1. Given:

class JAJava {

//.. code

}

Which of the following options will compile?

A. package java . oca . associate ;

class Guru {

JAJava jaJava = new JAJava () ;

}

B. package java . oca ;

import JAJava ;

class Guru {

JAJava jaJava ;

}

C. package java . oca .\*;

import java . default .\*;

class Guru {

JAJava jaJava ;

}

D. package java . oca . associate ;

import default .\*;

class Guru {

default . JAJava jaJava ;

}

E. None of the above

2. The following numbered list of Java class components is not in any particular order. Select the wrong order of their occurrence in a Java class (choose all that apply):

1. comments

2. import statements

3. package statements

4. methods

5. class declaration

6. variables

A. 1, 3, 2, 5, 6, 4

B. 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 6

C. 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6

D. 3, 2, 1, 5, 6, 4

Page 2

3. Which of the following examples defines a correct Java class structure?

A. # connect java compiler ;

# connect java virtual machine ;

class JAJavaGuru {}

B. package java compiler ;

import java virtual machine ;

class JAJavaGuru {}

C. import javavirtualmachine .\*;

package javacompiler ;

class JAJavaGuru {

void method1 () {}

int count ;

}

D. package javacompiler ;

import javavirtualmachine .\*;

class JAJavaGuru {

void method1 () {}

int count ;

}

E. # package javacompiler ;

$import javavirtualmachine ;

class JAJavaGuru {

void method1 () {}

int count ;

}

F. package javacompiler ;

import javavirtualmachine ;

Class JAJavaGuru {

void method1 () {}

int count ;

}

Page 3

4. Given the following contents of the Java source code file MyClass.java, select the correct options:

// contents of MyClass . java

package com . jajavaguru ;

import java . util . Date ;

class Student {}

class Course {}

A. The imported class, java.util.Date, can be accessed only in the class Student.

B. The imported class, java.util.Date, can be accessed by both the Student and Course classes.

C. Both of the classes Student and Course are defined in the package com.jajavaguru.

D. Only the class Student is defined in the package com.jajavaguru. The class Course is defined in the default Java package.

Page 4

5. Given the following definition of the class JAJavaGuru,

class JAJavaGuru {

public static void main ( String [] args ) {

System . out . println ( args [1]+":"+ args [2]+":"+ args [3]) ; }

}

what is the output of the previous class, if it is executed using the following command? java JAJavaGuru one two three four

A. one:two:three

B. JAJavaGuru:one:two

C. java:JAJavaGuru:one

D. two:three:four

Page 5

6. Which of the following options, when inserted at //INSERT CODE HERE, will print out JAJavaGuru?

public class JAJavaGuru {

// INSERT CODE HERE

{

System . out . println (" JAJavaGuru ") ;

}

}

A. public void main (String[] args)

B. public void main(String args[])

C. static public void main (String[] array)

D. public static void main (String args)

E. static public main (String args[])

Page 6

7. What is the meaning of “write once, run anywhere”? Select the correct options: A. Java code can be written by one team member and executed by other team members. B. It is for marketing purposes only.

C. It enables Java programs to be compiled once and can be executed by any JVM without recompilation.

D. Old Java code doesn’t need recompilation when newer versions of JVMs are released. Page 7

8. A class Course is defined in a package com.jajavaguru. Given that the physical location of the corresponding class file is /mycode/com/jajavaguru/Course.class and execution takes place within the mycode directory, which of the following lines of code, when inserted at // INSERT CODE HERE, will import the Course class into the class MyCourse?

// INSERT CODE HERE

class MyCourse {

Course c ;

}

A. import mycode.com.jajavaguru.Course;

B. import com.jajavaguru.Course;

C. import mycode.com.jajavaguru;

D. import com.jajavaguru;

E. import mycode.com.jajavaguru\*;

F. import com.jajavaguru\*;

Page 8

9. Which option defines a well-encapsulated class?

A. class Template {

public String font ;

}

B. class Template2 {

public String font ;

public void setFont ( String font ) {

this . font = font ;

}

public String getFont () {

return font ;

}

}

C. class Template3 {

private String font ;

public String author ;

public void setFont ( String font ) {

this . font = font ;

}

public String getFont () {

return font ;

}

public void setAuthor ( String author ) {

this . author = author ;

}

public String getAuthor () {

return author ;

}

}

D. None of the above

Page 9

10. Examine the following code and select the correct option(s):

public class Person {

public int height ;

public void setHeight ( int newHeight ) {

if ( newHeight <= 300)

height = newHeight ;

}

}

A. The height of a Person can never be set to more than 300.

B. The preceding code is an example of a well-encapsulated class.

C. The class would be better encapsulated if the height validation weren’t set to 300. D. Even though the class isn’t well encapsulated, it can be inherited by other classes.

