310-035

Sun Certified Programmer for Java 2 Platform 1.4

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Note:
Section A contains 147 questions.
Section B contains 147 questions.
The total number of questions is 294.

Section A

QUESTION NO: 1
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String args[]) {
3. class Foo {
4. public int i = 3;
5. }
6. Object o = (Object)new Foo();
7. Foo foo = (Foo)o;
8. System.out.println("i = " + foo.i);
9. }
10. }
```

What is the result?

A. `i = 3`
B. Compilation fails.
C. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 6.
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 7.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 2
Which two cause a compiler error? (Choose two)

A. `float[] = new float(3);`
B. `float f2[] = new float[];`
C. `float[] f1 = new float[3];`
D. `float f3[] = new float[3];`
E. `float f5[] = { 1.0f, 2.0f, 2.0f };`
F. `float f4[] = new float[] { 1.0f. 2.0f. 3.0f};`

Answer: A, B
The F. statement is incorrect. The float numbers should be separated with commas and not dots.

QUESTION NO: 3

Given:

```
11. int i =1,j =10;
12. do {
13. if(i++> --j) {
14. continue;
15. }
16. } while (i <5);
17. System.out.println("i = " +i+ "and j = "+j);
```

What is the result?

A. i = 6 and j = 5
B. i = 5 and j = 5
C. i = 6 and j = 5
D. i = 5 and j = 6
E. i = 6 and j = 6

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 4

Given:

```
1. class Test {
2. private Demo d;
3. void start() {
4. d = new Demo();
5. this.takeDemo(d);
6. }
7.
8. void takeDemo(Demo demo) {
9. demo = null;
10. demo = new Demo();
11. }
12. }
```

When is the Demo object, created on line 3, eligible for garbage collection?

A. After line 5.
B. After line 9.
C. After the start() method completes.
D. When the takeDemo() method completes.
E. When the instance running this code is made eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 5

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Given:

```
1. interface Animal {
2. void soundOff();
3. }
4.
5. class Elephant implements Animal {
6. public void soundOff() {
7. System.out.println("Trumpet");
8. }
9. }
10.
11. class Lion implements Animal {
12. public void soundOff() {
13. System.out.println("Roar");
14. }
15. }
16.
17. class Alpha1 {
18. static Animal get( String choice ) {
19. if ( choice.equalsIgnoreCase( "meat eater" )) {
20. return new Lion();
21. } else {
22. return new Elephant();
23. }
24. }
25. }
```

Which compiles?

A. `new Animal().soundOff();`
B. `Elephant e = new Alpha1();`
C. `Lion 1 = Alpha.get("meat eater");`
D. `new Alpha1().get("veggie").soundOff();`

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 6
Which statement is true?

A. Memory is reclaimed by calling Runtime.gc().
B. Objects are not collected if they are accessible from live threads.
C. Objects that have finalize() methods are never garbage collected.
D. Objects that have finalize() methods always have their finalize() methods called before the program ends.
E. An OutOfMemory error is only thrown if a single block of memory cannot be found that is large enough for a particular requirement.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 7
Given:

```
1. class A {
2. A() { }
3. }
4.
5. class B extends A {
6. }
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

A. Class B's constructor is public.
B. Class B's constructor has no arguments.
C. Class B's constructor includes a call to this().
D. Class B's constructor includes a call to super().

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 8
Given:

```
11. int i = 1,j = 10;
12. do {
13. if(i>j) {
14. break;
15. }
16. j--;
17. } while (++i <5);
18. System.out.println("i =" +i+" and j = "+j);
```

What is the result?

A. i = 6 and j = 5
B. i = 5 and j = 5
C. i = 6 and j = 4
D. i = 5 and j = 6
E. i = 6 and j = 6

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9
Which statement is true?

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A. Assertions can be enabled or disabled on a class-by-class basis.
B. Conditional compilation is used to allow tested classes to run at full speed.
C. Assertions are appropriate for checking the validity of arguments in a method.
D. The programmer can choose to execute a return statement or to throw an exception if an assertion fails.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 10
You want a class to have access to members of another class in the same package. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

A. public
B. private
C. protected
D. transient
E. default access

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 11
Given:

```
11. int x = 3;
12. int y = 1;
13. if (x = y) {
14. System.out.println("x = " + x);
15. }
```

What is the result?

A. x = 1
B. x = 3
C. Compilation fails.
D. The code runs with no output.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 12
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
```

```
2. public static void aMethod() throws Exception {
3. try {
4. throw new Exception();
5. } finally {
6. System.out.println("finally");
7. }
8. }
9. public static void main(String args[]) {
10. try {
11. aMethod();
12. } catch (Exception e) {
13. System.out.println("exception");
14. }
15. System.out.println("finished");
16. }
17. }
```

What is the result?

A. finally
B. exception
   finished
C. finally
   exception
   finished
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 13

Given:

```
1. public interface Foo {
2. int k = 4;
3. }
```

Which three are equivalent to line 2? (Choose three)

A. `final int k = 4;`
B. `public int k = 4;`
C. `static int k = 4;`
D. `abstract int k = 4;`
E. `volatile int k = 4;`
F. `protected int k = 4;`

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION NO: 14
Given:

```
1. package test1;
2. public class Test1 {
3. static int x = 42;
4. }
1. package test2;
2. public class Test2 extends test1.Test1 {
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. System.out.println("x = " + x);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. x = 0
B. x = 42
C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 2 of class Test2.
D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 3 of class Test1.
E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4 of class Test2.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 15
Given:

```
1. class A {
2. protected int method1(int a, int b) { return 0; }
3. }
```

Which two are valid in a class that extends class A? (Choose two)

A. `public int method1(int a, int b) { return 0; }`
B. `private int method1(int a, int b) { return 0; }`
C. `private int method1(int a, long b) { return 0; }`
D. `public short method1(int a, int b) { return 0: }`
E. `static protected int method1(int a, int b) { return 0; }`

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 16
Given:

```
1. public class Delta {
2. static boolean foo(char c) {
3. System.out.print(c);
4. return true;
5. }
```


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```
6. public static void main( String[] argv ) {
7. int i =0;
8. for ( foo('A'); foo('B')&&(i<2); foo('C')){
9. i++ ;
10. foo('D');
12. }
13. }
14. }
```

What is the result?

A. ABDCBDCB
B. ABCDABCD
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 17
Given:

```
1. public class Test{
2. public static void main( String[] argv ){
3. // insert statement here
4. }
5. }
```

Which statement, inserted at line 3, produces the following output?

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: true
at Test.main(Test.java:3)
```

A. assert true;
B. assert false;
C. assert false : true;
D. assert false == true;
E. assert false: false;

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 18
Given:

```
1. public class ArrayTest {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. float fl[], f2[];
4. fl = new float[10];
5. f2 = f1;
```


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```
6. System.out.println("f2[0]= " + f2[0]);
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. It prints f2[0] = 0.0.
B. It prints f2[0] = NaN.
C. An error at line 5 causes compile to fail.
D. An error at line 6 causes compile to fail.
E. An error at line 6 causes an expectation at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 19
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public int aMethod() {
3. static int i = 0;
4. i++;
5. return i;
6. }
7. public static void main (String args[]) {
8. Test test = new Test();
9. test.aMethod();
10. int j = test.aMethod();
11. System.out.println(j);
12. }
13. }
```

What is the result?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 20
Given:

```
1. class Super {
2. public float getNum() { return 3.0f; }
3. }
4.
5. public class Sub extends Super {
```

```
6.
7. }
```

Which method, placed at line6, causes compilation to fail?

A. `public void getNum() { }`
B. `public void getNum(double d) { }`
C. `public float getNum() { return 4.0f; }`
D. `public double getNum(float d) { return 4.0d; }`

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 21
Given:

```
11. boolean bool = true;
12. if(bool = false) {
13. System.out.println("a");
14. } else if (bool) {
15. System.out.println("c");
16. } else if (!bool) {
17. System.out.println("c");
18. } else {
19. System.out.println("d");
20. }
```

What is the result?

A. a
B. b
C. c
D. d
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: C
First of all, the second println statement should print the character 'b' instead of 'c'. Also, the answer is not E. but C. Indeed, the following line is perfectly legal: if '(bool = false)'. The bool variable will simply take the value of false and the IF statement will be evaluated to false. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

QUESTION NO: 22
Which statement is true?

A. `catch(X x)` can catch subclasses of `X`.
B. The `Error class` is a `RuntimeException`.
C. Any statement that can throw an `Error` must be enclosed in a `try` block.
D. Any statement that can throw an `Exception` must be enclosed in a `try` block.

E. Any statement that can throw a `RuntimeException` must be enclosed in a `try` block.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 23
Which statement is true about assertion in the Java programming language?

A. Assertion expressions should not contain side effects.
B. Assertion expression values can be any primitive type.
C. Assertion should be used for enforcing preconditions on public methods.
D. An AssertionError thrown as a result of a failed assertion should always be handled by the enclosing method.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 24
Given:

```
1. package foo;
2.
3. import java.util.Vector;
4.
5. private class MyVector extends Vector {
6. int i = 1;
7. public MyVector() {
8. i = 2;
9. }
10. }
11.
12. public class MyNewVector extends MyVector {
13. public MyNewVector() {
14. i = 4;
15. }
16. public static void main(String args[]) {
17. MyVector v = new MyNewVector();
18. }
19. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.
B. Compilation fails because of an error at line 5.
C. Compilation fails because of an error at line 6.
D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 14.
E. Compilation fails because of an error at line 17.

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Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 25
Given:

```
1. class TestSuper {
2. TestSuper(int i) { }
3. }
4. class TestSub extends TestSuper{ }
5. class TestAll {
6. public static void main (String [] args) {
7. new TestSub();
8. }
9. }
```

Which is true?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The code runs without exception.
C. An exception is thrown at line 7.
D. An exception is thrown at line 2.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 26
Given:

```
10. int i = 0;
11. for (; i <4; i += 2) {
12. System.out.print(i + "");
13. }
14. System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

A. 0 2 4
B. 0 2 4 5
C. 0 1 2 3 4
D. Compilation fails.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 27

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Given:

```
1. public class SwitchTest {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. System.out.println("value = " + switchIt(4));
4. }
5. public static int switchIt(int x) {
6. int j = 1;
7. switch (x) {
8. case 1: j++;
9. case 2: j++;
10. case 3: j++;
11. case 4: j++;
12. case 5: j++;
13. default: j++;
14. }
15. return j + x;
16. }
17. }
```

What is the result?

A. value = 3
B. value = 4
C. value = 5
D. value = 6
E. value = 7
F. value = 8

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 28
Which three form part of correct array declarations? (Choose three)

A. `public int a []`
B. `static int [] a`
C. `public [] int a`
D. `private int a [3]`
E. `private int [3] a []`
F. `public final int [] a`

Answer: A, B, F

QUESTION NO: 29
Given:

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```
1. public class Foo {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. try {
4. return;
5. } finally {
6. System.out.println( "Finally" );
7. }
8. }
9. }
```

What is the result?

A. Finally
B. Compilation fails.
C. The code runs with no output.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 30
Given:

```
ClassOne.java:
1. package com.abe.pkg1;
2. public class ClassOne {
3. private char var = 'a';
4. char getVar() { return var; }
5. }
ClassTest.java:
1. package com.abe.pkg2;
2. import com.abc.pkg1.ClassOne;
3. public class ClassTest extends ClassOne {
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. char a = new ClassOne().getVar();
6. char b = new ClassTest().getVar();
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. Compilation succeeds and no exceptions are thrown.
C. An exception is thrown at line 5 in ClassTest.java.
D. An exception is thrown at line 6 in ClassTest.java.

Answer: A

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QUESTION NO: 31
Given:

```
1. public class Alpha1 {
2. public static void main( String[] args ) {
3. boolean flag; int i=0;
5. do {
6. flag = false;
7. System.out.println( i++ );
8. flag = i < 10;
9. continue;
10. } while ( (flag)? true:false );
11. }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. 000000000
B. 0123456789
C. Compilation fails.
D. The code runs with no output.
E. The code enters an infinite loop.
F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32
Given:

```
1. package foo;
2.
3. import java.util.Vector;
4.
5. protected class MyVector Vector {
6. init i = 1;
7. public MyVector() {
8. i = 2;
9. }
10. }
11.
12. public class MyNewVector extends MyVector {
13. public MyNewVector() {
14. i = 4;
15. }
16. public static void main(String args[]) {
17. MyVector v = new MyNewVector();
18. }
19. }
```

What is the result?

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A. Compilation succeeds.
B. Compilation fails because of an error at line 5.
C. Compilation fails because of an error at line 6.
D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 14.
E. Compilation fails because of an error at line 17.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 33
Given:

```
1. class Super {
2. public Integer getLenght() { return new Integer(4); }
3. }
4.
5. public class Sub extends Super {
6. public Long GetLenght() { return new Long(5); }
7.
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. Super sooper = new Super();
10. Sub sub = new Sub();
11. System.out.println(
12. sooper.getLenght().toString() + ",” +
13. sub.getLenght().toString() );
14. }
15. }
```

What is the output?

