Pass4sure 1z0-803 157q

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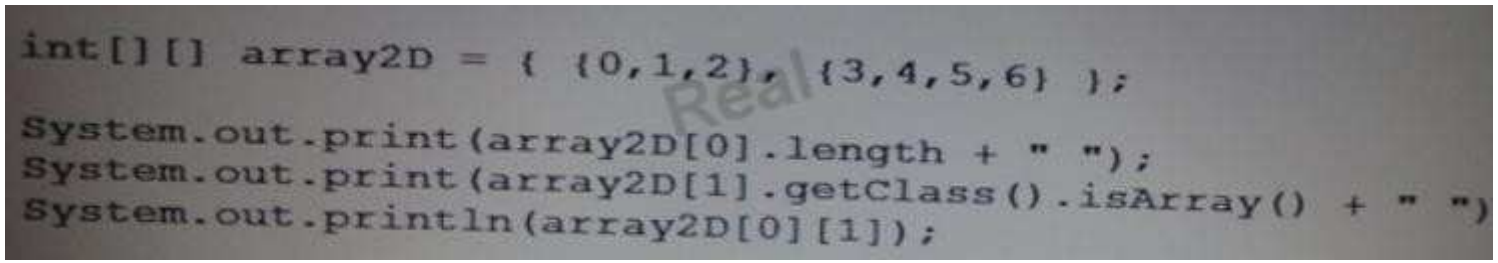
Oracle 1z0-803

Java SE 7 Programmer I

Got this vce from my friend who passed with 98% , each and every stuff in it. I am sharing with you guys.

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Given the code fragment:



What is the result?

A. 3 false 1
B. 2 true 3
C. 2 false 3
D. 3 true 1
E. 3 false 3
F. 2 true 1
G. 2 false 1

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The length of the element with index 0, {0, 1, 2}, is 3. Output: 3 The element with index 1, {3, 4, 5, 6}, is of type array. Output: true The element with index 0, {0, 1, 2} has the element with index 1: 1. Output: 1

QUESTION 2
View the exhibit:

```
public clas[Exhibit]udent {
    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;
    }

}
```

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Given:

```
public class TestStudent {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student bob = new Student();
        Student jian = new Student();

        bob.name = "Bob";
        bob.age = 19;
        jian = bob;
        jian.name = "Jian";
        System.out.println("Bob's Name: " + bob.name);
    }
}
```

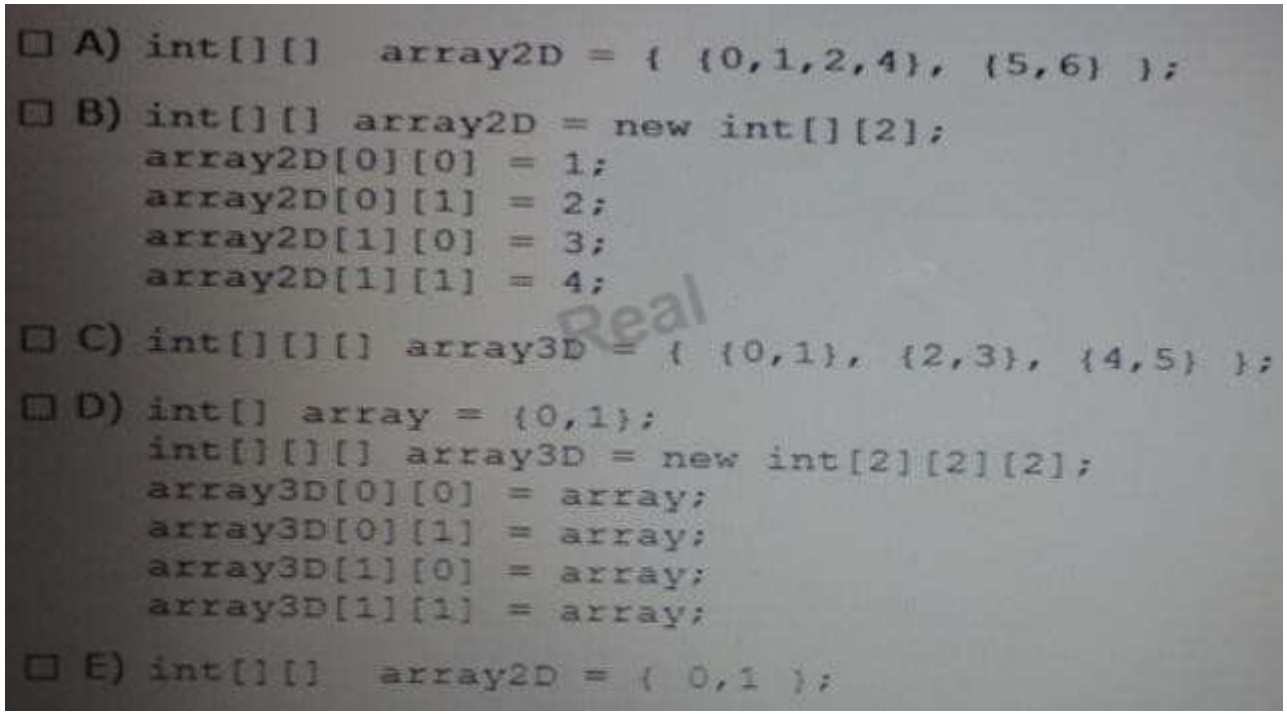
What is the result when this program is executed?

A. Bob's Name: Bob
B. Bob's Name: Jian
C. Nothing prints
D. Bob's name

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
After the statement jian = bob; the jian will reference the same object as bob.

QUESTION 3
Which two are valid instantiations and initializations of a multi dimensional array?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In the Java programming language, a multidimensional array is simply an array whose components are themselves arrays.

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QUESTION 4
An unchecked exception occurs in a method dosomething()

Should other code be added in the dosomething() method for it to compile and execute?

A. The Exception must be caught
B. The Exception must be declared to be thrown.
C. The Exception must be caught or declared to be thrown.
D. No other code needs to be added.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Because the Java programming language does not require methods to catch or to specify unchecked exceptions (RuntimeException, Error, and their subclasses), programmers may be tempted to write code that throws only unchecked exceptions or to make all their exception subclasses inherit from RuntimeException. Both of these shortcuts allow programmers to write code without bothering with compiler errors and without bothering to specify or to catch any exceptions. Although this may seem convenient to the programmer, it sidesteps the intent of the catch or specify requirement and can cause problems for others using your classes.

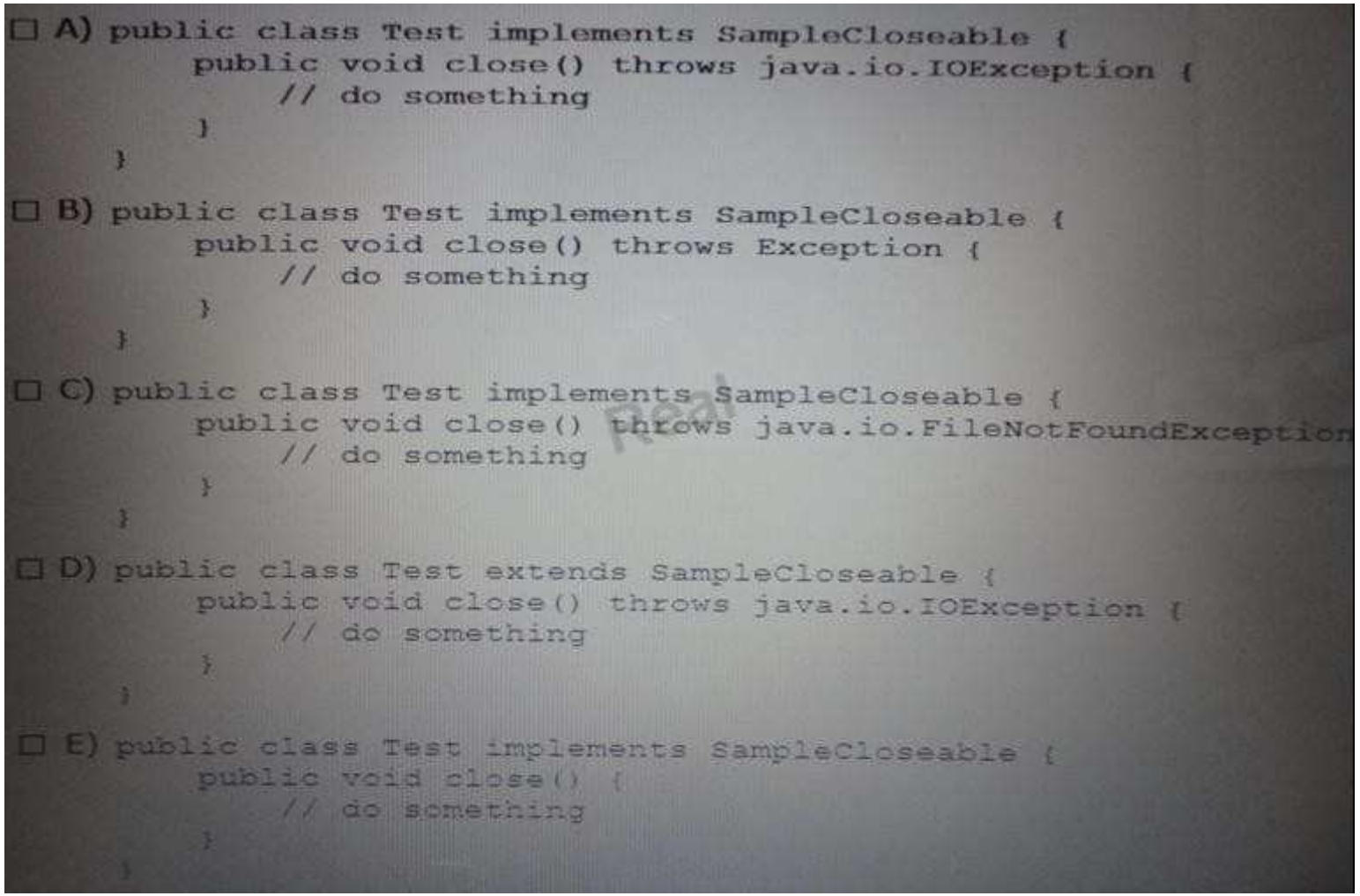
QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment:

```
interface SampleClosable {

public void close () throws java.io.IOException;

}
```

Which three implementations are valid?



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A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

D. Option D
E. Option E

Correct Answer: ACE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: Throwing the same exception is fine.
C: Using a subclass of java.io.IOException (here java.io.FileNotFoundException) is fine
E: Not using a throw clause is fine.

QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:

Int [] [] array = {{0}, {0, 1}, {0, 2, 4}, {0, 3, 6, 9}, {0, 4, 8, 12, 16}};

Systemout.printIn(array [4] [1]);

System.out.printIn (array) [1] [4]);

What is the result?

A. 4
   Null
B. Null
C. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown at run time
D. 4
   An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException is thrown at run time

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The first println statement, System.out.println(array [4][1]);, works fine. It selects the element/array with index 4, {0, 4, 8, 12, 16}, and from this array it selects the element with index 1, 4. Output: 4 The second println statement, System.out.println(array) [1][4]);, fails. It selects the array/element with index 1, {0, 1}, and from this array it try to select the element with index 4. This causes an exception.

Output:
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Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4

QUESTION 7
Given:

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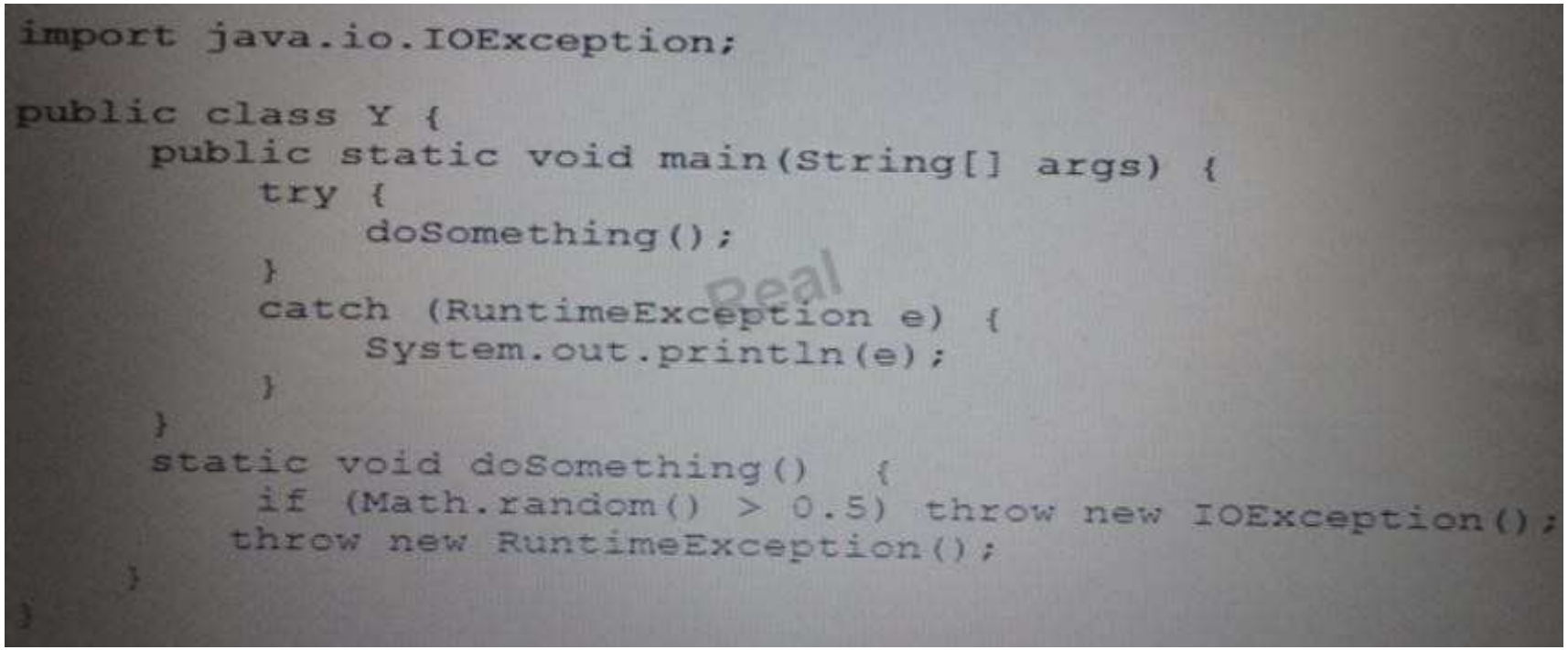


Which two actions, used independently, will permit this class to compile?

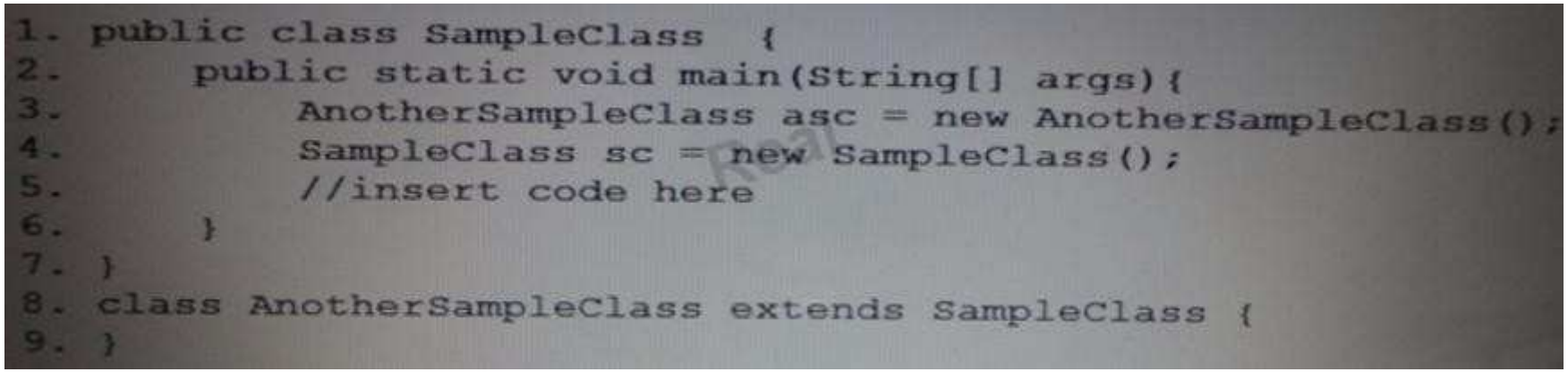
A. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signature
B. Adding throws IOException to the doSoomething() method signature

C. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signature and to the dosomething() method
D. Adding throws IOException to the dosomething() method signature and changing the catch argument to IOException
E. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signature and changing the catch argument to IOException

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The IOException must be caught or be declared to be thrown. We must add a throws exception to the doSomething () method signature (static void doSomething() throws IOException).
Then we can either add the same throws IOException to the main method (public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException), or change the catch statement in main to IOException.

QUESTION 8
Given:



```
1. public class SampleClass  {
2.     public static void main(String[] args){
3.         AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();
4.         SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
5.         //insert code here
6.     }
7. }
8. class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
9. }
```

Which statement, when inserted into line 5, is valid change?

A. asc = sc;
B. sc = asc;
C. asc = (object) sc;
D. asc = sc.clone ()

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Works fine.

QUESTION 9
Given the code fragment:

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System.out.printIn("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5);

System.out.printIn("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5);

What is the result?

A. Result: 10
   Result: 30
B. Result: 10
   Result: 25
C. Result: 235
   Result: 215
D. Result: 215
   Result: 215
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
First line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5);
String concatenation is produced.

Second line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5);

3*5 is calculated to 15 and is appended to string 2. Result 215.

The output is:
Result: 235
Result: 215

Note #1:
To produce an arithmetic result, the following code would have to be used:
System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 3 + 5));
System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 1 * 5));
run:
Result: 10
Result: 7

Note #2:
If the code was as follows:

System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5");
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 1 * 5");

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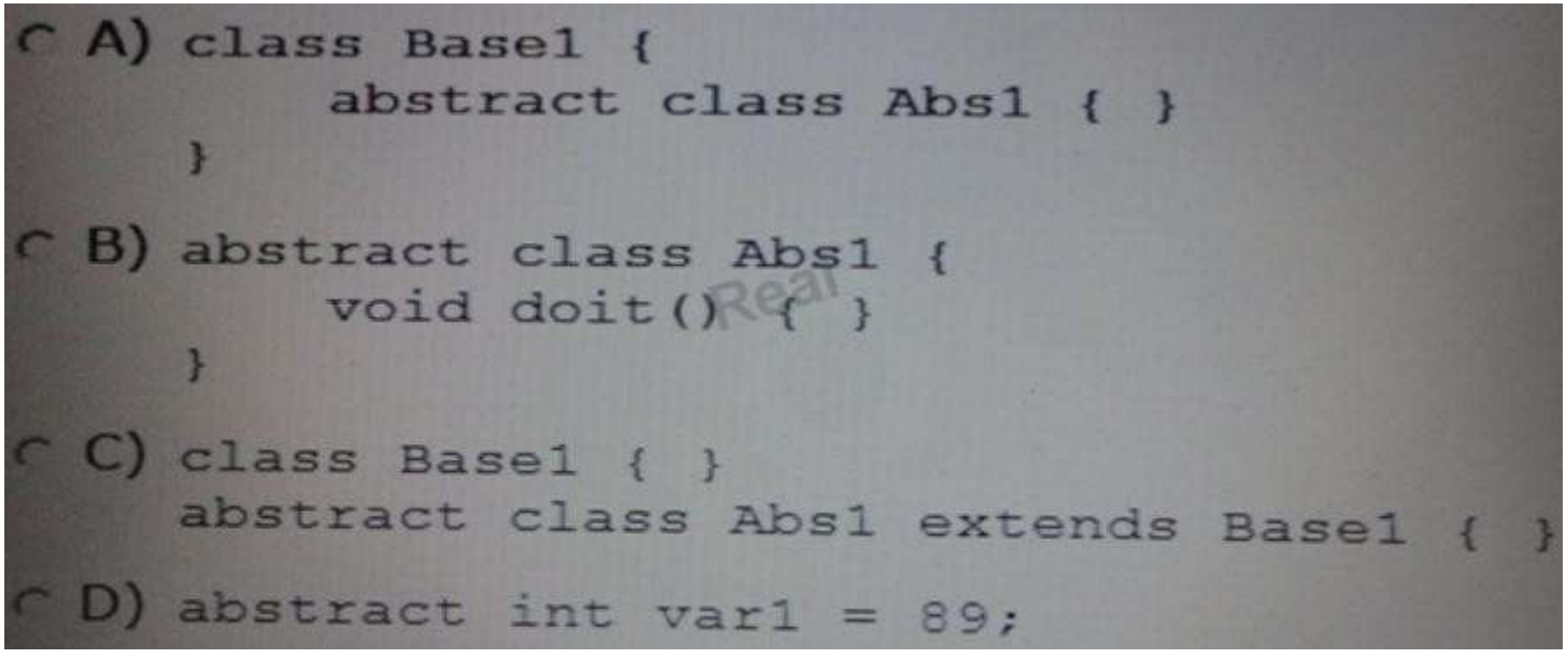
The compilation would fail. There is an unclosed string literal, 5", on each line.