Page 10

11. Which of the following methods correctly accepts three integers as method arguments and returns their sum as a floating-point number?

A. public void addNumbers ( byte arg1 , int arg2 , int arg3 ) { double sum = arg1 + arg2 + arg3 ;

}

B. public double subtractNumbers ( byte arg1 , int arg2 , int arg3 ) {

double sum = arg1 + arg2 + arg3 ;

return sum ;

}

C. public double numbers ( long arg1 , byte arg2 , double arg3 ) { return arg1 + arg2 + arg3 ;

}

D. public float mayonnaiseIsAnInstrument ( long a1 , long a2 , short a977 ) {

double sum = a1 + a2 + a977 ;

return ( float ) sum ;

}

Page 11

12. Which of the following statements are false?

A. If the return type of a method is int, the method can return a value of type byte. B. A method may or may not return a value.

C. If the return type of a method is void, it can define a return statement without a value, as follows:

return;

D. A method may or may not accept any method arguments.

E. A method must accept at least one method argument or define its return type. F. A method whose return type is String can’t return null.

Page 12

13. Given the following definition of class Person,

class Person {

public String name ;

public int height ;

}

what is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruPassObjects1 {

public static void main ( String args []) { Person p = new Person () ;

p . name = " JaJava ";

anotherMethod ( p) ;

System . out . println (p . name ) ;

someMethod ( p ) ;

System . out . println (p . name ) ;

}

static void someMethod ( Person p ) {

p . name = " someMethod ";

System . out . println (p . name ) ;

}

static void anotherMethod ( Person p ) { p = new Person () ;

p . name = " anotherMethod ";

System . out . println (p . name ) ;

}

}

A. anotherMethod

anotherMethod

someMethod

someMethod

B. anotherMethod

JaJava

someMethod

someMethod

C. anotherMethod

JaJava

someMethod

JaJava

D. Compilation error

Page 13

14. Given the following definition of class Person,

class JaGuruPassPrim {

public static void main ( String args []) { int ejg = 10;

anotherMethod ( ejg ) ;

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

someMethod ( ejg );

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

}

static void someMethod ( int val ) {

++ val ;

System . out . println ( val ) ;

}

static void anotherMethod ( int val ) { val = 20;

System . out . println ( val ) ;

}

}

A. 20

10

11

11

B. 20

20

11

10

C. 20

10

11

10

D. Compilation error

Page 14

15. Given the following signature of method JaJava, choose the options that do not correctly overload this method:

public String JaJava ( int age , String name , double duration )

A. private String JaJava(int val, String firstName, double dur) B. public void JaJava(int val1, String val2, double val3)

C. String JaJava(String name, int age, double duration)

D. float JaJava(double name, String age, byte duration)

E. ArrayList<String> JaJava()

F. char[] JaJava(double numbers)

G. String JaJava()

Page 15

16. Given the following code

class Course {

void enroll ( long duration ) {

System . out . println (" long ") ;

}

void enroll ( int duration ) {

System . out . println (" int ") ;

}

void enroll ( String s) {

System . out . println (" String ") ;

}

void enroll ( Object o) {

System . out . println (" Object ") ;

}

}

what is the output of the following code?

class JaGuru {

public static void main ( String args []) { Course course = new Course () ;

char c = 10;

course . enroll ( c ) ;

course . enroll (" Object ") ;

}

}

A. Compilation error

B. Runtime exception

C. int

String

D. long

Object

Page 16

17. Examine the following code and select the correct options:

class JaJava {

public JaJava () {

this (7) ;

System . out . println (" public ") ;

}

private JaJava ( int val ) {

this (" Sunday ") ;

System . out . println (" private ") ;

}

protected JaJava ( String val ) {

System . out . println (" protected ") ;

}

}

class TestJaJava {

public static void main ( String [] args ) {

JaJava JA = new JaJava () ;

}

}

A. The class JaJava defines three overloaded constructors.

B. The class JaJava defines two overloaded constructors. The private constructor isn’t counted as an overloaded constructor.

