Preguntas resumen:

- -Fundamentos del lenguaje
- -Programación Orientada a Objetos
- -Arrays y colecciones

```
Given:
public class Tester {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x=0, y=6;
                for(;x<y;x++,y--) { //line 1
                        if(x%2==0) {
                                 continue;
                        }
                        System.out.println(x+"-"+y);
                }
        }
}
What is the result?
    A. 2-4
    B. 0-6
       1-5
       2-4
    C. 1-5
    D. 1-5
       2-4
    E. Compilations fails due an error in line 1
    F. 0-6
```

```
Given:

class Padre{
    public List<Integer> mt(Set<CharSequence> data){...}
}

public class Hija extends Padre{

Which two method definitions at line n1 in the Hija class compile? (Choose two.)

A. public List<Number> mt(Set<String> m) {...}

B. public List<Integer> mt(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

C. public List<Integer> mt(TreeSet<String> m) {...}

D. public List<Object> mt(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

E. public ArrayList<Integer> mt(Set<String> m) {...}

F. public ArrayList<Number> mt(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}
```

Which three initialization statements are correct?(Choose three.)

```
A. int[][][] e = {\{1,1,1\},\{2,2,2\}\}};
```

C. float
$$x = 1f$$
;

D. byte
$$b = 10$$
; char $c = b$;

F. int
$$x = 12_34$$
;

Given:

```
List<Integer> lst1=new ArrayList<>(List.of(3,9,4));
List<Integer> lst2=Collections.unmodifiableList(lst1);
lst1.remove(0);
System.out.println(lst1);
System.out.println(lst2);
```

What is the output?

- A. [9,4]
 - [3,9,4]
- B. [3,9,4]
 - [3,9,4]
- C. [9,4]
 - [9,4]
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

```
Given:
public class Tester {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                 char letter = 'b';
                 int i = 0;
                 switch(letter) {
                         case 'a':
                                 i++;
                                  break;
                         case 'b':
                                 i++;
                         case 'c': | case 'd': //line 1
                                 i++;
                         case 'e':
                                 i++;
                                 break;
                         case 'f':
                                 i++;
                                  break;
                         default:
                                  System.out.print(letter);
                 }
                 System.out.println(i);
        }
}
Which is the result?
    A. b1
    B. 2
    C. b2
    D. 1
    E. b3
    F. 3
```

G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

```
Given:
public class Datas {
       int aData;
        int bData;
       int cData;
       int dData;
        Datas(int a, int bData, int c, int dData) {
                //line 1
       }
        int setCData(int c){
                return c;
        void setDData(int dData){
                this.dData=dData;
       }
}
Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose
two.)
    A. setDData(dData);
    B. setCData(c) = cData;
    C. bData = bData;
    D. aData = a;
    E. dData = setCData(c);
```

```
public class Super {
    final int num; //line n1
    public Super(int num) {
           this.num=num;
   }
    final void method() {
           System.out.println("Output from Super");
   }
}
class Sub extends Super{
    int num; //line n2
    Sub(short num){ //line n3
           super(num);
   }
    protected void method() { //line n4
           System.out.println("Output from Sub");
   }
}
```

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

- A. line n1
- B. line n3
- C. line n2
- D. line n4