A. 4,4
B. 4,5
C. 5,4
D. 5,5
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 34
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static String output =””;
3.
4. public static void foo(int i) {
5. try {
6. if(i==1) {
7. throw new Exception();
```

```
8. }
9. output += "1";
10. }
11. catch(Exception e) {
12. output += "2";
13. return;
14. }
15. finally {
16. output += "3";
17. }
18. output += "4";
19. }
20.
21. public static void main(String args[]) {
22. foo(0);
23. foo(1);
24.
25. }
26. }
```

What is the value of the variable output at line 23?

Answer: 13423

QUESTION NO: 35
Given:

```
10. public Object m() {
11. Object o = new Float(3.14F);
12. Object [] oa = new Object[1];
13. oa[0] = o;
14. o = null;
15. return oa[0];
16. }
```

When is the Float object, created in line 11, eligible for garbage collection?

A. Just after line 13.
B. Just after line 14.
C. Never in this method.
D. Just after line 15 (that is, as the method returns).

Answer: C
The correct answer to this question is C. The object is never garbage collected simply because the method returns it. Think about it, the message that receives the object might depend on it so it must be sure that the object received by the method wont be garbage collected. Only in this situation a local object wont be eligible for garbage collection. Otherwise, a local object is eligible for garbage collection as soon as the method ends.

QUESTION NO: 36
Given:

```
1. class Base {
2. Base() { System.out.print("Base"); }
3. }
4. public class Alpha extends Base {
5. public static void main( String[] args ) {
6. new Alpha();
7. new Base();
8. }
9. }
```

What is the result?

A. Base
B. BaseBase
C. Compilation fails.
D. The code runs with no output.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 37
Given:

```
11. int i = 1,j = -1;
12. switch (i) {
13. case 0, 1:j = 1;
14. case 2: j = 2;
15. default; j = 0;
16. }
17. System.out.println("j="+j);
```

What is the result?

A. `j = -1`
B. `j = 0`
C. `j = 1`
D. `j = 2`
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 38

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Given:

```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main(String [] args) {
3. try {
4. badMethod();
5. System.out.print("A");
6. }
7. catch (Exception ex) {
8. System.out.print("B");
9. }
10. finally {
11. System.out.print("C");
12. }
13. System.out.print("D");
14. }
15. public static void badMethod() {}
17. }
```

What is the result?

A. AC
B. BD
C. ACD
D. ABCD
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 39
Which two are valid declarations within an interface definition? (Choose two)

A. `void methoda();`
B. `public double methoda();`
C. `public final double methoda();`
D. `static void methoda(double d1);`
E. `protected void methoda(double d1);`

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 40
Which two allow the class Thing to be instantiated using new Thing()? (Choose two)

A.
```
public class Thing {
}
```


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B.
```
public class Thing {
public Thing() {}
}
```
C.
```
public class Thing {
public Thing(void) {}
}
```
D.
```
public class Thing {
public Thing(String s) {}
}
```
E.
```
public class Thing {
public void Thing() {}
public Thing(String s) {}
}
```

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO: 41
Given:
```
11. Float f = new Float("12");
12. switch (f) {
13. case 12: System.out.println("Twelve");
14. case 0: System.out.println("Zero");
15. default: System.out.println("Default");
16. }
```
What is the result?

A. Zero
B. Twelve
C. Default
D. Twelve
   Zero
   Default
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 42
Given:
```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main(String [] args) {
3. try {
4. badMethod();
5. System.out.print("A");
```


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```
6. }
7. catch (Exception ex) {
8. System.out.print("B");
9. }
10. finally {
11. System.out.print("C");
12. }
13. System.out.print("D");
14. }
15. public static void badMethod() {
16. throw new RuntimeException();
17. }
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. AB
B. BC
C. ABC
D. BCD
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 43
Given:

```
1. class TestA {
2. TestB b;
3. TestA() {
4. b = new TestB(this);
5. }
6. }
7. class TestB {
8. TestA a;
9. TestB(TestA a) {
10. this.a = a;
11. }
12. }
13. class TestAll {
14. public static void main (String args[]) {
15. new TestAll().makeThings();
16. // ...code continues on
17. }
18. void makeThings() {
19. TestA test = new TestA();
20. }
21. }
```

Which two statements are true after line 15, before main completes? (Choose two)

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A. Line 15 causes a stack overflow.
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. The object referenced by a is eligible for garbage collection.
D. The object referenced by b is eligible for garbage collection.
E. The object referenced by a is not eligible for garbage collection.
F. The object referenced by b is not eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: C, D
This is a typical example of the island of isolation. On line 15, the two objects TestA and TestB have a reference to one an other. Therefore, the correct answers are C. and D. A key point to remember is that an object that is referenced by another object can be eligible for garbage collection if the two objects form an island of isolated objects.

QUESTION NO: 44
Given:
```
11. for (int i =0; i <3; i++) {
12. switch(i) {
13. case 0: break;
14. case 1: System.out.print("one ");
15. case 2: System.out.print("two ");
16. case 3: System.out.print("three ");
17. }
18. }
19. System.out.println("done");
```
What is the result?

A. done
B. one two done
C. one two three done
D. one two three two three done
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 45
Which three statements are true? (Choose three)

A. The default constructor initializes method variables.
B. The default constructor has the same access as its class.
C. The default constructor invoked the no-arg constructor of the superclass.
D. If a class lacks a no-arg constructor, the compiler always creates a default constructor.
E. The compiler creates a default constructor only when there are no other constructors for the class.

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION NO: 46
Which three statements are true? (Choose three)

A. Assertion checking is typically enabled when a program is deployed.
B. It is never appropriate to write code to handle failure of an assert statement.
C. Assertion checking is typically enabled during program development and testing.
D. Assertion checking can be selectively enabled or disable an a per-package basis, but not on a per-class basis.
E. Assertion checking can be selectively enabled or disabled on both a per-package basis and a per-class basis.

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION NO: 47
Which statement is true?

A. A try statement must have at least one corresponding catch block.
B. Multiple catch statements can catch the same class of exception more than once.
C. An Error that might be thrown in a method must be declared as thrown by that method, or be handled within that method.
D. Except in case of VM shutdown, if a try block starts to execute, a corresponding finally block will always start to execute.
E. Except in case of VM shutdown, if a try block starts to execute, a corresponding finally block must always run to completion.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 48
Given:

```
1. class A {
2. final public int method1(int a, int b) {return 0; }
3. }
4. class B extends A {
5. public int method1(int a, int b) { return 1; }
6. }
7. public class Test {
8. public static void main(Strings args[]) {
9. B b;
10. System.out.println("x = " + b.method1(0, 1));
```

```
11. }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. x = 0
B. x = 1
C. Compilation fails.
D. En exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 49
Given:

```
10. public Object m() {
11. Object o = new Float(3.14F);
12. Object [] oa = new Object[1];
13. oa[0] = o;
14. o = null;
15. oa[0] = null;
16. print 'return 0';
17. }
```

When is the Float object, created in line 11, eligible for garbage collection?

A. Just after line 13.
B. Just after line 14.
C. Just after line 15.
D. Just after line 16 (that is, as the method returns).

Answer: C
First of all, there is an error on line 16. It should print 'return o' rather than 'return 0'. Also, the correct answer is C. rather than B. In fact, two different references that points to the same object are created. The first one is 'o' and the second one is oa[0]. Therefore, both objects need to be assigned the null value before the object is eligible for garbage collection.

QUESTION NO: 50
Given:

```
11. public void test(int x) {
12. int odd = x%2;
13. if (odd) {
14. System.out.println("odd);
15. } else {
16. System.out.println("even");
17. }
18. }
```

Which statement is true?

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A. Compilation fails.
B. "odd" will always be output.
C. "even" will always be output.
D. "odd" will be output for odd values of x, and "even" for even values.
E. "even" will be output for add values of x, and "odd" for even values.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 51
Which two create an instance of an array? (Choose two)

A. `int[] ia = new int[15];`
B. `float fa = new float[20];`
C. `char[] ca = "Some String";`
D. `Object oa = new float[20];`
E. `int ia[][] = { 4, 5, 6, }, { 1, 2, 3 };`

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 52
Given:

```
1. class Super {
2. public int getLenght() { return 4; }
3. }
4.
5. public class Sub extends Super {
6. public long getLenght() { return 5; }
7.
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. Super sooper = new Super();
10. Sub sub = new Sub();
11. System.out.println(
12. sooper.getLenght() + "," + sub.getLenght() );
13. }
14. }
```

What is the output?

A. 4,4
B. 4,5
C. 5,4
D. 5,5
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 53
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. int x = 0;
4. assert (x > 0): "assertion failed";
5. System.out.println("finished");
6. }
7. }
```

What is the result?

A. finished
B. Compilation fails.
C. An AssertionError is thrown.
D. An AssertionError is thrown and finished is output.

Answer: A
This question is a bit tricky because it lacks the following information: It should include a statement that says whether or not assertions are enabled. If they are indeed enabled, the correction answer is C. but if they are not, the correct answer is A. Assertions are not enabled by default so if the question is not changed, the most logical answer is A.

QUESTION NO: 54
You want to limit access to a method of a public class to members of the same class. Which access accomplishes this objective?

A. public
B. private
C. protected
D. transient
E. default access

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 55
Given:

```
11. switch(x) {
12. default:
```

```
13. System.out.println("Hello");
14. }
```

Which two are acceptable types for x? (Choose two)

A. byte
B. long
C. char
D. float
E. Short
F. Long

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 56
Given:

```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main(String [] args) {
3. try {
4. badMethod();
5. System.out.print("A");
6. }
7. catch (RuntimeException ex) {
8. System.out.print("B");
9. }
10. catch (Exception ex1) {
11. System.out.print("C");
12. }
13. finally {
14. System.out.print("D");
15. }
16. System.out.print("E");
17. }
18. public static void badMethod() {
19. throw new RuntimeException();
20. }
21. }
```

What is the result?

A. BD
B. BCD
C. BDE
D. BCDE
E. ABCDE
F. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 57
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. int x = 0;
4. assert (x > 0) ? "assertion failed" : "assertion passed";
5. System.out.println("Finished");
6. }
7. }
```

What is the result?

A. finished
B. Compilation fails.
C. An AssertionError is thrown and finished is output.
D. An AssertionError is thrown with the message "assertion failed".
E. An AssertionError is thrown with the message "assertion passed".

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 58
Given:

```
1. public class ReturnIt {
2. return Type methodA(byte x, double y) {
3. return (long)x / y * 2;
4. }
5. }
```

What is the narrowest valid returnType for methodA in line2?

A. int
B. byte
C. long
D. short
E. float
F. double

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 59
Given:

```
1. public class OuterClass {
2. private double d1 = 1.0;
```


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```
3. // insert code here
4. }
```

Which two are valid if inserted at line 3? (Choose two)

A.
```
static class InnerOne {
public double methoda() { return d1; }
}
```

B.
```
static class InnerOne {
static double methoda() { return d1; }
}
```

C.
```
private class InnerOne {
public double methoda() { return d1; }
}
```

D.
```
protected class InnerOne {
static double methoda() { return d1; }
}
```

E.
```
public abstract class InnerOne {
public abstract double methoda();
}
```

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 60
Given:

```
1. public class Foo {
2. public void main( String[] args ) {
3. System.out.println( "Hello" + args[0] );
4. }
5. }
```

What is the result if this code is executed with the command line?

```
java Foo world
```

A. Hello
B. Hello Foo
C. Hello world
D. Compilation fails.
E. The code does not run.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 61
Given:

```
11. public void foo( boolean a, boolean b ){
12. if( a ) {
13. System.out.println( "A" );
14. } else if ( a && b ) {
15. System.out.println( "A&&B" );
16. } else {
17. if ( !b ) {
18. System.out.println( "notB" );
19. } else {
20. System.out.println( "ELSE" );
21. }
22. }
23. }
```

What is correct?

A. If a is true and b is true then the output is "A&&B".
B. If a is true and b is false then the output is "notB".
C. If a is false and b is true then the output is "ELSE".
D. If a is false and b is false then the output is "ELSE".

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 62
Which two cause a compiler error? (Choose two)

A. `int[] scores = {3, 5, 7};`
B. `int [][] scores = {2,7,6}, {9,3,45};`
C. `String cats[] = {"Fluffy", "Spot", "Zeus"};`
D. `boolean results[] = new boolean [3] {true, false, true};`
E. `Integer results[] = {new Integer(3), new Integer(5), new Integer(8)};`
F. `String[] dogs = new String[]{new String("Fido"),new String("Spike"), new String("Aiko")};`

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 63
Given:

```
11. int i = 0, j = 5;
12. tp;
13. for (;;) {
14. i++;
15. for(;;) {
```

```
16. if (i> --j) {
17. break tp;
18. break tp;
19. }
20. }
21. System.out.println("i=" +i ",j ="+j);
```

What is the result?

A. i = 1, j = 0
B. i = 1, j = 4
C. i = 3, j = 4
D. i = 3, j = 0
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 64
Given:

```
1. public abstract class Test {
2. public abstract void methodA();
3.
4. public abstract void methodB()
5. {
6. System.out.println("Hello");
7. }
8. }
```

Which two changes, independently applied, allow this code to compile? (Choose two)

A. Add a method body to methodA.
B. Replace lines 5 – 7 with a semicolon (";").
C. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of Test.
D. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of methodA.
E. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of methodB.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO: 65
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String Args[]) {
3. int i =1, j = 0;
4. switch(i) {
5. case 2: j +=6;
```

```
6. case 4: j +=1;
7. default: j +=2;
8. case 0: j +=4;
9. }
10. System.out.println("j =" +j);
11. }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. 0
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6
E. 9
F. 13

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 66
Given:

```
1. class A {
2. }
3. class Alpha {
4. private A myA = new A();
5.
6. void dolt( A a ) {
7. a = null;
8. }
9. void tryIt() {
10. dolt( myA );
11. }
12. }
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two)

A. There are no instanced of A that will become eligible for garbage collection.
B. Explicitly setting myA to null marks that instance to be eligible for garbage collection.
C. Any call on tryIt() causes the private instance of A to be marked for garbage collection.
D. Private instances of A become eligible for garbage collection when instances of Alpha become eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 67

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Given:

```
1. class Super {
2. public int i = 0;
3.
4. public Super(String text) {
5. i = 1;
6. }
7. }
8.
9. public class Sub extends Super {
10. public Sub(String text) {
11. i = 2;
12. }
13.
14. public static void main(String args[]) {
15. Sub sub = new Sub("Hello");
16. System.out.println(sub.i);
17. }
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C
This code is perfectly legal and the answer is C.

QUESTION NO: 68
Given:

```
11. int i = 1,j = 10;
12. do{
13. if (i>j) {
14. continue;
15. }
16. j--;
17. } while (++i <6);
18. System.out.println("i = " +i+" and j = "+j);
```

What is the result?

A. i = 6 and j = 5
B. i = 5 and j = 5
C. i = 6 and j = 4
D. i = 5 and j = 6
E. i = 6 and j = 6

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 69
Which fragment is an example of inappropriate use of assertions?

A.
```
assert (!(map.contains(x)));
map.add(x);
```
B.
```
if (x > 0) {
} else {
assert (x==0);
}
```
C.
```
public void aMethod(int x) {
assert (x > 0);
}
```
D.
```
assert (invariantCondition());
return retval;
```
E.
```
switch (x) {
case 1: break;
case 2: creak;
default: assert (x == 0);
```

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 70
Given:
```
1. public class X {
2. public X aMethod() { return this;}
3. }
1. public class Y extends X {
2.
3. }
```
Which two methods can be added to the definition of class Y? (Choose two)

A. `public void aMethod() {}`
B. `private void aMethod() {}`
C. `public void aMethod(String s) {}`
D. `private Y aMethod() { return null; }`
E. `public X aMethod() { return new Y(); }`

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 71
Given:

```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main(String [] args) {
3. try {
4. badMethod();
5. System.out.print("A");
6. }
7. catch (Exception ex) {
8. System.out.print("C");
9. }
10. finally {
11. System.out.print("B");
12. }
13. System.out.print("D");
14. }
15. public static void badMethod() {
16. throw new Error();
17. }
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. ABCD
B. Compilation fails.
C. C is printed before exiting with an error message.
D. BC is printed before exiting with an error message.
E. BCD is printed before exiting with an error message.

Answer: B
The correct answer is : B is printed and then an error message is printed. The exception catch can not catch an Error because this class does not extend Exception but it implements throwable.

