***8.1 Mock exam***

**ME-Q1)** Given the following definition of the classes Animal, Lion, and Jumpable,

select the correct combinations of assignments of a variable that don’t result in

compilation errors or runtime exceptions (select 2 options).

interface Jumpable {}

class Animal {}

class Lion extends Animal implements Jumpable {}

a Jumpable var1 = new Jumpable();

b Animal var2 = new Animal();

c Lion var3 = new Animal();

d Jumpable var4 = new Animal();

e Jumpable var5 = new Lion();

f Jumpable var6 = (Jumpable)(new Animal());

**ME-Q2)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace /\* INSERT CODE

HERE \*/, will make the code print 1? (Select 1 option.)

try {

String[][] names = {{"Andre", "Mike"}, null, {"Pedro"}};

System.out.println (names[2][1].substring(0, 2));

} catch (/\*INSERT CODE HERE\*/) {

System.out.println(1);

}

a IndexPositionException e

b NullPointerException e

c ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e

d ArrayOutOfBoundsException e

**ME-Q3)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a = 10; String name = null;

try {

a = name.length(); //line1

a++; //line2

} catch (NullPointerException e){

++a;

return;

} catch (RuntimeException e){

a--;

return;

} finally {

System.out.println(a);

}

}

a 5

b 6

c 10

d 11

e 12

f Compilation error

g No output

h Runtime exception

**ME-Q4)** Given the following class definition,

class Student { int marks = 10; }

what is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Result {

public static void main(String... args) {

Student s = new Student();

switch (s.marks) {

default: System.out.println("100");

case 10: System.out.println("10");

case 98: System.out.println("98");

}

}

}

a 100

10

98

b 10

98

c 100

d 10

**ME-Q5)** Given the following code, which code can be used to create and initialize an

object of the class ColorPencil? (Select 2 options.)

class Pencil {}

class ColorPencil extends Pencil {

String color;

ColorPencil(String color) {this.color = color;}

}

a ColorPencil var1 = new ColorPencil();

b ColorPencil var2 = new ColorPencil(RED);

c ColorPencil var3 = new ColorPencil("RED");

d Pencil var4 = new ColorPencil("BLUE");

**ME-Q6)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Doctor {

protected int age;

protected void setAge(int val) { age = val; }

protected int getAge() { return age; }

}

class Surgeon extends Doctor {

Surgeon(String val) {

specialization = val;

}

String specialization;

String getSpecialization() { return specialization; }

}

class Hospital {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Surgeon s1 = new Surgeon("Liver");

Surgeon s2 = new Surgeon("Heart");

s1.age = 45;

System.out.println(s1.age + s2.getSpecialization());

System.out.println(s2.age + s1.getSpecialization());

}

}

a 45Heart

0Liver

b 45Liver

0Heart

c 45Liver

45Heart

d 45Heart

45Heart

e Class fails to compile.

**ME-Q7)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class RocketScience {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int a = 0;

while (a == a++) {

a++;

System.out.println(a);

}

}

}

a The while loop won’t execute; nothing will be printed.

b The while loop will execute indefinitely, printing all numbers, starting from 1.

c The while loop will execute indefinitely, printing all even numbers, starting

from 0.

d The while loop will execute indefinitely, printing all even numbers, starting

from 2.

e The while loop will execute indefinitely, printing all odd numbers, starting

from 1.

f The while loop will execute indefinitely, printing all odd numbers, starting

from 3.

**ME-Q8)** Given the following statements,

■ com.ejava is a package

■ class Person is defined in package com.ejava

■ class Course is defined in package com.ejava

which of the following options correctly import the classes Person and Course in the

class MyEJava? (Select 3 options.)

a import com.ejava.\*;

class MyEJava {}

b import com.ejava;

class MyEJava {}

c import com.ejava.Person;

import com.ejava.Course;

class MyEJava {}

d import com.ejava.Person;

import com.ejava.\*;

class MyEJava {}

**ME-Q9)** Given that the following classes Animal and Forest are defined in the same

package, examine the code and select the correct statements (select 2 options).

line1> class Animal {

line2> public void printKing() {

line3> System.out.println("Lion");

line4> }

line5> }

line6> class Forest {

line7> public static void main(String... args) {

line8> Animal anAnimal = new Animal();

line9> anAnimal.printKing();

line10> }

line11> }

a The class Forest prints Lion.

b If the code on line 2 is changed as follows, the class Forest will print Lion:

private void printKing() {

c If the code on line 2 is changed as follows, the class Forest will print Lion:

void printKing() {

d If the code on line 2 is changed as follows, the class Forest will print Lion:

default void printKing() {

**ME-Q10)** Given the following code,

class MainMethod {

public static void main(String... args) {

System.out.println(args[0]+":"+ args[2]);

