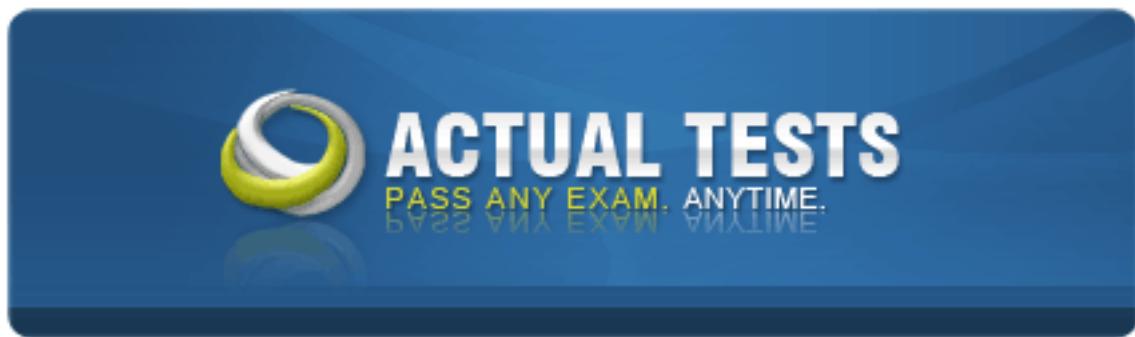


Oracle 1z0-808



Java SE 8 Programmer I

Version: 10.0

QUESTION NO: 1

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

200.0 : 100.0

B.

400.0 : 200.0

C.

400.0 : 100.0

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Given the following segment of code :

```
ArrayList<Vehicle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new Motorcycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

A.

Vehicle is an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycle class.

B.

Vehicle and Motorcycle both implement the Transportation interface

C.

Vehicle is a superclass of Motorcycle.

D.

Motorcycle is a superclass of Vehicle.

E.

Vehicle and Motorcycle both extend the Transportation superclass.

F.

Motorcycle is an interface that implements the Vehicle class.

Answer: C,E C A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String date = LocalDate  
        .parse("2014-05-04")  
        .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

B.

2014-05-04T00:00: 00. 000

C.

5/4/14T00:00:00.000

D.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Sum is 600

B.

Compilation fails at line n1.

C.

Compilation fails at line n2.

D.

A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

E.

A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A.**
Encapsulation
- B.**
Inheritance
- C.**
Abstraction
- D.**
Instantiation
- E.**
Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

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

QUESTION NO: 6

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {  
    protected void revolve() { //line n1  
    }  
  
    abstract void rotate(); //line n2  
}  
  
class Earth extends Planet {  
    void revolve() { //line n3  
    }  
  
    protected void rotate() { //line n4  
    }  
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A.**
Make the method at line n1 public.

B.

Make the method at line n2 public.

C.

Make the method at line n3 public.

The overriding method must not be more restrictive.
The parent class revolve method is protected so that
means the child class revolve method must be
protected or public.

D.

Make the method at line n3 protected.

E.

Make the method at line n4 public.

Answer: C,D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 7**

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {           //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);           //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```

7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);

```

What is the result?

A.

4W 100 Auto

4W 150 Manual

B.

Null 0 Auto

4W 150 Manual

C.

Compilation fails only at line n1

D.

Compilation fails only at line n2

E.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer: C Correct ans : E because we have called super so there should be a default super

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

fragment:

```

1. class X {
2.     public void printFileContent() {
3.         /* code goes here */
4.         throw new IOException();
5.     }
6. }
7. public class Test {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         X xobj = new X();
10.        xobj.printFileContent();
11.    }
12. }

```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully? (Choose two.)

- A) Replace line 8 with public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
- B) Replace line 10 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```
- C) Replace line 2 with public void printFileContent() throws IOException {
- D) Replace line 4 with throw IOException("Exception raised");
- E) At line 11, insert throw new IOException();

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

Given the following two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh) {
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method use Electricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

A.

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    this.kWh += kWh;  
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;  
}
```

B.

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0) {  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
private void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0) {  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;  
    }  
}
```

D.

```

public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}

```

the correct answer is B because:
A allows to set negative kWh thus allowing to decrease bill
C its declared as private, being unable to access externally
D its the same as A because the public method setBill allows to set arbitrary bill

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

    if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

Match 1

B.

Match 2

C.

No Match

D.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 11**

Given:

```

interface Readable {
    public void readBook();
    public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n1
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book { // line n3
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n4
}

```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
```

```
Book1.readBook();
```

Which option enables the code to compile?

- A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:
`class Book implements Readable {`
- B) At line n2 insert:
`public abstract void setBookMark();`
- C) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:
`abstract class EBook extends Book {`
- D) At line n4 insert:
`public void setBookMark() { }`

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

the book class is abstract, so it doesn't have to provide an implementation. so Ebook has to override interface methods

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A B C D

B.

A C D

C.

A B C C

D.

A B D

E.

A B D C

Answer: C**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 13**

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r) {  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
for(XXX){  
    System.out.print(a[e]);  
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

A.

```
int e = 0; e <= 4; e++
```

B.

```
int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2
```

C.

```
int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1
```

D.

```
int e = 1; e < 5; e += 2
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 15

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.

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

Given the code fragment from three files:

SalesMan.java:

```
package sales;
public class SalesMan { }
```

Product.java:

```
package sales.products;
public class Product { }
```

Market.java:

```
1. package market;
2. // insert code here
3. public class USMarket {
4.     SalesMan sm;
5.     Product p;
6. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

- A) import sales.*;
- B) import java.sales.products.*;
- C) import sales;
import sales.products;
- D) import sales.*;
import products.*;
- E) import sales.*;
import sales.products.*;

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount () {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount (int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount ((int) (Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A.

this.amount = 0;

B.

amount = 0;

C.

acct (0);

D.

acct.amount = 0;

E.

acct.getAmount () = 0;

F.

acct.changeAmount(0);

G.

acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

H.

acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer: D,G,H

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 18

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: small: medium?

A.