C. Constructors with different access modifiers can’t call each other.

D. The code prints the following:

protected

private

public

E. The code prints the following:

public

private

protected

Page 17

18. Select the incorrect options:

A. If a user defines a private constructor for a public class, Java creates a public default constructor for the class.

B. A class that gets a default constructor doesn’t have overloaded constructors. C. A user can overload the default constructor of a class.

D. The following class is eligible for a default constructor:

class JaJava {}

E. The following class is eligible for a default constructor:

class JaJava {

void JaJava () {}

}

Page 18

19. What’s the output of the following code?

class JaGuruArray {

public static void main ( String args []) {

int [] arr = new int [5];

byte b = 4; char c = ’c ’; long longVar = 10;

arr [0] = b;

arr [1] = c;

arr [3] = longVar ;

System . out . println ( arr [0] + arr [1] + arr [2] + arr [3]) ; }

}

A. 4c010

B. 4c10

C. 113

D. 103

E. Compilation error

Page 19

20. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruArray2 {

public static void main ( String args []) {

int [] arr1 ;

int [] arr2 = new int [3];

char [] arr3 = { ’a ’ , ’b ’};

arr1 = arr2 ;

arr1 = arr3 ;

System . out . println ( arr1 [0] + ":" + arr1 [1]) ; }

}

A. 0:0

B. a:b

C. 0:b

D. a:0

E. Compilation error

Page 20

21. Which of the following are valid lines of code to define a multidimensional int array? A. int[][] array1 = *{{*1, 2, 3*}*, *{}*, *{*1, 2, 3, 4, 5*}}*;

B. int[][] array2 = new array() *{{*1, 2, 3*}*, *{}*, *{*1, 2, 3, 4, 5*}}*; C. int[][] array3 = *{*1, 2, 3*}*, *{*0*}*, *{*1, 2, 3, 4, 5*}*;

D. int[][] array4 = new int[2][];

Page 21

22. Which of the following statements are correct?

A. The following code executes without an error or exception:

ArrayList<Long> lst = new ArrayList<>();

lst.add(10);

B. Because ArrayList stores only objects, you can’t pass an element of an ArrayList to a switch construct.

C. Calling clear() or remove() on an ArrayList will remove all its elements.

D. If you frequently add elements to an ArrayList, specifying a larger capacity will improve the code efficiency.

E. Calling the method clone() on an ArrayList creates its shallow copy; that is, it doesn’t clone the individual list elements.

Page 22

23. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

A. An ArrayList offers a resizable array, which is easily managed using the methods it provides. You can add and remove elements from an ArrayList.

B. Values stored by an ArrayList can be modified.

C. You can iterate through elements of an ArrayList using a for loop, Iterator, or ListIterator.

D. An ArrayList requires you to specify the total number of elements before you can store any elements in it.

E. An ArrayList can store any type of object.

Page 23

24. What is the output of the following code?

import java . util .\*;

class JaGuruArrayList {

public static void main ( String args []) {

ArrayList < String > ejg = new ArrayList < >() ;

ejg . add (" One ") ;

ejg . add (" Two ") ;

System . out . println ( ejg . contains ( new String (" One ") ) ) ; System . out . println ( ejg . indexOf (" Two ") ) ;

ejg . clear () ;

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

System . out . println ( ejg . get (1) );

}

}

A. Line 7 prints true.

B. Line 7 prints false.

C. Line 8 prints -1.

D. Line 8 prints 1.

E. Line 9 removes all elements of the list ejg.

F. Line 9 sets the list ejg to null.

G. Line 10 prints null.

H. Line 10 prints [].

I. Line 10 prints a value similar to ArrayList@16356.

J. Line 11 throws an exception.

K. Line 11 prints null.

Page 24

25. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruString {

public static void main ( String args []) { String ejg1 = new String (" E Java ") ;

