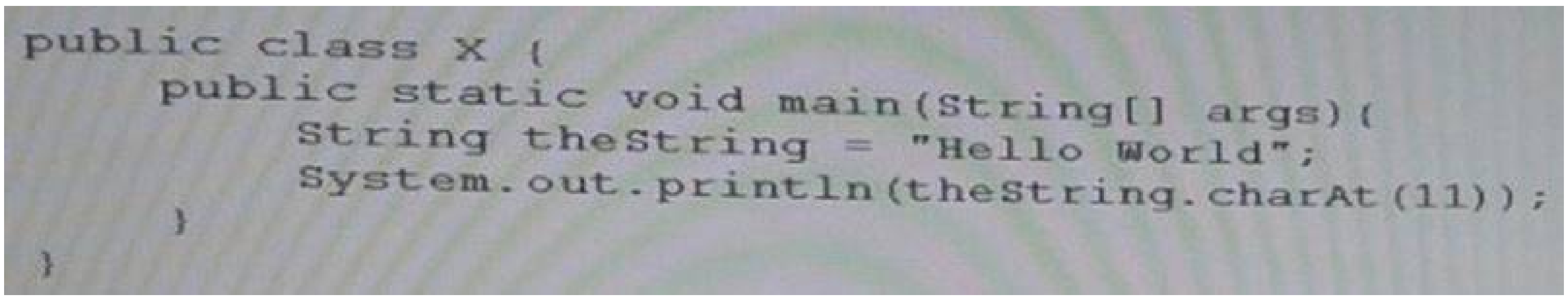
Explanation: The problem is noticed at build/compile time. At build you would receive an error message like:
required: int,int,int found: int,int

NEW QUESTION 97
Given:
public class X { static int i;
int j;
public static void main(String[] args) { X x1 = new X();
X x2 = new X(); x1.i = 3;
x1.j = 4;
x2.i = 5;
x2.j = 6;
System.out.println(x1.i + " "+
x1.j + " "+
x2.i + " "+
x2.j);
}
}
What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6
B. 3 4 3 6
C. 5 4 5 6
D. 3 6 4 6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101
Given:



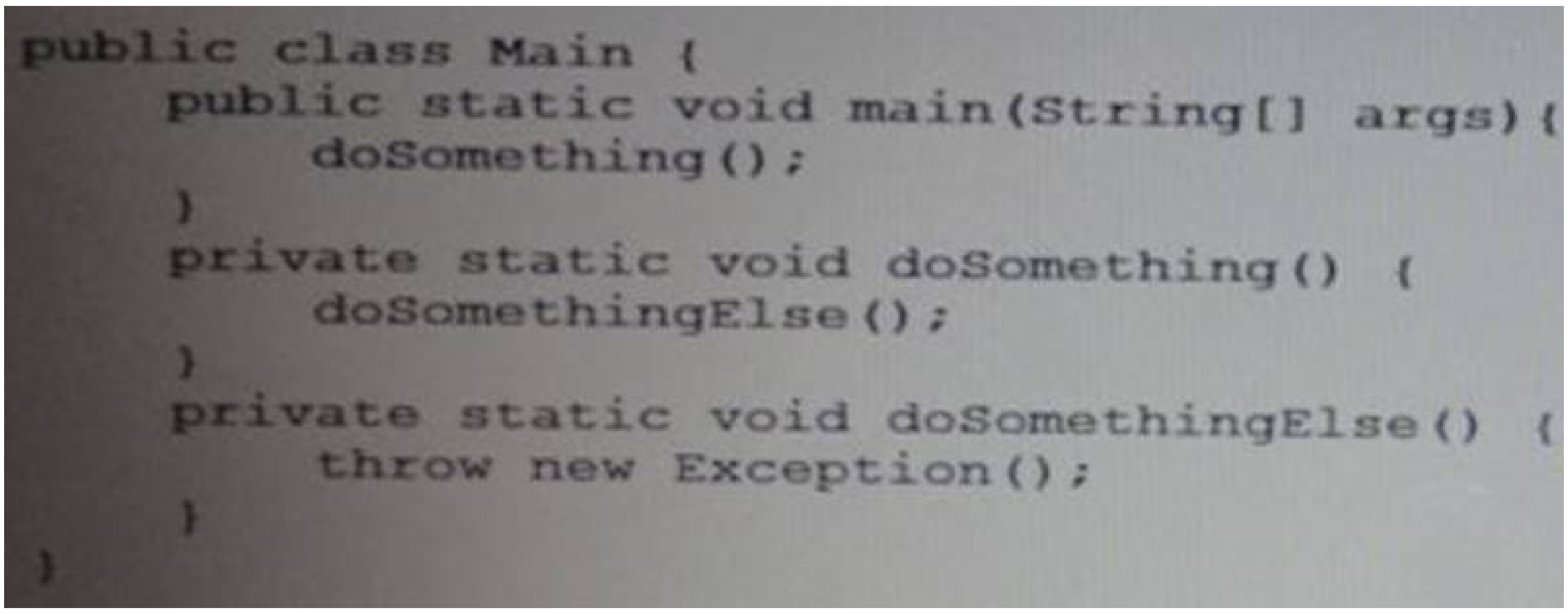
```
public class X {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        String theString = "Hello World";
        System.out.println(theString.charAt(11));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints nothing
B. d
C. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
D. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 105
Given:



```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        doSomething();
    }
    private static void doSomething() {
        doSomethingElse();
    }
    private static void doSomethingElse() {
        throw new Exception();
    }
}
```

Which approach ensures that the class can be compiled and run?

A. Put the throw new Exception() statement in the try block of try – catch
B. Put the doSomethingElse() method in the try block of a try – catch
C. Put the doSomething() method in the try block of a try – catch
D. Put thedoSomething() method and the doSomethingElse() method in the try block of a try – catch

Answer: A

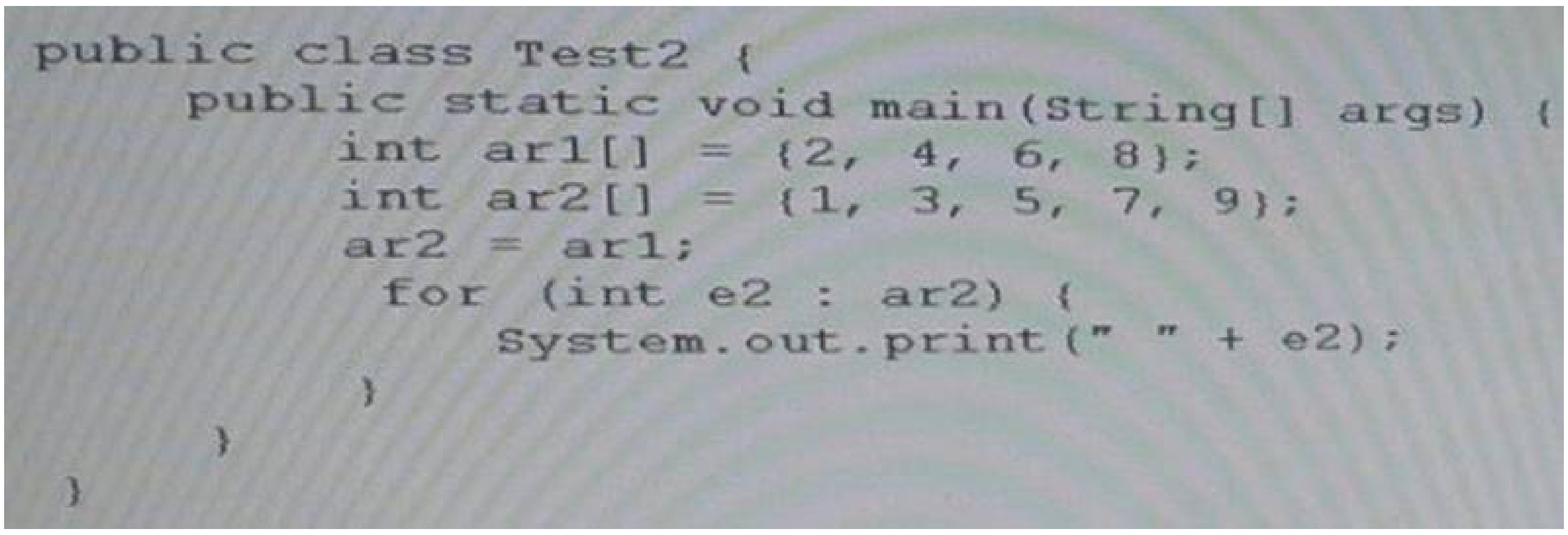
Explanation: We need to catch the exception in the doSomethingElse() method. Such as:
private static void doSomeThingElse() { try {
throw new Exception();} catch (Exception e)
{}
}
Note: One alternative, but not an option here, is the declare the exception in doSomeThingElse and catch it in the doSomeThing method.

NEW QUESTION 108
int [] array = {1,2,3,4,5}; for (int i: array) {
if (i < 2) { keyword1;
}
System.out.println(i); if (i == 3) { keyword2 ;
}}
What should keyword1 and keyword2 be respectively, in oreder to produce output 2345?

A. continue, break
B. break, break
C. break, continue
D. continue, continue

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111
Given:



```
public class Test2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int ar1[] = {2, 4, 6, 8};
        int ar2[] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9};
        ar2 = ar1;
         for (int e2 : ar2) {
            System.out.print(" " + e2);
        }
    }
}
```

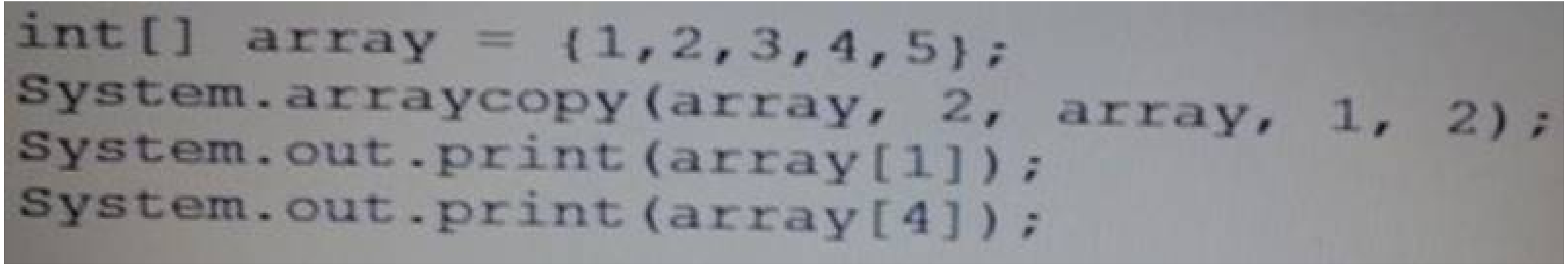
What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8
B. 2 4 6 8 9
C. 1 3 5 7
D. 1 3 5 7 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

Given the fragment:



```
int[] array = {1,2,3,4,5};
System.arraycopy(array, 2, array, 1, 2);
System.out.print(array[1]);
System.out.print(array[4]);
```

What is the result?

A. 14
B. 15
C. 24
D. 25
E. 34
F. 35

Answer: F

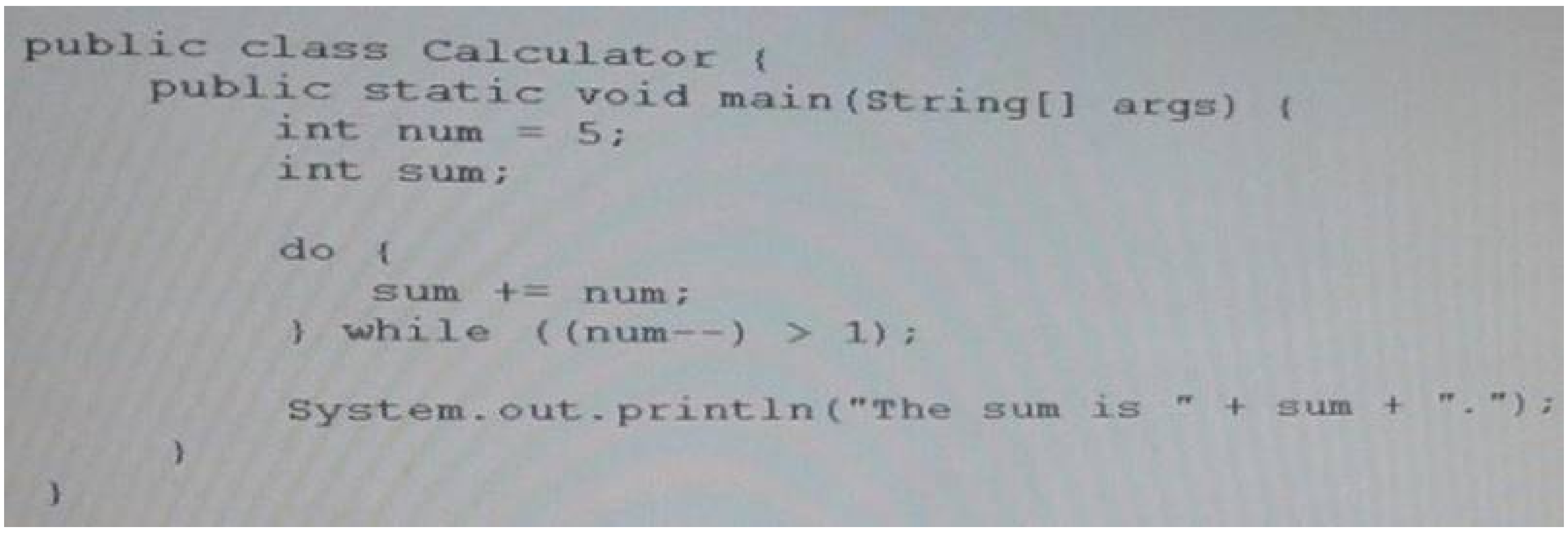
Explanation: The two elements 3 and 4 (starting from position with index 2) are copied into position index 1 and 2 in the same array.
Afterthe arraycopy command the array looks like:
{1, 3, 4, 4, 5};
Then element with index 1 is printed: 3 Then element with index 4 is printed: 5
Note:The System class has an arraycopy method that you can use to efficiently copy data from one array into another:
public static void arraycopy(Object src, int srcPos, Object dest, int destPos, int length)
The two Object arguments specify the array to copyfromand the array to copyto. The three int arguments specify the starting position in the source array, the starting position in the destination array, and the number of array elements to copy.

NEW QUESTION 117
A method is declared to take three arguments. A program calls this method and passes only two arguments. What is the results?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The third argument is given the value null.
C. The third argument is given the value void.
D. The third argument is given the value zero.
E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared typ
F. F) An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119
Given:



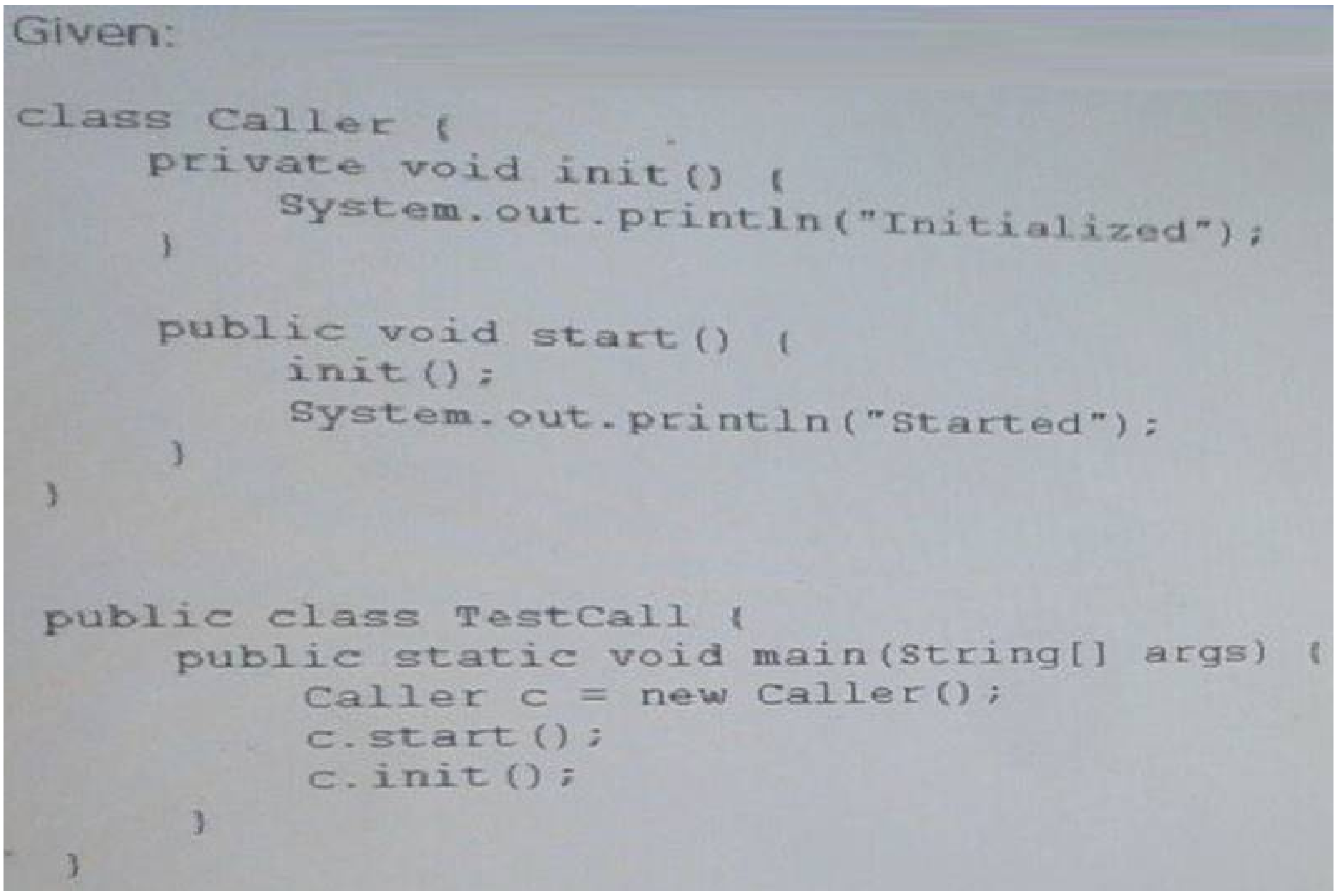
```
public class Calculator {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 5;
        int sum;

        do {
            sum += num;
        } while ((num--) > 1);

