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Practice Test IV

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Exam

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No 1
Domain Creating and Using Arrays

Total Question 8
Correct 0

Incorrect 0
Unattempted 8

Marked for review 0

19	Whizlabs Online Certification Training Courses for Professionals (AWS, Java, PMP)
No	2
Domain	Handling Exceptions
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0
No	3
Domain	Working With Java Data Types
Total Question	4
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	4
Marked for review	0
No	4
Domain	Java Basics
Total Question	6
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	6
Marked for review	0
No	5
Domain	Working with Selected classes from the Java API
Total Question	12
Correct	0
Incorrect	0

12

0

Unattempted

Marked for review

)19	Whiziabs Unline Certification Training Courses for Professionals (AWS, Java, PMP)
No	6
Domain	Working with Inheritance
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0
No	7
Domain	Working with Methods and Encapsulation
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0
No	8
Domain	Using Loop Constructs
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0
No	9
Domain	Using Operators and Decision Constructs
Total Question	10
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	10
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	70
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	70
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1 Unattempted

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program?

- public class Whizlabl
- 2. public static void main(String[] args) {
- double []dbls;
- 4. dbls = {1.0,2.1,3.5};
- 5. dbls[1] = 10.5;
- 6. **System.out.print(dbls[1] + dbls[2])**;
- 7. }
- 8. }
 - A. **14**
 - B. **11.6**
 - C. A NullPointerException is thrown.
 - D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
 - E. Compilation fails.



Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

The code fails to compile as we tried to use Array constants to initialize the array after declaring the array which is illegal. Array constants can only be used in initializers. Hence, option E is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 2 **Unattempted**

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following inbuilt java class contains methods to do various functions on an array?

- A. java.lang.Arrays
- java.function.Arrays B.
- C. java.util.Arrays



- D. java.io.Array
- E. java.array.Arrays

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Arrays class in the java.util package contains various methods for manipulating arrays (such as sorting and searching). So, option C is correct.

Reference

:https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/Arrays.html

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Question 3 Unattempted

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following statement(s) is/are false about the arrays?

- Α. We can create anonymous arrays.
- B. The number of elements an array can hold is fixed.
- C. An array is an object.
- D. If an array length is 10, then the last index position is 9.
- E. None of the above.



Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

An array is considered as an object; also their number of elements that can hold is fixed. Since the array indexes start from zero, last element position in the array is one less than the array length. It is perfectly legal to create anonymous arrays, hence option E is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Unattempted Question 4

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program?

- 1. import java.util.Arrays;
- 2.
- public class Whizlab{ 3.
- 4.
- public static void main(String args[]){ 5.
- 6. int []x = new int[3];
- 7. Arrays.fill(x,1);

- A. 0
- B.
- C. 2
- An Exception is thrown. D.
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

We can use fill method of Arrays class to assign same value for each element in an array.

public static void fill(int[] a, int val)

This assigns the specified int value to each element of the specified array of ints.

Here, all elements of the array x will be 1, so option B is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 5 **Unattempted**

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program?

public class Whizlab{ 1.

2.

- public static void main(String args[]){
- args = {"1","2","3"}; 3.
- for(String s : args){ 4.
- if(s.equals("1")) continue; 5.
- 6. System.out.print(s);
- } 7.
- } 8.
- 9. }
 - 123
 - B. 1
 - C. 23
 - D. An Exception is thrown.
 - E. Compilation fails.



Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

When we use array constants, they can be used only in initializes. Simply, you can't declare an array in one statement and then assign array values with array constants (i.e. {1,2,3}) in another statement. So, code fails to compile due to line 3. Hence, option E is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 6 Unattempted

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following will print 4 as the output when inserted at line 4?