String ejg2 = new String (" E Java ") ;

String ejg3 = " E Java ";

String ejg4 = " E Java ";

do

System . out . println ( ejg1 . equals ( ejg2 ) ) ; while ( ejg3 == ejg4 ) ;

}

}

A. true printed once

B. false printed once

C. true printed in an infinite loop

D. false printed in an infinite loop

Page 25

26. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruString2 {

public static void main ( String args []) {

String ejg = " game ". replace (’a ’ , ’Z ’) . trim () . concat (" Aa ") ;

ejg . substring (0 , 2) ;

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

}

}

A. gZmeAZ

B. gZmeAa

C. gZm

D. gZ

E. game

Page 26

27. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruString2 {

public static void main ( String args []) { String ejg = " game ";

ejg . replace ( ’a ’ , ’Z ’) . trim () . concat (" Aa ") ; ejg . substring (0 , 2) ;

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

}

}

A. gZmeAZ

B. gZmeAa

C. gZm

D. gZ

E. game

Page 27

28. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruStringBuilder {

public static void main ( String args []) {

StringBuilder ejg = new StringBuilder (10 + 2 + " SUN " + 4 + 5) ;

ejg . append ( ejg . delete (3 , 6) ) ;

System . out . println ( ejg ) ;

}

}

A. 12S512S5

B. 12S12S

C. 1025102S

D. Runtime exception

Page 28

29. What is the output of the following code?

class JaGuruStringBuilder2 {

public static void main ( String args []) {

StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder ("123456") ; sb1 . subSequence (2 , 4) ;

sb1 . deleteCharAt (3) ;

sb1 . reverse () ;

System . out . println ( sb1 ) ;

}

}

A. 521

B. Runtime exception

C. 65321

D. 65431

Page 29

30. What is the output of the following code?

String printDate = LocalDate . parse ("2057 -08 -11") . format ( DateTimeFormatter . ISO\_DATE\_TIME ) ;

System . out . println ( printDate ) ;

A. August 11, 2057T00:00

B. Saturday Aug 11,2057T00:00

C. 08-11-2057T00:00:00

D. Compilation error

E. Runtime exception

Page 30

31. What’s the output of the following code?

class Loop1 {

public static void main ( String [] args ) { int i = 10;

do

while ( i < 15)

i = i + 20;

while ( i < 2) ;

System . out . println (i ) ;

}

}

A. 10

B. 30

C. 31

D. 32

Page 31

32. What’s the output of the following code?

class Loop2 {

public static void main ( String [] args ) { int i = 10;

do

while ( i ++ < 15)

i = i + 20;

while ( i < 2) ;

System . out . println (i ) ;

}

}

A. 10

B. 30

C. 31

D. 32

Page 32

33. Which of the following statements is true?

A. The enhanced for loop can’t be used within a regular for loop. B. The enhanced for loop can’t be used within a while loop. C. The enhanced for loop can be used within a do-while loop. D. The enhanced for loop can’t be used within a switch construct. E. All of the above statements are false.

Page 33

34. What’s the output of the following code?

int a = 10;

if ( a ++ > 10) {

System . out . println (" true ") ;

}

{

System . out . println (" false ") ; }

System . out . println (" ABC ") ;

A. true

false

ABC

B. false

ABC

C. true

ABC

D. Compilation error

Page 34

35. Given the following code, which of the optional lines of code cannot individually replace the //INSERT CODE HERE line so that the code compiles successfully?

class JAGuru {

public static void main ( String args []) {

int num = 10;

final int num2 = 20;

switch ( num ) {

// INSERT CODE HERE

break ;

default : System . out . println (" default ") ;

}

}

}

A. case 10\*3: System.out.println(2);

B. case num: System.out.println(3);

C. case 10/3: System.out.println(4);

D. case num2: System.out.println(5);

Page 35

36. What’s the output of the following code?

class JaGuru {

public static void main ( String args []) {

int num = 20;

final int num2 ;

num2 = 20;

switch ( num ) {

default : System . out . println (" default ") ;

case num2 : System . out . println (4) ;

break ;