```
for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

B.

```

for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}

```

C.

```

for (String c : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(s + ":");
    }
}

```

D.

```

for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}

```

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 19**

Given the code fragment:

```

public class Test{

    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Reading Card");
    }

    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
        System.out.println("Checking Card");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ex = new Test();
        int cardNo = 12344;
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);                      //line n2
        ex.readCard(cardNo);                      //line n3
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

Reading Card

Checking Card

B.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

C.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

D.

Compilation fails only at line n3.

E.

Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

because checked exception need to be handled or thrown. Hence here Exception is thrown but not handled so it give Compile Time error

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 20**

Given the code fragment:

```

3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.     int x = 5;
5.     while (isAvailable(x)) {
6.         System.out.print(x);
7.
8.     }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12.     return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

A.

Replace line 6 with System.out.print (--x);

B.

At line 7, insert x --;

C.

Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert System.out.print (x);

D.

Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false: true;

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 21

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {  
5.     boolean opt = true;  
6.     switch (opt) {  
7.         case true:  
8.             System.out.print("True");  
9.             break;  
10.        default:  
11.            System.out.print("****");  
12.        }  
13.        System.out.println("Done");  
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

A.

Replace line 5 With String opt = "true";

Replace line 7 with case "true":

B.

Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;

Replace line 7 with case 1:

C.

At line 9, remove the break statement.

D.

Remove the default section.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int num = 5;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(num-- + " ");  
    } while(num == 0);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

5 4 3 2 1 0

B.

5 4 3 2 1

C.

4 2 1

D.

5

E.

Nothing is printed

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b < c )? b: c;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A.

100

B.

101

C.

102

D.

103

E.

Compilation fails

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 24

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String[][] chs = new String[2][];  
        chs[0] = new String[2];  
        chs[1] = new String[5];  
        int i = 97;  
  
        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {  
            for (int b = 0; b < chs[a].length; b++) {  
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;  
                i++;  
            }  
        }  
  
        for (String[] ca : chs) {  
            for (String c : ca) {  
                System.out.print(c + " ");  
            }  
            System.out.println();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

97 98

99 100 null null null

B.

97 98

99 100 101 102 103

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E.

An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 25

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print joe:true: 100.0?
(Choose two.)

- A) Replace line n2 with:

```
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
```

- B) Replace line n2 with:

```
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
```

- C) Replace line n1 with:

```
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
```

boolean cant have
TRUE valuemust
be in small letters

- D) Replace line n1 with:

```
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
```

- E) Replace line n1 with:

```
this("Joe", true, 100);
```

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 26

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();  
    names.add("Robb");  
    names.add("Bran");  
    names.add("Rick");  
    names.add("Bran");  
  
    if (names.remove("Bran")) {  
        names.remove("Jon");  
    }  
    System.out.println(names);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

[Robb, Rick, Bran]

.remove method returns true if the value is removed otherwise returns false

B.

[Robb, Rick]

C.

[Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

D.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 27**

Given:

```
class A {  
    public A(){  
        System.out.print("A ");  
    }  
}  
  
class B extends A{  
    public B(){  
        System.out.print("B ");           //line n1  
    }  
}  
  
class C extends B{  
  
    public C(){                   //line n2  
        System.out.print("C ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        C c = new C();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

C B A

B.

C

C.

A B C

D.

Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Answer: C**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 28**

Given:

```
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

Answer: C**Explanation:**

QUESTION NO: 29

Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         /* insert code here */  
4.         array[0]=10;  
5.         array[1]=20;  
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);  
7.     }  
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

A.

```
int[] array = new int[2];
```

B.

```
int[] array;  
array = int[2];
```

C.

```
int array = new int[2];
```

D.

```
int array [2];
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```

1 public class Test {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         int[] array;
4         array = new int[2];
5         array[0]=10;
6         array[1]=20;
7         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
8     }
9 }
10

```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

 Execute

Save

My F

Result...

CPU Time: 0.10 sec(s), Memory: 30316 kilobyte(s)

10:20

QUESTION NO: 30

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("C")) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Work done");
        break;
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

A B C Work done

B.

A B C D Work done

C.

A Work done

D.

Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 31

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

A.

Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function

B.

Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors

C.

Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions

D.

Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred

E.

Allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created

Answer: A,C,E

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION NO: 32

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

```
public class Greeting {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

- A) javac Greeting
java Greeting Duke
- B) javac Greeting.java Duke
java Greeting
- C) javac Greeting.java
java Greeting Duke
- D) javac Greeting.java
java Greeting.class Duke

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 33

Given:

```

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();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- 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

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 34

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {  
        System.out.print(ii + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

2 4

B.

0 2 4 6

C.

0 2 4

D.

Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 35

Given the code fragment:

```

LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);

```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A.

```

date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20

```

B.

```

date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014

```

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

A DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 36

Given the code fragment:

```

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";
```

Answer: A**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 37**

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;  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

false true

C.

true false

D.

true true

E.

false false

Answer: B**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 38**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5

If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?
(Choose two.)

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 39

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? false : true) {  
            System.out.println("Success");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Failure");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test Hello
```

What is the result?

A.

Success

B.

Failure

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 40

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

A.

Objects cannot be reused.

B.

A subclass can inherit from a superclass.

C.

Objects can share behaviors with other objects.

D.

A package must contain more than one class.

E.

Object is the root class of all other objects.

F.

A main method must be declared in every class.

Answer: B,C,F

Reference: <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5-object-and-its-methods.html> (see the sub title, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

QUESTION NO: 41

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};  
  
    System.out.println(planets.length);  
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());  
}
```

What is the output?