QUESTION 10
Which code fragment is illegal?



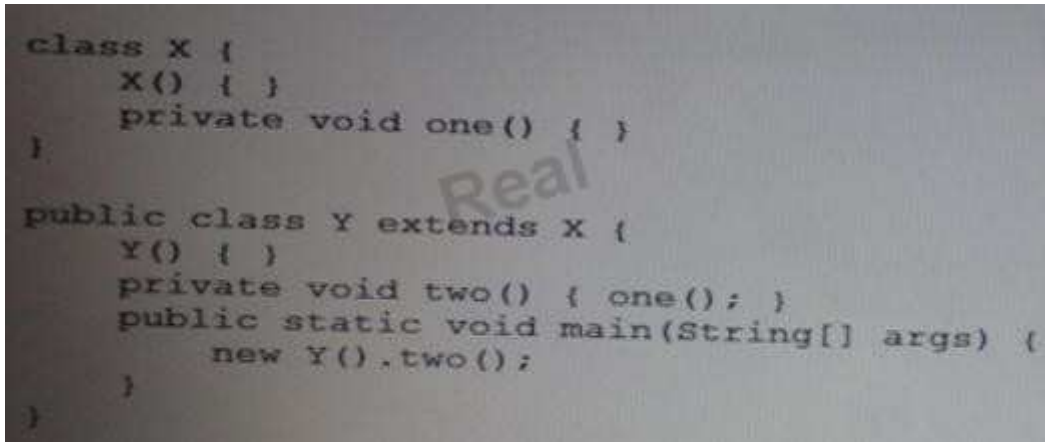
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The abstract keyword cannot be used to declare an int variable.

The abstract keyword is used to declare a class or method to be abstract[3]. An abstract method has no implementation; all classes containing abstract methods must themselves be abstract, although not all abstract classes have abstract methods.

QUESTION 11
Given a java source file:



What changes will make this code compile? (Select Two)

A. Adding the public modifier to the declaration of class x
B. Adding the protected modifier to the x() constructor
C. Changing the private modifier on the declaration of the one() method to protected
D. Removing the Y () constructor
E. Removing the private modifier from the two () method

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Using the private protected, instead of the private modifier, for the declaration of the one() method, would enable the two() method to access the one() method.

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QUESTION 12
Given:

```
package handy.dandy;
public class Keystroke {
    public void typeExclamation(){
        System.out.println("!");
    }
}
```

and

```
1. package handy;
2. public class Greet {
3.     public static void main(String[] args){
4.         String greeting = "Hello";
5.         System.out.print(greeting);
6.         Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();
7.         stroke.typeExclamation();
8.     }
9. }
```


What three modifications, made independently, made to class greet, enable the code to compile and run?

A. line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.keystroke stroke = new KeyStroke ( );
B. line 6 replaced with handy.*.KeyStroke = new KeyStroke ( );
C. line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.KeyStroke Stroke = new handy.dandy.KeyStroke();
D. import handy.*; added before line 1
E. import handy.dandy.*; added after line 1
F. import handy.dandy,KeyStroke; added after line 1
G. import handy.dandy.KeyStroke.typeException(); added before line 1

Correct Answer: CEF

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Three separate solutions:
C: the full class path to the method must be stated (when we have not imported the package)
D: We can import the hold dandy class
F: we can import the specific method

QUESTION 13
Given:

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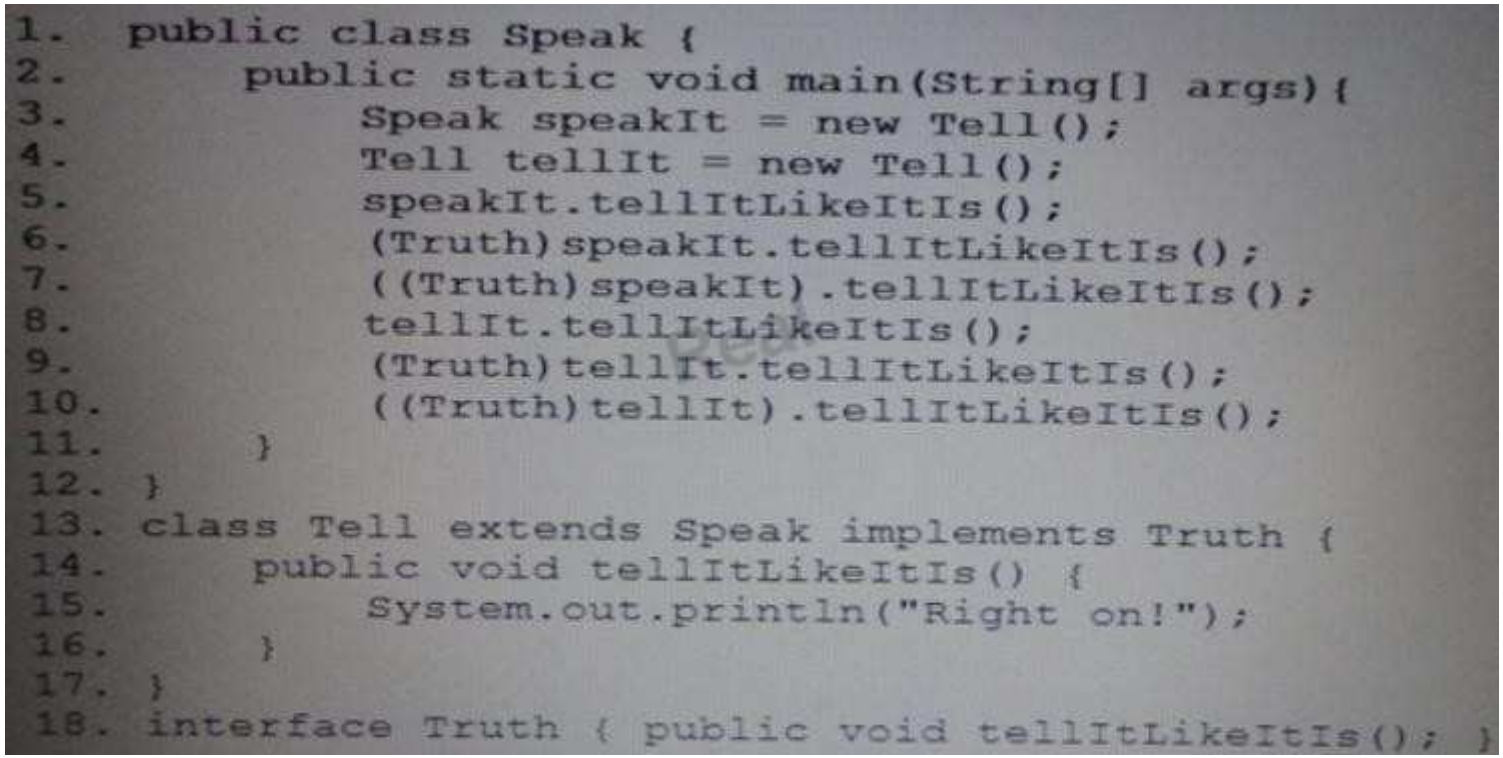


```
1.  public class Speak {
2.      public static void main(String[] args){
3.          Speak speakIt = new Tell();
4.          Tell tellIt = new Tell();
5.          speakIt.tellItLikeItIs();
6.          (Truth)speakIt.tellItLikeItIs();
7.          ((Truth)speakIt).tellItLikeItIs();
8.          tellIt.tellItLikeItIs();
9.          (Truth)tellIt.tellItLikeItIs();
10.         ((Truth)tellIt).tellItLikeItIs();
11.     }
12. }
13. class Tell extends Speak implements Truth {
14.     public void tellItLikeItIs() {
15.         System.out.println("Right on!");
16.     }
17. }
18. interface Truth { public void tellItLikeItIs(); }
```

Which three lines will compile and output "right on!"?

A. Line 5
B. Line 6
C. Line 7
D. Line 8
E. Line 9
F. Line 10

Correct Answer: CDF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 14
Which two are valid declarations of a two-dimensional array?

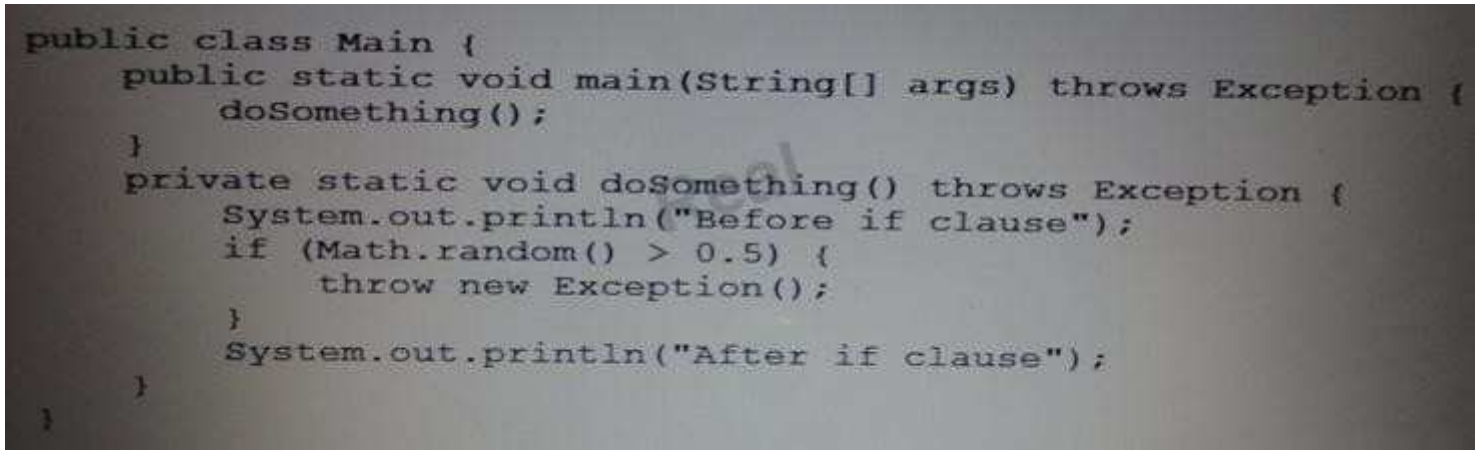
A. int [] [] array2D;
B. int [2] [2] array2D;
C. int array2D [];
D. int [] array2D [];
E. int [] [] array2D [];

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
int[][] array2D; is the standard convention to declare a 2-dimensional integer array.

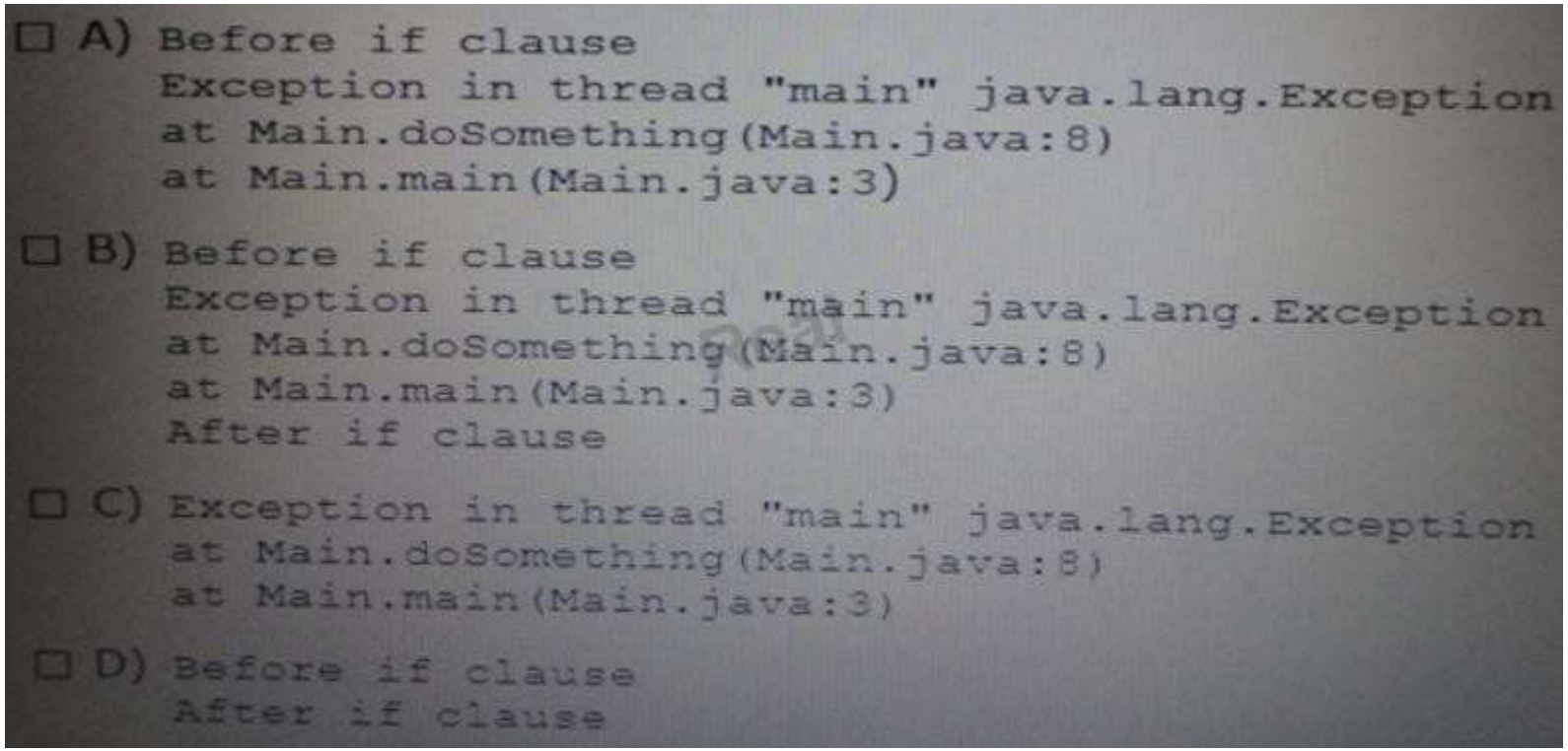
int[] array2D[]; works as well, but it is not recommended.

QUESTION 15
Given:



```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        doSomething();
    }
    private static void doSomething() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Before if clause");
        if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
            throw new Exception();
        }
        System.out.println("After if clause");
    }
}
```

Which two are possible outputs?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The first println statement, System.out.println("Before if clause");, will always run.

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If Math.Random() > 0.5 then there is an exception. The exception message is displayed and the program terminates.
If Math.Random() > 0.5 is false, then the second println statement runs as well.

QUESTION 16
A method doSomething () that has no exception handling code is modified to trail a method that throws a checked exception. Which two modifications, made independently, will allow the program to compile?

A. Catch the exception in the method doSomething().
B. Declare the exception to be thrown in the doSomething() method signature.
C. Cast the exception to a RunTimeException in the doSomething() method.
D. Catch the exception in the method that calls doSomething().

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Valid Java programming language code must honor the Catch or Specify Requirement. This means that code that might throw certain exceptions must be enclosed by either of the following:

* A try statement that catches the exception. The try must provide a handler for the exception, as described in Catching and Handling Exceptions.
* A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception, as described in Specifying the Exceptions Thrown by a Method.

Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile.

QUESTION 17
Which two may precede the word `class' in a class declaration?

A. local

B. public
C. static
D. volatile
E. synchronized

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
B: A class can be declared as public or private.

C: You can declare two kinds of classes: top-level classes and inner classes. You define an inner class within a top-level class. Depending on how it is defined, an inner class can be one of the following four types: Anonymous, Local, Member and Nested top-level. A nested top-level class is a member classes with a static modifier. A nested top-level class is just like any other top-level class except that it is declared within another class or interface. Nested top-level classes are typically used as a convenient way to group related classes without creating a new package.
The following is an example:

public class Main {
static class Killer {

QUESTION 18
Which three are bad practices?