}

}

what is its output if it’s executed using the following command? (Select 1 option.)

java MainMethod 1+2 2\*3 4-3 5+1

a java:1+2

b java:3

c MainMethod:2\*3

d MainMethod:6

e 1+2:2\*3

f 3:3

g 6

h 1+2:4-3

i 31

j 4

**ME-Q11)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

interface Moveable {

int move(int distance);

}

class Person {

static int MIN\_DISTANCE = 5;

int age;

float height;

boolean result;

String name;

}

public class EJava {

public static void main(String arguments[]) {

Person person = new Person();

Moveable moveable = (x) -> Person.MIN\_DISTANCE + x;

System.out.println(person.name + person.height + person.result

+ person.age + moveable.move(20));

}

}

a null0.0false025

b null0false025

c null0.0ffalse025

d 0.0false025

e 0false025

f 0.0ffalse025

g null0.0true025

h 0true025

i 0.0ftrue025

j Compilation error

k Runtime exception

**ME-Q12)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace /\* INSERT CODE

HERE \*/, will make the code print the value of the variable pagesPerMin? (Select 1

option.)

class Printer {

int inkLevel;

}

class LaserPrinter extends Printer {

int pagesPerMin;

public static void main(String args[]) {

Printer myPrinter = new LaserPrinter();

System.out.println(/\* INSERT CODE HERE \*/);

}

}

a (LaserPrinter)myPrinter.pagesPerMin

b myPrinter.pagesPerMin

c LaserPrinter.myPrinter.pagesPerMin

d ((LaserPrinter)myPrinter).pagesPerMin

**ME-Q13)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

interface Keys {

String keypad(String region, int keys);

}

public class Handset {

public static void main(String... args) {

double price;

String model;

Keys varKeys = (region, keys) ->

{if (keys >= 32)

return region; else return "default";};

System.out.println(model + price + varKeys.keypad("AB", 32));

}

}

a null0AB

b null0.0AB

c null0default

d null0.0default

e 0

f 0.0

g Compilation error

**ME-Q14)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

public class Sales {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int salesPhone = 1;

System.out.println(salesPhone++ + ++salesPhone +

++salesPhone);

}

}

a 5

b 6

c 8

d 9

**ME-Q15)** Which of the following options defines the correct structure of a Java class

that compiles successfully? (Select 1 option.)

a package com.ejava.guru;

package com.ejava.oracle;

class MyClass {

int age = /\* 25 \*/ 74;

}

b import com.ejava.guru.\*;

import com.ejava.oracle.\*;

package com.ejava;

class MyClass {

String name = "e" + "Ja /\*va\*/ v";

}

c class MyClass {

import com.ejava.guru.\*;

}

d class MyClass {

int abc;

String course = //this is a comment

"eJava";

}

e None of the above

**ME-Q16)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class OpPre {

public static void main(String... args) {

int x = 10;

int y = 20;

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int z = 30;

if (x+y%z > (x+(-y)\*(-z))) {

System.out.println(x + y + z);

}

}

}

a 60

b 59

c 61

d No output.

e The code fails to compile.

**ME-Q17)** Select the most appropriate definition of the variable name and the line number

on which it should be declared so that the following code compiles successfully

(choose 1 option).

class EJava {

// LINE 1

public EJava() {

System.out.println(name);

}

void calc() {

// LINE 2

if (8 > 2) {

System.out.println(name);

}

}

public static void main(String... args) {

// LINE 3

System.out.println(name);

}

}

a Define static String name; on line 1.

b Define String name; on line 1.

c Define String name; on line 2.

d Define String name; on line 3.

**ME-Q18)** Examine the following code and select the correct statement (choose 1 option).

line1> class Emp {

line2> Emp mgr = new Emp();

line3> }

line4> class Office {

line5> public static void main(String args[]) {

line6> Emp e = null;

line7> e = new Emp();

line8> e = null;

line9> }

line10> }

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a The object referred to by object e is eligible for garbage collection on line 8.

b The object referred to by object e is eligible for garbage collection on line 9.

c The object referred to by object e isn’t eligible for garbage collection because

its member variable mgr isn’t set to null.

d The code throws a runtime exception and the code execution never reaches

line 8 or line 9.

**ME-Q19)** Given the following,

long result;

which options are correct declarations of methods that accept two String arguments

and an int argument and whose return value can be assigned to the variable result?