A.

4

4

B.

3

5

C.

4

7

D.

5

4

E.

4

5

F.

4

21

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 42

You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.

Given the code fragment:

```

class CCmask {
    public static String maskCC(String creditCard) {
        String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
        //line n1
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
    }
}

```

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).

Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
sb.substring(15, 19);
return x + sb;`
- B) `return x + creditCard.substring(15, 19);`
- C) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();`
- D) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0, x);
return s.toString();`

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

The subString() method when applied to a StringBuilder object will return a String object. This is crucial point because the original StringBuilder object will not be manipulated. This is the reason why answer A is not correct.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

D also prints
XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234-1234-1234.

QUESTION NO: 43

Given:

Acc.java:

```
package p1;
public class Acc {
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p2;
import p1.Acc;
public class Test extends Acc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Acc obj = new Test();
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A.** Both p and s are accessible by obj.
B. Only s is accessible by obj.
C. Both r and s are accessible by obj.
D. p, r, and s are accessible by obj.
- Protected is inheritable to sub class (outside the package) so there for if the sub class' object was created then you could access to the protected variable. But the object was created using reference of super class

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 44

Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("Base ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();  
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();  
        b1 = (Base) b3;  
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Base

DerivedA

B.

Base

DerivedB

C.

DerivedB

DerivedB

D.

DerivedB

DerivedA

E.

A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 45

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
        while (true) {
            myList.add("My String");
        }
    }
    catch (RuntimeException re) {
        System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

B.

Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.

C.

A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main".

D.

Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.

E.

The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 46

Given:

```
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);  
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
```

What is the result?

- A) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
- B) 5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
- C) 7 = 7
7 + 7
- D) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 47**

Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate) {
    for (Person p : list) {
        if (predicate.test(p)) {
            System.out.println(p.name + " ");
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                         new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                         new Person("Smith", 38));
    //line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

A.

`checkAge (iList, () -> p. get Age () > 40);`

B.

`checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);`

C.

`checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);`

D.

`checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });`

Answer: C

Explanation:

- A: missing parameter name.
- B: missing ()
- C: missing return

QUESTION NO: 48

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"});  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {  
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");  
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A B C

B.

A B C D E

C.

A B D E

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 49

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = " ";
    str.trim();
    System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());
}
```

What is the result?

A.

true true

B.

true false

C.

false false

D.

false true

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 51

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length - 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

1 2 3 4

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

B.

1 2 3

C.

1 2 3 4

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = new String[2];
int idx = 0;
for (String s : strs) {
    strs[idx].concat(" element " + idx);
    idx++;
}
for (idx = 0; idx < strs.length; idx++) {
    System.out.println(strs[idx]);
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Element 0

Element 1

B.

Null element 0

Null element 1

C.

Null

Null

D.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 53

Given:

```
class Vehicle {  
    int x;  
    Vehicle() {  
        this(10); // line n1  
    }  
    Vehicle(int x) {  
        this.x = x;  
    }  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    int y;  
    Car() {  
        super();  
        this(20); // line n2  
    }  
    Car(int y) {  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();  
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A.

10:20

B.

0:20

C.

Compilation fails at line n1

D.

Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 54**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

B.

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C.

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D.

Compilation fails at the Test Class

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 55

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int iVar = 100;  
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;  
6.     double dVar = 123;  
7.     iVar = fVar;  
8.     fVar = iVar;  
9.     dVar = fVar;  
10.    fVar = dVar;  
11.    dVar = iVar;  
12.    iVar = dVar;  
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile? (Choose three.)

A.

Line 7

B.

Line 8

C.

Line 9

D.

Line 10

E.

Line 11

F.

Line 12

Answer: A,D,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 56

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {  
  
    public static void main(int[] args) {  
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(Object[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

and commands:

```
javac MainTest.java  
java MainTest 1 2 3
```

What is the result?

A.

int main 1

B.

Object main 1

C.

String main 1

D.

Compilation fails

E.

An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 57

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[1][3];
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {
        num[i][j] = 10;
    }
}
```

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?

A.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
```

B.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
```

C.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
```

D.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 58

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

A.

```
planets  
Earth  
1
```

B.

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
```

C.

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
```

D.

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
```

E.

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0
```

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 59

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.

The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.

The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A.

```
public abstract class Toy{  
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);  
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }  
}
```

B.

```
public abstract class Toy {  
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;  
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;  
}
```

C.

```
public abstract class Toy {  
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);  
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }  
}
```

D.

```
public abstract class Toy {  
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }  
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }  
}
```

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 60

Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};  
intArr[2] = intArr[4];  
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

A.

15, 60, 45, 90, 75

B.

15, 90, 45, 90, 75

C.

15, 30, 75, 60, 90

D.

15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E.

15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 61

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

A.

```
for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

B.

```
for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

C.

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
    i++;  
}
```

D.

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

E.

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

F.

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

Answer: B,E**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 62**

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {  
    public void a() {}  
    int a;  
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {  
    private int doStuff() {  
        private int x = 100;  
        return x++;  
    }  
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;  
package p1;  
class A {  
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException {}  
}
```

Which statement is true?

A.

Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

B.

Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

C.

Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

D.

The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

E.

The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

F.The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 63

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A.

Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

b,d

B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.

C.

Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.

D.

Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

E.

Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 64

Given:

```
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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 65

Given the following class declarations:

```
public abstract class Animal
```

```
public interface Hunter
```

```
public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
```

```
public class Tiger extends Cat
```

Which answer fails to compile?