- public class Whizlab{
- 2. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 3. int [][]array = {{},{1,2,3}, {4,5}};
- 4. // insert here
- 5. }
- 6. **}**
 - A. System.out.print(array[2][2]);
 - B. System.out.print(array[1][2]);
 - C. System.out.print(array[3][2]);
 - D. System.out.print(array[2][0]);



E. System.out.print(array[2][1]);

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Array indexes are started from 0. So, we can summarize the array content as follows:

array[0] > empty array

 $array[1] > \{1,2,3\} > array[1][0] = 1 ...$

 $array[2] > {4,5} > array[2][0] = 4 ...$

So, to get an expected output, we need to access the first element of the third one-dimensional array. So, it should be array[2][0], hence option D is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 7 **Unattempted**

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following will print output 5 when inserted at line 4?

- 1. public class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String[] args) { 2.
- int [][]array = {{},{1,2,3}, {4,5}}; 3.
- // insert here 4.
- } 5.
- 6. }
 - Α. System.out.print(array[2][2]);
 - B. System.out.print(array[1][2]);
 - C. System.out.print(array[3][2]);
 - D. System.out.print(array[3][0]);
 - System.out.print(array[2][1]); E.



Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Array indexes start from 0. So, we can summarize the array content as follows;

array[0] > empty array

 $array[1] > \{1,2,3\} > array[1][0] = 1 ...$

 $array[2] > {4,5} > array[2][0] = 4 ...$

So, to get an expected output we need to access the last element of the second one-dimensional array. So, it should be array[2][1], hence option E is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 8 Unattempted

Domain: Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program?

- public class Whizlab { 1.
- static long index = 2; 2.
- 3. public static void main(String[] args) {
- int [][] array = {{},{1,2,3}, {4,5}}; 4.
- System.out.print(array[index][1]); 5.
- 6. }
- 7. }

- Α. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
- E. Compilation fails.



Option E is the correct answer.

JLS says 'Arrays must be indexed by int values; short, byte, or char values may also be used as index values because they are subjected to unary numeric promotion and become int values. An attempt to access an array component with a long index value results in a compile-time error. '

For array positions, we can use only the integer types. Here we have tried to use long to access an element of the array. Hence compilation will fail.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 9 Unattempted

Domain: Handling Exceptions

Given

- 1. class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String args[]){ 2.
- new Whizlab().meth(); 3.
- } 4.

5.

- 6. public void meth()throws Exception(
- 7. for(int x=0;x>5;x++)
- System.out.print(x);

} 9.

} 10.

What is the output?

- Α. 01234
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. Code will cause a never ending loop.
- D. Compilation fails.



E. No output

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

'meth' method has declared a checked exception. When we are calling a method which declares or throwing a checked exception, the calling method should declare or handle that checked exception otherwise compilation fails. 'main' doesn't declared or handled an Exception . It causes compile time error. Hence Option D is Correct. Remaining options are incorrect as explained above.

REFERENCE

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception

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Question 10 Unattempted

Domain: Working With Java Data Types

After which line the object created at line 1 is eligible for garbage collection?

public class Employee { private static Employee e;

public static void main(String[] args) {

```
Employee e1 = new Employee();// Line 1
  Employee e2 = new Employee();// Line 2
  e2.join(e1);// Line 3
  e1 = new Employee();// Line 4
  e1 = null;// Line 5
  e2.join(e1);// Line 6
}
public void join(Employee s) {
  e = s;
}
   Α.
      Line 1
   B.
       Line 2
   C. Line 3
   D.
      Line 4
   E.
       Line 5
   F.
       Line 6
```

Explanation:

Option F is the correct answer.

Garbage collection refers to the process of automatically freeing memory on the heap by deleting objects that are no longer reachable in your program.

An object is eligible for garbage collection when one of two situations occurs:

- 1. The object no longer has any references pointing to it.
- 2. All references to the object have gone out of scope.

At Line 1, Employee object is created and "e1" is the reference variable.

At Line 2, another Employee object is created and "e2" is the reference variable.

At Line 3, we are calling join method using "e2" by passing "e1" reference variable.

In join method, e=s; statement will be executed. There are two references("e","s")

for object created at line 1 now.

At Line 4, another Employee object is created and "e1" is the reference variable.