}

}

}

A. default

B. default

4

C. 4

D. Compilation error

Page 36

37. What’s the output of the following code?

class JaGuru {

public static void main ( String args []) {

int num = 120;

switch ( num ) {

default : System . out . println (" default ") ;

case 0: System . out . println (" case1 ") ;

case 10\*2 -20: System . out . println (" case2 ") ;

break ;

}

}

}

A. case1

case2

B. case2

C. Compilation error

D. Runtime exception

Page 37

38. What’s the output of the following code?

class JavaGuru {

public static void main ( String args []) {

byte foo = 120;

switch ( foo ) {

default : System . out . println (" JaGuru ") ; break ;

case 2: System . out . println (" e ") ; break ;

case 120: System . out . println (" JaJava ") ;

case 121: System . out . println (" enum ") ;

case 127: System . out . println (" guru ") ; break ;

}

}

}

A. JaJava

enum

guru

B. JaJava

C. JaGuru

e

D. JaJava

enum

guru

JaGuru

Page 38

39. What’s the output of the following code?

class JaGuru4 {

public static void main ( String args []) {

boolean myVal = false ;

if ( myVal = true )

for ( int i = 0; i < 2; i ++) System . out . println ( i ) ; else System . out . println (" else ") ;

}

}

A. else

B. 0

1

2

C. 0

1

D. Compilation error

Page 39

40. What’s the output of the following code?

class JaGuru5 {

public static void main ( String args []) { int i = 0;

for (; i < 2; i = i +5) {

if ( i < 5) continue ;

System . out . println (i ) ;

}

System . out . println (i ) ;

}

}

A. Compilation error

B. 0

5

C. 0

5

10

D. 10

E. 0

1

F. 5

Page 40

41. What is the output of the following code?

class Animal {

void jump () { System . out . println (" Animal ") ; } }

class Pinguino extends Animal {

void jump ( int a ) { System . out . println (" Pinguino ") ; } }

class Rabbit extends Animal {

void jump () { System . out . println (" Rabbit ") ; } }

class Circus {

public static void main ( String args []) {

Animal pinguino = new Pinguino () ;

Rabbit rabbit = new Rabbit () ;

pinguino . jump () ;

rabbit . jump () ;

}

}

A. Animal

Rabbit

B. Pinguino

Rabbit

C. Animal

Animal

D. None of the above

Page 41

42. Given the following code, select the correct statements:

class Flower {

public void fragrance () { System . out . println (" Flower ") ; } }

class Rose {

public void fragrance () { System . out . println (" Rose ") ; } }

class Lily {

public void fragrance () { System . out . println (" Lily ") ; } }

class Bouquet {

public void arrangeFlowers () {

Flower f1 = new Rose () ;

Flower f2 = new Lily () ;

f1 . fragrance () ;

}

}

A. The output of the code is Flower

B. The output of the code is Rose

C. The output of the code is Lily

D. The code fails to compile

Page 42

43. Examine the following code and select the wrong method declaration to be inserted at //INSERT CODE HERE

interface Movable {

void move () ;

}

class Person implements Movable {

public void move () { System . out . println (" Person move ") ; } }

class Vehicle implements Movable {

public void move () { System . out . println (" Vehicle move ") ; } }

class Test {

// INSERT CODE HERE

movable . move () ;