- A) `ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());`
- B) `ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());`
- C) `ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());`
- D) `ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());`
- E) `ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());`

- A.**
Option A
- B.**
Option B
- C.**
Option C
- D.**
Option D
- E.**
Option E
- D,E**

Answer: E
Explanation: syntax wrong ArrayLI

QUESTION NO: 66

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

- A.**
It can run on any platform.
- B.**
It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.
- C.**
It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
- D.**

It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

E.

It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Answer: D

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

QUESTION NO: 67

Given:

```
public class MarkList {  
    int num;  
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {  
        obj4.num += 10;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();  
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;  
        MarkList obj3 = null;  
        obj2.num = 60;  
        graceMarks(obj2);  
    }  
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 68

Given:

```
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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 69

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;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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

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");

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 70

Given:

```
public class App {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Boolean[] bool = new Boolean[2];  
  
        bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));  
        bool[1] = new Boolean(null);  
  
        System.out.println(bool[0] + " " + bool[1]);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

True false

B.

True null

C.

Compilation fails

D.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 71

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}  
  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (MyException ne) {  
            System.out.print("A");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void method1() { // line n1  
        try {  
            throw Math.random() > 0.5 ? new MyException() : new RuntimeException();  
        }  
        catch (RuntimeException re) {  
            System.out.print("B");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A.
A
- B.
B
- C.
Either A or B
- D.
A B
- E.
A compile time error occurs at line n1

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 72

Given:

```
public class App {  
  
    String myStr = "7007";  
  
    public void doStuff(String str) {  
        int myNum = 0;  
        try {  
            String myStr = str;  
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);  
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {  
            System.err.println("Error");  
        }  
        System.out.println(  
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        App obj = new App();  
        obj.doStuff("9009");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A.
myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

B.

myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C.

myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

D.

Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 73

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

A.

Faster code at runtime

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

Answer: B,D

Reference: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html>

QUESTION NO: 74

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = new int[3];
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums1 = nums2;
for (int x : nums1) {
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

A.

1:2:3:4:5:

B.

1:2:3:

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

An ArrayoutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 75

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:

```
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

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 76

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {  
    public int salary;  
}  
  
public class Manager extends Employee {  
    public int budget;  
}  
  
public class Director extends Manager {  
    public int stockOptions;  
}
```

And given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Employee employee = new Employee();  
    Manager manager = new Manager();  
    Director director = new Director();  
    //line n1  
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A.

employee.salary = 50_000;

B.

director.salary = 80_000;

C.

employee.budget = 200_000;

D.

manager.budget = 1_000_000;

E.

manager.stockOption = 500;

F.

director.stockOptions = 1_000;

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 77

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.

```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```

B.

```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/>

QUESTION NO: 78

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A.**
1324
- B.**
2313
- C.**
3142
- D.**
4231

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 79

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

Initialized

Started

Initialized

C.

Initialized

Started

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 80

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        int ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmetricException ae) {  
        ans = 0 // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Answer = 0

B.

Invalid calculation

C.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

D.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

E.

Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 81

Given:

```
public class MyField {  
    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) {  
        MyField m1 = new MyField();  
        m1.x = 100;  
        m1.y = 200;  
        MyField m2 = new MyField();  
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);  
        m1.display();  
        m2.display();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

100 0 : 100 200:

B.

100 0 : 100 0 :

C.

100 200 : 100 200 :

D.

100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 82

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);  
    }  
}
```

A.

a, e

i, o

B.

a, e

o, o

C.

e, e

i, o

D.

e, e

o, o

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 83

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.

Compilation fails.

B.

10 Hello Universe!

C.

10 Hello World!

D.

9 Hello World!

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 84

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.

Compilation fails.

B.

11

C.

8

D.

9

E.

10

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 85**

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));  
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);  
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test TRUE null
```

What is the result?

A.

TRUE null

B

B.

true false

C.

false false

D.

true true

E.

A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 86**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

1 3

1 3

C.

1 3

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`**D.**

1 3

1 3 0 0

E.

```

1 3 5 7
1 3

```

Answer: E**Explanation:**

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```

Your Code ...
1- public class MyClass {
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {
3-         int [] arr =new int [2] [4];
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {
7-             for (int i : a) {
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");
9-             }
10-            System.out.println ();
11-        }
12-    }
13- }
14-

```

Below the code editor are sections for "External Libraries ...", "CommandLine Arguments ...", and "Stdin Inputs...". Under "Interactive mode", the "OFF" button is selected. The "Version:" dropdown is set to "JDK 9.0.1". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Execute", "Save", "My Projects", "Recent", "Collaborate", and "More Options". The "Result..." section displays the output of the program:

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```

1 3 5 7
1 3

```

QUESTION NO: 87

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 ();

Answer: C

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 88**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A.

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B.

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie") ? "White" : "No Result";
```

C.

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D.

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 89

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 (p2);
```

B.

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike")) ;
```

C.

int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));

D.

Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 90

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A.

It must contain the default section.

B.

The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.

C.

Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D.

Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

Answer: D

Reference: <http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION NO: 91

Given:

```

class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () {}

    Animal (String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
        //line n1
    }

    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed, String bounds) {
        //line n2
    }
}

```

And given the code fragment:

```

7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal ("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal ("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println (wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " +
wolf.bounds);
10. System.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds);

```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? (Choose two.)

Canine 60 Long

Feline 80 Short

A.

. Replace line n1 with:

```

super ();
this.bounds = bounds;

```

B.

Replace line n1 with:

```
this.bounds = bounds;  
super();
```

C.

Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);  
this(bounds);
```

D.

Replace line n1 with:

```
this("Canine", 60);  
this.bounds = bounds
```

E.

Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);  
this.bounds = bounds;
```

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 92

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String names [] = {"Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");  
    String pwd [] = new String [3];  
    int idx = 0;  
    try {  
        for (String n: names) {  
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);  
            idx++;  
        }  
    }  
    catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");  
    }  
    for (String p: pwd) {  
        System.out.println (p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Invalid Name

B.

Invalid Name

omas

C.

Invalid Name

omas

null

null

D.

omas

ter

seph

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 93

Given the code fragment:

```

class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private int salary;

    public Employee (String name, int age) {
        setName (name)
        setAge (age)
        setSalary (2000);
    }
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
        setSalary (salary);
        this (name, age);
    }
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
    public void printDetails () {
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
    }
}

```

Test.java

```

class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args {
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50");
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);
        e1.printDetails ();
        e2.printDetails ();
        e3.printDetails ();
    }
}

```

Which is the result?

A.

Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B.

```

null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000

```

C.

null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000

D.

Compilation fails in the Test class.

E.

Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 94

Given the code fragments:

A.java:

```
package p1;  
public class A {  
}
```

B.java:

```
package p1.p2;  
//line n1  
public class B {  
    public void doStuff () {  
        A b = new A ();  
    }  
}
```

C.java

```
package p3;  
//line n2  
public class C {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        A 01 = new A ();  
        B 02 = new B ();  
    }  
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1.*;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1. p2.*;

B.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1. A;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1.*;

C.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1. A;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1. A;

import p1. p2.B ;

D.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1;|

import p1. p2;

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 95

Given:

```
class A {  
    public void test () {  
        System.out.println ("A");  
    }  
}  
class B extends A {  
    public void test () {  
        System.out.println ("B");  
    }  
}  
public class C extends A {  
    public void test () {  
        System.out.println ("C");  
    }  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        A b1 = new A ();  
        A b2 = new C ();  
  
        b1 = (A) b2;           //line n1  
        A b3 = (B) b2;         //line n2  
        b1.test ();  
        b3.test ();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A

B

B.

A

C

C.

C

C

D.

A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E.

A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: B**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 96****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

Answer: D B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 97

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax (numbers);
    }
/*line n1 */
    int max = 0;
    /* code goes here*/
    return max;
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A.

public int findMax (int [] numbers)

B.

static int[] findMax (int max)

C.

static int findMax (int [] numbers)

D.

final int findMax (int [])

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 98

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A.

A public class must have a main method.

B.

A class can have only one private constructor.

C.

A method can have the same name as a field.

D.

A class can have overloaded static methods.

c,d,f

E.

The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F.

The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 99

Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String[] args) {  
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);  
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Result A 01

Result B 3

B.

Result A 1

Result B 12

C.

Result A 1

Result B 3

D.

Result A 01

Result B 12

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 100

Given:

```
public class App {  
    int count;  
    public static void displayMsg () {  
        count++; // line n1  
        System.out.println ("Welcome +" "Visit Count: "+count); // line n2  
    }  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        App.displayMsg (); // line n3  
        App.displayMsg (); // line n4  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

B.

Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

C.

Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 1

D.

Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 101

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                                         //line n1
        setName (name);
    }
    public Person (String name, int age) {
        Person (name);                                //line n2
        setAge (age);
    }
    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show () {
        return name + " " + age;
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person ("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person ("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println (p1.show ());
        System.out.println (p2.show ());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

B.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

C.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

D.

Jesse 25

Walter 52

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 102

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. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

5 : 5

B.

10 : 10

C.

5 : 10

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: B

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 103

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;  
    points.add (1) ;  
    points.add (2) ;  
    points.add (3) ;  
    points.add (4) ;  
    points.add (null) ;  
    points.remove (2) ;  
    points.remove (null) ;  
    System.out.println (points) ;  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B.

[1, 2, 4]

C.

[1, 2, 4, null]

D.

[1, 3, 4, null]

E.

[1, 3, 4]

F.

Compilation fails.

Answer: F**Explanation:**

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1 public static void main (String [] args) {  
2     ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;  
3     points.add (1) ;  
4     points.add (2) ;  
5     points.add (3) ;  
6     points.add (4) ;  
7     points.add (null) ;  
8     points.remove (null) ;  
9     System.out.printIn (points) ;  
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Result...
compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

QUESTION NO: 104

Given:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        int numbers [ ];  
        numbers = new int [2];  
        numbers [0] = 10;  
        numbers [1] = 20;  
  
        numbers = new int [4];  
        numbers [2] = 30;  
        numbers [3] = 40;  
        for (int x : numbers) {  
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

10 20 30 40

B

B.

0 0 30 40

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 105

Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

- A. float flt = 100F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
- C. float flt = 100;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;
 float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;
 float flt = (float) y2;

A.

```
float flt = 100F;
```

B.

```
float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
```

C.

```
float flt = 100;
```

D.

```
double y1 = 203.22;  
float flt = y1;
```

E.

```
int y2 = 100;  
float flt = (float) y2;
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 106

Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {  
    char c;  
    boolean b;  
    float f;  
    void printAll() {  
        System.out.println ("c = " + c);  
        System.out.println ("b = " + b);  
        System.out.println ("f = " + f);  
    }  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        FieldInit f = new FieldInit ();  
        f.printAll ();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

c=
b = false
f = 0.0

B.

c= null
b = true
f = 0.0

C.

c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f

D.

c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 107

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A.**
Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B.**
All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.
- C.**
The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D.**
All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E.**
All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
- F.**
All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

Answer: C,E,F B,C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 108

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
    int [ ] stack = {10,20,30};  
    int size = 3;  
    int idx = 0;  
    /*line n1 */  
    System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );  
}
```

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
    int [ ] stack = {10,20,30}  
    int size = 3;  
    int idx = 0;  
    /*line n1 */  
    System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );  
}
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints The Top element: 30?

A.

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx >=size);
```

B.

```
while (idx < size) {  
    idx++;  
}
```

C.