After this statement, There is only one reference ("e") for the object created at line 1.

At Line 5, "e1" is assigned to null.

At Line 6, we are calling join method using "e2" by passing "e1" reference variable which is null.

So the reference variable "e" will be null.

After this statement, There is no any reference for the object created at line 1. So, it is eligible for the garbage collection. Hence, Option F is correct.

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/java/gc01/index.html

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Question 11 **Unattempted**

Domain: Handling Exceptions

```
What will be the output of this program? java Whizlab 10
     class Whizlab {
1.
2.
           public static void main(String args[]) {
3.
                try {
4.
                     System.out.println(args[0]);
5.
                lcatch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException | ArithmeticException |
6.
NullPointerException e) {
                     if (e instanceof ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException) {
7.
8.
                              e = new ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException("Out of bounds");
                    } else if(e instanceof NullPointerException) {
9.
                              e = new NullPointerException("Null Value");
10.
                    } else {
11.
                              e = new ArithmeticException("Arithmetic");
12.
                    }
13.
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
14.
               }
15.
          }
16.
    }
17.
```

- A. Null
- B. **Null Value**
- C. Arithmetic
- Out of bounds D.
- **Arithmetic Null** E.

Compilation fails



Explanation:

Option F is correct.

When we are using the multi catch block, the exception variable is implicitly final, therefore we cannot assign the variable to different value within the catch block. So, here trying to assign different exceptions to exception variable results a compile time error; hence option F is correct.

Reference: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/java/java7exceptions-486g08.html

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jls/se7/html/jls-14.html#jls-14.20

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Question 12 Unattempted

Domain: Handling Exceptions

Which of the following is true about this given code fragment?

```
public static void main(String[] args){
            try{
                       test():
            }catch(IOException x) {
            }
  }
  public static void test(){
            System.out.println("I'm running at position: " + 0);
 }
```

- Compiler can compile the code.
- B. Compiler complains because there is no finally block.
- C. An Exception will be thrown.
- Compiler complains because of the catch block. D.



E. Output would be I'm running at position: 0.

Option D is the correct answer.

Since the IOException is a checked exception, and the method test doesn't throw this type of exception. Hence, the compiler will complain about that. So, option D is correct and options A and C are incorrect. It's OK if there is no finally block, so option B is wrong.

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html REFERENCE

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Question 13 Unattempted

Domain: Handling Exceptions

What will be the output while running the program with args as the array ["0", "2"]?

- 1. public class Whizlab {
- 2. public static void main(String[] args) {
- try { 3.
- int x = args.length; 4.
- 5. int v = 10 / x;
- 6. System.out.print(x);
- 7. try {
- 8. if (x == 1)
- X = X / X X; 9.
- if (x == 2) { 10.
- int[]c = {2}; 11.
- c[3] = 3;12.
- } 13.
- } 14.

```
9/4/2019
                                     Whizlabs Online Certification Training Courses for Professionals (AWS, Java, PMP)
                               catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
      15.
      16.
                                     System.out.println("out of bounds.");
                                }
      17.
                                catch (ArithmeticException e) {
      18.
                                     System.out.println("Arithmetic");
      19.
                                }
      20.
                         }
      21.
                    }
      22.
              }
      23.
```

- A. 2
- 2out of bounds. B.
- C. out of bounds.
- **Arithmetic** D.
- E. Compilation fails.



Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

The two catch blocks are associated with the inner try on line 7. Since the outer try on line 3 has no catch or finally blocks, compilation will fail.

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html REFERENCE

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Question 14 Unattempted What will be the output of this program?

```
1.
        public class Whizlab {
 2.
             public static void run() {
 3.
                  throw new RuntimeException();
 4.
             }
 5.
 6.
 7.
             public static void main(String [] args) {
 8.
                  try {
                      run();
 9.
                      System.out.println("OK");
10.
                  } catch (RuntimeException runtime) {
11.
                      System.out.println("Runtime.");
12.
                  } catch (Exception ex1) {
13.
                       System.out.println("Exception here.");
14.
                  } finally {
15.
                       System.out.println("Finally here.");
16.
                  }
17.
                  System.out.println("Terminated.");
18.
             }
19.
20.
        }
```

- A. Terminated.
- B. Runtime. Finally here. Terminated.