A. Checking for ArrayIndexoutofBoundsException when iterating through an array to determine when all elements have been visited
B. Checking for Error and. If necessary, restarting the program to ensure that users are unaware problems
C. Checking for FileNotFoundException to inform a user that a filename entered is not valid
D. Checking for ArrayIndexoutofBoundsException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occur
E. Checking for an IOException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occurs

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 19
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
        int a, b, c = 0;
        int a, b, c;
        int g, int h, int i = 0;
        int d, e, F;
        Int k, l, m = 0;
}
```

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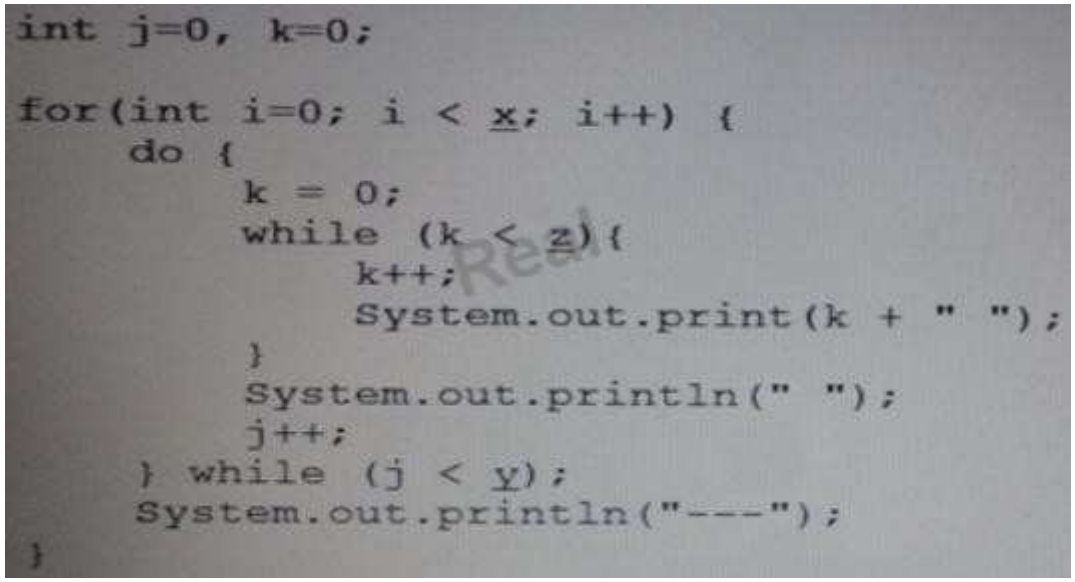
Which two declarations will compile?

A. int a, b, c = 0;
B. int a, b, c;
C. int g, int h, int i = 0;
D. int d, e, F;
E. int k, l, m; = 0;

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 20
Given the code fragment:



```
int j=0, k=0;

for(int i=0; i < x; i++) {
    do {
        k = 0;
        while (k < z){
            k++;
            System.out.print(k + " ");
        }
        System.out.println(" ");
        j++;
    } while (j < y);
    System.out.println("---");
}
```

What values of x, y, z will produce the following result?

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

---

1 2 3 4

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A. X = 4, Y = 3, Z = 2
B. X = 3, Y = 2, Z = 3
C. X = 2, Y = 3, Z = 3
D. X = 4, Y = 2, Z = 3

E. X = 2, Y = 3, Z = 4

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Z is for the innermost loop. Should print 1 2 3 4. So Z must be 4. Y is for the middle loop. Should print three lines of 1 2 3 4. So Y must be set 3. X is for the outmost loop. Should print 2 lines of. So X should be 2.

QUESTION 21
Given:

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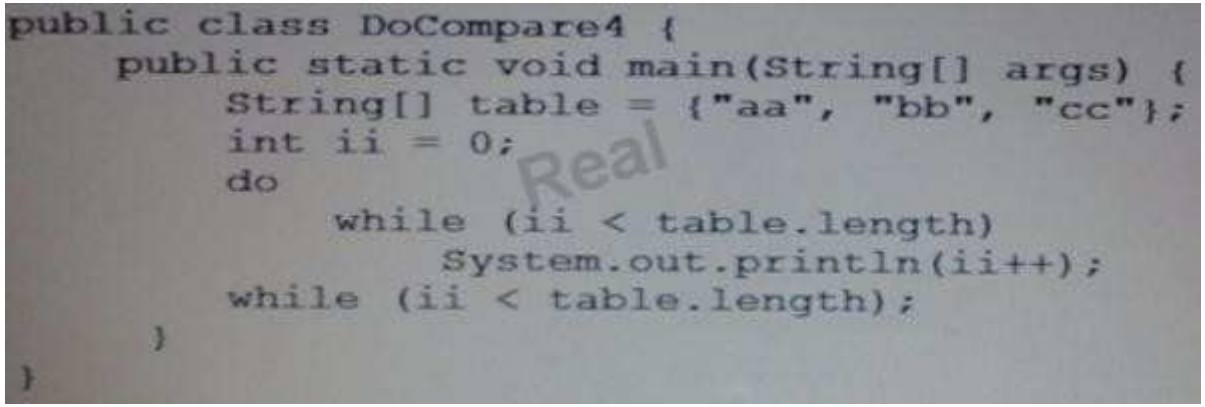


What is the result?

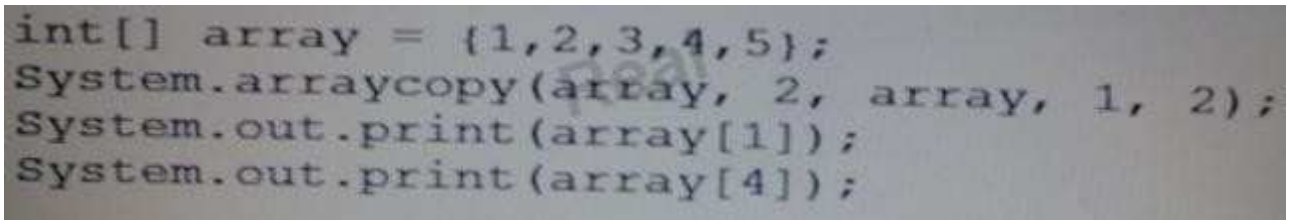
A. 0
B. 0
C. 0
D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
table.length is 3. So the do-while loop will run 3 times with ii=0, ii=1 and ii=2. The second while statement will break the do-loop when ii = 3. Note: The Java programming language provides a do-while statement, which can be expressed as follows:
do {
statement(s)
} while (expression);

QUESTION 22
Given the fragment:



What is the result?

A. 14
B. 15
C. 24
D. 25
E. 34
F. 35

Correct Answer: F
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The two elements 3 and 4 (starting from position with index 2) are copied into position index 1 and 2 in the same array.
After the arraycopy command the array looks like:
{1, 3, 4, 4, 5};

Then element with index 1 is printed: 3

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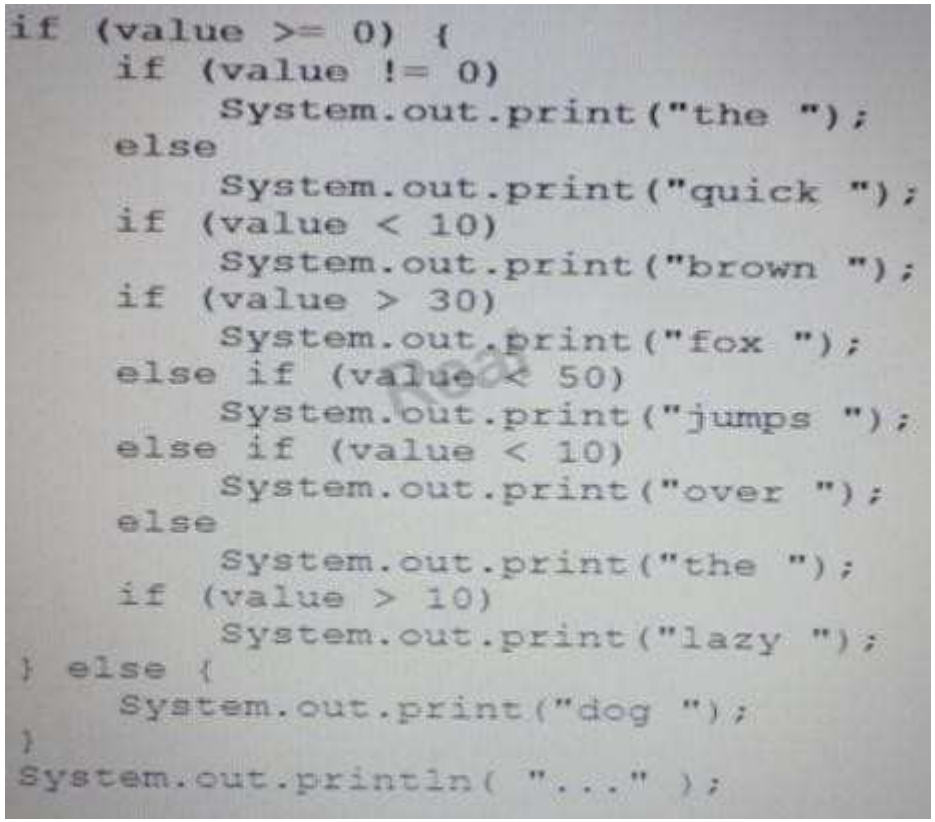
Then element with index 4 is printed: 5
Note: The System class has an arraycopy method that you can use to efficiently copy data from one array into another:
public static void arraycopy(Object src, int srcPos, Object dest, int destPos, int length)
The two Object arguments specify the array to copy from and the array to copy to. The three int arguments specify the starting position in the source array, the starting position in the destination array, and the number of array elements to copy.

QUESTION 23
Given the following code fragment:



```
if (value >= 0) {
    if (value != 0)
        System.out.print("the ");
    else
        System.out.print("quick ");
    if (value < 10)
        System.out.print("brown ");
    if (value > 30)
        System.out.print("fox ");
    else if (value < 50)
        System.out.print("jumps ");
    else if (value < 10)
        System.out.print("over ");
    else
        System.out.print("the ");
    if (value > 10)
        System.out.print("lazy ");
} else {
    System.out.print("dog ");
}
System.out.println( "..." );
```

What is the result if the integer value is 33?

A. The fox jump lazy ...
B. The fox lazy ...
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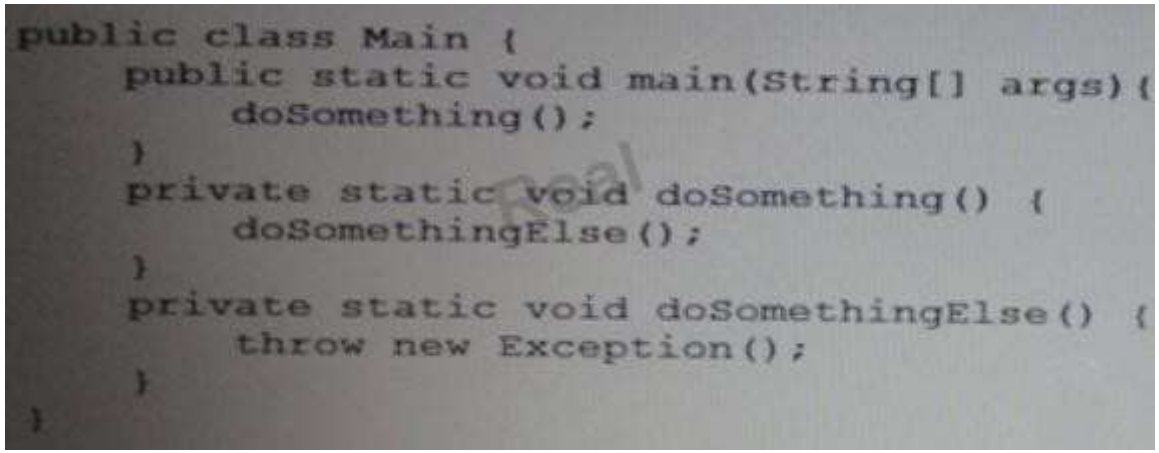
C. Quick fox over lazy ...
D. Quick fox the ....

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
33 is greater than 0.
33 is not equal to 0.
the is printed.
33 is greater than 30
fox is printed
33 is greater then 10 (the two else if are skipped)
lazy is printed
finally ... is printed.

QUESTION 24
Given:



```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        doSomething();
    }
    private static void doSomething() {
        doSomethingElse();
    }
    private static void doSomethingElse() {
        throw new Exception();
    }
}
```

Which approach ensures that the class can be compiled and run?

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A. Put the throw new Exception() statement in the try block of try catch
B. Put the doSomethingElse() method in the try block of a try catch
C. Put the doSomething() method in the try block of a try catch
D. Put the doSomething() method and the doSomethingElse() method in the try block of a try catch

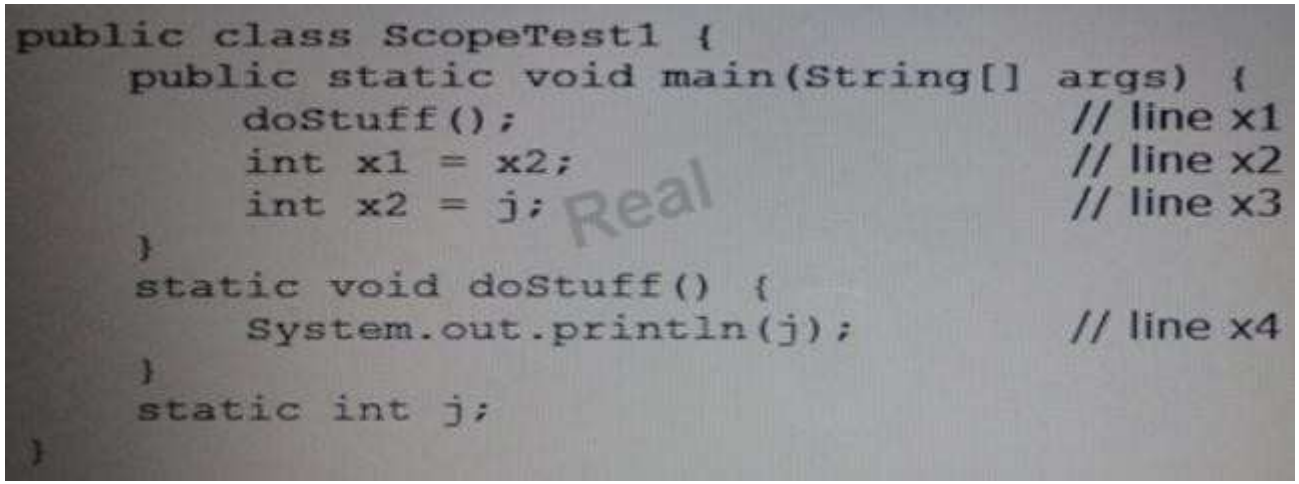
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
We need to catch the exception in the doSomethingElse() method.
Such as:

```
private static void doSomeThingElse() {
try {
throw new Exception();}
catch (Exception e)
{}
}
```

Note: One alternative, but not an option here, is the declare the exception in doSomeThingElse and catch it in the doSomeThing method.

QUESTION 25
Given:



Which line causes a compilation error?

A. line x1
B. line x2
C. line x3
D. line x4
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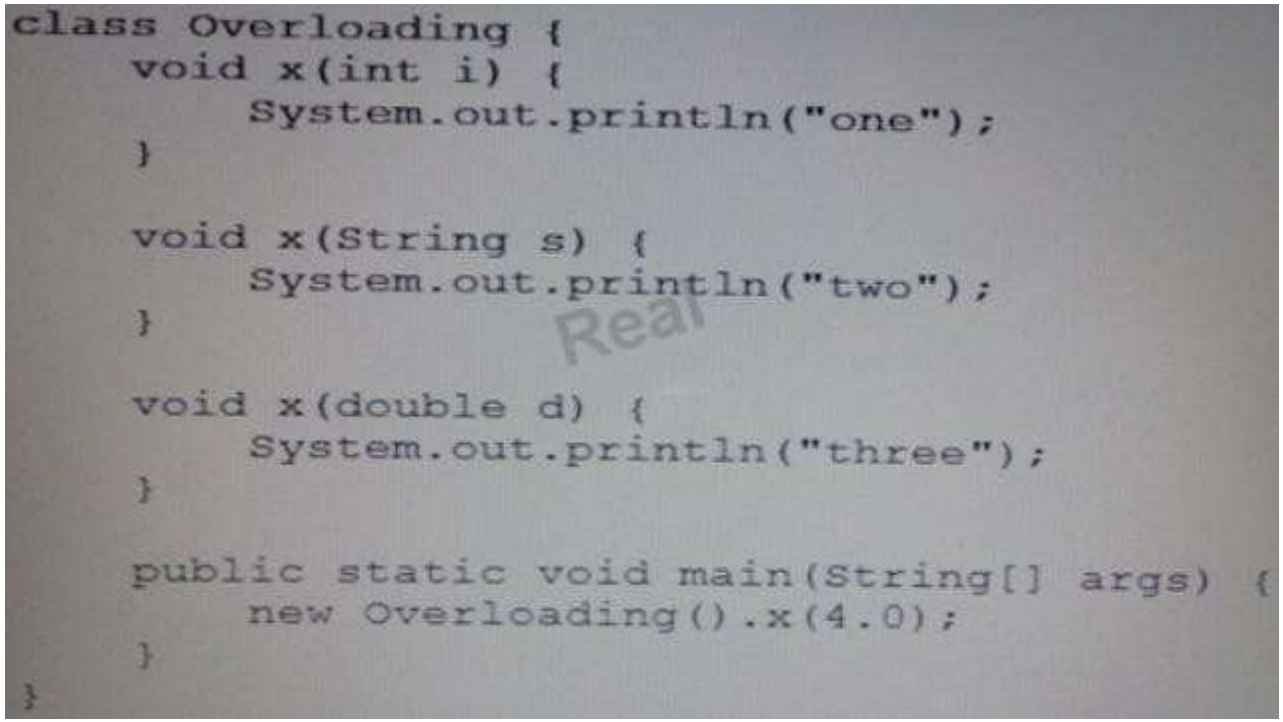
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The variable x2 is used before it has been declared.

QUESTION 26
Given:



```
class Overloading {
    void x(int i) {
        System.out.println("one");
    }

    void x(String s) {
        System.out.println("two");
    }

    void x(double d) {
        System.out.println("three");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Overloading().x(4.0);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
In this scenario the overloading method is called with a double/float value, 4.0. This makes the third overload method to run.

Note:
The Java programming language supports overloading methods, and Java can distinguish between methods with different method signatures. This means that methods within a class can have the same name if they have different parameter lists. Overloaded methods are differentiated by the number and the type of the arguments passed into the method.

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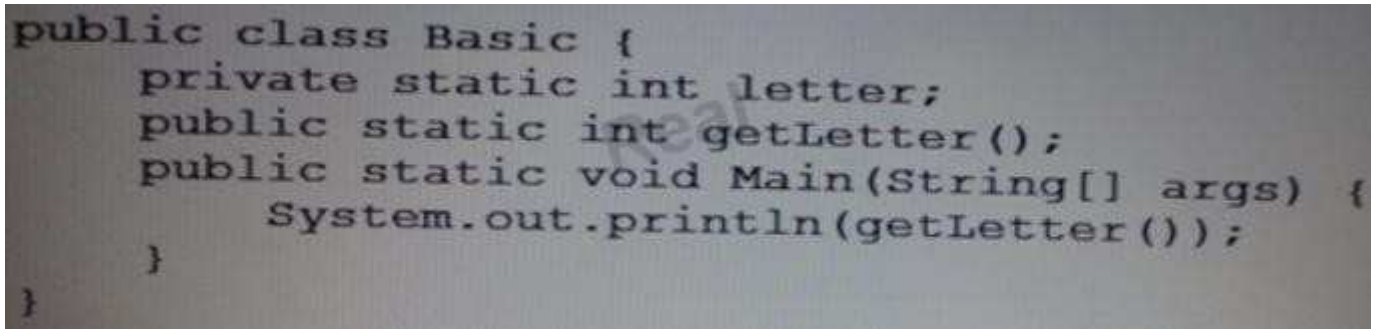
QUESTION 27
Given:



Why will the code not compile?

A. A static field cannot be private.
B. The getLetter method has no body.
C. There is no setLetter method.
D. The letter field is uninitialized.
E. It contains a method named Main instead of ma

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The getLetter() method needs a body public static int getLetter() { }; .