QUESTION NO: 72
You want subclasses in any package to have access to members of a superclass. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

A. public
B. private
C. protected
D. transient
E. default access

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 73
Given:

```
1. class Exc0 extends Exception { }
2. class Exc1 extends Exc0 { }
3. public class Test {
4. public static void main(String args[]) {
5. try {
6. throw new Exc1();
7. } catch (Exc0 e0) {
8. System.out.println("Ex0 caught");
9. } catch (Exception e) {
10. System.out.println("exception caught");
11. }
12. }
13. }
```

What is the result?

A. `Ex0 caught`
B. `exception caught`
C. Compilation fails because of an error at line 2.
D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 6.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 74
Given:

```
20. public float getSalary(Employee e) {
21. assert validEmployee(e);
22. float sal = lookupSalary(e);
23. assert (sal>0);
24. return sal;
25. }
26. private int getAge(Employee e) {
27. assert validEmployee(e);
28. int age = lookupAge(e);
29. assert (age>0);
30. return age;
31. }
```

Which line is a violation of appropriate use of the assertion mechanism?

A. line 21
B. line 23
C. line 27
D. line 29

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 75
Given:

```
1. public class A {
2. void A() {
3. System.out.println("Class A");
4. }
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. new A();
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. Class A
B. Compilation fails.
C. An exception is thrown at line 2.
D. An exception is thrown at line 6.
E. The code executes with no output.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 76
Given:

```
1. class Bar { }
1. class Test {
2. Bar doBar() {
3. Bar b = new Bar();
4. return b;
5. }
6. public static void main (String args[]) {
7. Test t = new Test();
8. Bar newBar = t.doBar();
9. System.out.println("newBar");
10. newBar = new Bar();
11. System.out.println("finishing");
12. }
13. }
```

At what point is the Bar object, created on line 3, eligible for garbage collection?

A. After line 8.
B. After line 10.
C. After line 4, when doBar() completes.
D. After line 11, when main() completes.

Answer: B
The correct answer is B. When a local object is returned, it is not yet available for garbage collection. For this reason, the object is only available for garbage collecting at line 10, where the only remaining reference to the object is replaced with an other object.

QUESTION NO: 77
Given:

```
1. interface Beta {}
2.
3. class Alpha implements Beta {
4. String testIt() {
5. return "Tested";
6. }
7. }
8.
9. public class Main1 {
10. static Beta getIt() {
11. return new Alpha();
12. }
13. public static void main( String[] args ) {
14. Beta b = getIt();
15. System.out.println( b.testIt() );
16. }
17. }
```

What is the result?

A. Tested
B. Compilation fails.
C. The code runs with no output.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 78
Given:

```
11. public class Test {
12. public void foo() {
13. assert false;
14. assert false;
15. }
16. public void bar(){
17. while(true){
18. assert false;
19. }
```

```
20. assert false;
21. }
22. }
```

What causes compilation to fail?

A. Line 13
B. Line 14
C. Line 18
D. Line 20

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 79
Which statement is true?

A. Programs will not run out of memory.
B. Objects that will never again be used are eligible for garbage collection.
C. Objects that are referred to by other objects will never be garbage collected.
D. Objects that can be reached from a live thread will never be garbage collected.
E. Objects are garbage collected immediately after the system recognizes they are eligible.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 80
In which two cases does the compiler supply a default constructor for class A? (Choose two)

A.
```
class A {
}
```
B.
```
class A {
public A() {}
}
```
C.
```
class A {
public A(int x) {}
}
```
D.
```
class Z {}
class A extends Z {
void A() {}
}
```

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 81
Given:

```
1. public class ReturnIt {
2. return Type methodA(byte x, double y) {
3. return (short)x / y * 2;
4. }
5. }
```

What is the narrowest valid returnType for methodA in line2?

A. int
B. byte
C. long
D. short
E. float
F. double

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 82
Given:

```
1. public class Outer{
2. public void someOuterMethod() {
3. // Line 3
4. }
5. public class Inner{}
6. public static void main( String[]argv ) {
7. Outer o = new Outer();
8. // Line 8
9. }
10. }
```

Which instantiates an instance of Inner?

A. `new Inner(); // At line 3`
B. `new Inner(); // At line 8`
C. `new o.Inner(); // At line 8`
D. `new Outer.Inner(); // At line 8`

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 83

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What allows the programmer to destroy an object x?

A. `x.delete()`
B. `x.finalize()`
C. `Runtime.getRuntime().gc()`
D. Explicitly setting the object's reference to null.
E. Ensuring there are no references to the object.
F. Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object.

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 84
Given:

```
11. int x = 1, y =6;
12. while (y--) {
13. x++;
14. }
15. System.out.println("x =" + x + "y =" +y);
```

What is the result?

A. `x = 6 y = 0`
B. `x = 7 y = 0`
C. `x = 6 y = -1`
D. `x = 7 y = -1`
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E
A 'while' statement can only evaluate a Boolean expression. The expression while(y--) returns an int rather than a Boolean. Therefore, the correct answer is E.

QUESTION NO: 85
Given:

```
12. float f[][][] = new float[3][][];
13. float f0 = 1.0f;
14. float[][] farray = new float[1][1];
```

What is valid?

A. `f[0] = f0;`
B. `f[0] = farray;`
C. `f[0] = farray[0];`
D. `f[0] = farray[0][0];`

Answer: B

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QUESTION NO: 86
Given:

```
11. for (int i =0; i < 4; i +=2) {
12. System.out.print(i + "");
13. }
14. System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

A. 0 2 4
B. 0 2 4 5
C. 0 1 2 3 4
D. Compilation fails.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 87
Given:

```
12. void start() {
13. A a = new A();
14. B b = new B();
15. a.s(b);
16. b = null;
17. a = null;
18. System.out.println("start completed");
19. }
```

When is the B object, created in line 14, eligible for garbage collection?

A. After line 16.
B. After line 17.
C. After line 18 (when the methods ends).
D. There is no way to be absolutely certain.
E. The object is NOT eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: D
The correct answer to this question is D. The member method s is not defined so there is no way to be certain of the result.

QUESTION NO: 88
Given:

```
1. public class Exception Test {
2. class TestException extends Exception {}
```


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```
3. public void runTest() throws TestException {}
4. public void test() /* Point X */ {
5. runTest();
6. }
7. }
```

At Point X on line 4, which code is necessary to make the code compile?

A. No code is necessary.
B. `throws Exception`
C. `catch ( Exception e )`
D. `throws RuntimeException`
E. `catch ( TestException e)`

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 89
Given:

```
11. int i = 0;
12. while (true) {
13. if(i==4) {
14. break;
15. }
16. ++i;
17. }
18. System.out.println("i="+i);
```

What is the result?

A. `i = 0`
B. `i = 3`
C. `i = 4`
D. `i = 5`
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 90
Given:

```
11. try {
12. int x = 0;
13. int y = 5 / x;
14. } catch (Exception e) {
15. System.out.println("Exception");
16. } catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
```


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```
17. System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception");
18. }
19. System.out.println("finished");
```

What is the result?

A. finished
B. Exception
C. Compilation fails.
D. Arithmetic Exception

Answer: D
The correct answer to this question is D. When an int value is divided by zero, a runtime exception occurs. There are no compilation errors.

QUESTION NO: 91
Given:

```
1. public class Test { }
```

What is the prototype of the default constructor?

A. `Test()`
B. `Test(void)`
C. `public Test()`
D. `public Test(void)`
E. `public void Test()`

Answer: C
The correct answer to this question is C. The default constructor always takes the same access of the class. In this case, the class is public and so does the default constructor.

QUESTION NO: 92
Given:

```
1. abstract class AbstractIt {
2. abstract float getFloat();
3. }
4. public class AbstractTest extends AbstractIt {
5. private float f1 = 1.0f;
6. private float getFloat() { return f1; }
7. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.
B. An exception is thrown.
C. Compilation fails because of an error at line 2.
D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 6.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 93
Which four can be thrown using the throw statement? (Choose four)

A. Error
B. Event
C. Object
D. Throwable
E. Exception
F. RuntimeException

Answer: A, D, E, F

QUESTION NO: 94
What produces a compiler error?

A.
```
class A {
public A(int x) {}
}
```
B.
```
class A {
}
class B extends A {
B() {}
}
```
C.
```
class A {
A() {}
}
class B {
public B() {}
}
```
D.
```
class Z {
public Z(int) {}
}
class A extends Z {
}
```

Answer: D

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QUESTION NO: 95
Given:

```
11. for( int i = min; i <max; i++) {
12. System.out.println(i);
13. }
```

If min and max are arbitrary integers, what gives the same result?

A.
```
init i = min;
while( i < max ) {
}
```

B.
```
int i = min;
do
System.out.println(i++);
} while( i< max );
```

C.
```
for (int i=min; i<max; System.out.println(++I));
```

D.
```
for (int i=; i++<max; System.out.println(i));
```

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 96
Given:

```
11. double d = Math.random();
```

Which is true about d after line 11?

A. `d >= 1.0`
B. `0.0 <= d < 1.0`
C. `0.0 <= d < Double.MAX_VALUE`
D. `0.0 <= d <= Double.MAX_VALUE`
E. `Double.MIN_VALUE <= d < Double.MAX_VALUE`

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 97
Given:

```
1. public class Alpha{
2. private static Character() ids;
3.
4. public static void main( String[] args){
4. ids = new Character[args.length];
5. for (int i=0; i<ids.length; i++){
6. ids[i] = new Character( args[i] );
```

```
7. System.out.print( ids[i] );
8. }
9. }
10. }
```

What is correct?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The code runs with no output.
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. The code runs, outputing a concatenated list of the arguments passed to the program.

Answer: A
Explanation: Compilation fails. Line 2: Return Type required

QUESTION NO: 98
Given:

```
1. public class Alpha{
2. public static void main( string[] args ){
3. if ( args.length == 2 ) {
4. if ( args.[0].equalsIgnoreCase("-b") )
5. System.out.println( new Boolean( args[1] ));
6. }
7. }
8. }
```

And the code is invoked by using the command:

```
java Alpha –b TRUE
```

What is the result?

A. `true`
B. `null`
C. `false`
D. Compilation fails.
E. The code runs with no output.
F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 99
Given:

```
11. int i = 0, j = 1;
```

```
12. if ((i++ == 1) && (j++ == 2)) {
13. i = 42;
14 }
15. System.out.println("i = " + i + ", j = " + j);
```

What is the result?

A. `i = 1, j = 2`
B. `i = 1, j = 1`
C. `i = 42, j = 2`
D. `i = 42, j = 1`
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 100
Given:

```
1. public class X (
2. private static int a;
3. public static void main(String [] args) {
4. modify(a);
5. System.out.println(a);
6. }
7. public static void modify(int a) {
8. a++;
9. }
10 }
```

What is the result?

A. `0`
B. `1`
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 101
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void add3 (Integer i) {
3. int val = i.intValue();
4. val += 3;
```


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```
5. i = new Integer(val);
6. }
7.
8. public static void main(String args[]) {
9. Integer i = new Integer(0);
10. add3(i);
11. System.out.println(i.intValue());
12 }
13 }
```

What is the result?

A. 0
B. 3
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 102
Given:

```
11. public static void main( String[] args ) {
12. Integer a = new Integer(10);
13. Integer b = new Integer(10);
14. Integer c = a;
15. int d = 10;
16. double e = 10.0;
17. }
```

Which three evaluate to `true`? (Choose three)

A. (a == c)
B. (d == e)
C. (b == d)
D. (a == b)
E. (b == c)
F. (d == 10.0)

Answer: A, B, F

QUESTION NO: 103
Given:

```
11. String a = null;
12. a.concat("abc");
13. a.concat("def");
14. System.out.println(a);
```

What is the result?

A. `abc`
B. `null`
C. `abcdef`
D. Compilation fails.
E. The code runs with no output.
F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: F
Explanation:
Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.NullPointerException
at X.main(X.java:12)

QUESTION NO: 104
Given that `b` and `c` refer to instances of wrapper classes, which two statements are true? (Choose two)

A. `b.equals(b)` returns `true`.
B. `b.equals(c)` returns the same result as `b == c`.
C. `b.eqials(c)` can return `false` even if `c.equals(b)` returns `true`.
D. `b.equals(c)` throws an exception if `b` and `c` are different wrapper types.
E. `b.equals(c)` returns `false` if the type of wrapper objects being compared are different.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION NO: 105
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String [] args) {
3. System.out.println(args.length > 4 &&
4. args[4].equals("-d"));
5. }
6. }
```

If the program is invoked using the command line:

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```
java Test One Two Three –d
```

What is the result?

A. `true`
B. `false`
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D
The correct answer to this question is D. The args[4] generates a runtime exception error because there are only 4 strings and the expression args[4] prints the 5th String but like it was said earlier, there are only 4 strings.

QUESTION NO: 106
Given:

```
11. try {
12. if ((new Object))(.equals((new Object())))  {
13. System.out.println("equal");
14. )else{
15. System.out.println("not equal");
16. }
17. }catch (Exception e) {
18. System.out.println("exception");
19. }
```

What is the result?

A. `equal`
B. `not equal`
C. `exception`
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 107
Which three demonstrate an "is a" relationship? (Choose three)

A.
```
public class X { }
public class Y extends X { }
```
B.
```
public interface Shape { }
public interface Rectangle extends Shape{ }
```
C.
```
public interface Color { }
public class Shape { private Color color; }
```

D.
```
public interface Species { }
public class Animal { private Species species; }
```
E.
```
public class Person { }
public class Employee {
public Employee(Person person) { }
```
F.
```
interface Component { }
class Container implements Component {
private Component[] children;
}
```

Answer: A, B, F

QUESTION NO: 108
Given:
```
1. class BaseClass {
2. private float x = 1.of;
3. protected float getVar() { return x; }
4. }
5. class SubClass extends BaseClass {
6. private float x = 2.Of;
7. // insert code here
8. }
```

Which two are valid examples of method overriding when inserted at line 7? (Choose two)

A. `float getVar() { return x; }`
B. `public float getVar() { return x; }`
C. `public double getVar() { return x; }`
D. `protected float getVar() { return x; }`
E. `public float getVar(float f) { return f; }`

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 109
Given:
```
1. class A {
2. public byte getNumber() {
3. return 1;
4. }
5. }
6.
7. class B extends A {
```

```
8. public short getNumber() {
9. return 2;
10. }
11.
12. public static void main(String args[]) {
13. B b = new B();
14. System.out.println(b.getNumber());
15. }
16. }
```

What is the result?

A. 1
B. 2
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 8.
E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.

Answer: D
Explanation: getNumber() in B cannot override getNumber() in A; attempting to use incompatible return type: short to byte.

QUESTION NO: 110
Which two are benefits of fully encapsulating a class? (Choose two)

A. Performance of class methods is improved.
B. Implementation details of the class are hidden.
C. Access modifiers can be omitted on class data members.
D. Code that uses the encapsulation class can access data members directly.
E. Internal operation of the class can be modified without impacting clients of that class.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO: 111
Given:

```
1. class A {
2. public A() {
3. System.out.println("hello from a");
4. }
5. }
6. class B extends A {
7. public B () {
8. System.out.println("hello from b");
9. super();
```

```
10  }
11. }
12. public class Test {
13. public static void main(String args[]) {
14. A a = new B();
15. }
16. }
```

What is the result when main is executed?

A. Compilation fails.
B. `hello from a`
C. `hello from b`
D. `hello from b`
   `hello from a`
E. `hello from a`
   `hello from b`

Answer: A
EXPLANATION : Call to super must be first statement in constructor.

QUESTION NO: 112
Given:

```
1. package foo;
2. public class Outer {
3. public static class Inner {
4. }
5. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. Compilation fails.
B. An instance of the `Inner` class can be constructed with "`new Outer.Inner()`".
C. An instance of the `Inner` class cannot be constructed outside of package `foo`.
D. An instance of the `Inner` class can be constructed only from within the `Outer` class.
E. From within the package `foo`, and instance of the `Inner` class can be constructed with "`new Inner()`".

