

**Exam : 1Z0-851**

**Title : Java Standard Edition 6  
Programmer Certified  
Professional Exam**

**Version : Demo**

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1. Given a pre-generics implementation of a method:

```
public static int sum(List list) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for ( Iterator iter = list.iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {  
        int i = ((Integer)iter.next()).intValue();  
        sum += i;  
    }  
    return sum;  
}
```

What three changes allow the class to be used with generics and avoid an unchecked warning? (Choose three.)

- A. Remove line 14.
- B. Replace line 14 with "int i = iter.next();".
- C. Replace line 13 with "for (int i : intList) {".
- D. Replace line 13 with "for (Iterator iter : intList) {".
- E. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<int> intList)".
- F. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<Integer> intList)".

Answer: A,C,F

2. A programmer has an algorithm that requires a java.util.List that provides an efficient implementation of add(0, object), but does NOT need to support quick random access.

What supports these requirements.?

- A. java.util.Queue
- B. java.util.ArrayList
- C. java.util.LinearList
- D. java.util.LinkedList

Answer: D

3. Given:

```
// insert code here  
private N min, max;  
public N getMin() { return min; }  
public N getMax() { return max; }  
public void add(N added) {  
    if (min == null || added.doubleValue() < min.doubleValue())  
        min = added;  
    if (max == null || added.doubleValue() > max.doubleValue())  
        max = added;  
}
```

Which two, inserted at line 11, will allow the code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public class MinMax<?> {
- B. public class MinMax<? extends Number> {
- C. public class MinMax<N extends Object> {
- D. public class MinMax<N extends Number> {
- E. public class MinMax<? extends Object> {
- F. public class MinMax<N extends Integer> {

Answer: D,F

4. Given:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Explorer2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>();
        TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>();
        for(int i = 606; i < 613; i++)
            if(i%2 == 0) s.add(i);
        subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true);
        s.add(629);
        System.out.println(s + " " + subs);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- D. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]
- E. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- F. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]

Answer: E

5. Given:

```
public class Score implements Comparable<Score> {
    private int wins, losses;
    public Score(int w, int l) { wins = w; losses = l; }
    public int getWins() { return wins; }
    public int getLosses() { return losses; }
    public String toString() {
        return "<" + wins + "," + losses + ">";
    }
    // insert code here
}
```

Which method will complete this class?

- A. public int compareTo(Object o) { /\*more code here\*/ }

- B. `public int compareTo(Score other) { /*more code here*/ }`
- C. `public int compare(Score s1, Score s2) { /*more code here*/ }`
- D. `public int compare(Object o1, Object o2) { /*more code here*/ }`

Answer: B

6. Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private name;  
    public Person(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public int hashCode() {  
        return 420;  
    }  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The time to find the value from HashMap with a Person key depends on the size of the map.
- B. Deleting a Person key from a HashMap will delete all map entries for all keys of type Person.
- C. Inserting a second Person object into a HashSet will cause the first Person object to be removed as a duplicate.
- D. The time to determine whether a Person object is contained in a HashSet is constant and does NOT depend on the size of the map.

Answer: A

7. Given:

```
import java.util.*;  
public class SortOf {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>();  
        a.add(1); a.add(5); a.add(3);  
        Collections.sort(a);  
        a.add(2);  
        Collections.reverse(a);  
        System.out.println(a);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 5]
- B. [2, 1, 3, 5]
- C. [2, 5, 3, 1]
- D. [5, 3, 2, 1]
- E. [1, 3, 5, 2]
- F. Compilation fails.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

8. Given

```
public interface Status {
```

```
/* insert code here */ int MY_VALUE = 10;
```

```
} Which three are valid on line
```

```
12?
```

(Choose three.)

A. final

B. static

C. native

D. public

E. private

F. abstract

G. protected

Answer: A,B,D

9. Given:

```
class Atom {
```

```
Atom() { System.out.print("atom "); }
```

```
}
```

```
class Rock extends Atom {
```

```
Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); }
```

```
}
```

```
public class Mountain extends Rock {
```

```
Mountain() {
```

```
super("granite ");
```

```
new Rock("granite ");
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); }
```

```
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. atom granite

C. granite granite

D. atom granite granite

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

F. atom granite atom granite

Answer: F

10. Click the Exhibit button.

☐ Exhibit

```
10. interface Foo {
11.     int bar();
12. }
13.
14. public class Beta {
15.
16.     class A implements Foo {
17.         public int bar() { return 1; }
18.     }
19.
20.     public int fubar( Foo foo ) { return foo.bar();
21.     }
22.
23.     public void testFoo() {
24.         class A implements Foo {
25.             public int bar() { return 2; }
26.         }
27.
28.         System.out.println( fubar( new A() ) );
29.     }
30.
31.     public static void main( String[] argv ) {
32.         new Beta().testFoo();
33.     }
34. }
```

**Close** **File** **Comment** **Help**

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The code compiles and the output is 2.
- C. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, compilation would fail.
- D. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, compilation would fail.
- E. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 2.
- F. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 1.