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Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

QUESTION 28
Given a code fragment:

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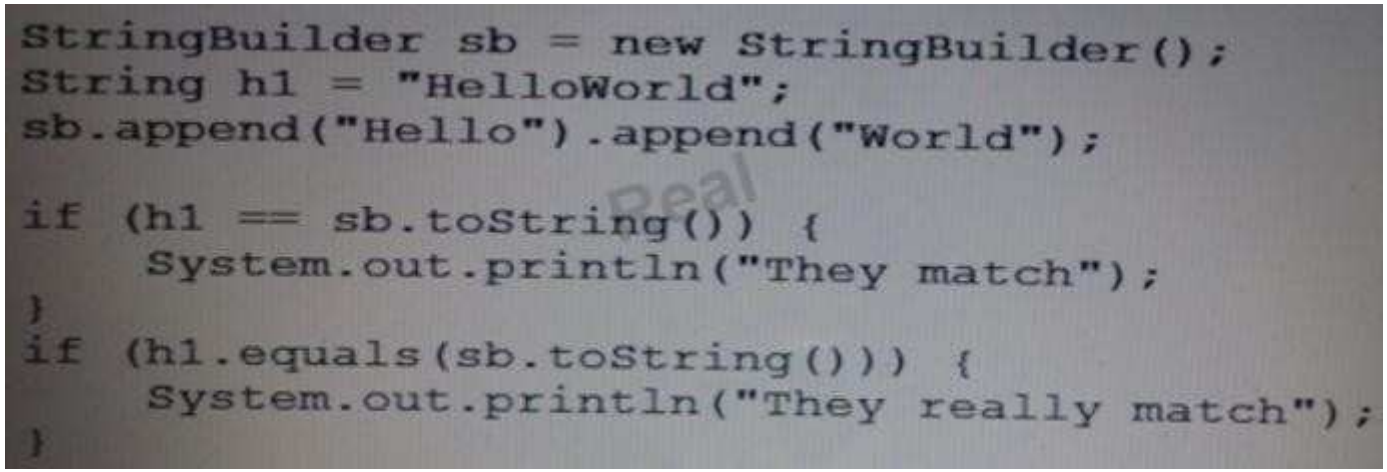
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam



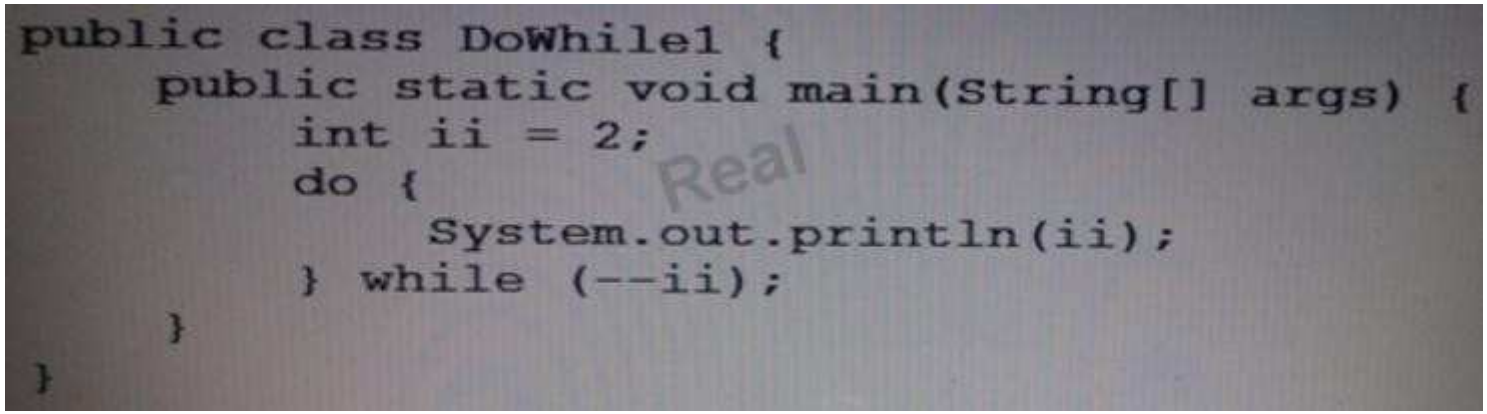
What is the result?

A. They match
They real match
B. They really match
C. They match
D. Nothing is printed to the screen

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 29
Given:



What is the result?

A. 2
B. 2
C. null
D. an infinite loop
E. compilation fails

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The line while (--ii); will cause the compilation to fail.
ii is not a boolean value.

Real 38
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

A correct line would be while (--ii>0);

QUESTION 30
Identify two benefits of using ArrayList over array in software development.

A. reduces memory footprint
B. implements the Collection API
C. is multi.thread safe
D. dynamically resizes based on the number of elements in the list

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
ArrayList supports dynamic arrays that can grow as needed. In Java, standard arrays are of a fixed length. After arrays are created, they cannot grow or shrink, which means that you must know in advance how many elements an array will hold. But, sometimes, you may not know until run time precisely how large of an array you need. To handle this situation, the collections framework defines ArrayList. In essence, an ArrayList is a variable-length array of object references. That is, an ArrayList can dynamically increase or decrease in size. Array lists are created with an initial size. When this size is exceeded, the collection is automatically enlarged.

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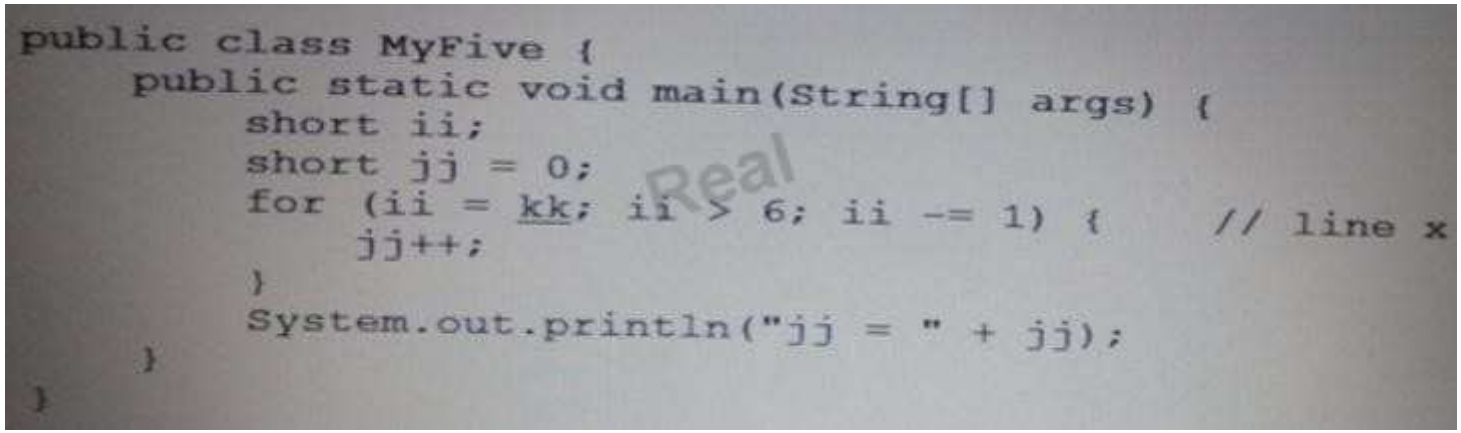
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

When objects are removed, the array may be shrunk.

QUESTION 31
Give:



```
public class MyFive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        short ii;
        short jj = 0;
        for (ii = kk; ii > 6; ii -= 1) {     // line x
            jj++;
        }
        System.out.println("jj = " + jj);
    }
}
```


What value should replace kk in line x to cause jj = 5 to be output?

A. -1
B. 1
C. 5
   Real 40
   Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
D. 8
E. 11

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
We need to get jj to 5. It is initially set to 0. So we need to go through the for loop 5 times. The for loops ends when ii > 6 and ii decreases for every loop. So we need to initially set ii to 11. We set kk to 11.

QUESTION 32
Given the code fragment:

Boolean b1 = true;

Boolean b2 = false;

int i = 0;

while (foo) { }

Which one is valid as a replacement for foo?

A. b1.compareTo(b2)
B. i = 1
C. i == 2? -1 : 0
D. "foo".equals("bar")

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Equals works fine on strings equals produces a Boolean value.

QUESTION 33
Given:

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Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

```
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 label) {
        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

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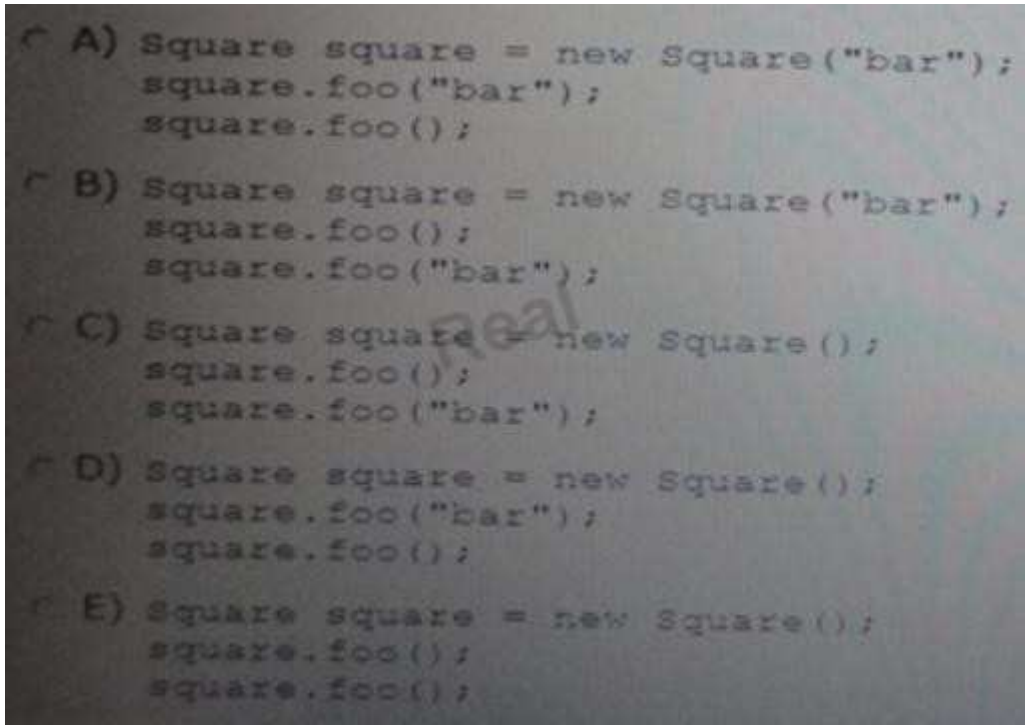
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 34
Given:

Real 44
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

```
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Note: The getClass method Returns the runtime class of an object. That Class object is the object that is locked by static synchronized methods of the represented class.

Note: Because Java handles objects and arrays by reference, classes and array types are known as reference types.

QUESTION 35
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc"};
    for (String ss: table) {
        int ii = 0;
        while(ii < table.length){
            System.out.println(ii);
            ii++;
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

Real 45
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
How many times is 2 printed?

A. Zero

B. Once
C. Twice
D. Thrice
E. It is not printed because compilation fails

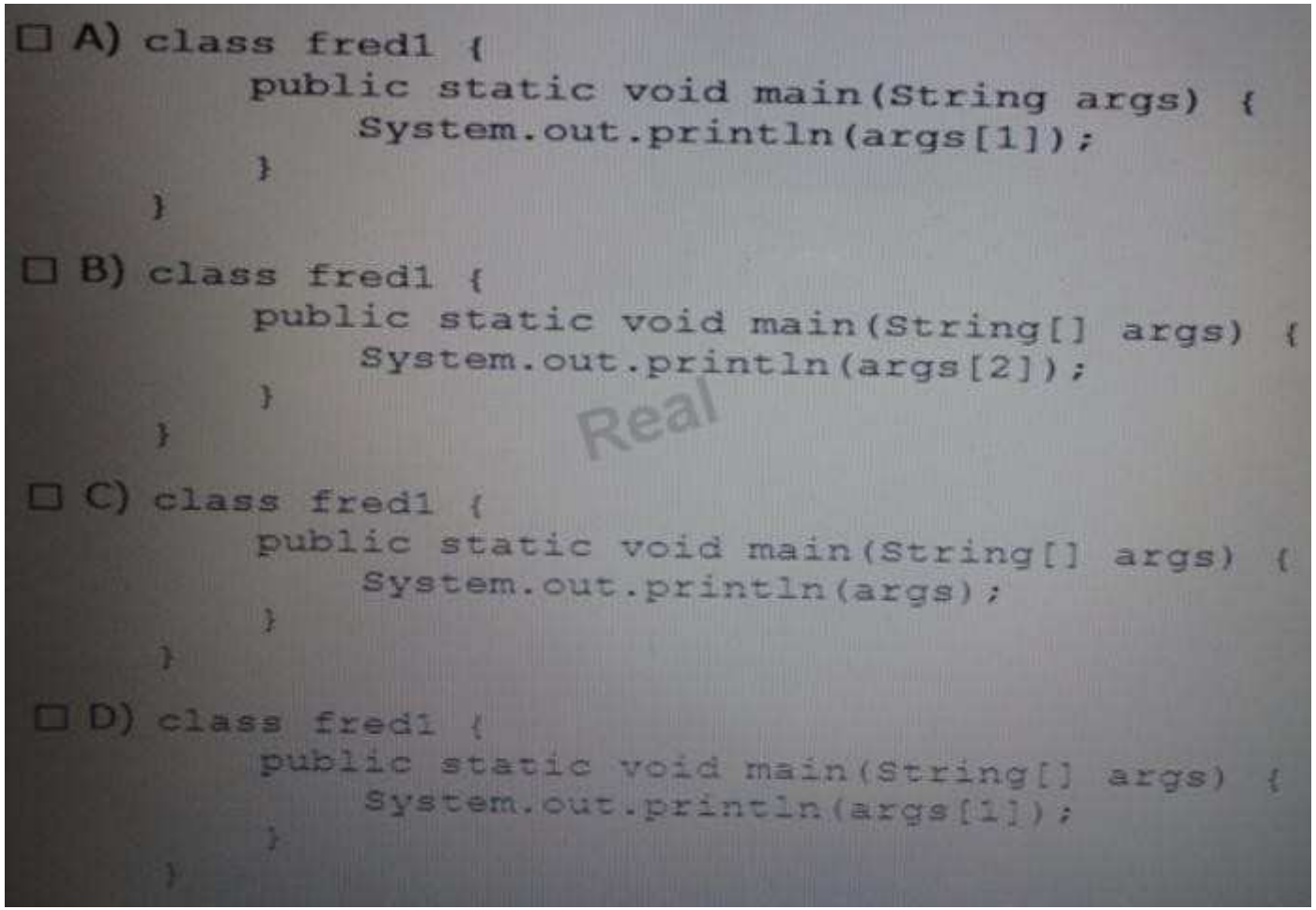
Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The outer loop will run three times, one time each for the elements in table. The break statement breaks the inner loop immediately each time.
2 will be printed once only.

Note: If the line int ii = 0; is missing the program would not compile.

QUESTION 36
Which two will compile, and can be run successfully using the command:

Java fred1 hello walls



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)

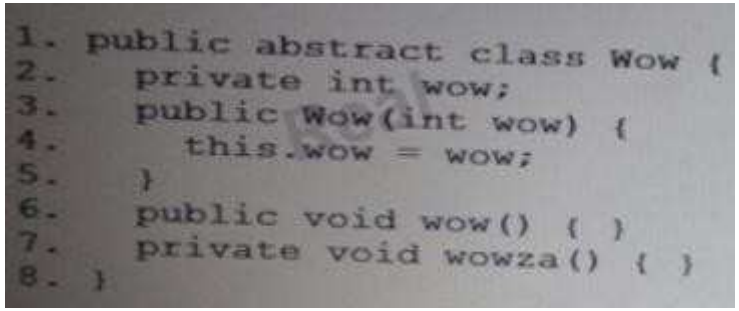
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

Real 47
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

Throws java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2
at certquestions.Fred1.main(Fred1.java:3)
C. Prints out: [Ljava.lang.String;@39341183
D. Prints out: walls

QUESTION 37
Given:



```
1. public abstract class Wow {
2.    private int wow;
3.    public Wow(int wow) {
4.       this.wow = wow;
5.    }
6.    public void wow() { }
7.    private void wowza() { }
8. }
```

What is true about the class Wow?

A. It compiles without error.
B. It does not compile because an abstract class cannot have private methods.
C. It does not compile because an abstract class cannot have instance variables.
D. It does not compile because an abstract class must have at least one abstract method.
E. It does not compile because an abstract class must have a constructor with no arguments.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 38
Given:

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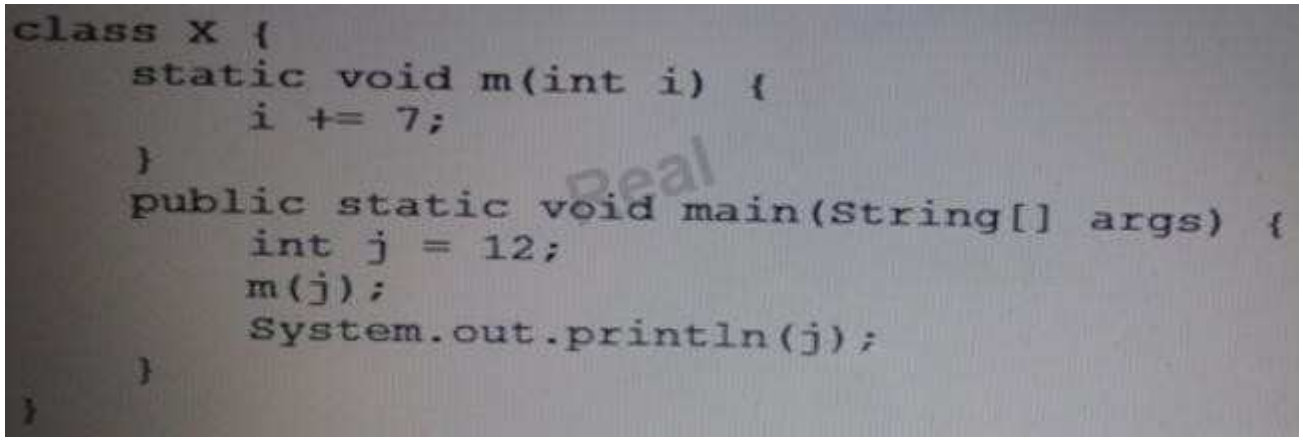
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam



What is the result?

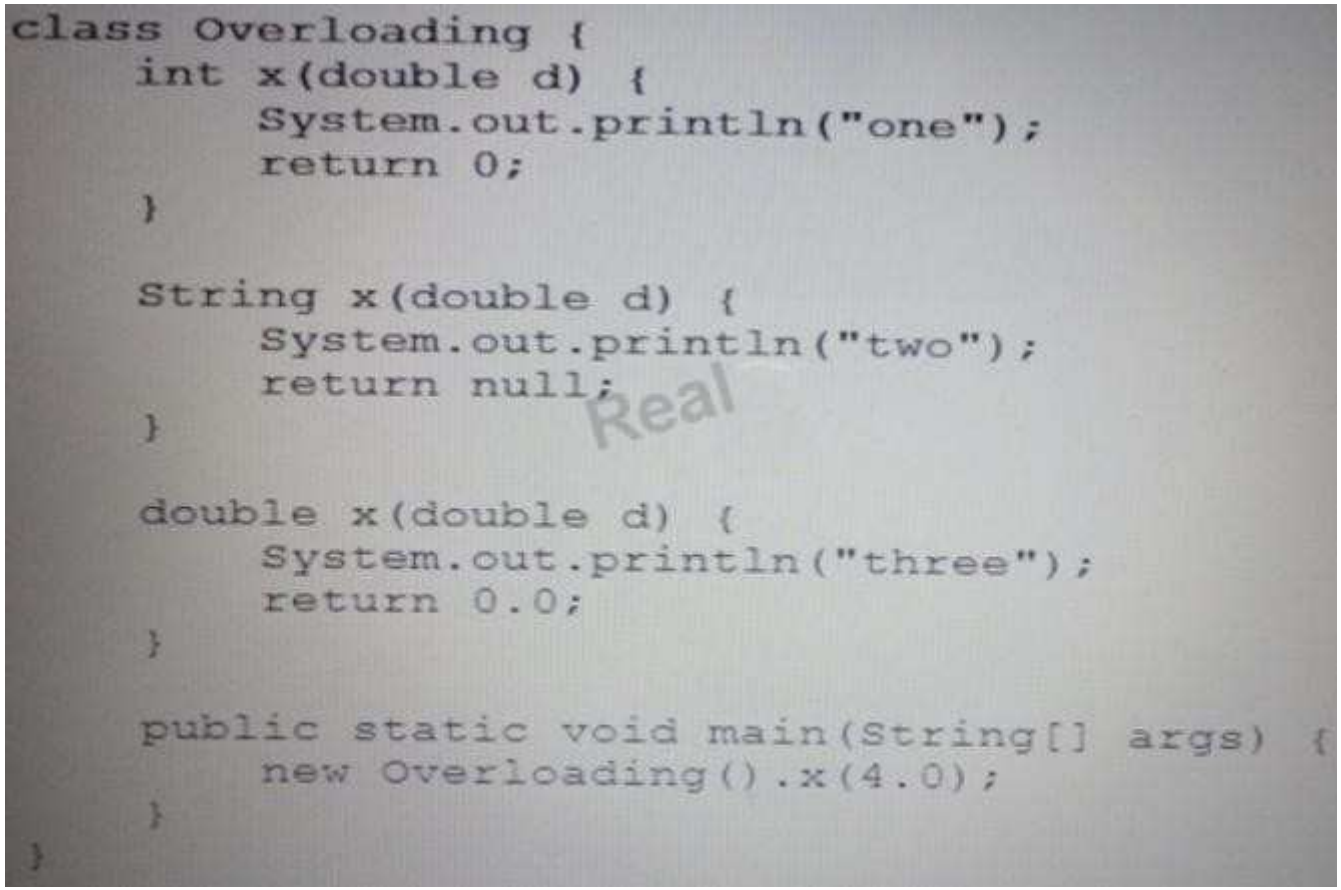
A. 7
B. 12
C. 19
D. Compilation fails
E. An exception is thrown at run time

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 39
Given:

Real 49
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam



```
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 40
View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat {

public int ID =0;

public String name = "hat";

public String size = "One Size Fit All";

public String color="";

public String getName() { return name; }

public void setName(String name) {

this.name = name;

}

}
```

Given

```
public class TestHat {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();

}

}
```

Real 52
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

A. blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
B. setName("Cowboy Hat");
C. Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
D. blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 41

```
public class Two {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

doStuff();

system.out.println("1");

}

catch {

system.out.println("2");

}}

public static void do Stuff() {

if (Math.random() > 0.5) throw new RunTimeException(); doMoreStuff();

System.out.println("3 ");
```

```
}

public static void doMoreStuff() {

System.out.println("4");

}

}
```

Which two are possible outputs?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 1

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A: Output is 2 if Math.random() is greater than 0.5.
B: If Math.random() returns a value less equal to 0.5, the code won't throw an exception, it will continue with the doMore() method which will println "4" after which the program will continue with the doStuff() method and will println "3", after that we will be back in main() and the program will print "1".