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 113
Given:

```
1. public class SyncTest {
```

```
2. private int x;
3. private int y;
4. private synchronized void setX( int i ) { x = i; }
5. private synchronized void setY( int i ) { y = i; }
6. public void setXY( int i ) { setX(i); setY(i); }
7. public synchronized boolean check() { return x != y; }
8. }
```

Under which condition will `check` return `true` when called from a different class?

A. `check` can never return `true`.
B. `check` can return `true` when `setXY` is called by multiple threads.
C. `check` can return `true` when multiple threads call `setX` and `setY` separately.
D. `check` can return `true` only if `SyncTest` is changed to allow `x` and `y` to be set separately.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 114
Thread Z holds the lock on object A. Thread X is blocked inside a wait call on ObjectA. What allows thread X to become runnable?

A. Thread X is interrupted.
B. Thread X is interrupted.
C. Thread X's `wait()` times out.
D. Thread Z calls `Thread.sleep(100);`
E. Thread Z releases the lock on A and calls the `notify()` method on thread X.
F. Thread Z releases the lock on A and calls the `notifyAll()` method on objectA.

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 115
What happens when thread X executes a `wait()` method on object A, without owning object A's lock?

A. Compilation fails.
B. An exception is thrown.
C. The `wait()` method has no effect.
D. Thread X receives the lock immediately.
E. Object A moves the thread to the wait pool.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 116
Given:

```
1. class MyThread extends Thread {
2. public void run() { System.out.println("AAA"); }
3. public void run(Runnable r) { System.out.println("BBB"); }
4.
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. new Thread(new MyThread()).start();
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. AAA
B. BBB
C. Compilation fails.
D. The code runs with no output.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 117
Given:

```
1. public class X implements Runnable {
2. private int x;
3. private int y;
4.
5. public static void main(String [] args) {
6. X that = new X();
7. (new Thread( that )).start();
8. (new Thread( that )).start();
9. }
10.
11. public void run() {
12. for (;;) {
13. synchronized (this) {
14. x++;
15. y++;
16. }
17.
System.out.println(Thread.currentThread().getName() +
18.                          "x = " + x + ", y = " +
y);
19. }
20. }
```

```
21. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that might not always be the same on the same line (for example, "`x = 2, y = 1`").
C. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "`x = 1, y = 1`").
   In addition, each value appears only once (for example, "`x = 1, y = 1`" followed by "`x = 2, y = 2`").
   The thread name at the start of the line shows that both threads are executing concurrently.
D. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "`x = 1, y = 1`").
   In addition, each value appears only once (for example, "`x = 1, y = 1`" followed by "`x = 2, y = 2`").
   The thread name at the start of the line shows that only a single thread is actually executing.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 118
Which statement is true?

A. To call the `wait()` method, a thread most own the lock of the current thread.
B. To call the `wait()` method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.
C. To call the `join()` method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.
D. To call the `sleep()` method, a thread must own the lock of the object which the call is to be made.
E. To call the `yield()` method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the cal is to be made.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 119
Given:

```
1. public class A extends Thread {
2. A() {
3. setDaemon(true);
4. }
```

```
5.
6. public void run() {
7. (new B()).start();
8. try {
9. Thread.sleep(60000);
10. } catch (InterruptedException x) {}
11. System.out.println("A done");
12. }
13.
14. class B extends Thread {
15. public void run() {
16. try {
17. Thread.sleep(60000);
18. } catch (InterruptedException x) {}
19. System.out.println("B done");
21. }
22. }
23.
24. public static void main(String[] args) {
25. (new A()).start();
26. }
27. }
```

What is the result?

A. `A done`
B. `B done`
C. `A done`
   `B done`
D. `B done`
   `A done`
E. There is no exception that the application will print anything.
F. The application outputs "`A done`" and "`B done`", in no guaranteed order.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 120
What can cause a thread to become non-runnable?

A. Exiting from a `synchronized` block.
B. Calling the `wait` method on an object.
C. Calling the `notify` method on an object.
D. Calling the `notifyAll` method on an object.

Answer: B

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QUESTION NO: 121
Given:

```
11. ArraryList a = new ArrayList();
12. a.add("Alpha");
13. a.add("Bravo"):
14. a.add("Charlie");
15. a.add("Delta");
16.Iterator iter = a.iterator();
17.
```

Which two, added at line 17, print the names in the `ArrayList` in alphabetical order? (Choose two)

A.
```
for (int i=0; i< a.size(); i++)
   System.out.println(a.get(i)));
```
B.
```
for (int i=0; i< a.size(); i++)
   System.out.println(a[i]);
```
C.
```
while( iter.hasNext() )
   System.out.println(iter.next()) ;
```
D.
```
for (int i=0, i< a.size(); i++)
   System.out.println(iter[i]);
```
E.
```
for (int i=0; i< a.size(); i++)
   System.out.println(iter.get(i));
```

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 122
Given:

```
1. // Point X
2. public class foo {
3. public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
4. jave.io.PrintWriter out = new jave.io.PrintWriter(
5. new jave.io.OutputStreamWriter(System.out), true);
6. out.println("Hello");
7. }
8. }
```

Which statement at Point X on line 1 is required to allow this code to compile?

A. No statement is required.
B. `import jave.io.*;`
C. `include java.io.*;`
D. `import jave.io.PrintWriter;`

E. `include java.io.PrintWriter;`

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 123
Which two are valid declarations of a `float`? (Choose two)

A. `float f = 1F;`
B. `float f = 1.0.;`
C. `float f = '1';`
D. `float f = "1";`
E. `float f = 1.0d;`

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 124
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. private static int[] x;
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. System.out.println(x[0]);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. `0`
B. `null`
C. Compilation fails.
D. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.
E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 125
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main( String[] args) {
3. String foo = args[1];
```


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```
4. String bar = args[2];
5. String baz = args[3];
6. System.out.println("baz = " + baz);
7. }
8. }
```

And the command line invocation:
`java Test red green blue`

What is the result?

A. `baz =`
B. `baz = null`
C. `baz = blue`
D. Compilation fails.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: E
EXPLANATION: A java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown because of line 3, should be args[0].

QUESTION NO: 126
Which method must be defined by a class implementing the `java.lang.Runnable` interface?

A. `void run()`
B. `public void run()`
C. `public void start()`
D. `void run(int priority)`
E. `public void run(int priority)`
F. `public void start(int priority)`

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 127
Given:

```
11. public static void main(String[] args) {
12. Object obj = new Object() {
13. public int hashCode() {
14. returns 42;
15. }
15. };
17. System.out.println(obj.hashCode());
```


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```
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. `42`
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. Compilation fails because of an error on line 12.
D. Compilation fails because of an error on line 16.
E. Compilation fails because of an error on line 17.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 128
Which two are reserved words in the Java programming language? (Choose two)

A. `run`
B. `import`
C. `default`
D. `implement`

Answer: B, C

QUESTION NO: 129
Which two statements are true regarding the return values of property written `hashCode` and `equals` methods from two instances of the same class? (Choose two)

A. If the `hashCode` values are different, the objects might be equal.
B. If the `hashCode` values are the same, the object must be equal.
C. If the `hashCode` values are the same, the objects might be equal.
D. If the `hashCode` values are different, the objects must be unequal.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 130
What is the numerical range of a `char`?

A. `0 ... 32767`
B. `0 ... 65535`

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C. `-256 ... 255`
D. `-32768 ... 32767`
E. Range is platform dependent.

Answer: B
Explanation: Range for char/Character = 0 ==> 65535

QUESTION NO: 131
Given:
```
1. public class Test {
2. private static float[] f = new float[2];
3. public static void main(String args[]) {
4. System.out.println("f[0] = " + f[0]);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. `f[0] = 0`
B. `f[0] = 0.0`
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 132
Given:
```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. String str = NULL;
4. System.out.println(str);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. `NULL`
B. Compilation fails.
C. The code runs with no output.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

Explanation: NULL should be "null"

QUESTION NO: 133
Which interface does `java.util.Hashtable` implement?

A. `java.util.Map`
B. `java.util.List`
C. `java.util.Hashable`
D. `java.util.Collection`

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 134
Given:

```
11. System.out.println(Math.sqrt(-4D));
```

What is the result?

A. `-2`
B. `NaN`
C. `Infinity`
D. Compilation fails.
E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 135
Given:

```
11. String a = "ABCD";
12. String b = a.toLowerCase();
13. b.replace('a', 'd');
14. b.replace('b', 'c');
15. System.out.println(b);
```

What is the result?

A. `abcd`
B. `ABCD`
C. `dccd`
D. `dcba`
E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 136
Given:

```
1. public class Foo {
2.   public static void main (String [] args)  {
3.      StringBuffer a = new StringBuffer ("A");
4.      StringBuffer b = new StringBuffer ("B");
5.     operate (a,b);
6.     system.out.printIn{a + "," +b};
7. )
8. static void operate (StringBuffer x, StringBuffer y)  {
9.        x.append {y};
10.           y = x;
11.         )
12.       }
```

What is the result?

A. The code compiles and prints "A,B".
B. The code compiles and prints "A,A".
C. The code compiles and prints "B,B".
D. The code compiles and prints "AB,B".
E. The code compiles and prints "AB,AB".
F. The code does not compile because "+" cannot be overloaded for StringBuffer.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 137
Exhibit:

```
1. Public class test (
2. Public static void stringReplace (String text)  (
3.      Text = text.replace ('j' , 'i');
4. )
5.
6. public static void bufferReplace (StringBuffer text)  (
7.     text = text.append ("C")
8. )
9.
10.        public static void main (String args[]}  (
11.           String textString = new String ("java");
12.           StringBuffer text BufferString = new StringBuffer ("java");
13.
```

```
14.            stringReplace (textString);
15.            bufferReplace (textBuffer);
16.
17.            System.out.printLn (textString + textBuffer);
18.            }
19.         )
```

What is the output?

Answer: javajavaC

QUESTION NO: 138
Which method is an appropriate way to determine the cosine of 42 degrees?

A. Double d = Math.cos(42);
B. Double d = Math.cosine(42);
C. Double d = Math.cos(Math.toRadians(42));
D. Double d = Math.cos(Math.toDegrees(42));
E. Double d = Math.cosine(Math.toRadians(42));

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 139
Exhibit:

```
1.  class A implements Runnable (
2.  int i;
3.  public void run () (
4.  try (
5.  thread.sleep(5000);
6.  i= 10;
7.  ) catch(InterruptedException e) {}
8.  )
9.  )
10.
11. public class Test {
12. public static void  main (string args[]) (
13. try (
14. A a = new A ();
15. Thread t = new Thread (a);
16. t.start();
17.
18. int j= a.i;
19.
```

```
20. ) catch (Exception e) {}
21. )
22. )
```

Which statement al line 17 will ensure that j=10 at line 19?

A. a.wait();
B. t.wait();
C. t.join();
D. t.yield();
E. t.notify();
F. a.notify();
G. t.interrupt();

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 140
Which code determines the int value foo closest to, but not greater than, a double value bar?

A. Int foo = (int) Math.max(bar);
B. Int foo = (int) Math.min(bar);
C. Int foo = (int) Math.abs(bar);
D. Int foo = (int) Math.ceil(bar);
E. Int foo = (int) Math.floor(bar);
F. Int foo = (int) Math.round(bar);

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 142
Given:

```
1. class BaseClass{
2. private float x= 1.0f;
3. protected void setVar (float f) {x = f;}
4. }
5. class SubClass extends BaseClass  {
6. private float x = 2.0f;
7. //insert code here
8. }
```

Which two are valid examples of method overriding? (Choose Two)

A. Void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
B. Public void setVar(int f) {x = f;}
C. Public void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
D. Public double setVar(float f) {x = f;}
E. Public final void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
F. Protected float setVar() {x=3.0f; return 3.0f; }

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 143
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class Mycircle {
2.  public double radius;
3.  public double diameter;
4.
5.  public void setRadius(double radius)
6.  this.radius = radius;
7.  this.diameter= radius * 2;
8.  }
9.
10. public double getRadius()  {
11. return radius;
12.  }
13. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. The Mycircle class is fully encapsulated.
B. The diameter of a given MyCircle is guaranteed to be twice its radius.
C. Lines 6 and 7 should be in a synchronized block to ensure encapsulation.
D. The radius of a MyCircle object can be set without affecting its diameter.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 144
Which is a valid identifier?

A. false
B. default
C. _object
D. a-class

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 145
Given:

```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main (String[] args)  {
3.   byte b = 127;
4.   byte c = 126;
5.   byte d = b + c;
6.   }
7. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. Compilation succeeds and d takes the value 253.
B. Line 5 contains an error that prevents compilation.
C. Line 5 throws an exception indicating "Out of range"
D. Line 3 and 4 contain error that prevent compilation.
E. The compilation succeeds and d takes the value of 1.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 146
Which two are equivalent? (Choose Two)

A. 3/2
B. 3<2
C. 3*4
D. 3<<2
E. 3*2^2
F. 3<<<2

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO: 147
What is the numerical range of a byte?

A. 0...32767
B. 0...65535

C. -128...127
D. -256...255
E. Range is platform dependent

Answer: C

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Section B
Practice Questions

Question No: 1
Given:

```
1. public class test (
2.   public static void main (String args[])    {
3.       int  i = 0xFFFFFFF1;
4.       int  j = ~i;
5.
6.     }
7. )
```

What is the decimal value of j at line 5?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 14
D. –15
E. An error at line 3 causes compilation to fail.
F. An error at line 4 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: C

Question No: 2
Given:

```
Integer i = new Integer (42);
Long 1 = new Long (42);
Double d = new Double (42.0);
```

Which two expressions evaluate to True? (Choose Two)

A. (i ==1)
B. (i == d)
C. (d == 1)
D. (i.equals (d))
E. (d.equals (i))
F. (i.equals (42))

Answer: D, E

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Question No: 3
Exhibit :

```
1. public class test (
2.      private static int j = 0;
3.
4.   private static boolean methodB(int k) (
5.        j += k;
6.       return true;
6. )
7.
8. public static void methodA(int  i) {
9.       boolean b:
10.          b = i < 10 | methodB (4);
11.          b = i < 10 || methodB (8);
12.      )
13.
14.       public static void main (String args[] }   (
15.              methodA (0);
16.              system.out.printIn(j);
17.             )
18.      )
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints "0"
B. The program prints "4"
C. The program prints "8"
D. The program prints "12"
E. The code does not complete.

