**1Z0-808**

Given:

public class TestTry {

public static void main (String[] args) {

StringBuilder message = new StringBuilder("hello java!");

int pos =0;

try {

for ( pos = 0;pos < 12; pos++) {

switch (message.charAt(pos)) {

case 'a':

case 'e':

case 'o':

String uc=Character.toString(message.charAt(pos)).toUpperCase();

message.replace(pos,pos+1,uc);

}

}

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Out of limits");

}

System.out.println(message);

}

}

What is the result?

A. hEllOjAvA!

B. Hello java!

C. Out of limits hEllOjAvA!

D. Out of limits

Answer: C

Given the code fragment:

给定代码片段

1.public class Test{

2. public static void main(String[] args){

3. / \* insert code here \*/在此插入代码

4. array [0]=10;

5. array [1]=20;

6. System.out. print(array [0+":"+array[1]);

7. }

8. }

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?当插入第3行时，哪一个代码片段使代码能够在10:20打印？

A. int[] array= new int[2];

B. int[] array; array = int[2];

C. int array = new int[2];

D. int array [2] ;

Answer: A

Given:

class x{

static int i;

int j;

public static void main(String[] args){

X x1 = new X();

X x2 = new X();

x1.i = 3;

x1.j = 4;

x2.i = 5;

x2.j = 6;

System.out.println(

x1.i + " " +

x1.j + " " +

x2.i + " " +

x2.j);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6

B. 3 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 4 6

Answer: C

Given:

public class CharToStr {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String str1 = "Java";

char str2[] = { 'J', 'a','v','a' };

String str3 = null;

for (char c : str2) {

str3 = str3 + c;

}

if (str1.equals(str3))

System.out.print("Successful");

else

System.out.print("Unsuccessful");

}

}

What is result?

A. Successful

B. Unsuccessful

C. Compilation fails

D. An exception is thrown at

Answer: B

Given:

class Sports {

int num\_players;

String name, ground\_condition;

Sports(int np, String sname, String sground){

num\_players = np;

name = sname;

ground\_condition = sground;

}

}

class Cricket extends Sports {

//

int num\_umpires;

int num\_substitutes;

}

Which code fragment can be inserted at line //insert code here to enable the code to compile?93 / 5000

哪一个代码片段可以插入//行，在这里插入代码以使代码能够编译？

A. Cricket() {

super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK"); num\_umpires =3; num\_substitutes=2;

}

B. Cricket() {

super.ground\_condition = "Condition OK"; super.name="Cricket"; super.num\_players = 11;

num\_umpires =3; num\_substitutes=2;

}

C. Cricket() { this(3,2);

super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK");

}

Cricket(int nu, ns) { this.num\_umpires =nu; this.num\_substitutes=ns;

}

D. Cricket() { this.num\_umpires =3; this.num\_substitutes=2;

super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK");

}

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect:not C, not D: call to super must be the first statement in constructor.81 / 5000

不正确:不是C，不是D:对super的调用必须是构造函数中的第一条语句

Given:

public class Calculator{

public static void main(String[] args){

int num = 5;

int sum;

do {

sum + =num;

}while((num--)>1);

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

}

}

What is the result?

A. The sum is 2

B. The sum is 14

C. The sum is 15

D. The loop executes infinite//循环无限执行

E. Compilation fails//编译失败

Answer: E

Given the code fragment:

Public class Test {

static int count = 0 ;

int i = 0;

public void changeCount(){

while (i<5){

i++;

count++;

}

}

public static void main (String[] args){

Test check1=new Test();

Test check2=new Test();

Check1.changeCount();

Check2.changeCount();

System.out.print(check1.count + “:” + check2.count);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 10 : 10

B. 5 : 5

C. 5 : 10

D. Compilation fails//编译失败

Answer: A

Which two items can legally be contained within a java class declaration?

//java类声明中可以合法包含哪两项？

A. An import statement

B. A field declaration

C. A package declaration

D. A method declaration

Answer: B,D

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html

Java类声明中合法地包含哪两个项

Given the class definitions:

给定类别定义

class Alpha {

public String doStuff(String msg){

return msg;

}

}

class Beta extends Alpha {

public String doStuff(String msg){

return msg.replace('a','e');

}

}

class Camma extends Beta {

public String doStuff(String msg){

return msg.substring(2);

}

}

And the code fragment of the main() method,

main()方法的代码片段，

12. List<Alpha> strs=new ArrayList<Alpha>();

13. strs.add(new Alpha());

14. strs.add(new Beta());

15. strs.add(new Gamma());

16. for(Alpha t:strs){

17. System.out.println(t.doStuff("Java"));

18. }

What is the result?

A. Java Java Java

B. Java Jeve va

C. Java Jeve ve

D. Compilation fails//编译失败

Answer: B

int [] array = {1,2,3,4,5}; for (int i: array) {

if ( i < 2) { keyword1 ;}

System.out.println(i);

if ( i == 3) { keyword2 ;}

}

What should keyword1 and keyword2 be respectively, in oreder to produce output 2345?

为了产生输出2345，关键字1和关键字2应该分别是什么？

A. continue, break

B. break, break

C. break, continue

D. continue, continue

Answer: D

Given:

int x=10;

if(x>10){

System.out.println(">");

}else if(x<10){

System.out.println("<");

}esle{

System.out.println("=");

}

Which of the following is equivalent to the above code fragment?

下列哪一项等同于上述代码片段？

A. System.out.printLn(x>10?">,': "<":,'=");

B. System.out.println(x>10? ">"?"<":"=");

C. System.out.println(x>10?">":x<10?"<":"=");

D. System.out.printLn(x>10?">"?,'<"?"=");

E. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect as we can't use abstract with non abstract method, (here method has method body.)选项A是不正确的，因为我们不能在非抽象方法中使用抽象，(这里的方法有方法体。)

Option C is incorrect as when overriding method we can't use more restrictive access modifier, so trying to use private to override default access Level method causes a compile time error.选项C不正确，因为当重写方法时，我们不能使用更具限制性的访问修饰符，所以试图使用私有重写默认访问级别方法会导致编译时错误。

Option D is incorrect as default methods (not methods with default access level) are allowed only in interfaces.选项D不正确，因为默认方法(不是具有默认访问级别的方法)只允许在接口中使用。

Option E is incorrect as method all ready has void as return type, so we can't add int there. Option B is correct as we can use final there, since the method is non abstract

选项E不正确，因为方法all ready的返回类型为void，所以我们不能在那里添加int。选项B是正确的，因为我们可以在那里使用final，因为该方法是非抽象的

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/polymorphism.html

Given the code fragment:

int num[] [] = new int[1][3];

for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++){

for(int j = 0; j< num[i].length; j++){

num[i][j] = 10;

}

}

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?哪个选项表示外环成功完成后num数组的状态？

A)num[0][0]=10

num[0][1]=10

num[0][2]=10

B)num[0][0]=10

num[1][0]=10

num[2][0]=10

C)num[0][0]=10

num[0][1]=0

num[0][2]=0

D)num[0][0]=10

num[0][1]=10

num[0][2]=10

num[0][3]=10

num[1][0]=0

num[1][1]=0

num[1][2]=0

num[1][3]=0

Answer: A

Given:

public class Test3 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String names[] = new String[3];

names[0] = "Mary Brown";

names[1] = "Nancy Red";

names[2] = "Jseey Orange";

try {

for (String n:names) {

try {

String pwd=n.substring(0,3)+n.substring(6,10);

System.out.println(pwd);

} catch (StringIndexOutOfBoundsException sie) {

System.out.println("string out of limits");

}

}

} catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

System.out.println("array out of limits");

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. Marrown String out of limits JesOran

B. Marrown String out of limits Array out of limits

C. Marrown String out of limits

D. Marrown NanRed JesOran

Answer: A

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

int iArray[] = {65, 68, 69};

iArray[2] = iArray[0];

iArray[0] = iArray[1];

iArray[1] = iArray[2];

for (int element : iArray) {

System.out.print(element + " ");

}

A. 68, 65, 69

B. 68, 65, 65

C. 65, 68, 65

D. 65, 68, 69

E. Compilation fails//编译失败

Answer: B

Given:

public class Natural {

private int i;

void disp() {

while (i <= 5) {

for (int i=1; i <=5;) {

System.out.print(i + " ");

i++;

}

i++;

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

new Natural().disp();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Prints 1 2 3 4 5 once

B. Prints 1 3 5 once

C. Prints 1 2 3 4 5 five times

D. Prints 1 2 3 4 5 six times

E. Compilation fails

Answer: D

Explanation: 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5

Given:

public class Vowel {

private char var;

public static void main(String[] args) {

char var1='a';

char var2=var1;

var2='e';

Vowel obj1=new Vowel();

Vowel obj2=new Vowel();

obj1.var='i';

obj2.var='o';

System.out.println(var1+","+var2);

System.out.println(obj1.var+","+obj2.var);

}

}

A. a, e i, o

B. a, e o, o

C. e, e I, o

D. e, e o, o

Answer: A

# （答案有误）

Given:

public abstract class Shape {

private int x;

private int y;

public abstract void draw();

public void setAnchor(int x,int y){

this.x=x;

this.y=y;

}

}

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?

哪两个类正确使用了形状类？

A)public class Circle implements Shape{

private int radius;

}

B)public abstract class Circle implements Shape{

private int radius;

}

C)public class Circle extends Shape{

private int radius;

public void draw();

}

D)public abstract class Circle implements Shape{

private int radius;

public void draw();

}

E)public class Circle extends Shape{

private int radius;

public void draw();{/\*code here\*/}

}

F)public abstract class Circle implements Shape{

private int radius;

public void draw();{/\*code here\*/}

}

Answer: B,E

Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (E). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B).

Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

**答应应该为：E**

Given the code fragment:

public class Employee {

String name;

boolean contract;

double salary;

Employee() {

// line n1

}

public String toString(){

return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Employee e = new Employee();

// line n2

System.out.print(e);

}

}

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print Joe:true: 100.0?哪两种修改，当独立进行时，使代码能够打印乔:真:100.0？

A)Replace line n2 with;

e.name = "Joe";

e.contract = true;

e.salary = 100;

B)Replace line n2 with;

this.name = "Joe";

this.contract = true;

this.salary = 100;

C)Replace line n1 with;

this.name = new String("Joe");

this.contract = new Boolean(true);

this.salary = new Double(100);

D)Replace line n1 with;

name = "Joe";

contract = TRUE;

salary = 100.0f;

E)Replace line n1 with;

this("Joe", true, 100);

Answer: A,C

Given the following code:

int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};

intArr[2] = intArr[4];

intArr[4] = 90;

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

这段代码执行后，intArr中每个元素的值是多少？

A. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75

B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Answer: C

Given:

class Vehicle {

int x;

Vehicle(){

this(10); //line n1

}

Vehicle(int x){

this.x = x;

}

}

class Car extends Vehicle {

int y;

Car() {

super();

this(20); //line n2

}

Car(int y) {

this.y = y;

}

public String toString() {

return super.x + ":" + this.y;

}

}

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

Vehicle y = new Car();

System.out.println(y);

What is the result?

A. 10:20

B. 0:20

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

ArrayList myList=new ArrayList();

String[] myArray;

try{

while (true){

myList.add("My String");

}

}

catch (RuntimeException re) {

System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");

}

catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Caught an Exception");

}

System.out.println("Ready to use");

}

What is the result?

1. Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

执行在第一个catch语句中终止，并且捕获到一个运行时异常被打印到控制台

1. Execution terminates In the second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.

执行在第二个catch语句中终止，并且catch异常被打印到控制台。

1. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main".

线程“main”中引发运行时错误。

1. Execution completes normally, and Ready to us© is printed to the console.

执行正常完成，准备就绪打印到控制台。

1. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

代码无法编译，因为需要一个throws关键字

Answer: C

抛出 ： java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

Given:

class Product{

double price:

}

public class Test{

punlic void updatePrice(Product product,double price){

price=price\*2;

product.price=product.price+price;

}

public static void main(String[] args){

Product prt=new Product();

prt.price=200;

double newPrice=100;

Test t=new Test();

t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);

System.out.println(prt.price +" : "+newPrice);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 200.0 : 100.0

B. 400.0 : 200.0

C. 400.0 : 100.0

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

# （答案有误）

Given:

abstract class X{

public abstract void methodx();

}

interface Y{

public void methodY();

}

Which two code fragments are valid?

哪两个代码片段有效？

A)class Z extends X implements Y{

pulic void methodZ(){}

}

B)abstract class Z extends X implements Y{

pulic void methodZ(){}

}

C)class Z extends X implements Y{

pulic void methodX(){}

}

D)abstract class Z extends X implements Y{

}

E)class Z extends X implements Y{

pulic void methodY(){}

Answer: B,C

Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (C). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B).当抽象类被子类化时，子类通常为其父类(C)中的所有抽象方法提供实现。然而，如果没有，那么子类也必须被声明为抽象的。

Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.注意:抽象类是被声明为抽象的类——它可能包含也可能不包含抽象方法。抽象类不能实例化，但可以子类化。

**答案应该为: B,D**

Given:

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args){

int numbers[];

numbers = new int[2];

numbers[0] = 10;

numbers[1] = 20;

numbers = new int[4];

numbers[2] = 30;

numbers[3] = 40;

for (int x:numbers){

System.out.print(" "+x);

}

}

}

what is the result?

A)10 20 30 40

B)Complication fails'

C)An exception is thrown at runtime

D)0 0 30 40

Answer:D

# （原没给答案|已补充答案）

Given:

System.out.println(“5+2= ”+3+4);

System.out.println(“5+2=”+(3+4));

What is the result?

A) 5+2 =34 5+2 =34

B) 5+2+3+4 5+2=7

C) 7=7 7+7

D) 5+2=34 5+2=7

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

**答案应该为：D**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

给MyString类和测试类的定义;

MyString.java:

Package p1;

Class Mystring{

String msg;

Mystring (String msg){

This.msg = msg;

}

}

Test.java:

Package p1;

Public class Test{

Public static void main (String[] args){

System.out.println(“Hello”+new StringBuilder (“Java SE 8 ”));

System.out.println(“Hello”+ new Mystring(“Java SE 8”));

}

}

What is the result?

A) Hello Java SE 8 Hello Java SE 8

B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>> Hello p1.Mystring@<<hashcode2>>

C) Hello Java SE 8 Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>

D) Compilation fails at the Test class

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Class B { }

Interface X { } Interface Y { }

Which two definitions of class C are valid?

**丙类的哪两个定义是有效的？**

A. Class C extends A implements X { }

B. Class C implements Y extends B { }

C. Class C extends A, B { }

D. Class C implements X, Y extends B { }

E. Class C extends B implements X, Y { }

Answer: A,E

Explanation: extends is for extending a class.

extends用于扩展类。

implements is for implementing an interface.

Java allows for a class to implement many interfaces.

implements用于实现接口。 Java允许一个类实现许多接口。

Given:

1. Public class Whizlabs{

2. Public static void main (String[] args){

3. Int sum=0;

4.

5. For(int x = 0; x<=10;x++)

6. Sum+=x;

7. System.out.print(“Sum for 0 to”+x);

8. System.out.println(“=”+sum);

9. }

10. }

Which is true?

A. Sum for 0 to 0 = 55

B. Sum for 0 to 10 = 55

C. Compilation fails due to error on line 6.

D. Compilation fails due to error on line 7.

E. An Exception is thrown at the runtime.

Answer: D Explanation:

Loop variables scope limited to that enclosing loop. So in this case, the scope of the loop variable x declared at line 5, limited to that for loop. Trying to access that variable at line 7, which is out of scope of the variable x, causes a compile time error. So compilation fails

due to error at line 7. Hence option D is correct.

循环变量的范围仅限于该封闭循环。因此，在这种情况下，第5行声明的循环变量x的范围仅限于循环。试图在第7行访问变量，这超出了变量x的范围，会导致编译时错误。所以编译失败了 由于第7行的错误。因此选项D是正确的。

Options A and B are incorrect, since code fails to compile.

选项A和选项B不正确，因为代码无法编译。

Reference: httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named CCMask that has a maskcc method.

您正在开发一个银行模块。您已经开发了一个名为CCMask的类，它有一个maskcc方法。

Given the code fragment:

Class CCMask{

public static String maskCC(String ceditCard){

String x=”XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-”;

//line n1

}

public static void main (String [ ] args){

System.out.println(maskCC(“1234-5678-9101-1121”));

}

}

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).

您必须确保maskcc方法返回一个字符串，该字符串隐藏信用卡号的所有数字，除了最后四个数字(以及分隔每组四个数字的连字符)。

Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement?

为了达到这一要求，您应该在n1行单独使用哪两个代码片段？

A) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);   
sb.substring(15,19);   
return x + sb;

B) Return x + creditCard.substring(15,19);

C) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);   
sb.append(creditCard,15,19);   
return sb.toString();

D) StringBuilder sb =new StringBuilder(creditCard);   
StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0,x);   
return s.toString();

Answer: B,C

Given the fragment:

String[][] arra = new String[3][];

arra[0] = new String[]{"rose", "lily"};

arra[1] = new String[]{"apple", "berry","cherry","grapes"};

arra[0] = new String[]{"beans", "carrot","potato"};

// insert code fragment here

Which code fragment when inserted at line '// insert code fragment here', enables the code to successfully change arra elements to uppercase?

在第'//行插入代码片段时，哪个代码片段使代码能够成功地将arra元素更改为大写？

A. String[][] arra = new String[3][];

arra[0] = new String[]{"rose", "lily"};

arra[1] = new String[]{"apple", "berry","cherry","grapes"};

arra[0] = new String[]{"beans", "carrot","potato"};

for (int i = 0; i < arra.length; i++) {

for (int j=0; j < arra[i].length; j++) {

arra[i][j] = arra[i][j].toUpperCase();

}

}

B. for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for (int j=0; j < 4; j++) {

arra[i][j] = arra[i][j].toUpperCase();

}

}

C. for (String a[]:arra[][]) { for (String x:a[]) {

toUpperCase();

}

}

D. for (int i:arra.length) {

for (String x:arra) { arra[i].toUpperCase();}

}

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect:

not A: arra.length is 3, but the subarrays have 2, 3 and 4 elements. Index will be out of bound.

不正确: 不是:数组。长度是3，但是子数组有2、3和4个元素。索引将超出界限。

not B: The subarrys are of different lengths. Index will be out of bound.

不是B:子数组有不同的长度。索引将超出界限。

not D: Compile error.不是D编译错误

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

下列哪一项可以填补这段代码中的空白以使其编译？

interface CanFly{

String tyoe = "A";

void fly();

}

\_\_ String getType(){

return type;

}

A. abstract

B. public

C. default

D. It will not compile with any as interfaces cannot have non abstract methods.它不会用任何方法编译，因为接口不能有非抽象方法。

E. It will compile without filling the blank.它将编译而不填充空白。

Answer: C

Explanation:

From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods. SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal. Hence option C is correct.

从Java SE 8，我们可以在接口中使用静态和/或默认方法，但是它们应该是非抽象方法。所以在这种情况下，在空白中使用默认值是完全合法的。因此选项C是正确的。

Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can't use abstract there. Options B and E are incorrect as we can't have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static.

选项A不正确，因为给定的方法不是抽象的，所以不能在那里使用抽象。选项B和E是不正确的，因为如果它们不是默认的或静态的，我们就不能有非抽象的方法接口。 https;//docs.oraclexom/javase/tutorial/java/Iandl/defaultmethods.html

Given:

int sum = 0;

public void doCheck(int number){

if (number %2 == 0){

break;

}else{

for (int i = 0; i < number;i++){

sum + = i;

}

}

}

public static void main (String[] args){

Test obj= new Test();

System.out.println("Red"+obj.sum);

obj.doCheck(2);}

}

What is the result?

A. Red 0 Orange 0 Green 3

B. Red 0

Orange 0

Green 6

C. Red 0 Orange 1

D. Green 4

E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

Tips:

break关键字只能用于循环语句中。条件语句不能使用break、continue

Given:

public class MyClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

while (int ii = 0; ii < 2) {

ii++;

System.out.println("ii = " + ii);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. ii = 1 ii = 2

B. Compilation fails

C. The program prints nothing

D. The program goes into an infinite loop with no output

E. The program goes to an infinite loop outputting:

ii = 1

ii = 1

Answer: B

Explanation: The while statement is incorrect. It has the syntax of a for statement.while语句不正确。它具有for语句的语法。

The while statement continually executes a block of statements while a particular condition is true. Its syntax can be expressed as:

while语句在特定条件为真时持续执行一组语句。它的语法可以表示为:

while (expression) {

statement(s)

}

The while statement evaluates expression, which must return a boolean value. If the expression evaluates to true, the while statement executes the statement(s) in the while block. The while statement continues testing the expression and executing its block until the expression evaluates to false.

while语句计算表达式，表达式必须返回布尔值。如果表达式的计算结果为true，while语句将执行while块中的语句。while语句继续测试表达式并执行其块，直到表达式的计算结果为false。

Reference: The while and do-while Statements

Public static void main(String[] args){

String[] arr ={"A","B","C","D"};

for (int i =0;i< arr.length; i++){

System.out.print(arr[i]+ " ");

if (arr[i].equals("c")){

continue;

}

System.out.println("Work done");

break;

}

}

What is the result?