QUESTION 42
Given the code fragment:

```
int [][] array2d = new int[2][3];

System.out.println("Loading the data.");

for ( int x = 0; x < array2d.length; x++) {

for ( int y = 0; y < array2d[0].length; y++) {
```

```
System.out.println(" x = " + x);

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

// insert load statement here.

}

}

System.out.println("Modify the data. ");

for ( int x = 0; x < array2d.length; x++) {

for ( int y = 0; y < array2d[0].length; y++) {

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

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

// insert modify statement here.

}

}
```

Which pair of load and modify statement should be inserted in the code?

Real 55
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
The load statement should set the array's x row and y column value to the sum of x and y

The modify statement should modify the array's x row and y column value by multiplying it by 2

A. Load statement: array2d(x, y) = x + y;
   Modify statement: array2d(x, y) = array2d(x, y) * 2
B. Load statement: array2d[x y] = x + y;
   Modify statement: array2d[x y] = array2d[x y] * 2
C. Load statement: array2d[x, y] = x + y;
   Modify statement: array2d[x, y] = array2d[x, y] * 2

D. Load statement: array2d[x][y] = x + y;
Modify statement: array2d[x][y] = array2d[x][y] * 2

E. Load statement: array2d[[x][y]] = x + y;
Modify statement: array2d[[x][y]] = array2d[[x][y]] * 2

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 43

```
1. class StaticMethods {

2. static void one() {

3. two();

4. StaticMethods.two();

5. three();

6. StaticMethods.four();

7. }

8. static void two() { }

9. void three() {

10. one();

11. StaticMethods.two();

12. four();

13. StaticMethods.four();
```



```
14. }
```

15. void four() { }

16. }

Which three lines are illegal?

A. line 3
B. line 4
C. line 5
D. line 6
E. line 10
F. line 11
G. line 12
H. line 13

Correct Answer: CDH
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 44
Given the code fragment:

String name = "Spot";

int age = 4;

String str ="My dog " + name + " is " + age;

System.out.println(str);

And

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();

Using StringBuilder, which code fragment is the best potion to build and print the following string My dog Spot is 4

A. sb.append("My dog " + name + " is " + age);
System.out.println(sb);
B. sb.insert("My dog ").append(name + " is " + age); System.out.println(sb);
C. sb.insert("My dog ").insert(name).insert(" is ").insert(age); System.out.println(sb);
D. sb.append("My dog ").append(name).append(" is ").append(age); System.out.println(sb);

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 45
Given:

Real 60
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

doSomething();

}

catch (SpecialException e) {

System.out.println(e);

}}

```
static void doSomething() {

int [] ages = new int[4];

ages[4] = 17;

doSomethingElse();

}

static void doSomethingElse() {

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

}
```

What is the output?

A. SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
B. Error in thread "main" java.lang.
   ArrayIndexOutOfBoundseror
C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4 at Main.doSomething(Main.java:12)
   at Main.main(Main.java:4)
D. SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method at Main.doSomethingElse(Main.java:16)
   at Main.doSomething(Main.java:13)
   at Main.main(Main.java:4)

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
The following line causes a runtime exception (as the index is out of bounds):
ages[4] = 17;

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Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

A runtime exception is thrown as an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

Note: The third kind of exception (compared to checked exceptions and errors) is the runtime exception. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from. These usually indicate programming bugs, such as logic errors or improper use of an API.
Runtime exceptions are not subject to the Catch or Specify Requirement. Runtime exceptions are those indicated by RuntimeException and its subclasses.

QUESTION 46
int i, j=0;

i = (3* 2 +4 +5) ;

j = (3 * ((2+4) + 5));

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

Real 63
Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
What is the result?

A. i: 16
j: 33
B. i: 15
j: 33
C. i: 33
j: 23
D. i: 15
j: 23

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 47
Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. sb.deleteAll();
B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
D. sb.removeAll();

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 48
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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 49
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) {

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Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
System.out.println("four");

}

}
```

What is printed out when the program is excuted?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 50
A method is declared to take three arguments. A program calls this method and passes only two arguments. What is the results?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The third argument is given the value null.
C. The third argument is given the value void.
D. The third argument is given the value zero.
E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type. F) An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 51
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. squarecircle...
D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 52
What is the proper way to defined a method that take two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }
   Real 71
   Oracle 1z0-803 Exam
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; }

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 53
Which two are Java Exception classes?

A. SercurityException
B. DuplicatePathException
C. IllegalArgumentException
D. TooManyArgumentsException

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 54
Given the for loop construct:

for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) {

statement;

}

Which two statements are true?

A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.
B. The expression expr1 is optional. it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.
C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
D. The expression expr3 must be present. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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Oracle 1z0-803 Exam

The for statement have this forms:
for (init-stmt; condition; next-stmt) {
body
}
There are three clauses in the for statement.
The init-stmt statement is done before the loop is started, usually to initialize an iteration variable. The condition expression is tested before each time the loop is done. The loop isn't executed if the boolean expression is false (the same as the while loop). The next-stmt statement is done after the body is executed. It typically increments an iteration variable.

QUESTION 55
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!

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 56
Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. Allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients
B. Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
C. Prevents code from causing exceptions
D. Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
E. Permits classes to be combined into the same package
F. Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

Correct Answer: ABD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 57
The protected modifier on a Field declaration within a public class means that the field _____.

A. Cannot be modified
B. Can be read but not written from outside the class
C. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses only within the same package
D. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses defined in any package

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference:

http://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-access-modifiers/

QUESTION 58
Given:

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```
public class X implements Z {
    public String toString() {
        return "X ";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Y 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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 59
Given:

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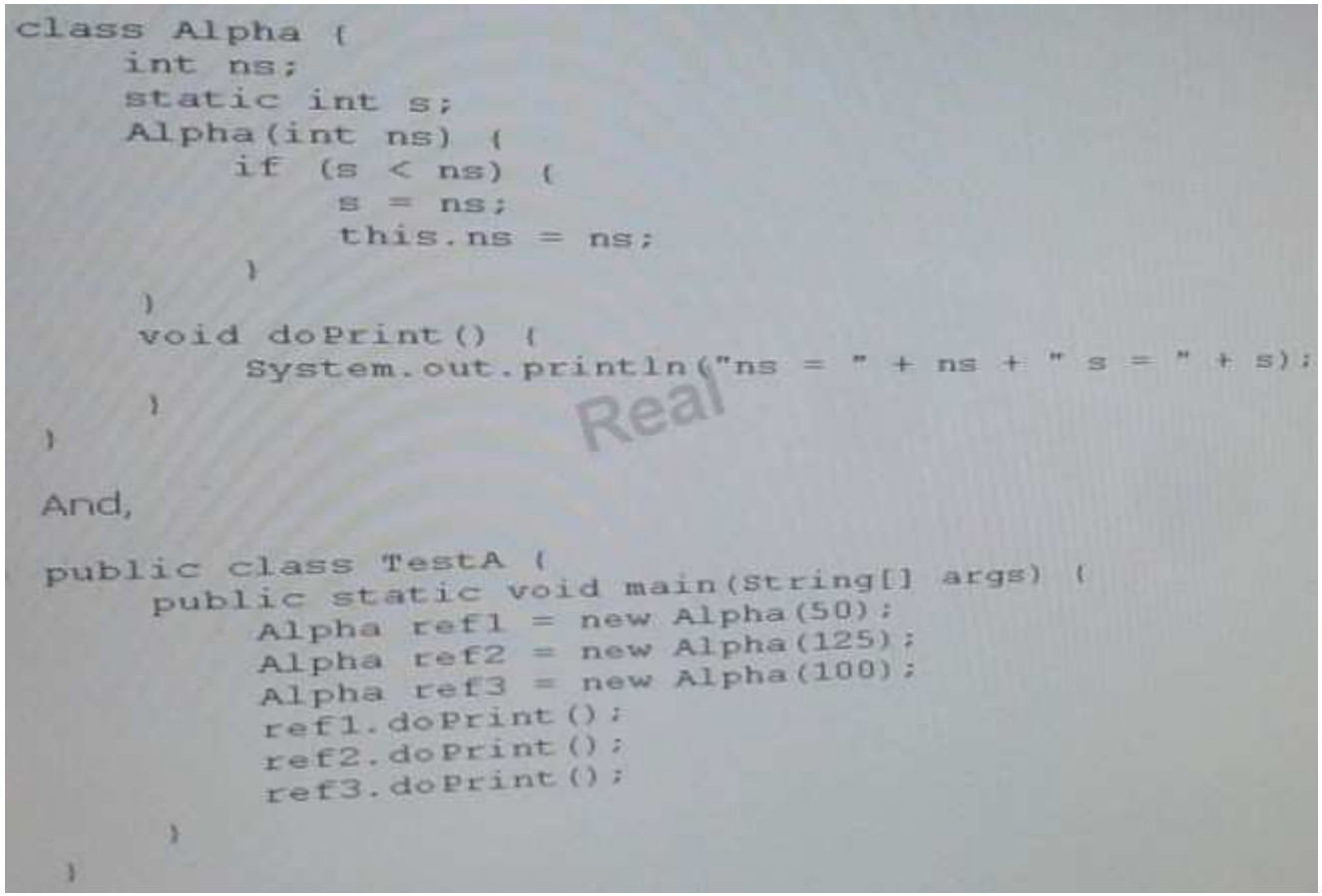

```
class Alpha {
    int ns;
    static int s;
    Alpha(int ns) {
        if (s < ns) {
            s = ns;
            this.ns = ns;
        }
    }
    void doPrint() {
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
    }
}

And,

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();
    }
}
```

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 60
Given the code fragment

```
class Test2 {
int fvar;
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?

A. t.fvar = 200;

B. cvar = 400;
C. fvar = 200;
cvar = 400;
D. this.fvar = 200;
this.cvar = 400;
E. t.fvar = 200;
Test2.cvar = 400;
F. this.fvar = 200;
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Test2.cvar = 400;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

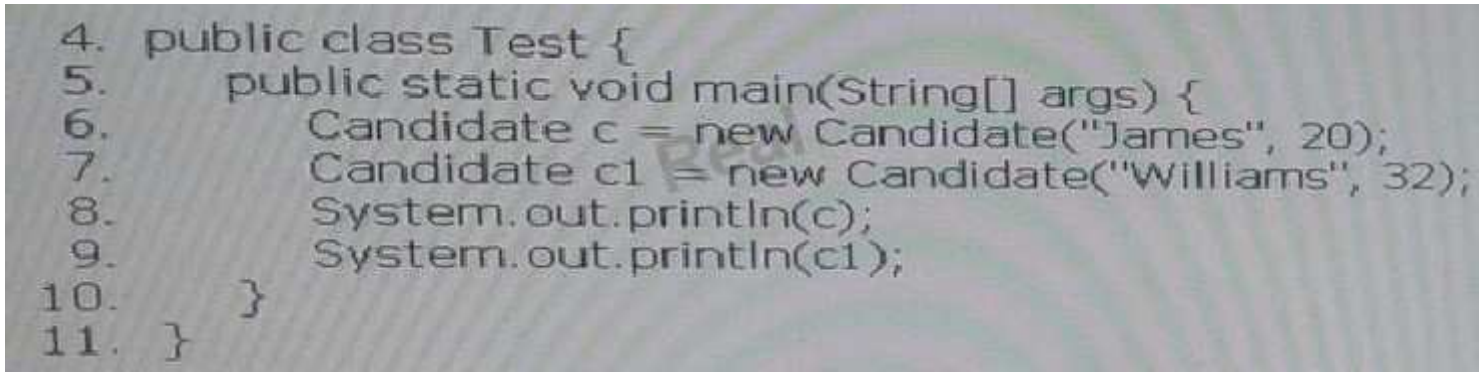
QUESTION 61
View the exhibit.

```
class MissingInfoException extends Exception { }

class AgeOutofRangeException extends Exception { }

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?

James age: 20

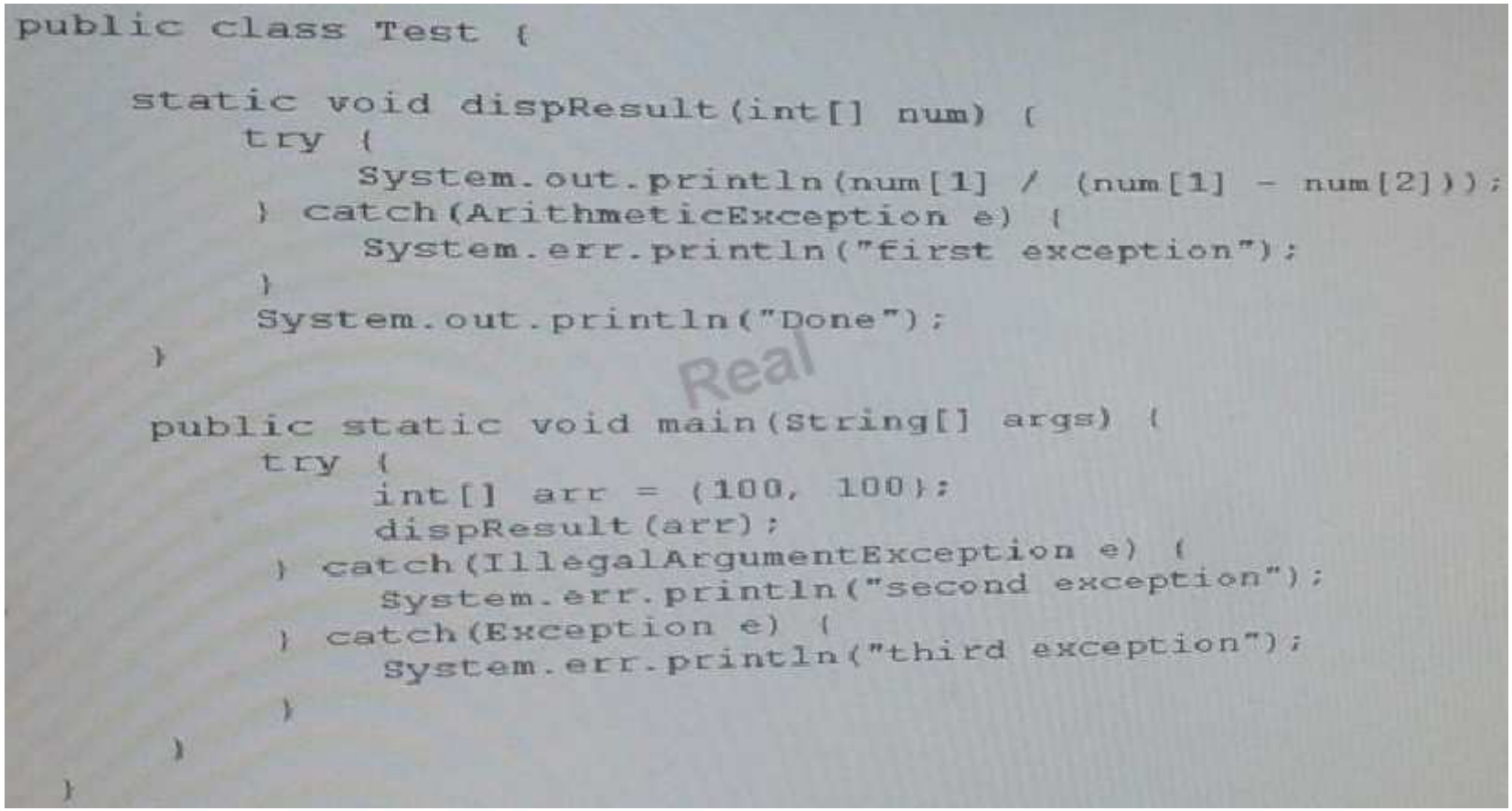
Williams age: 32

A. Replacing line 5 with public static void main (String [] args) throws MissingInfoException, Real 79 Oracle 1z0-803 Exam 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:
catch(Exception e1) { //code goes here}
catch (missingInfoException e2) { //code goes here}
catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}
D. Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding:
catch (missingInfoException e2) { //code goes here}
catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 62
Given:



```
public class Test {

    static void dispResult(int[] num) {
        try {
            System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));
        } catch(ArithmeticException e) {
            System.err.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

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Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 63
Given the code format:

```
class DBConfiguration {
    String user;
    String password;
}

And:

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("manager", "manager");
11.    }
12. }
```

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

A. DBConfiguration f;
return f;
B. Return DBConfiguration;
C. Return new DBConfiguration;
D. Retutn 0;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 64
Given:

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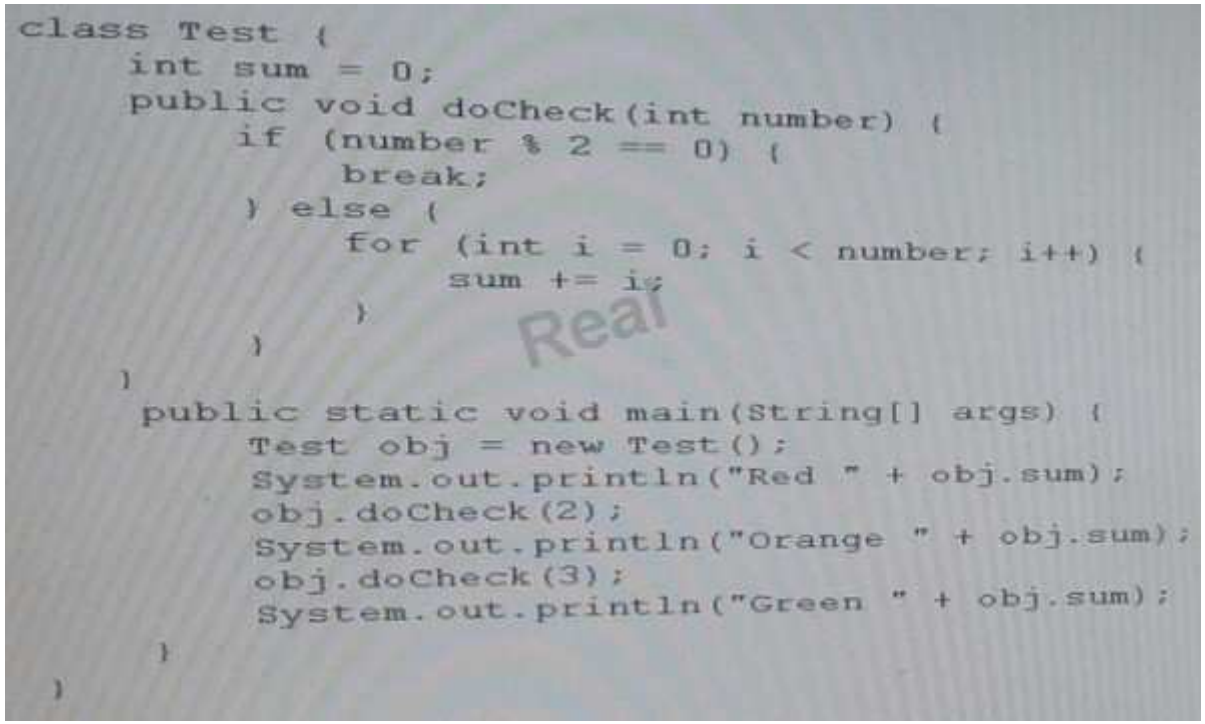