Answer: B

Question No: 4
Given

```
1. Public class test (
2.     Public static void main (String args[])  (
3.      System.out.printIn (6 ^ 3);
4.    )
5. )
```

What is the output?

Answer: 5

Question No: 5
Given:

```
13.      public class Foo {
14.        public static void main (String [] args)  {
15.           StringBuffer a = new StringBuffer ("A");
16.           StringBuffer b = new StringBuffer ("B");
17.          operate (a,b);
18.          system.out.printIn{a + "," +b};
19.      )
20.      static void operate (StringBuffer x, StringBuffer y)
   {
21.             x.append {y};
22.           y = x;
23.         )
24.      }
```

What is the result?

G. The code compiles and prints "A,B".
H. The code compiles and prints "A,A".
I. The code compiles and prints "B,B".
J. The code compiles and prints "AB,B".
K. The code compiles and prints "AB,AB".
L. The code does not compile because "+" cannot be overloaded for StringBuffer.

Answer: D

Question No: 6
Exhibit:

```
20.      Public class test (
21.      Public static void stringReplace (String text)  (
22.           Text = text.replace ('j' , 'i');
23.      )
24.
25.      public static void bufferReplace (StringBuffer text)
   (
26.         text = text.append ("C")
27.      )
28.
29.      public static void main (String args[]}  (
30.         String textString = new String ("java");
```

```
31.          StringBuffer text BufferString = new StringBuffer
   ("java");
32.
33.           stringReplace (textString);
34.           BufferReplace (textBuffer);
35.
36.           System.out.printLn (textString + textBuffer);
37.           }
38.        )
```

What is the output?

Answer: JAVAJAVA

Question No: 7
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class test {
2.       public static void add3 (Integer i) }
3.            int val = i.intValue ( );
4.           val += 3;
5.           i = new Integer (val);
6.       }
7.
8.   public static void main (String args [ ] )  {
9.    Integer  i = new Integer (0);
10.         add3 (i);
11.          system.out.printIn (i.intValue ( )  );
12.        }
13.       )
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation will fail.
B. The program prints "0".
C. The program prints "3".
D. Compilation will succeed but an exception will be thrown at line 3.

Answer: B

Question No: 8
Given:

```
1. public class ConstOver {
```

```
2.   public ConstOver (int x, int y, int z)  {
3.      }
4. }
```

Which two overload the ConstOver constructor? (Choose Two)

A. ConstOver ( ) { }
B. Protected int ConstOver ( ) { }
C. Private ConstOver (int z, int y, byte x) { }
D. Public Object ConstOver (int x, int y, int z) { }
E. Public void ConstOver (byte x, byte y, byte z) { }

Answer: A, C

Question No: 9
Given:

```
1. public class MethodOver  {
2.     public void setVar (int a, int b, float c)  {
3.     }
4. }
```

Which two overload the setVar method? (Choose Two)

A. Private void setVar (int a, float c, int b) { }
B. Protected void setVar (int a, int b, float c) { }
C. Public int setVar (int a, float c, int b) (return a;)
D. Public int setVar (int a, int b, float c) (return a;)
E. Protected float setVar (int a, int b, float c) (return c;)

Answer: A, C

Question No: 10
Given:

```
1. class BaseClass {
2.   Private float x = 1.0f ;
3.   protected float getVar ( ) ( return x;)
4. }
5. class Subclass extends BaseClass (
6.     private float x = 2.0f;
7.     //insert code here
8. )
```

Which two are valid examples of method overriding? (Choose Two)

A. Float getVar ( ) { return x;}
B. Public float getVar ( ) { return x;}
C. Float double getVar ( ) { return x;}
D. Public float getVar ( ) { return x;}
E. Public float getVar (float f) { return f;}

Answer: B, D

Question No: 11
Which two demonstrate an "is a" relationship? (Choose Two)

```
A.  public interface Person { }
    public class Employee extends Person { }
B.  public interface Shape { }
    public class Employee extends Shape { }
C.  public interface Color { }
    public class Employee extends Color { }
D.  public class Species { }
    public class Animal (private Species species;)
E.  interface Component { }
    Class Container implements Component (
         Private Component[ ] children;
    )
```

Answer: D, E

Question No: 12
Which statement is true?

A. An anonymous inner class may be declared as final.
B. An anonymous inner class can be declared as private.
C. An anonymous inner class can implement multiple interfaces.
D. An anonymous inner class can access final variables in any enclosing scope.
E. Construction of an instance of a static inner class requires an instance of the enclosing outer class.

Answer: D

Question No 13

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Given:

```
1. package foo;
2.
3. public class Outer (
4.    public static class Inner (
5.    )
6. )
```

Which statement is true?

A. An instance of the Inner class can be constructed with "new Outer.Inner ()"
B. An instance of the inner class cannot be constructed outside of package foo.
C. An instance of the inner class can only be constructed from within the outer class.
D. From within the package bar, an instance of the inner class can be constructed with "new inner()"

Answer: A

Question No 14
Exhibit:

```
1. public class enclosingone (
2. public class insideone{}
3. )
4. public class inertest(
5. public static void main (string[]args)(
6. enclosingone eo= new enclosingone ();
7. //insert code here
8. )
9. )
```

Which statement at line 7 constructs an instance of the inner class?

```
A.   InsideOnew ei= eo.new InsideOn();
B.   Eo.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();
C.   InsideOne ei = EnclosingOne.new InsideOne();
D.   EnclosingOne.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();
```

Answer: D

Question No 15
Exhibit:

```
1. interface foo {
2. int k = 0;
3. ]
4.
5. public class test implements Foo (
6. public static void main(String args[]) (
7. int i;
8. Test test = new test ();
9. i= test.k;
10.i= Test.k;
11.i= Foo.k;
12.)
13.)
14.
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.
B. An error at line 2 causes compilation to fail.
C. An error at line 9 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 10 causes compilation to fail.
E. An error at line 11 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: A

Question No 16
Given:

```
1. //point X
2. public class foo (
3. public static void main (String[]args) throws Exception {
4. printWriter out = new PrintWriter (new
5. java.io.outputStreamWriter (System.out), true;
6. out.printIn("Hello");
7. }
8. )
```

Which statement at PointX on line 1 allows this code to compile and run?

A. Import java.io.PrintWriter;
B. Include java.io.PrintWriter;

C. Import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
D. Include java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
E. No statement is needed.

Answer: A

Question No 17
Which two statements are reserved words in Java? (Choose Two)

A. Run
B. Import
C. Default
D. Implement

Answer: B, C

Question No 18
Which three are valid declarations of a float? (Choose Three)

A. Float foo = -1;
B. Float foo = 1.0;
C. Float foo = 42e1;
D. Float foo = 2.02f;
E. Float foo = 3.03d;
F. Float foo = 0x0123;

Answer: A, D, F

Question No 19
Given:

```
8.  int index = 1;
9.  boolean[] test = new Boolean[3];
10. boolean foo= test [index];
```

What is the result?

A. Foo has the value of 0.
B. Foo has the value of null.
C. Foo has the value of true.
D. Foo has the value of false.

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E. An exception is thrown.
F. The code will not compile.

Answer: D

Question No 20
Given:

```
1. public class test(
2. public static void main(string[]args){
3. string foo = args [1];
4. string foo = args [2];
5. string foo = args [3];
6. }
7. }
```

And command line invocation:
`Java Test red green blue`

What is the result?

A. Baz has the value of ""
B. Baz has the value of null
C. Baz has the value of "red"
D. Baz has the value of "blue"
E. Bax has the value of "green"
F. The code does not compile.
G. The program throws an exception.

Answer: G

Question No 21
Given:

```
8. int index = 1;
9. int [] foo = new int [3];
10.int bar = foo [index];
11.int baz = bar + index;
```

What is the result?

A. Baz has the value of 0
B. Baz has the value of 1
C. Baz has the value of 2

D. An exception is thrown.
E. The code will not compile.

Answer: B

Question No 22
Given:

```
1. public class foo {
2. public static void main (String[]args) {
3. String s;
4. system.out.printIn ("s=" + s);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. The code compiles and "s=" is printed.
B. The code compiles and "s=null" is printed.
C. The code does not compile because string s is not initialized.
D. The code does not compile because string s cannot be referenced.
E. The code compiles, but a NullPointerException is thrown when toString is called.

Answer: C

Question No 23
Which will declare a method that forces a subclass to implement it?

A. Public double methoda();
B. Static void methoda (double d1) {}
C. Public native double methoda();
D. Abstract public void methoda();
E. Protected void methoda (double d1){}

Answer: D

Question No 24
You want subclasses in any package to have access to members of a superclass. Which is the most restrictive access modifier that will accomplish this objective?

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. Transient
E. No access modifier is qualified

Answer: C

Question No 25
Given:

```
2. abstract class abstrctIt {
3. abstract float getFloat ();
4. )
5. public class AbstractTest extends AbstractIt {
6. private float f1= 1.0f;
7. private float getFloat () {return f1;}
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation is successful.
B. An error on line 6 causes a runtime failure.
C. An error at line 6 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 2 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: C

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Question No 26
Exhibit:

```
1. public class test(
2. public int aMethod()[
3. static int i=0;
4. i++;
5. return I;
6. )
7. public static void main (String args[]){
8. test test = new test();
9. test.aMethod();
10.int j = test.aMethod();
11.System.out.printIn(j);
12.]
13.}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation will fail.
B. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "0"
C. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "1"
D. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "2"

Answer: D

Question No 27
Given:

```
1. class super {
2. public float getNum() {return 3.0f;}
3. )
4.
5. public class Sub extends Super {
6.
7. )
```

Which method, placed at line 6, will cause a compiler error?

A. Public float getNum() {return 4.0f; }
B. Public void getNum () { }
C. Public void getNum (double d) { }
D. Public double getNum (float d) {retrun 4.0f; }

Answer: B

Question No 28
Which declaration prevents creating a subclass of an outer class?

A. Static class FooBar{}
B. Private class FooBar{}
C. Abstract public class FooBar{}
D. Final public class FooBar{}
E. Final abstract class FooBar{}

Answer: D

Question No 29
Given:

1. byte [] arry1, array2[];
2. byte array3 [][];
3. byte[][] array4;

If each array has been initialized, which statement will cause a compiler error?

A. Array2 = array1;
B. Array2 = array3;
C. Array2 = array4;
D. Both A and B
E. Both A and C
F. Both B and C

Answer: F

Question No 30
Exhibit:

```
1.  class super (
2.  public int I = 0;
3.
4.  public super (string text) (
5.  I = 1
6.  )
```

```
7.    )
8.
9.  public class sub extends super (
10. public sub (string text)   (
11. i= 2
12. )
13.
14. public static void main (straing args[])   (
15. sub sub = new sub ("Hello");
16. system.out. PrintIn(sub.i);
17.     )
18. )
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation will fail.
B. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "0"
C. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "1"
D. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "2"

Answer: A

Question No 31
Given:

```
1. public class returnIt (
2. returnType methodA(byte x, double y) (
3. return (short) x/y * 2;
4.     )
5. )
```

What is the valid returnType for methodA in line 2?

A. Int
B. Byte
C. Long
D. Short
E. Float
F. Double

Answer: F

Question No 32
Given the ActionEvent, which method allows you to identify the affected component?

A. GetClass.
B. GetTarget.
C. GetSource.
D. GetComponent.
E. GetTargetComponent.

Answer: C

Question No 33
Which is a method of the MouseMotionListener interface?

A. Public void mouseMoved(MouseEvent)
B. Public boolean mouseMoved(MouseEvent)
C. Public void mouseMoved(MouseMotionEvent)
D. Public boolean MouseMoved(MouseMotionEvent)
E. Public boolean mouseMoved(MouseMotionEvent)

Answer: A

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Question No 34
Exhibit:

```
1.  import java.awt*;
2.
3.  public class X extends Frame (
4.  public static void main(string []args)  (
5.  X x = new X ();
6.  X.pack();
7.  x.setVisible(true);
8.  )
9.
10. public X ()  (
11. setlayout (new GridLayout (2,2));
12.
13. Panel p1 = new panel();
14. Add(p1);
15. Button b1= new Button ("One");
16. P1.add(b1);
17.
18. Panel p2 = new panel();
19. Add(p2);
20. Button b2= new Button ("Two");
21. P2.add(b2);
22.
23. Button b3= new Button ("Three");
24. add(b3);
25.
26. Button b4= new Button ("Four");
27. add(b4);
28.     )
29. )
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose Two)

A. All the buttons change height if the frame height is resized.
B. All the buttons change width if the Frame width is resized.
C. The size of the button labeled "One" is constant even if the Frame is resized.
D. Both width and height of the button labeled "Three" might change if the Frame is resized.

Answer: C, D

Question No 35

You are assigned the task of building a panel containing a TextArea at the top, a label directly below it, and a button directly below the label. If the three components are added directly to the panel. Which layout manager can the panel use to ensure that the TextArea absorbs all of the free vertical space when the panel is resized?

A. GridLayout.
B. CardLayout.
C. FlowLayout.
D. BorderLayout.
E. GridBagLayout.

Answer: E

Question No 36
Which gets the name of the parent directory file "file.txt"?

A. String name= File.getParentName("file.txt");
B. String name= (new File("file.txt")).getParent();
C. String name = (new File("file.txt")).getParentName();
D. String name= (new File("file.txt")).getParentFile();
E. Directory dir=(new File ("file.txt")).getParentDir();
String name= dir.getName();

Answer: B

Question No 37
Which can be used to encode charS for output?

A. Java.io.OutputStream.
B. Java.io.OutputStreamWriter.
C. Java.io.EncodeOutputStream.
D. Java.io.EncodeWriter.
E. Java.io.BufferedOutputStream.

Answer: B

Question No 38
The file "`file.txt`" exists on the file system and contsins ASCII text.
Given:

```
38. try {
39. File f = new File("file.txt");
40. OutputStream out = new FileOutputStream(f, true);
41. }
42. catch (IOException)   {}
```

What is the result?

A. The code does not compile.
B. The code runs and no change is made to the file.
C. The code runs and sets the length of the file to 0.
D. An exception is thrown because the file is not closed.
E. The code runs and deletes the file from the file system.

Answer: A

Question No 39
Which constructs a DataOutputStream?

