```
    Which declaration initializes a boolean variable?

      a) boolean m = null - Es un primitivo, no puede ser inicializado con null
      b) Boolean j = (1<5) - Expresion que evalua, aunque este dedarada como Boolean (wrapper)
      c) boolean k = 0
                          funciona por el autoboxing de Java.
      d) boolean h = 1
        las dos opciones son incorrectas debido que boolean solo acepta true/
             false-
   2. What is the DTO pattern used for?
      a) To Exchange data between processes to función principal es a elvir como contenedor dedata
                                       que coede ser sertarizado y enviada atravez de
       b) To implement the data Access layer-
      c) To implement the presentation layer La capa deacceso generalmente on DAOs
Incorrecto, la capa de presentación puede usar DTOs, pero su proposito no es
 3. What value should replace kk in line 18 to cause jj = 5 to be output?
   public class MyFive {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            //short kk = ?;
            short ii;
            short jj = 0;
            for (ii = kk; ii > 6; ii-=1) {//Oecremento (i=i-1
                   jj++; // El cido for debeser iterado sveceo.
            System.out.println("jj = " + jj);
                                                    Prueba de escritorio.
                                                    11KK
      a) -1
      b) 1
                                                       11
      c) 5
      d) 8
                                                               10
```

```
4. ¿Cuál será el resultado?
   public class SampleClass {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            SampleClass sc, scA, scB;
                                           El programo crea las instancias de
            sc = new SampleClass();
            scA = new SampleClassA();
                                           las clases: Sample Class, Sample Class A,
            scB = new SampleClassB();
                                                               sample Class B. 4
            System.out.println("Hash is: " + sc.getHash() +
            ", " + scA.getHash() + ", " + scB.getHash());
                                                               luego imprime los
                                                               valores de retorno
      public int getHash() {
                                                              de sus respectivos
            return 111111;
                                                               métodos get Hash().
   class SampleClassA extends SampleClass {
      public int getHash() {
            return 44444444;
   class SampleClassB extends SampleClass {
      public int getHash() {
            return 999999999;
   a) Compilation fails
   b) An exception is thrown at runtime
   c) There is no result because this is not correct way to determine the hash code
      Hash is: 111111, 44444444, 999999999. - Respuesta correcto.
   5. ¿Cuál sería el resultado?
public classDoCompare4 {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc"};
            int ii = 0;
            do {
                  while (ii < table.length) {
                                                - Comienza un bude que se
                      → System.out.println(ii++);
                                                     ejecutara mientras. ii sea
                       -imprie el valor actual de ii
                                                     menor que la longitud de
```

table.

} while (ii < table.length);

```
}
  b) 012 - Respuesta correcta
  c) 012012012
   d) Compilation fails
```

6. ¿Cuál sería el resultado?

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

```
public class DoCompare1 {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc"};
           for (String ss: table) { - For each recome coda elemento y loasigna ass
               int ii = 0;
               while (ii < table.length) {
                   System.out.println(ss + ", " + ii); - Imprime el valor actual
                   ii++;
                                                      de so (1) y valor actual de ii
       }
  Zero. 1/500 se imprimen los indices, no los valores de los elementos
             del array, por tanto esta es correcta.
b) Once.
c) Twice
```

- d) Thrice

e) Compilation fails

7. What code should be inserted?

```
public class Bark (
          // Insert code here - Line 5 - abstract cluss Dog [ / Declara una clase
5
                                                         abstracta llamada Dog.
               public abstract void bark();
6
                                        - declara un método abstracto llamado
7
                                        bark que no tiene implementación.
8.
          // Insert code here - Line 9 - public class foodle extends Dog! // classe que
10.
               public void bark() (
                                                                      hereda de Dog.
11
                       System.out.println("woof");
12
13
14
```