A. A B C Work done

B. A B C D Work done

C. A Work done

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Given the classes:

给定类别

\* AssertionError

\* ArithmeticException

\* ArrayIndexOutofBoundsException

\* FileNotFoundException

\* IllegalArgumentException

\* IOError

\* IOException

\* NumberFormatException

\* SQLException

Which option lists only those classes that belong to the unchecked exception category?

哪个选项仅列出那些属于未检查异常类别的类？

A. AssertionError(断言错误), ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException,（数组下标越界异常） ArithmeticException（算数异常）

B. AssertionError, IOError（输入输出错误）, IOException（输入输出异常）

C. ArithmeticException, FileNotFoundException（未找到文件异常）, NumberFormatException（数字格式异常）

D. FileNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException（SQL异常）

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException,IllegalArgumentException（不合法的参数异常）, FileNotFoundException

|  |
| --- |
| 通常，Java的异常(包括Exception和Error)分为**可查的异常（checked exceptions）和不可查的异常（unchecked exceptions）**。       可查异常（编译器要求必须处置的异常）：正确的程序在运行中，很容易出现的、情理可容的异常状况。可查异常虽然是异常状况，但在一定程度上它的发生是可以预计的，而且一旦发生这种异常状况，就必须采取某种方式进行处理。        除了RuntimeException及其子类以外，其他的Exception类及其子类都属于可查异常。这种异常的特点是Java编译器会检查它，也就是说，当程序中可能出现这类异常，要么用try-catch语句捕获它，要么用throws子句声明抛出它，否则编译不会通过。       不可查异常(编译器不要求强制处置的异常):包括运行时异常（RuntimeException与其子类）和错误（Error）。 |

Answer: A

Explanation: Not B: IOError and IOException are both checked errors. Not C, not D, not E: FileNotFoundException is a checked error.

不是B: IOError和IOException都是检查过的错误。不是C，不是D，不是E:文件没有找到异常是一个检查过的错误。

Note:

Checked exceptions:已检查的异常:

\* represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)

已检查的异常: \*表示程序无法立即控制的区域中的无效条件(无效用户输入、数据库问题、网络中断、缺少文件)

\* are subclasses of Exception是异常的子类

\* a method is obliged to establish a policy for all checked exceptions thrown by its implementation (either pass the checked exception further up the stack, or handle itsomehow)

方法必须为其实现引发的所有检查异常建立一个策略(或者将检查异常传递到堆栈的更上层，或者处理它的内部方式)

Note:

Unchecked exceptions:未检查的异常:

\* represent defects in the program (bugs) - often invalid arguments passed to a non-private method. To quote from The Java Programming Language, by Gosling, Arnold, and Holmes: "Unchecked runtime exceptions represent conditions that, generally speaking, reflect errors in your program's logic and cannot be reasonably recovered from at run time."

表示程序中的缺陷(bug)——传递给非私有方法的参数通常无效。引用高斯林、阿诺德和霍姆斯的《Java编程语言》:“未检查的运行时异常表示的情况，一般来说，反映了程序逻辑中的错误，并且不能在运行时合理地恢复。

\* are subclasses of RuntimeException, and are usually implemented using IllegalArgumentException, NullPointerException, or IllegalStateException

是RuntimeException的子类，通常使用IllegalArgumentException、NullPointerException或IllegalStateException来实现

\* method is not obliged to establish a policy for the unchecked exceptions thrown by its implementation (and they almost always do not do so)

方法没有义务为其实现引发的未检查异常建立策略(并且它们几乎总是不这样做)

1. public class Whizlabs{

2. private String name;

3. private Boolean pass;

4.

5. public static void main(String[] args){

6. Whizlabs wb = new Whizlabs();

7. System.out.print("name="+wb.name);

8. System.out.print(",pass ="+wb.pass);

9. }

10.}

What would be the output, if it is executed as a program?

如果以程序的形式执行，输出会是什么？

A. name =, pass =

B. name = null, pass = null

C. name = null, pass = false

D. name = null pass = true

E. Compile error.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both name and pass variables are instance variables, and we haven't given them any values, so they take their default values. For Boolean default value is false and for string which is not a primitive type default is null So at line 7, null will printed as the value of the variable name, and at line 8 false will be printed. Hence Option C is correct.

名称变量和传递变量都是实例变量，我们没有给它们任何值，所以它们采用默认值。对于布尔默认值为false，对于非基本类型的字符串默认值为null，因此在第7行，null将作为变量名的值打印，而在第8行，false将被打印。因此选项C是正确的。

As explained above options A, B and D are incorrect. Code compiles fine so option E is incorrect.

如上所述，选项A、B、D不正确。代码编译良好，所以选项E不正确。

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/javaseAutorial/java/javaOOAariables.html

Which of the following data types will allow the following code snippet to compile?

以下哪种数据类型允许编译以下代码片段？

Float i =4;

Float j =2;

\_\_\_\_z=i+j;

A. long

B. double

C. int

D. float

E. byte

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Option B and D are the correct answer.

Since the variables I and j are floats, resultant will be float type too. So we have to use float or primitive type which can hold float, such a primitive type is double, it has wider range and also can hold floating point numbers, hence we can use double or float for the blank.

因为变量I和j是浮点型的，所以结果也是浮点型的。所以我们必须使用浮点数或可以保存浮点数的基元类型，这样的基元类型是双精度的，它有更宽的范围，也可以保存浮点数，因此我们可以对空格使用双精度或浮点数。

As explained above options B and D are correct.

如上所述，选项B和D是正确的。

long and int can't be used with floating point numbers so option A is incorrect.

ong和int不能与浮点数一起使用，因此选项A不正确。

Option E is incorrect as it have smaller range and also can't be used with floating point numbers.

选项E不正确，因为它的范围较小，也不能与浮点数一起使用。

hnpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/variables.html

# 

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language?

哪三个语句描述了Java语言的面向对象特性？

A. Objects cannot be reused.对象不能重复使用。

B. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.子类可以从超类继承。

C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.对象可以与其他对象共享行为..

D. A package must contain more than one class.一个包必须包含多个类

E. Object is the root class of all other objects.对象是所有其他对象的根类。

F. A main method must be declared in every class.每个类中都必须声明一个主方法。

Answer:BCE

Tips:

哪三个语句描述了Java语言的面向对象特性?

A.对象不能被重用。

B.子类可以从超类继承。

C.对象可以与其他对象共享行为。

D.一个包必须包含多个类。

E.Object是所有其他对象的根类。

F.主方法必须在每个类中声明。

Given the code fragment:

String[ ] strs = new String[2];

int idx =0;

for (String s : strs) {

strs[idx].concat("element" + idx);

idx++;

}

for (idx = 0; idx < strs.length; idx++){

System.out.println(strs[idx]);

}

What is the result?

A.Element 0

Element 1

B.Null element 0 Null element 1

C.Null Null

D.A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Answer: D

Given the code fragment:

1. class X{

2. public void printFileContent(){

3. /\*code goes here\*/

4. throw new IOException();

5. }

6. }

7. public class Test {

8. public static void main (String [] args ){

9. X xobj = new X();

10. xobj.printFileContent();

11. }

12.}

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?为了使代码编译成功，您应该进行哪两项修改？

A) Replace line8 with public static void main (String[] args )throws Exception{

B) Replace line 10 with;

try {

xobj.printFileContent();

}catch(Exception e){ }

catch (Exception e){ }

C) Replace line2 with public void printFileContent() throws IOException{

D) Replace line4 with throw IOException(“Exception raised”);

E) At line 11,insert throw new IOException();

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Add throws clause in both printFileContent and main.

在printFileContent和main中添加throws子句。

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

要求您为购物应用程序开发一个程序，并向您提供以下信息:

* The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.

应用程序必须包含玩具、教育玩具和健身类。玩具类是另外两个类的超类。

* The int caicuiatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.

国际玩具价格(Toy t)方法计算玩具的价格。

* The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

空白打印玩具(Toy t)方法打印玩具的细节。

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

玩具类的哪个定义给类层次结构增加了一个有效的抽象层？

A) public abstract class Toy{

public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);

public void printToy(Toy t){ /\* code goes here\*/ }

c B) public abstract class Toy {

public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;

public void printToy(Toy t) ;

c) public abstract class Toy{

public int calculatePrice(Toy t);

public final void printToy(Toy t){ /\* code goes here \* /}

D) public abstract class Toy{

public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /\* code goes here \*/}

public abstract void printToy(Toy t){ /\* code goes here\*/ }

Answer: A

Given:

Base.java:

class Base{

public void test(){

System.out.println("Base");

}

}

class DeriveredA extends Base{

public void test(){

System.out.println("DerivedA");

}

}

class DeriveredB extends DeriveredA{

public void test(){

System.out.println(" DeriveredB");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Base b1=new DeriveredB();

Base b2=new DeriveredA();

Base b3=new DeriveredB();

b1=(Base)b3;

Base b4= (DeriveredA) b3;

b1.test();

b4.test();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Base DerivedA

B. Base DerivedB

C. DerivedB DerivedB

D. DerivedB DerivedA

E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Given:

public class SumTest{

public static void doSum (Integer x, Integer y){

System.out.println("Integer sum is" + (x+y));

}

public static void doSum(double x,double y){

System.out.println("double sum is"+(x+y));

}

public static void doSum (float x,float y){

System.out.println("float sum is"+(x+y));

}

public static void doSum (int x, int y){

System.out.println("int sum is"+(x+y));

}

public static void main (String[] args){

doSum (10,20);

doSum(10.0,20.0);

}

}

What is the result?

A) int sum is 30

float sum is 30.0

B) int sum is 30

double sum is 30

C) Integer sum is 30

Double sum is 30.0

D) Integer sum is 30

Float sum is 30.0

Answer: B

Given:

public class Test2{

public static void doChange (int[] arr){

for(int pos,=0; pos < arr.length: pos++){

arr[ pos]=arr[ pos]+1;

}

}

public static void main(String[] args)(

int[] arr =(10,20,30);

doChange(arr);

for(int x: arr){

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

}

doChange(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);

System. out. print (arr[0]+","+arr[1l+","+arr[2]);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 11, 21, 31, 11, 21, 31

B. 11, 21, 31, 12, 22, 32

C. 12, 22, 32, 12, 22, 32

D. 10, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30

Answer: A

# （Lambda表达式）

Given:

import java. utiLArrayList;

import java. utiLList;

public class Whizlabs{

public static void main(String[] args){

List<int> list=new ArrayList<>();

list.add(21);

list.add(13);

List.add(30);

list.add(11);

list.removeIf( e -> e%2 != 0);

System. out. println(list);

}

}

What is the output?

A. [21, 13, 11]

B. [30]

C. []

D. Compilation fails due to error at line 7

E. Compilation tails due to error at line 10

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Code fails to compile as we can't use primitive for collections type, so in this code trying to use int at line 7, causes a compile error. We should have use wrapper. Integer there. So option D is correct.

代码无法编译，因为我们不能对集合类型使用原语，所以在这段代码中，试图在第7行使用int会导致编译错误。我们应该用包装纸。整数。所以选项D是正确的。

https://docs.oracle.eom/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

Given:

class CD {

int r;

CD(int r) {

this.r=r;

}

}

class DVD extends CD {

int c;

DVD(int r, int c) {

// line n1

}

}

And given the code fragment:

DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

您应该在n1行使用哪个代码片段来成功实例化dvd对象？

A)super.r=r;

this.c=c;

B)super(r);

this(c);

C)super(r);

this.c=c;

D)this.c=r;

super(c);

class CD{

int r;

CD(int r){

this.r=r;

}

class DVD extends CD{

int c;

DVD(int r, int c){

//line nl

}

And given the code fragment:

DVD dvd=new DVD(10,20);

Answer: C

# A

Given the following classes:

给定以下类别:

public class Employee {

public int salary ;

}

public class Manager extends Employee {

public int budget ;

}

public class Director extends Manager {

public int stockOptions ;

}

And given the following main method:

public static void main (String[] args) {

Employee employee = new Employee () ;

Manager manage r = new Manager () ;

Director director = new Director () ; //line n1

}

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

当放在主方法的n1行时，哪两个选项无法编译？

A. employee.salary = 50\_000;

B. director.salary = 80\_000;

C. employee.budget = 200\_000;

D. manager.budget = 1\_000\_000;

E. manager.stockOption = 500;

F. director.stockOptions = 1\_000;

Answer: C E

Given the code fragment:

public static void main (string[] args){

short s1 = 200;

Integer s2 =4O0;

Long s3=(long) s1 + s2; //line n1

String s4 =(string) (s3\*s2);// line n2

System. out. println ("Sum is " +s4);

}

What is the result?

A. Sum is 600

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.编译在n2行失败

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.在n1行抛出一个ClassCastException。

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

Which two are valid array declaration?

哪两个是有效的数组声明？

A. Object array[];

B. Boolean array[3];

C. int[] array;

D. Float[2] array;

Answer: A,C

Given the code fragment from three files:

给定来自三个文件的代码片段:

SalesMan.java

SalesMan sales;

public class SalesMan{ }

Product.java;

package sales.products;

public class Product { }

Market.java:

1. package market;

2.//insert code here

3. public class Market {

4. SalesMan sm;

5. Product p;

6.}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

当插入第2行时，哪一个代码片段使代码能够编译？

A)import sales.\*;

B)import java.sales.products.\*;

C)import sales;

import sales.products;

D)import sales.\*;

import products.\*;

E)import sales.\*;

import sales.products.\*;

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: E

Given:

class MarksOutOfBoundsException extends IndexOutOfBoundsException { } public class GradingProcess {

void verify(int marks) throws IndexOutOfBoundsException {

if (marks > 100) {

throw new MarksOutOfBoundsException();

}

if (marks > 50) { System.out.print("Pass");

} else { System.out.print("Fail");

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

int marks = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);

try {

new GradingProcess().verify(marks));

} catch(Exception e) {

System.out.print(e.getClass());

}

}

}

And the command line invocation: Java grading process 89 50 104 What is the result?命令行调用:Java分级过程89 50 104结果是什么？

A. Pass

B. Fail

C. Class MarketOutOfBoundsException

D. Class IndexOutOfBoundsException

E. Class Exception

Answer: C

Explanation: The value 104 will cause a MarketOutOfBoundsException

值104将会引起一个异常

Given:

class Star{

public void dostuff() {

System.out.println("Twinkling star");

}

}

interface Universe{

public void dostuff();

}

class Sun extends Star implements Universe{

public void dostuff() {

System.out.println("Shining sun");

}

}

public class Bob {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Sun obj2 = new Sun();

Star obj3 = obj2;

((Sun) obj3).dostuff();

((Star) obj2).dostuff();

((Universe) obj2).dostuff();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Shining Sun Shining Sun Shining Sun

B. Shining Sun Twinkling Star Shining Sun

C. Compilation fails

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

Given the following two classes:

public class Customer{

ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount () ;

public void useElectricity (double kWh){

acct. addKWh (kIWh) ;}

}

public class ElectricAccount {

private double kWh;

private double rate = O. 07 ;

private double bill ;

/ /line n1

}

How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

您应该如何在n1行的ElectricAccount类中编写方法，以便成员变量清单始终等于成员变量kwh乘以成员变量比率的值？

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method useElectricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

客户使用的任何电量(由客户类别的实例表示)都必须通过“使用电量”方法贡献给客户账单(由成员变量账单表示)。客户类的实例永远不能篡改或降低成员变量清单的值

A)public void addKWh(double kWh){

this.kWh +=kWh;

this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;

}

B)public void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh>0){

this.kWh +=kWh;

this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;

}

}

C)private void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh>0){

this.kWh +=kWh;

this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;

}

}

D)public void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh>0){

this.kWh +=kWh;

setBill(this.KWh);

}

}

public void setBill(double kWh){

bill = kWh\*rate;

}

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B

Given:

public class Test1 {

static void doubling (Integer ref, int pv) { ref =20;

pv = 20;

}

public static void main(String[] args) { Integer iObj = new Integer(10);

int iVar = 10; doubling(iObj++, iVar++);

System.out.println(iObj+ ", "+iVar); What is the result?

A. 11, 11

B. 10, 10

C. 21, 11

D. 20, 20

E. 11, 12

Answer: A

Explanation: The code doubling(iObj++, iVar++); increases both variables from to 10 to 11.代码加倍(iObj++，IVar++)；将两个变量从10增加到11

Given:

class Patient{

String name;

public Patient(String name){

this.name = name;

}

}

public class Test15 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List ps = new ArrayList();

Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");

ps.add(p2);

if(f>=0){

System.out.println("Mike Found");

}

}

}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?当插入第14行时，哪一个代码片段使代码能够打印“找到迈克”？

A. int f = ps.indexOf {new patient (“Mike”)};

B. int f = ps.indexOf (patient(“Mike”));

C. patient p = new Patient (“Mike”); int f = pas.indexOf(P)

D. int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

Answer: D

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) { try {

String[] arr =new String[4];

arr[1] = "Unix";

arr[2] = "Linux";

arr[3] = "Solarios";

for (String var : arr) {

System.out.print(var + " ");

}

} catch(Exception e) {

System.out.print (e.getClass());

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. Unix Linux Solaris

B. Null Unix Linux Solaris

C. Class java.lang.Exception

D. Class java.lang.NullPointerException

Answer: B

Explanation: null Unix Linux Solarios

The first element, arr[0], has not been defined.

Given:

class SpecialException extends Exception{

public SpecialException(String message){

super(message);

System.out.println(message);

}

}

public class ExceotionTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

doSomething();

}

catch (SpecialExceptions e){

System.out.println(e);

}

}

static void doSomething() throws SpecialException{

int[] ages = new int[4];

ages[4] = 17;

doSomethingElse();

}

static void doSomethingElse() throws SpecialException {

throw new SpecialException("Thrown at the end of doSomething method");

}

}

What will be the output?

A)SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSometing() method

B)Error in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsError;

C)Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:4

at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)

at ExceptionTest.main(ExcetionTest.java:4)

D)SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method

at ExceptionTest.doSomethingElse(ExceptionTest.java:16)

at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)

at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Given:

public class TestOperator {

public static void main(String[] args) { int result = 30 -12 / (2\*5)+1; System.out.print("Result = " + result);

}

}

What is the result?

A. Result = 2

B. Result = 3

C. Result = 28

D. Result = 29

E. Result = 30

Answer: E

Given the code fragment: int b = 3;

if ( !(b > 3)) {

System.out.println("square ");

}{

System.out.println("circle ");

}

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

What is the result?

A. square ...

B. circle ...

C. square circle ...

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Given the code fragment:

public class ForTest {

public static void main(String[] args) { int[] array = {1, 2, 3};

for ( foo ) {

}

}

Which three code fragments, when replaced individually for foo, enables the program to compile?

哪三个代码片段，当被foo单独替换时，使程序能够编译？

A. int i : array

B. int i = 0; i < 1;

C. ; ;

D. ; i < 1; i++

E. i = 0; i<1;

Answer: A,B,C

# 

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array of primitive data type?对于原始数据类型的二维数组，哪两种说法是正确的？

A. It cannot contain elements of different types.它不能包含不同类型的元素

B. The length of each dimension must be the same.每个维度的长度必须相同。

C. At the declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.在声明时，必须指定每个维度中数组的元素数量。

D. All methods of the class object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array类对象的所有方法都可以在二维数组上调用

Answer: A,D

Explanation: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12806739/is-an-array-a-primitive-type-or

- an-object-or-something-else-entirely

对于基本数据类型的二维数组，哪两个语句是正确的?

1. 基本类型的二维数组不能包括其他不同类型的元素
2. 每个维度必须有相同的长度 （Java允许多维数组每个维度拥有不同的长度）
3. 必须把每个维度的元素数量给定好
4. 所有在Object类别里的方法都可以在数组中调用(因为数组也是Object，同样继承自Object)

Given:

import java.util.\*; public class Ref {

public static void main(String[] args) {

StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!"); String s2 = s1.toString();

List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>(); lst.add(s2); System.out.println(s1.getClass()); System.out.println(s2.getClass()); System.out.println(lst.getClass());

}

}

What is the result?

A. class java.lang.String class java.lang.String class java.util.ArrayList

B. class java.lang.Object class java.lang. Object class java.util.Collection

C. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String

class java.util.ArrayList

D. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String

class java.util.List

Answer: C

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

class java.util.ArrayList

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

给定Greeting.Java文件中的代码:

Public class Greeting{

Public static void main (String [ ] args){

System.out.println(“Hello”+args[0]);

}

}

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

哪组命令在控制台中打印Hello Duke？

A) javac Greeting

java Greeting Duke

B) javac Greeting.java Duke

java Greeting

C) javac Greeting.java

java Greeting Duke

D) javac Greeting.java

java Greeting.class Duke

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

Given:

public class MainMethod { void main() { System.out.println("one");

}

static void main(String args) { System.out.println("two");

}

public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("three");

}

void mina(Object[] args) { System.out.println("four");

}

}

What is printed out when the program is excuted?