A. New dataOutputStream("out.txt");
B. New dataOutputStream(new file("out.txt"));
C. New dataOutputStream(new writer("out.txt"));
D. New dataOutputStream(new FileWriter("out.txt"));
E. New dataOutputStream(new OutputStream("out.txt"));
F. New dataOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("out.txt"));

Answer: F

Question No 40
What writes the text "`<end>`" to the end of the file "`file.txt`"?

A. OutputStream out= new FileOutputStream ("file.txt");
Out.writeBytes ("<end>/n");
B. OutputStream os= new FileOutputStream ("file.txt", true);
DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(os);
out.writeBytes ("<end>/n");
C. OutputStream os= new FileOutputStream ("file.txt");
DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(os);
out.writeBytes ("<end>/n");
D. OutputStream os= new OutputStream ("file.txt", true);
DataOutputStream out = new DataOutputStream(os);
out.writeBytes ("<end>/n");

Answer: B

Question No 41
Given:

```
1. public class X (
2. public object m ()  {
3. object o = new float (3.14F);
4. object [] oa = new object [1];
5. oa[0]= o;
6. o = null;
7. return oa[0];
8. }
9. }
```

When is the float object created in line 3, eligible for garbage collection?

A. Just after line 5
B. Just after line 6
C. Just after line 7 (that is, as the method returns)
D. Never in this method.

Answer: D

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Question No 42
Given:

```
3. string foo = "ABCDE";
4. foo.substring(3);
5. foo.concat("XYZ");
6.
```

Type the value of foo at line 6.

Answer: ABCDE

Question No 43
Which method is an appropriate way to determine the cosine of 42 degrees?

F. Double d = Math.cos(42);
G. Double d = Math.cosine(42);
H. Double d = Math.cos(Math.toRadians(42));
I. Double d = Math.cos(Math.toDegrees(42));
J. Double d = Math.cosine(Math.toRadians(42));

Answer: C

Question No 44
You need to store elements in a collection that guarantees that no duplicates are stored and all elements can be accessed in natural order. Which interface provides that capability?

Java.util.Map.
Java.util.Set.
Java.util.List.
Java.util.StoredSet.
Java.util.StoredMap.
Java.util.Collection.

Answer: D

Question No 45
Which statement is true for the class java.util.HashSet?

A. The elements in the collection are ordered.

B. The collection is guaranteed to be immutable.
C. The elements in the collection are guaranteed to be unique.
D. The elements in the collection are accessed using a unique key.
E. The elements in the collections are guaranteed to be synchronized.

Answer: C

Question No 46
Given:

```
1.  public class IfTest (
2.  public static void main(string[]args) {
3.  int x = 3;
4.  int y = 1;
5.  if (x = y)
6.  system.out.printIn("Not equal");
7.  else
8.  system.out.printIn("Equal");
9.  }
10. )
```

What is the result?

A. The output is "Equal"
B. The output in "Not Equal"
C. An error at line 5 causes compilation to fall.
D. The program executes but does not print a message.

Answer: C

Question No 47
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class test (
2.  public static void main(string args[]) {
3.  int 1= 0;
4.  while (i)  {
5.  if (i==4) {
6.  break;
7.  )
8.  ++i;
9.  )
10.
11. )
```

```
12. )
```

What is the value of i at line 10?

A. 0
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. The code will not compile.

Answer: E

Question No 48
Given:

```
3. int i= 1, j= 10 ;
4. do (
5.  if (i++> --j) continue;
6. ) while (i<5);
```

After execution, what are the values for I and j?

A. i = 6 and j= 5
B. i = 5 and j= 5
C. i = 6 and j= 4
D. i = 5 and j= 6
E. i = 6 and j= 6

Answer: D

Question No 49
Given:

```
1. switch (i)  {
2. default:
3. System.out.printIn("Hello");
4. )
```

What are the two acceptable types for the variable i? (Choose Two)

A. Char
B. Byte
C. Float

D. Double
E. Object

Answer: A, B

Question No 50
Given:

```
1. public class foo {
2. public static void main (string[]args)
3. try {return;}
4. finally {system.out.printIn("Finally");}
5. }
6. )
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints nothing.
B. The program runs and prints "Finally"
C. The code compiles, but an exception is thrown at runtime.
D. The code will not compile because the catch block is missing.

Answer: B

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Question No 51
Exhibit:

```
2.  import java.io.IOException;
3.  public class ExceptionTest(
4.  public static void main (String[]args)
5.  try (
6.  methodA();
7.  ) catch (IOException e)  (
8.  system.out.printIn("Caught IOException");
9.  ) catch (Exception e)   (
10. system.out.printIn("Caught Exception");
11.    )
12. )
13. public void methodA ()   {
14. throw new IOException ();
15.     )
16. )
```

What is the result?

A. The code will not compile.
B. The output is caught exception.
C. The output is caught IOException.
D. The program executes normally without printing a message.

Answer: A

Question No 52
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class test {
2.  public static string output = ""
3.
4.  public static void foo(int i) {
5.  try {
6.  if(i= =1) {
7.  throw new Exception ();
8.  }
9.  output += "1";
10. )
11. catch(Exception e)  {
12. output += "2";
13. return;
14. )
```


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```
15. finally (
16. output += "3";
17. )
18. output += "4";
19. )
20.
21. public static void main (string args[])  (
22. foo(0);
23. foo(1);
24.
25.     )
26. )
```

What is the value of the variable output at line 24?

Answer: 13423

Question No 53
Given:

```
1. public class Foo implements Runnable (
2. public void run (Thread t) {
3. system.out.printIn("Running.");
4. }
5. public static void main (String[] args)  {
6. new thread (new Foo()).start();
7. )
8. )
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown.
B. The program exists without printing anything.
C. An error at line 1 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 2 causes the compilation to fail.
E. "Running" is printed and the program exits.

Answer: D

Question No 54
Which statement is true?

A. If only one thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the modify on that same object, then the first thread immediately resumes execution.
B. If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, it is still possible that the first thread might never resume execution.
C. If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the first thread definitely resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.
D. If two threads are blocked in the wait method of one object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the first thread that executed the wait call first definitely resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.

Answer: B

Question No 55
Which two CANNOT directly cause a thread to stop executing? (Choose Two)

A. Calling the yield method.
B. Calling the wait method on an object.
C. Calling the notify method on an object.
D. Calling the notifyAll method on an object.
E. Calling the start method on another Thread object.

Answer: C, D

Question No 56
Which two can be used to create a new Thread? (Choose Two)

A. Extend java.lang.Thread and override the run method.
B. Extend java.lang.Runnable and override the start method.
C. Implement java.lang.thread and implement the run method.
D. Implement java.lang.Runnable and implement the run method.
E. Implement java.lang.Thread and implement the start method.

Answer: A, D

Question No 57
Given:

```
1. public class SyncTest (
2. private int x;
3. private int y;
4. private synchronized void setX (int i) (x=1;)
5. private synchronized void setY (int i) (y=1;)
6. public void setXY(int 1)(set X(i); setY(i);)
7. public synchronized Boolean check() (return x !=y;)
8. )
```

Under which conditions will check () return true when called from a different class?

A. Check() can never return true.
B. Check() can return true when setXY is called by multiple threads.
C. Check() can return true when multiple threads call setX and setY separately.
D. Check() can only return true if SyncTest is changed to allow x and y to be set separately.

Answer: B

Question No 58
Exhibit:

```
23. class A implements runable (
24. int i;
25. public void run () (
26. try (
27. thread.sleep(5000);
28. i= 10;
29. ) catch(InterruptedException e) {}
30. )
31. )
32.
33. public class Test {
34. public static void  main (string args[]) (
35. try (
36. A a = new A ();
37. Thread t = new Thread (a);
38. t.start();
39.
40. int j= a.i;
41.
42. ) catch (Exception e) {}
43. )
44. )
```

Which statement al line 17 will ensure that j=10 at line 19?

H. a.wait();
I. t.wait();
J. t.join();
K. t.yield();
L. t.notify();
M. a.notify();
N. t.interrupt();

Answer: C

Question No 59
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class X implements Runnable (
2.     private int x;
3.     private int y;
4.
5.     public static void main(String [] args) (
6.        X that = new X();
7.        (new Thread(that)) . start( );
8.        (new Thread(that)) . start( );
9.  )
10.
11. public synchronized void run( ) (
12.      for (;;) (
13.       x++;
14.       y++;
15.       System.out.printIn("x = " +  x  + ", y = " + y);
16.        )
17.     )
18. )
```

What is the result?

A. An error at line 11 causes compilation to fail.
B. Errors at lines 7 and 8 cause compilation to fail.
C. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that might not always be the same on the same line (for example, "x=2, y=1")
D. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x=1, y=1". In addition, each value appears twice (for example, "x=1, y=1" followed by "x=1, y=1")
E. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x=1, y=1". In addition, each value appears twice (for example, "x=1, y=1" followed by "x=2s, y=2")

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Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 60
Which two CANNOT directly cause a thread to stop executing? (Choose Two)

A. Existing from a synchronized block.
B. Calling the wait method on an object.
C. Calling notify method on an object.
D. Calling read method on an InputStream object.
E. Calling the SetPriority method on a Thread object.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION NO: 61
Exhibit

```
1.  public class SyncTest{
2.  public static void main(String[] args)  {
3.  final StringBuffer s1= new StringBuffer();
4.  final StringBuffer s2= new StringBuffer();
5.  new Thread ()   {
6.    public void run() {
7.      synchronized(s1) {
8.          s2.append("A");
9.           synchronized(s2) {
10.   s2.append("B");
11.     System.out.print(s1);
12.       System.out.print(s2);
13.       }
14.     }
15.   }
16. }.start();
17. new Thread() {
18.   public void run() {
19.     synchronized(s2) {
20.       s2.append("C");
21.       synchronized(s1) {
22.         s1.append("D");
23.         System.out.print(s2);
24.         System.out.print(s1);
25.        }
26.       }
```

```
27.       }
28.     }.start();
29.   }
30. }
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose Two)

A. The program prints "ABBCAD"
B. The program prints "CDDACB"
C. The program prints "ADCBADBC"
D. The output is a non-deterministic point because of a possible deadlock condition.
E. The output is dependent on the threading model of the system the program is running on.

Answer: D, B

QUESTION NO: 62
Which method in the Thread class is used to create and launch a new thread of execution?

A. Run();
B. Start();
B. Execute();
C. Run(Runnable r);
D. Start(Runnable r);
E. Execute(Thread t);

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 63
Given:

```
5. String foo = "base";
6. foo.substring(0,3);
7. foo.concat("ket")
8.
```

Type the value of foo at line 8.

Answer: BASE

QUESTION NO: 64
Which code determines the int value foo closest to, but not greater than, a double value bar?

A. Int foo = (int) Math.max(bar);
B. Int foo = (int) Math.min(bar);
C. Int foo = (int) Math.abs(bar);
D. Int foo = (int) Math.ceil(bar);
E. Int foo = (int) Math.floor(bar);
F. Int foo = (int) Math.round(bar);

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 65
Which statement is true?

A. A flow layout can be used to position a component that should resize horizontally when the container is resized.
B. A grid layout can be used to position a component tat should maintain a constant size even when the container is resized.
C. A border layout can be used to position component that should maintain a constant size even when the container is resized.
D. The grid bag layout can be used to give a grid-like layout which differs from the normal grid in that individual rows and columns can have unique sizes.
E. If two components are placed in the same column of a grid bag layout, and one component resizes horizontally, then the other component must resize horizontally.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 66
Given an ActionEvent, which method allows you to identify the affected Component?

A. Public class getClass()
B. Public Object getSource()
C. Public Component getSource()
D. Public Component getTarget()
E. Public Component getComponent()
F. Public Component getTargetComponent()

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 67
Exhibit:

```
1.  import java.awt.*;
2.
3.  public class Test extends Frame {
4.  public Test()  {
5.  add(new Label("Hello")  );
6.  add(new TextField("Hello")  );
7.  add(new Button("Hello")  );
8.  pack();
9.  show();
10. }
11.
12. public static void main(String args[]) {
13.         new Test ();
14.  }
15. )
```

What is the result?

A. The code will not compile.
B. A Window will appear containing only a Button.
C. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown at line 6.
D. A Window button will appear but will not contain the Label, TextField, or Button.
E. A Window will appear containing a Label at the top, a TextField below the Label, and a Button below the TextField.
F. A Window will appear containing a Label on the left, a TextField to the right of the Label, and a button to the right of the TextField.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 68
Exhibit:

```
1.  class A {
2.  public int getNumber(int a) {
3.      return a + 1;
4.  }
5.  }
```


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```
6.
7.  class B extends A {
8.  public int getNumber (int a) {
9.  return a + 2
10. }
11.
12. public static void main (String args[])  {
13. A a = new B();
14. System.out.printIn(a.getNumber(0));
15.    }
16. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds and 1 is printed.
B. Compilation succeeds and 2 is printed.
C. An error at line 8 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 13 causes compilation to fail.
E. An error at line 14 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 69
Given:

```
9. class BaseClass{
10.    private float x= 1.0f;
11.    protected void setVar (float f) {x = f;}
12.    }
13.    class SubClass extends BaseClass   {
14.    private float x = 2.0f;
15.    //insert code here
16. }
```

Which two are valid examples of method overriding? (Choose Two)

A. Void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
B. Public void setVar(int f) {x = f;}
C. Public void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
D. Public double setVar(float f) {x = f;}
E. Public final void setVar(float f) {x = f;}
F. Protected float setVar() {x=3.0f; return 3.0f; }

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 70
Which statement about static inner classes is true?

A. An anonymous class can be declared as static.
B. A static inner class cannot be a static member of the outer class.
C. A static inner class does not require an instance of the enclosing class.
D. Instance members of a static inner class can be referenced using the class name of the static inner class.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 71
Exhibit:

```
1.  class A {
2.  public byte getNumber ()  {
3.    return 1;
4.    }
5.  }
6.
7.  class B extends A {
8.  public short getNumber()  {
9.   return 2;
10. }
11.
12. public static void main (String args[]) {
13.    B  b = new B ();
14.      System.out.printIn(b.getNumber())
15.   }
16. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds and 1 is printed.
B. Compilation succeeds and 2 is printed.
C. An error at line 8 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 14 causes compilation to fail.
E. Compilation succeeds but an exception is thrown at line 14.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 72
Given:

AnInterface is an interface.
AnAdapter0 is a non-abstract, non-final class with a zero argument constructor.
AnAdapter1 is a non-abstract, non-final class without a zero argument constructor, but with a constructor that takes one int argument.