- a) 5. class Dog { 9. public class Poodle extends Dog {
- b) 5. abstract Dog { 9. public class Poodle extends Dog {
- (c) 5. abstract class Dog { 9. public class Poodle extends Dog { Percenta
- d) 5. abstract Dog { 9. public class Poodle implements Dog { e)
- 5. abstract Dog { 9. public class Poodle implements Dog {
- f) 5. abstract class Dog { 9. public class Poodle implements Dog {
- 8. Wich statement initializes a stringBuilder to a capacity of 128?
- a) StringBuilder sb = new String ("128"); Incorrecto, trata de inicializar como un string
- b) StringBuilder sb = StringBuilder.setCapacity(128); C.- No existe setCapacity en stringBuilder.setCapacity(128); D.- No existe método getInstance en stringBuilder.
- d) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder (128);

La Coando de dea una instancia se puede especificar su capacidad inicial que deline coantos corracteres quede tener. el objeto.

9. What is the result?

```
public class Calculator {
    int num = 100:
    public void calc(int num) { -> Los paramétros se llaman igual pero son diferentes
        this num = num * 10:
        variables.
}

public void printNum(){
        System.out.println(num):
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
        Calculator obj = new Calculator ():
        obj.calc(2): -> Se llama al método calc pasando el 2 como parametro.
        obj.printNum():
}
```

- a) 201- Respuesta correcta.
- b) 100
- c) 1000
- d) 2

10. What three modifications, made independently, made to class Greet, enable the code to compile and run?

```
package handy dandy.
public class KeyStroke [
        public void typeExclamation() (
                System.out.println("1");
And:
01. package handy,
02
03
04. public class Greet (
          public static void main(String[] args) (
06
                String greeting = "Hello":
07
                System out.print(greeting);
08.
                KeyStroke stroke = new KeyStroke():
09
                stroke.typeExclamation();
10.
11.1
```

- a) Line 8 replaced with handy.dandy.KeyStroke stroke = new KeyStroke();
- b) Line 8 replaced with handy.*.KeyStroke stroke = new KeyStroke();
- c) Line 8 replaced with handy.dandy.KeyStroke stroke = new handy.dandy.KeyStroke();
 - d) import handy.*; added before line 1.
 - e) import handy.dandy.*; added after line 1.
- f) import handy.dandy.KeyStroke; added after line 1.
 - g) import handy.dandy.KeyStroke.typeExclamation(); added after line 1.
 - -Importar todo el paquete
 - Importar la clave especifica
 - Pasar teda la rota a la instancia.

1. Consider the following Java code snippet: * Dividir 4/0 genera una excepción del tipo Arithmetic Exception.

```
public int divide (int a, int b) (
int c=-1;

try(

c = a/b; \rightarrow lo que lanca una excepción. Arithmetic Exception.

catch (Exception e) ( \rightarrow Como ocurre una excepción aquí se imprime el

System.err.print ("Exception "): mensaje "Exception"

finally (

System.err.println ("Finally "): \rightarrow Finally se ejecuta siempre. por loque

imprime el mensaje "Finally"

Let bloque no termina abrutamente por el bloque catch así que

(c) conserva su valor inicial.
```

What will our code print when we call divide (4,0)?

- a) Exception Finally > Rescuesta correcta.
- b) Finally Exception
- c) Exception
- 2. The feature which allows different methods to have the same name and arguments type, but the different implementation is called?
- a) Overloading(SobreCarga)
- b) Overriding (Sobre Escritura @Override) Misma firma (nombre y tipo de augumentos)
- c) Java does not permit methods with same and type signature
- d) None of the above
- 3. What does the following for loop output?

Proeba de	excritorio	2	rate out to	
Heración.	i_	j	17.1	Salida.
1	10	1	10/00=1	1
2	9	2	2 % 9 = 2	12
3	8	3	3%8=3	123
4	7	4	4%7=4	1234
5	6	5	5%6= 5	12345

- a) 12321
- 12345 b)
- 11111
- 00000 d)
- 4. We perform the following sequence of actions:
- 1. Insert the following elements into a set: 1,2,9,4,2,3,4,4,1,5,7.
- 2. Convert the set into a list and sort it in ascending order.