        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum + ".");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The sum is 2
B. The sum is 14
C. The sum is 15
D. The loop executes infinite times
E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 124
Given:



Given:

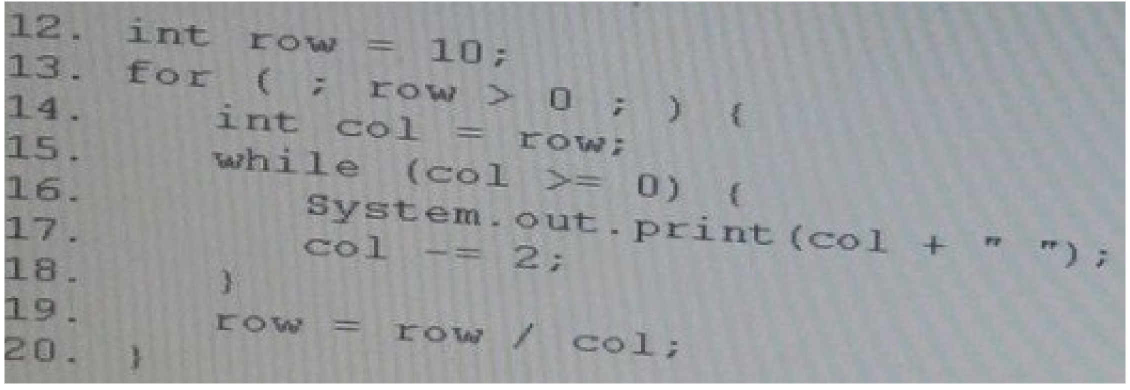
```
class Caller {
    private void init() {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    public void start() {
        init();
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Initialized Started
B. Initialized Started Initialized
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 127
Given the code fragment:



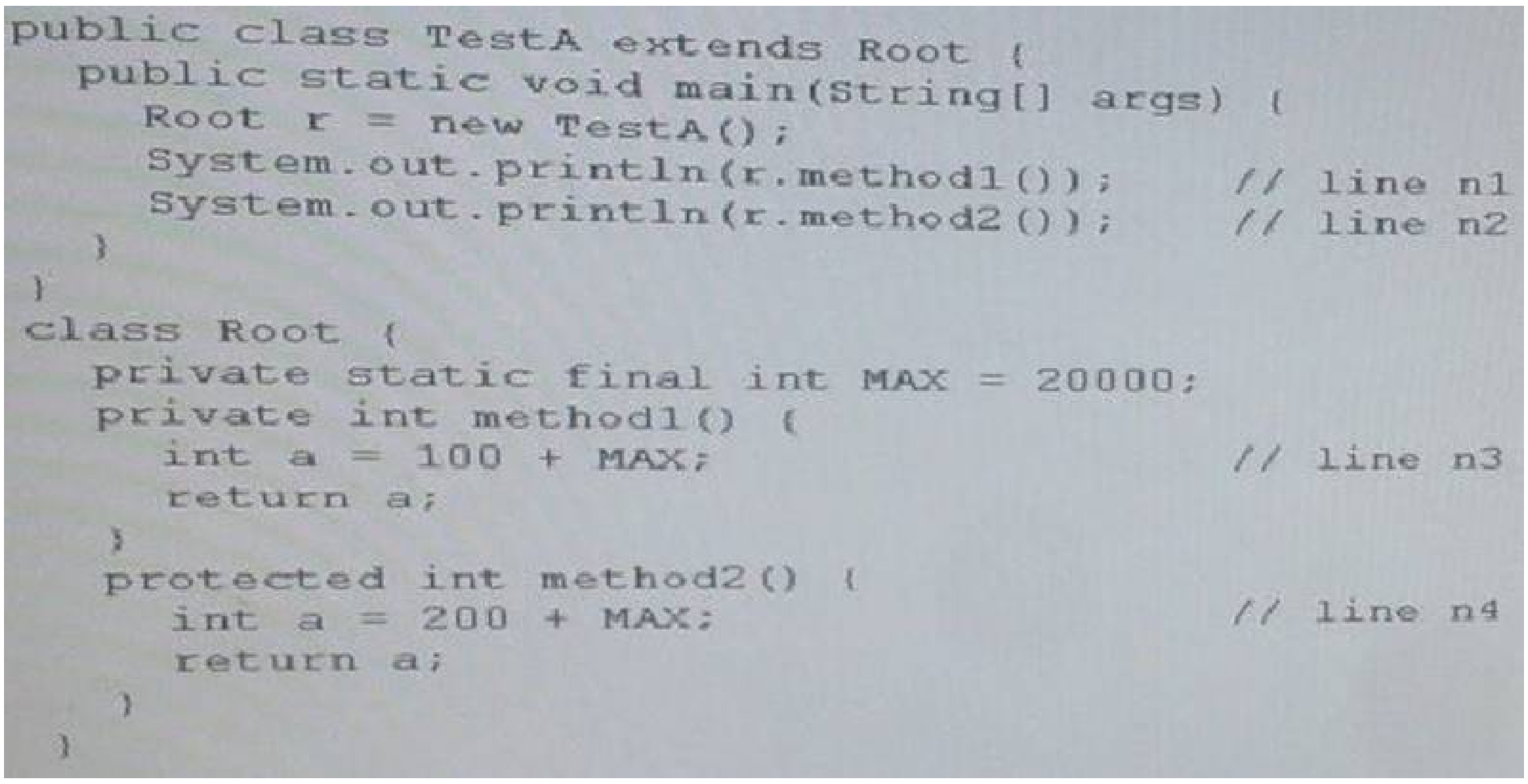
```
int row = 10;
for ( ; row > 0 ; ) {
    int col = row;
    while (col >= 0) {
        System.out.print(col + " ");
        col -= 2;
    }
    row = row / col;
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 8 6 4 2 0
B. 10 8 6 4 2
C. AnArithmeticException is thrown at runtime
D. The program goes into an infinite loop outputting: 10 8 6 4 2 0. . .
E. Compilation fails

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132
Given the fragments:



```
public class TestA extends Root {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Root r = new TestA();
    System.out.println(r.method1());     // line n1
    System.out.println(r.method2());     // line n2
  }
}
class Root {
  private static final int MAX = 20000;
  private int method1() {
    int a = 100 + MAX;                   // line n3
    return a;
  }
  protected int method2() {
    int a = 200 + MAX;                   // line n4
    return a;
  }
}
```

Which line causes a compilation error?

A. Line n1
B. Line n2
C. Line n3
D. Line n4

Answer: A

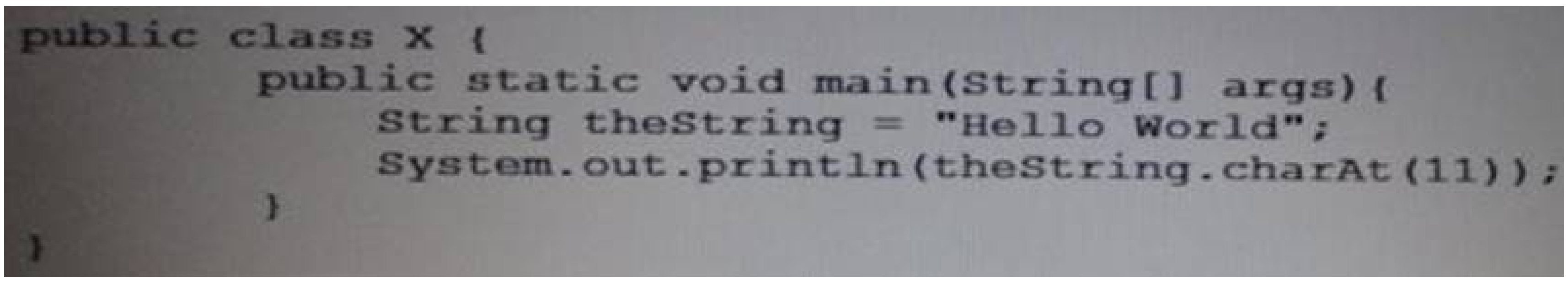
NEW QUESTION 135
Given:
public class ColorTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String[] colors = {"red", "blue","green","yellow","maroon","cyan"}; int count = 0;
for (String c : colors) { if (count >= 4) { break;
}
else { continue;
}
if (c.length() >= 4) { colors[count] = c.substring(0,3);
}
count++;
}
System.out.println(colors[count]);
}
}
What is the result?

A. Yellow
B. Maroon
C. Compilation fails
D. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation: Theline, if (c.length() >= 4) {, is never reached. This causes a compilation error.
Note: The continue statement skips the current iteration of a for, while , or do-while loop. An unlabeled break statement terminates the innermost switch, for, while, or do- while statement, but a labeled break terminates an outer statement.

NEW QUESTION 136
Given:



```
public class X {
       public static void main(String[] args){
              String theString = "Hello World";
              System.out.println(theString.charAt(11));
       }
}
```

What is the result?

A. There is no output
B. d is output
C. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime
D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

E. A NullPointException is thrown at runtime
F. A StringArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

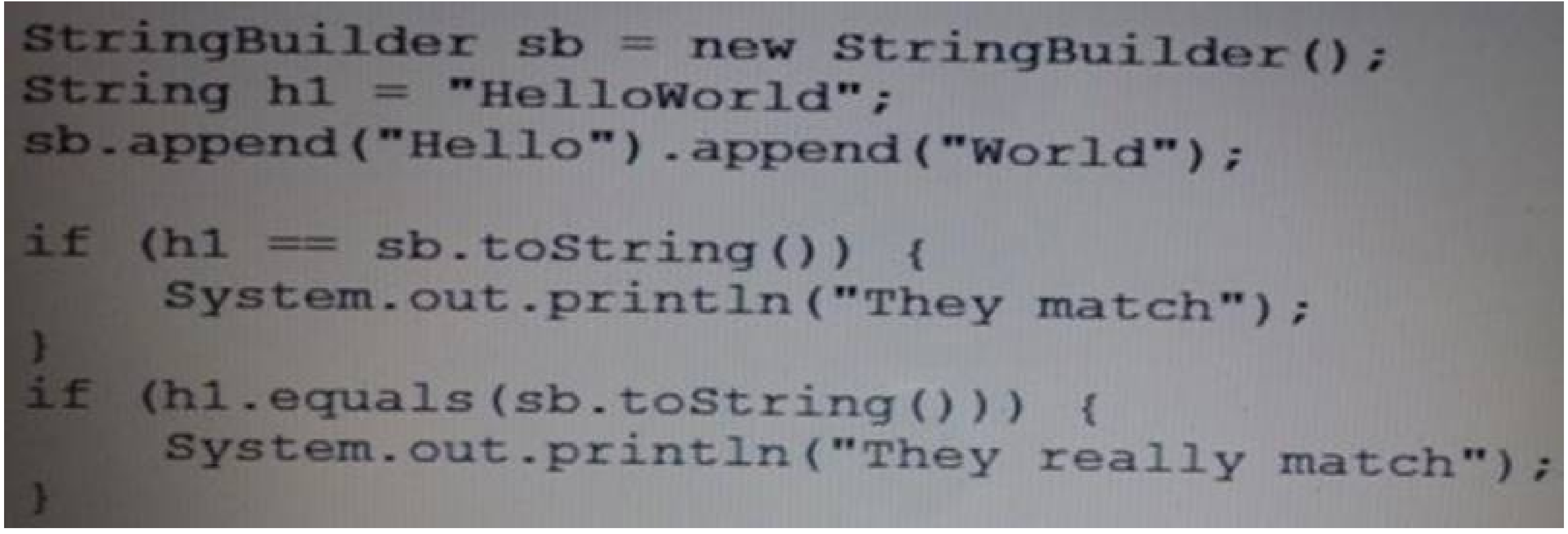
Explanation: There are only 11 characters in the string "Hello World". The code theString.charAt(11) retrieves the 12th character, which does not exist. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of range: 11

NEW QUESTION 139
View the exhibit:
public class Student { public String name= ""; public int age = 0;
public String major = "Undeclared"; public boolean fulltime = true; public void display() {
System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Major: " + major); } public boolean isFullTime() {
return fulltime;
}
}
Which line of code initializes a student instance?

A. Student student1;
B. Student student1 = Student.new();
C. Student student1 = new Student();
D. Student student1 = Student();

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140
Given a code fragment:



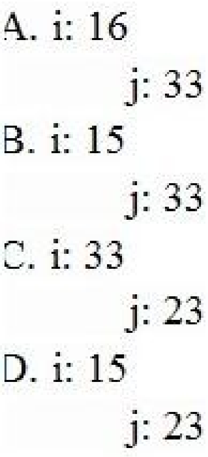
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
String h1 = "HelloWorld";
sb.append("Hello").append("World");

if (h1 == sb.toString()) {
    System.out.println("They match");
}
if (h1.equals(sb.toString())) {
    System.out.println("They really match");
}
```

What is the result?

A. They match They real match
B. They really match
C. They match
D. Nothing is printed to the screen

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 141
int i, j=0;
i = (3* 2 +4 +5) ;
j = (3 * ((2+4) + 5));
System.out.println("i:"+ i + "\nj":+j); What is the result?



A. i: 16
j: 33
B. i: 15
j: 33
C. i: 33
j: 23
D. i: 15
j: 23

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
Given the code fragment:
public class ForTest {
public static void main(String[] args) { int[] array = {1, 2, 3};
for (foo) {
}
}
Which three code fragments,when replaced individually forfoo, enables the program to compile?

A. int i : array
B. int i = 0; i < 1;
C. ; ;
D. ; i < 1; i++
E. i = 0; i<1;

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 148
Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?

A. It can take arguments.
B. It has private access modifier in its declaration.
C. It can be overloaded.
D. The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its superclass.

Answer: D

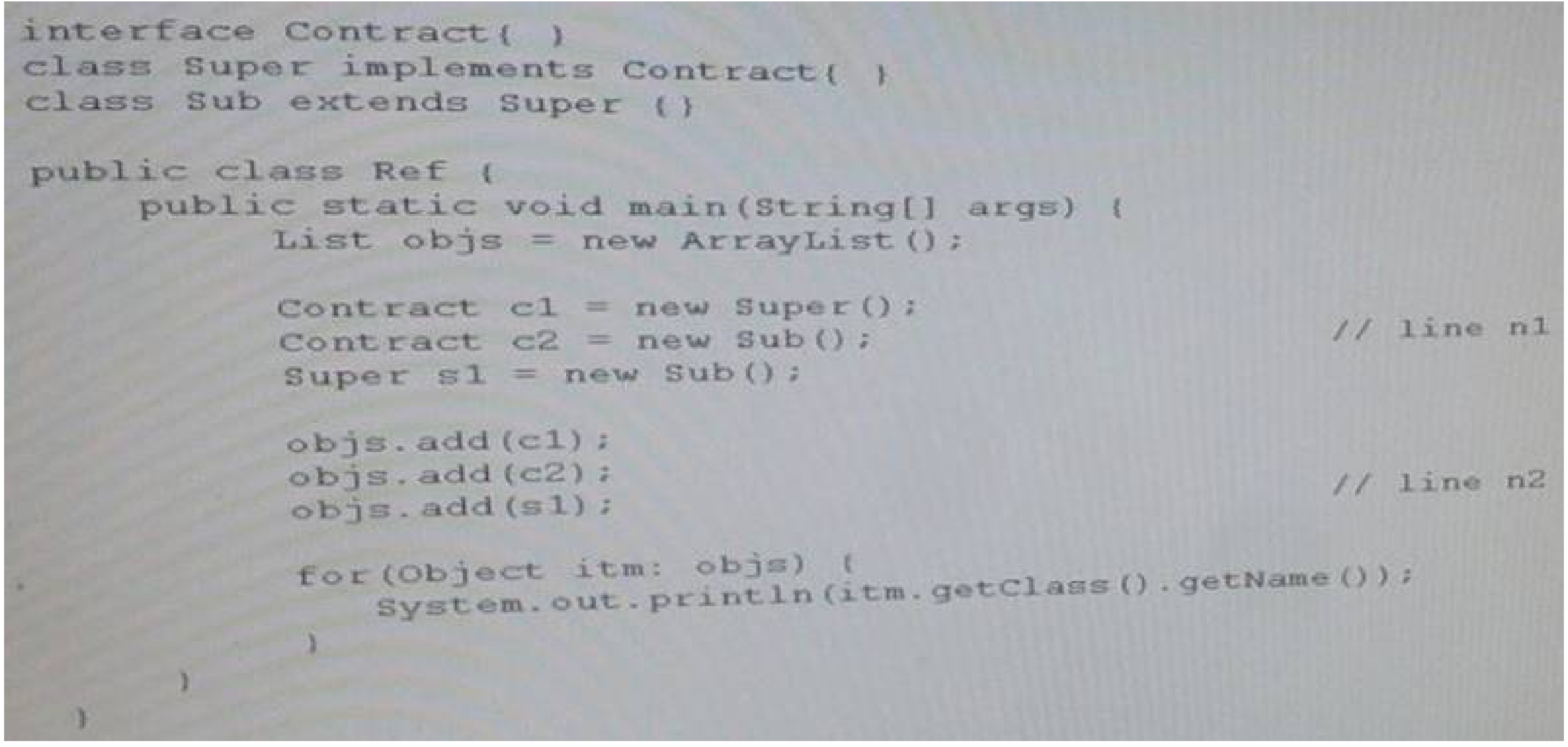
Explanation: In both Java and C#, a "default constructor" refers to a nullary constructor that is automatically generated by the compiler if no constructors have been defined for the class. The default constructor is also empty, meaning that it does nothing. A programmer- defined constructor that takes no parameters is also called a default constructor.

NEW QUESTION 152
Given:
public class TestOperator {
public static voidmain(String[] args) { int result = 30 -12 / (2*5)+1; System.out.print("Result = " + result);
}
}
What is the result?

A. Result = 2
B. Result = 3
C. Result = 28
D. Result = 29
E. Result = 30

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 154
Given the code fragments:



```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();

        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub();                    // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                               // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

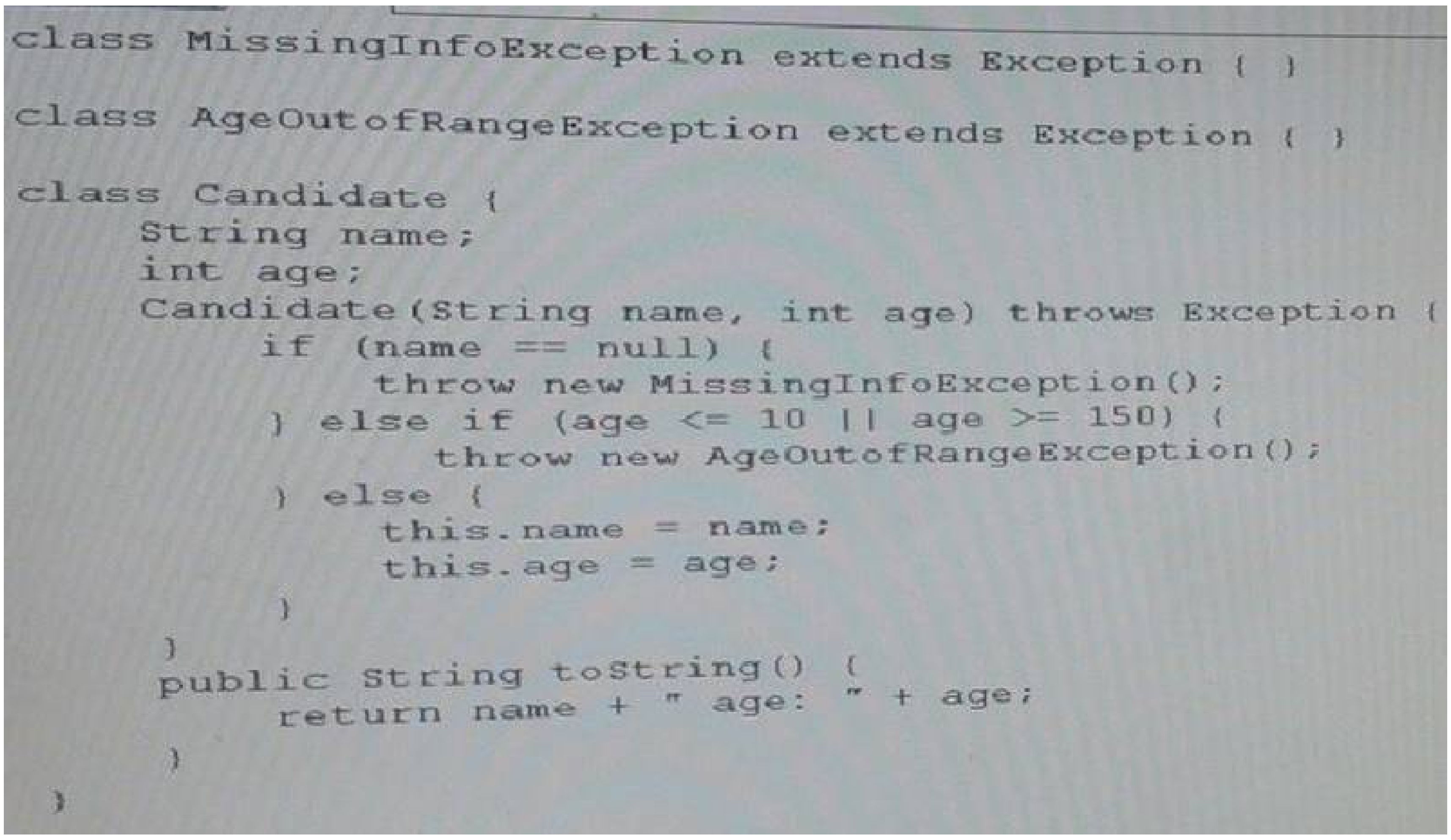
What is the result?

A. Super SubSub

B. Contract Contract Super
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

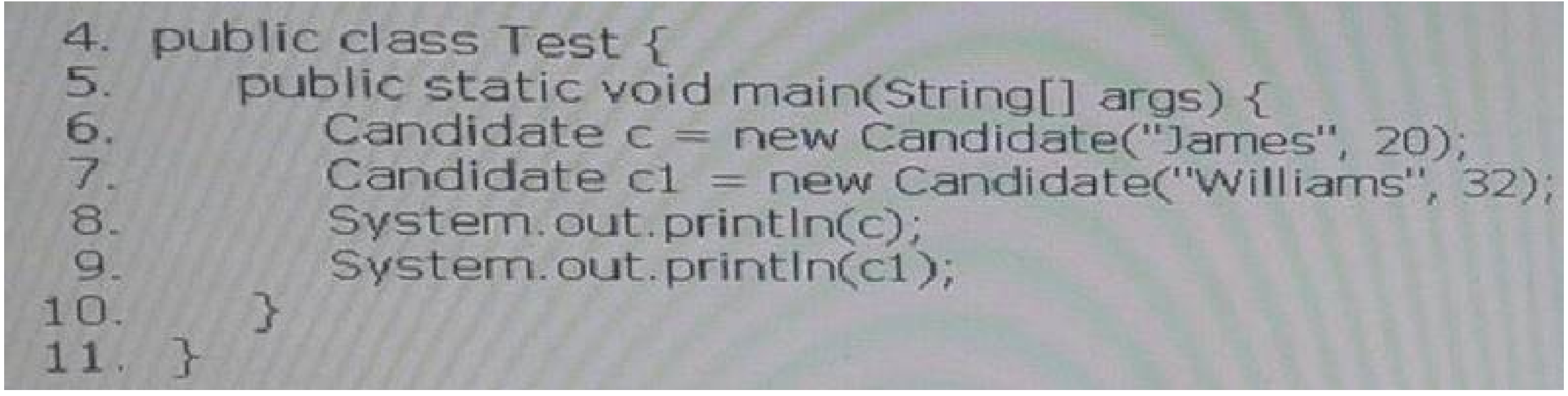
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155
View the exhibit.



```
class MissingInfoException extends Exception { }

class AgeOutofRangeException extends Exception { }

class Candidate {
    String name;
    int age;
    Candidate(String name, int age) throws Exception {
        if (name == null) {
            throw new MissingInfoException();
        } else if (age <= 10 || age >= 150) {
            throw new AgeOutofRangeException();
        } else {
            this.name = name;
            this.age = age;
        }
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name + " age: " + age;
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:



```
4.  public class Test {
5.      public static void main(String[] args) {
6.          Candidate c = new Candidate("James", 20);
7.          Candidate c1 = new Candidate("Williams", 32);
8.          System.out.println(c);
9.          System.out.println(c1);
10.     }
11. }
```

Which change enables the code to print the following? James age: 20
Williams age: 32

A. Replacing line 5 with public static void main (String [] args) throws MissingInfoException, AgeOutofRangeException {
B. Replacing line 5 with public static void main (String [] args) throws.Exception {
C. Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding: catch(Exception e1) { //code goes here}catch (missingInfoExceptione2) { //code goes here} catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}
D. Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding: catch (missingInfoException e2) { //code goes here}catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 157
Which declaration initializes a boolean variable?

A. boolean h = 1;
B. boolean k = 0;
C. boolean m = null;
D. boolean j = (1 < 5);

Answer: D

Explanation: The primitive type boolean has only two possible values: true and false. Here j is set to (1 <5), which evaluates to true.

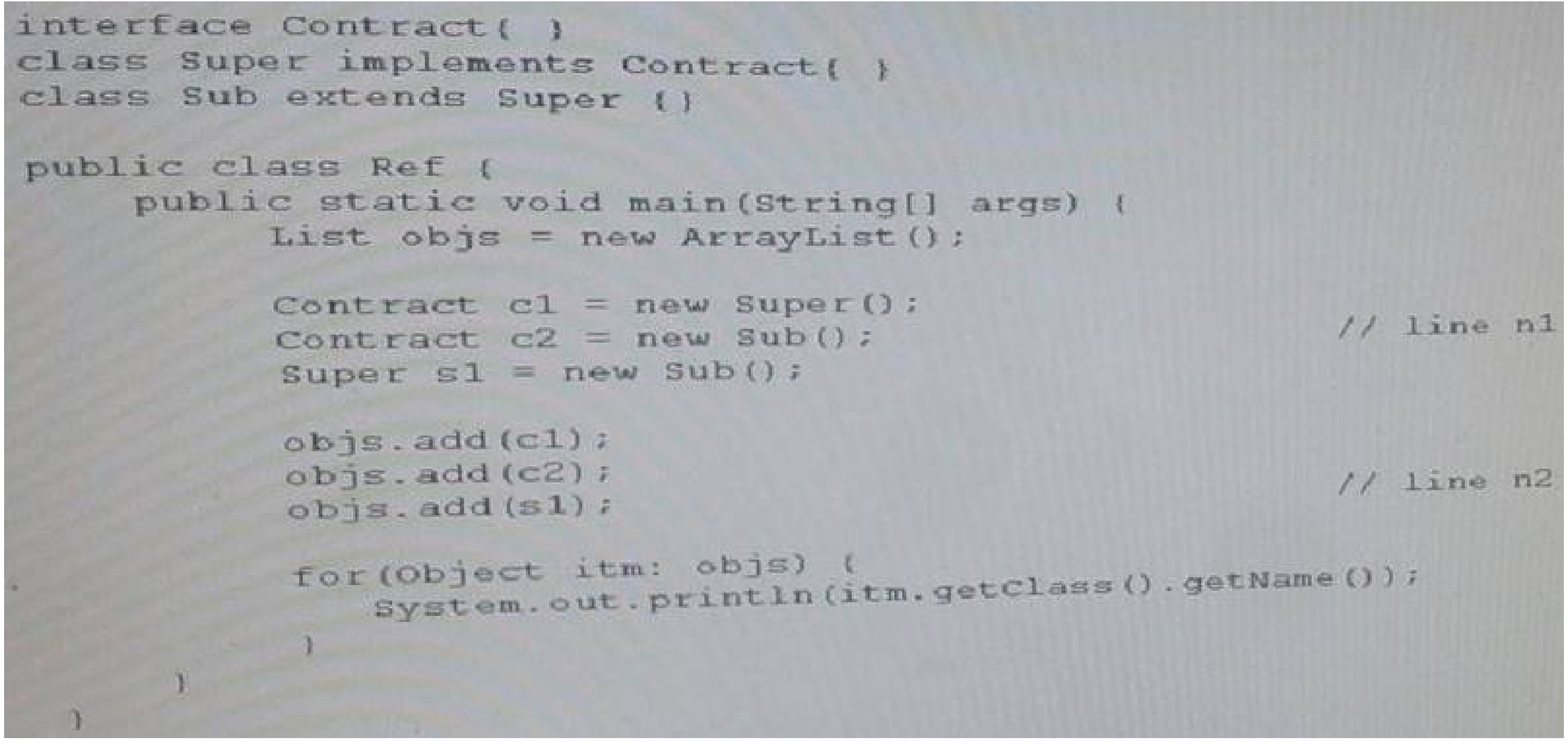
NEW QUESTION 159
Given the code fragment:
String name = "Spot"; int age = 4;
String str ="My dog " + name + " is " + age; System.out.println(str);

And
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
Using StringBuilder, which code fragment is the best potion to build and print the following string My dog Spot is 4

A. sb.append("My dog " + name + " is " + age); System.out.println(sb);
B. sb.insert("My dog ").append(name + " is " + age); System.out.println(sb);
C. sb.insert("My dog ").insert(name).insert(" is ").insert(age); System.out.println(sb);
D. sb.append("My dog ").append(name).append(" is ").append(age); System.out.println(sb);

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 160
Given the code fragment:



```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();

        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub();                   // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                              // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

A. Super SubSub
B. Contract Contract Super
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

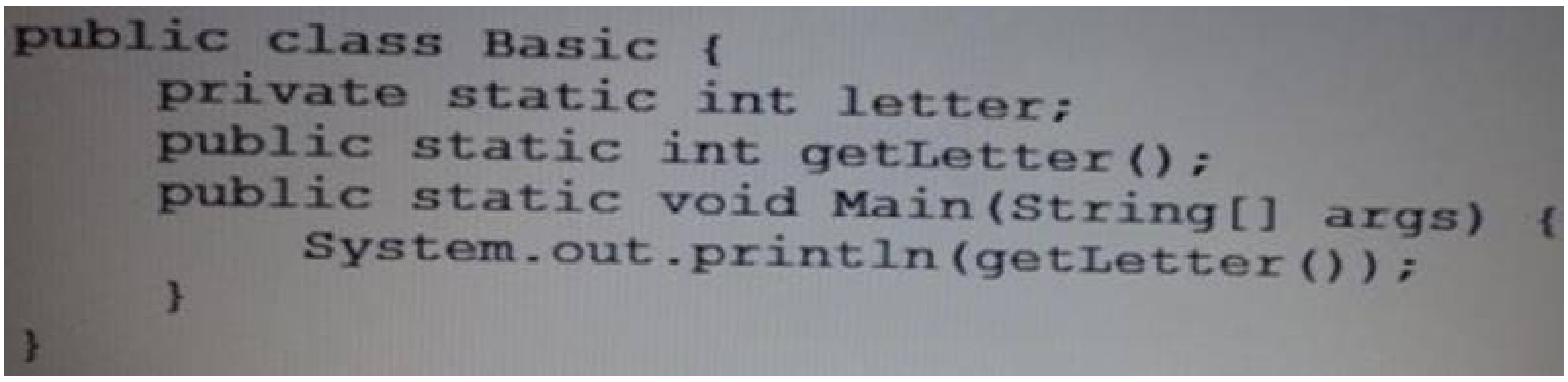
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164
Given:
public class FieldInit { char c;
booleanb; float f;
void printAll() { System.out.println("c = " + c); System.out.println("c = " + b); System.out.println("c = " + f);
}
public static void main(String[] args) { FieldInit f = new FieldInit(); f.printAll();
}
}
What is the result?

A. c = null b = falsef = 0.0F
B. c = 0b = false f = 0.0f
C. c = null b = truef = 0.0
D. c =b = false f = 0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166
Given:



```
public class Basic {
    private static int letter;
    public static int getLetter();
    public static void Main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(getLetter());
    }
}
```

Why will the code not compile?

A. A static field cannot be private.
B. The getLetter method has no body.
C. There is no setLetter method.
D. The letter field is uninitialized.
E. It contains a method named Main instead of ma

Answer: B

Explanation: The getLetter() method needs a body public static int getLetter() { }; .

NEW QUESTION 171
Given:

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) { int arr[] = new int[4];
arr[0] = 1;
arr[1] = 2;
arr[2] = 4;
arr[3] = 5;
int sum = 0; try {
for (int pos = 0; pos <= 4; pos++) { sum = sum +arr[pos];
}
} catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Invalid index");
}
System.out.println(sum);
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. 12
B. Invalid Index 12
C. Invalid Index
D. Compilation fails

Answer: B

Explanation: The loop (for (int pos = 0; pos <= 4; pos++) {), it should be pos <= 3, causes an exception, which is caught. Then the correct sum is printed.

NEW QUESTION 176
Given:

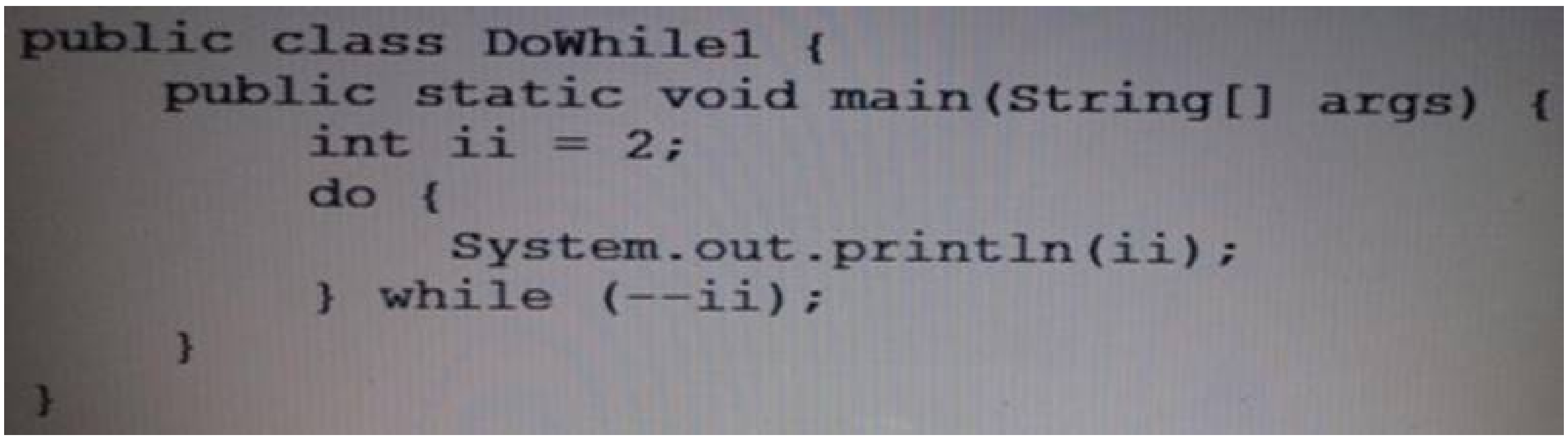
```
public class DoBreak1 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc", "dd"}; for (String ss: table) {
if ( "bb".equals(ss)){ continue;
}
System.out.println(ss); if ( "cc".equals(ss)) { break;
}
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. aa cc
B. aa bbcc
C. cc dd
D. cc
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177
Given:



```
public class DoWhile1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int ii = 2;
        do {
            System.out.println(ii);
        } while (--ii);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