当程序被执行时，打印出什么？

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: C

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int arr[] = new int[4];

arr[0] = 1;

arr[1] = 2;

arr[2] = 4;

arr[3] = 5;

int sum = 0;

try {

for (int pos = 0; pos <= 4; pos++) {

sum = sum + arr[pos];

}

} catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Invalid index");

}

System.out.println(sum);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 12

B. Invalid Index 12

C. Invalid Index

D. Compilation fails

Answer: B

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

循环(对于(int pos = 0；pos < = 4；pos+){)，它应该是pos <= 3，导致异常，并被捕获。然后打印正确的总和。

# （已解答）

Given the code fragment:

class Student{

String name;

Int age;

}

And,

1. public class TestP{

2. public static void main(String[] args){

3. Student s1=new student();

4. Student s2=new student ();

5. Student s3=new student ();

6. S1=s3;

7. S3=s2;

8. S2=null;

9. }

10. }

Which statement is true?哪个陈述是正确的？

1. After line 8, three objects are eligible for garbage collection

在第8行之后，三个对象有资格进行垃圾收集

B. After line 8, two objects are eligible for garbage collection在第8行之后，两个对象有资格进行垃圾收集

C. After line 8, one object is eligible for garbage collection在第8行之后，一个对象有资格进行垃圾收集

D. After line 8, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection

在第8行之后，没有一个对象符合垃圾收集的条件

Answer: C

Given:

public class Test { static boolean bVar;

public static void main(String[] args) {

boolean bVar1 = true; int count =8;

do {

System.out.println("Hello Java! " +count); if (count >= 7) {

bVar1 = false;

}

} while (bVar != bVar1 && count > 4); count -= 2;

}

}

What is the result?

A. Hello Java! 8 Hello Java! 6 Hello Java! 4

B. Hello Java! 8 Hello Java! 6

C. Hello Java! 8

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation: Hello Java! 8

# （已解答）

Given:

public class Test2{

public static void main(String[] args){

int ar1[] = {2,4,6,8};

int ar2[] = {1,3,5,7,9};

ar2 = ar1;

for(int e2 : ar2){

System.out.print(" " + e2);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8

B. 2 4 6 8 9

C. 1 3 5 7

D. 1 3 5 7 9

Answer: A

# （已解答）

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

boolean opt = true;

switch (opt) {

case true;

System.out.print("True");

break;

default:

System.out.print("\*\*\*");

}

System.out.println("Done");

}

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

哪种修改使代码片段能够打印TrueDone？

A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true"; Replace line 7 with case "true":

B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;

Replace line 7 with case 1=

C. At line 9, remove the break statement.

D. Remove the default section.

Answer: A

Given the code fragment:

List colors = new ArrayList(); colors.add("green"); colors.add("red");

colors.add("blue"); colors.add("yellow"); colors.remove(2); colors.add(3,"cyan"); System.out.print(colors);

What is the result?

A. [green, red, yellow, cyan]

B. [green, blue, yellow, cyan]

C. [green, red, cyan, yellow]

D. Am IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

Explanation: First the list [green, red, blue, yellow] is build. The blue element is removed:

[green, red, yellow]

Finally the element cyan is added at then end of the list (index 3). [green, red, yellow, cyan]

# （没有标准答案）

Given the following four Java file definitions:给定以下四个Java文件定义

// Foo.java package facades;

public interface Foo { }

// Boo.java package facades;

public interface Boo extends Foo { }

// Woofy.java package org.domain

// line n1

public class Woofy implements Boo, Foo { }

// Test.java package.org;

//line n2

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) { Foo obj=new Woofy();}

Which set modifications enable the code to compile and run?哪些集合修改使代码能够编译和运行？

1. At line n1, Insert: import facades;

At line n2, insert: import facades;

import org.domain;

1. At line n1, Insert: import facades.\*;

At line n2, insert: import facades;

import org.\*;

1. At line n1, Insert: import facades.\*;

At line n2, insert: import facades.Boo;

import org.\*;

1. At line n1, Insert: import facades.Foo, Boo;

At line n2, insert: import org.domain.Woofy;

1. At line n1, Insert: import facades.\*;

At line n2, insert: import facades;

import org.domain.Woofy;

F．At line n1, Insert: import facades.\*;

At line n2, insert: import org.domain.Woofy;（新增一个分析答案）

Answer: E

Given the code fragment:

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder ( ) ; Sb.append (“world”);

Which code fragment prints Hello World?

哪个代码片段打印了你好世界？

sb.insert(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);

sb.append(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);

sb.add(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);

sb.set(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);D

Answer: A

Explanation: The java.lang.StringBuilder.insert(int offset, char c) method inserts the string representation of the char argument into this sequence.

The second argument is inserted into the contents of this sequence at the position indicated by offset. The length of this sequence increases by one.The offset argument must be greater than or equal to 0, and less than or equal to the length of this sequence.Java . lang . StringBuilder . insert(int offset，char c)方法将char参数的字符串表示形式插入到该序列中。 第二个参数被插入到这个序列的内容中由偏移量指示的位置。这个序列的长度增加了一个。偏移量参数必须大于或等于0，并且小于或等于该序列的长度。

Reference: Java.lang.StringBuilder.insert() Method

# （已解答）

Given the fragments:

public class TestA extends Root {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Root r = new TestA();

System.out.println(r.method1()); // line n1

System.out.println(r.method2()); // line n2

}

}

class Root {

private static final int MAX = 20000;

private int method1() {

int a = 100 + MAX;

return a;

}

protected int method() {

int a = 200 + MAX;

return a;

}

}

Which line causes a compilation error?哪一行导致编译错误？

A. Line n1

B. Line n2

C. Line n3

D. Line n4

答案：AB

# （已解答）

Given:

public static void main (String[] args) {

String[] [] chs = new String[2][];

chs[0] = new String[2];

chs[1] = new String[5];

int i = 97;

for (int a=0;a<chs.length;a++) {

for(int b=0; b<chs.length;b++) {

chs[a][b] = "" + i;

i++;

}

}

for(String[] ca : chs) {

for(String c : ca) {

System.out.println(c + " ");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. 97 98

99 100 null null null

B. 91 98

99 100 101 102 103

C. Compilation rails.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArraylndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

# （已解答）

Given the code fragment:

public class Test{

void readCard (int cardNo)throws Exception{

System.out.println("Reading Card");

}

void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException{//line n1

System.out.println("Checking Card");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test ex=new Test();

int cardNo=12344;

ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n2

ex.readCard(cardNo); //line n3

}

}

What is the result?

A. Reading Card Checking Card

B. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n3.

E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Answer: D

Given:

public class ScopeTest { int j, int k;

public static void main(String[] args) { new ScopeTest().doStuff(); }

void doStuff() { int x = 5; doStuff2();

System.out.println("x");

}

void doStuff2() { int y = 7;

System.out.println("y");

for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) { System.out.println("z");

System.out.println("y");

}

Which two items are fields?哪两项是字段？

A. j

B. k

C. x

D. y

E. z

Answer: A,B

Given the code fragment

class Test2{

int fvat;

static int cvar;

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test2 t=new Test2();

//insert code here to write field variables

}

}

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

哪些独立插入的代码片段支持代码编译？

A. t.fvar = 200;//变量名写错

B. cvar = 400;

C. fvar = 200;//普通属性必须通过对象名访问

cvar = 400;

1. this.fvar = 200; //this不能出现在静态方法中

this.cvar = 400;

1. t.fvar = 200; //变量名写错

Test2.cvar = 400;

1. this.fvar = 200; //this不能出现在静态方法中

Test2.cvar = 400;

Answer: B

Given:

public class Test{

static void dispResult(int [] num) {

try {

System.out.println(num[1]/(num[1]-num[2]));

}catch (ArithmeticException e) {

System.out.println("first exception");

}

System.out.println("Done");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

int[] arr= {100,100};

dispResult(arr);

}catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {

System.err.println("second exception");

}catch (Exception e) {

System.err.println("third exception");

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. 0 Done

B. First Exception Done

C. Second Exception

D. Done

Third Exception

E. Third Exception

Answer: E

Given:

abstract class A1 {

public abstract void m1();

public void m2() { System.out.println("Green"); }

}

abstract class A2 extends A1 { public abstract void m3();

public void m1() { System.out.println("Cyan"); } public void m2() { System.out.println("Blue"); }

}

public class A3 extends A2 {

public void m1() { System.out.println("Yellow"); } public void m2() { System.out.println("Pink"); } public void m3() { System.out.println("Red"); } public static void main(String[] args) {

A2 tp = new A3(); tp.m1();

tp.m2();

tp.m3();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Yellow Pink

Red

B. Cyan Blue Red

C. Cyan Green Red

D. Compilation Fails

Answer: A

Given:

class A {

public A(){

System.out.print("A ");

}

}

class B extends A{

public B(){ //line n1

System.out.print("B ");

}

}

class C extends B{

public C(){ //line n2

System.out.print("C ");

}

public static void main(String[] args){

C c = new C();

}

}

What is the result?

A. C B A

B. C

C. A B C

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Answer: C

Given the code fragment:

String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];

shirts[0][0] = "red";

shirts[0][1] = "blue";

shirts[1][0] = "small";

shirts[1][1] = "medium";

Which code fragment prints red: blue: small: medium?

哪个代码片段打印红色:蓝色:小型:中型？

A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {

for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {

System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

}

}

B)for (int index = 0; index < 2; index++) {

for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {

System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

}

}

C)for (String c : color) {

for (String s : sizes) {

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

}

}

D)for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {

for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {

System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

idx++;

}

index++;

}

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D

Given:

public class Product {

int id;

String name;

public Product(int id, String name) {

this.id = id;

this.name = name;

}

}

And given the code fragment:给定代码片段:

4.Product p1 = new Product(101, "pen");

5.Product p2 = new Product(101, "pen");

6.Product p3 = p1;

7.boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;

8.boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);

9.System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);

What is the result?

A. true:true

B. true:false

C. false:true

D. false:false

Answer: C

Given:

Public class MyFor1{

Public static void main(String[ ] args){

int [ ] x ={6,7,8};

for(int i : x ){

System.out.print(i+” ”);

i++;

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. 6 7 8

B. 7 8 9

C. 0 1 2

D. 6 8 10

E. Compilation fails

Answer:A

# （已解答）

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int ax = 10, az = 30;

int aw = 1, ay = 1;

try {

aw = ax % 2; ay = az / aw;

} catch (ArithmeticException e1) {

System.out.println("Invalid Divisor");

} catch (Exception e2) {

aw = 1;

System.out.println("Divisor Changed");

}

**ay = az /aw;** // Line 14 System.out.println("Succesful Division " + ay);

}

}

What is the result?

A. Invalid Divisor Divisor Changed Successful Division 30

B. Invalid Divisor Successful Division 30

C. Invalid Divisor

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero at test.Teagle.main(Teagle.java:14)

D. Invalid Divisor

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero at test.Teagle.main(Teagle.java:14)

Successful Division 1成功的第1部门

Answer: C

Given the code fragment:

7.StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder(“Duke”);

8.string str1 =sb1.toString();

9. //insert code here

10. system.out.print (str1 = = str2);

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?当插入第9行时，哪一个代码片段使代码能够打印为真？

String str2 = str1;

String str2 = new String (str1);

String str2 = sb1. toString ();

String str2 = "Duke";

Answer:A

Given:

public class App {

String myStr = "7007";

public void doStuff(String str){

int myNum = 0;

try {

String myStr =str;

myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);

}catch(NumberFormatException ne ){

System.err.println("Error");

}

System.out.println(

"myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);

}

public static void mian(String[] args){

App obj = new App();

obj.doStuff("9009");

}

}

What is the result?

A. myStr:9009, myNum:9009

B. myStr:7007, myNum:7007

C. myStr:7007, myNum:9009

D. Compilation fails

Answer:C

# （已解答）

Given:

1 public class Whizlabs{

2 public static void main(String[] args){

3 StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("1Z0");

4 sb.concat("-808");

5 System.out.println(sb);

6 }

7 }

What is the output?

A.1Z0

B.1Z0-808

C.An exception will be thrown.

D. Compilation fails to error at line 3

E. Compilation fails to error at line 4

Answer:E

# （题目有问题）

Given the code fragment:

9. int a =-10;

10.int b = 17;

11.int c = expression1;

12.int d = expression2;

13.c++;

14.d--;

15.System.out.println(c + "," + d);

What could expression1 and expression2 be,respectively,in order to produce output -8?

为了产生输出-8，表达式1和表达式2分别是什么？

A.++a,--b

B.++a,b--

C.A++,--b

D.A++,b--

Answer: B

# （已解答）

Given:

class X{

public void mX(){

System.out.println("Xm1");

}

}

class Y extends X{

public void mX(){

System.out.println("Xm2");

}

public coid mY(){

System.out.println("Ym");

}

}

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

X xref = new Y();

Y yref = (Y) xref;

yref.mY();

**xref.mX();//如果xref.mX(); 答案选择A; 如果xref.mx(); 答案选择C.**

}

}

A.Ym

Xm2

B.Ym

Xm1

C.Compilation fails

D.A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime

Answer:A

# （已解答）

Given:

class Alpha{

int ns;

static int s;

Alpha(int ns){

if(s<ns){

s=ns;

this.ns=ns;

}}

void doPrint(){

System.out.println("ns="+ns+"s="+s);

}}

public class TestA{

public static void main(String[]args){

Alpha ref1=new Alpha(50);

Alpha ref2=new Alpha(125);

Alpha ref3=new Alpha(100);

ref1.doPrint();

ref2.doPrint();

ref3.doPrint();

}

}

what is this result?

A ns=50 s=125

ns=125 s=125

ns=100 s=125

**B ns=50 s=125**

**ns=125s=125**

**ns=0 s=125**

C ns=50 s=125

ns=125s=125

ns=100 s=100

**D ns=50 s=125**

**ns=125 s=125**

**ns=0 s=125**

答案选B

Which two are java Exception classes?那两个为java异常类?

A SercurityException安全异常

B DuplicatePathException 复制异常

C IllegalArgumentException 非法异常

D TooManyArgumentsException 参数过多异常

答案选 A C 没有B D这两个异常

# （已解答）

public static void main(String[]args) {

String [] [] arr= {{"A","B","C"},{"D","E"}};

for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++) {

for(int j=0;j<arr[i].length;j++) {

System.out.println(arr[i][j])+"");//如果是笔误，则答案是C，如果是为考试设计，则答案是D.

if(arr[i][j]).equals("B")){

break;

}

}

continue;

}

}

A. A B C

B. A B C D E

C. A B D E

D. Complilaton fails.

**答案:C或者D**

# （已解答）

Given：

Public class FieldInit{

char c;

boolean b;

float f;

void printAll(){

System.out.println("c="+c);

System.out.println("c="+b);

System.out.println("c="+f);

}

public static void main(String[] args){

FieldInit f=new FieldInit();

f.printAll();

}

}

A c=null

b=false

f=0.0F

B c=0

b=false

f=0.0f

C c=null

b=true

f=0.0

D

c=

b=false

f=0.0

答案选D

Given the code fragment:

String color = "teal";

swich (color) {

case "Red":

System.out.println("Found Red");

case "Blue":

System.out.println("Found Blue");

case "Teal":

System.out.println("Found Teal");

break;

default:

System.out.println("Found Default"):

}

What is the result?

A. Found Red

Found Default

B. Found Teal

C. Found Red

Found Blue

Found Teal

D. Found Red

Found Blue

Found Teal

Found Defaul

t

E. Found Default

Answer: E

Given the code in a file Traveler.java:

给定文件中的代码Traveler.java

class Tour{

public static void main (String[] args){

System.out.println("Happy Journey!" + args[1]);

}

}

public class Traveler{

public static void main (String[] args){

Tours.main(args);

}

}

And the commands:

Javac Traveler.java

Java Traveler Java Duke

What is the result?

A. Happy Journey! Duke

B. Happy Journey! Java

C. An exception is thrown at runtime

D. The program fails to execute due to a runtime error

Answer: A

# （Lambda表达式和45重复）

Given:

1.import java.util.ArrayList;

2.import java.util.List;

3.

4.public class Whizlabs{

5.

6.public static void main(String[]args){

7.List<Integer>list= new ArrayList<>();

8.list.add(21);list.add(13);

9.list.add(30);list.add(11);

10.list.add(2);

11//insert here

12.System.out.ptintln(list);

13.}

14.}

Which inserted at line 11, will provide the following output?

插入第11行，将提供以下输出。

[21, 13, 11]

A. list.removelf(e > e%2 != 0);

B. list.removelf(e -> e%2 != 0);

C. Ust.removelf(e -> e%2 == 0);

D. list.remove(e -> e%2 == 0);

E. None of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In output we can see that only odd numbers present, so we need to remove only evennumbers to get expected output. From Java SE 8, there is new method call removelf whichtakes predicate object and remove elements which satisfies predicate condition.在输出中，我们可以看到只有奇数，所以我们只需要去掉偶数就可以得到预期的输出。从Java SE 8中，有一个新的方法调用removelf，它接受谓词对象并移除满足谓词条件的元素

Predicate has functional method call take object and check if the given condition met ornot, if met it returns true, otherwise false. Option C we have passed correct lambdaexpression to check whether the number is odd or even that matches to the functionalmethod of predicate interface.谓词有函数方法调用take对象并检查给定条件是否满足，如果满足，返回true，否则返回false。选项C我们已经传递了正确的lambdae表达式来检查这个数字是奇数还是偶数，是否与谓词接口的功能方法相匹配。

Option A is incorrect as it is invalid lambda expression. Option B is incorrect as it removesall odd numbers.选项A不正确，因为它是无效的lambda表达式。选项B不正确，因为它删除了所有奇数。

Option D is incorrect as there is no remove method that takes predicate as argument.

https://docs.oracle.eom/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

解释:

在输出中，我们可以看到只有奇数出现，所以我们只需要删除偶数

得到预期输出的数字。在Java SE 8中，有一个新的方法调用removelf

获取谓词对象并删除满足谓词条件的元素。

谓词具有函数方法调用take object并检查给定条件是否满足或

如果满足则返回true，否则返回false。选项C我们传递了正确的lambda

表达式，以检查与函数匹配的数字是奇数还是偶数

谓词接口的方法。

选项A是不正确的，因为它是无效的lambda表达式。选项B删除时不正确

所有的奇数。

选项D是不正确的，因为没有以谓词为参数的删除方法。

https://docs.oracle.eom/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

List.add("SE");

List.add("EE");

List.add("ME");

List.add("SE");

List.add("EE");

List.remove("SE");

System.out.println("Values are :" + List);

}

What is the result?

A. Values are : [EE, ME]

B. Values are : [EE, EE, ME]

C. Values are : [EE, ME, EE]

D. Values are : [SE, EE, ME, EE]

E. Values are : [EE, ME, SE, EE]

Answer ： E

# （已解答）

Given:

class Vehicle{

String type = "4w";

int maxSpeed = 100;

Vehicle(String type ,int maxSpeed){

this.type = type ;

this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;

}

}

class Car extends Vehicle{

String trans ;

Car (String trans){ // line n1

this.trans = trans ;

}

Car(String type,int maxSpeed,String trans){

super(type,maxSpeed);

this(trans); //line n2

}

}

}

And given the code fragment:

Car c1 = new Car ("Auto");

Car c2 = new Car("4w",150,"Manual");

System.out.println(c1.type+" "+ c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);

System.out.println(c2.type+" "+ c2.maxSpeed +" " + c2.trans);

What is the result?

A. 4W 100 Auto

4W 150 Manual

B. Null 0 Auto

4W 150 Manual

C. Compilation fails only at line n1

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer:E

# （已解答）

Given the code fragment:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// line n1

switch(x){

case 1:

System.out.println("One");

break;

case 2:

System.out.println("Two");

break;

}

}

}

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line nl to enable the code toprint one?哪三个代码片段可以独立地插入nl行，以使代码能够 打印一张？

A. Byte x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. String x = "1";

D. Long x = 1;

E. Double x = 1;

F. Integer x = new Integer ("1");

Answer: A,B,F

Given:

public static void main(String[] args) {

String ta = "A ";

ta = ta.concat("B ");

String tb = "C ";

ta =ta.concat(tb);

ta.replace('C','D');

ta =ta.concat(tb);

System.out.println(ta);

}

What is the result?

A. A B C D

B. A C D

C. A B C

D. A B D

E. A B D C

F. **A B C C**

Answer：F

Given:

public class TestField {

int x;

int y;

public void doStuff(int x, int y) {

this.x = x;

y =this.y;

}

public void display() {

System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

TestField m1 = new TestField();

m1.x = 100;

m1.y = 200;

TestField m2 = new TestField();

m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);

m1.display();

m2.display();

}

}

What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 200

B. 100 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 0 :

D. 100 0 : 100 200 :

Answer: C

public class App {

// Insert code here

System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java");

}

}

Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable王睿the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?哪两个代码片段在第//行独立插入时启用王睿 在屏幕上执行和打印欢迎信息的程序？

A. static public void main (String [] args) {

B. static void main (String [] args) {

C. public static void Main (String [] args) {

D. public static void main (String [] args) {

E. public void main (String [] args) {

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: No main class found.

Not C: Main method not found

not E: Main method is not static、

Given the code fragment:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

boolean isChecked = false;

int arry[] = {1,3,5,7,8,9};

int index = arry.length;

while ( <code1> ) {

if (arry[index-1] % 2 ==0) {

isChecked = true;

}

<code2>

}

System.out.print(arry[index]+", "+isChecked);

}

}

Which set of changes enable the code to print 1, true?哪组更改使代码能够打印1，true

A. Replacing <code1> with index > 0 and replacing <code2> with index--;

B. Replacing <code1> with index > 0 and replacing <code2> with --index;

C. Replacing <code1> with index > 5 and replacing <code2> with --index ;

D. Replacing <code1> with index and replacing <code2> with --index ;

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Note: Code in B (code2 is --index;). also works fine.