(Select 3 options.)

a Short myMethod1(String str1, int str2, String str3)

b Int myMethod2(String val1, int val2, String val3)

c Byte myMethod3(String str1, str2, int a)

d Float myMethod4(String val1, val2, int val3)

e Long myMethod5(int str2, String str3, String str1)

f Long myMethod6(String... val1, int val2)

g Short myMethod7(int val1, String... val2)

**ME-Q20)** Which of the following will compile successfully? (Select 3 options.)

a int eArr1[] = {10, 23, 10, 2};

b int[] eArr2 = new int[10];

c int[] eArr3 = new int[] {};

d int[] eArr4 = new int[10] {};

e int eArr5[] = new int[2] {10, 20};

**ME-Q21)** Assume that Oracle has asked you to create a method that returns the concatenated

value of two String objects. Which of the following methods can accomplish

this job? (Select 2 options.)

a public String add(String 1, String 2) {

return str1 + str2;

}

b private String add(String s1, String s2) {

return s1.concat(s2);

}

c protected String add(String value1, String value2) {

return value2.append(value2);

}

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d String subtract(String first, String second) {

return first.concat(second.substring(0));

}

**ME-Q22)** Given the following,

int ctr = 10;

char[] arrC1 = new char[]{'P','a','u','l'};

char[] arrC2 = {'H','a','r','r','y'};

//INSERT CODE HERE

System.out.println(ctr);

which options, when inserted at //INSERT CODE HERE, will output 14? (Choose 2 options.)

a for (char c1 : arrC1) {

for (char c2 : arrC2) {

if (c2 == 'a') break;

++ctr;

}

}

b for (char c1 : arrC1)

for (char c2 : arrC2) {

if (c2 == 'a') break;

++ctr;

}

c for (char c1 : arrC1)

for (char c2 : arrC2)

if (c2 == 'a') break;

++ctr;

d for (char c1 : arrC1) {

for (char c2 : arrC2) {

if (c2 == 'a') continue;

++ctr;

}

}

**ME-Q23)** Given the following definitions of the class ChemistryBook, select the statements

that are correct individually (choose 2 options).

import java.util.ArrayList;

class ChemistryBook {

public void read() {} //METHOD1

public String read() { return null; } //METHOD2

ArrayList read(int a) { return null; } //METHOD3

}

a Methods marked with //METHOD1 and //METHOD2 are correctly overloaded

methods.

b Methods marked with //METHOD2 and //METHOD3 are correctly overloaded

methods.

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c Methods marked with //METHOD1 and //METHOD3 are correctly overloaded

methods.

d All the methods—methods marked with //METHOD1, //METHOD2, and //METHOD3—

are correctly overloaded methods.

**ME-Q24)** Given the following,

final class Home {

String name;

int rooms;

//INSERT CONSTRUCTOR HERE

}

which options, when inserted at //INSERT CONSTRUCTOR HERE, will define valid overloaded

constructors for the class Home? (Choose 3 options.)

a Home() {}

b Float Home() {}

c protected Home(int rooms) {}

d final Home() {}

e private Home(long name) {}

f float Home(int rooms, String name) {}

g static Home() {}

**ME-Q25)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace // INSERT CODE

HERE, will make the code print numbers that are completely divisible by 14? (Select 1

option.)

for (int ctr = 2; ctr <= 30; ++ctr) {

if (ctr % 7 != 0)

//INSERT CODE HERE

if (ctr % 14 == 0)

System.out.println(ctr);

}

a continue;

b exit;

c break;

d end;

**ME-Q26)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

import java.util.function.Predicate;

public class MyCalendar {

public static void main(String arguments[]) {

Season season1 = new Season();

season1.name = "Spring";

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Season season2 = new Season();

season2.name = "Autumn";

Predicate<String> aSeason = (s) -> s == "Summer" ?

season1.name : season2.name;

season1 = season2;

System.out.println(season1.name);

System.out.println(season2.name);

System.out.println(aSeason.test(new String("Summer")));

}

}

class Season {

String name;

}

a String

Autumn

false

b Spring

String

false

c Autumn

Autumn

false

d Autumn

String

true

e Compilation error

f Runtime exception

**ME-Q27)** What is true about the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Shoe {}

class Boot extends Shoe {}

class ShoeFactory {

ShoeFactory(Boot val) {

System.out.println("boot");

}

ShoeFactory(Shoe val) {

System.out.println("shoe");

}

}

a The class ShoeFactory has a total of two overloaded constructors.

b The class ShoeFactory has three overloaded constructors, two user-defined

constructors, and one default constructor.

c The class ShoeFactory will fail to compile.

d The addition of the following constructor will increment the number of constructors

of the class ShoeFactory to 3:

private ShoeFactory (Shoe arg) {}

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**ME-Q28)** Given the following definitions of the classes ColorPencil and TestColor,

which option, if used to replace //INSERT CODE HERE, will initialize the instance variable

color of the reference variable myPencil with the String literal value "RED"?