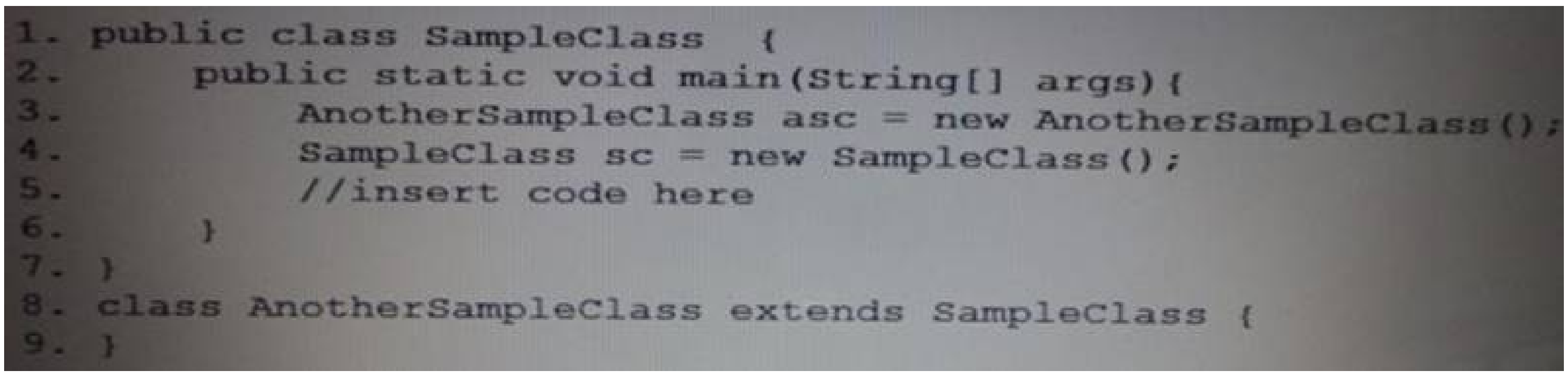
A. 21

B. 210
C. null
D. an infinite loop
E. compilation fails

Answer: E

Explanation: The line while (--ii); will cause the compilation to fail. ii is not aboolean value.
A correct line would be while (--ii>0);

NEW QUESTION 178
Given:



```
1. public class SampleClass  {
2.      public static void main(String[] args){
3.           AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();
4.           SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
5.           //insert code here
6.      }
7. }
8. class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
9. }
```

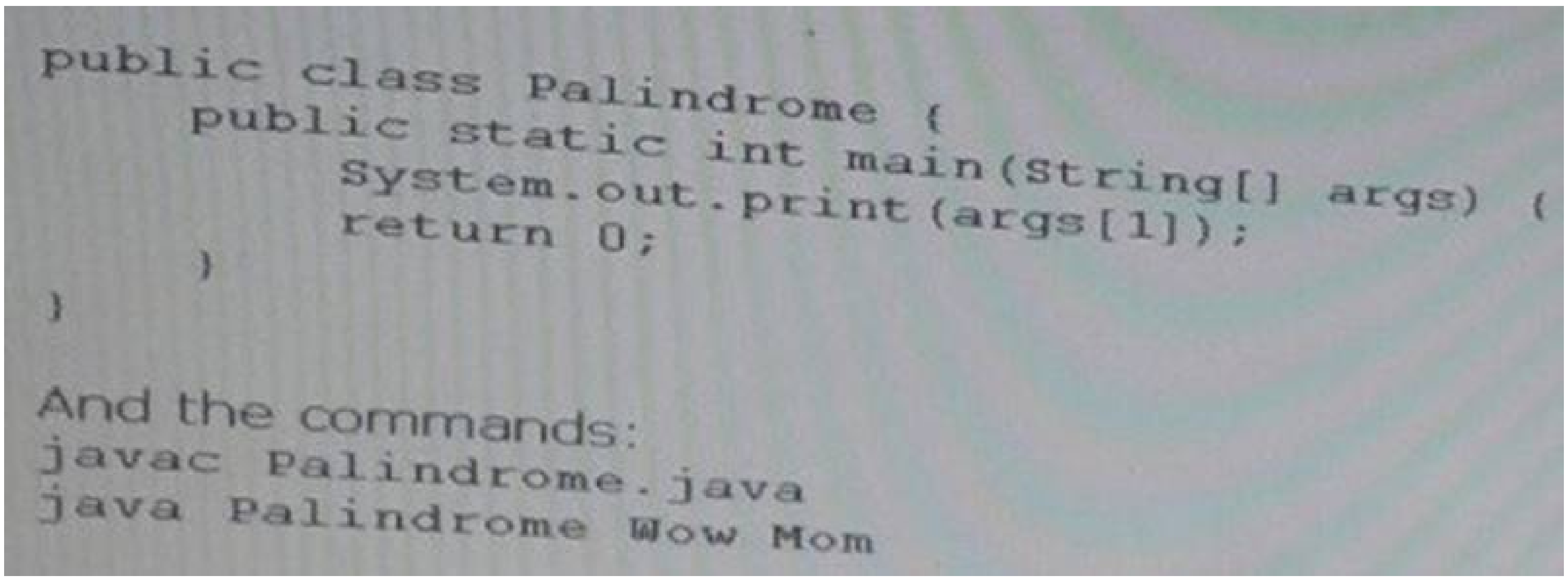
Which statement, when inserted into line 5, is valid change?

A. asc = sc;
B. sc = asc;
C. asc = (object) sc;
D. asc = sc.clone ()

Answer: B

Explanation: Works fine.

NEW QUESTION 182
Given:



```
public class Palindrome {
    public static int main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(args[1]);
        return 0;
    }
}
```

And the commands:

```
javac Palindrome.java
java Palindrome Wow Mom
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails
B. The code compiles, but does not execute.
C. Paildrome
D. Wow
E. Mom

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 183
Given the code fragment:
System.out.printIn ("Result: " +3+5); System.out.printIn ("Result: " + (3+5));
What is the result?

A. Result: 8Result: 8
B. Result: 35Result: 8
C. Result: 8Result: 35
D. Result: 35Result: 35

Answer: B

Explanation: In the first statement 3 and 5 are treated as strings andare simply concatenated. In the first statement 3 and 5 are treated as integers and their sum is calculated.

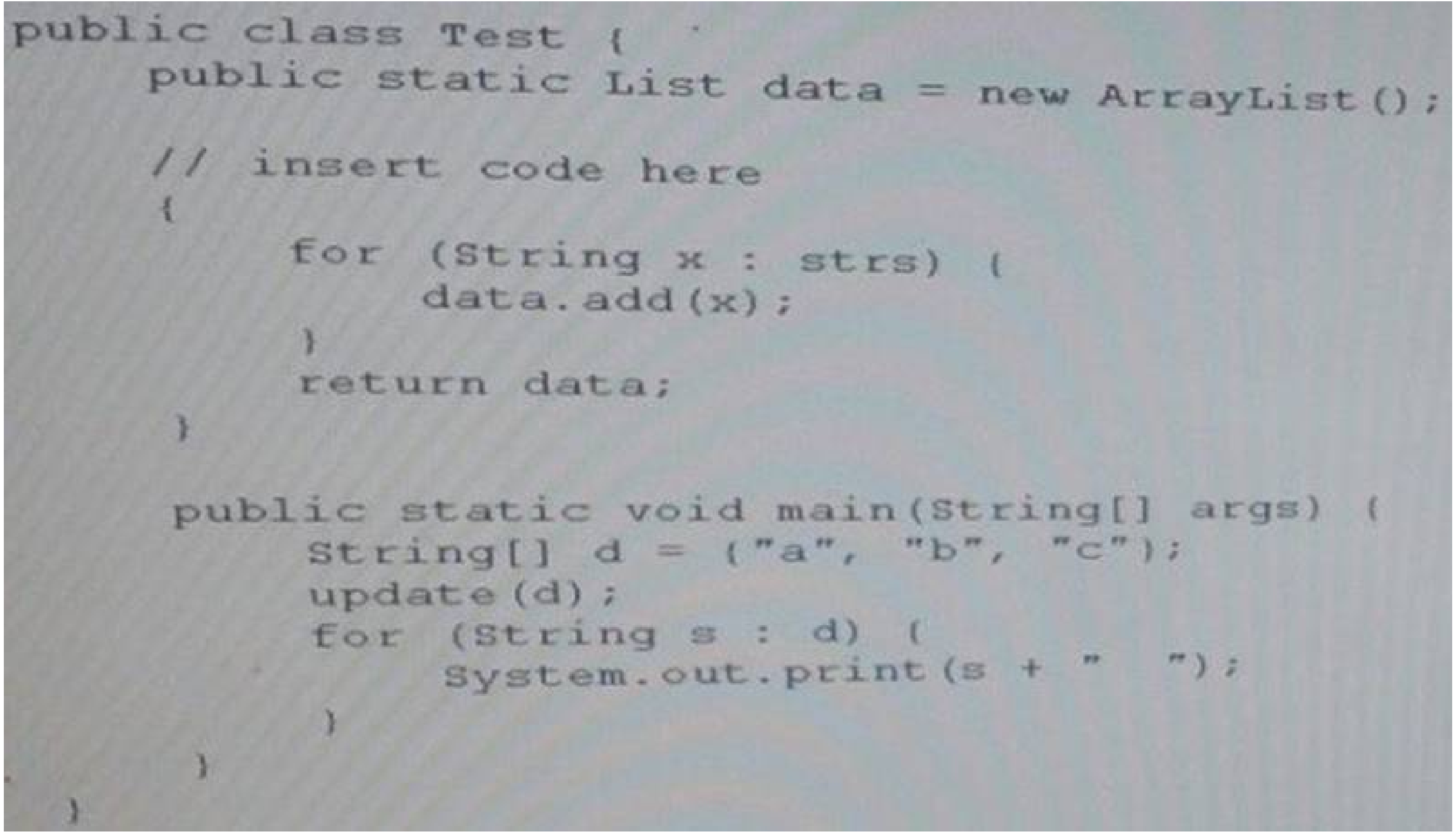
NEW QUESTION 185
Given:
public class String1 {
public static void main(String[] args) { String s = "123";
if (s.length() >2)

A. s.concat("456");for(int x = 0; x <3; x++) s += "x";System.out.println(s);}}What is the result?
B. 123
C. 123xxx
D. 123456
E. 123456xxx
F. Compilation fails

Answer: B

Explanation: 123xxx
The if clause is not applied. Note: Syntax of if-statement:
if (Statement) {
}

NEW QUESTION 189
Given the code fragment:



```
public class Test {
     public static List data = new ArrayList();

     // insert code here
     {
          for (String x : strs) {
               data.add(x);
          }
          return data;
     }

     public static void main(String[] args) {
          String[] d = {"a", "b", "c"};
          update(d);
          for (String s : d) {
               System.out.print(s + "  ");
          }
     }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at // insert code here, enables the code to compile and and print a b c?

A. List update (String[] strs)
B. Static ArrayListupdate(String [] strs)
C. Static List update (String [] strs)
D. Static void update (String[] strs)
E. ArrayList static update(String [] strs)

Answer: E

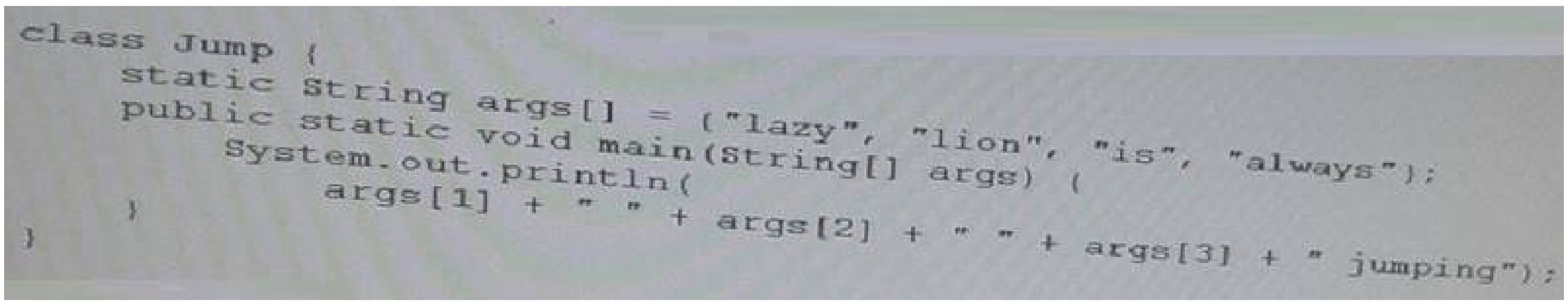
NEW QUESTION 192
Given:
public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) { try {
doSomething();
}
catch (SpecialException e) { System.out.println(e);
}}
static void doSomething() { int [] ages = new int[4]; ages[4] = 17; doSomethingElse();
}
static void doSomethingElse() {
throw new SpecialException("Thrown at end of doSomething() method"); }
}
What is the output?

A. SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
B. Error in thread "main" java.lan
C. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundseror
D. Exception inthread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4 at Main.doSomething(Main.java:12)at Main.main(Main.java:4)
E. SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method at Main.doSomethingElse(Main.java:16)at Main.doSomething(Main.java:13) at Main.main(Main.java:4)

Answer: C

Explanation: The following line causes a runtime exception (as the index is out of bounds): ages[4] = 17;
A runtime exception is thrown as anArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.
Note: The third kind of exception (compared to checked exceptions and errors) is the runtime exception. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and
that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from. These usually indicate programming bugs, such as logic errorsor improper use of an API.
Runtime exceptionsare not subjectto the Catch or Specify Requirement. Runtime exceptions are those indicated byRuntimeExceptionand its subclasses.

NEW QUESTION 196
Given:



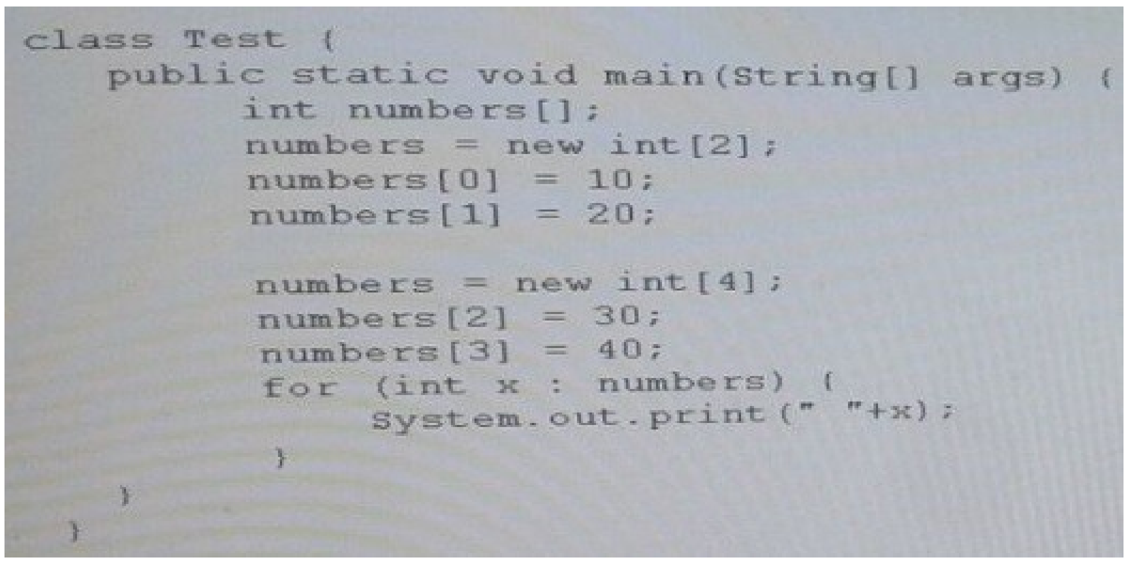
```
class Jump {
    static String args[] = {"lazy", "lion", "is", "always"};
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(
            args[1] + " " + args[2] + " " + args[3] + " jumping");
    }
}
```

And the commands: Javac Jump.java
Java Jump crazy elephant is always What is the result?