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx <size -1);
```

D.

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx<= size);
```

E.

```
while (idx <= size -1) {  
    idx++  
}
```

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 109

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World";  
    myStr.trim ();  
    int il = myStr.indexOf (" ");  
    System.out.println (il);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

-1

C.

5

D.

0

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 110

Given:

```
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.**
false, false
- B.**
false, true
- C.**
true, false
- D.**
true, true

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 111

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A.**
Error class is unextendable.
- B.**
Error class is extendable.
- C.**
Error is a RuntimeException.

D.

Error is an Exception.

E.

Error is a Throwable.

Answer: B,C

B,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 112

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {  
    int data [ ] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};  
    int key = 2014;  
    int count = 0;  
    for (int e: data) {  
        if (e! = key){  
            continue:  
            count++;  
        }  
    }  
    System.out.print (count + "Found");  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

0 Found

C.

1 Found

D.

3 Found

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 113

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate Time dt= LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.print(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE));
```

What is the result?

A.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

07-31-2014

C.

2014-07-31

D.

2014-09-30

C

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 114

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static final int MIN =1;  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        int x = args.length;  
        if (checkLimit (x)) { //line n1  
            System.out.println ("Java SE");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println ("Java EE");  
        }  
    }  
    public static boolean checkLimit (int x) {  
        return (x > = MIN) ? true : false;  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

javac Test.java
java Test

What is the result?

- A.**
Java SE
- B.**
Java EE
- C.**
Compilation fails at line n1.
- D.**
A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 115

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount:  
        // line n1  
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount ();  
    //line n2  
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

A.

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount () {  
    amount = 100;  
}
```

B.

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C.

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D.

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount () {  
    this.amount = 100;  
}
```

E.

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.amount = 100;
```

F.

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
    acct.amount = 100;
}
```

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 116

Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {
    Void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    protected void export () {           //line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {

    public void export() {             //line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

B.

RTool::export

Tool::export

D

C.

Tool::export

Tool:export

D.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

E.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 117

Given the code 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.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

Compilation fails.

C.

13480.0

D.

13480.02

Answer: C

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 118**

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;  
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**Answer: B****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 119**

Given:

```
class C2 {  
    public void displayC2() {  
        System.out.print("C2");  
    }  
}  
interface I {  
    public void displayI();  
}  
class C1 extends C2 implements I {  
    public void displayI() {  
        System.out.print("C1");  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2()
```

What is the result?

A.

C2C2

B.

C1C2

C.

C1C1

D.

Compilation fails

C2 and I are not parent/child class to each other. Implicit casting will not work. At least, we will need to explicitly cast
 C2 s = (C2) obj2;
 I t = (I) obj1;

QUESTION NO: 120

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A.

At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

B.

At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

C.

At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

B , C

D.

At line n1 no changes required.

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

E.

At line n1 insert: import clothing;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 121

Given the code fragments:

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

And,

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A.

After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B.

After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C.

After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

D.

After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

ans is C

s2 in its heap area is
null,
so it is eligible for
garbage collection

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 122

Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;
String days[] = {"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};
for (String s:days) {
    switch (s) {
        case "sat":
        case "sun":
            wd -= 1;
            break;
        case "mon":
            wd++;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

A.

3

B.

4

C.

-1

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: C

A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 123

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);  
    date.plusDays(10);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.
2012-02-10

B.
2012-02-11

C.
Compilation fails

D.
A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 124

Given:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 10;  
        int j = 20;  
        int k = j += i / 5;  
        System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.
10 : 30 : 6

B.
10 : 22 : 22

C.

10 : 22 : 20

D.

10 : 22 : 6

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Explanation

Your Code ...

```
1- public class App {  
2-     public static void main (String[] args) {  
3-         int i = 10;  
4-         int j = 20;  
5-         int k = j += i / 5;  
6-         System.out.print (i + " : " + j + " : " + k);  
7-     }  
8- }  
9-
```

External Libraries ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.20 sec(s), Memory: 32080 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 1.229 sec(s)

10 : 22 : 22

ActualTests

QUESTION NO: 125**Given:**

```

interface Downloadable {
    public void download();
}

interface Readable extends Downloadable {          // line n1
    public void readBook();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {           // line n2
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read Book");
    }
}

class EBook extends Book {                         // line n3
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");
    }
}

```

And given the code fragment:

```

Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();

```

What is the result?

- A.**
Compilation fails at line n2.
- B.**
Read Book
- C.**
Read E-Book
- D.**
Compilation fails at line n1.
- E.**
Compilation fails at line n3.

The type EBook must implement the inherited abstract method
`Downloadable.download()`

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 126

Given the following class:

```
public class Rectangle {  
    private double length;  
    private double height;  
    private double area;  
  
    public void setLength(double length) {  
        this.length = length;  
    }  
    public void setHeight(double height) {  
        this.height = height;  
    }  
    public void setArea() {  
        area = length*height;  
    }  
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

A.

Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.

B.

Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.

C.

Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.

A,C

D.

Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.

E.

Change the setArea method to private.

F.

Change the area field to public.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 127

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add("red");
16. colors.add("blue");
17. colors.add("yellow");
18. colors.remove(2);
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

A.

(green, red, yellow, cyan)

B.

(green, blue, yellow, cyan)

A

C.

(green, red, cyan, yellow)

D.

An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 128

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
    int price;
    // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A.