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 65
Given:

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Given:

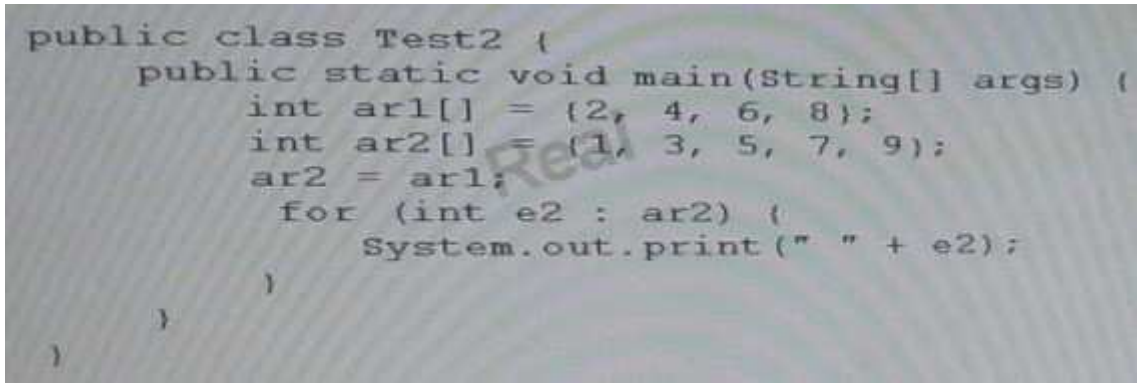
```
class X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm1");
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm2");
    }
    public void mY() {
        System.out.println("Ym");
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X xRef = new Y();
        Y yRef = (Y) xRef;
        yRef.mY();
        xRef.mX();
    }
}
```

A. Ym
   Xm2
B. Ym
   Xm1
C. Compilation fails
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 66
Given:



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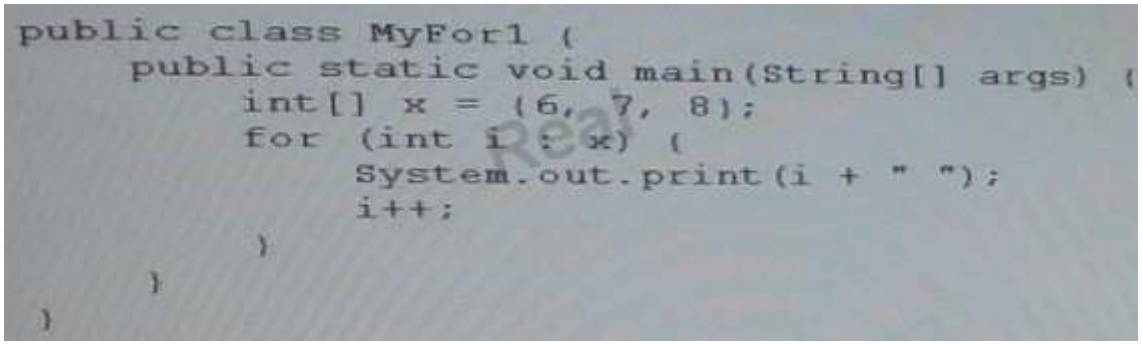
What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8
B. 2 4 6 8 9
C. 1 3 5 7
D. 1 3 5 7 9

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 67
Given:



```
public class MyFor1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] x = {6, 7, 8};
        for (int i : x) {
            System.out.print(i + " ");
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

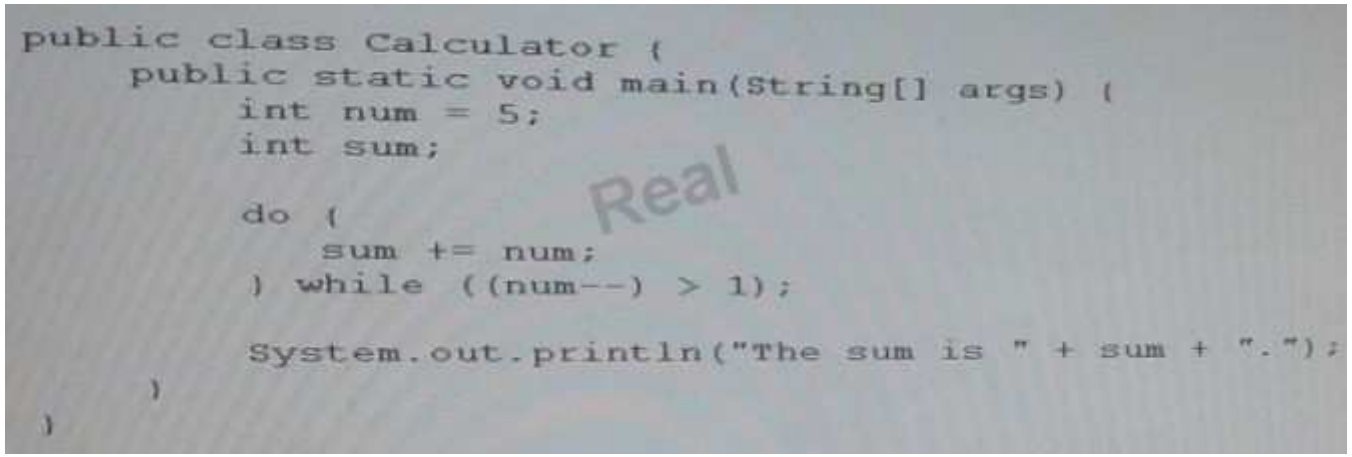
What is the result?

A. 6 7 8
B. 7 8 9
C. 0 1 2
D. 6 8 10
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 68
Given:



What is the result?

A. The sum is 2
B. The sum is 14
C. The sum is 15
D. The loop executes infinite times
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 69
Given:

```
package p1;
public interface DoInterface {
    void m1(int n);                          // line n1
    public void m2(int n);
}

package p3;
import p1.DoInterace;
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.method1(100);
        doi.method2(200);

    }
}
```


What is the result?

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A. 100
B. Compilation fails due to an error in line n1

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line n2
D. Compilation fails due to an error at line n3

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 70
Given:

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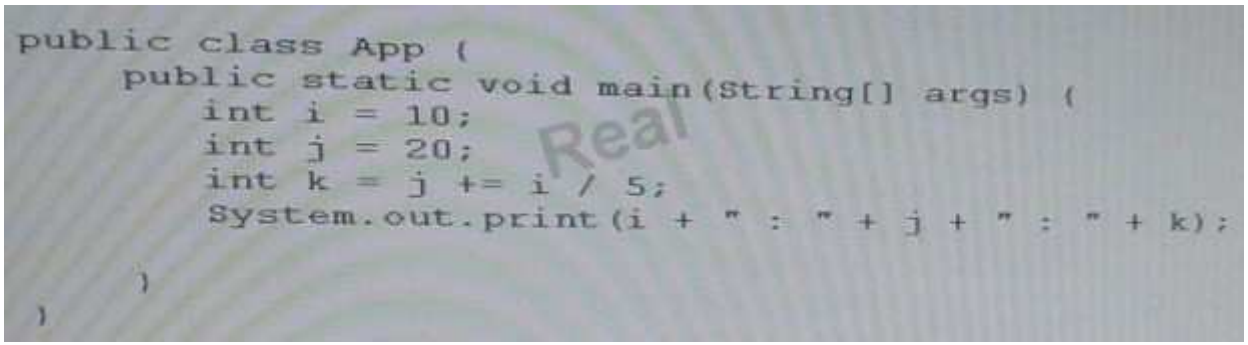


What is the result?

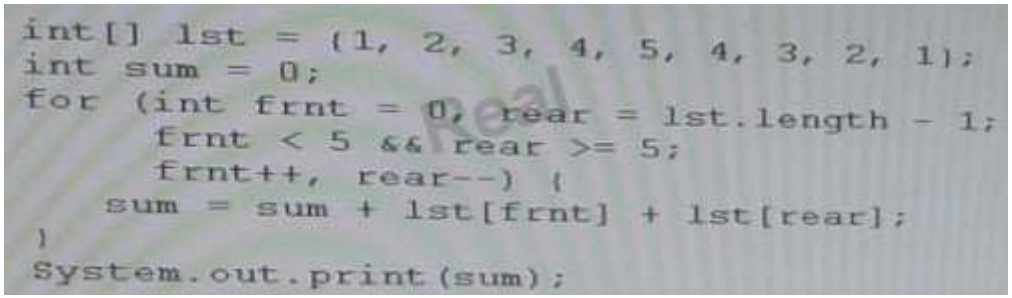
A. 10 : 22 : 20
B. 10 : 22 : 22
C. 10 : 22 : 6
D. 10 : 30 : 6

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 71
Given the code fragment:



What is the result?

A. 20
B. 25
C. 29
D. Compilation fails
E. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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QUESTION 72
Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array of primitive data type?

A. It cannot contain elements of different types.
B. The length of each dimension must be the same.
C. At the 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.

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12806739/is-an-array-a-primitive-type-or-an- object-or-something-else-entirely

QUESTION 73
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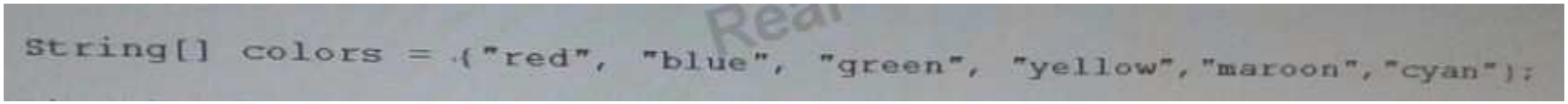
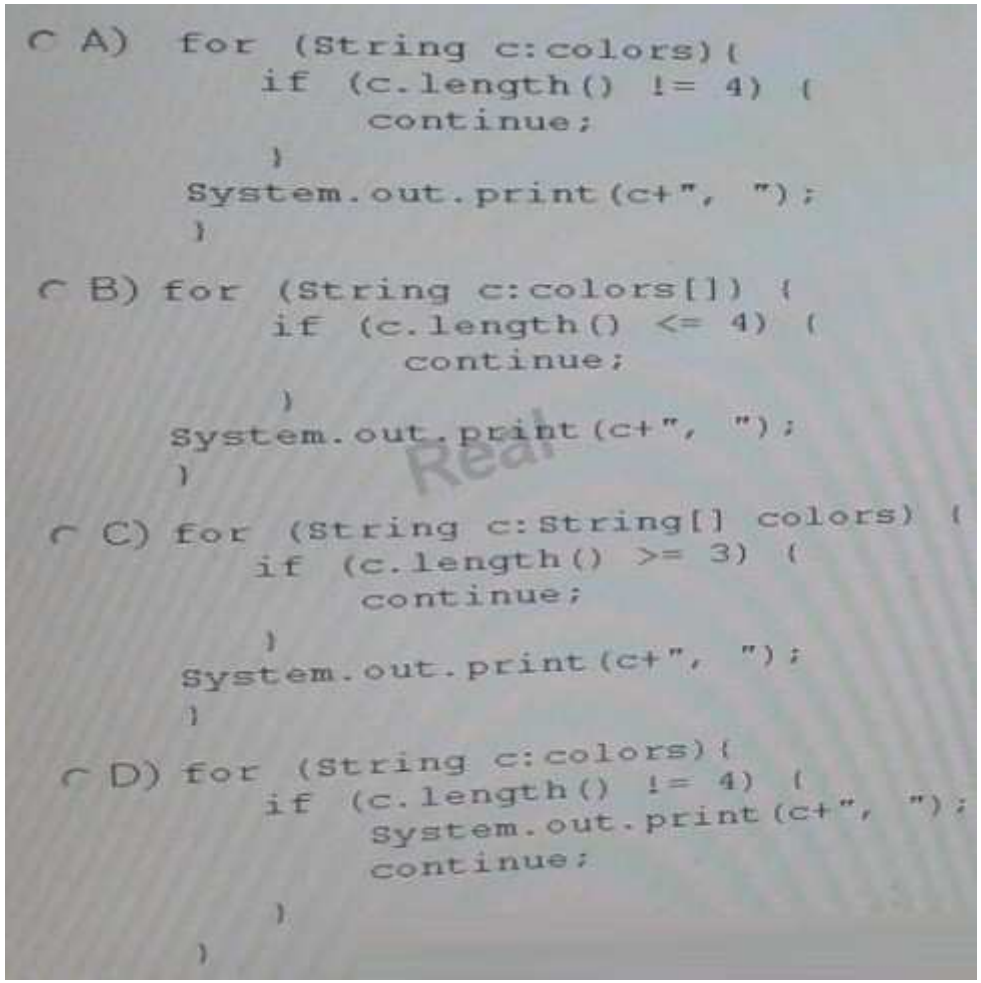
Given the code fragment:



Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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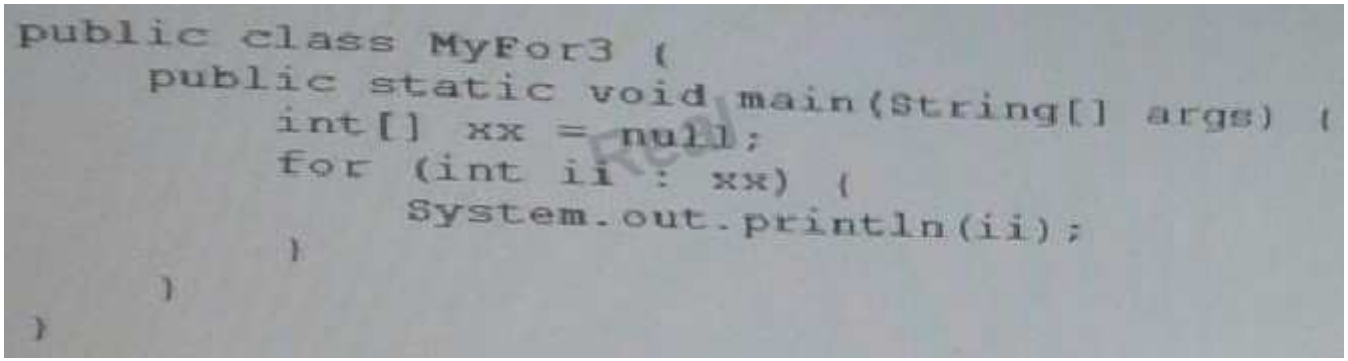
QUESTION 74
Given:



```
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 75
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] = "Jessy 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?

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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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 76
Given the class definitions:

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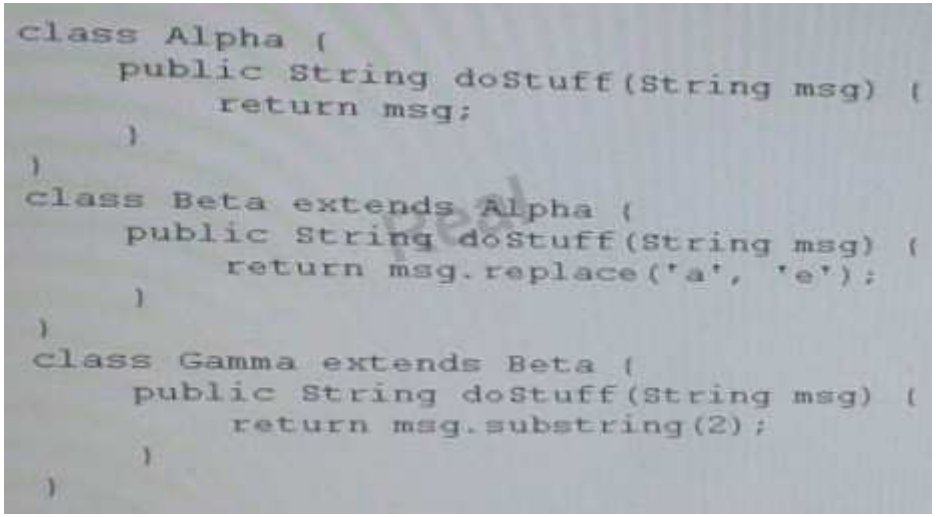

```
class Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg;
    }
}
class Beta extends Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.replace('a', 'e');
    }
}
class Gamma extends Beta {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.substring(2);
    }
}
```

And the code fragment of the main() method,

```
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 77
Given:

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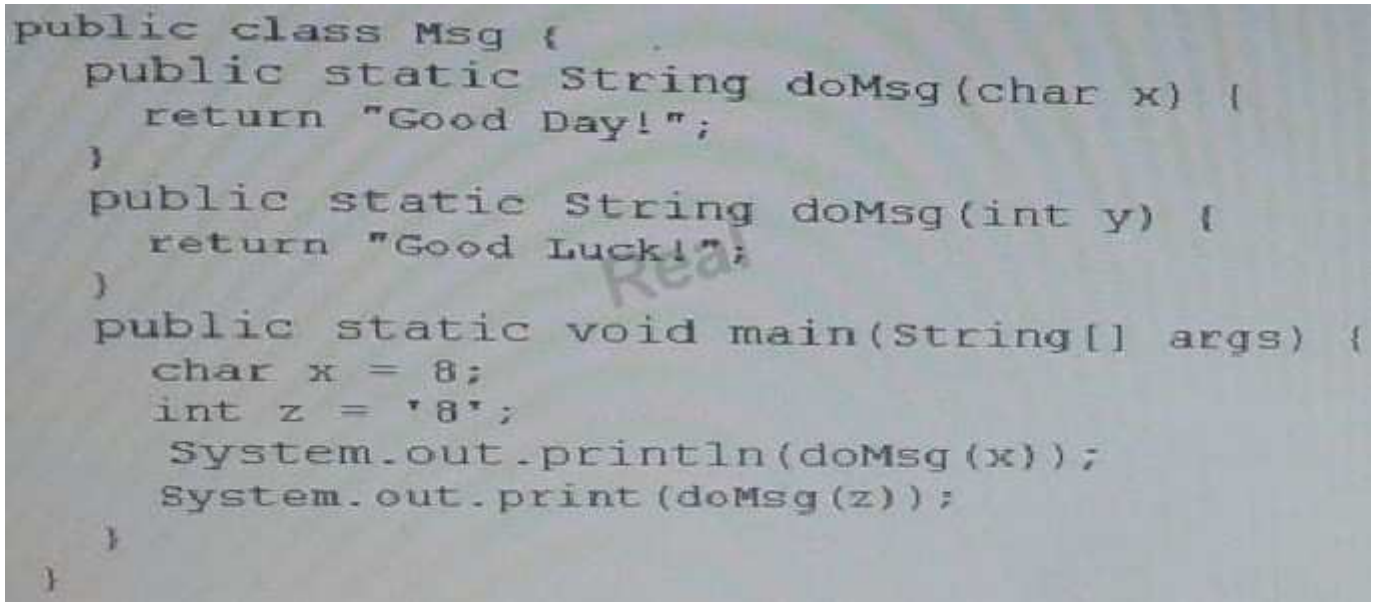

```
public class Msg {
   public static String doMsg(char x) {
     return "Good Day!";
   }
   public static String doMsg(int y) {
     return "Good Luck!";
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     char x = 8;
     int z = '8';
      System.out.println(doMsg(x));
      System.out.print(doMsg(z));
   }
}
```

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

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 78
Which two items can legally be contained within a java class declaration?

A. An import statement
B. A field declaration
C. A package declaration
D. A method declaration

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Reference:

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

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QUESTION 79
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;                   // line n3
    return a;
  }
  protected int method2() {
    int a = 200 + MAX;                   // line n4
    return a;
  }
}
```


Which line causes a compilation error?