- {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9}
- b) {9, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1}
- c) {1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9}
- d) None of the above

Which option denotes the sorted list? - Un set no permite elementos deplicados, al insertar valores repetidos solo guardo una copio

> - Al convertir un set a una lista, se mantiene el mismo orijunto de valores únicos y luego se orderan los datos.

5. What is the output for the below Java code?

```
public class Test(
   public static void main (String[] args) * Un número octal se representa con un
    1
                                            prefijo 0
       int i = 010;
       int j = 07:
                                                    010 = 8 deamal
                                          Octal
       System.out.println(i):
                                                     07 = 7 decimal
       System.out.println(j);
1
```

- a) 87
- 107
- Compilation fails with an error at line 3
- Compilation fails with an error at line 5
- 6. A public data member with the same name is provided in both base as well as derived clases. Which of the following is true?

"incorrecto, El compitador permite campos con el mismo nombie en ambas a) It is a compiler error to provide a field with the same name in both base and derived class

*Coando un campo o atributo en una clase derivada tiene el mismo nombre que un campo en la clase base, el campo de la clase derivada oculta el campo de la dove base.

- b) The program will compile and this feature is called overloading 50 breaziga no aclica a los camos.
- c) The program will compile and this feature is called overriding 80 bre excritora no aclica en cames
- The program will compile and this feature is called as hiding or shadowing
- 7. Which statement is true?
- a) Non-static member classes must have either default or public accessibility eveden tener coalquier
- nivel de accesibilidad b) All nested classes can declare static member classes - Solo (as class)
- externos y las dases estáticos anidadas c) Methods in all nested classes can be declared static d) Static member classes can contain non-static methods Pueden declarar miembios no estáticos

c) los métodos estáticos solo pueden ser declaradas en clases estaticas o externas

usa la palabra new

- 8. A constructor is called whenever
- An object is declared Es llamado automáticamente cuando un objeto de la clase es creado, coando se
- An object is used user un objeto no invoca al constructor A class is declared
- d) A class is used
- 9. Which of the following data types in Java are primitive?
- String
- b) Struct
- Boolean
- Char
- Booleany Character son doves envolventes (wrappers)
- que permiten tratar los tipos primitivos como objetos.
- 10. Which of the following are true for Java Classes?
- a) The Void class extends the Class class Void no extrende a ningona clase.
- b) The Float class extends the Double class Float y Double son wroppers independientes de java larg
- The Integer class extends the Number class

c) The System class extends the Runtime class - System proporciona metodos estáticos para el acceso a recursos del sistema y Runtime permite interactual con el entorno de ejecución de java.

Integer es una dase wrapper para valores primitivos de tipo int y extiende la clase abstracta Number.

11. The following code snippet is a demostration of a particular design pattern. Which design pattern is it?

```
- Singleton asegura que tenga
                        Variable estation.
public class Mystery(
   private static Mystery instance = null;
                                               solo una instancia,
   protected Mystery () 1 - constructor protegido, la que significa que no puede
       public static Mystery getInstance () ( crear nuevo instancia de la clave
                                          directamente desde foera de las clases
           if(instance == null)(
                                           no relacionadas.
               instance = new Mystery();
                                           Este método verifico si la instancia
           return instance:
                                            ya existe.
       1
   1
```

- a) Factory Design Pattern
- b) Strategy Pattern
- c) Singleton
- d) Facade Design Pattern
- 12. Which of the following Java declaration of the String array is correct?

```
a) String temp [] = new String {"j", "a", "z"}; -Incorrecto, la sintaxis parainicializat un arregto con

Foltan comas -> b) String temp [] = {"j" "b" "c"}; valores no exede usar new String.

c) String temp = {"a", "b", "c"}; -- Aqui solo se dedara una variable temp como objeto string.

d) String temp [] = {"a", "b", "c"}; -- Sintaxis valida
```