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

下列哪一项可以填补这段代码中的空白以使其编译？

public class Exam{

void method(){}

}

public class OCAJP extends Exam{

\_\_\_\_void method(){}}

A. abstract

B. final

C. private

D. default

E.int

Answer:B

Given the code fragment:

int x = 100;

int a = x++; a=100 x=101

int b = ++x; b=102 x=102

int c = x++; c=102 x=103

int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b < c) ? b: c;

System.out.println(d) ;

What is the result?

A.100

B.101

C.102

D.103

E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

# （和105重复）

Given：

package ocp808;

public class Question105 {

public static void main(String[] args){

int x = 100;

int a = x++;

int b = ++x;

int c = x++;

int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b < c) ? b: c;

System.out.println(d) ;

}

}

运行结果:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:

Syntax error, insert ": Expression" to complete Expression

at ocp808.Question105.main(Question105.java:8)

Answer: E

Given:

class X{

int x1, x2, x3;

}

class Y extends X {

int y1;

Y() {

x1 = 1;

x2 = 2;

y1 = 10;

}

}

class Z extends Y {

int z1;

Z() {

x1 = 3;

y1 = 20;

z1 = 100;

}

}

And,

public class Test3{

public static void main(String[] args){

z obj = new Z();

System.out.println(obj.x3 + "," + obj.y1 + "," + obj.z1);

}

}

Which constructor initializes the variable x3?哪个构造函数初始化变量x3？

A.Only the default constructor of class X

B.Only the no-argument constructor of class Y

C.Only the no-argument constructor of class Z

D.Only the default constructor of object class

Answer: A

Given:

public class Msg {

public static String doMsg (char x) {

return "Good Day!";

}

public static String doMsg (int y) {

return "Good Luck! ";

}

public static void main (String[] args){

char x= 8;

int z = '8';

System.out.println(doMsg (x));

System.out.print (doMsg (z)) ;

}

}

What is the result?

A.Good Day!

Good Luck!

B.Good Day!

Good Day!

C.Good Luck!

Good Day!

D.Good Luck!

Good Luck!

E.Compilation fails

Answer: A

# （和105重复）

Given：

package ocp808;

public class Msg {

public static String doMsg (char x) {

return "Good Day!";

}

public static String doMsg (int y) {

return "Good Luck! ";

}

public static void main (String[] args){

char x= 8;

int z = '8';

System.out.println(doMsg (x));

System.out.print (doMsg (z)) ;

}

}

运行结果：Good Day!

Good Luck!

Answer：A

Given the code fragment?

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args)

{ Test t = new Test();

int[] arr = new int[10];

arr = t.subArray(arr,0,2);

}

// insert code here

}

Which method can be inserted at line // insert code here to enable the code to compile?哪种方法可以在第//行插入代码以使代码能够编译？

A. public int[] subArray(int[] src, int start, int end) { return src;

}

B. public int subArray(int src, int start, int end) { return src;

}

C. public int[] subArray(int src, int start, int end) { return src;

}

D. public int subArray(int[] src, int start, int end) { return src;

}

Answer: A

Given:

public class MarkList{

int num;

public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {

obj4.num+=10;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

MarkList obj1=new MarkList();

MarkList obj2=obj1;

MarkList obj3=null;

obj2.num=60;

graceMarks(obj2);

}

}

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

运行时在内存中创建了多少个标记列表实例？

A . 1

B . 2

C . 3

D . 4

答案:A

Which usage reprensents a valid way of compling java source file with the name" Main"?哪种用法代表了一种用名称“Main”编译java源文件的有效方法？

A. javac Main .java

B. java Main.class

C.java Main.java

D.javac Main

E.java Main

答案:A

# （答案有问题）

Given:

interface Readable{

public void readBook();

public void setBookMark();

}

abstract class Book implements Readable{ //line n1

public void readBook() {}

//line n2

}

class EBook extends Book{ //line n3

public void readBook() {}

//line n4

}

which option enables the code to compile?哪个选项使代码能够编译？

A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with :

class Book implements Readable{

B) At line n2 insert

public abstrace void setBookMark();

C) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:

abstract class EBook extends Book{

D) At line n4 insert :

public void setBookMark(){}

A. option A

B. option B

C. option C

D. option D

答案: D

答案应该为：CD

Given the code fragment:

3. public static void main(String[] args) {

4. int x=5;

5. while(isAvailable(x)) {

6. System.out.println(x);

7.

8. }

9. }

10.

11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {

12. return x-->0 ? true : false;

13. }

which modification enables the code to print o54321?哪种修改使代码能够打印o54321？

A. Replace line 6 with System.out.print(--x);

B. At line 7 insert x--;

C. Replace line 6 with --x; and at line 7 insert sysytem.out.print(x);

D. Replace line 12 with return (x>0) ? false : true;

答案: B

Given:

class Caller {

private void init() {

System.out.println("Inintialized");

}

public void start() {

init();

System.out.println("Started");

}

}

public class Testcall {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Caller c = new Caller();

c.start();

c.init();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Initialized

Started

B. Initialized

Started

Initialized

C. Compilation fails

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

Given：

public class APP {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int i = 10;

int j = 20;

int k = j += i / 5;

System.out.println(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 10 : 22 : 20

B. 10 : 22 : 22

C. 10 : 22 : 6

D. 10 : 30 : 6

Answer: B

Given the fragment:

24. float var1 = (12\_345.01 >= 123\_45.00) ? 12\_456 : 1224\_56.02f;

25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;

26. System.out.println(var2);

What is the result?

A. 13480.0

B. 13480.02

C. Compilation fails

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int day = 1;

switch (day) {

case "7": System.out.print("Uranus");

case "6": System.out.print("Saturn");

case "1": System.out.print("Mercury");

case "2": System.out.print("Venus");

case "3": System.out.print("Earth");

case "4": System.out.print("Mars");

case "5": System.out.print("Jupiter");

}

}

}

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?哪两个独立进行的修改使代码能够编译和运行？

A. Adding a break statement after each print statement在每个打印语句后添加一个中断语句

B. Adding a default section within the switch code-block在交换机代码块中添加默认部分

C. Changing the string literals in each case label to integer将每个大小写标签中的字符串文字更改为整数

D. Changing the type of the variable day to String将day的类型更改为字符串

E. Arranging the case labels in ascending order按升序排列案例标签

Answer: C,D

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

关于一个Java类的结构，哪三个陈述是正确的？

A. A class can have only one private constructor.一个类只能有一个私有构造函数

B. A method can have the same name as a field.方法可以与字段同名。

C. A class can have overloaded static methods. 一个类可以重载静态方法

D. A public class must have a main method.公共类必须有一个主方法

E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.这些方法是类的强制组件。

F. The fields need not be initialized before use. 这些字段在使用前不需要初始化。

答案：BCF

Given:

class Base {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

}

}

public class Sub extends Base{

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("Overriden " + args[1]);

}

}

And the commands:

javac Sub.java

java Sub 10 20 30

What is the result?

A. Base 30

B. Overridden 20

C. Overridden 20

Base 30

D. Base 30

Overridden 20

答案：B

int[] lst={1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1};

int sum=0;

for(int frnt=0,rear=lst.length-1;

frnt<5&&rear>=5;

frnt++,rear--){

sum=sum+lst[frnt]+lst[rear];

}

System.out.println(sum);

}

}

What is the result?

//结果是什么

A. 20

B. 25

C. 29

D. Compilation fails

E. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

答案：A

import java.time.LocalDate;

import java.time.Period;

public class Whizlabs {

public static void main(String[] args) {

LocalDate date=LocalDate.of(2015,3,26);//通过年月日获得一个时间

Period p=Period.ofDays(1);//获得 Period代表天数。

System.out.println(date.plus(p));//添加一天

}

}

What is the output?

//输出结果是什么

A. 2015-03-27

B. 2015-04-27

C. 2015-02-27

D. Compilation fails due to error at line 6.

E. Compilation fails due to error at line 8.

答案：A

public class X {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String theString ="HelloWorld";

System.out.println(theString.charAt(11));

}

}

What is the result?

A. The program prints nothing

B.d

C A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

D An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

E A nullpointException is thrown at runtime

答案：C

# （有坑）

int row =10;

for( ; row>0;){

int col=row;

while(col>=0){

System.out.println(col+" ");

col-=2;

}

row=row/col;

}

A. 10 8 6 4 2 0

B. 10 8 6 4 2

C. AnArithmeticException is thrown at runtime

D The program goes into an infinite loop outputting :10 8 6 4 2 0 ...

E Compilation fails

答案：A

# （题目不明确）

1. Allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients

//允许在不更改客户机的情况下更改实现类

1. Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects

//保护机密数据不泄漏出对象

1. Prevents code from causing exceptions

//防止代码引起异常

1. Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants

//使类实现能够保护其不变量

1. Permits classes to be combined into the same package

//允许将类合并到同一个包中

1. Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

//允许安全创建同一个类的多个实例

(未验证)答案：ABD

# （题目不明确）

public static void main(String[] args) {

float [] myarray={10.20f,20.30f,30.40f,50.60f};

int index =0;

boolean isFound=false;

float key=30.40f;

System.out.println(isFound);

}

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

//在输出前加上下列哪组代码时，能打印true

A. while(key==myarray[index++]){

isFound=true;

}

B. while (index <=4){

if(key ==myarray[index]){

index++;

isfound=ture;

break;

}

}

C. while (index ++<5){

if(key ==myarray[index]){

isfound=ture;

break;

}

}

D. while (index <5){

if(key ==myarray[index]){

isfound=ture;

break;

}

index++;

}

**经验证：无答案**

浮点型无法直接进行判断，所以A选项中无法判断

B选项死循环

CD选项数组下标越界

while(key!=myarry[index++]){

}

isFound=true;

结可以为true

Given:

public class TestScope{

public static void main(String[] args) {

int var1 = 200;

System.out.println(doCalc(var1));

System.out.println(" "+var1);

}

static int doCalc(int var1){

var1 = var1\*2;

return var1;

}

}

What is the result?

A.400 200

B.200 200

C.400 400

D.Compilation fails

正确答案：A

public class StringReplace{

public static void main(String[] args) {

String message = "Hi everyone!";

System.out.println("message = "+message.replace("e","X"));

}

}

What is the result?

A.message = Hi everyone!

B.message = Hi XvXryonX!

C.A compile time error is produced

D.A runtime error is produced

E.message =

F.message = Hi Xveryone!

正确答案：B

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? 多态的好处

A. Faster code at runtime(代码运行时更快)

B. More efficient code at runtime(运行时更高效)

C. More dynamic code at runtime(动态运行)

D. More flexible and reusable code(更灵活和更简洁的代码)

E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes(保护其他类扩展的代码)

Answer：CD

Given:

public class Series{

private boolean flag;

public void displaySeries(){

int num =2;

while(flag){

if(num % 7 == 0)

flag = false;

System.out.println(num);

num +=2;

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

new Series().displaySeries();

}

}

What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8 10 12

B. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

C. Compilation fails//编译失败

D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times//该程序打印2个无限次的倍数

E. The program prints nothing//程序什么也没打印

正确答案：E

# （答案错误）

Given:

Test.java

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

Integer num = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);

System.out.println("Number is : " + num);

}

}

And the commands:

Javac Test.java

Java Test 12345

What is the result?

A:Number us:12345

B:A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime//在运行时抛出空指针异常

C:A NumberFormatException is thrown at runtime//运行时抛出数字超出范围异常

D:AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundException is thrown at runtime.//运行时抛出数组下标越界异常.

Answer: A

答案应该为：D

# （已解决）

Given the code format:

//给定代码格式

1 class DBConfiguration {

2 String user;

3 String password; }

4 public class DBHandler{

5 DBConfiguration configureDB(String uname,String password){

6 // insert code here

7 }

8 public static void main(String[] args) {

9 DBHandler r = new DBHandler();

10 DBConfiguration dbConf = r.configureDB("manger", "manger");

11 }

12 }

Which code fragment must be inserted at line 6 to enable the code to compile?

//必须在第6行插入哪个代码片段才能编译代码

A. DBConfiguration f;

return f;

B. return DBConfiguration;

C. return new DBConfiguration;

D. retutn 0;

E. DBConfiguration f=new DBConfiguration(); return f;

F. return new DBConfiguration();

Answer:EF

Given:

interface Pet { }

class Dog implements Pet { }

public class Beagle extends Dog{ }

Which three are valid?

//下面哪三个是有效的?

A. Pet a = new Dog();

B. Pet b = new Pet();

C. Dog f = new Pet();

D. Dog d = new Beagle();

E. Pet e = new Beagle();

F. Beagle c = new Dog();

Answer: A,D,E

解析：Incorrect:

Not B, not C: Pet is abstact, cannot be instantiated.

Not F: incompatible type. Required Beagle, found Dog.

Consider following method//考虑以下方法

default void print(){

}

Which statement is true?//哪个陈述是正确的?

A. This method is invalid.//这个方法无效

B. This method can be used only in an interface.//此方法只能在接口中使用

C. This method can return anything.//这个方法可以返回任何东西。

D. This method can be used only in an interface or an abstract class.

//此方法只能在接口或抽象类中使用。

E. None of above.//上面都不对。

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given method is declared as default method so we can use it only inside an interface.

Hence option B is correct and option D is incorrect.

Option A is incorrect as it is valid method. Option C is incorrect as return type is void, which

means we can't return anything.

//解释:

给定方法被声明为默认方法，因此我们只能在接口中使用它。

因此选项B是正确的，选项D是不正确的。

选项A是不正确的，因为它是有效的方法。选项C不正确，因为返回类型为空

也就是说我们不能返回null以外的类型。

Given：

public class SuperTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

statement1

statement2

statement3

}

}

class Shape {

public Shape() {

System.out.println("Shape: constructor");

}

public void foo() {

System.out.println("Shape:foo");

}

}

class Square extends Shape {

public Square() {

super();

}

public Square(String lable) {

System.out.println("Square: constructor");

}

public void foo() {

super.foo();

}

public void foo(String label) {

System.out.println("Square:foo");

}

}

}

}

What should statement1,statement2,and statement3,be respectively,in order to produce the result?

Shape: constructor

Square: foo

Shape:foo

//为了生成结果，statement1、statement2和statement3应该分别是什么?

Shape:constructor

Square:foo

Shape:foo

A.Square square = new Square ("bar");

square.foo("bar");

aquare.foo();

B.Square square = new Square ("bar");

square.foo ("bar");

square.foo ("bar");

C.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo();

square.foo(bar);

D.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo ();

square.foo ("bar");

E.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo();

square.foo();

F.Square square = new Square();

square.foo("bar");

square.foo();

Answer:F

Given the code fragment://给定代码段:

if (aVar++ < 10) {

System.out.println(aVar + "Hello World!");

} else {

System.out.println (aVar + "Hello Universe!");

}

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

//如果整数aVar是9，结果是什么?

A.10 Hello World!

B.Hello Universe!

C.Hello World!

D.Compilation fails.

Answer：A

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

//对于二维数组，哪两个表述是正确的?

1. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.

//它被实现为指定元素类型的数组。

1. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size.

//使用逐列的约定，二维数组的每一行必须具有相同的大小。

1. At declaration time,the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.

//在声明时，必须指定每个维度中数组的元素数

1. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

//类对象的所有方法都可以在二维数组上调用。

answer:AD

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test ts = new Test ();

System.out.print (isAvailable + " ");

isAvailable= ts.doStuff ();

System.out.println(isAvailable);

}

public static boolean doStuff () {

return !isAvailable;

}

static boolean isAvailable = false;

}

What is the result?

A.true true

B.true false

C.false true

D.false false

E.Compilation fails

Answer:C

Given:

7. StringBuilder sb1=new StringBuilder("Duke");

8. String str1=sb1.toString();

9. // insert code here

10. System.out.println(str1==str2);

Which code fragment,when inserted at line 9,enables the code to print true?

//当插入第9行时，哪个代码片段使代码打印为true?

A. String str2 = str1;

B. String str2 = new String(str1);

C. String str2 = sb1.toString();

D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: A

Given the code fragment:

String[] colors= {"red","blue","green","yellow","marron","cyan"};

Which code fragment prints blue,cyan,?

//下列哪个代码片段打印蓝色、青色、?

A) for(String c:colors){

if(c.length()!=4){

continue;

}

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

}

B) for(String c:colors[]){

if(c.length()<=4){

continue;

}

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

}

C) for(String c:String[] colors){

if(c.length()>=3){

continue;

}

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

}

D) for(String c:colors){

if(c.length()!=4){

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

continue;

}

}

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

Given:

public class Triangle{

static double area;

int b=2,h=3;

public static void main(String[] args) {

double p, b, h; //line n1

if (area == 0) {

b = 3;

h = 4;

p = 0.5;

}

area = p \* b \* h; //line n2

System.out.println("Area is " + area);

}

}

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0

B. Area is 3.0

C. Compilation fails at line n1

//第n1行编译失败

1. Compilation fails at line n2

//第n2行编译失败

Answer: D

Given:

public class ColorTest{

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[] colors = { "red", "blue", "green", "yellow", "maroon", "cyan" };

int count = 0;

for (String c : colors) {

if (count >= 4) {

break;

} else {

continue;

}

if (c.length() >= 4) {

colors[count] = c.substring(0, 3);

}

count++;

}

System.out.println(colors[count]);

}

}

What is the result?

A. Yellow

B. Maroon

C. Compilation fails//编译失败

D. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

//在运行时抛出StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

Answer: C

Given:

public class String1 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = "123";

if (s.length() >2)

s.concat("456");

for(int x = 0; x <3; x++)

s += "x";

System.out.println(s);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 123

B. 123xxx

C. 123456

D. 123456xxx

E. Compilation fails//编译失败

Answer：B

# （和135重复）

Given：

public class SuperTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

statement1

statement2

statement3

}

}

class Shape {

public Shape() {

System.out.println("Shape:constructor");

}

public void foo() {

System.out.println("Shape:foo");

}

}

class Square extends Shape {

public Square() {

super();

}

public Square(String lable) {

System.out.println("Square:constructor");

}

public void foo() {

super.foo();

}

public void foo(String label) {

System.out.println("Square:foo");

}

}

What should statement1,statement2,and statement3,be respectively,in order to produce the result?

Shape:constructor

Square:foo

Shape:foo

A.Square square = new Square ("bar");

square.foo("bar");

aquare.foo();

B.Square square = new Square ("bar");

square.foo ("bar");

square.foo ("bar");

C.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo();

square.foo(bar);

D.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo ();

square.foo ("bar");

E.Square square = new Square ();

square.foo();

square.foo();

F.Square square = new Square();

square.foo("bar");

square.foo();

Answer:F

# （和136重复）

Given the code fragment:

if (aVar++ < 10) {

System.out.println(aVar + "Hello World!");

} else {

System.out.println (aVar + "Hello Universe!");

}

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A.10 Hello World!

B.Hello Universe!

C.Hello World!

D.Compilation fails.

Answer：A

# （和137重复）

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

A.It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.

B.Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size.

C.At declaration time,the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.

D.All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

Answer:AD

# （和138重复）

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test ts = new Test ();

System.out.print (isAvailable + " ");

isAvailable= ts.doStuff ();

System.out.println(isAvailable);

}

public static boolean doStuff () {

return !isAvailable;

}

static boolean isAvailable = false;

What is the result?

A.true true

B.true false

C.false true

D.false false

E.Compilation fails

Answer:E

Given：

class Mid {

public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {

return (n1 + n2) / 2;

}

}

public class Calc extends Mid {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;

// insert code here

System.out.print(n3);

}

}

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, enable the code to

compile and print 12?

//在这里插入// insert代码时，哪两个代码片段使代码能够编译并打印12?

A. Calc c = new Calc();

int n3 = c.findMid(n1,n2);

B. int n3 = super.findMid(n1,n3);

C. Calc c = new Mid();

int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);

D. Mid m1 = new Calc();

int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);

E. int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);

Answer：A，D

# （答案有误）

Given the code fragment:

LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();

LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014,6,20);

LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20",DateTimeFormatter.ISO\_DATE);

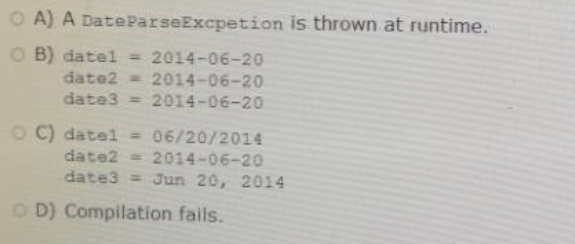
System.out.println("date1 = "+date1);

System.out.println("date2 = "+date2);

System.out.println("date3 = "+date3);

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

//假设系统日期为2014年6月20日。结果如何?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer：A

答案应该为：B

Given：

class Alpha{

int ns;

static int s;

Alpha(int ns){

if(s<ns){

s= ns;

this.ns= ns;

}

}

void doprint(){

System.out.println("ns = "+ ns+"s= "+s);

}

}

class TeatA{

public static void main(String[] args) {

Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(50);

Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);

Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);

ref1.doprint();

ref2.doprint();

ref3.doprint();

}

}

A. ns = 50 S = 125

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 100 S = 125

B. ns = 50 S = 125

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 0 S = 125

C. ns = 50 S = 50

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 100 S = 100

D. ns = 50 S = 50

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 0 S = 125

Answer：B

# （题目要求有漏洞）

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args){

double discount = 0;

int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);

//line n1;

}

And given the requirements:

→If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5

→If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

//并给出了要求:

→如果qty变量的值大于或等于90，则discount = 0.5

→如果qty变量的值在80到90之间，则discount = 0.2

哪两个代码片段可以单独放置在n1行以满足需求?