Which two construct an anonymous inner class? (Choose Two)

F. AnAdapter1 aa=new AnAdapter1(){}
G. AnAdapter0 aa=new AnAdapter0(){}
H. AnAdapter0 aa=new AnAdapter0(5){}
I. AnAdapter1 aa=new AnAdapter1(5){}
J. AnInterface a1=new AnInterface(5){}

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO: 73
Which two statements are true? (Choose Two)

A. An inner class may be declared as static.
B. An anonymous inner class can be declared as public.
C. An anonymous inner class can be declared as private.
D. An anonymous inner class can extend an abstract class.
E. An anonymous inner class can be declared as protected.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO: 74
Exhibit:

```
14. public class Mycircle {
15. public double radius;
16. public double diameter;
17.
18. public void setRadius(double radius)
19. this.radius = radius;
20. this.diameter= radius * 2;
21. }
22.
23. public double getRadius()   {
24. return radius;
```

```
25.  }
26. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. The Mycircle class is fully encapsulated.
B. The diameter of a given MyCircle is guaranteed to be twice its radius.
C. Lines 6 and 7 should be in a synchronized block to ensure encapsulation.
D. The radius of a MyCircle object can be set without affecting its diameter.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 75
You want to limit access to a method of a public class to members of the same class. Which access modifier accomplishes this objective?

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. Transient
E. No access modifier is required

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 76
Exhibit:

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ClassOne.java

```
1. package com.abc.pkg1;
2. public class ClassOne {
3. private char var = 'a';
4. char getVar()  {return var;}
5. }
```

ClassTest.java

```
1. package com.abc.pkg2;
2. import com.abc.pkg1.ClassOne;
3. public class ClassTest extends ClassOne {
4.   public static void main(String[]args)  {
5.     char a = new ClassOne().getVar();
6.     char b = new ClassTest().getVar();
7.   }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation will fail.
B. Compilation succeeds and no exceptions are thrown.
C. Compilation succeeds but an exception is thrown at line 5 in ClassTest.java.
D. Compilation succeeds but an exception is thrown at line 6 in ClassTest.java.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 77
Given:

```
1. public class ArrayTest {
2. public static void main (String[]args)  {
3. float f1[], f2[];
4. f1 = new float [10];
5. f2 = f1;
6. System.out.printIn ("f2[0]=" + f2[0]);
7.  }
8.  }
```

What is the result?

A. It prints f2[0] = 0.0
B. It prints f2[0] = NaN
C. An error at line 5 causes compile to fail.
D. An error at line 6 causes compile to fail.
E. An error at line 6 causes an exception at runtime.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 78
Which two statements are true regarding the creation of a default constructor? (Choose Two)

A. The default constructor initializes method variables.
B. The compiler always creates a default constructor for every class.
C. The default constructor invokes the no-parameter constructor of the superclass.
D. The default constructor initializes the instance variables declared in the class.
E. When a class has only constructors with parameters, the compiler does not create a default constructor.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO: 79
Exhibit:

```
1.  class super {
2.    public int getLength()  {return 4;}
3.  }
4.
5.  public class Sub extends Super {
6.     public long getLength() {return 5;}
7.
8.  public static void main (String[]args)  {
9.           super sooper = new Super ();
10. Sub sub = new Sub();
11. System.out.printIn(
12.    sooper.getLength()+ ",” + sub.getLength()    };
13.  }
14. }
```

What is the output?

A. 4, 4
B. 4, 5
C. 5, 4
D. 5, 5
E. The code will not compile.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 80
Given:

```
1. public abstract class Test {
2. public abstract void methodA();
3.
4. public abstract void methodB()
5. {
6.   System.out.printIn("Hello");
7.  }
8. }
```

Which three changes (made independently) allow the code to compile? (Choose Three)

A. Add a method body to methodA.
B. Replace lines 5-7 with a semicolon (".")
C. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of Test.
D. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of methodB.
E. Remove the abstract qualifier from the declaration of methodA.
F. Remove methodB in its entirely and change class o interface in line 1.

Answer: B, D, F

QUESTION NO: 81
Which determines if "prefs" is a directory and exists on the file system?

A. Boolean exists=Directory.exists ("prefs");
B. Boolean exists=(new File("prefs")).isDir();
C. Boolean exists=(new Directory("prefs")).exists();
D. Boolean exists=(new File("prefs")).isDirectory();
E. Boolean exists=true;
Try{
Directory d = new Directory("prefs");
}
catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
exists = false;
}

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 82
Which two create an InputStream and open file the "file.txt" for reading? (Choose Two)

A. InputStream in=new FileReader("file.txt");
B. InputStream in=new FileInputStream("file.txt");
C. InputStream in=new InputStreamFileReader ("file.txt", "read");
D. FileInputStream in=new FileReader(new File("file.txt"));
E. FileInputStream in=new FileInputStream(new File("file.txt"));

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO 83
Which two construct an OutputSream that appends to the file "file.txt"? (Choose Two)

A. OutputStream out=new FileOutputStream("file.txt");
B. OutputStream out=new FileOutputStream("file.txt", "append");
C. FileOutputStream out=new FileOutputStream("file.txt", true);
D. FileOutputStream out=new FileOutputStream(new file("file.txt"));
E. OutputStream out=new FileOutputStream(new File("file.txt")true);

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO: 84
Which constructs a BufferedIputStream?

A. New BufferedInputStream("in.txt");
B. New BufferedInputStream(new File("in.txt"));
C. New BufferedInputStream(new Writer("in.txt"));
D. New BufferedInputStream(new Writer("in.txt"));
E. New BufferedInputStream(new InputStream("in.txt"));
F. New BufferedInputStream(new FileInputStream("in.txt"));

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 85
Which is a valid identifier?

A. false
B. default

C. _object
D. a-class

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 86
Exhibit:

```
1.  package foo;
2.
3.  import java.util.Vector;
4.
5.  private class MyVector extends Vector {
6.  int i = 1;
7.  public MyVector()  {
8.  i = 2;
9.     }
10. }
11.
12. public class MyNewVector extends MyVector {
13. public MyNewVector ()  {
14. i = 4;
15. }
16. public static void main (String args [])  {
17. MyVector v = new MyNewVector();
18.   }
19. }
```

The file MyNewVector.java is shown in the exhibit.
What is the result?

A. Compilation will succeed.
B. Compilation will fail at line 5.
C. Compilation will fail at line 6.
D. Compilation will fail at line 14.
E. Compilation will fail at line 17.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 87
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main (String[]args) {
3.   String foo = args[1];
4.   String bar = args[2];
5.   String baz = args[3];
6. System.out.printIn("baz = " + baz);
7.   }
8. }
```

And the output:
`Baz = 2`
Which command line invocation will produce the output?

A. Java Test 2222
B. Java Test 1 2 3 4
C. Java Test 4 2 4 2
D. Java Test 4 3 2 1

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 88
Given:

```
8. int index = 1;
9. String [] test = new String[3];
10. String foo = test[index];
```

What is the result?

E. Foo has the value ""
B. Foo has the value null
C. An exception is thrown
D. The code will not compile

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 89
Given:

```
1. public interface Foo{
2. int k = 4;
3. }
```

Which three are equivalent to line 2? (Choose Three)

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A. Final int k = 4;
B. Public int k = 4;
C. Static int k = 4;
D. Private int k = 4;
E. Abstract int k = 4;
F. Volatile int k = 4;
G. Transient int k = 4;
H. Protected int k = 4;

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION NO: 90
Given:

```
1. public class foo {
2. static String s;
3. public static void main (String[]args) {
4. system.out.printIn ("s=" + s);
5. }
6. }
```

What is the result?

A. The code compiles and "s=" is printed.
B. The code compiles and "s=null" is printed.
C. The code does not compile because string s is not initialized.
D. The code does not compile because string s cannot be referenced.
E. The code compiles, but a NullPointerException is thrown when toString is called.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 91
Which two valid declarations of a char? (Choose Two)

A. Char ch = "a";
B. Char ch = '\' ';
C. Char ch = 'cafe';
D. Char ch = "cafe";
E. Char ch = '\ucafe';
F. Char ch = '\u10100';
G. Char ch = (char) true;

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO: 92
Given:

```
1. String foo = "blue";
2. Boolean[]bar = new Boolean [1];
3. if (bar[0])  {
4.   foo = "green";
5. }
```

What is the result?

A. Foo has the value of ""
B. Foo has the value of null.
C. Foo has the value of "blue"
D. Foo has the value of "green"
E. An exception is thrown.
F. The code will not compile.

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 93
Exhibit:

```
1. public class X {
2. public static void main (String[]args)  {
3. String s1 = new String ("true");
4. Boolean b1 = new Boolean (true);
5. if (s2.equals(b1))   {
6. System.out.printIn("Equal");
7.       }
8.      }
9.     }
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints nothing.
B. The program runs and prints "Equal"
C. An error at line 5 causes compilation to fail.
D. The program runs but aborts with an exception.

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Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 94
Given:

```
1. public class Foo {
2. public static void main (String []args) {
3. int i = 1;
4. int j = i++;
5. if ((i>++j) && (i++ ==j))  {
6.          i +=j;
7.         }
8.       }
9.    }
```

What is the final value of i?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 95
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class X {
2.  public static void main (String[]args)   {
3.  string s = new string ("Hello");
4.  modify(s);
5.  System.out.printIn(s);
6.  }
7.
8.  public static void modify (String s)  {
9.  s += "world!";
10.    }
11. }
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints "Hello"
B. An error causes compilation to fail.
C. The program runs and prints "Hello world!"
D. The program runs but aborts with an exception.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 96
Which two are equivalent? (Choose Two)

A. 16>4
B. 16/2
C. 16*4
D. 16>>2
E. 16/2^2
F. 16>>>2

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO: 97
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class X {
2.  public static void main (String[]args)   {
3.  int [] a = new int [1]
4.  modify(a);
5.  System.out.printIn(a[0]);
6.  }
7.
8.  public static void modify (int[] a)  {
9.    a[0] ++;
10.    }
11. }
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints "0"
B. The program runs and prints "1"
C. The program runs but aborts with an exception.
D. An error "possible undefined variable" at line 4 causes compilation to fail.
E. An error "possible undefined variable" at line 9 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 98
Given:

```
25. public class Foo {
26.   public static void main (String [] args)  {
27.      StringBuffer a = new StringBuffer ("A");
28.      StringBuffer b = new StringBuffer ("B");
29.     operate (a,b);
30.     system.out.printIn{a + "," +b};
31. )
32. static void operate (StringBuffer x, StringBuffer y)  {
33.           y.append {x};
34.           y = x;
35.     )
36. }
```

What is the result?

A. The code compiles and prints "A,B".
B. The code compiles and prints "A, BA".
C. The code compiles and prints "AB, B".
D. The code compiles and prints "AB, AB".
E. The code compiles and prints "BA, BA".
F. The code does not compile because "+" cannot be overloaded for stringBuffer.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 99
Given:

```
8. public class X {
9. public static void main (String[] args)  {
10.      byte b = 127;
11.      byte c = 126;
12.      byte d = b + c;
13.      }
14.    }
```

Which statement is true?

A. Compilation succeeds and d takes the value 253.
B. Line 5 contains an error that prevents compilation.

C. Line 5 throws an exception indicating "Out of range"
D. Line 3 and 4 contain error that prevent compilation.
E. The compilation succeeds and d takes the value of 1.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 100
Given:

```
1. public class WhileFoo {
2. public static void main (String []args)    {
3. int x= 1, y = 6;
4. while (y--)  {x--;}
5. system.out.printIn("x=" + x "y =" + y);
6.    }
7. }
```

What is the result?

A. The output is x = 6 y = 0
B. The output is x = 7 y = 0
C. The output is x = 6 y = -1
D. The output is x = 7 y = -1
E. Compilation will fail.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO: 101
Which statement is true?

A. The Error class is a untimeException.
B. No exceptions are subclasses of Error.
C. Any statement that may throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block.
D. Any statement that may throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block.
E. Any statement that may thro a runtimeException must be enclosed in a try block.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 102
Exhibit:

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```
1.  int I=1, j=0
2.
3.  switch(i)  {
4.  case 2:
5.  j+=6;
6.
7.  case 4:
8.  j+=1;
9.
10. default:
11. j +=2;
12.
13. case 0:
14. j +=4;
15. }
16.
```

What is the value of j at line 16?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 4
E. 6

Answer: AE

QUESTION NO: 103
Given:

```
1. switch (i)  {
2. default:
3. System.out.printIn("Hello");
4. )
```

What is the acceptable type for the variable i?

A. Byte
B. Long
C. Float
D. Double
E. Object
F. A and B
G. C and D

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A.

Answer: A

B. **QUESTION NO: 104**
You need to store elements in a collection that guarantees that no duplicates are stored. Which two interfaces provide that capability? (Choose Two)

A. Java.util.Map
B. Java.util.Set
C. Java.util.List
D. Java.util.StoredSet
E. Java.util.StoredMap
F. Java.util.Collection

Answer: B, D

C. **QUESTION NO: 105**
D. **Which statement is true for the class java.util.ArrayList?**

A. The elements in the collection are ordered.
B. The collection is guaranteed to be immutable.
C. The elements in the collection are guaranteed to be unique.
D. The elements in the collection are accessed using a unique key.
E. The elements in the collections are guaranteed to be synchronized.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 106
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class X implements Runnable(
2.  private int x;
3.  private int y;
4.
5.  public static void main(String[]args)
6.  X that = new X();
7.  (new Thread(that)).start();
8.  (new Thread(that)).start();
9.  )
10.
11. public void run()   (
```

```
12. for (;;)  (
13. x++;
14. y++;
15. System.out.printIn("x=" + x + ", y = " + y);
16.          )
17.       )
18.    )
```

What is the result?

A. Errors at lines 7 and 8 cause compilation to fail.
B. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that might not always be the same on the same line (for example, "x=2, y=1").
C. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x=1, y=1". In addition, each value appears twice (for example, "x=1, y=1" followed by "x=1, y=1").
D. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x=1, y=1". In addition, each value appears only for once (for example, "x=1, y=1" followed by "x=2, y=2").

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 107
Given:

```
1. public class SyncTest {
2. private int x;
3. private int y;
4. public synchronized void setX (int i) (x=1;)
5. public synchronized void setY (int i) (y=1;)
6. public synchronized void setXY(int 1)(set X(i); setY(i);)
7. public synchronized Boolean check() (return x !=y;)
8. )
```

Under which conditions will check () return true when called from a different class?

A. Check() can never return true.
B. Check() can return true when setXY is called by multiple threads.
C. Check() can return true when multiple threads call setX and setY separately.
D. Check() can only return true if SyncTest is changed to allow x and y to be set separately.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 108
Which is a method of the MouseMotionListener interface?

A. Public void mouseDragged(MouseEvent)
B. Public boolean mouseDragged(MouseEvent)
C. Public void mouseDragged(MouseMotionEvent)
D. Public boolean MouseDragged(MouseMotionEvent)
E. Public boolean mouseDragged(MouseMotionEvent)

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 109
Given:

```
1. String foo = "base";
2. foo.substring(0,3);
3. foo.concat("ket");
4. foo += "ball";
5.
```

Type the value of foo at line 8.