A. Lazy lion is jumping
B. Lion is always jumping
C. Crazy elephant is jumping
D. Elephant is always jumping
E. Compilation fails

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 198
Given:



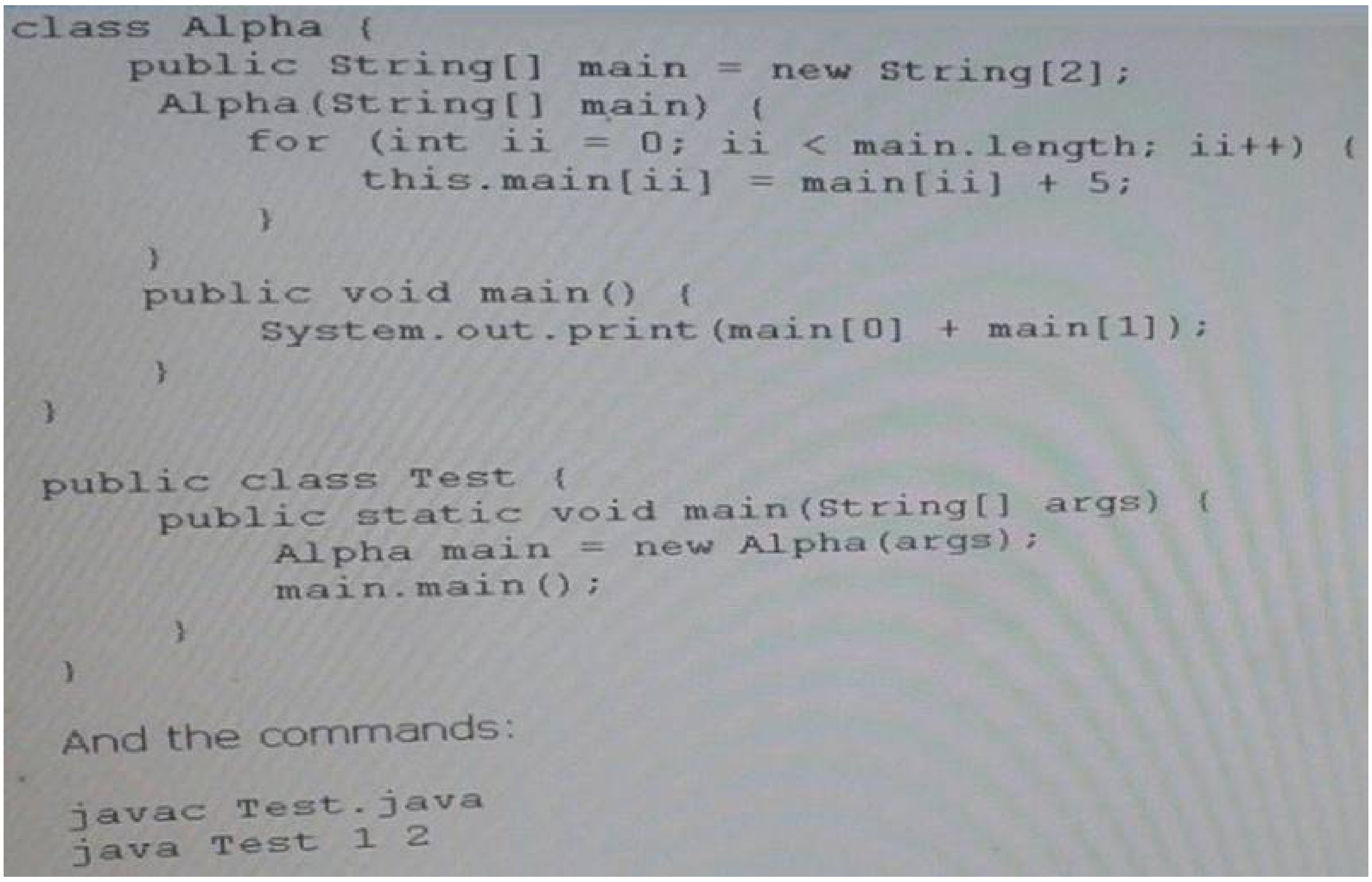
```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            int numbers[];
            numbers = new int[2];
            numbers[0] = 10;
            numbers[1] = 20;

            numbers = new int[4];
            numbers[2] = 30;
            numbers[3] = 40;
            for (int x : numbers) {
                System.out.print(" "+x);
            }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40
B. 0 0 30 40
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 203
Give:



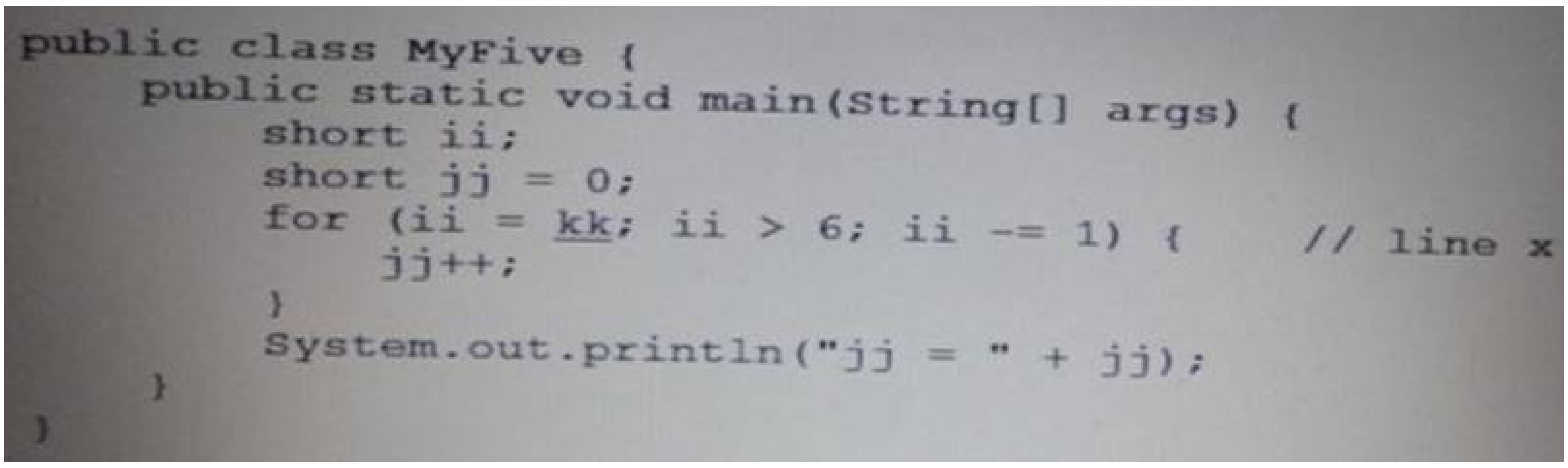
```
class Alpha {
    public String[] main = new String[2];
     Alpha(String[] main) {
         for (int ii = 0; ii < main.length; ii++) {
              this.main[ii] = main[ii] + 5;
         }
     }
     public void main() {
         System.out.print(main[0] + main[1]);
     }
}

public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Alpha main = new Alpha(args);
          main.main();
     }
}

And the commands:

javac Test.java
java Test 1 2
```

What is the result?

A. 1525
B. 13
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime
E. The program fails to execute due to runtime error

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 207
Give:



```
public class MyFive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        short ii;
        short jj = 0;
        for (ii = kk; ii > 6; ii -= 1) {     // line x
            jj++;
        }
        System.out.println("jj = " + jj);
    }
}
```

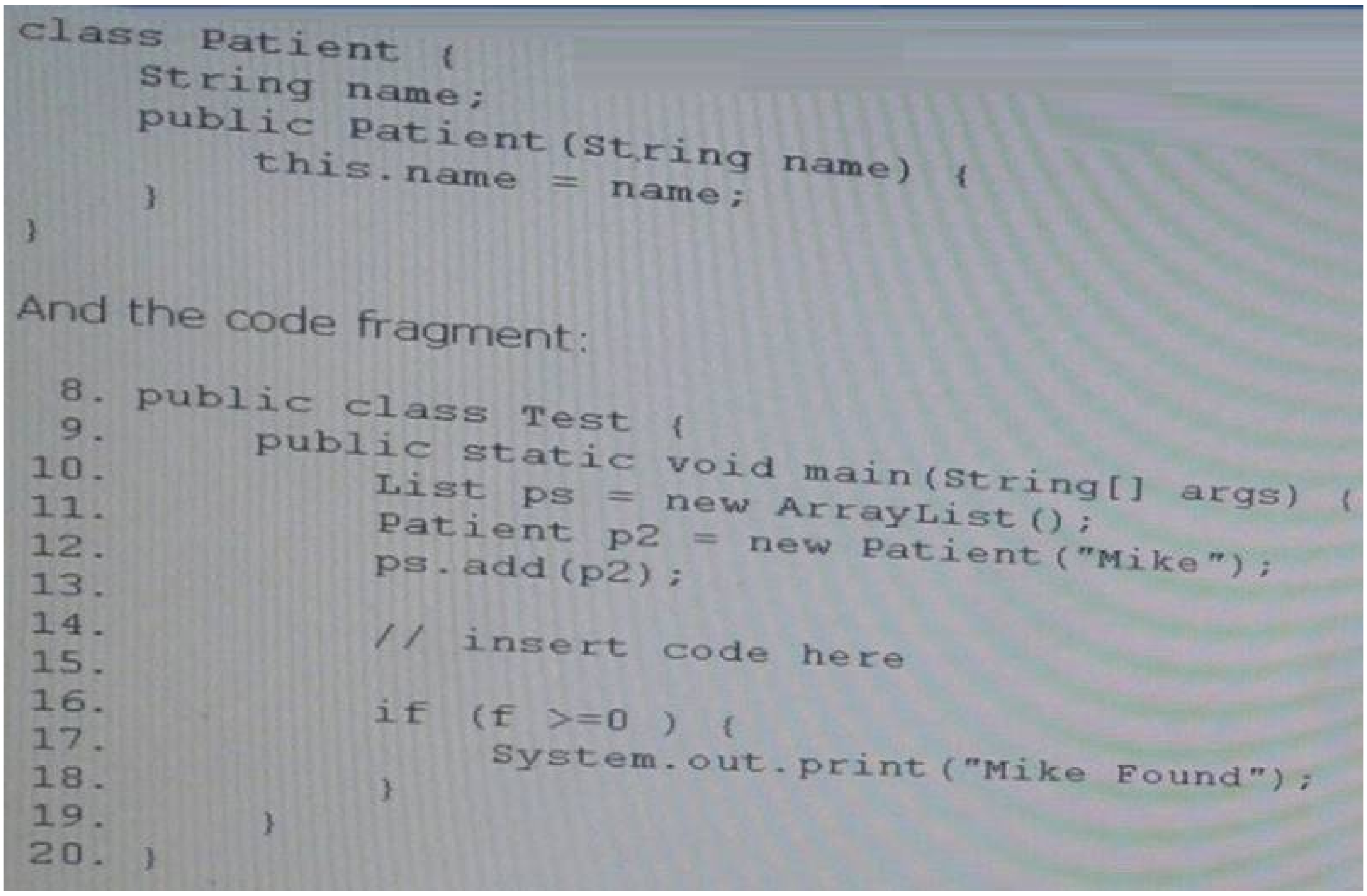
What value should replacekkin line x to cause jj = 5 to be output?

A. -1
B. 1
C. 5
D. 8
E. 11

Answer: E

Explanation: We need to get jj to 5. It is initially set to 0. So we need to go through the for loop 5 times. The for loops ends when ii > 6 and ii decreases for every loop. So we need to initially set ii to 11. We set kk to 11.

NEW QUESTION 212
Given:



```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
 8. public class Test {
 9.     public static void main(String[] args) {
10.         List ps = new ArrayList();
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");
12.         ps.add(p2);
13.
14.         // insert code here
15.
16.         if (f >=0 ) {
17.             System.out.print("Mike Found");
18.         }
19.     }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A. int f = ps.indexOf {new patient (“Mike”)};
B. int f = ps.indexOf (patient(“Mike”));
C. patient p = new Patient (“Mike”); int f = pas.indexOf(P)
D. int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 215

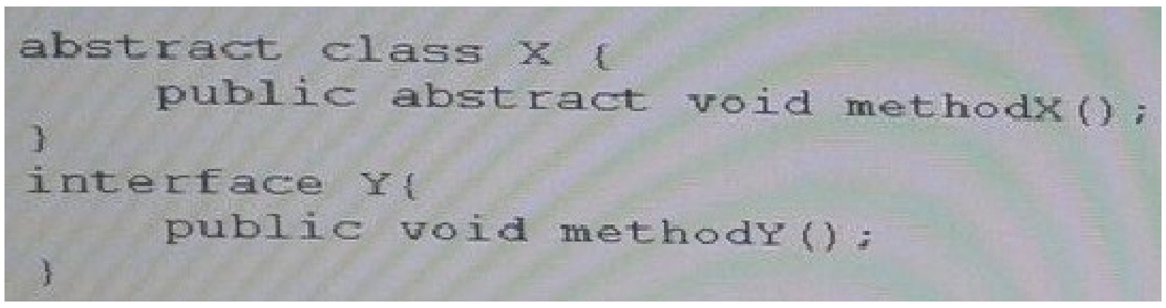
```
1. class StaticMethods {
2. static void one() {
3. two();
4. StaticMethods.two();
5. three();
6. StaticMethods.four();
7. }
8. static void two() { }
9. void three() {
10. one();
11. StaticMethods.two();
12. four();
13. StaticMethods.four();
14. }
15. void four() { }
16. }
```

Which three lines are illegal?

A. line 3
B. line4
C. line 5
D. line 6
E. line 10
F. line 11
G. line 12
H. line 13

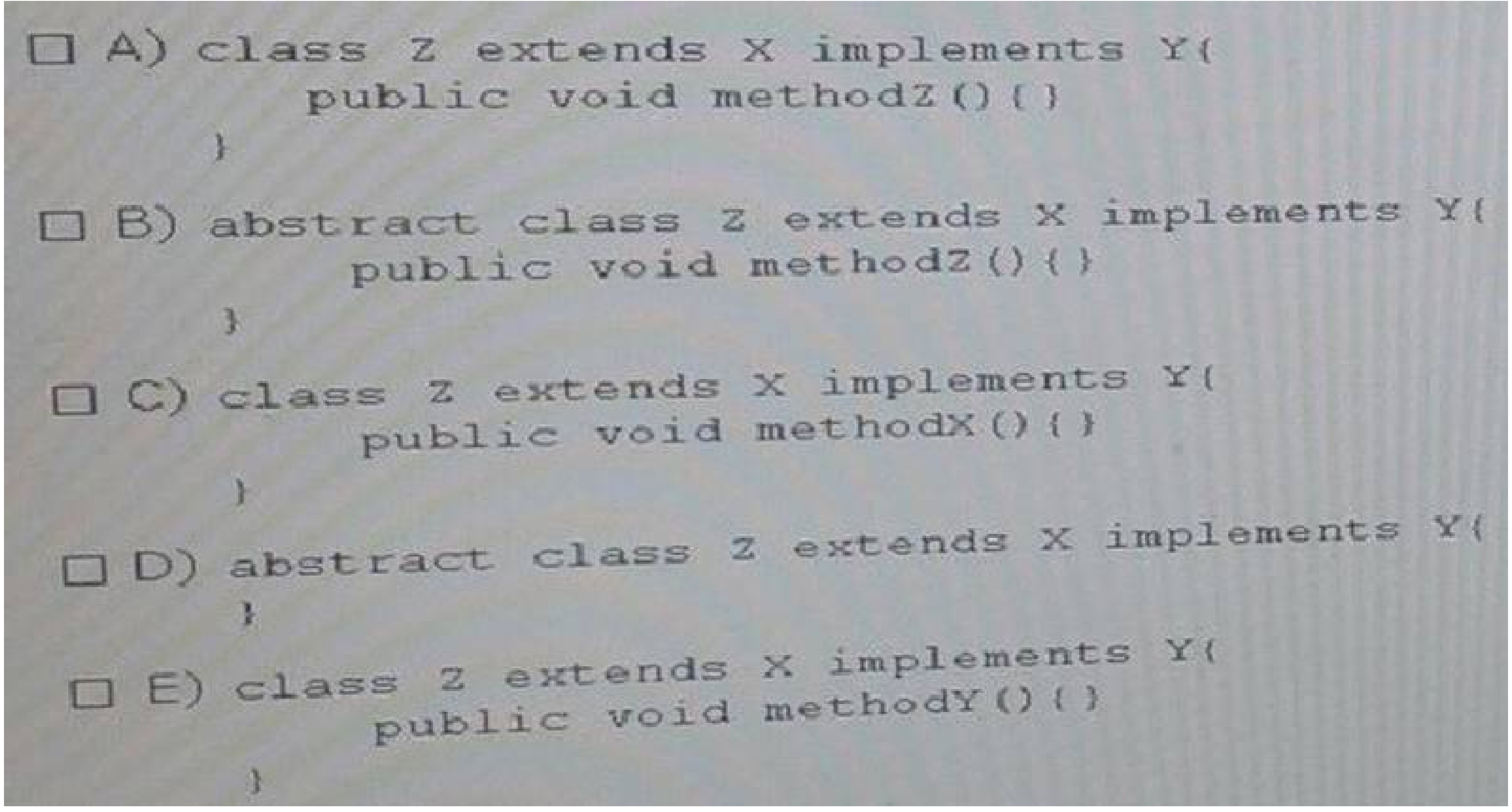
Answer: CDH

NEW QUESTION 219
Given:



```
abstract class X {
    public abstract void methodX();
}
interface Y{
    public void methodY();
}
```

Which two code fragments are valid?



```
□ A) class Z extends X implements Y{
         public void methodZ(){}
     }

□ B) abstract class Z extends X implements Y{
         public void methodZ(){}
     }

□ C) class Z extends X implements Y{
         public void methodX(){}
     }

□ D) abstract class Z extends X implements Y{
     }

□ E) class Z extends X implements Y{
         public void methodY(){}
     }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: BC

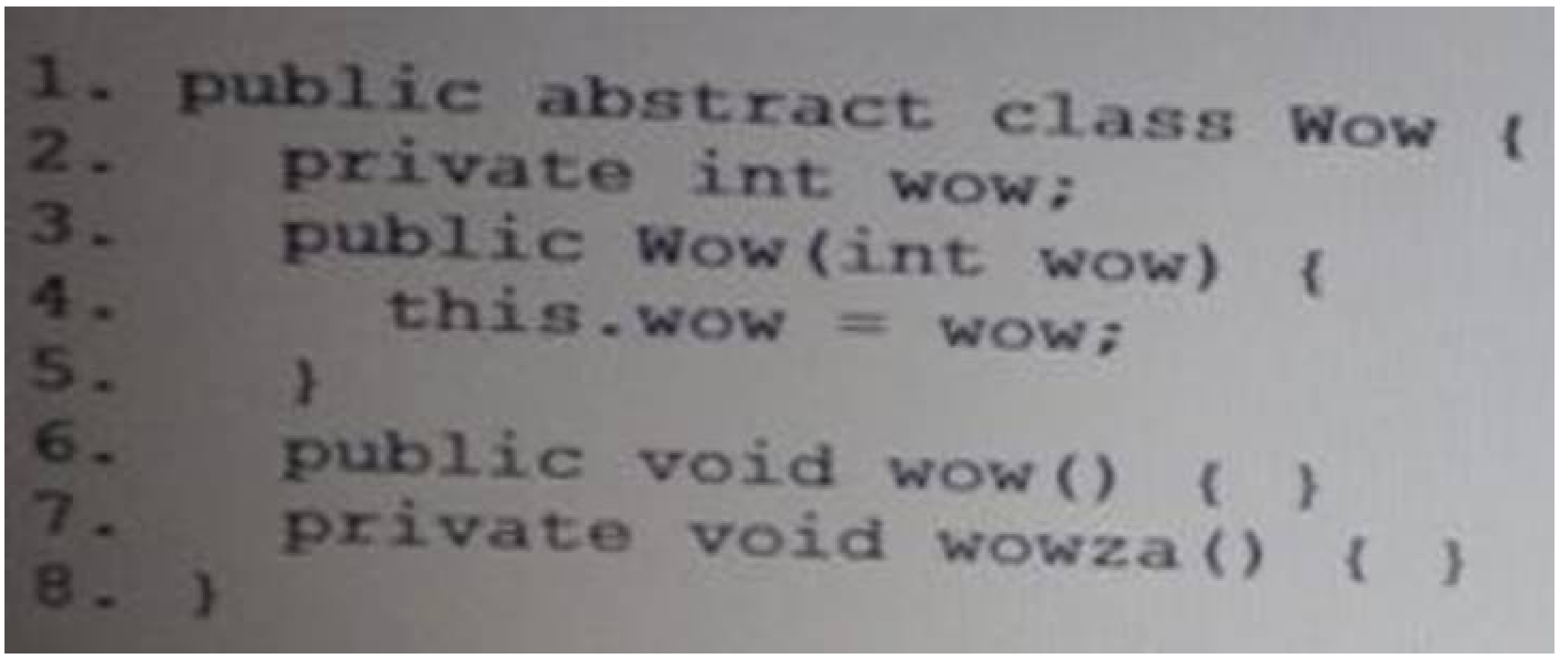
Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (C). However, if it does not, thenthe subclass must also be declared abstract (B).
Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NEW QUESTION 222
Given:
public class ScopeTest { int j, int k;
public static void main(String[] args) { ew ScopeTest().doStuff(); }
void doStuff() { nt x = 5; oStuff2();
System.out.println("x");
}
voiddoStuff2() { nt y = 7;
ystem.out.println("y");
or (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) { ystem.out.println("z");
ystem.out.println("y");
}
Which two items are fields?

A. j
B. k
C. x
D. y
E. z

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 225
Given:



```
public abstract class Wow {
   private int wow;
   public Wow(int wow) {
      this.wow = wow;
   }
   public void wow() { }
   private void wowza() { }
}
```

What is true about the class Wow?

A. It compiles without error.
B. It does not compile because an abstract class cannot have private methods.
C. It does not compile because an abstract class cannot have instance variables.
D. It does not compile because an abstract class must have at least one abstract method.
E. It does not compile because an abstract class must have a constructor with no arguments.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 226

Given:
public class Test { static boolean bVar;
public static void main(String[] args) { boolean bVar1 = true;
int count =8; do {
System.out.println("Hello Java! " +count); if (count >= 7) {
bVar1 = false;
}
} while (bVar != bVar1 && count > 4); count -= 2;
}
}
What isthe result?

A. Hello Java! 8 Hello Java! 6Hello Java! 4
B. Hello Java! 8 Hello Java! 6
C. Hello Java! 8
D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation: Hello Java! 8

NEW QUESTION 227

Given the code fragment:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5);
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5); What is theresult?

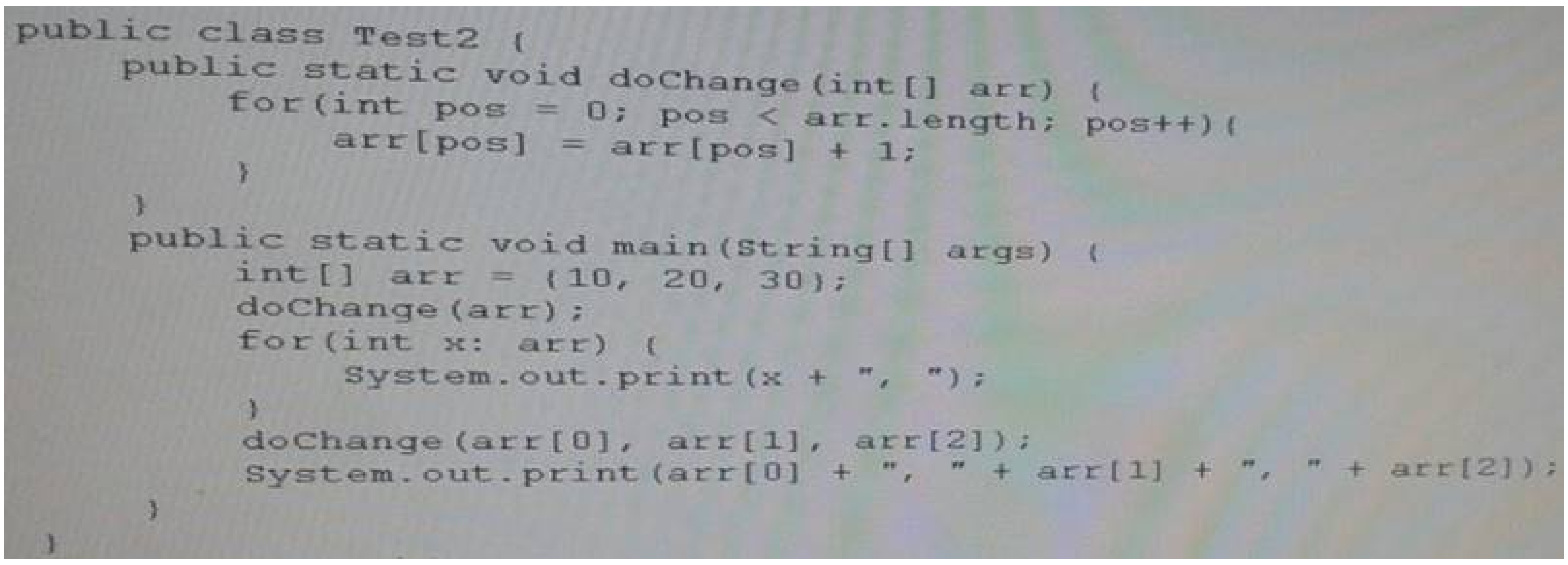
A. Result: 10Result: 30
B. Result: 10Result: 25
C. Result: 235Result: 215
D. Result: 215Result: 215
E. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation: First line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5); String concatenation is produced.
Second line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5);
3*5 is calculated to 15 and is appended to string 2. Result 215.
The output is: Result: 235
Result: 215
Note #1:
To produce an arithmetic result, the following code would have to be used: System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 3 + 5));
System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 1 * 5)); run:
Result: 10
Result: 7
Note #2:
If the code was as follows:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5");
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 1 * 5");

The compilation would fail. There is an unclosed string literal, 5", on each line.

NEW QUESTION 232
Given:



```
public class Test2 {
    public static void doChange(int[] arr) {
        for(int pos = 0; pos < arr.length; pos++){
            arr[pos] = arr[pos] + 1;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = {10, 20, 30};
        doChange(arr);
        for(int x: arr) {
            System.out.print(x + ", ");
        }
        doChange(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
        System.out.print(arr[0] + ", " + arr[1] + ", " + arr[2]);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 11, 21, 31, 11, 21, 31
B. 11, 21, 31, 12, 22, 32
C. 12, 22, 32, 12, 22, 32
D. 10, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236
Given the code fragment:
Int [] [] array = {{0}, {0, 1}, {0, 2, 4}, {0, 3, 6, 9}, {0, 4, 8, 12, 16}};
Systemout.printIn(array [4] [1]);
System.out.printIn (array) [1] [4]); What is the result?

A. 4Null
B. Null 4
C. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown at run time
D. 4An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException is thrown at run time

Answer: D

Explanation: The first println statement, System.out.println(array [4][1]);, works fine. It selects the element/array with index 4, {0, 4, 8, 12, 16},and from this array it selects the element with index 1, 4. Output: 4
The second println statement, System.out.println(array) [1][4]);, fails. It selects the array/element with index 1, {0, 1}, and from this array it try to select the element with index
4. This causes an exception.
Output: 4
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4

NEW QUESTION 239
Given the code fragment int var1 = -5;
int var2 = var1--;
int var3 = 0; if (var2 < 0) {
var3 = var2++;
} else {
var3 = --var2;
}
System.out.println(var3);
What is the result?

A. – 6
B. – 4
C. – 5
D. 5
E. 4
F. Compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 242
Given:
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) { int day = 1;
switch (day) {

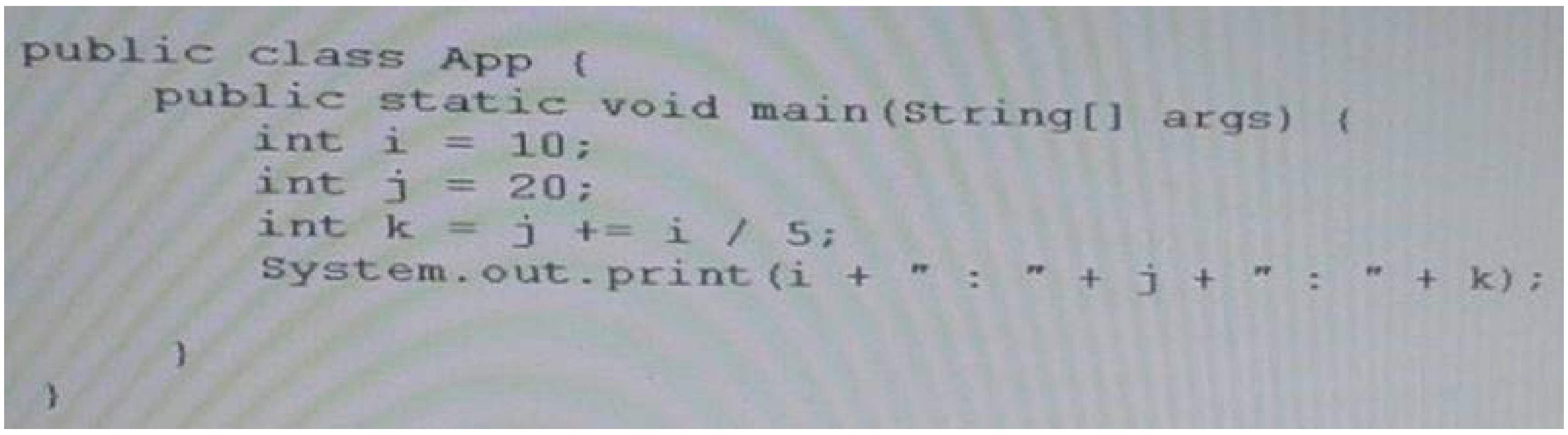
case "7": System.out.print("Uranus");
case "6": System.out.print("Saturn");
case "1": System.out.print("Mercury");
case "2": System.out.print("Venus");
case "3": System.out.print("Earth");
case "4": System.out.print("Mars");
case "5": System.out.print("Jupiter");
}
}
}
Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?

A. Adding a break statement after each print statement
B. Adding a default section within the switch code-block
C. Changing the string literals in each case label to integer
D. Changing the type of the variable day to String
E. Arranging the case labels in ascending order

Answer: AC

Explanation: The following will work fine:
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) { int day = 1;
switch (day) {
case 7: System.out.print("Uranus"); break; case 6:System.out.print("Saturn"); break; case 1: System.out.print("Mercury"); break; case 2: System.out.print("Venus"); break; case 3: System.out.print("Earth"); break; case 4: System.out.print("Mars"); break; case 5: System.out.print("Jupiter"); break;
}
}
}

NEW QUESTION 246
Given:



```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 10;
        int j = 20;
        int k = j += i / 5;
        System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 : 22 : 20
B. 10 : 22 : 22
C. 10 : 22 : 6
D. 10 : 30 : 6

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 249
Given:
class MarksOutOfBoundsException extends IndexOutOfBoundsException { }
public class GradingProcess {
void verify(int marks) throws IndexOutOfBoundsException { if (marks > 100) {
throw new MarksOutOfBoundsException();
}
if (marks > 50) { System.out.print("Pass");
} else { System.out.print("Fail");
}
}
public static void main(String[] args) { int marks = Integer.parseInt(args[2]); try {
new GradingProcess().verify(marks));
} catch(Exception e) { System.out.print(e.getClass());
}
}
}
And the command line invocation: Java grading process 89 50 104 What is the result?

A. Pass
B. Fail
C. Class MarketOutOfBoundsException
D. Class IndexOutOfBoundsException
E. Class Exception

Answer: C

Explanation: The value 104 will cause a MarketOutOfBoundsException

NEW QUESTION 252
You are writing a method that is declared not to return a value. Which two are permitted in the method body?

A. omission of the return statement
B. return null;
C. return void;
D. return;

Answer: AD

Explanation: Any method declared void doesn't return a value. It does not need to contain a return statement, but it may do so. In such a case, a return statement can be used to branch out of a control flow block and exit the method and is simply used like this:
return;

NEW QUESTION 255
Given the code fragment:
//insert code here arr[0] = new int[3]; arr[0][0] = 1;
arr[0][1] = 2;
arr[0][2] = 3;
arr[1] = new int[4]; arr[1][0] = 10;
arr[1][1] = 20;
arr[1][2] = 30;
arr[1][3] = 40;
Whichtwo statements, when inserted independently at line // insert code here, enable the code to compile?

A. int [] [] arr = null;
B. int [] [] arr = new int [2];
C. int [] [] arr = new int [2] [ ];
D. int [] [] arr = new int [] [4];
E. int [] [] arr = new int [2] [0];
F. int [] [] arr=new int [0] [4];

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 258
Given the code fragment:
float x = 22.00f % 3.00f; int y = 22 % 3;
System.out.print(x + ", "+ y); What is the result?

A. 1.0, 1
B. 1.0f, 1
C. 7.33, 7
D. Compilation fails
E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

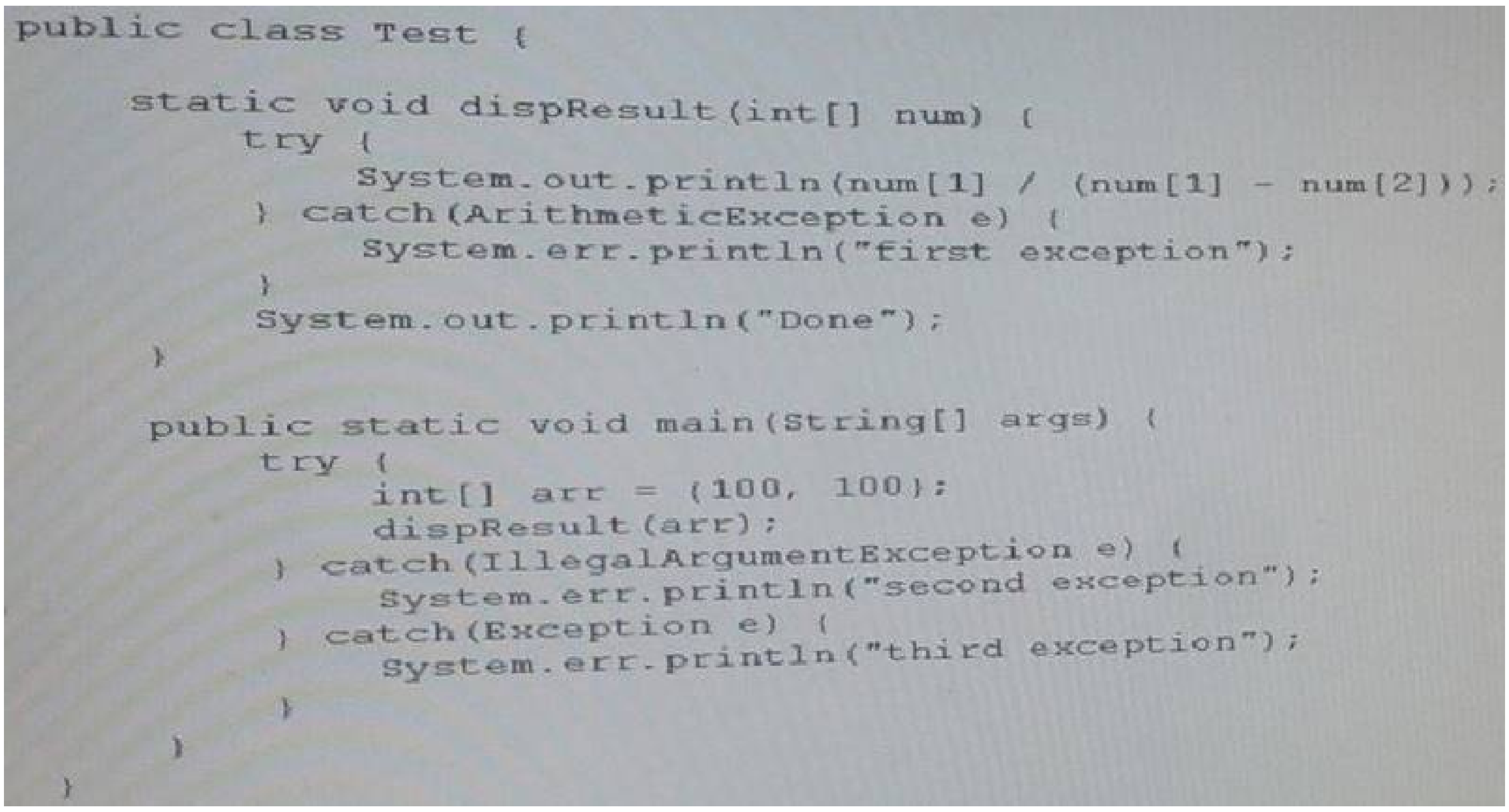
NEW QUESTION 259
Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

A. Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private
B. Removing the public modifier from a class declaration
C. Changing the return type of a method to void
D. Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference

Answer: AD

Explanation: Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

NEW QUESTION 261
Given:



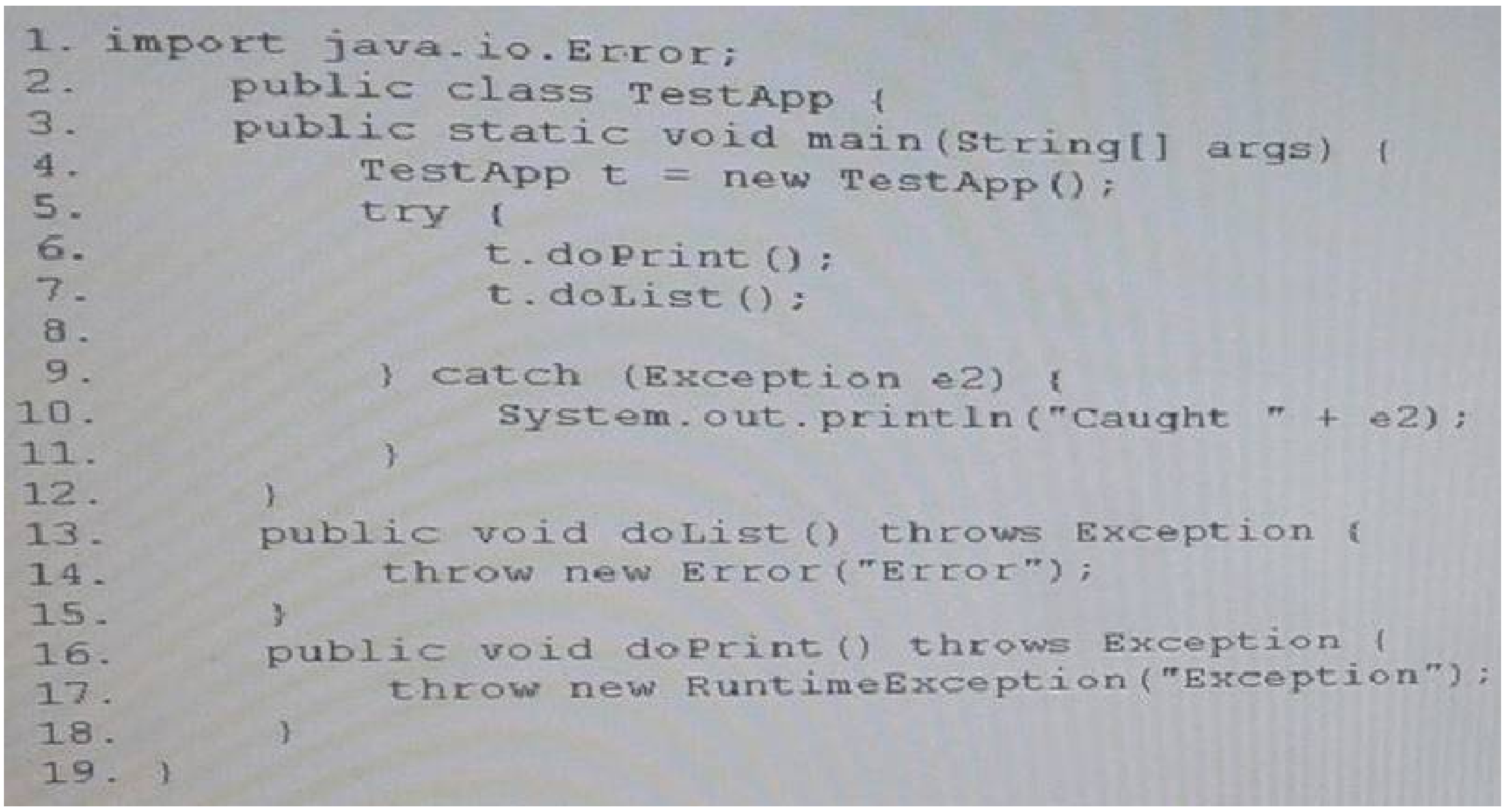
```
public class Test {