A)if (qty >=90){discount = 0.5;}

if (qty > 80 && qty <90){discount = 0.2;}

B)discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;

C)discount = (qty >=90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;

D)if (qty > 80 && qty <90){

discount = 0.2;

} else {

discount = 0;

}

if (qty >= 90){

discount = 0.5;

} else {

discount = 0;

}

E)discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

A.Option A

B.Option B

C.Option C

D.Option D

E.Option E

Answer : AC(出现越界异常，未进行代码验证，计算验证正确)

Give:

public class Alpha {

public String[] main = new String[2];

Alpha(String[] main) {

for (int ii = 0; ii < main.length; ii++) {

this.main[ii] = main[ii] + 5;

}

}

public void main(){

System.out.println(main[0] + main[1]);

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Alpha main = new Alpha(args);

main.main();

}

}

And the commands:

javac Test.java

java Test 1 2

What is the result?

A. 1525

B. 13

C. Compilation fails//编译失败

D. An exception is thrown at runtime//在运行时抛出异常

E. The program fails to execute due to runtime error

//由于运行时错误，程序无法执行

Answer: A(已验证)

//执行时提了供参数1,2 所以ars={1,2};如果没有提供参数，那么输出结果为nullnull

Given:

public class X {

static int i;

int j;

public static void main(String[] args) {

X x1 = new X();

X x2 = new X();

x1.i = 3;

x1.j = 4;

x2.i = 5;

x2.j = 6;

System.out.println(x1.i + " " + x1.j + " " + x2.i + " " + x2.j);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6

B. 3 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 4 6

Answer: C(已验证)

Given the following code for a Planet object:

public class Planet {

public String name;

public int moons;

public Planet (String name,int moons){

this.name = name;

this.moons = moons;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Planet[] planets = {

new Planet("Mercury",0),

new Planet("Venus",0),

new Planet("Earth",1),

new Planet("Mars",2)

};

System.out.println(planets);

System.out.println(planets[2]);

System.out.println(planets[2].moons);

}

}

What is the output?

A)planets

Earth

1

B)[LPlanets.Plant;@15db9742

Earth

1

C)[LPlanets.Plant;@15db9742

Planets.Plant;@6d06d69c

1

D)[LPlanets.Plant;@15db9742

Planets.Plant;@6d06d69c

[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922

E)[LPlanets.Plant;@15db9742

Vens

0

A.Option A

B.Option B

C.Option C

D.Option D

E.Option E

Answer: C(已验证）

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

//方法声明为接受三个参数。程序调用此方法并只传递两个参数。结果如何?

A. Compilation fails.//编译失败。

B. The third argument is given the value null.

//第三个参数的值为null。

1. The third argument is given the value void.

//第三个参数的值为void。

1. The third argument is given the value zero.

//第三个参数的值为零。

1. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type.

//第三个参数为其声明的类型提供了适当的falsy值。

1. An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

//当方法试图访问第三个参数时发生异常。

Answer: A

# （已解决）

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

String date = LocalDate

.parse("2014-05-04")

.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO\_DATE\_TIME);

System.out.println(date);

}

What is the result?

A. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

B. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00. 000

C. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.//在运行时抛出异常

Answer: D

Explanation:

java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

解析：指定的日期字符串中没有包含时分秒的信息，解析时报错。

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

//Java异常机制的三个优点是什么?

1. Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function.

//改进程序结构，因为错误处理代码与普通程序函数是分离的。

B. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors.

//提供一组涵盖所有可能错误的标准异常

C. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions.

//改进程序结构，因为程序员可以选择在何处处理异常。

D. Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred.

//改进程序结构，因为异常必须在其发生的方法中处理。

E. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created.

//允许创建针对正在创建的特定程序的新异常

Answer: A,C,E

Tips:

Java异常机制的三个优点是什么?

A) 由于错误处理代码与正常的程序功能分离，改进了程序结构

B) 提供一组覆盖所有可能错误的标准异常。

C) 改进程序结构，因为程序员可以选择在哪里处理异常

D) 改进程序结构，因为异常必须在异常发生的方法中处理。

E) 允许根据创建的特定程序创建新的异常

Class StaticField {

static int i = 7;

public static void main(String[] args) {

StaticFied obj = new StaticField();

obj.i++;

StaticField.i++;

obj.i++;

System.out.println(StaticField.i + " "+ obj.i);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 10 10

B. 8 9

C. 9 8

D. 7 10

Answer: A

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {

String str1 = "Java";

String str2 = new String("java");

//line n1

{

System.out.println("Equal");

} else {

System.out.println("Not Equal");

}

}

}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1,enables the App class to print Equal?//当插入第n1行时，哪个代码片段使App类能够打印Equal?

A) String = str3 = str2;

if(str1 == str3)

B) if(str1.equalsIgnorecase(str2))

C)String str3 = str2;

if(str1.equals(str3))

D)if(str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

Answer: B

# （答案有误）

package p1;

public interface DoInterface {

void m1(int n); //line n1

public void m2(int n);

}

package p3;

import p1.DoInterface;

public class DoClass implements DoInterface {

int x1,x2;

DoClass(){

this.x1 = 0;

this.x2 = 10;

}

public void m1(int p1) {  x1 += p1;System.out.println(x1);  } //line n2

public void m2(int p1) {  x2 += p1;System.out.println(x2);  }

}

package p2;

import p1.\*;

import p3.\*;

class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {

DoInterface doi = new DoClass(); //line n3

doi.m1(100);

doi.m2(200);

}

}

What is the result?

 A.100

   210

 B.Compilation fails due to an error in line n1//编译失败，原因是第n1行出现错误

 C.Compilation fails due to an error at line n2

 D.Compilation fails due to an error at line n3

Answer: D

答案应该为：A

package p1;

public class Test {

static double dvalue;

static Test ref;

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(ref);

System.out.println(dvalue);

}

}

What is the result?

  A.p1.Test.class

  0.0

  B.<the summary address refrenced by ref>//引用 引用的摘要地址

  0.000000

  C.Null

  0.0

  D.Compilation fails//编译失败

  E.A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

   //在运行时抛出NullPointerException

  Answer:C

# （答案有误）

class Jump{

static String args[] = {"lazy", "lion", "is", "always"};

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(

args[1] + " " + args[2] + " " + args[3] + " jumping");

}

}

And the commands:

 Javac Jump.java

 Java Jump crazy elephant is always

 What is the result?

 A.Lazy lion is jumping

 B.Lion is always jumping

 C.Crazy elephant is jumping

 D.Elephant is always jumping

 E.Compilation fails

 Answer:B

答案应该为：D

解析：如果不用cmd而直接运行的话，会报数组下标越界，可见定义的args成员属性并不会作用在Main方法中

Given：

public class SampleClass{

public static void main(String[] args) {

AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();

SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();

sc = asc;

System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass());

System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());

}

}

class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass{

}

What is the result?

A. sc: class Object

asc: class AnotherSampleClass

B. sc: class SampleClass

asc: class AnotherSampleClass

C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass

asc: class SampleClass

D. sc: class AnotherSampleClass

asc: class AnotherSampleClass

正确答案：D

public class MyException extends RuntimeException{}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

method1();

}

catch(MyException ne){

System.out.println("A");

}

}

public static void method1(){ //line1

try{

throw Math.random()>0.5?new MyException():new RuntimeException();

}catch(RuntimeException re){

System.out.println("B");

}

}

}

A. A

B. B

C. Either A or B

D. A B

E A complie time error occurs at line n1

经验证：答案B

# （lambda表达式）

Consider following interface.

//考虑下面的界面。

interface Runnable{

public void run();

}

Which of the following will create instance of Runnable type?

//下面哪个选项将创建Runnable类型的实例?

A. Runnable run = () -> {System.out.println("Run");}

B. Runnable run = () -> System.outprintlnfRun");

C. Runnable run = () > System.outprintlnfRun");

D. Runnable run = > System.ouLprintlnfRun"};

E. None of the above.

Answer：A

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(2 + 4 \* 9 - 3); //Line 21

System.out.println((2 + 4) \* 9 - 3); //Line 22

System.out.println(2 + (4 \* 9) - 3); //Line 23

System.out.println(2 + 4 \* (9 - 3)); //Line 24

System.out.println((2 + 4 \* 9) - 3); //Line 25

}

}

Which line of codes prints the highest number?

//哪一行代码打印的数字最高?

  A.Line 21

  B.Line 22

  C.Line 23

  D.Line 24

  E.Line 25

Answer：B

boolean log3 = (5.0!=6.0)&&(4！=5);

boolean log4 = (4!=4)||(4==4);

System.out.println("log3:"+log3+"log4:"+log4);

A)log3:false

log4:true

B)log3:true

log4:true

C)log3:true

log4:false

D)log3:false

log4:false

答案：B

Given:

public class TestLoop1{

public static void main(String[] args){

int a=0,z=10;

while(a<z){

a++;

--z;

}

System.out.print(a+":"+z);

}

}

what is the result?

A)5:5

B)6:4

C)6:5

D)5:4

答案：A

Given:

package p1;

public class Acc{

int p;

private int q;

protected int r;

public int s;

}

Test.java:

package p2;

import p1.Acc;

public class Test extends Acc{

public static void main(String[] args){

Acc obj = new Test();

}

}

which statement is true?//哪个陈述是正确的?

1. both p and s are accessible by obj

//p和s都可以被obj访问

1. only s is accessible by obj

//只有s可以被obj访问

1. both r and s are accessible by obj

//r和s都可以被obj访问

1. p,r,and s are accessible by obj

//p r s可以被obj得到

答案：B

which of the following exception will be thrown due to the statement given here? //下面哪个异常会因为这里给出的语句而引发?

int array[] = new int[-2];

A:nullPointerException

B.NegativeArraySizeException //数组大小不能为负

C.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsExcepyion

D.IndexOutOfBountsException

E.This statement dose not cause any exception//此语句不会引起任何异常

答案：B

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?哪个语句将清空名为sb的StringBuilder变量的内容?

A. sb.deleteAll();

B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());

C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());

D. sb.removeAll();

Answer: C

# 

Consider

Integer number = Integer.valueOf("808.1");

Which is true about the above statement?

//关于上面的陈述，哪一个是正确的?

1. The value of the variable number will be 808.1

//变量number的值为808.1

1. The value of the variable number will be 808

//变量number的值将是808

1. The value of the variable number will be 0.

//变量number的值为0。

1. A NumberFormatException will be throw.

//将抛出数据格式转换异常

E. It will not compile.

//它不会编译。

Answer: D

Which code fragment cause a compilation error?

//哪个代码片段导致编译错误?

A. float flt = 100F;

B. float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;

C. float flt = 100;

D. double y1 = 203.22;

floatflt = y1

E. int y2 = 100;

floatflt = (float) y2;

//看清楚第一个选项中有没有o，如果没有，A也是错误选项

Answer: D

Given the following code:

public static void main(String[] args){

String[] planets = {"Mercury","Venus","Earth","Mars"};

System.out.println(planets.length);

System.out.println(planets[1].length());

}

What is the output?

A. 4

4

B. 3

5

C. 4

7

D. 5

4

E. 4

5

F. 4

21

Answer: E

Given the following main method://给出以下主要方法:

public static void main(String[] args) {

int num = 5;

do {

System.out.print(num-- +" ");

} while (num == 0);

}

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0

B. 5 4 3 2 1

C. 4 2 1

D. 5

E. Nothing is printed

Answer: D

Which statement is/are true?//哪个陈述是正确的?

1. Default constructor only contains "super();" call.

//默认构造函数只包含“super();”调用。

1. We can't use any access modifier with a constructor.

//我们不能在构造函数中使用任何访问修饰符。

1. A constructor should not have a return type.

//构造函数不应该具有返回类型。

A. Only I.

B. Only II.

C. Only I and II.

D. Only I and III.

E. AIL

Answer: D

//可以在构造函数中定义内部类，内部类中可以使用访问修饰符，所以II错误

Explanation:

Statement I is correct as the default constructor only contains super0 call

Statement II is incorrect as we can use any access modifier with a constructor.

Statement III is correct as constructor can't have return type, even void.

So option D is correct.

httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/iava/javaOO/construaors.html

语句I是正确的，因为默认构造函数只包含超0调用

语句二是不正确的，因为我们可以在构造函数中使用任何访问修饰符。

语句III是正确的，因为构造函数不能有返回类型，甚至是void。

选项D是正确的。

Given the code fragment

int var1=-5;

int var2=var1--;

int var3=0;

if (var2<0) {

var3=var2++;

}else{

var3=--var2;

}

System.out.println(var3);

What is the result?

A.-6

B.-4

C.-5

D.5

E.4

F.Compliation fails

Answer:C

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<String> names=new ArrayList<>();

names.add("Robb");

names.add("Bran");

names.add("Rick");

names.add("Bran");

if(names.remove("Bran")){

names.remove("Jon");

}

System.out.println(names);

}

What is the result?

A.[Robb, Rick, Bran]

B.[Robb, Rick]

C.[Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

D.An exception is thrown at runtime

//在运行时抛出异常

Answer:A

Given:

public class Case {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String product="Pen";

product.toLowerCase();

product.concat(" BOX".toLowerCase());

System.out.println(product.substring(4,6));

}

}

What is the result?

A.box

B.nbo

C.bo

D.nb

E.An exception is thrown at runtime

//在运行时抛出异常

Answer:E

# （答案错误）

View the exhibit.

class MissingInfoException extends Exception()

class AgeOutofRangeException extends Excepiton()

class Candidate{

String name;

int age;

Candidate(String name,int age) throws Exception{

if(name==null){

throw new MissingInfoException();

}else if(age<=10||age>=150){

throw new AgeOutofRangeException();

}else{

this.name=name;

this.age=age;

}

}

public String toString(){

return name+"age:"+age;

}

}

Given the code fragment:

4.public class Test {

5. public static void main(String[] args) {

6. Candidate c=new Candidate("James",20);

7. Candidate c1=new Candidate("Williams",32);

8. System.out.println(c);

9. System.out.println(c1);

10. }

11.}

Which change enables the code to print the following?

//哪个更改使代码能够打印以下内容?

James age:20

Williams age:32

A.Replacing line 5 with(将第5行替换为) public static void main(String[]args)throws MissingInfoException,AgeOutofRangeException{

B.Replacing line 5 with public static void main(String[]args)throws Exception{

C.Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding:

//将第6行和第7行包含在一个try块中，并添加:

catch(Exception e1){//code goes here}

catch(MissingInfoException e2){//code goes here}

catch(AgeOutofRangeException e2){//code goes here}

D.Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding:

catch(MissingInfoException e2){//code goes here}

catch(AgeOutofRangeException e2){//code goes here}

Answer:C

答案应该为：D

Given the code fragment:

int nums1[]=new int[3];

int nums2[]={1,2,3,4,5};

nums1=nums2;

for(int x:nums1){

System.out.println(x+":");

}

What is the result?

A.1:2:3:4:5:

B.1:2:3

C.Compiltationg fails.

D.An ArrayoutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer:A

Given the code fragment:

interface Contract{ }

class Super implements Contract{ }

class Sub extends Super { }

public class Ref {

public static void main (String[] args) {

List objs = new ArrayList();

Contract c1 = new Super();

Contract c2 = new Sub();

Super s1 = new Sub(); //Line n1

objs.add(c1);

objs.add(c2);

objs.add(s1); //Line n2

for(Object itm: objs){

System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());

}

}

}

A. Super

Sub

Sub

B. Contract

Contract

Super

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: A

public class ForTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[] array = {1,2,3};

for ( foo ) {

}

}

}

Which three are valid replacements for foo so that the program will compiled and run?

哪三个是有效的foo替换，以便程序编译和运行

A. int i: array

B. int i = 0; i < 1; i++

C. ;;

D. ; i < 1; i++

E. ; i < 1;

Answer: ABC

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile? (Select 2 options.)//下面哪个选项可以填充这段代码中的空白使其编译?

1 public void method()\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Exception{

2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Exception();

3 }

A. On line 1, fill in throws

B. On line 1, fill in throws new

C. On line 2, fill in throw new

D. On line 2, fill in throws

E. On line 2, fill in throws new

Option A and C are the correct answer.

In a method declaration, the keyword throws is used. So here at line 1 we have to use option A.

To actually throw an exception, the keyword throw is used and a new exception is created, so at line 2 we have to use throw and new keywords, which is option C. Finally it will look like;

public void method() throws Exception { throw new Exceptio();

}

在方法声明中，使用关键字throw.所以在第一行，我们必须使用选项A.为了实际抛出一个异常，使用关键字throw并创建一个新的异常，所以在第2行，我们必须使用throw和新的关键字，这是选项c，最后它看起来像是public void method（）引发异常引发新的异常0；

Given the following array:

int [] intArr = {8,16,32,64,128};

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

哪个代码片段独立地打印这个数组中的每个元素

A. for(int i : intArr) {

System.out.print(intArr[i] +"");

}

B.for(int i : intArr) {

System.out.print(i +"");

}

C.for(int i=0 : intArr) {

System.out.print(intArr[i] +"");

i++;

}

D.for(int i=0;i<intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.print(i +"");

}

E.for(int i=0;i<intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.print(intArr[i] +"");

}

F.for(int i;i<intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.print(intArr[i] +"");

}

答案 BE

# （已解决）

Given the code fragement:

public static void main (String[] args){

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5）；//赋予的是初始容量

String s ="";

if (sb.equals(s)) {

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

} else if ( sb.toString().equals(S.toString())) {

System.out.println("Match 2");

} else {

System .out .println("No Match");

}

}

What is the result?

A Match 1

B Match 2

C No match

D A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer:B

Given:

public class TestLoop{

public static void main (String[] args){

int array[]={0,1,2,3,4};

int key = 3;

for (int pos =0 ; pos<array.length;++pos){

if(array[pos] == key){

break;

}

}

System.out.print("Found"+key+"at"+pos);

}

}

What is the result?

A Found 3at 2

B Found 3at 3

C Compilation fails

D An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

# （题目难以理解）

Which two statements correctly describe checked exception(编译时异常)?

//哪两条语句正确地描述了已检查的异常?

A these are exceptional conditions that a well- written application should anticipate and recover from.

//这些都是编写良好的应用程序应该预料到并从中恢复的异常情况。

B these are exception conditions that are external to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from

//这些是应用程序外部的exception条件，应用程序通常无法预测或从中恢复

C these are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application

usually cannot anticipate or recover from

//这些都是应用程序内部的异常条件，而应用程序通常无法预测或恢复

D Every class that is a subclass of RuntimeException and Error is categorized as checked exception

//作为RuntimeException和Error子类的每个类都被归类为已检查异常

E every class that is a subclass of Exception, excluding RuntimeExcepion and its subclasses,

is categorized as checked excepion

//每个异常的子类，不包括RuntimeExcepion及其子类，

是否属于已检查的例外

Answer：BD

# （答案错误）

Given:

package p1;

public interface DoInterface {

void method1(int n1); // line n1

}

package p3;

import p1.DoInterface;

public class DoClass implements DoInterface {

public DoClass(int p1) { }

public void method1(int p1) { } // line n2

private void method2(int p1) { } // line n3

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

DoInterface doi= new DoClass(100); // line n4

doi.method1(100);

doi.method2(100);

}

}

Which change will enable the code to compile?

//哪些更改将使代码能够编译?

1. Adding the public modifier to the declaration of method1 at line n1

//在第n1行将公共修饰符添加到method1的声明中

1. Removing the public modifier from the definition of method1 at line n2

//从第n2行method1的定义中删除公共修饰符

C. Changing the private modifier on the declaration of method 2 public at line n3//在第n3行更改方法2上的私有修饰符为公共修饰符

D. Changing the line n4 DoClass doi = new DoClass ( );

Answer: C(**无正确答案**，doi没有method2（）方法，编译错误)

Explanation: Private members (both fields and methods) are only accessible inside the

class they are declared or inside inner classes. private keyword is one of four access

modifier provided by Java and its a most restrictive among all four e.g. public,

default(package), protected and private.

//说明:私有成员(字段和方法)只能在它们被声明或在内部类中。私有关键字是四种访问之一

由Java提供的修饰语，是所有四个修饰语中限制最多的，例如public，默认(包)，受保护和私有。

Read more:

http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2012/03/private-in-java-why-should-youalways.html#ixzz3Sh3mOc4D

Given the code fragment:

if (aVar++ <10) {

System.out.println(aVar + "Hello World ");

} else {

System .out .println(aVar +"Hello universe!");

}

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

//如果整数aVar是9，结果是什么?