Answer: BASEBALL

E. QUESTION NO 110
Given:

```
1.  public class Test {
2.  public static void leftshift(int i, int j) {
3.     i<<=j;
4.  }
5.  public static void main(String args[])  {
6.  int i = 4, j = 2;
7.  leftshift(i, j);
8.  System.out.printIn(i);
9.    }
10. }
```

What is the result?

A. 2
B. 4

C. 8
D. 16
E. The code will not compile.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 111
Given:

```
1.  public class Foo {
2.  private int val;
3.  public foo(int v) (val = v;)  }
4.  public static void main (String [] args)  {
5.  Foo a = new Foo (10);
6.  Foo b = new Foo (10);
7.  Foo c = a;
8.  int d = 10;
9.  double e = 10.0;
10. }
11. }
```

Which three logical expression evaluate to true? (Choose Three)

A. (a ==c)
B. (d ==e)
C. (b ==d)
D. (a ==b)
E. (b ==c)
F. (d ==10.0)

Answer: A, B, F

QUESTION NO 112
Exhibit:

```
1. public class X   {
2. private static int a;
3.
5. public static void main (String[] args)  {
6. modify (a);
7. }
8.
9. public static void modify (int a) {
10.      a++;
```

```
11.          }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints "0"
B. The program runs and prints "1"
C. The program runs but aborts with an exception.
D. En error "possible undefined variable" at line 5 causes compilation to fail.
F. En error "possible undefined variable" at line 10 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 113
Exhibit:

```
2.  public class Test {
3.  public static void replaceJ(string text)  {
4.  text.replace ('j', 'l');
5.  }
6.
7.  public static void main(String args[])  {
8.  string text = new String ("java")
9.  replaceJ(text);
10. system.out.printIn(text);
11.    }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints "lava"
B. The program prints "java"
C. An error at line 7 causes compilation to fail.
D. Compilation succeeds but the program throws an exception.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 114
Which two are equivalent? (Choose Two)

A. 3/2
B. 3<2
C. 3*4

D. 3<<2
E. 3*2^2
F. 3<<<2

Answer: C, D

QUESTION NO 115
What is the numerical range of a char?

A. 0 . . . 32767
B. 0 . . . 65535
C. –256 . . . 255
D. –32768 . . . 32767
E. Range is platform dependent.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 116
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main (String []args)  {
3. unsigned byte b = 0;
4. b--;
5.
6.   }
7. }
```

What is the value of b at line 5?

A. -1
B. 255
C. 127
D. Compilation will fail.
E. Compilation will succeed but the program will throw an exception at line 4.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 117
Given:

```
1. public class Foo {
2.   public void main (String [] args)   {
3.     system.out.printIn("Hello World.");
4.    }
5.  }
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown.
B. The code does no compile.
C. "Hello World." Is printed to the terminal.
D. The program exits without printing anything.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 118
Given:

```
1. //point X
2. public class foo (
3. public static void main (String[]args) throws Exception {
4. java.io.printWriter out = new java.io.PrintWriter (
5. new java.io.outputStreamWriter (System.out), true;
6. out.printIn("Hello");
7. }
8. }
```

Which statement at PointX on line 1 allows this code to compile and run?

A. Import java.io.*;
B. Include java.io.*;
C. Import java.io.PrintWriter;
D. Include java.io.PrintWriter;
E. No statement is needed.

Answer: E

QUESTION NO 119
Which will declare a method that is available to all members of the same package and can be referenced without an instance of the class?

A. Abstract public void methoda();
B. Public abstract double methoda();
C. Static void methoda(double d1){}

D. Public native double methoda() {}
E. Protected void methoda(double d1) {}

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 120
Which type of event indicates a key pressed on a java.awt.Component?

A. KeyEvent
B. KeyDownEvent
C. KeyPressEvent
D. KeyTypedEvent
E. KeyPressedEvent

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 121
Exhibit:

```
1.  import java.awt.*;
2.
3.  public class X extends Frame {
4.  public static void main (String [] args)  {
5.  X x = new X();
6.  x.pack();
7.  x.setVisible(true);
8.  }
9.
10. public X()  {
11. setLayout (new BordrLayout());
12. Panel p = new Panel ();
13. add(p, BorderLayout.NORTH);
14. Button b = new Button ("North");
15. p.add(b):
16. Button b = new Button ("South");
17. add(b1, BorderLayout.SOUTH):
18.   }
19. }
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose Two)

A. The buttons labeled "North" and "South" will have the same width.
B. The buttons labeled "North" and "South" will have the same height.
C. The height of the button labeled "North" can very if the Frame is resized.

D. The height of the button labeled "South" can very if the Frame is resized.
E. The width of the button labeled "North" is constant even if the Frame is resized.
F. The width of the button labeled "South" is constant even if the Frame is resized.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO 122
How can you create a listener class that receives events when the mouse is moved?

A. By extending MouseListener.
B. By implementing MouseListener.
C. By extending MouseMotionListener.
D. By implementing MouseMotionListener.
E. Either by extending MouseMotionListener or extending MouseListener.
F. Either by implementing MouseMotion Listener or implementing MouseListener.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO 123
Which statement is true?

A. A grid bag layout can position components such that they span multiple rows and/or columns.
B. The "North" region of a border layout is the proper place to locate a menuBar component in a Frame.
C. Components in a grid bag layout may either resize with their cell, or remain centered in that cell at their preferred size.
D. A border layout can be used to position a component that should maintain a constant size even when the container is resized.

Answer: A

F. QUESTION NO 124
You want a class to have access to members of another class in the same package. Which is the most restrictive access modifier that will accomplish that will accomplish this objective?

A. `Public`
B. Private
C. Protected

D. Transient
E. No access modifier is required.

Answer: E

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QUESTION NO 125
Which two statements are true regarding the creation of a default constructor? (Choose Two)

A. The default constructor initializes method variables.
B. The default constructor invokes the no-parameter constructor of the superclass.
C. The default constructor initializes the instance variables declared in the class.
D. If a class lacks a no-parameter constructor,, but has other constructors, the compiler creates a default constructor.
E. The compiler creates a default constructor only when there are no other constructors for the class.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO 126
Given:

```
1. public class OuterClass {
2. private double d1  1.0;
3. //insert code here
4. }
```

You need to insert an inner class declaration at line2. Which two inner class declarations are valid? (Choose Two)

A.
```
static class InnerOne {
public double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```
B.
```
static class InnerOne {
static double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```
C.
```
private class InnerOne {
public double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```
D.
```
protected class InnerOne {
static double methoda() {return d1;}
}
```
E.
```
public abstract class InnerOne {
public abstract double methoda();
}
```

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO 127

Which two declarations prevent the overriding of a method? (Choose Two)

A. Final void methoda() {}
B. Void final methoda() {}
C. Static void methoda() {}
D. Static final void methoda() {}
E. Final abstract void methoda() {}

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO 128
Given:

```
1.  public class Test {
2.  public static void main (String args[]) {
3.    class Foo {
4.      public int i = 3;
5.     }
6.     Object o = (Object) new Foo();
7.     Foo foo = (Foo)o;
8.     System.out.printIn(foo. i);
9.     }
10. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation will fail.
B. Compilation will succeed and the program will print "3"
C. Compilation will succeed but the program will throw a ClassCastException at line 6.
D. Compilation will succeed but the program will throw a ClassCastException at line 7.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 129
Which two create an instance of an array? (Choose Two)

A. int[] ia = new int [15];
B. float fa = new float [20];
C. char[] ca = "Some String";
D. Object oa = new float[20];
E. Int ia [][] = (4, 5, 6) (1, 2, 3)

Answer: A, D

QUESTION NO 130
Given:

```
1. public class ExceptionTest {
2. class TestException extends Exception {}
3. public void runTest () throws TestException {}
4. public void test () /* Point X*/  {
5. runTest ();
6.   }
7. }
```

At point X on line 4, which code can be added to make the code compile?

A. Throws Exception.
B. Catch (Exception e).
C. Throws RuntimeException.
D. Catch (TestException e).
E. No code is necessary.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 131
Exhibit:

```
1.  public class SwitchTest {
2.  public static void main (String []args)  {
3.  System.out.PrintIn("value =" +switchIt(4));
4.  }
5.  public static int switchIt(int x)  {
6.  int j = 1;
7.  switch (x) {
8.  case 1: j++;
9.  case 2: j++;
10. case 3: j++;
11. case 4: j++;
12. case 5: j++;
13. default:j++;
14. }
15. return j + x;
16. }
17. }
```

What is the output from line 3?

A. Value = 3
B. Value = 4
C. Value = 5
D. Value = 6
E. Value = 7
F. Value = 8

Answer: F

QUESTION NO 132
Which four types of objects can be thrown using the throw statement? (Choose Four)

A. Error
B. Event
C. Object
D. Exception
E. Throwable
F. RuntimeException

Answer: A, D, E, F

QUESTION NO 133
Given:

```
1.  public class ForBar  {
2.  public static void main(String []args)   {
3.    int i = 0, j = 5;
4.  tp: for (;;)  {
5.  i ++;
6.  for(;;)
7.  if(i > --j) break tp;
8.  }
9.  system.out.printIn("i = " + i + ", j = "+ j);
10. }
11. }
```

What is the result?

A. The program runs and prints "i=1, j=0"
B. The program runs and prints "i=1, j=4"
C. The program runs and prints "i=3, j=4"

D. The program runs and prints "i=3, j=0"
E. An error at line 4 causes compilation to fail.
F. An error at line 7 causes compilation to fail.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO 134
Which two can directly cause a thread to stop executing? (Choose Two)

A. Exiting from a synchronized block.
B. Calling the wait method on an object.
C. Calling the notify method on an object.
D. Calling the notifyAll method on an object.
E. Calling the setPriority method on a thread object.

Answer: B, E

QUESTION NO 135
Given:

```
2. public class Foo implements Runnable (
3. public void run (Thread t) {
4. system.out.printIn("Running.");
5. }
6. public static void main (String[] args)  {
7. new thread (new Foo()).start();
8. )
9. )
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown.
B. The program exists without printing anything.
C. An error at line 1 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 6 causes the compilation to fail.
E. "Running" is printed and the program exits.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 136

Which constructs a DataOutputStream?

A. New dataInputStream("in.txt");
B. New dataInputStream(new file("in.txt"));
C. New dataInputStream(new writer("in.txt"));
D. New dataInputStream(new FileWriter("in.txt"));
E. New dataInputStream(new InputStream("in.txt"));
F. New dataInputStream(new FileInputStream("in.txt"));

Answer: F

QUESTION NO 137
G. **Which can be used to decode charS for output?**

A. Java.io.InputStream.
B. Java.io.EncodedReader.
C. Java.io.InputStreamReader.
D. Java.io.InputStreamWriter.
E. Java.io.BufferedInputStream.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 138
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2. public static void main (String [] args)  {
3. string foo = "blue";
4. string bar = foo;
5. foo = "green";
6. System.out.printIn(bar);
7.    }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown.
B. The code will not compile.
C. The program prints "null"
D. The program prints "blue"
E. The program prints "green"

Answer: D

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QUESTION NO 139
Which code determines the int value foo closest to a double value bar?

A. Int foo = (int) Math.max(bar);
B. Int foo = (int) Math.min(bar);
C. Int foo = (int) Math.abs(bar);
D. Int foo = (int) Math.ceil(bar);
E. Int foo = (int) Math.floor(bar);
F. Int foo = (int) Math.round(bar);

Answer: F

QUESTION NO 140
Which two demonstrate encapsulation of data? (Choose Two)

A. Member data have no access modifiers.
B. Member data can be modified directly.
C. The access modifier for methods is protected.
D. The access modifier to member data is private.
E. Methods provide for access and modification of data.

Answer: D, E

QUESTION NO 141
Exhibit:

```
1.  class A {
2.  public String toString ()  {
3.  return "4";
4.  }
5.  }
6.  class B extends A {
7.  8.   public String toString ()   {
8.  return super.toString()  + "3";
9.  }
10. }
11. public class Test {
12.   public static void main(String[]args)  {
13.      System.out.printIn(new B());
14.      }
15. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds and 4 is printed.
B. Compilation succeeds and 43 is printed.
C. An error on line 9 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error on line 14 causes compilation to fail.
E. Compilation succeeds but an exception is thrown at line 9.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO 142
Which two statements are true? (Choose Two)

A. An anonymous inner class can be declared inside of a method
B. An anonymous inner class constructor can take arguments in some situation.
C. An anonymous inner class that is a direct subclass that is a direct subclass of Object can implement multiple interfaces.
D. Even if a class Super does not implement any interfaces, it is still possible to define an anonymous inner class that is an immediate subclass of Super that implements a single interface.
E. Event if a class Super does not implement any interfaces, it is still possible to define an anonymous inner class that is an immediate subclass of Super that implements multiple interfaces.

Answer: A, B

QUESTION NO 143
Given:

```
1. public class MethodOver {
2. private int x, y;
3. private float z;
4. public void setVar(int a, int b, float c){
5. x = a;
6. y = b;
7. z = c;
8.  }
9. }
```

Which two overload the setVar method? (Choose Two)

A. void setVar (int a, int b, float c){
x = a;

```
            y = b;
            z = c;
            }
```

B.
```
    public void setVar(int a, float c, int b) {
        setVar(a, b, c);
    }
```

C.
```
    public void setVar(int a, float c, int b) {
        this(a, b, c);
    }
```

D.
```
    public void setVar(int a, float b){
    x = a;
    z = b;
    }
```

E.
```
    public void setVar(int ax, int by, float cz) {
        x = ax;
        y = by;
        z = cz;
    }
```

Answer: B, D

QUESTION NO 144
Which statements about static inner classes are true? (Choose Two)

A. A static inner class requires a static initializer.
B. A static inner class requires an instance of the enclosing class.
C. A static inner class has no reference to an instance of the enclosing class.
D. A static inner class has access to the non-static members of the outer class.
E. Static members of a static inner class can be referenced using the class name of the static inner class.

Answer: C, E

QUESTION NO 145
Given:

```
1. public class X {
2. public object m ()  {
3. object o = new float (3.14F);
4. object [] oa = new object [1];
5. oa[0]= o;
6. o = null;
7. oa[0] = null;
10.    return o;
```

```
9. }
10.    }
```

When is the float object created in line 3, eligible for garbage collection?

A. Just after line 5.
B. Just after line 6.
C. Just after line 7.
D. Just after line 8(that is, as the method returns).

Answer: C

QUESTION NO 146
Which two interfaces provide the capability to store objects using a key-value pair? (Choose Two)

Java.util.Map.
Java.util.Set.
Java.util.List.
Java.util.StoredSet.
Java.util.StoredMap.
Java.util.Collection.

Answer: A, E

QUESTION NO 147
Which interface does java.util.Hashable implement?

A. Java.util.Map.
B. Java.util.List.
C. Java.util.Hashable.
D. Java.util.Collection.

Answer: A

Note:

Section A contains 147 questions.
Section B contains 147 questions.
The total number of questions is 294.

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