(Select 1 option.)

class ColorPencil {

String color;

ColorPencil(String color) {

//INSERT CODE HERE

}

}

class TestColor {

ColorPencil myPencil = new ColorPencil("RED");

}

a this.color = color;

b color = color;

c color = RED;

d this.color = RED;

**ME-Q29)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class EJavaCourse {

String courseName = "Java";

}

class University {

public static void main(String args[]) {

EJavaCourse courses[] = { new EJavaCourse(), new EJavaCourse() };

courses[0].courseName = "OCA";

for (EJavaCourse c : courses) c = new EJavaCourse();

for (EJavaCourse c : courses) System.out.println(c.courseName);

}

}

a Java

Java

b OCA

Java

c OCA

OCA

d None of the above

**ME-Q30)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Phone {

static void call() {

System.out.println("Call-Phone");

}

}

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class SmartPhone extends Phone{

static void call() {

System.out.println("Call-SmartPhone");

}

}

class TestPhones {

public static void main(String... args) {

Phone phone = new Phone();

Phone smartPhone = new SmartPhone();

phone.call();

smartPhone.call();

}

}

a Call-Phone

Call-Phone

b Call-Phone

Call-SmartPhone

c Call-Phone

null

d null

Call-SmartPhone

**ME-Q31)** Given the following code, which of the following statements are true? (Select 3

options.)

class MyExam {

void question() {

try {

question();

} catch (StackOverflowError e) {

System.out.println("caught");

}

}

public static void main(String args[]) {

new MyExam().question();

}

}

a The code will print caught.

b The code won’t print caught.

c The code would print caught if StackOverflowError were a runtime exception.

d The code would print caught if StackOverflowError were a checked exception.

e The code would print caught if question() throws the exception NullPointer-

Exception.

**ME-Q32)** A class Student is defined as follows:

public class Student {

private String fName;

private String lName;

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public Student(String first, String last) {

fName = first; lName = last;

}

public String getName() { return fName + lName; }

}

The creator of the class later changes the method getName as follows:

public String getName() {

return fName + " " + lName;

}

What are the implications of this change? (Select 2 options.)

a The classes that were using the class Student will fail to compile.

b The classes that were using the class Student will work without any compilation

issues.

c The class Student is an example of a well-encapsulated class.

d The class Student exposes its instance variable outside the class.

**ME-Q33)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class ColorPack {

int shadeCount = 12;

static int getShadeCount() {

return shadeCount;

}

}

class Artist {

public static void main(String args[]) {

ColorPack pack1 = new ColorPack();

System.out.println(pack1.getShadeCount());

}

}

a 10

b 12

c No output

d Compilation error

**ME-Q34)** Paul defined his Laptop and Workshop classes to upgrade his laptop’s memory.

Do you think he succeeded? What is the output of this code? (Select 1 option.)

class Laptop {

String memory = "1 GB";

}

class Workshop {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Laptop life = new Laptop();

repair(life);

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System.out.println(life.memory);

}

public static void repair(Laptop laptop) {

laptop.memory = "2 GB";

}

}

a 1 GB

b 2 GB

c Compilation error

d Runtime exception

**ME-Q35)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

public class Application {

public static void main(String... args) {

double price = 10;

String model;

if (price > 10)

model = "Smartphone";

else if (price <= 10)

model = "landline";

System.out.println(model);

}

}

a landline

b Smartphone

c No output

d Compilation error

**ME-Q36)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class EString {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String eVal = "123456789";

System.out.println(eVal.substring(eVal.indexOf("2"),

➥ eVal.indexOf("0")).concat("0"));

}

}

a 234567890

b 34567890

c 234456789

d 3456789

e Compilation error

f Runtime exception

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**ME-Q37)** Examine the following code and select the correct statements (choose

2 options).

class Artist {

Artist assistant;

}

class Studio {

public static void main(String... args) {

Artist a1 = new Artist();

Artist a2 = new Artist();

a2.assistant = a1;

a2 = null; // Line 1

}

// Line 2

}

a At least two objects are garbage collected on line 1.

b At least one object is garbage collected on line 1.

c No objects are garbage collected on line 1.

d The number of objects that are garbage collected on line 1 is unknown.

e At least two objects are eligible for garbage collection on line 2.

**ME-Q38)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Book {

String ISBN;

Book(String val) {

ISBN = val;

}

}

class TestEquals {

public static void main(String... args) {

Book b1 = new Book("1234-4657");

Book b2 = new Book("1234-4657");

System.out.print(b1.equals(b2) +":");

System.out.print(b1 == b2);

}

}

a true:false

b true:true

c false:true

d false:false

e Compilation error—there is no equals method in the class Book.

f Runtime exception.

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**ME-Q39)** Which of the following statements are correct? (Select 2 options.)

a StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder() will create a StringBuilder

object with no characters but with an initial capacity to store 16 characters.

b StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder(5\*10) will create a StringBuilder

object with a value of 50.

c Unlike the class String, the concat method in StringBuilder modifies the

value of a StringBuilder object.

d The insert method can be used to insert a character, number, or String at

the start or end or a specified position of a StringBuilder.