A. 10 Hello world!

B. 10 Hello universe!

C. 9 Hello world!

D. Compilation fails.

验证Answer: A

# （已解决）

Given the code fragment:

public class Person {

string name ;

int age=25;

public Person (string name) {

this () ; //line n1

setName (name) ;

}

public Person (String name, int age) {

Person (name) ; //line n2

setAge (age) ;

}

//setter and getter methods go here

//setter和getter方法到这里

public String show() {

return name + " " +age+ " "+ number ;

}

public static void main (string[] args) {

Person p1 = new Person("Jesse") ;

Person p2 = new Person ("Walter", 52) ;

system.out.println(pl. show()) ;

system.out.println(p2. show() );

}

}

What is the result?

A. Jesse 25

Walter 52

B. Compilation fails only at line n1

C. Compilation fails only at line n2

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

验证Answer: D

Given

public class App{

public static void main (String [] args) {

Boolean [] bool = new Boolean [2];

bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));

bool[1] = new Boolean(null);

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

}

}

What is the result?

A. True false

B. True null

C. Compilation fails

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

验证Answer: A

# （已解决）

Given

class Dog{

Dog() {

try {

throw new Exception();

} catch (Exception e) { }

}

}

class Test {

public static void main (String [] args ) {

Dog d1 = new Dog () ;

Dog d2 = new Dog () ;

Dog d3 = d2 ;

// do complex stuff

}

}

How many objects have been created when the line // do complex stuff is reached?

//当到达// do complex stuff时，创建了多少个对象?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Six

Answer: C

解析：考虑了Dog的隐式父类Object对象被同时创建，就为Four个对象，如果不考虑，则就Two个对象。

public class Painting {

private String type;

public String getType(){

return type;

}

public void setType(String type){

this.type=type;

}

public static void main(String[] args){

Painting obj1 = new Painting();

Painting obj2 = new Painting();

obj1.setType(null);

obj2.setType("Fresco");

System.out.print(obj1.getType()+ ":" + obj2.getType());

}

}

What is the result?

A):Fresco

B)null:Fresco

C)Fresco :Fresco

D)A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Anwser:B

public class Question189 {

public static void main(String[] args){

String str = " ";

str.trim();

System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());

}

}

What is the result?

A) true true

B) true false

C) false false

D) false true

Answer:C

# （答案有误）

public class Question190 {

abstract class Planet {

protected void revolve(){ //line n1

}

abstract void rotate(); //line n2

}

class Earth extends Planet {

void revolve(){ //line n3

}

protected void rotate(){ //line n4

}

}

}

Which two modifications,made independtly,enable the code to compile?

//哪两个独立的修改使代码能够编译?

A) Make the method at line n1 public.

B) Make the method at line n2 public.

C) Make the method at line n3 public.

D) Make the method at line n3 protected.

E) Make the method at line n4 public.

Answer:C D

答案应该为：CDE

public class Student {

public String name ="";

public int age = 0;

public String major = "Undeclared";

public boolean fulltime = true;

public void display(){

System.out.println("Name:" + name + "Major:" + major);}

public boolean isFulltime(){

return fulltime;

}

}

Which line of code initializes a student instance?

//哪一行代码初始化学生实例?

A) Student student1;

B) Student student1 = Student.new();

C) Student student1 = new Student();

D) Student student1 = Student();

Answer:C

Given the code fragment:

String[] cartoons = {"tom","jerry","micky","tom"};

int counter =0;

if ("tom".equals(cartoons[0])) {

counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[1])) {

counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[2])) {

counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[3])) {

counter++;

}

System.out.print(counter);

What is the result?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 0

Answer:A

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

什么是最好的封装？

(哪个语句最能描述封装?)

A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and

methods of an object are accessible from other objects.

封装确保类可以被设计为只有特定的字段和对象的方法可以从其他对象访问。

B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are

inheritable.

封装确保类可以被设计成它们的方法是可继承的。

C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods

declared as abstract.

封装确保可以使用某些字段和方法设计类声明为抽象的.

D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an

argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

封装确保类可以被设计成如果一个方法有参数MyType x, MyType的任何子类都可以传递给那个方法

Answer:A

Given:

MainTest.java:

public class MainTest {

public static void main (int[] args) {

System.out.println("int main " +args[0]);

}

public static void main (Object[] args) {

System.out.println("Object main " +args[0]);

}

public static void main (String[] args) {

System.out.println("String main " +args[0]);

}

}

and commands :

javac MainTest.java

java Maintest 1 2 3

what is the result?

A. int main 1

B. Object main 1

C. String main 1

D. Compilation fails

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer:C

Given the code fragment:

for (int ii = 0; ii < 3;ii++) {

int count = 0;

for (int jj = 3; jj > 0; jj--) {

if (ii == jj) {

++count;

break;

}

}

System.out.print(count);

continue;

}

What is the result?

A. 011

B. 012

C. 123

D. 000

Answer:A

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

//定义一个方法的正确方法是什么?该方法接受两个int值并将它们的和作为int值返回?

A.int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }

B.int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }

C.sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

D.int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

E.void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

Answer: D

Given the content of three files://给定三个文件的内容:

A.java:

public class A {

public void a() {}

int a;

}

B.java:

public class B {

private int doStuff() {

private int x = 100;

return x++;

}

}

C.java:

import java.io.\*;

package p1;

class A{

public void main (String fileName) throws IOException { }

}

Which statement is true?

A.Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.//只有A.Java文件能够成功编译。

B.Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

C.Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

D.The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

//A.java和B.java文件编译成功。

E.The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

F.The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer: A

Given the code fragment:

3. public static void main(String[] args) {

4. int iVar = 100;

5. float fVar = 100.100f;

6. double dVar = 123;

7. iVar = fVar;

8. fVar = iVar;

9. dVar = fVar;

10. fVar = dVar;

11. dVar = iVar;

12. iVar = dVar;

13. }

Which three lines fail to compile?

//哪三行不能编译?

A.Line 7

B.Line 8

C.Line 9

D.Line 10

E.Line 11

F.Line 12

Answer:A,D,F

Given:

public class Access{

private int x = 0;

private int y = 0;

public static void main(String[] args) {

Access accApp = new Access();

accApp.printThis(1,2);

accApp.printThat(3,4);

}

public void printThis(int x,int y) {

x = x;

y = y;

System.out.println("x:" + this.x +"y:" + this.y);

}

public void printThat(int x,int y) {

this.x = x;

this.y = y;

System.out.println("x:" + this.x + "y:" + this.y);

}

}

What is the result?

A.x:1 y:2 x:3 y:4

B:x:0 y:0 x:3 y:4

C:x:1 y:2 x:0 y:0

D:x:0 y:0 x:0 y:0

Answer:B

Given:

public class Palindrome{

public static int main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(args[1]);

return 0;

}

}

And the commands:

javac Palindrome.java

java Palindrome Wow Mom

What is the result?

A.Compilation fails

B.The code compiles,but does not execute.//代码编译，但不执行。

C.Paildrome

D.Wow

E.Mom

Answer:B

//错误提示: main 方法必须返回类 Test 中的空类型值, 请将 main 方法定义为:

public static void main(String[] args)

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

//使用访问修饰符来保护变量并将其隐藏在类中的Java概念的名称是什么?

A.Encapsulation

B.Inheritance

C.Abstraction

D.Instantiation

E.Polymorphism

Answer:A

Tips:

使用访问修饰符来保护变量并将它们隐藏在类中的Java概念的名称是什么？

A. 封装

B. 继承

C. 抽象

D. 实例化

E. 多态性

Given the code fragment:

public class Test{

public static List data = new ArrayList();

//insert code here

{

for (String x : strs) {

data.add(x);

}

return data;

}

public static void main (String[] args){

String[] d = {"a" , "b" , "c"};

update(d);

for(String s : d){

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

}

}

}

Which code fragment , when inserted at //insert code here , enables the code to compile

and print a b c ?

//在这里插入//insert代码时，哪个代码片段使代码能够编译打印abc ?

A.List update (String[] strs)

B.static ArrayListupdate(String[] strs)

C.static List update(String[] strs)

D.static void update(String[] strs)

E.ArrayList static update(String[] strs)

Answer：C

Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. 28false29

true

B.285 < 429

true

C.true

true

D.complication fails

Answer：C

# （和243重复）

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

A.It can run on any platform.

B.It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

C.It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

D.It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

E.It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

关于Java字节码的说法是什么？

A.它可以在任何平台上运行。

B.只有在为任何平台编译时，它才能在任何平台上运行。

C.它可以运行在具有Java运行时环境的任何平台上。

D.它可以在任何具有Java编译器的平台上运行。

E.它可以在任何平台上运行，只要该平台既有Java运行时环境又有Java编译器。

Answer：E

Which statement is true about Java byte code?关于Java字节码，哪种说法是正确的？

A.It can run on any platform.

B.It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

C.It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

D.It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

E.It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment

and a Java compiler.

关于Java字节码的说法是什么？

A.它可以在任何平台上运行。

B.只有在为任何平台编译时，它才能在任何平台上运行。

C.它可以运行在具有Java运行时环境的任何平台上。

D.它可以在任何具有Java编译器的平台上运行。

E.它可以在任何平台上运行，只要该平台既有Java运行时环境又有Java编译器。

Answer：E

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

关于顶级类的默认构造函数，下列哪项陈述是正确的？

A.It can take arguments.

B.It has private access modifier in its declaration.

C.It can be overloaded.

D.The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its

superclass.

关于顶级类的默认构造函数，哪条语句是正确的？

A.它可以接受参数。

B.声明中有私有访问修饰符。

C.可能过载。

D.子类的默认构造函数总是调用其超类的无参数构造函数。

Answer：D

public class Whizlabs{

public static void main(String[] args){

try{

Double number = Double.valueOf("120D");

}catch(NumberFormatException ex){

}

System.out.println(number);

}

}

what is the result?

A.120

B.120D

C.A NumberFormatException will be thrown.

D.Compilation fails due to error at line 5.

E.Compilation fails due to error at line 8.

Answer：E

Given the code fragment:

int[] array={1,2,3,4,5};

And given the requirements:鉴于这些要求:

Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.

按输入顺序处理数组的所有元素。

Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order entry.

按相反顺序处理数组的所有元素。

Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

按输入顺序处理数组的交替元素。

Which two statements are true?

1. Requirements 1,2 and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

需求1、2和3可以通过使用增强for循环来实现。

B.Requirements 1,2 and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.需求1、2和3可以通过使用循环标准来实现

C.Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.要求2和3不能通过使用循环标准来实现。

D.Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.需求1可以通过使用增强for循环来实现。

E.Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.需求3不能通过使用增强for循环或标准for循环来实现。

Answer:BD

# （题目不严谨）

Given:

public class ComputeSun{

public int x;

public int y;

public int sum;

public ComputeSum(int nx,int ny){

x=nx; y=ny;

updateSum();

}

public void setX(int nx){x=nx;updateSum();}

public void setY(int ny){x=ny;updateSum();}

void updateSum(){sum=x+y;}

}

This class needs to protect an invariant on the sum field.

这个类需要保护和字段上的不变量。

Which three members must have the private access modifier to ensure that this invariant is maintained?哪三个成员必须拥有私有访问修饰符才能确保这种不变性得以保持？

A.The x field

B.The y field

C.The sum field

D.The ComputerSum()constructor

E.The setX()method

F.The setY()method

Answer:C,E,F

Given:

public class X implements Z {

public String toString(){

return "X";

}

public static void main(String[] args){

X myY = new Y();

X myX = myY;

Z myZ = myX;

System.out.print(myX);

System.out.print((Y)myX);

System.out.print(myZ);

}

}

class Y extends X{

public String toString(){

return "Y";

}

}

A.X XX

B.X Y X

C.Y Y X

D.Y YY

Answer:D

Given the code fragment:

int a[] = {1,2,3,4,5};

for(XXX){

System.out.print(a[e]);

}

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

哪个选项可以代替xxx来打印代码135？

A.int e =0;e<=4;e++

B.int e =0;e<5;e+=2

C.int e =1;e<=5;e+=1

D.int e =1;e<5;e+=2

Answer:B

GIven the for loop construct:

for(expr1; expr2;expr3){

statment

}

Which two statement are true?

A) This is not the only valid for loop construct;there exits another from of for loop constructor;这不是循环构造的唯一有效方法；对于for循环构造函数，存在另一个来自的；

B) The expression expr1 is optional. it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.

表达式expr1是可选的。它初始化循环，并在循环开始时计算一次。

C) When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.当expr2计算为false时，循环终止。只有在循环中的每次迭代之后，才评估它。

D)The expression expr3 must be present. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.表达式expr3必须存在。它在循环的每次迭代后被评估。

BC

Given the code fragment

//insert the code fragment

arr[0] = new int[3];

arr[0][0] = 1;

arr[0][1] = 2;

arr[0][2] = 3;

arr[1] = new int[4];

arr[1][0] = 10;

arr[1][1] = 20;

arr[1][2] = 30;

arr[1][3] = 40;

Which two statements, when inserted independently at line // insert code here, enable the code to compile?哪两个语句在第//行独立插入代码时，会启用 要编译的代码？

A. int[][] arr = null;

B. int[][] arr = new int [2];

C. int[][] arr = new int [2] [ ];

D. int[][] arr = new int [] [4];

E. int[][] arr = new int [2] [0];

F. int[][] arr = new int [0] [4];

Answer：CE

# （答案错误）

Given the following class declarations:给定以下类声明:

public abstract class Animal

public interface Hunter

public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

Which answer fails tocompile? 哪个答案不可信？

A)ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();

myList.add(new Tiger());

B)ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();

myList.add(new Cat());

C)ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();

myList.add(new Tiger());

D)ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();

myList.add(new Cat());

E)ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();

myList.add(new Cat());

Answer：E

答案应该为：D

Given:

public class Series{

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

for (int var:arr){

int i = 1;

while(i <= var);

System.out.println(i++);

}

}

What is the result?

A.1

1

1

B.1

2

3

C.2

3

4

D. Compilation fails

E. The loop executes infinite times循环执行无限次？

Answer：E

public class Cirle {

double radius;

public double area;

public Cirle(double r) {radius = r;}

public double getRadius() {return radius;}

public void setRadius(double r) {radius = r;}

public double getArea() { return /\*???\*/; }

}

class App {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Cirle c1 = new Cirle(17.4);

c1.area = Math.PI\*c1.getRadius()\*c1.getRadius();

}

}

The class is poorly encapsulated. You need to change the circle class to compute and return the area instead

类的封装很差。您需要更改circle类来计算并返回面积

Which two modifications are necessary to ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated?

要确保类被正确封装，需要进行哪两项修改?

A：remove the Area field删除区域字段

B: Change the getArea( ) method as follows: public double getArea ( ) { return Match.PI \* radius \* radius; }

C: Add the following method: public double getArea ( ) {area = Match.PI \* radius \* radius; }

D: Change the cacess modifier of the setRadius ( ) method to be protected.

更改要保护的setRadius()方法的cacess修饰符

Answer：BD

public class Student {

int rollnumber;

String name;

List cources = new ArrayList<>();

//insert code here

public String toString() {

return rollnumber+":"+name+":"+cources;

}

}

AND:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List cs = new ArrayList<>();

cs.add("Java");

cs.add("C");

Student s = new Student(123,"Fred",cs);

}

}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line // insert code here, enables class Test to print 123 : Fred : [Java, C]?当在//行插入代码时，哪个代码片段使类测试能够打印123 : Fred : [Java, C]？

A. private Student(int i, String name, List cs) { /\* initialization code goes here \*/ }

B. public void Student(int i, String name, List cs) { /\* initialization code goes here \*/ }

C. Student(int i, String name, List cs) { /\* initialization code goes here \*/ }

D. Student(int i, String name, ArrayList cs) { /\* initialization code goes here \*/ }

Answer：C

# （无答案）

The protected modifier on a Field declaration within a public class means that the field \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

公共类中的字段声明上的受保护修饰符表示字段\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

A. Cannot be modified

A.不能修改

B. Can be read but not written from outside the class

B.可以类外访问，但不能在类外修改

C. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses only within the same package

只能从这个类及其子类在同一个package中读写

D. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses defined in any package

可以从这个类及其在任何包中定义的子类中读写

答案应为：C

解析：

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 同包 | | 不同包 | |
| 子类 | 其他 | 子类 | 其他 |
| public | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE | TRUE |
| protected | TRUE | TRUE | FLASE|TRUE | FLASE |
| default | TRUE | TRUE | FLASE | FLASE |
| private | FLASE | FLASE | FLASE | FLASE |

public class MyClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = "Java Duke";

int len = s.trim().length();

System.out.println(len);

}

}

What is the result?

A. 8 B. 9 C. 11 D. 10 E. Compilation fails

Answer：B

Given:

public class Equal {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String str1 = "Java";

String[] str2 = {"J","a","v","a"};

String str3 = "";

for (String str : str2) {

str3 = str3+str;

}

boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);

boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));

System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);

}

What is the result?

A. true, false

B. false, true

C. true, true

D. false, false

Answer:B

Given the code fragment:

float x = 22.00f % 3.00f;

int y = 22 % 3;

System.out.print(x + ", "+ y);

What is the result?

A. 1.0, 1

B. 1.0f, 1

C. 7.33, 7

D. Compilation fails

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

经验证答案为A

Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

哪两个操作将改进类的封装？

A. Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private将字段的访问修饰符从公共更改为私有

B. Removing the public modifier from a class declaration从类声明中移除公共修饰符

C. Changing the return type of a method to void将方法的返回类型更改为void

D. Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference返回数组或数组列表内容的副本，而不是直接引用

答案：AD

int i, j=0;

i = (3\* 2 +4 +5 ) ;

j = (3 \* ((2+4) + 5));

System.out.println("i:"+ i + "\nj":+j);

What is the result?

A.i:16 j:33

B.i:15 j:33

C.i:33 j:23

D.i:15 j:23

经验证答案为B，并且题目有误+j前面的：应该去掉。

Given:

class Cake {

int model;

String flavor;

Cake() {

model = 0;

flavor = "Unknown";

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Cake c = new Cake();

bake1(c);

System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);

bake2(c);

System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);

}

public static Cake bake1(Cake c) {

c.flavor = "Strawberry";

c.model = 1200;

return c;

}

public static void bake2(Cake c) {

c.flavor = "Chocolate";

c.model = 1230;

return;

}

}

What is the result?

A. 0 unknown

0 unknown

B. 1200 Strawberry

1200 Strawberry

C. 1200 Strawberry

1230 Chocolate

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Given:

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {

if (args[O] . equals ("Hello") ? false : true)

system. out. println ("success") ;

}else {

System. out. println("Failure") ;

}

}

}

And given the commands:

javac Test.Java

Java Test Hello

What is the result?

A.Success

B.Faliure

C.Compilation fails.

D.An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:B

Which of the following will print current time?

A. System.out.print(new LocalTime()-now0);

B. System.out.print(new LocalTime());

C. System.ouLprint(LocalTime.now());

D. System.ouLprint(LocalTime.today());

E. None of the above.

Answer: C

Given:

import java.io.Error ;

public class TestApp{

public static void main (string[] args){

TestApp t=new TestApp ;

try{

t.doPrint();

t.doList();

}catch (Exception e2){

system.out.println("Caught" + e2);

}

}

public void doList() throws Exception{

throw new Error ("Error");

}

public void doPrint() throws Exception{

throw new RuntimeException("Exception");

}

}

What is the result?

A)Caught java.lang.RuntimeException:Exception

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Error

at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java:14)

at TestApp.main(TestApp.java:6)

B)Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Error

at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java:14)

at TestApp.main(TestApp.java:6)

C)Caught java.lang.RuntimeException:Exception

Caught java.lang.Error:error

D)Caught java.lang.RuntimeException:Exception

A.Option A

B.Option B

C.Option C

D.Option D

Answer:D

public class MyFor3 {

public static void main(String[]args) {

int[] xx=null;

for(int ii:xx) {

System.out.println(ii);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. Null

B. Compilation fails

C. An exception is thrown at runtime

D. 0

answer:C

public class test {

public static void main(String[]args) {

int ii=0;

int jj=7;

for(ii=0;ii<jj-1;ii=ii+2) {

System.out.println(ii+" ");

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. 2 4

B. 0 2 4 6

C. 0 2 4

D. Compilation fails

answer:C

public class Test {

static String[][] arr =new String[3][]; private static void doPrint() {

//insert code here

}

public static void main(String[] args) { String[] class1 = {"A","B","C"};

String[] class2 = {"L","M","N","O"};

String[] class3 = {"I","J"};

arr[0] = class1;

arr[1] = class2;

arr[2] = class3;

Test.doPrint();

}

}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line //insert code here, enables the code to print COJ?

在第//行插入代码时，哪一个代码片段使代码能够打印COJ？

A. int i = 0;

for (String[] sub: arr) { int j = sub.length -1; for (String str: sub) {

System.out.println(str[j]); i++;

}

}

B. private static void doPrint() {

for (int i = 0;i < arr.length;i++) { int j = arr[i].length-1; System.out.print(arr[i][j]);

}

}

C. int i = 0;

for (String[] sub: arr[][]) { int j = sub.length; System.out.print(arr[i][j]); i++;

}

D. for (int i = 0;i < arr.length-1;i++) { int j = arr[i].length-1; System.out.print(arr[i][j]);

i++;

}

answer:B

Explanation:

Incorrect:

not A: The following line causes a compile error: System.out.println(str[j]);

Not C: Compile erro line: for (String[] sub: arr[][]) not D: Output: C

不正确的：

非a:以下行导致编译错误：system.out.println（str[j]）；

非C:编译错误行：对于（string[]sub:arr[][]）非D:输出：C

# （已解决）

Given the following class

public class CheckingAccount {

public int amount;

public CheckingAccount(int amount) {

this.amount = amount;

}

public int getAmount() {

return amount;

}

public void changeAmount(int x) {

amount +=x;

}

}

And given the following main method, located in another class:

并给出了位于另一类中的以下主要方法：

public static void main(String[]args) {

CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()\*1000));

//line n1

}

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a o balance?