13. Which is true of the following program?

```
1 package exam.java;
                                            - En el método main, k se inicializa conq
                                            - En el método dolt no ovede modificar el
  public class TestFirstApp {
                                                valor de K debido a que m es solo
     static void doIt(int x, int y, int m) {
         if(x==5) m=y;
                                                una copia del valor K.
             else m=x;
                                           - Por lo tanto coando se imprime K
7
                                             en main, ou valor sique siendo el mismo.
8
98
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         int i=6, j=4, k=9;
         TestFirstApp.doIt(i, j, k);
            System.out.println(k);
```

- a) Doesn't matter what the values of i and j are, the output will always be 5.
- b) Doesn't matter what the values of k and j are, the output will always be 5.
- c) Doesn't matter what the values of i and j are, the output will always be 9.
- d) Doesn't matter what the values of k and j are, the output will always be 9.
- 14. Which of the following statements are correct. Select the correct answer.
- a) Each Java file must have exactly one package statement to specify where the class is stored. —Tal 50
- b) If a java file has both import and package statement, the import statement must—Falso come before package statement.—Falso
- c) A java file has at least one class defined Folloo
- d) If a java file has a package statement, it must be the first statement (except comments).
- 15. Given the following code, what is the most likely result.

```
import java.util.*;
public class Compares (
   public static void main (String[] args) {
   String [] cities= {"Bangalore", "Pune", "San Francisco", "New York City"};
   MySort ms= new MySort();
   Arrays.sort(cities.ms);
   System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(cities, "New York City" ));
   static class MySort implements Comparator{
                                           - Genera un error porque el método compare
       public int compare(String a, String b){
                                            no tiene la firma correcta para la interfaz
           return b.compareTo(a);
                                            Comparator.
   .
                                            Para que compile:
                                              1. Usar generics en Comparator.
1/ Comparator < String>
    a)
                                              2. Cambiar los argumentos de
    1 b)
   1c)
                                                  compare a Object.
    2
                                                    11 compare (Object a, Object b)
       Compilation fails
```

- 16. To delete all pairs of keys and values in a given HashMap, which of the following methods should be used?
 a) clearAll() No existe coro Hush Map
- b) empty() Este método no existe en HashMap is Empty () verifica si esta vacio.
 c) remove() Elimina solo un par clave-valor, identificado por la key proporcionada
 d) clear() Elimina todos los pares de claves y valores.
- 17. Which pattern do you see in the code below:

java.util.Calendar.getInstance();

a) Singleton Pattern

b) Factory Pattern

c) Facade Pattern

d) Adaptor Pattern

una instance de la subdase.

18. What is the output of the following program:

d) None of the above

19. Consider the following three classes:

-instance of verification objeto es una instancia de una clase especifica o de soperclase

```
class A {}
class B extends A {}
class C extends B {}
Consider n object of class B is instantiated, i.e.,
B \underline{b} = \text{new B()};
```

Which of the following Boolean expressions evaluates to true:

- a) (b instanceof B) Verdadero
- b) (b instanceof B) && (!(b instanceof A)) Talso, b lambien es un instancia de A
- (c) (b instanceof B) && (!(b instanceof C)) Verdadero b no es instancia de C
 - d) None of the above
 - 20. What is the output of the following program:

```
class Constructor
      static String str;
      public void Constructor(){ - Este no es un constructor, es un método
            System.out.println("In constructor"); llamado constructor parque
            str = "He llo World";
                                                retorna.
      public static void main (String [] args){
            Constructor (); + Coando se crea el objeto el
                                        compilador llama al constructor
            System.out.<u>println(str);</u>
                                        predeterminado, con el mismo
      }
                                         nombre de la dove
```

- a) In Constructor
- b) Null
 - c) Compilation fails
 - d) None of the above