    static void dispResult(int[] num) {
        try {
            System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));
        } catch(ArithmeticException e) {
            System.err.println("first exception");
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int[] arr = {100, 100};
            dispResult(arr);
        } catch(IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("second exception");
        } catch(Exception e) {
            System.err.println("third exception");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0Done
B. First Exception Done
C. Second Exception
D. DoneThird Exception
E. Third Exception

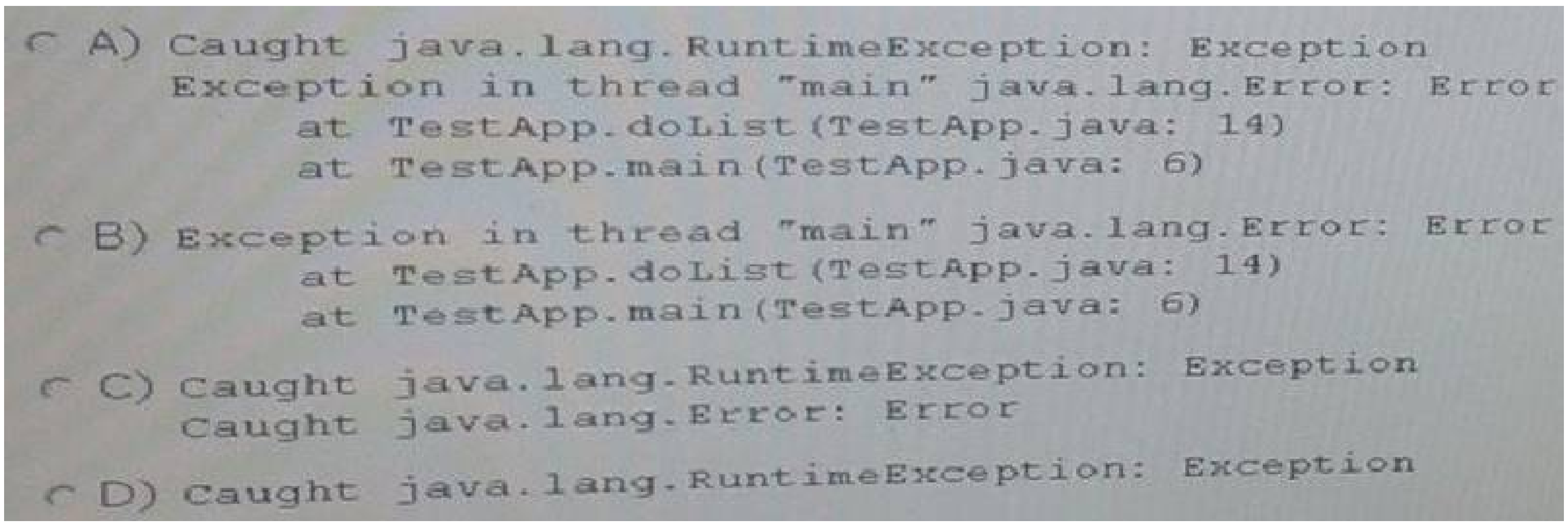
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 266
Given:



```
1. import java.io.Error;
2.      public class TestApp {
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.          TestApp t = new TestApp();
5.          try {
6.              t.doPrint();
7.              t.doList();
8.
9.          } catch (Exception e2) {
10.             System.out.println("Caught " + e2);
11.         }
12.     }
13.     public void doList() throws Exception {
14.         throw new Error("Error");
15.     }
16.     public void doPrint() throws Exception {
17.         throw new RuntimeException("Exception");
18.     }
19. }
```

What is the result?



```
○ A) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
     Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Error
            at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 14)
            at TestApp.main(TestApp.java: 6)

○ B) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Error
            at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 14)
            at TestApp.main(TestApp.java: 6)

○ C) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
     Caught java.lang.Error: Error

○ D) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 270
Given the code fragment:

```
Boolean b1 = true; Boolean b2 = false; int i = 0;
while (foo) { }
```

Which one is valid as a replacement for foo?

A. b1.compareTo(b2)
B. i = 1
C. i == 2? -1 : 0
D. "foo".equals("bar")

Answer: D

Explanation: Equals works fine on strings equals produces a Boolean value.

NEW QUESTION 271
Which three are valid types for switch?

A. int
B. float
C. double
D. integer
E. String
F. Float

Answer: ADE

Explanation: A switch works with the byte, short, char, and int primitive data types. It also works with enumerated types theString class, and a few special classes that wrap certain primitive types: Character, Byte, Short, and Integer.

NEW QUESTION 274
Given:

```
package p1;
public interface DoInterface { void method1(int n1); // line n1
}
package p3;
import p1.DoInterface;
public class DoClass implements DoInterface { public DoClass(int p1) { }
public void method1(int p1) { } // line n2 private void method2(int p1) { } // line n3
}
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) { DoInterface doi= new DoClass(100); // line n4 doi.method1(100);
doi.method2(100);
}
}
```

Which change will enable the code to compile?

A. Adding the public modifier to the declarationof method1 at line n1
B. Removing the public modifier from the definition of method1 at line n2
C. Changing the private modifier on the declaration of method 2 public at line n3
D. Changing the line n4 DoClass doi = new DoClass ( );

Answer: C

Explanation: Private members (both fields and methods) are only accessible inside the class they are declared or inside inner classes. private keyword is one of four access modifier provided by Java and its a most restrictive among all four e.g. public, default(package), protected and private.
Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2012/03/private-in-java-why-should-you- always.html#ixzz3Sh3mOc4D

NEW QUESTION 278
Given: Given:

```
public class SuperTest {
public static void main(String[] args) { statement1
statement2 statement3
}
}
class Shape { public Shape() {
System.out.println("Shape: constructor");
}
public void foo() { System.out.println("Shape: foo");
```

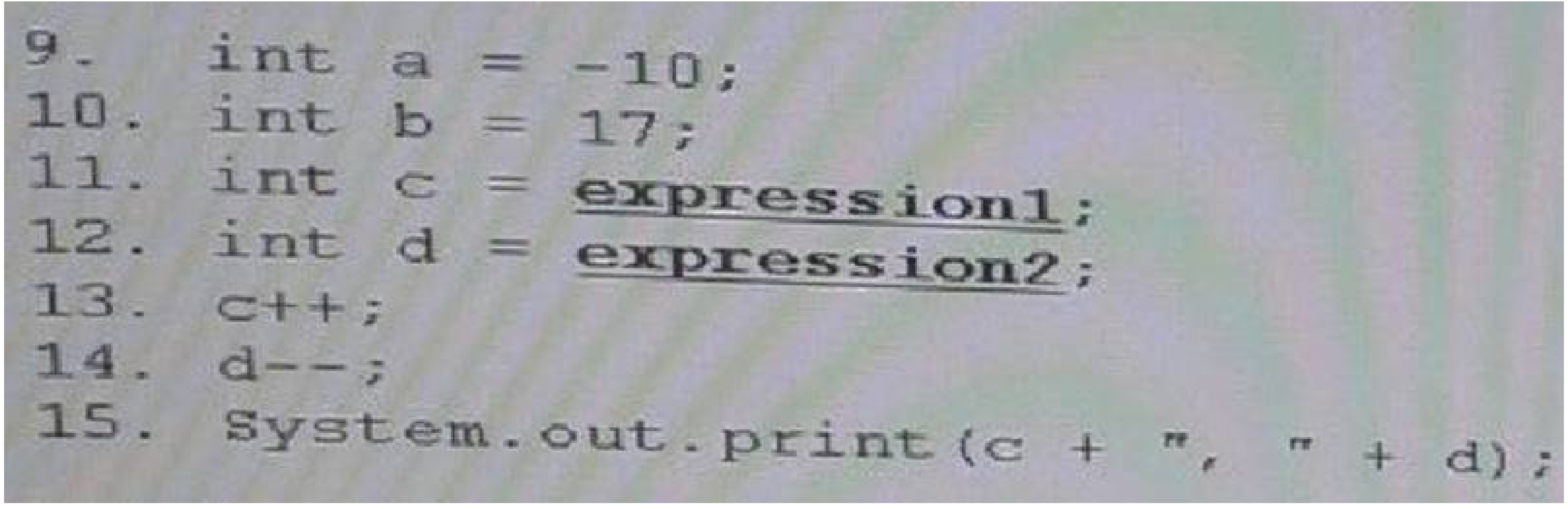
}
}
class Square extends Shape { public Square() {
super();
}
public Square(String label) { System.out.println("Square: constructor");
}
public void foo() { super.foo();
}
public void foo(String label) { System.out.println("Square: foo");
}
}
}
}

Whatshould statement1, statement2, and statement3, be respectively, in order to produce the result?
Shape: constructor Square: foo Shape: foo

A. Square square = new Square ("bar"); square.foo ("bar");square.foo();
B. Square square = new Square ("bar"); square.foo ("bar");square.foo ("bar");
C. Square square = new Square (); square.foo ();square.foo(bar);
D. Square square = new Square (); square.foo ();square.foo("bar");
E. Square square = new Square (); square.foo ();square.foo ();
F. Square square = newSquare(); square.foo("bar");square.foo();

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 282
Given the code fragment:



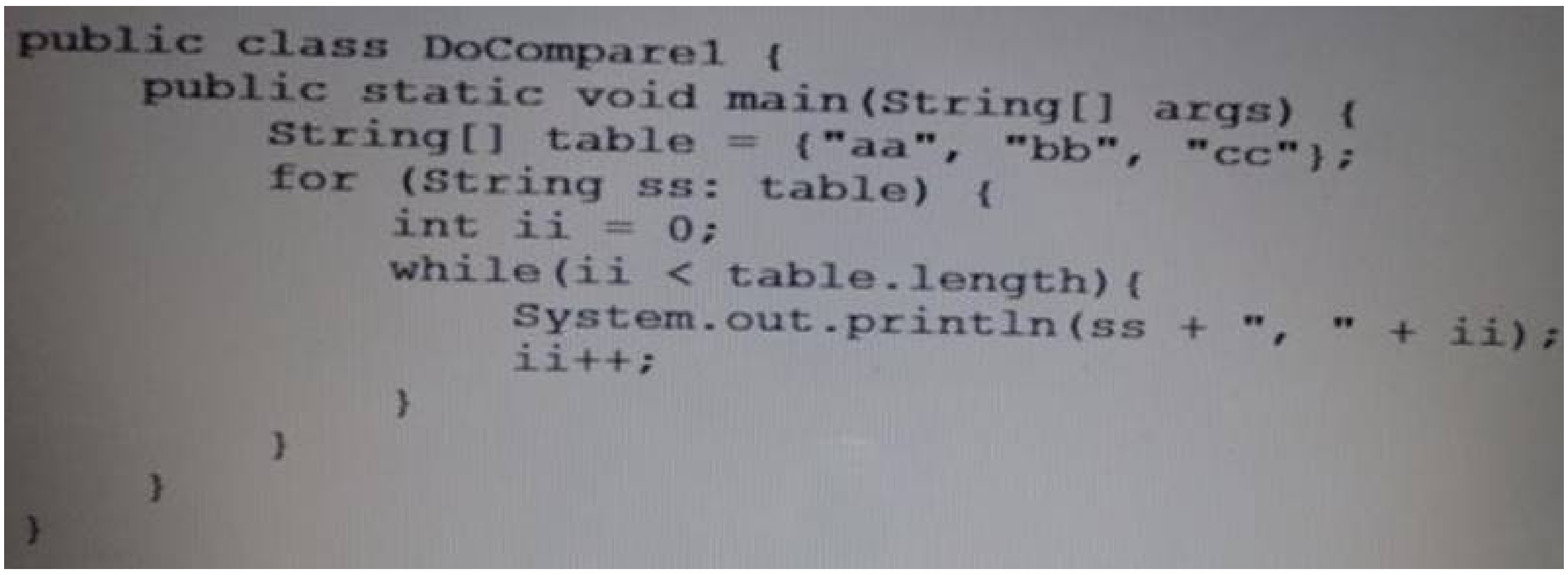
```
int a = -10;
int b = 17;
int c = expression1;
int d = expression2;
c++;
d--;
System.out.print(c + ", " + d);
```

What couldexpression1andexpression2be, respectively, in order to produce output –8, 16?

A. + +a, - -b
B. + +a, b- -
C. A+ +, - - b
D. A + +, b - -

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284
Given:



```
public class DoCompare1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc"};
        for (String ss: table) {
            int ii = 0;
            while(ii < table.length){
                System.out.println(ss + ", " + ii);
                ii++;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

How many times is 2 printed as a part of the output?

A. Zero
B. Once
C. Twice
D. Thrice
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

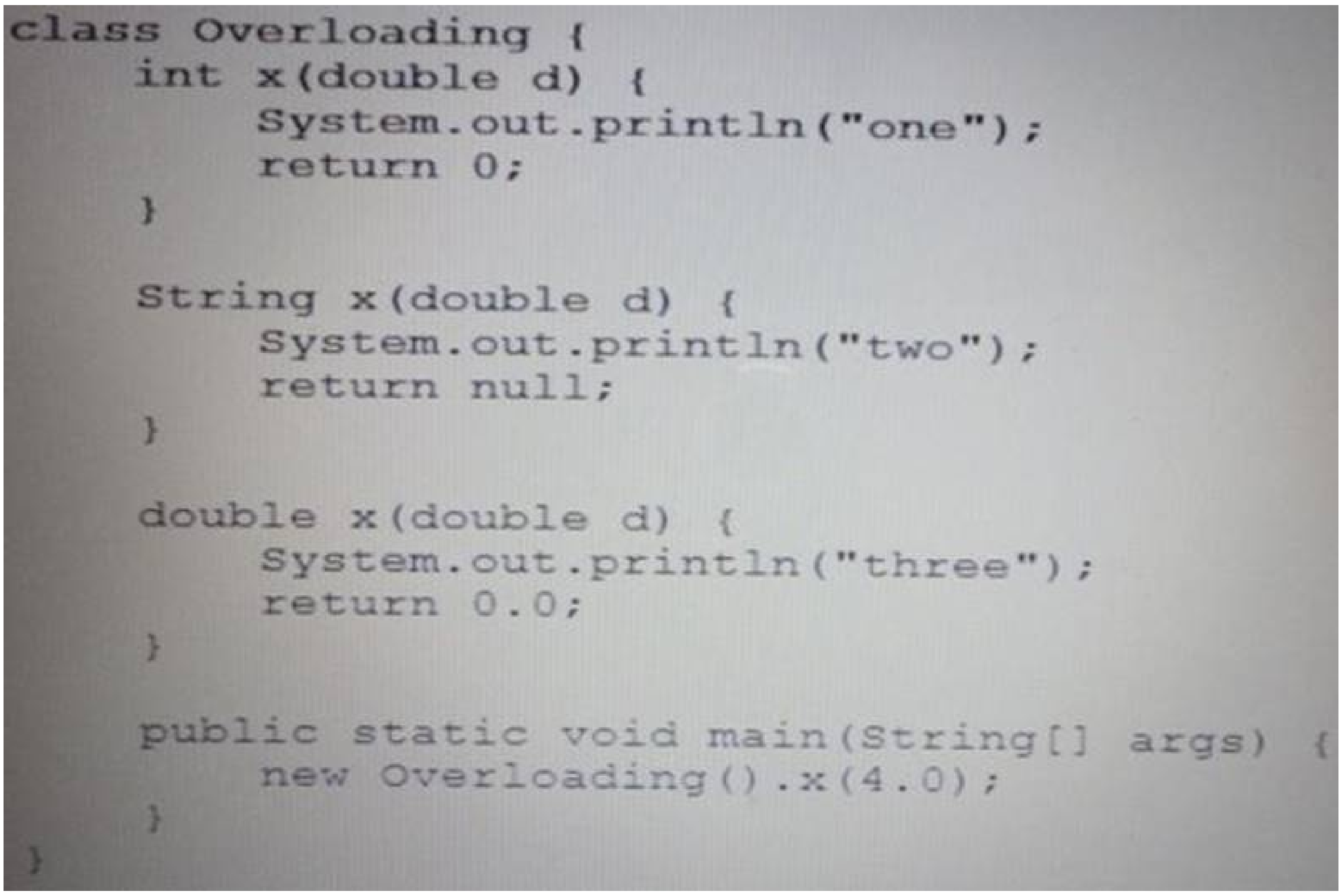
NEW QUESTION 289
Given:
interface Pet { }
class Dog implements Pet { } public class Beagle extends Dog{ }
Which three are valid?