在n1行独立插入哪三行会导致程序打印O平衡？

A. this.amount = 0;

B. amount = 0;

C. acct (0) ;

**D. acct.amount = 0;**

E. acct. getAmount () = 0;

F. acct.changeAmount(0);

**G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);**

**H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());**

answer: D G H

Given:

1.public class Whizlabs{

2.

3. public static void main (String[] args){

4. String s = "A";

5.

6. switch (s){

7. case "a":

8. System.out.print("simaple A ");

9. default:

10. System.out.print("default ");

11. case "A":S

12 System.out.print("Capttal A ");

13. }

14. }

15.}

What is the result?

A. simaple A

B. Capital A

C. simaple A default Capital A

D. simaple A default

E. Compilation fails.

Answer:C

Explanation:

Here we have to use two ternary operators combined. SO first we can use to check first condition which is x > 10, as follows;这里我们必须使用两个三元运算符组合。所以首先我们可以先检查一下 x > 10的条件，如下所示；

x>10?">": (when condition false) Now we have to use another to check if x<10 as follows;>10？“>”:(当条件为假时)现在我们必须使用另一个来检查x是否小于10，如下所示

x<10?V:"=" We can combine these two by putting last ternary statement in the false position of first ternary statement as follows;

x<10？我们可以通过将最后一个三元语句放在第一个三元语句的错误位置来组合这两个语句，如下所示；

x>10?">":x<10?'<':"="x>10？“>”:x<10？< ':= "

https;//docs.oraclexom/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

Given:

class Overloading {

int x(double d) {

System.out.println("one");

return 0;

}

String x(double d) {

System.out.println("two");

return null;

}

double x(double d) {

System.out.println("three");

return 0.0;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

new Overloading().x(4.0);

}

}

What is the result?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

Given:

class Base {

// insert code here

}

public class Derived extends Base{

public static void main(String[] args) {

Derived obj = new Derived();

obj.setNum(3);

System.out.println("Square = " + obj.getNum() \* obj.getNum());

}

}

Which two options, when inserted independently inside class Base, ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated and allow the program to execute and print the square of the number?

哪两个选项在独立插入基类时，可以确保类被正确封装，并允许程序执行和打印数字的平方？

A.private int num; public int getNum() { return num; }public void setNum(int num) {

this.num = num;}

B. public int num; protected public int getNum() { return num; }protected public void

setNum(int num) { this.num = num;}

C. private int num;public int getNum() {return num;} private void setNum(int num) {

this.num = num;}

D. protected int num; public int getNum() { return num; } public void setNum(int num) {

this.num = num;}

E. protected int num; private int getNum() { return num; } public void setNum(int num) {

this.num = num;}

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: illegal combination of modifiers: protected and public

not C: setNum method cannot be private.

not E: getNum method cannot be private.

Given the code fragment:

public static void main (String[] args){

String str = " ";

str.trim();

System.out.println(str.equals("")+""+str.isEmpty());

}

what is the result?

A)false false

B)true false

C)false false

D)true true

Console: false false

Answer: A

Given the following code for a Planet object:

public class Planet {

public String name;

public int moons;

public Planet(String name,int moons){

this.name = name;

this.moons =moons;

}

}

And the following main method:

public static void main{String[] args}{

Planet[] planets ={

new Planet("Mercury",0),

new Planet("Venus",0),

new Planet("Earth",1),

new Planet("Mars",2)

};

System.out.println(planets);

System.out.println(planets[2]);

System.out.println(planets[2].moons);

}

what is the output?

A) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742

Planets.Planet@6d06d69c

[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922

B) planets

Earth

1

C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742

Earth

1

D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742

Planets.Planet@6d06d69c

1

E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742

Venus

0

Console:

[Lcom.qinlei.cxb.One$Planet;@1db9742

com.qinlei.cxb.One$Planet@106d69c

1

Answer: D

# （和210重复）

3.Which statement is true about Java byte code?

关于Java字节码，哪个陈述是正确的

1. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

它只能在任何平台上运行，前提是该平台同时具有Java运行时环境和Java编译器

1. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

它可以运行在任何具有Java运行时环境的平台上

1. It can run on any platform.

它可以在任何平台上运行

1. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

它只能在为该平台编译的情况下在任何平台上运行

E.It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

它可以在任何有Java编译器的平台上运行

答案应该为：B

4.Given:

public class Test {

public static int stVar = 100;

public int var = 200;

public String toString(){

return var + ":" + stVar;

}

}

And given the code fragment:

给定代码片段

Test t1 = new Test();

t1.var = 300;

System.out.println(t1);

Test t2 = new Test();

t2.stVar = 300;

System.out.println(t2);

What is the result?

这个结果是什么？

A.300:300

200:300

B.300:100

200:300

C.300:0

0:300

D.200:300

200:300

Answer:B

3.public static void main (String[] args){

4. int iVar = 100; //数据类型转换 int float double

5. float fVar = 100.100f;

6. double dVar = 123;

7. iVar = fVar;

8. fVar = iVar;

9. dVar = fVar;

10. fVar = dVar;

11. dVar = iVar;

12. iVar = dVar;

13.}

Which three lines fail to compile?

哪三行 不能编辑

A.line 8

B.line 7

C.line 11

D.line 9

E.line 10

F.line 12

Answer: BEF

# 

Given the code fragment:

给定代码块

int wd = 0;

String days[] = {"sun","mon","wed","sat"};

for (String s:days) {

switch (s) {

case "sat":

case "sun":

wd -= 1;

break;

case "mon":

wd++;

case "wed":

wd += 2;

}

}

System.out.println(wd);

What is the result?

A -1

B Compilation fails. //编译失败

C 4

D 3

Answer:D

# 

7.Given:

public class MarkList {

int num;

public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4){

obj4.num += 10;

}

public static void main(String[] args){

MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();

MarkList obj2 = obj1;

MarkList obj3 = null;

obj2.num = 60;

graceMarks(obj2);

}

}

Instances 实例 memory内存 runtime 运行时

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

运行时在内存中创建了多少个MarkList实例

A 1

B 4

C 3

D 2

Answer：A

8.Given:

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? false : true){

System.out.println("Success");

} else {

System.out.println("Failure");

}

}

}

Commands 命令

And given the commands: 给出命令

javac Test.java

java Test Hello

What is the result?

A An exception is thrown at runtime. //在运行时抛出异常 exception异常

B Success

C Compilation fails. //编译失败Compilation 编译

D Failure //失败

Answer:D

Given the code fragment: //fragment 代码

7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");

8. String str1 = sb1.toString();

9. //insert code here //从这插入代码

10. System.out.print(str1==str2);

Which code fragment,when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

当插入第9行时，哪个代码片段使代码打印为true

A.String str2 = sb1.toString();

B.String str2 = new String(str1); //false

C.String str2 = "Duke";

D.String str2 = str1;

答案：D

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args){

String ta = "A";

ta = ta.concat("B"); //concat 末尾追加

String tb = "C";

ta = ta.concat(tb);

ta.replace('C', 'D'); //replace 替换

ta = ta.concat(tb);

System.out.println(ta);

}

What is the result?

A.A B D C

B.A B C C

C.A B C D

D.A C D

E.A B C

答案：B

11.Given:

class Animal{

String type = "Canine";

int maxSpeed = 60;

Animal(){}

Animal(String type,int maxSpeed){

this.type=type;

this.maxSpeed=maxSpeed;

}

}

class WildAnimal extends Animal{

String bounds;

WildAnimal(String bounds){

//line n1

super();

this.bounds=bounds;

}

WildAnimal(String type, int maxSpeed, String bounds){

//line n2

super(type,maxSpeed);

this.bounds=bounds;

}

}

And Given the code fragment:

7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal("Long");

8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal("Feline",80,"short");

9. System.out.println(wolf.type+" "+wolf.maxSpeed+" "+wolf.bounds);

10. System.out.println(tiger.type+" "+tiger.maxSpeed+" "+tiger.bounds);

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output?

哪两个修改使代码能够打印以下输出

Canine 60 Long

Feline 80 short

//Replace 替换

A.Replace line n2 with:

super(type,maxSpeed);

this.bounds = bounds;

B.Replace line n1 with:

this.bounds = bounds;

super();

C.Replace line n1 with:

this(“Canine”,60);

this.bounds = bounds;

D.Replace line n2 with:

super(type,maxSpeed);

this(bounds);

E.Replace line n1 with:

super();

this.bounds = bounds;

答案：A,E

12.Given:

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

boolean a=new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));

boolean b=new Boolean(args[1]);

System.out.println(a+" "+b);

}

}

And given the commands: //给出以下命令

javac Test.java

java Test TRUE null

What is the result?

A) TRUE null

B) A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime //运行时抛出类转换异常

C) true true

D) false false

E) true false

Answer:E

# 

Given:

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

Test ts=new Test();

System.out.print(isAvailable+" ");

isAvailable=ts.doStuff();

System.out.println(isAvailable);

}

public static boolean doStuff(){

return !isAvailable;

}

static boolean isAvailable=false;

}

What is the result?

A) false true

B) false false

C) true false

D) Compilation fails //编译失败

E) true true

Answer:B

# 

Given the following two classes:

public class Customer{

ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

public void useElectricity(double kWh){

acct.addKWh(kWh);

}

}

public class ElectricAccount{

private double kWh;

private double rate =0.07;

private double bill;

//line n1

}

**How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kWh multiplied by the member variable rate?**

**Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method useElectricity method. An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper or decrease the value of the member variable bill.**

如何在第n1行编写ElectricAccount类中的方法，使成员变量bill总是等于成员变量kWh的值乘以成员变量速率?

客户使用的任何电量(由customer类的实例表示)都必须通过useElectricity方法贡献给客户的账单(由成员变量账单表示)。Customer类的实例永远不能篡改或减少成员变量bill的值。

A) private void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh > 0){

this.kWh += kWh;

this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;

}

}

B) public void addKWh(double kWh){

this.kWh += kWh;

this.bill=this.kWh\*this.rate;

}

C) public void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh > 0){

this.kWh += kWh;

this.bill = this.kWh \* this.rate;

}

}

D) public void addKWh(double kWh){

if(kWh > 0){

this.kWh += kWh;

setBill(this.kWh);

}

}

public void setBill(double kWh){

bill=kWh\*rate;

}

Answer:C

Given the code fragment: //代码块

public static void main (String[] args) {

int[] stack = {10,20,30};

int size = 3;

int idx =0;

/\* line n1 \*/

System.out.print("The Top element:" + stack[idx]);

}

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1,prints The Top element: 30?

在代码块中 n1行 插入一段代码 打印 The Top element: 30

A)do{

idx++;

}while (idx >= size);

B)do{

idx++;

}while (idx <= size);

C)while (idx <= size - 1){

idx++;

}

D)while(idx < size);{

idx++;

}

E)do{

idx++;

}while(idx < size - 1);

Answer:E

# （答案错误）

Which three statements are true about exception handling?

关于异常处理，哪三个陈述是正确的?

A) Only unchecked exceptions（运行时异常） can be rethrown.**(只有运行时异常才能被重新抛出)**

B) All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.**(除了RuntimeException类之外，异常类的所有子类都是检测异常)**

C) All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

**(错误类的所有子类都是检查过的异常，并且是可恢复的)**

D) The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.**(捕获块中的参数是Throwable类型)**

E) All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.**(必须捕获或声明要抛出RuntimeException类的所有子类)**

F) All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.

**(RuntimeException类的所有子类都是可恢复的。)**

Answer:ADF

答案应该为:BDF

# （已解决）

public static void main (String[] args){

LocalDate date=LocalDate.of(2012,01,32);

date.plusDays(10);

System.out.println(date);

}

What is the result?

A)2012-02-10

B)Compilation fails

C)2012-02-11

D)A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime//运行时抛出DateTimeException

Answer:D

3.public static void main (String[] args){

4.int x=5;

5.while(isAvailable(x)){

6. System.out.println(x);

7.

8.}

9.}

10.

11.public static boolean isAvailable(int x){

12. return x-- > 0 ? true:false;

13.}

which modification enables the code to print 54321?

如何修改 使代码块打印出 54321

A)replace line 12 with retrun(x>0)?false:true; //replace 替换

B)replace line 6 with System.out.println(--x);

**C)At line 7,insert x--;**

D)replace line 6 with --x;and,at line 7,insert System.out.println(x);

Answer:C

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List ps = new ArrayList();

Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");

ps.add(p2);

//insert code here

if(f>=0){

System.out.println("Mike Found");

}

}

}

class Patient {

String name;

public Patient(String name) {

this.name = name;

}

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

当插入第14行时，什么代码片段使代码能够打印Mike Found ?

A)int f = ps.indexOf(Patient("Mike"));

B) Patient p = new Patient("Mike");

int f = ps.indexOf(Patient(p));

C)int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

D)int f = ps.indexOf(new Patient("Mike"));

答案：C

public class Demo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[] arr = {"A","B","C","D"};

for (int i = 0;i<arr.length;i++){

System.out.println(arr[i]+"");

if(arr[i].equals("C")){

continue;

}

System.out.println("Work done");

break;

}

}

}

result?

A) A B C D Work done

B)A Work done

C)Compilation fails //编译失败

D)A B C Work done

Answer：B

# （Lambda表达式）

28.Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

public class Person {

String name;

int age;

public Person(String n,int a) {

name = n;

age = a;

}

public String getName() {

return name;

}

public int getAge() {

return age;

}

}

Test.java:

public static void checkAge(List<Person> list,**Predicate**<Person> predicate) {

for(Person p : list) {

if(predicate.test(p)) {

System.out.println(p.name + " ");

}

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank",45),

new Person("Charlie",40),

new Person("Smith",38));

//line n1

}

Which code fragment,when insert at line n1,enables the code to print Hank?

在第n1行插入时，哪个代码片段使代码能够打印Hank

A.checkAge(iList , (Person p)->{p.getAge() > 40;} );

B.checkAge(iList , Person p -> p.getAge() > 40 );

C.checkAge(iList , () -> p.getAge() > 40 );

**D.checkAge(iList , p -> p.getAge() > 40 );**

Answer:D

30.Choose the best answer. 选择一个最好的答案

Given:

public class App{

String myStr = "7007";

public void doStuff(String str) {

int myNum= 0;

try{

String myStr = str;

myNum = Integer.parseInt (myStr);

}catch (NumberFormatException ne){

System.err.println("Error");

}

System.out.println(

"myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);

}

public static void main(String[] args){

App obj = new App();

obj.doStuff ("9009");

}

}

What is the result?

o A) myStr: 9009, myNium: 9009

o B) myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

o C) myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

o D) Compilation fails. //编辑错误

答案：C

Choose the best answer

Given:

class Equal{

public static void main(String[] args){

String str1 ="Java";

String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};

String str3 = "";

for(String str : str2){

str3 = str3+str;

}

boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);

boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));

System.out.print(b1+","+b2);

}

}

What is the result?

A) false, true

B) false, false

c) true, true

D) true, false

答案：A

# （答案错误）

32.Given the following array:

int[] intArr={8,16,32,64,128};

which two code fragment,independently,print each element in this array?

哪个代码片段独立地打印这个数组中的每个元素

A for(int:intArr){

System.out.print(intArr[i]+"");

}

B for{int:intArr}{

System.out.print(i+"");

}

C for (int i=0;i<intArr.length;i++){

System.out.print(intArr[i]+"");

}

D for(int i=0;intArr){

System.out.print(intArr[i]+"");

}

E for(int i=0;i<intArr.length;i++){

System.out.print(i+"");

}

F for(int i;i<intArr.length;i++){

System.out.print(intArr[i]+"");

}

Answer: BC

答案应该为：C

33.Given the code fragment:

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

//line n1

switch(x){

case 1;

System.out.println("One");

break;

case 2;

System.out.println("Two");

break;

}

}

}

which three code fragments can be independently inserted at n1 to enable the code to print One?

哪三个代码片段可以独立地插入n1以使代码能够打印 One?

A Integer x=new Integer("1");

B long x=1;

C byte x=1;

D short x=1;

E double x=1;

F String x="1";

验证选 A C D

34.Given:

class X{

static int i;

int j;

public static void main(String[] args){

X x1=new X();

X x2=new X();

x1.i=3;

x1.j=4;

x2.i=5;

x2.j=6;

System.out.println(

x1.i+" "+

x1.j+" "+

x2.i+" "+

x2.j);

}

}

What is the result

A) 3 4 3 6

B) 3 6 4 6

C) 5 4 5 6

D) 3 4 5 6

Answer:5 4 5 6

Given:

interface Readable{

public void readBook();

public void setBookMark();

}

abstract class Book implements Readable{ //line n1

public void readBook() { }

//line n2

}

class EBook extends Book{ //line n3

public void readBook() { }

//line n4

}

And given the code fragment:

Book book1=new EBook();

book1.readBook();

Which option enables the code compile?

* 哪个选项启用代码编译?

A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:

class Book implements Readable{

B) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:

abstract class EBook extends Book{

C) At line n2 insert:

public abstract void setBookMark();

D) At line n4 insert:

public void setBookMark() { }

Answer:D

Given:

class A{

public void test() {

System.out.println("A");

}

}

class B extends A{

public void test() {

System.out.println("B");

}

}

public class C extends A{

public void test() {

System.out.println("C");

}

public static void main(String[] args){

A b1=new A();

A b2=new C();

b1=(A) b2; //line n1

A b3=(B) b2; //line n2

b1.test();

b3.test();

}

}

What is the result?

A) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

B) A

C

C) C

C

D) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E) A

B

Answer:A

Given the code fagment:

if (aVar++ < 10) {

System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");

} else {

System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");

}

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

* 如果整数aVar是9，结果是什么

A) 10 Hello Universe!

B) Compilation fails. //编译不通过

C) 10 Hello World!

D) 9 Hello World!

答案为C

Given the code fagment:

int num [][] = new int [1][3];

for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {

num[i][j] = 10;

}

}

Which option represents the of the state of the num array after successful completion ofthe outer loop?

哪个选项表示外循环成功完成后num数组的状态?

A) num[0][0] = 10

num[0][1] = 0

num[0][2] = 0

B) num[0][0] = 10

num[1][0] = 10

num[2][0] = 10

C) num[0][0] = 10

num[0][1] = 10

num[0][2] = 10

num[0][3] = 10

num[1][0] = 0

num[1][1] = 0

num[1][2] = 0

num[1][3] = 0

D) num[0][0] = 10

num[0][1] = 10

num[0][2] = 10

答案：D

Given the code fagment:

4. public static void main(String[] args){

5. boolean opt = true;

6. switch (opt) {

7. case true:

8. System.out.print（"True"）;

9. break;

10. default:

11. System.out.print（"\*\*\*"）;

12. }

13. System.out.println（"Done"）;

14. }

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

哪些修改允许代码片段打印TrueDone?

A) At line 9,remove the break statement. // statement 语句

B) Replace line 5 with String opt = "true";

Replace line 7 with case "true";

C) Replace line 5 with boolean opt = 1;

Replace line 7 with case 1;

D) Remove the default section.

答案:B （tip:switch语句中不能使用boolean类型的表达式）

# （已解决）

Given

class C2 {

Public void displayC2() {

System.out.print(“C2”);

}

}

interface I {

public void displayI ();

}

class C1 extends C2 implements I {

public void displayI() {

System.out.print(“C1”);

}

}

And given the code fragment:

C2 obj1 = new C1();

I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;

I t = obj1;

t.displayI();

s.displayC2();

What is the result?

A) Compilation fails. //编译出错

B) C1C1

C) C2C2

D) C1C2

Answer:A

Given:

public class Test {

public static final int MIN = 1;

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = args.length;

if(checkLimit (x)){

System.out.println("Java SE");

}

else{

System.out.println("Java EE");

}

}

public static boolean checkLimit(int x) {

return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;

}

}

And given the commands: // commands 命令

javac Test.java

java Test

What is the result?

A) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B) Compilation

C) Java EE

D) Java SE

Answer:C

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();

points.add(1);

points.add(2);

points.add(3);

points.add(4);

points.add(null);

points.remove(2);

points.remove(null);

System.out.println(points);

}

What is the result?

A)[1,3,4,null]

B) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime. //运行时抛出空指针异常

C)[1,2,4]

D)[1,3,4]

E) Compilation fails.

F)[1,2,4,null]

Answer:C

Given the code fragment:

public class Test {

static int count= 0;

int i=0;

public void changeCount(){

while(i<5){

i++;

count++;

}

}

public static void main (String [] args){

Test check1 =new Test();

Test check2 =new Test();

check1.changeCount();

check2.changeCount();

System.out.print(check1.count+":"+ check2.count);

}

}

What is the result?

A) Compilation fails

B)5:10

C)10:10

D)5:5

Answer:C

# （答案错误）

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

关于switch，哪个陈述是正确的?