```
public static void insertToy() {  
    /* code goes here */  
}
```

B.

```
public abstract Toy getToy() {  
    return new Toy();  
}
```

C.

```
public void printToy();
```

A,D,E

D.

```
public int calculatePrice() {  
    return price;  
}
```

E.

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 129

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    int x, y;  
  
    public Test(int x, int y) {  
        initialize(x, y);  
    }  
  
    public void initialize(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x * x;  
        this.y = y * y;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 3, y = 5;  
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);  
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

3 5

C.

0 0

D.

9 25

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 130

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};  
    int x = array.length;  
    /* line n1 */  
}
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order? (Choose two.)

A.

```
while (x > 0) {  
    x--;  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
}
```

B.

```
do {  
    x--;  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
} while (x >= 0);
```

C.

```
while (x >= 0) {  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
    x--;  
}
```

D.

```
do {  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
    --x;  
} while (x >= 0);
```

E.

```

while (x > 0) {
    System.out.print(array[--x]);
}

```

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 131

Given:

```

class Test
{
    int a1;

    public static void doProduct(int a) {
        a = a * a;
    }

    public static void doString(StringBuilder s) {
        s.append(" " + s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test item = new Test();
        item.a1 = 11;
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");
        Integer i = 10;
        doProduct(i);
        doString(sb);
        doProduct(item.a1);
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

10 Hello Hello 11

B.

10 Hello Hello 121

C.

100 Hello 121

D.
100 Hello Hello 121

E.
10 Hello 11

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 132

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + "removed")  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

s make compile error
because s scope only in
predicate scope

A.
Compilation fails.

B.
Hi removed

C.
An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

D.
The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 133

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A.

```
abstract class A3 {
    private static int i;
    public void doStuff() {}
    public A3() {}
}
```

B.

```
final class A1 {
    public A1() {}
}
```

C.

```
public class A2 {
    private static int i;
    private A2() {}
}
```

D.

```
class A4 {
    protected static final int i;
    private void doStuff() {}
}
```

E.

```
final abstract class A5 {
    protected static int i;
    void doStuff() {}
    abstract void doIt();
}
```

- D. class A4 { protected static final int i; private void doStuff(){} }
- The blank final field i may not have been initialized
- E. final abstract class A5 { protected static int i; void doStuff(){} abstract void doIt(); }
- The class A5 can be either abstract or final, not both

Answer: D,E**Explanation:**

QUESTION NO: 134

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) {  
            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.

Answer: E

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 135**

The following grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
	X	X

This grid is created with the following code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive X's?

A.

grid[1][3] = 'X';

B.

grid[3][1] = 'X';

C.

grid[0][2] = 'X';

D.

grid[2][0] = 'X';

E.

grid[1][2] = 'X';

Answer: D

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 136**

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 1;  
        int y = 0;  
        if(x++ > ++y) {  
            System.out.print("Hello ");  
        } else {  
            System.out.print("Welcome ");  
        }  
        System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Hello Log 1:0

B.

Hello Log 2:1

C.

Welcome Log 2:1

D.

Welcome Log 1:0

Answer: C

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 137**

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output?

Arg is 2

A.

java MyFile 1 3 2 2

B.

java MyFile 2 2 2

C.

java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D.

java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 138

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent() {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {  
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A.

Replace line 13 with:

```
try {  
    xobj.printFileContent();  
}  
catch(Exception e) { }  
catch(IOException e) { }
```

B.

Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

C.

Replace line 11 with public static void main(String[]) args) throws Exception {

D.

At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();

E.

Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 139

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int[2][4];  
  
    arr[0] = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int[]{1, 3};  
  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
            System.out.print(a[i] + " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

1 3 5 7

1 3

B.

1 2

1 3

C.

1 3

1 3 0 0

D.

1 3

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

E.

Compilation fails.

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1 class Main {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int[][] arr = new int[2][4];
4
5         arr[0] = new int[] {1, 2, 3, 5, 7};
6         arr[1] = new int[] {1, 3};
7
8         for (int[] a : arr) {
9             for (int i=0; i <arr.length; i++){
10                 System.out.print (a[i] + " ");
11             }
12             System.out.println();
13         }
14     }

```

ActualTest

```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
1 2
1 3

```

QUESTION NO: 140**Given:**

```

public class MainTest {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);
    }
}

```

and commands:

```

javac MainTest.java
java MainTest "1 2 3"

```

What is the result?**A.**
String main 1**C****B.**
An exception is thrown at runtime**C.**
String main 1 2 3**D.**
String main 123**Answer: A****Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 141**

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

A.

It can be serialized across network.

B.

It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

C.

It can run on any platform.

D.

It has “.java” extension.

E.

It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 142

Which is true about the switch statement?

A.

Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.

B.

The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.

C.

Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D.

It must contain the default section.

Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/switch-statement-in-java/>

QUESTION NO: 143

Given the code fragment:

```
int n[][] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int j = n[i].length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
        System.out.print(n[i][j]);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A.**
3142
- B.**
2413
- C.**
1324
- D.**
4231

Answer: D

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with two panes. On the left, the code editor displays `Main.java` with the following content:

```
1  class C {
2      public C() {
3          System.out.print("C ");
4      }
5  }
6
7  class B extends C{
8      public B() {
9          System.out.print("B ");
10     }
11 }
12
13 public class A extends B{
14
15     public A(){
16         System.out.print("A ");
17     }
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         A a = new A();
20     }
21 }
```

On the right, a terminal window shows the output of the Java compiler:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
Main.java:13: error: class A is public, should be declared in a file named A.java
public class A extends B{
                           ^
1 error
compiler exit status 1
```

QUESTION NO: 144

Given:

```

public class Test {
    int x, y;

    public Test(int x, int y) {
        initialize(x, y);
    }

    public void initialize(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x * x;
        this.y = y * y;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 9, y = 5;
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

9 5

B.