A. Line n1
B. Line n2
C. Line n3
D. Line n4

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 80
Given:

```
public class Case {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String product = "Pen";
        product.toLowerCase();
        product.concat(" BOX".toLowerCase());
        System.out.print(product.substring(4,6));
    }
}
```

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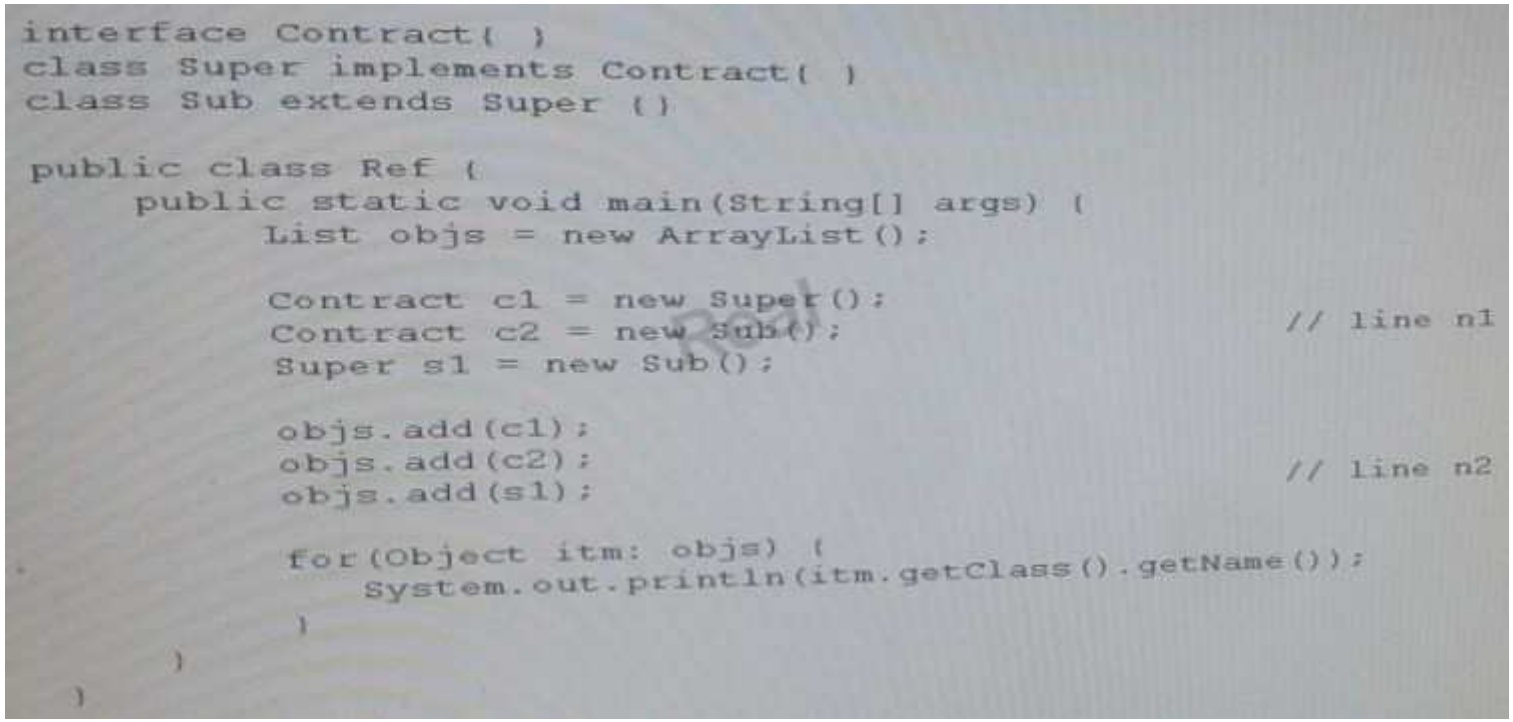
What is the result?

A. box
B. nbo
C. bo
D. nb
E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 81
Given the code fragments:



```
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();                    // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                               // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Super
   Sub
   Sub
B. Contract
   Contract
   Super
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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QUESTION 82
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 83
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();                    // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                               // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 84
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.print("Values are : " + list);
}
```


What is the result?

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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]

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 85
Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

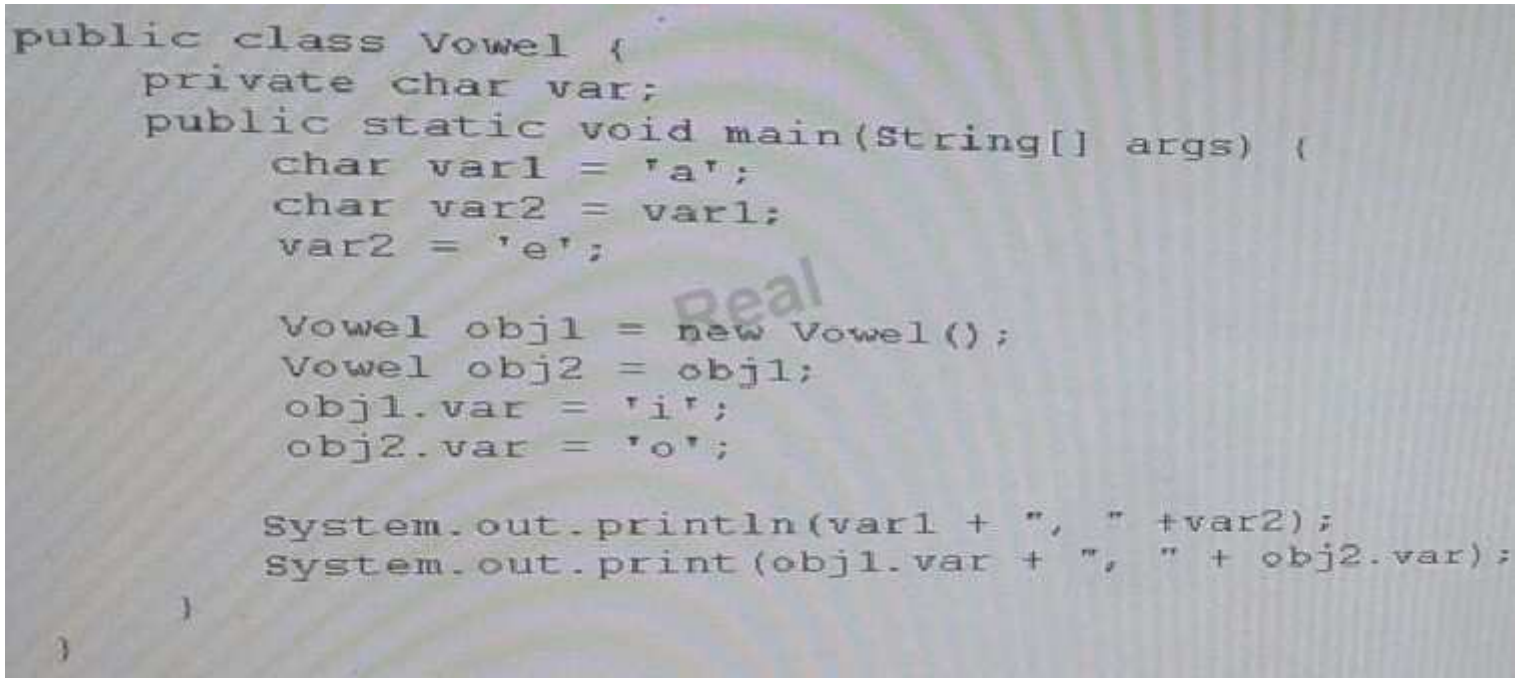
A. Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private
B. Removing the public modifier from a class declaration
C. Changing the return type of a method to void
D. Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Reference:

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 86
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 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';

        System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
        System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " + obj2.var);
    }
}
```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A. a, e
   i, o
B. a, e
   o, o
C. e, e
   l, o
D. e, e
   o, o

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 87
Given:

```
public class Circle {
    double radius;
    public double area;
    public Circle(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) {
        Circle c1 = new Circle(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.

Which two modifications are necessary to ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated?

A. Remove the area field.
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 SerRadius ( ) method to be protected.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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QUESTION 88
Given:

```
1. import java.io.Error;
2.      public class TestApp {
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.          TestApp t = new TestApp();
5.          try {
6.              t.doPrint();
7.              t.doList();
8.
9.          } catch (Exception e2) {
10.             System.out.println("Caught " + e2);
11.         }
12.     }
13.     public void doList() throws Exception {
14.         throw new Error("Error");
15.     }
16.     public void doPrint() throws Exception {
17.         throw new RuntimeException("Exception");
18.     }
19. }
```

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 89
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```

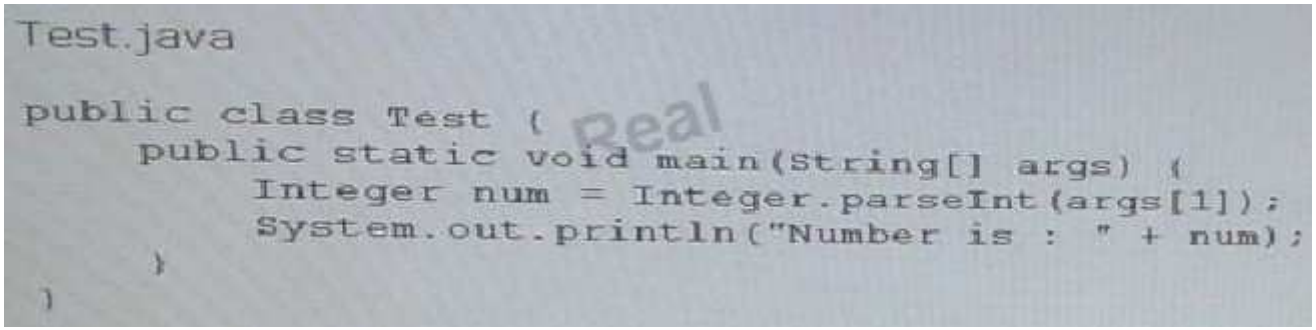
What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. 10 Hello world!
B. 10 Hello universe!
C. 9 Hello world!
D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 90
Given:



And the commands:

Javac Test.java

Java Test 12345

What is the result?

A. Number us : 12345
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

C. A NumberFormatException is thrown at runtime
D. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 91
Given the code fragment:


```
System.out.println( 28 + 5 <= 4 + 29 );
System.out.println( ( 28 + 5 ) <= ( 4 + 29 ) );
```

What is the result?

A. 28false29
   true
B. 285 < 429
   true
C. true
   true
D. compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 92
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
B. 3 y: 4
C. x: 0 y: 0
D. 3 y: 4
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E. x: 1 y: 2
F. 0 y: 0
G. x: 0 y: 0
H. 0 y: 0

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 93
Given the code fragment:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    int age;
}

And,

1. public class Test {
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. }
```

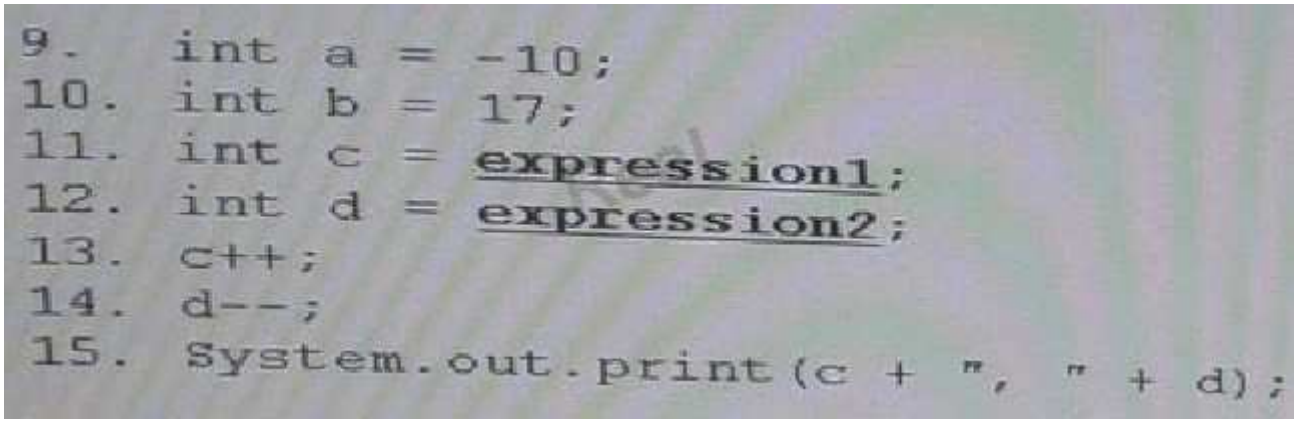
Which statement is true?

A. After line 8, three objects are eligible for garbage collection
B. After line 8, two objects are eligible for garbage collection
C. After line 8, one object is eligible for garbage collection
D. After line 8, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 94
Given the code fragment:



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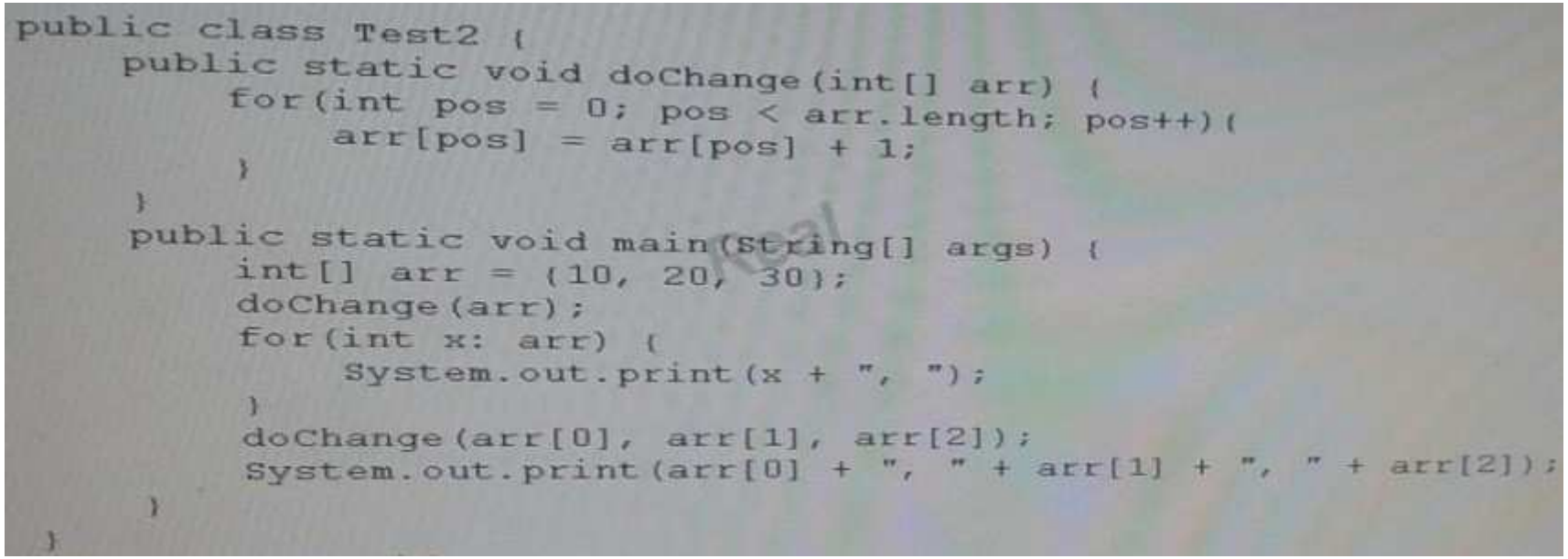
What could expression1 and expression2 be, respectively, in order to produce output 8, 16?

A. + +a, - -b
B. + +a, b- -
C. A+ +, - - b
D. A + +, b - -

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 95
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[1] + ", " + 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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 96
Given:

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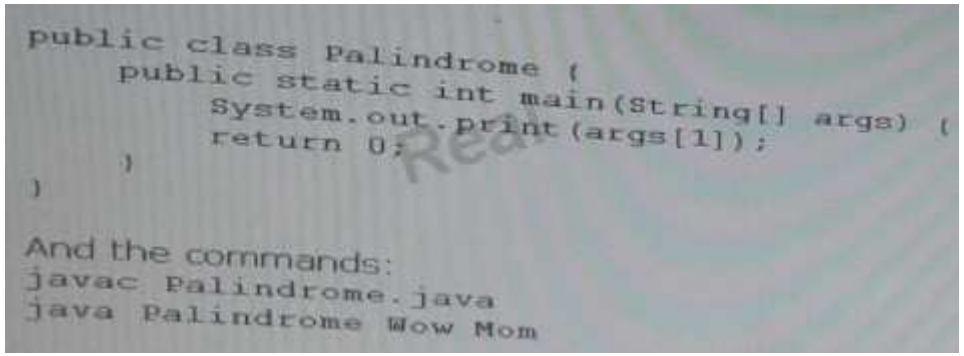

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails
B. The code compiles, but does not execute.
C. Paildrome
D. Wow
E. Mom

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 97
Given:

```
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
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B. Lion is always jumping
C. Crazy elephant is jumping
D. Elephant is always jumping
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 98
Which code fragment cause a compilation error?

