

**QUESTION 56**

Given:

```
1. public class TestScope {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int var1 = 200;  
        System.out.print(doCalc(var1));  
        System.out.print(" "+var1);  
    }  
    static int doCalc(int var1){  
        var1 = var1 * 2;  
        return var1;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 400 200
- B. 200 200
- C. 400 400
- D. Compilation fails.

**QUESTION 60**

Given:

```
2. public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;           //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h;         //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**QUESTION 61**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //line n1  
        switch (x) {  
            case 1:  
                System.out.println("One");  
                break;  
            case 2:  
                System.out.println("Two");  
                break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

3.

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

- A. Byte x = 1;
- B. short x = 1;
- C. String x = "1";
- D. Long x = 1;
- E. Double x = 1;
- F. Integer x = new Integer("1");

**QUESTION 65**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism?

- A. Faster code at runtime
- 4. B. More efficient code at runtime
- C. More dynamic code at runtime
- D. More flexible and reusable code
- E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

### QUESTION 67

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

5.

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

Given:

```
public class SumTest {  
  
    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {  
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));  
    }  
  
    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {  
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));  
    }  
  
    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {  
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));  
    }  
  
    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {  
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        doSum(10, 20);  
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. int sum is 30  
float sum is 30.0
- B. int sum is 30  
double sum is 30.0
- C. integer sum is 30  
double sum is 30.0
- D. integer sum is 30  
float sum is 30.0

## QUESTION 99

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static int stVar = 100;  
    public int var = 200;  
    public String toString() {  
        return var + ":" + stVar;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();  
t1.var = 300;  
7. System.out.println(t1);  
Test t2 = new Test();  
t2.stVar = 300;  
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

- A. 300:300  
200:300
- B. 300:100  
200:300
- C. 300:0  
0:300
- D. 200:300  
200:300

### QUESTION 110

Given:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    public Student(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student[] students = new Student[3];
        students[1] = new Student("Richard");
        students[2] = new Student("Donald");
        for (Student s: students ) {
8.         System.out.println("" + s.name);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null  
Richard  
Donald
  - B. Richard  
Donald
  - C. Compilation fails.
  - D. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
  - E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.
-

**QUESTION 1**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    static int count = 0;
    int i = 0;
    public void changeCount() {
        while (i < 5) {
            i++;
            count++;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test();
        Test check2 = new Test();
        check1.changeCount();
        check2.changeCount();
        System.out.println(check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```

9.

What is the result?

- A. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**QUESTION 13**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- 10. B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.