**ME-Q40)** Given the following definition of the class Animal and the interface Jump,

select the correct array declarations and initialization (choose 3 options).

interface Jump {}

class Animal implements Jump {}

a Jump eJump1[] = {null, new Animal()};

b Jump[] eJump2 = new Animal()[22];

c Jump[] eJump3 = new Jump[10];

d Jump[] eJump4 = new Animal[87];

e Jump[] eJump5 = new Jump()[12];

**ME-Q41)**What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

import java.util.\*;

class EJGArrayL {

public static void main(String args[]) {

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

seasons.add(1, "Spring"); seasons.add(2, "Summer");

seasons.add(3, "Autumn"); seasons.add(4, "Winter");

seasons.remove(2);

for (String s : seasons)

System.out.print(s + ", ");

}

}

a Spring, Summer, Winter,

b Spring, Autumn, Winter,

c Autumn, Winter,

d Compilation error

e Runtime exception

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**ME-Q42)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class EIf {

public static void main(String args[]) {

bool boolean = false;

do {

if (boolean = true)

System.out.println("true");

else

System.out.println("false");

}

while(3.3 + 4.7 > 8); }

}

a The class will print true.

b The class will print false.

c The class will print true if the if condition is changed to boolean == true.

d The class will print false if the if condition is changed to boolean != true.

e The class won’t compile.

f Runtime exception.

**ME-Q43)** How many Fish did the Whale (defined as follows) manage to eat? Examine

the following code and select the correct statements (choose 2 options).

class Whale {

public static void main(String args[]) {

boolean hungry = false;

while (hungry=true) {

++Fish.count;

}

System.out.println(Fish.count);

}

}

class Fish {

static byte count;

}

a The code doesn’t compile.

b The code doesn’t print a value.

c The code prints 0.

d Changing ++Fish.count to Fish.count++ will give the same results.

**ME-Q44)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace /\* REPLACE CODE

HERE \*/, will make the code print the name of the phone with the position at which

it’s stored in the array phones? (Select 1 option.)

class Phones {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String phones[]= {"BlackBerry", "Android", "iPhone"};

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for (String phone : phones)

/\* REPLACE CODE HERE \*/

}

}

a System.out.println(phones.count + ":" + phone);

b System.out.println(phones.counter + ":" + phone);

c System.out.println(phones.getPosition() + ":" + phone);

d System.out.println(phones.getCtr() + ":" + phone);

e System.out.println(phones.getCount() + ":" + phone);

f System.out.println(phones.pos + ":" + phone);

g None of the above

**ME-Q45)** Given the following code,

Byte b1 = (byte)100; // 1

Integer i1 = (int)200; // 2

Long l1 = (long)300; // 3

Float f1 = (float)b1 + (

0int)l1; // 4

String s1 = 300; // 5

if (s1 == (b1 + i1)) // 6

s1 = (String)500; // 7

else // 8

f1 = (int)100; // 9

System.out.println(s1 + ":" + f1); // 10

what is the output? Select 1 option.

a Code fails compilation at line numbers 1, 3, 4, 7.

b Code fails compilation at line numbers 6, 7.

c Code fails compilation at line numbers 7, 9.

d Code fails compilation at line numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

e No compilation error—outputs 500:300.

f No compilation error—outputs 300:100.

g Runtime exception.

**ME-Q46)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Book {

String ISBN;

Book(String val) {

ISBN = val;

}

public boolean equals(Object b) {

if (b instanceof Book) {

return ((Book)b).ISBN.equals(ISBN);

}

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else

return false;

}

}

class TestEquals {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Book b1 = new Book("1234-4657");

Book b2 = new Book("1234-4657");

LocalDate release = null;

release = b1.equals(b2) ? b1 == b2? LocalDate.of(2050,12,12):

LocalDate.parse("2072-02-01"):LocalDate.parse("9999-09-09");

System.out.print(release);

}

}

a 2050-12-12

b 2072-02-01

c 9999-09-09

d Compilation error

e Runtime exception

**ME-Q47)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

int a = 10;

for (; a <= 20; ++a) {

if (a%3 == 0) a++; else if (a%2 == 0) a=a\*2;

System.out.println(a);

}

a 11

13

15

17

19

b 20

c 11

14

17

20

d 40

e Compilation error

**ME-Q48)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace // INSERT CODE

HERE, will define an overloaded rideWave method? (Select 1 option.)

class Raft {

public String rideWave() { return null; }

//INSERT CODE HERE

}

***Mock exam* 561**

a public String[] rideWave() { return null; }

b protected void riceWave(int a) {}

c private void rideWave(int value, String value2) {}

d default StringBuilder rideWave (StringBuffer a) { return null; }

**ME-Q49)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace // INSERT CODE

HERE, will correctly calculate the sum of all the even numbers in the array num and

store it in the variable sum? (Select 1 option.)

int num[] = {10, 15, 2, 17};

int sum = 0;

for (int number : num) {

//INSERT CODE HERE

sum += number;

}

a if (number % 2 == 0)

continue;

b if (number % 2 == 0)

break;

c if (number % 2 != 0)

continue;

d if (number % 2 != 0)

break;

**ME-Q50)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Op {

public static void main(String... args) {

int a = 0;

int b = 100;

Predicate<Integer> compare = (var) -> var++ == 10;

if (!b++ > 100 && compare.test(a)) {

System.out.println(a+b);

}

}

}

a 100

b 101

c 102

d Code fails to compile.

e No output is produced.