Answer: B,E,F

11. Given:

```
class Line {
public class Point { public int x,y;}
public Point getPoint() { return new Point(); }
```

```
}  
class Triangle {  
public Triangle() {  
// insert code here  
}  
}
```

Which code, inserted at line 16, correctly retrieves a local instance of a Point object?

- A. Point p = Line.getPoint();
- B. Line.Point p = Line.getPoint();
- C. Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();
- D. Line.Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();

Answer: D

12. Given:

```
class Alpha {  
public void foo() { System.out.print("Afoo "); }  
}  
public class Beta extends Alpha {  
public void foo() { System.out.print("Bfoo "); }  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
Alpha a = new Beta();  
Beta b = (Beta)a;  
a.foo();  
b.foo();  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Afoo Afoo
- B. Afoo Bfoo
- C. Bfoo Afoo
- D. Bfoo Bfoo
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

13. Click the Exhibit button.

Exhibit
\_ □ ×

```

1. public interface A {
2.     public void doSomething(String thing);
3. }

1. public class AImpl implements A {
2.     public void doSomething(String msg) { }
3. }

1. public class B {
2.     public A doit() {
3.         // more code here
4.     }
5.
6.     public String execute() {
7.         // more code here
8.     }
9. }

1. public class C extends B {
2.     public AImpl doit() {
3.         // more code here
4.     }
5.
6.     public Object execute() {
7.         // more code here
8.     }
9. }

```

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Which statement is true about the classes and interfaces in the exhibit?

- A. Compilation will succeed for all classes and interfaces.
- B. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 2.
- C. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 6.
- D. Compilation of class AImpl will fail because of an error in line 2.

Answer: C

14. Which two code fragments correctly create and initialize a static array of int elements? (Choose two.)

- A. `static final int[] a = { 100,200 };`
- B. `static final int[] a;`  
`static { a=new int[2]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }`
- C. `static final int[] a = new int[2]{ 100,200 };`



D. static final int[] a;  
static void init() { a = new int[3]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }

Answer: A,B

15. Given:

```
interface Foo { int bar(); }  
public class Sprite {  
    public int fubar(Foo foo) { return foo.bar(); }  
    public void testFoo() {  
        fubar(  
            // insert code here  
        );  
    }  
}
```

Which code, inserted at line 15, allows the class Sprite to compile?

- A. Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- B. new Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- C. new Foo() { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- D. new class Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }

Answer: C

16. Given:

```
class Alligator {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int []x[] = { {1,2}, {3,4,5}, {6,7,8,9} };  
        int [][]y = x;  
        System.out.println(y[2][1]);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6
- E. 7
- F. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

17. Given:

```
StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("123");  
String s1 = "123";  
// insert code here  
System.out.println(sb1 + " " + s1);
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 24, outputs "123abc 123abc"?

- A. sb1.append("abc"); s1.append("abc");
- B. sb1.append("abc"); s1.concat("abc");
- C. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.append("abc");
- D. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.concat("abc");
- E. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");
- F. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");
- G. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");
- H. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

Answer: E

18. Given that the current directory is empty, and that the user has read and write permissions, and the following:

```
import java.io.*;

public class DOS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        File dir = new File("dir");
        dir.mkdir();
        File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt");
        try {
            f1.createNewFile();
        } catch (IOException e) { ; }
        File newDir = new File("newDir");
        dir.renameTo(newDir);
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The file system has a new empty directory named dir.
- C. The file system has a new empty directory named newDir.
- D. The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt.
- E. The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt.

Answer: E

19. Given:

```
class Converter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer i = args[0];
        int j = 12;
        System.out.println("It is " + (j==i) + " that j==i.");
    }
}
```

What is the result when the programmer attempts to compile the code and run it with the command java

Converter 12?

- A. It is true that `j==i`.
- B. It is false that `j==i`.
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.

Answer: D

20. Given:

```
String test = "Test A. Test B. Test C.";
```

```
// insert code here
```

```
String[] result = test.split(regex);
```

Which regular expression, inserted at line 12, correctly splits test into "Test A", "Test B", and "Test C"?

- A. `String regex = ""`;
- B. `String regex = " "`;
- C. `String regex = ". *"`;
- D. `String regex = "\\s"`;
- E. `String regex = "\\s*"`;
- F. `String regex = "\\w[\\.]+"`;

Answer: E