A. flat 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;

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 99
Given:

```
public class Series {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        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
B. 1
C. 2
D. Compilation fails
E. The loop executes infinite times

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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QUESTION 100
Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
 8. public class Test {
 9.     public static void main(String[] args) {
10.         List ps = new ArrayList();
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");
12.         ps.add(p2);
13.
14.         // insert code here
15.
16.         if (f >=0 ) {
17.             System.out.print("Mike Found");
18.         }
19.     }
20. }
```

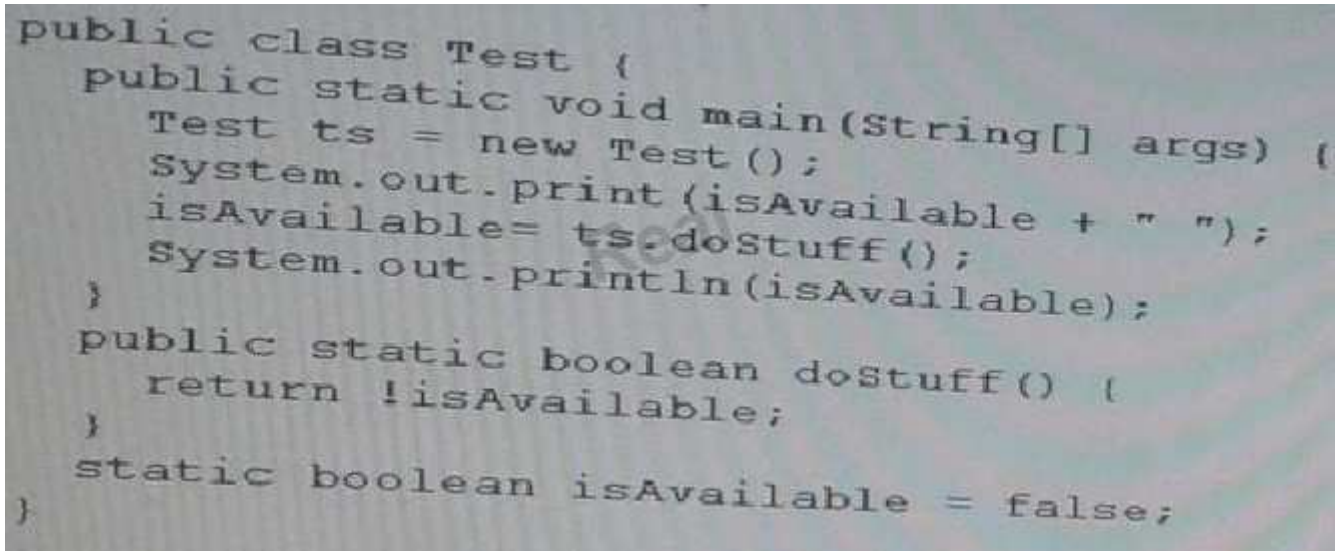
Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

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);

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 101
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;
}
```

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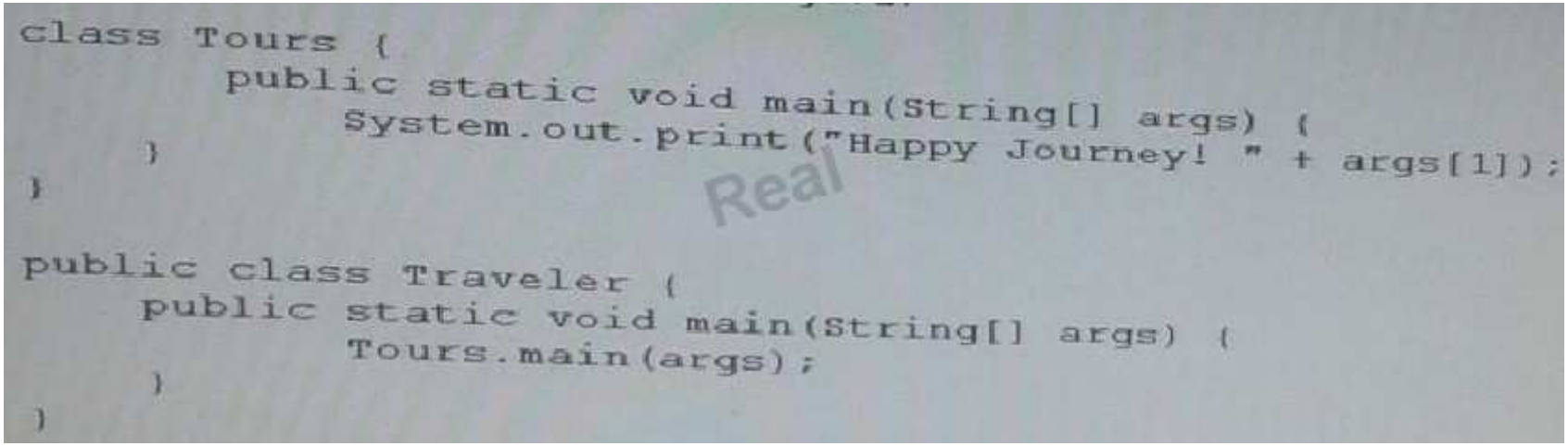
What is the result?

A. true true
B. true false
C. false true
D. false false
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 102
Given the code in a file Traveler.java:



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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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QUESTION 103
Given:

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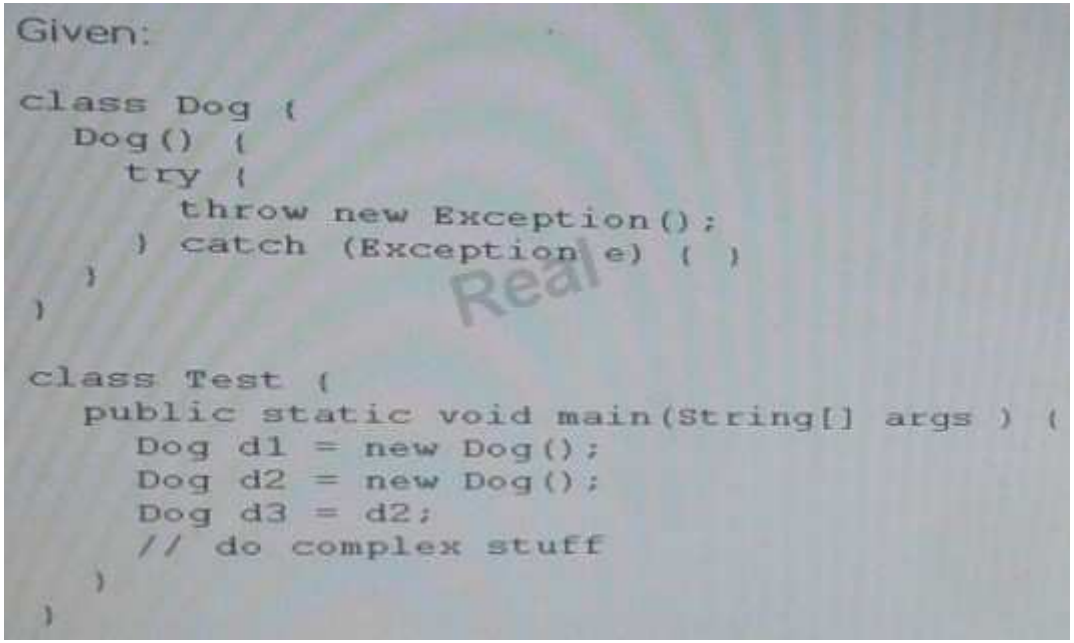

How many objects have been created when the line / / do complex stuff is reached?

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Six

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 104
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");
  }
}
```

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What is result?

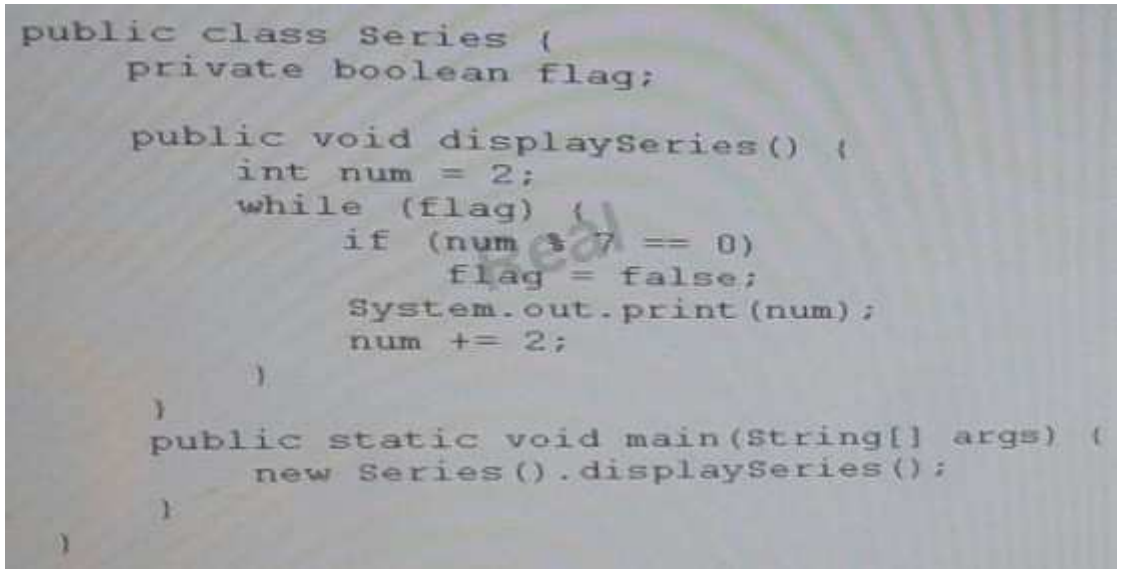
A. Successful
B. Unsuccessful
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 105
Given:



```
public class Series {
    private boolean flag;

    public void displaySeries() {
        int num = 2;
        while (flag) {
            if (num % 7 == 0)
                flag = false;
            System.out.print(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
D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times
E. The program prints nothing

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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QUESTION 106
Given the fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. 13480.0
B. 13480.02
C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 107
Given:

```
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?

A. String str2 = str1;
B. String str2 = new string (str1);
C. String str2 = sb1.toString();

D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 108
Given the classes:

* AssertionError

* ArithmeticException

* ArrayIndexOutofBoundsException

* FileNotFoundException

* IllegalArgumentException

* IOError

* IOException

* NumberFormatException

* SQLException

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

A. AssertionError, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ArithmeticException
B. AssertionError, IOError, IOException
C. ArithmeticException, FileNotFoundException, NumberFormatException
D. FileNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException
E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException, IllegalArgumentException, FileNotFoundException

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Not B: IOError and IOException are both checked errors. Not C, not D, not E: FileNotFoundException is a checked error.
Note:
Checked exceptions:
* represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)
* are subclasses of Exception
* 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 it somehow)

Note:
Unchecked exceptions:
* 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."
* are subclasses of RuntimeException, and are usually implemented using IllegalArgumentException, NullPointerException, or IllegalStateException
* method is not obliged to establish a policy for the unchecked exceptions thrown by its implementation (and they almost always do not do so)

QUESTION 109
Given:

```
public class Test1 {

static void doubling (Integer ref, int pv) {

ref =20;

pv = 20;

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}

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The code doubling(iObj++, iVar++); increases both variables from to 10 to 11.

QUESTION 110
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);

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}

}

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, enable the code to compile and print 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);

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not B: circular definition of n3.
Not C: Compilation error. line Calc c = new Mid();
required: Calc
found: Mid
Not E: Compilation error. line int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2); non-static method findMid(int,int) cannot be referenced from a static context

QUESTION 111
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);
```

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```
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: class java.lang.StringBuilder

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

QUESTION 112
Given:

```
public class ComputeSum {

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.

Which three members must have the private access modifier to ensure that this invariant is maintained?

A. The x field
B. The y field
C. The sum field
D. The ComputerSum ( ) constructor
E. The setX ( ) method

F. The setY ( ) method

Correct Answer: CEF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The sum field and the two methods (setX and SetY) that updates the sum field.

QUESTION 113
Given:

Given:

```
public class SuperTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

statement1

statement2

statement3

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}

}

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 label) {
System.out.println("Square: constructor");
}
public void foo() {
super.foo();
}
public void foo(String label) {
System.out.println("Square: foo");
}
}
}
}
}
```

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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");
   square.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();

Correct Answer: F
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 114
Given:

public class Marklist {

int num;

public static void graceMarks(Marklist obj4) {

obj4.num += 10;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

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MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();

MarkList obj2 = obj1;

MarkList obj1 = null;

obj2.num = 60;

graceMarks(obj2);

}

}

How many objects are created in the memory runtime?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: obj1 and obj3.

when you do e2 = e1 you're copying object references - you're not making a copy of the object - and so the variables e1 and e2 will both point to the same object.

QUESTION 115
Given:

class Cake {

```
int model;

String flavor;

Cake() {

model = 0;

flavor = "Unknown";

}

}
```

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```
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) {
```

A. flavor = "Strawberry";
B. model = 1200;
   return c;
   }
   public static void bake2(Cake c) {
C. flavor = "Chocolate";
D. model = 1230;

return;
}
}
What is the result?

E. 0 unknown
0 unknown

F. 1200 Strawberry
1200 Strawberry

G. 1200 Strawberry
1230 Chocolate

H. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: 1200 Strawberry

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1230 Chocolate

QUESTION 116
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?

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;}

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not B: illegal combination of modifiers: protected and public

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not C: setNum method cannot be private.
not E: getNum method cannot be private.

QUESTION 117
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: == strict equality.

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equals compare state, not identity.

QUESTION 118
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: 68 65 65

QUESTION 119
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: 5 : 5

QUESTION 120
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
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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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The while statement is incorrect. It has the syntax of a for statement.

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

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.

Reference: The while and do-while Statements

QUESTION 121
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: 1.0, 1

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QUESTION 122
Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

A. A class can have only one private constructor.
B. A method can have the same name as a field.
C. A class can have overloaded static methods.
D. A public class must have a main method.
E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: A: Private constructors prevent a class from being explicitly instantiated by its callers.
If the programmer does not provide a constructor for a class, then the system will always provide a default, public no-argument constructor. To disable this default constructor, simply add a private no-argument constructor to the class. This private constructor may be empty.
B: The following works fine:
int cake() {

```
int cake=0;
return (1);
}
```

C: We can overload static method in Java. In terms of method overloading static method are just like normal methods and in order to overload static method you need to provide another static method with same name but different method signature.

Incorrect:
Not D: Only a public class in an application need to have a main method.
Not E:
Example:

```
class A
{
public string something;
public int a;
}
```

Q: What do you call classes without methods?
Most of the time: An anti pattern.

Why? Because it faciliates procedural programming with "Operator" classes and data structures. You separate data and behaviour which isn't exactly good OOP.

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Often times: A DTO (Data Transfer Object)

Read only datastructures meant to exchange data, derived from a business/domain object.

Sometimes: Just data structure.

Well sometimes, you just gotta have those structures to hold data that is just plain and simple and has no operations on it.

Not F: Fields need to be initialtized. If not the code will not compile.
Example:
Uncompilable source code - variable x might not have been initialized

QUESTION 123
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?

A. Pass
B. Fail
C. Class MarketOutOfBoundsException
D. Class IndexOutOfBoundsException
E. Class Exception

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The value 104 will cause a MarketOutOfBoundsException

QUESTION 124
Given the code fragment:

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder ( ) ;

Sb.append ("world");

Which code fragment prints Hello World?

A. sb.insert(0,"Hello ");
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   System.out.println(sb);
B. sb.append(0,"Hello ");
   System.out.println(sb);
C. sb.add(0,"Hello ");
   System.out.println(sb);
D. sb.set(0,"Hello ");
   System.out.println(sb);D

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

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

QUESTION 125
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?

A. Adding the public modifier to the declaration of method1 at line n1
B. Removing the public modifier from the definition of method1 at line n2
C. Changing the private modifier on the declaration of method 2 public at line n3
D. Changing the line n4 DoClass doi = new DoClass ( );

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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.

Read more: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2012/03/private-in-java-why-should-you- always.html#ixzz3Sh3mOc4D

QUESTION 126
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?

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[]) {
```

D.
```
toUpperCase();
}
}
```

E.
```
for (int i:arra.length) {
for (String x:arra) {
arra[i].toUpperCase();
}
}
```

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
not A: arra.length is 3, but the subarrays have 2, 3 and 4 elements. Index will be out of bound. not B: The subarrys are of different lengths. Index will be out of bound.
not D: Compile error.

QUESTION 127
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {

static String[][] arr =new String[3][];

private static void doPrint() {

//insert code here

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}
```



```
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?

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++;
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}
```

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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

QUESTION 128

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();
```

A. printAll();
   }
   }
   What is the result?
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B. c = null
   b = false
   f = 0.0F
C. c = 0
   b = false
   f = 0.0f
D. c = null
   b = true
   f = 0.0
E. c =
   b = false

f = 0.0

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 129
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?

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A. 1

B. 2
C. 4
D. 0

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Counter++ will be executed only once because of the else if constructs.

QUESTION 130
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?

A. Adding a break statement after each print statement
B. Adding a default section within the switch code-block
C. Changing the string literals in each case label to integer Real 149
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D. Changing the type of the variable day to String
E. Arranging the case labels in ascending order

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The following will work fine:

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int day = 1;
switch (day) {
case 7: System.out.print("Uranus"); break;
case 6: System.out.print("Saturn"); break;
case 1: System.out.print("Mercury"); break;
case 2: System.out.print("Venus"); break;
case 3: System.out.print("Earth"); break;
case 4: System.out.print("Mars"); break;
case 5: System.out.print("Jupiter"); break;
}
}
}
```

QUESTION 131
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 + " ");
```

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}

```
} 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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: null Unix Linux Solarios

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

QUESTION 132
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);
```

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What is the result?

A. 6
B. 4
C. 5
D. 5
E. 4
F. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 133

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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).

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[green, red, yellow, cyan]

QUESTION 134

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

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 135
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?

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");
}
```

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

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

QUESTION 136
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
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Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 137
Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?

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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: In both Java and C#, a "default constructor" refers to a nullary constructor that is automatically generated by the compiler if no constructors have been defined for the class. The default constructor is also empty, meaning that it does nothing. A programmer-defined constructor that takes no parameters is also called a default constructor.

QUESTION 138
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?

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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;
   }

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 139
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 :

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 140
Given:

```
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?

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A. p1.Test.class
0.0
B. <the summary address refrenced by ref>
0.000000
C. Null
0.0
D. Compilation fails
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: null
0.0

QUESTION 141
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();

}

}
```

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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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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

QUESTION 142
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
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   Hello Java! 6
   Hello Java! 4
B. Hello Java! 8
   Hello Java! 6
C. Hello Java! 8
D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Hello Java! 8

QUESTION 143
Given the code fragment:

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?

A. Line 21
B. Line 22
C. Line 23
D. Line 24
E. Line 25

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The following is printed:
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QUESTION 144
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 145
Given:

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interface Pet { }

```
class Dog implements Pet { }

public class Beagle extends Dog{ }
```

Which three are valid?

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();

Correct Answer: ADE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not B, not C: Pet is abstact, cannot be instantiated. Not F: incompatible type. Required Beagle, found Dog.

QUESTION 146
Given the code fragment:

```
// insert code here

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;

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arr[1][3] = 40;

Which two statements, when inserted independently at line // insert code here, enable the code to compile?

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];

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 147
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

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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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 148
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 149
Given the code fragment:

```
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 = newArrayList();

cs.add("Java");

cs.add("C");

Student s = new Student(123,"Fred", cs);

System.out.println(s);

}

}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line // insert code here, enables class Test to print 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 */
   }

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not A: Student has private access line: Student s = new Student(123,"Fred", cs); Not D: Cannot be applied to given types. Line: Student s = new Student (123,"Fred", cs);

QUESTION 150
Given the code fragment:

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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?

A. int i : array
B. int i = 0; i < 1;
C. ; ;
D. ; i < 1; i++
E. i = 0; i<1;

Correct Answer: ABC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 151
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Yellow

Pink
Red

QUESTION 152
Which two statements correctly describe checked exception?

A. These are exceptional conditions that a well-written application should anticipate and recover from.
B. These are exceptional conditions that are external to the application, and that the application Real 169
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usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
C. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
D. Every class that is a subclass of RuntimeException and Error is categorized as checked exception.
E. Every class that is a subclass of Exception, excluding RuntimeException and its subclasses, is categorized as checked exception.

Correct Answer: BD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Checked exceptions:
* (B) represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)
* are subclasses of Exception
It's somewhat confusing, but note as well that RuntimeException (unchecked) is itself a subclass of Exception (checked).

* 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 it somehow)

Reference: Checked versus unchecked exceptions

QUESTION 153
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
D. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The line, if (c.length() >= 4) {, is never reached. This causes a compilation error.

Note: The continue statement skips the current iteration of a for, while , or do-while loop. An unlabeled break statement terminates the innermost switch, for, while, or do-while statement, but a labeled break terminates an outer statement.

QUESTION 154
Given:

```
public class App {

// Insert code here

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

}

}
```

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Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?

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) {

Correct Answer: AD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Incorrect:
Not B: No main class found.
Not C: Main method not found
not E: Main method is not static.

QUESTION 155
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));

}
```

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}

Which set of changes enable the code to print 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 ;

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 156
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?

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A. Found 3 at 2
B. Found 3 at 3

C. Compilation fails
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: The following line does not compile:
System.out.print("Found " + key + "at " + pos);

The variable pos is undefined at this line, as its scope is only valid in the for loop. Any variables created inside of a loop are LOCAL TO THE LOOP.

QUESTION 157
Given:

```
public class MyClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = " Java Duke ";

int len = s.trim().length();

System.out.print(len);

}

}
```

What is the result?

A. 8
B. 9
C. 11
D. 10
E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Java - String trim() Method
This method returns a copy of the string, with leading and trailing whitespace omitted.

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