

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
1. public class A {  
2.     public void method1(){  
3.         B b = new B();  
4.         b.method2();  
5.         // more code here  
6.     }  
7. }
```

```
1. public class B{  
2.     public void method2() {  
3.         C c = new C();  
4.         c.method3();  
5.         // more code here  
6.     }  
7. }
```

```
1. public class C {  
2.     public void method3(){  
3.         // more code here  
4.     }  
5. }
```

Given:

```
25. try {  
26.     A a = new A();  
27.     a.method1();  
28. } catch (Exception e) {  
29.     System.out.print("an error occurred");  
30. }
```

Which two statements are true if a `NullPointerException` is thrown on line 3 of class C?

- A. The application will crash.
- B. The code on line 29 will be executed.
- C. The code on line 5 of class A will execute.
- D. The code on line 5 of class B will execute.
- E. The exception will be propagated back to line 27.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
01. public class A{
02.     public void method1() {
03.         try {
04.             B b = new B();
05.             b.method2();
06.             //more code here
07.         } catch (TestException te){
08.             throw new RuntimeException(te);
09.         }
10.     }
11. }

01. public class B{
02.     public void method2() throws TestException {
03.         //more code here
04.     }
05. }

01. class TestException extends Exception {
02. }

31. public void method() {
32.     A a = new A();
33.     a.method1();
34. }
```

Which statement is true if a `TestException` is thrown on line 3 of class B?

- A. Line 33 must be called within a try block.
- B. The exception thrown by method1 in class A is not required to be caught.
- C. The method declared on line 31 must be declared to throw a `RuntimeException`.
- D. On line 5 of class A, the call to method2 of class B does not need to be placed in a try/catch block.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
static void test() {  
    try {  
        String x = null;  
        System.out.print(x.toString() + " ");  
    }  
    finally {  
        System.out.print("finally ");  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try { test(); }  
    catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. finally
- C. null finally
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. finally exception

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
static void test() throws Error {  
    if (true) throw new AssertionError();  
    System.out.print("test ");  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try { test(); }  
    catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }  
    System.out.print("end ");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. end
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. exception end
- D. exception test end
- E. A Throwable is thrown by main.
- F. An Exception is thrown by main.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
01. class TestException extends Exception { }
02. class A {
03.     public String sayHello(String name) throws TestException {
04.         if(name == null) throw new TestException();
05.         return "Hello " + name;
06.     }
07. }
08. public class TestA {
09.     public static void main(String[] args) {
10.         new A().sayHello("Aiko");
11.     }
12. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation succeeds.
- B. Class A does not compile.
- C. The method declared on line 9 cannot be modified to throw TestException.
- D. TestA compiles if line 10 is enclosed in a try/catch block that catches TestException.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
11. class A {  
12.     void process() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }  
13. }  
14. class B extends A {  
15.     void process() { System.out.println("B"); }  
16. }  
17. public static void main(String[] args) {  
18.     new B().process();  
19. }
```

What is the result?

- A. B
- B. The code runs with no output.
- C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 15.
- E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 18.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
11. class X { public void foo() { System.out.print("X "); } }  
12.  
13. public class SubB extends X {  
14.     public void foo() throws RuntimeException {  
15.         super.foo();  
16.         if (true) throw new RuntimeException();  
17.         System.out.print("B ");  
18.     }  
19.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
20.         new SubB().foo();  
21.     }  
22. }
```

What is the result?

- A. X, followed by an Exception.
- B. No output, and an Exception is thrown.
- C. Compilation fails due to an error on line 14.
- D. Compilation fails due to an error on line 16.
- E. Compilation fails due to an error on line 17.
- F. X, followed by an Exception, followed by B.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
05. class A {  
06.     void foo() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }  
07. }  
08. class SubB2 extends A {  
09.     void foo() { System.out.println("B "); }  
10. }  
11. class Tester {  
12.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
13.         A a = new SubB2();  
14.         a.foo();  
15.     }  
16. }
```

What is the result?

- A. B
- B. B, followed by an Exception.
- C. Compilation fails due to an error on line 9.
- D. Compilation fails due to an error on line 14.
- E. An Exception is thrown with no other output.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
import java.io.IOException;
class A {
    public void process() {
        System.out.print("A,");
    }
}
13. class B extends A {
14.     public void process() throws IOException {
15.         super.process();
16.         System.out.print("B,");
17.         throw new IOException();
18.     }
19.
20.     public static void main(String[] args) {
21.         try {
22.             new B().process();
23.         } catch (IOException e) {
24.             System.out.println("Exception");
25.         }
26.     }
27. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Exception
- B. A,B,Exception
- C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
public static void parse(String str) {  
    try {  
        float f = Float.parseFloat(str);  
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {  
        f = 0;  
    } finally {  
        System.out.println(f);  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    parse("invalid");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0.0
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. A ParseException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
- D. A NumberFormatException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```
class EHBehavior {  
    public static void main(String []args) {  
        try {  
            int i = 10/0; // LINE A  
            System.out.print("after throw -> ");  
        }  
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) {  
            System.out.print("in catch -> ");  
            return;  
        }  
        finally {  
            System.out.print("in finally -> ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```

        }
        System.out.print("after everything");
    }
}

```

Which one of the following options best describes the behavior of this program?

- A. The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally -> after everything.
- B. The program prints the following: after throw -> in catch -> in finally -> after everything.
- C. The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally -> after everything.
- D. The program prints the following: in catch -> after everything
- E. The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally ->.
- F. When compiled, the program results in a compiler error in line marked with comment in LINE A for divide-by-zero.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION

Given the following code:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        args = null;
        args[0] = "test";
        System.out.println(args[0]);
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        System.out.println("Exception");
    } catch (NullPointerException npe) {
        System.out.println("NullPointerException");
    }
}
}

```

What is the result?

- A. test
- B. Exception
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. NullPointerException

Correct Answer: C