A.the break statement,at the end of each came block, is mandatory.

B.It must contain the default section.

C.Its case label Iiterals can be changed at runtime.

D.Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

A.在每个输入块的末尾的break语句是强制性的。

B.它必须包含默认部分.

C.它的case标签Iiterals可以在运行时更改.

D.它的表达式必须求值为单个值

答案应该为：D

45.Given:

public class MyClass{

public static void main(string []args){

String s=" java Duke ";

int len=s.trim().length();

System.out.println(len);

}

}

What is the result?

A: Complication fails

B: 11

C: 8

D: 9

E: 10

答案: D

trim :去掉字符串首尾的空格

Constructor call must be the first statement in a constructor,Given the definitions of the MySting class and the Test class:

给定MySting类和Test类的定义，构造函数调用必须是构造函数中的第一个语句

MyString.java:

package p1;

class MyString{

String msg;

MyString (String msg){

this.msg=msg

}

}

Test.java:

package p1;

public class Test{

public static void main(String [] args){

System.out.println("Hello" + new StringBuilder("java se.8"));

System.out.println("Hello" + new MyString("java se.8"));

}

}

What is the result?

A: Hello Java SE 8

Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcodes>>

B Hello Java SE 8

Hello Java SE 8

C: Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>

Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>

D: Complication fails at the Test class //在Test.class 中编译出错

答案: A

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

int data[] = {2010,2013,2014,2015,2014};

int key = 2014;

int count = 0;

for ( int e:data) {

if(e!=key) {

continue;

count++;

}

}

System.out.print(count + " Found");

}

A 1 Found

B Compilation fails //编译出错

C 0 Found

D 3 Found

Answer:B (tips:count++在continue关键字后面，视为不可达)

# （已解决）

Given the following segment of code: 给出下面这段代码

ArrayList<Vehicle> myList = new ArrayList<>();

myList.add(new MotorCycle());

Which two statements, if either were true,would make the code compile?

哪两条语句(如果其中一条为真)将使代码编译?

A MotoCycle is an interface that implements the Vehicle class.

MotoCycle是实现Vehicle类的接口。

B Vehicle and MotoCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.

Vehicle和MotoCycle都扩展了运输超类。

C Vehicle is an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycle class.

Vehicle是由Motorcycle类实现的接口。

D Vehicle is a superclass of MotorCycle

Vehicle是Motorcycle的一个超类

E MotorCycle is a superclass of Vehicle.

Motorcycle是一种超级Vehicle。

F Vehicle and MotoCycle both implement the Transportation interface.

Vehicle和MotoCycle都实现了运输接口。

Answer:CD

Given the code fragment:

abstract class Planet {

protected void revolve() { //line n1

}

abstract void rotate(); //line n2

}

class Earth extends Planet{

void revolve() { //line n3

}

protected void rotate() { //line n4

}

}

}

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile?

哪两个独立的修改使代码能够编译?

A Make the method at line n2 public

B Make the method at line n1 public

C Make the method at line n3 public

D Make the method at line n4 public

E Make the method at line n3 protected

Answer:CE

tips：

1. 抽象类中的抽象方法可以使用protected或者缺省的修饰符修饰
2. 抽象类中的抽象方法访问修饰如果省略，那么就是采用缺省的访问修饰符

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

要求您创建一个方法，该方法接受一个整数数组并从该数组返回最大值。

Given the code fragment：

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int numbers[] = {12,13,42,31,15,156,23,51,12};

int max = findMax(numbers);

}

/\* line n1 \*/{

int max = 0;

/\* coede goes here \*/

return max;

}

}

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

在第n1行使用哪个方法签名?

A)final int findMax(int[])

B)static int[] findMax(int max)

C)public int findMax(int[] numbers)

D)static int findMax(int[] numbers)

answer:D

解析：main中方法引用findMax为静态引用，传输的参数为int数组

53.Given the code fragment:

String shirts[][]=new String[2][2];

shirts[0][0]="red";

shirts[0][1]="blue";

shirts[1][0]="small";

shirts[1][1]="medium";

Which code fragment prints red:blue:small:medium:?

A) for (int index=0; index<2;++index){

for (int idx=0; idx<index;++idx){

System. out. print(shirts[ index][ idx]+":");

}

}

B) for (int index=1; index<2; index++){

for (int idx=1; idx<2; idx++){

System. out. print(shirts[ index][ idx]+":");

}

}

C) for (String c: colors){

for (String s: sizes){

System. out. println(s+":");

}

}

D) for (int index=0; index<2;){

for (int idx=0; idx<2;){

System. out. print(shirts[ index][ idx]+":");

idx++;

}

index++;

}

answer:D

54.Given:

public class Triangle{

static double area;

int b = 2 , h = 3;

public static void main(String[] args){

double p, b, h; //line n1

if(area == 0){

b = 3;

h = 4;

p = 0.5;

}

area = p \* b \* h; //line n2

System.out.println("Area is " + area);

}

}

What is the result?

(A) Compilation fails at line n2.

(B) Compilation fails at line n1.

(C) Area is 6.0

(D) Area is 6.0

验证：答案选A，line n2编译报错

55.class Employee{

private String name;

private int age;

private int salary;

public Employee(String name,int age){

setName(name);

setAge(age);

setSalary(2000);

}

public Employee(String name, int age, int salary){

setSalary(salary);

this(name, age);

}

//getter and setter methods for attributes go here // attributes属性

public void printDetails(){

System.out.println(name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);

}

}

Test.java:

classTest {

public static void main(String[] args){

Employee e1 = new Employee();

Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);

Employee e3 = new Employee("Chole", 40, 5000);

e1.printDetails();

e2.printDetails();

e3.printDetails();

}

}

What is the result?

(A)Compilation fails in the Employee class

(B)Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile // compile 编译

(C)Compilation fails in the Test class

(D)null : 0 : 0

Jack : 50 : 2000

Chole : 40 : 5000

(E)null : 0 : 0

Jack : 50 : 0

Chole : 40 : 5000

验证：答案选B，俩部分都有报错

# （Lambda表达式）

Given that these files exist and are accessible:

假设这些文件存在并且可以访问

/sports/info.txt

/sports/cricket/players.txt

/sports/cricket/data/ODI.txt

and given the code fragment:

int maxDepth = 2; //目录深度

Stream<Path> paths = Files.find(

Paths.get("/sports"),

maxDepth,

(p,a) -> p.getFileName().toString().endsWith("txt"),

FileVisitOption.FOLLOW\_LINKS);

Long fCount = paths.count();

System.out.println(fCount);

Assuming that there are NO soft-link/symbolic links to any of the files in the directory structure,what is the result?

假设目录结构中没有指向任何文件的软链接/符号链接，那么结果是什么?

A) 2

B) 1

C) An exception is thrown at runtime

D) 3

Answer:A

Tips:

1. maxDepth表示遍历目录的深度，题目中的2表示最多遍历两级目录。即只遍历sports和sports/ cricket目录下面的.txt文件的数量

# （Lambda表达式）

The data.doc,data.txt,and data.xml files are accessible and contain text

data.doc,数据。可以访问txt和data.xml文件并包含文本

Given the code fragment:

Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of(Paths.get("data.doc"),

Paths.get("data.txt"),

Paths.get("data.xml"));

Paths.filter(s -> s.toString().endsWith("txt")).forEach(

s -> {

try {

Files.readAllLines(s)

.stream()

.forEach(System.out::println); // line n1

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("Exception");

}

}

};

What is the result?

A) The program prints:

Exception

<<The content of the data.txt file>>

Exception

B) A compilation error occurs at line n1.

编译错误发生在第n1行。

C) The program prints the content of the three files. // content内容

D) The program prints the content of data.txt file.

Answer:D

Given:

int nums1[] = new int[3];

int nums2[] = {1,2,3,4,5};

nums1 = nums2;

for (int x : nums1){

System.out.print(x + ":");

}

What is the result?

A) An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime. 运行时抛出数组越界异常

B) Compilation fails.

C) 1:2:3:

D) 1:2:3:4:5:

答案：D

Given:

class Vehicle {

String type = "4W";

int maxSpeed = 100;

Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {

this.type = type;

this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;

}

}

class Car extends Vehicle {

String trans;

Car(String trans) { //line n1

this.trans = trans;

}

Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {

super(type,maxSpeed);

this(trans); //line n2

}

}

And given the code fragment:

7.Car c1 = new Car("Auto");

8.Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150,"Manual");

9.System.out.println(c1.type + " " +c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);

10.System.out.println(c2.type + " " +c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);

What is the result?

A) Compilation fails only at line n2.

B) Compilation fails only at line n1.

C) null 0 Auto

4W 150 Manual

D) 4W 100 Auto

4W 150 Manual

E) Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2. 编译异常

答案：E

Given the code fragment:

LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014,7,31,1,1);

dt.plusDays(30);

dt.plusMonths(1);

System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO\_DATE));

What is the result?

A)2014-09-30

B)07-31-2014

C)2014-07-31

D)An exception is thrown at runtime 运行时抛出异常

答案验证为C

2，Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[][] arr={{"A","B","C"},{"D","E"}};

for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++){

for(int j=0;j<arr[i].length;j++){

System.out.print(arr[i][j]+" ");

if(arr[i][j].equals("B")){

break;

}

}

continue;

}

}

What is the result?

A) A B C

B) A B D E

C) Compilation fails

D) A B C D E

答案验证为B

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb? 哪个语句将清空名为sb的StringBuilder变量的内容

A）sb.removeAll();

B）sb.deleteAll();

C）sb.delete(0,sb.size());

D) sb.delete(0,sb.length());

D验证正确

# （断言）

Given:

public class Engine {

double fuelLevel;

Engine(int fuelLevel) { this.fuelLevel = fuelLevel; }

public void start(){

//line n1

System.out.println("started");

}

public void stop(){

System.out.println("Stopped");

}

}

Your design requires that fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start()method is invoked.

您的设计要求在调用start()方法时，引擎的fuelLevel必须大于零。

The code must terminate if fuelLevel of Engine is less than or equal to zero. 如果发动机的燃油水平小于或等于零，则代码必须终止

Which code fragment should be added at line n1 to exspress this invariant condition? 应该在第n1行添加哪个代码片段来处理这个不变条件?

A) assert (fuelLevel) : "Terminating..."; Terminating终止

B) assert (fuelLevel > 0 ) : System.out.println("Impossible fuel"); 燃料不可能

C) assert fuelLevel > 0 : "Impossbile fuel " ;

D) assert fuelLevel < 0 : System.exit(0);

Assert断言

Answer:C

Given:

final class Folder { // line n1

//line n2

public void open(){

System.out.println("Open ");

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

try (Folder f = new Folder()) {

f.open();

}

}

}

Which two modifications enable the code to print Open class?

哪两个修改使代码能够打印Open类?

A) At line n2 , insert :

public void close() throws IOException{

System.out.println("Close");

}

B) Replace line n1 with:

class Folder implements AutoCloseable{

C)At line n2 ,insert:

final void close(){

System.out.println("Close");

}

D) Replace line n1 with:

class Folder extends Exception{

E) Replace line n1 with:

class Folder extends Closeable {

Answer:AB

# （已解决）

Given the defintion of the Runner interface, and Vehicle ,Car, and Jeep classes 给出了Runner接口的定义，以及Vehicle、Car和Jeep类

interface Runner{}

abstract class Vehicle{ abstract void start(); }

class Car extends Vehicle implements Runner{

public void start(){

System.out.println(getClass().getName() + " Started");

}

}

Given :

class TestRunner{

public static void check(Runner r){

if (r instanceof Vehicle){

Vehicle v = (Vehicle)r;

v.start();

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Runner v = new Car();

check(v);

}

}

What is the result?

A) A ClassCastException is thorwn at runtime. 运行时抛出类转换异常

B) Runner Started

C) Car Started

D) vehicle started

Answer:C

# （已解决）

Given the code fragments:

public class Book Implements Comparator<Book>{

String name;

double price;

public Book (){}

public Book(string name, double price){

this. name =name ;

this.price =price;

}

public int compare(Book b1, Book b2){

return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);

}

public String toString (){

return name + ":" +price；

}

}

and

list<Book> books =Arrays.aslist(

new Book("Beginning with Java",2),

new Book("A Guide to Java Tour",3)

);

collections.sort( books, new Book());

System. out. print(books);

What is the result?

A)An Exception is thrown at runtime 运行时有异常

B)A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo()发生编译错误是因为Book类没有覆盖compareTo()抽象方法

C)[A Guide to Java Tour: 3.0, Beginning with Java: 2.0]

D)[Beginning with Java: 2.0, A Guide to Java Tour: 3.0]

Answer:C

# （没准确答案）

Given the code fragment:

Path source= Paths. get("/data/december/log.txt");

Path destination = Paths.get("/data");

Files.copy(source, destination);

and assuming that the file /data/december/log. txt is accessible and contains:假设文件 /data/december/log.txt 是可访问和包含的

10-Dec-2014-Executed successfully 成功执行 时间2014.12.10

What is the result?

A)A FileAlreadyExistsexception is thrown at runtime. 在运行时抛出FileAlreadyExistsexception

B) The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system

该程序成功执行，并且不更改文件系统

C)A Filenotfoundexception is thrown at run time在运行时抛出Filenotfoundexception

D)A file with the name log. txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the/data/december/log. xt file is copied to it.  
名称为log.txt的文件是在/data目录和/data/december/log.txt的内容中创建的。将log.txt文件复制到它

Answer:A

Given:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[][] chs = new String[2][];

chs[0] = new String[2];

chs[1] = new String[5];

int i = 97;

for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {

for (int b =0; b < chs.length; b++) {

chs[a][b] = "" + i;

i++;

}

}

for (String[] ca : chs) {

for (String c :ca) {

System.out.print(c + " ");

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}

What is the result?

A) Compilation fails

B) 97 98

99 100 null null null

C) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

D) An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

E) 97 98 99 100 101 102 103

Answer:B

Given the following class:

public class CheckingAccount {

public int amount;

public CheckingAccount(int amount){

this.amount = amount;

}

public int getAmount(){

return amount;

}

public void changeAmount(int x){

amount += x;

}

}

And given the following main method, located in another class; 给定下面的主方法，位于另一个类中

public static void main(String[] args0{

CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()\*1000));

//line n1

System.out.println(acct.getAmount());

}

Which three lines,when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

哪三行，当分别插入第n1行时，导致程序打印0余额

A) acct.changeAmount(0);

B) this.amount = 0;

C) acct(0);

D) acct.getAmount() = 0;

E) acct.amount = 0;

F) acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

G) amount = 0;

H) acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer:EFH

Tips:

A：结果为79

BCDG编译失败

Given the code fragment:

A.java:

package p1;

public class A{ }

B.java:

package pl.p2;

//line nl

public class B{

public void dostuff(){

A b=new A();

}

}

C.java:

package p3;

//line n2

public class c{

public static void main(string [] args) {

A ol= new A();

B o2= new B();

}

}

Which modification enables the code to compile? 哪些修改使代码能够编译?

A)Replace line nl with:

import pl.A;

Replace line n2 with:

import Pl.A;

import pl.p2.B;

B)Replace line n1 with:

import pl.A;

Replace line n2 with:

import pl.\*;

C)Replace line n1 with:

import pl;

Replace line n2 with:

import pl;

import pl.p2;

D) Replace line n1 with:

import pl.\*;

Replace line n2 with:

import pl.p2.\*:

Answer:A

public class Person {

String name;

int age=25;

public Person(String name){

this(); //line nl

setName(name);

}

public Person(string name, int age){

Person(name); //line n2

setAge(age);

}

//setter and getter methods go here

public String show(){

return name+" "+ age;

}

public static void main(String [] args) {

Person pl=new Person("Jesse");

Person p2=new Person("Walter",52);

System.out.printIn(p1.show());

System.out.println(p2.show());

}

}

What is the result?

o A) Compilation fails only at line n1.

o B) Compilation fails at both line nl and line n2.

o C) Compilation fails only at line n2.

O D) Jesse 25

Walter 52

Answer:B

Given:

String stuff = "TV";

String res = null;

if(stuff.equals("TV")){

res = "Walter";

} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")){

res = "White";

}else{

res = "No Result";

}

which code fragment can replace the if block?

* 哪个代码片段可以替换if块?

1. res = stuff.equals("TV") ?

"Walter" else stuff.equals("Movie") ? "White":"No Result";

B)res = stuff.equals("TV") ? stuff.equals("Movie") ? "Walter": "White":"No Result";

C)res = stuff.equals("TV") ? "Walter":stuff.equals("Movie") ? "White":"No Result";

D)stuff.equals("TV") ? res =

"Walter" : stuff.equals("Movie") ? res = "White": res = "No Result";

Answer:C

Tips:

题干中的输入为Walter

B：输出 White

AD编译失败

# R

Given:

class Vehicle{

int vno;

String name;

public Vehicle (int vno,String name){

this.vno=vno;

this.name=name;

}

public String toString()[

return vno + ":" +name;

}

}

and this code fragment:

Set<Vehicle> vehicles =new TreeSet<>();

vehicles.add(new Vehicles(10123,"Ford"));

vehicles.add(new Vehicles(10124,"BMW"));

System.out.println(vehicles);

What is the result?

A.10123:Ford

10124:BMW

B.A classCastException is thrown at run time.

C.A compilation error occurs.

D.10124:BMW

10123:Ford

Answer:B

Tips:

1. TreeSet会对类进行默认排序，类需要提供默认的排序规则。需要实现Comparable

# R

Given the code fragment:

public static void main (String[] args){

String names[] = {"Thomas","Peter","Joseph"};

String pwd[] =new String [3];

int idx = 0;

try {

for (String n : names) {

pwd[idx] =n.substring(2,6);// "smiles".substring(1, 5) returns "mile"

idx++;

}

} catch (Exception e){

System.out.println("Invalid Name");

}

for (String p:pwd){

System.out.println(p);

}

}

What is the result?

A.Invalid Name

B.omas

ter

seph

C.Invalid Name

omas

null

null

D.Invalid Name

omas

Answer:C

# （有坑）

which code fragment a compilation error? 哪个代码块编译错误

A)float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;

B)float flt = 100;

C)int y2 =100;

float flt = (float) y2;

D)float flt =100F;

E)double y1 = 203.22;

float flt = y1;

Answer:E

# （已解决）

Which two statemnts are true? Statemnts代码块

A)Error class is extendable extendable可拓展

B)Error is a throwable throwable异常

C)Error is an Exception Exception例外

D)Error is a RuntimeException

E)Error class is unextendable.

Answer:AB

# （已解决）

Given:

public class Job {

string name;

Integer cost;

Job(string name, Integer cost){

this name=name;

this cost =cost;

}

String getName(){ return name;}

int getcost { return cost;}

public static void main(string[] args){

Job jl= new Job("IT",null);

DoubleSupplier js1 = j1::getCost;

system.out.println(j1. getName()+":"+js1.getAsDouble());

}

What is the result?

A)IT: null

B)A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

C)IT:0.0

D) A compilation error occurs.编译错误出现

Answer:B

# R

Given:

class Student {

String name;

public Student(String name) {

this.name = name;

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Student[] students = new Student[3];

**students**[1] = new Student("Richard");

**students**[2] = new Student("Donald");

for (Student s : students) {

System.out.println("" + s.name);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A: Compilation fails. 编译失败

B: null

Richard

Donald

C: A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D: An ArrayindexOutOfBoxindsException is thrown at runtime.

E: Richard

Donald

Answer:C

# R

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {

Short s1 = 200;

Integer s2 = 400;

Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1

String s4 = (String) (s3\*s2); //line n2

System.out.println("Sum is" + s4);

}

What is the result?

A: Compilation fails at line n2.

B: Sum is 600

C: Compilation fails at line n1.

D: A classCastException is thrown at line n1.

E: A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: A

Tips:

1. n1处s1为String类型，可以被强转成long类型。s3的结果为600
2. long类型的数据不能直接强转成String类型。

# （和185、263类似）

Given the following array:

int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};

Which two fragment,independenty,print each element in this array?

哪二个片段(独立的)打印这个数组中的每个元素

A: for (int i=0; i < intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.println(intArr[i] +" ");

}

B: for (int i : intArr) {

System.out.println(intArr[i] +" ");

}

C: for (int i=0; i < intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.println(intArr[i] +" ");

i++;

}

D: for (int i : intArr) {

System.out.println(i +" ");

}

E: for (int i; i < intArr.length;i++) {

System.out.println(intArr[i] +" ");

}

Answer:AD

# （和105、106重复）

Given the code fragment

int x=100;

int a=x++; //100

int b=++x; //102

int c=x++; //102

int d=(a<b)?(a<c)?a:(b<c)?b:c;

System.out.println(d);

what is the result?

A.102

B.103

C.101

D.100

E.Compilation fails.

Answer:E

Tips:

三目运算定义错误。三目运算的基本语法，如果有三个？号必须有对应的三个:

# R

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args){

System.out.println("Result A"+0+1);

System.out.println("Result B"+(1)+(2));

}

what is the result?

A. Result A 1

Result B 3

B. Result A 01

Result B 3

C. Result A 1

Result B 12

D. Result A 01

Result B 12

Answer:D

# R

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String [] args){

String str=" ";

str.trim();

System.out.println(str.equals("")+" "+str.isEmpty());

}

What is the result?

A: true false

B: false false

C: false true

D: true true

答案： B