A. Pet a = new Dog();
B. Pet b = new Pet();
C. Dog f = new Pet();
D. Dog d = new Beagle();
E. Pet e = new Beagle();
F. Beagle c = new Dog();

Answer: ADE

Explanation: Incorrect:
Not B, not C: Pet is abstact, cannot be instantiated. Not F: incompatible type. Required Beagle, found Dog.

NEW QUESTION 290
Given:



```
class Overloading {
    int x(double d) {
        System.out.println("one");
        return 0;
    }

    String x(double d) {
        System.out.println("two");
        return null;
    }

    double x(double d) {
        System.out.println("three");
        return 0.0;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Overloading().x(4.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Compilation fails

Answer: D

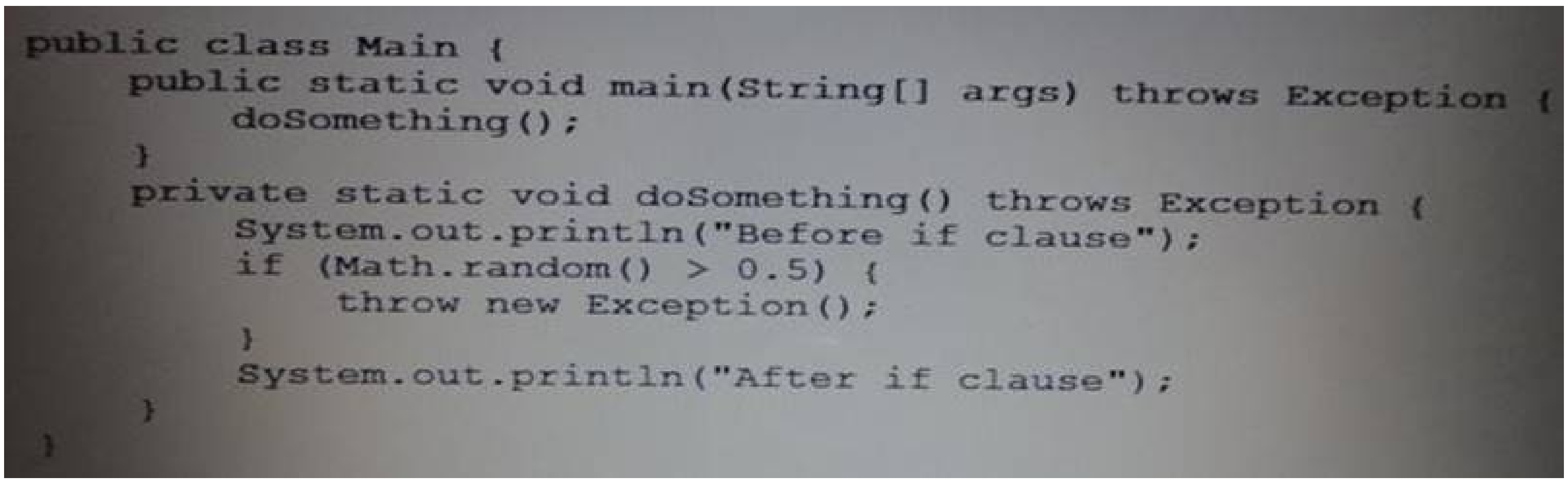
NEW QUESTION 293
Given:
public class Equal {
public static void main(String[] args) { String str1 = "Java";
String[] str2 = {"J","a","v","a"}; String str3 = "";
for (String str : str2) { str3 = str3+str;
}
boolean b1 = (str1 == str3); boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3)); System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);
}
What is the result?

A. true, false
B. false, true
C. true, true
D. false, false

Answer: B

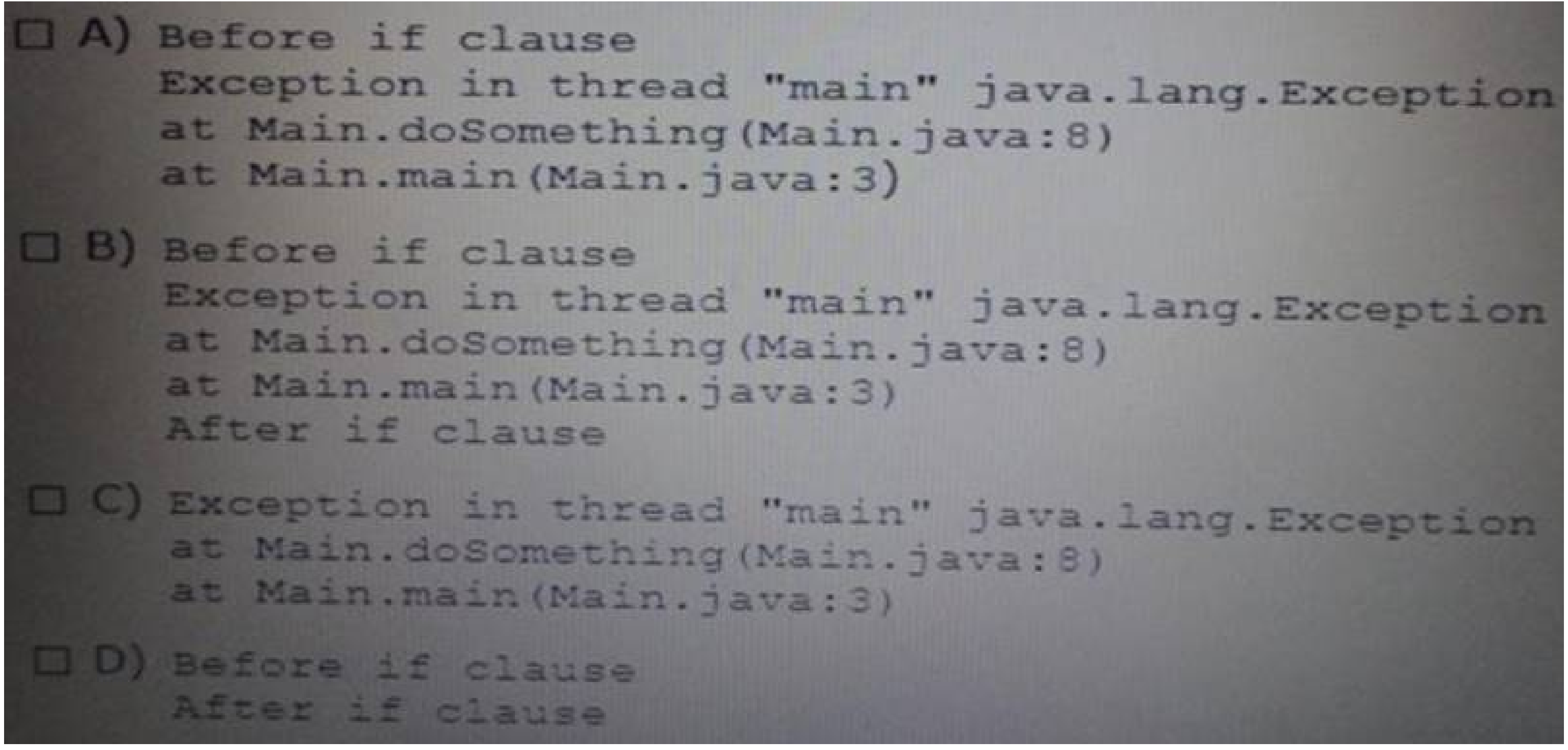
Explanation: == strict equality. equals compare state, not identity.

NEW QUESTION 295
Given:



```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        doSomething();
    }
    private static void doSomething() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Before if clause");
        if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
            throw new Exception();
        }
        System.out.println("After if clause");
    }
}
```

Which two are possible outputs?



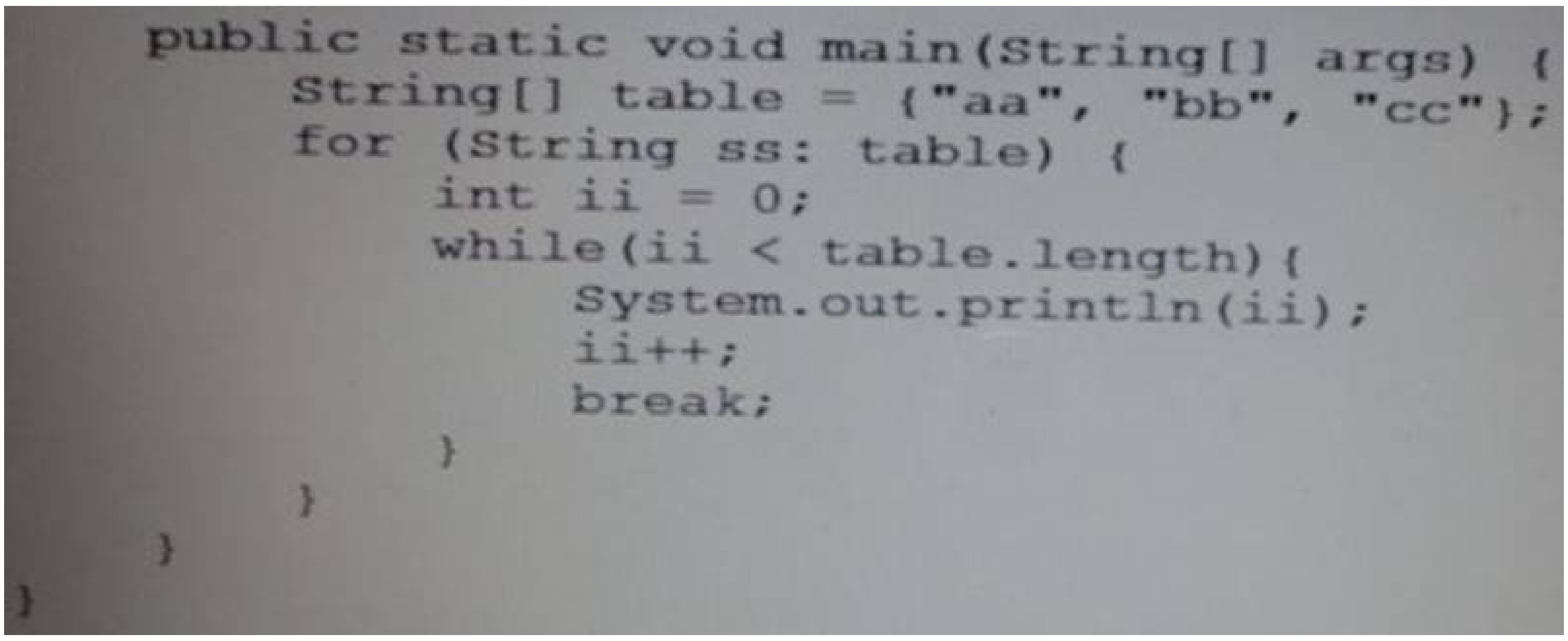
```
□ A) Before if clause
     Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception
     at Main.doSomething(Main.java:8)
     at Main.main(Main.java:3)

□ B) Before if clause
     Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception
     at Main.doSomething(Main.java:8)
     at Main.main(Main.java:3)
     After if clause

□ C) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception
     at Main.doSomething(Main.java:8)
     at Main.main(Main.java:3)

□ D) Before if clause
     After if clause
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: AD

Explanation: The first println statement, System.out.println("Before if clause");, will always run.
If Math.Random() > 0.5 then there is an exception. The exception message is displayed and the program terminates.
If Math.Random() > 0.5 is false, then the second println statement runs as well.

NEW QUESTION 299
Given the code fragment:



```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc"};
        for (String ss: table) {
            int ii = 0;
            while(ii < table.length){
                System.out.println(ii);
                ii++;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

How many times is 2 printed?

A. Zero
B. Once
C. Twice
D. Thrice
E. It is not printed because compilation fails

Answer: B

Explanation: The outer loop will run three times, one time each for theelements in table. The break statement breaks the inner loop immediately each time.
2 will be printed once only.
Note: If the line int ii = 0; is missing the program would not compile.

NEW QUESTION 300
Which statement initializes a stringBuilder to a capacity of 128?

A. StringBuilder sb = new String ("128");
B. StringBuilder sb = StringBuilder.setCapacity (128);
C. StringBuilder sb = StringBuilder.getInstance (128);
D. StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder (128);

Answer: D

Explanation: StringBuilder(int capacity)
Constructs a string builder with no characters in it and an initial capacity specified by thecapacityargument.
Note: An instance of a StringBuilder is a mutable sequence of characters.
The principal operations on aStringBuilderare theappendandinsertmethods, which are overloaded so as to accept data of any type. Each effectively converts a given datum to a string and then appends or inserts the characters of that string to the string builder. Theappendmethod always adds these characters at the end of the builder; theinsertmethod adds the characters at a specified point.

NEW QUESTION 304
View the exhibit:
public class Student {
public String name = "";
public int age = 0;
public String major = "Undeclared";
public boolean fulltime = true;
public void display() {
System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Major: " + major); }
publicboolean isFullTime() {
return fulltime;
}
}
Given:
Public class TestStudent {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Student bob = new Student ();
bob.name = "Bob";
bob.age = 18;
bob.year = 1982;
}
}
What is the result?

A. year is set to 1982.
B. bob.year is set to 1982
C. A runtime error is generated.
D. A compile time error is generated.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 305

View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat { public int ID =0;
public String name = "hat";
public String size = "One Size Fit All";
public String color="";
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
```

Given

```
public class TestHat {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();
}
}
```

Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

A. blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
B. setName("Cowboy Hat");
C. Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
D. blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 310

Given the code fragment:

```
int [][] array2d = new int[2][3];
System.out.println("Loading the data.");
for ( int x = 0; x < array2d.length; x++) {
for ( int y = 0; y < array2d[0].length; y++) {
System.out.println(" x = " + x);
System.out.println(" y = " + y);
// insert load statement here.
}
}
System.out.println("Modify the data. ");
for ( int x = 0; x < array2d.length; x++) {
for ( int y = 0; y < array2d[0].length; y++) {
System.out.println(" x = " + x);
System.out.println(" y = " + y);
// insert modify statement here.
}
}
```

Which pair of load and modify statement should be inserted in the code?
The load statement should set the array's x row and y column value to the sum of xand y The modify statement should modify the array's x row and y column value by multiplying it by 2

A. Load statement: array2d(x, y) = x + y;Modify statement: array2d(x, y) = array2d(x, y) * 2
B. Load statement: array2d[x y] = x + y;Modify statement:array2d[x y] = array2d[x y] * 2
C. Load statement: array2d[x, y] = x + y;Modify statement: array2d[x, y] = array2d[x, y] * 2
D. Load statement: array2d[x][y] = x + y;Modify statement: array2d[x][y] = array2d[x][y] * 2
E. Load statement: array2d[[x][y]]= x + y;Modify statement: array2d[[x][y]] = array2d[[x][y]] * 2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 312

```
Given: class Mid {
public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {
return (n1 + n2) / 2;
}
}
public class Calc extends Mid {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;
// insert code here
System.out.print(n3);
}
}
```

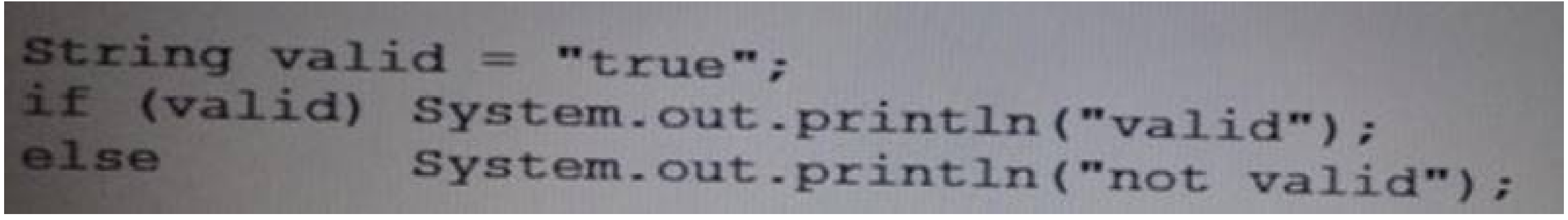
Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, enable the code to compile and print 12?

A. Calc c = new Calc(); int n3 = c.findMid(n1,n2);
B. int n3 = super.findMid(n1,n3);
C. Calc c = new Mid();int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);
D. Mid m1 = new Calc();int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);
E. int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);

Answer: AD

Explanation: Incorrect:
Not B: circular definition of n3.
Not C: Compilation error. line Calc c = new Mid(); required: Calc
found: Mid
Not E: Compilation error. line int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);
non-static method findMid(int,int) cannot be referenced from a static context

NEW QUESTION 315
Given the code fragment:



```
String valid = "true";
if (valid) System.out.println("valid");
else       System.out.println("not valid");
```

What is the result?

A. Valid
B. Not valid
C. Compilation fails
D. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown at run time

Answer: C

Explanation: In segment 'if (valid)' valid must be of type boolean, but it is a string. This makes the compilation fail.

NEW QUESTION 320
......