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**ME-Q51)** Choose the option that meets the following specification: Create a wellencapsulated

class Pencil with one instance variable model. The value of model should

be accessible and modifiable outside Pencil. (Select 1 option.)

a class Pencil {

public String model;

}

b class Pencil {

public String model;

public String getModel() { return model; }

public void setModel(String val) { model = val; }

}

c class Pencil {

private String model;

public String getModel() { return model; }

public void setModel(String val) { model = val; }

}

d class Pencil {

public String model;

private String getModel() { return model; }

private void setModel(String val) { model = val; }

}

**ME-Q52)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Phone {

void call() {

System.out.println("Call-Phone");

}

}

class SmartPhone extends Phone{

void call() {

System.out.println("Call-SmartPhone");

}

}

class TestPhones {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Phone phone = new Phone();

Phone smartPhone = new SmartPhone();

phone.call();

smartPhone.call();

}

}

a Call-Phone

Call-Phone

b Call-Phone

Call-SmartPhone

c Call-Phone

null

d null

Call-SmartPhone

***Mock exam* 563**

**ME-Q53)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Phone {

String keyboard = "in-built";

}

class Tablet extends Phone {

boolean playMovie = false;

}

class College2 {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Phone phone = new Tablet();

System.out.println(phone.keyboard + ":" + phone.playMovie);

}

}

a in-built:false

b in-built:true

c null:false

d null:true

e Compilation error

**ME-Q54)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

public class Wall {

public static void main(String args[]) {

double area = 10.98;

String color;

if (area < 5)

color = "red";

else

color = "blue";

System.out.println(color);

}

}

a red

b blue

c No output

d Compilation error

**ME-Q55)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Diary {

int pageCount = 100;

int getPageCount() {

return pageCount;

}

void setPageCount(int val) {

pageCount = val;

}

}

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class ClassRoom {

public static void main(String args[]) {

System.out.println(new Diary().getPageCount());

new Diary().setPageCount(200);

System.out.println(new Diary().getPageCount());

}

}

a 100

200

b 100

100

c 200

200

d Code fails to compile.

**ME-Q56)** How many times do you think you can shop with the following code (that is,

what’s the output of the following code)? (Select 1 option.)

class Shopping {

public static void main(String args[]) {

boolean bankrupt = true;

do System.out.println("enjoying shopping"); bankrupt = false;

while (!bankrupt);

}

}

a The code prints enjoying shopping once.

b The code prints enjoying shopping twice.

c The code prints enjoying shopping in an infinite loop.

d The code fails to compile.

**ME-Q57)** Which of the following options are valid for defining multidimensional

arrays? (Choose 4 options.)

a String ejg1[][] = new String[1][2];

b String ejg2[][] = new String[][] { {}, {} };

c String ejg3[][] = new String[2][2];

d String ejg4[][] = new String[][]{{null},new String[]{"a","b","c"},

{new String()}};

e String ejg5[][] = new String[][2];

f String ejg6[][] = new String[][]{"A", "B"};

g String ejg7[][] = new String[]{{"A"}, {"B"}};

***Mock exam* 565**

**ME-Q58)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Laptop {

String memory = "1GB";

}

class Workshop {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Laptop life = new Laptop();

repair(life);

System.out.println(life.memory);

}

public static void repair(Laptop laptop) {

laptop = new Laptop();

laptop.memory = "2GB";

}

}

a 1 GB

b 2 GB

c Compilation error

d Runtime exception

**ME-Q59)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace //INSERT CODE

HERE, will enable a reference variable of type Roamable to refer to an object of the

Phone class? (Select 1 option.)

interface Roamable{}

class Phone {}

class Tablet extends Phone implements Roamable {

//INSERT CODE HERE

}

a Roamable var = new Phone();

b Roamable var = (Roamable)Phone();

c Roamable var = (Roamable)new Phone();

d Because the interface Roamable and the class Phone are unrelated, a reference

variable of type Roamable can’t refer to an object of the class Phone.