81 25

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

0 0

Answer: A

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with two panes. The left pane displays the source code for `Main.java`, which contains a class definition with a constructor, a method `initialize`, and a `main` method. The right pane is a terminal window showing the Java runtime environment and the command-line steps to compile and run the program, followed by the output "9 5".

```

1  public class Main {
2
3     File IO Status
4
5     all io completed
6
7
8     public void initialize(int x, int y) {
9         this.x = x * x;
10        this.y = y * y;
11    }
12
13    public static void main(String[] args) {
14        int x = 9, y = 5;
15        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
16        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
17    }
18 }

```

```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ..:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ..:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
9 5

```

QUESTION NO: 145

Given the following segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

A.

MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.

B.

Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.

C.

Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.

D.

Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.

E.

Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.

F.

MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 146

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Exportable {  
    void export();  
}  
  
class Tool implements Exportable {  
    public void export() { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Tool::export");  
    }  
}  
  
class ReportTool extends Tool {  
  
    void export() { // line n2  
        System.out.println("RTool::export");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();  
        Tool bTool = new Tool();  
        callExport(aTool);  
        callExport(bTool);  
    }  
  
    public static void callExport(Exportable ex) {  
        ex.export();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

B.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

C.

Tool::export

Tool::export

D.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

E.

RTool::export

Tool::export

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 147

Given:

```
class Vehicle {  
    int x;  
    Vehicle(){  
        this(10); // line n1  
    }  
    Vehicle(int x) {  
        this.x = x;  
    }  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    int y;  
    Car(){  
        super(10); // line n2  
    }  
    Car(int y) {  
        super(y);  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car(20);  
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails at line n2.

B.

Compilation fails at line n1.

C.

20:20

C

D.

10:20

Answer: A**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 148**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A.

2012-02-10 00:00

B.

2012-01-30

C.

2012-02-10

D.

A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

The screenshot shows a Java code editor and a terminal window. The code editor contains the following Java code:

```
Main.java  E  saved
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7         date.plusDays(10);
8         System.out.println(date);
9     }
10 }
```

The terminal window shows the following output:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ../../run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ../../run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

QUESTION NO: 149

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 1;
        if(x++ < ++y){
            System.out.print("Hello ");
        } else{
            System.out.print("Welcome ");
        }
        System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Hello Log 2:2

B.

Welcome Log 1:2

C.

Welcome Log 2:1

D.

Hello Log 1:2

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1  public class Main {
2      public static void main(String[] args) {
3          int x = 1;
4          int y = 1;
5          if (x++ < ++y) {
6              System.out.print("Hello ");
7          } else {
8              System.out.print("Welcome ");
9          }
10         System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
11     }
12 }
```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
Hello Log 2:2

QUESTION NO: 150

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[0];
        String arg2 = args[1];
        String arg3 = args[2];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

and this output:

Arg is 2

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

A.

java MyFile 2

B.

java MyFile 1 2 3 4

C.

java MyFile 1 2 2

D.

java MyFile 2 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 151

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("D")) {
            System.out.println("Work done");
            break;
        }
        continue;
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.

A B C Work done

B.

A B C D Work done

C.

A Work done

D.

Compilation fails

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1 public class Main {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
4         for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
5             System.out.print (arr[i]+ " ");
6             if (arr[i].equals("D")) {
7                 System.out.println("work done");
8                 break;
9             }
10            continue;
11        }
12    }
13 }
14

```

```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
A B C D work done

```

QUESTION NO: 152

Given the code fragment:

```

int wd = 0;
String days[] = {"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};
for (String s:days) {
    switch (s) {
        case "sat":
        case "sun":
            wd -= 1;
            break;
        case "mon":
            wd -= 1;
            break;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A.
3

B.
0

C.
Compilation fails.

D.
-1

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 153

Given the code fragment:

```

String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
if(arrList.removeIf(s-> { System.out.print(s); return s.length()<=2; })) {
    System.out.println(" removed");
}

```

What is the result?

C

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

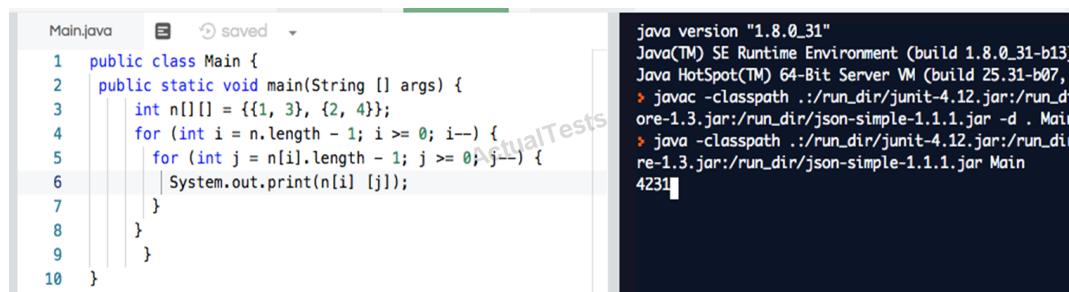
C.

HiHowAreYou removed

D.

An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

first of all , remove if checks the return condition , if condition is true for any element of arraylist ,then only if block will be iterated.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Main.java

```
1 public class Main {  
2     public static void main(String [] args) {  
3         int n[][] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};  
4         for (int i = n.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
5             for (int j = n[i].length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {  
6                 System.out.print(n[i] [j]);  
7             }  
8         }  
9     }  
10 }
```

java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
4231