}

}

A. void walk(Movable movable) *{*

B. void walk(Person movable) *{*

C. void walk(Vehicle movable) *{*

D. void walk() *{*

Page 43

44. Select the correct statements:

A. Only an abstract class can be used as a base class to implement polymorphism with classes.

B. Polymorphic methods are also called overridden methods.

C. In polymorphism, depending on the exact type of object, the JVM executes the appropriate method at compile time.

D. None of the above.

Page 44

45. Given the following code, select the correct statements:

class Person {}

class Employee extends Person {}

class Doctor extends Person {}

A. The code exhibits polymorphism with classes.

B. The code exhibits polymorphism with interfaces.

C. The code exhibits polymorphism with classes and interfaces. D. None of the above.

Page 45

46. Which of the following statements are true?

A. Inheritance enables you to reuse existing code.

B. Inheritance saves you from having to modify common code in multiple classes.

C. Polymorphism passes special instructions to the compiler so that the code can run on multiple platforms.

D. Polymorphic methods can’t throw exceptions.

Page 46

47. Given the following code, which of the options are true?

class Satellite {

void orbit () {}

}

class Moon extends Satellite {

void orbit () {}

}

class ArtificialSatellite extends Satellite {

void orbit () {}

}

A. The method orbit defined in the classes Satellite, Moon, and ArtificialSatellite is polymorphic.

B. Only the method orbit defined in the classes Satellite and ArtificialSatellite is polymorphic.

C. Only the method orbit defined in the class ArtificialSatellite is polymorphic. D. None of the above.

Page 47

48. Examine the following code:

class Programmer {

void print () {

System . out . println (" Programmer - Joaquin Antonio ") ;

}

}

class Author extends Programmer {

void print () {

System . out . println (" Author - Joaquin Antonio ") ;

}

}

class Test {

Programmer a = new Programmer () ;

// INSERT CODE HERE

a . print () ;

b . print () ;

}

Which of the following lines of code can be individually inserted at //INSERT CODE HERE so that the output of the code is as follows?

Programmer - Joaquin Antonio

Author - Joaquin Antonio

A. Programmer b = new Programmer();

B. Programmer b = new Author();

C. Author b = new Author();

D. Author b = new Programmer();

E. Programmer b = ((Author)new Programmer());

F. Author b = ((Author)new Programmer());

Page 48

49. Given the following code, which of the options, when applied individually, will make it compile successfully?

1 interface Employee {}

2 interface Printable extends Employee {

3 String print () ;

4 }

5 class Programmer {

6 String print () { return (" Programmer - Joaquin Antonio ") ; } 7 }

8 class Author extends Programmer implements Printable , Employee { 9 String print () { return (" Author - Joaquin Antonio ") ; } 10 }

A. Modify the code on line 2 to interface Printable*{*.

B. Modify the code on line 3 to publicStringprint();.

C. Define the accessibility of the print methods to public on lines 6 and 9. D. Modify the code on line 8 so that it implements only the interface Printable,

Page 49

50. What is the output of the following code?

class Base {

String var = " Ferrari ";

void printVar () {

System . out . println ( var ) ;

}

}

class Derived extends Base {

String var = " McLaren ";

void printVar () {

System . out . println ( var ) ;

}

}

class QReference {

public static void main ( String [] args ) { Base base = new Base () ;

Base derived = new Derived () ;

System . out . println ( base . var ) ;

System . out . println ( derived . var ) ;

base . printVar () ;

derived . printVar () ;

}

}

A. Ferrari

Ferrari

Ferrari

McLaren

B. Ferrari

McLaren

Ferrari

McLaren

C. Ferrari

Ferrari

Ferrari

Ferrari

D. Ferrari

McLaren

McLaren

McLaren

Page 50

51. What is the output of the following code?

class Course {

String courseName ;

Course () {

Course c = new Course () ;

c . courseName = " Oracle ";

}

}

class JaGuruPrivate {

public static void main ( String args []) { Course c = new Course () ;

c . courseName = " Java ";

System . out . println (c . courseName ) ;

}

}

A. The code will print Java.

B. The code will print Oracle.

C. The code will not compile.

D. The code will throw an exception or an error at runtime. Page 51

52. Select the correct option(s):

A. You cannot handle runtime exceptions.

B. You should not handle errors.

C. If a method throws a checked exception, it must be either handled by the method or specified in its throws clause.

D. If a method throws a runtime exception, it may include the exception in its throws clause.

E. Runtime exceptions are checked exceptions.

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53. What’s the output of the following code?

class ThisIsExcepClass {

public static void main ( String args []) {

ThisIsExcepClass var = new ThisIsExcepClass () ;

var . printArrValues ( args ) ;

}

void printArrValues ( String [] arr ) {

try {

System . out . println ( arr [0] + ":" + arr [1]) ;

} catch ( NullPointerException e ) {

System . out . println (" NullPointerException ") ;

} catch ( IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

System . out . println (" IndexOutOfBoundsException ") ;

} catch ( ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e ) {

System . out . println (" ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ") ; }