**ME-Q60)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class Paper {

Paper() {

this(10);

System.out.println("Paper:0");

}

Paper(int a) { System.out.println("Paper:1"); }

}

class PostIt extends Paper {}

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class TestPostIt {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Paper paper = new PostIt();

}

}

a Paper:1

b Paper:0

c Paper:0

Paper:1

d Paper:1

Paper:0

**ME-Q61)** Examine the following code and select the correct statement (choose 1

option).

line1> class StringBuilders {

line2> public static void main(String... args) {

line3> StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("eLion");

line4> String ejg = null;

line5> ejg = sb1.append("X").substring(sb1.indexOf("L"),

sb1.indexOf("X"));

line6> System.out.println(ejg);

line7> }

line8> }

a The code will print LionX.

b The code will print Lion.

c The code will print Lion if line 5 is changed to the following:

ejg = sb1.append("X").substring(sb1.indexOf('L'), sb1.indexOf('X'));

d The code will compile only when line 4 is changed to the following:

StringBuilder ejg = null;

**ME-Q62)** Given the following code,

interface Jumpable {

int height = 1;

default void worldRecord() {

System.out.print(height);

}

}

interface Moveable {

int height = 2;

static void worldRecord() {

System.out.print(height);

}

}

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class Chair implements Jumpable, Moveable {

int height = 3;

Chair() {

worldRecord();

}

public static void main(String args[]) {

Jumpable j = new Chair();

Moveable m = new Chair();

Chair c = new Chair();

}

}

what is the output? Select 1 option.

a 111

b 123

c 333

d 222

e Compilation error

f Runtime exception

**ME-Q63)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace /\* INSERT CODE

HERE \*/, will enable the class Jungle to determine whether the reference variable

animal refers to an object of the class Lion and print 1? (Select 1 option.)

class Animal{ float age; }

class Lion extends Animal { int claws;}

class Jungle {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Animal animal = new Lion();

/\* INSERT CODE HERE \*/

System.out.println(1);

}

}

a if (animal instanceof Lion)

b if (animal instanceOf Lion)

c if (animal == Lion)

d if (animal = Lion)

**ME-Q64)** Given that the file Test.java, which defines the following code, fails to compile,

select the reasons for the compilation failure (choose 2 options).

class Person {

Person(String value) {}

}

class Employee extends Person {}

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class Test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Employee e = new Employee();

}

}

a The class Person fails to compile.

b The class Employee fails to compile.

c The default constructor can call only a no-argument constructor of a base

class.

d The code that creates the object of the class Employee in the class Test did

not pass a String value to the constructor of the class Employee.

**ME-Q65)** Examine the following code and select the correct statements (choose 2

options).

class Bottle {

void Bottle() {}

void Bottle(WaterBottle w) {}

}

class WaterBottle extends Bottle {}

a A base class can’t pass reference variables of its defined class as method

parameters in constructors.

b The class compiles successfully—a base class can use reference variables of its

derived class as method parameters.

c The class Bottle defines two overloaded constructors.

d The class Bottle can access only one constructor.

**ME-Q66)** Given the following code, which option, if used to replace /\* INSERT CODE

HERE \*/, will cause the code to print 110? (Select 1 option.)

class Book {

private int pages = 100;

}

class Magazine extends Book {

private int interviews = 2;

private int totalPages() { /\* INSERT CODE HERE \*/ }

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(new Magazine().totalPages());

}

}

a return super.pages + this.interviews\*5;

b return this.pages + this.interviews\*5;

c return super.pages + interviews\*5;

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d return pages + this.interviews\*5;

e None of the above

**ME-Q67)** Given the following code,

class NoInkException extends Exception {}

class Pen{

void write(String val) throws NoInkException {

int c = (10 - 7)/ (8 - 2 - 6);

}

void article() {

//INSERT CODE HERE

}

}

which of the options, when inserted at //INSERT CODE HERE, will define a valid use of

the method write in the method article? (Select 2 options.)

a try {

new Pen().write("story");

} catch (NoInkException e) {}

b try {

new Pen().write("story");

} finally {}

c try {

write("story");

} catch (Exception e) {}

d try {

new Pen().write("story");

} catch (RuntimeException e) {}

**ME-Q68)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class EMyMethods {

static String name = "m1";

void riverRafting() {

String name = "m2";

if (8 > 2) {

String name = "m3";

System.out.println(name);

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

EMyMethods m1 = new EMyMethods();

m1.riverRafting();

}

}

a m1

b m2

c m3

d The code fails to compile.

**570** CHAPTER 8 ***Full mock exam***

**ME-Q69)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class EBowl {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String eFood = "Corn";

System.out.println(eFood);

mix(eFood);

System.out.println(eFood);

}

static void mix(String foodIn) {

foodIn.concat("A");

foodIn.replace('C', 'B');

}

}

a Corn

BornA

b Corn

CornA

c Corn

Born

d Corn

Corn

**ME-Q70)** Which statement is true for the following code? (Select 1 option.)

class SwJava {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String[] shapes = {"Circle", "Square", "Triangle"};

switch (shapes) {

case "Square": System.out.println("Circle"); break;

case "Triangle": System.out.println("Square"); break;

case "Circle": System.out.println("Triangle"); break;

}

}

}

a The code prints Circle.

b The code prints Square.

c The code prints Triangle.

d The code prints

Circle

Square

Triangle

e The code prints

Triangle

Circle

Square

f The code fails to compile.

***Mock exam* 571**

**ME-Q71)** Given the following definition of the classes Person, Father, and Home,

which option, if used to replace //INSERT CODE HERE, will cause the code to compile

successfully? (Select 3 options.)

class Person {}

class Father extends Person {

public void dance() throws ClassCastException {}

}

class Home {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Person p = new Person();

try {

((Father)p).dance();

}

//INSERT CODE HERE

}

}

a catch (NullPointerException e) {}

catch (ClassCastException e) {}

catch (Exception e) {}

catch (Throwable t) {}

b catch (ClassCastException e) {}

catch (NullPointerException e) {}

catch (Exception e) {}

catch (Throwable t) {}

c catch (ClassCastException e) {}

catch (Exception e) {}

catch (NullPointerException e) {}

catch (Throwable t) {}

d catch (Throwable t) {}

catch (Exception e) {}

catch (ClassCastException e) {}

catch (NullPointerException e) {}

e finally {}

**ME-Q72)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

import java.time.\*;

class Camera {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int hours;

LocalDateTime now = LocalDateTime.of(2020, 10, 01, 0 , 0);

LocalDate before = now.toLocalDate().minusDays(1);

LocalTime after = now.toLocalTime().plusHours(1);

while (before.isBefore(after) && hours < 4) {

++hours;

}

System.out.println("Hours:" + hours);

}

}

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a The code prints Camera:null.

b The code prints Camera:Adjust settings manually.

c The code prints Camera:.

d The code will fail to compile.

**ME-Q73)** The output of the class TestEJavaCourse, defined as follows, is 300:

class Course {

int enrollments;

}

class TestEJavaCourse {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Course c1 = new Course();

Course c2 = new Course();

c1.enrollments = 100;

c2.enrollments = 200;

System.out.println(c1.enrollments + c2.enrollments);

}

}

What will happen if the variable enrollments is defined as a static variable? (Select

1 option.)

a No change in output. TestEJavaCourse prints 300.

b Change in output. TestEJavaCourse prints 200.

c Change in output. TestEJavaCourse prints 400.

d The class TestEJavaCourse fails to compile.

**ME-Q74)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

String ejgStr[] = new String[][]{{null},new String[]{"a","b","c"},{new

String()}}[0] ;

String ejgStr1[] = null;

String ejgStr2[] = {null};

System.out.println(ejgStr[0]);

System.out.println(ejgStr2[0]);

System.out.println(ejgStr1[0]);

a null

NullPointerException

b null

null

NullPointerException

c NullPointerException

d null

null

null

***Mock exam* 573**

**ME-Q75)** Examine the following code and select the correct statement (choose 1 option).

import java.util.\*;

class Person {}

class Emp extends Person {}

class TestArrayList {

public static void main(String[] args) {

ArrayList<Object> list = new ArrayList<>();

list.add(new String("1234")); //LINE1

list.add(new Person()); //LINE2

list.add(new Emp()); //LINE3

list.add(new String[]{"abcd", "xyz"}); //LINE4

list.add(LocalDate.now().plus(1)); //LINE5

}

}

a The code on line 1 won’t compile.

b The code on line 2 won’t compile.

c The code on line 3 won’t compile.

d The code on line 4 won’t compile.

e The code on line 5 won’t compile.

f None of the above.

g All the options from (a) through (e).

**ME-Q76)** What is the output of the following code? (Select 1 option.)

public class If2 {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int a = 10; int b = 20; boolean c = false;

if (b > a) if (++a == 10) if (c!=true) System.out.println(1);

else System.out.println(2); else System.out.println(3);

}

}

a 1

b 2

c 3

d No output

**ME-Q77)** Given the following code,

interface Movable {

default int distance() {

return 10;

}

}

interface Jumpable {

default int distance() {

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return 10;

}

}

which options correctly define the class Person that implements interfaces Movable

and Jumpable? (Select 1 option.)

a class Person implements Movable, Jumpable {}

b class Person implements Movable, Jumpable {

default int distance() {

return 10;

}

}

c class Person implements Movable, Jumpable {

public int distance() {

return 10;

}

}

d class Person implements Movable, Jumpable {

public long distance() {

return 10;

}

}

e class Person implements Movable, Jumpable {

int distance() {

return 10;

}

}

574 – answers