}

}

A. If the class ThisIsExcepClass is executed using the following command, it prints NullPointerException:

java ThisIsExcepClass

B. If the class ThisIsExcepClass is executed using the following command, it prints IndexOutOfBoundsException:

java ThisIsExcepClass

C. If the class ThisIsExcepClass is executed using the following command, it prints ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:

java ThisIsExcepClass one

D. The code will fail to compile.

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54. What is the output of the following code?

class ThisIsAClass {

void method () {

try {

guru () ;

return ;

} finally {

System . out . println (" finally 1") ;

}

}

void guru () {

System . out . println (" zippo ") ;

throw new StackOverflowError () ;

}

public static void main ( String args []) {

ThisIsAClass var = new ThisIsAClass () ;

var . method () ;

}

}

A. zippo

finally 1

B. zippo

finally 1

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StackOverflowError

C. zippo

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StackOverflowError D. zippo

E. The code fails to compile.

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55. Which of the following statements is true?

class Quest5 {

public static void main ( String args []) { int arr [] = new int [5];

arr = new int []{1 ,2 ,3 ,4};

int x = arr [1] - - + arr [0] - - / arr [0] \* arr [4]; System . out . println (x ) ;

}

}

A. The code outputs a value.

B. The code outputs a value followed by an exception.

C. ArithmeticException

D. NullPointerException

E. IndexOutOfBoundsException

F. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

G. Compilation error

H. None of the above

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56. Which of the following methods will not compile?

A. private void method1 ( String name ) {

if ( name . equals (" star ") )

throw new IllegalArgumentException ( name ) ;

}

B. private void method2 ( int age ) {

if ( age > 30)

throw Exception () ;

}

C. public Object method3 ( boolean accept ) { if ( accept )

throw new StackOverflowError () ;

else

return new StackOverflowError () ;

}

D. protected double method4 () throws Exception { throw new Throwable () ;

}

E. public double method5 () throws Exception { return 0.7;

}

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57. What is the output of the following code?

class TryFinally {

int tryAgain () {

int a = 10;

try {

++ a ;

} finally {

a ++;

}

return a ;

}

public static void main ( String args []) {

System . out . println ( new TryFinally () . tryAgain () ) ; }

}

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. Compilation error

E. Runtime exception

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58. What is the output of the following code?

class JavaBaseBall {

void myMethod () throws ExceptionInInitializerError { System . out . println (" Base ") ;

}

}

class JavaDerived extends JavaBaseBall {

void myMethod () throws RuntimeException {

System . out . println (" Derived ") ;

}

}

class Java3 {

public static void main ( String args []) {

JavaBaseBall obj = new JavaDerived () ;

obj . myMethod () ;

}

}

A. Base

B. Derived

C. Derived

Base

D. Base

Derived

E. Compilation error

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59. Which of the following statements are true?

A. A user-defined class may not throw an IllegalStateException. It must be thrown only by Java API classes.

B. System.out.println will throw a NullPointerException if an uninitialised instance variable of type String is passed to it to print its value.

C. NumberFormatException is thrown by multiple methods from the Java API when invalid numbers are passed on as Strings to be converted to the specified number format.

D. ExceptionInInitializerError may be thrown by the JVM when a static initialiser in your code throws a NullPointerException.

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60. What’s the output of the following code?

class ExtraJava {

void foo () {

try {

String s = null ;

System . out . println ("1") ;

try {

System . out . println (s . length () );

} catch ( NullPointerException e ) { System . out . println (" inner ") ;

}

System . out . println ("2") ;

} catch ( NullPointerException e ) { System . out . println (" outer ") ;

}

}

public static void main ( String args []) { ExtraJava obj = new ExtraJava () ;

obj . foo () ;

}

}

A. 1

inner

2

outer

B. 1

outer

C. 1

inner

D. 1

inner

2

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Answers :<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfdFhn_QIxilukkemVIayA7DxAwfbpXxNXosmWCBiyNdjYLMg/viewscore?viewscore=AE0zAgBMieoxa_3vwZgwiIFsXhp9ebah3ebXfd6v1Nwe4N_p4cC_XmpkdqnBwa-pMoiZVCI>