- C. Compilation error because Exception is subclass of RuntimeException.
- D. Runtime.

E. OK Finally here. Terminated.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

At line g run method is called and it will generate RuntimeException exception that will be caught by the first catch block in main method . So "Runtime" printed first . finally block is executed , So " Finally here "printed next. Statement at line 18 executed next and prints "Terminated". So, Option B is correct answer.

REFERENCE: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 15 **Unattempted**

Domain: Handling Exceptions

```
What happens when the following code compiles and executes?
         public class Whizlab{
                  public static void main(String[] args){
                           try {
                                    int a[] = new int[4];
                           a[3] = (a[0]+a[1])/a[2];
                           System.out.println(a[3]);
                           lcatch(ArithmeticException e){
                                    System.out.println("A");
                           }catch(Exception ex){
                                    System.out.println("E");
                           }
                  }
         }
```

- Α.
- The program cannot compile because all the elements in the array "a" are not B. initialized.
- C.

- D. Ε
- E. AE

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

While initializing the array, all the elements in the array are set to 0. Hence when divided by 0, an Arithmeticexception is thrown, it is caught by the first "catch" block hence A will be printed.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html

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Question 16 **Unattempted**

Domain: Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exception is thrown by the programmer when trying to convert a string to a number which is not in appropriate number format?

A. NumberFormatException



- B. **NullPointerException**
- C. IllegalArgumentException
- D. ClassCastException
- None of the above E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

NumberFormatException is thrown by the programmer when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format. So, option A is correct.

NullPointerException is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required. So, option B is incorrect.

Option D is incorrect since the ClassCastException is thrown by the JVM when an attempt is made to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

Option C is incorrect since the IllegalArgumentException thrown by the programmer to indicate that a method has been passed an illegal or inappropriate argument.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html

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Question 17 Unattempted

Domain: Java Basics

Which of the following represents the main method signature?

- A. public static void main(String args)
- B. public void main(String [] args)
- C. public static void main(String i[])



- D. public static main(String [] args)
- None of the above E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

The correct main method signature is "public static void main(String i[])" so option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect since method argument should be a string array, not a string.

Option B is incorrect since the main method should be static.

Option D is incorrect since it is an invalid method as the return type is missing.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 18 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

- 1 public class Whizlabl
- public static void main(String [] args){ 2.
- StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Whiz"); 3.
- sb = sb.append("lab");
- sb.append('s'); 5.
- 6. sb.setLength(7);
- System.out.println(sb); 7.
- } 8.
- 9. }
 - Whizlabs
 - B. Whizlab
 - C. Whiz
 - Whizla D.
 - An Exception will be thrown E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is correct.

StringBuilders are not immutable hence whatever the changes we are doing will be represented in the instance. So, here line 4, using assigning statement is not necessary but since append method also returns a StringBuilder it is a legal statement. Here first and second append statements will append strings respectively so at line 6 builder contains 'Whizlabs' as content, then setLength will trim the letters after 7th character. Hence, the output is 'Whizlab'. So, option B is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 19 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

What are the correct statements? Select 2 options.

- Α. Low cohesion is better.
- B. Loose coupling is bad.
- C. Tight coupling makes it easier to maintain program.
- High cohesion makes it easier to maintain program. D.



E. High coupling is bad.



Explanation:

Explanation:

Options D and E are the correct answers.

Cohesion refers to what the class (or module) will do. Low cohesion would mean that the class does a great variety of actions and is not focused on what it should do. High cohesion would then mean that the class is focused on what it should be doing,

As for coupling, it refers to how related are two classes/modules and how dependent they are on each other. Being low coupling would mean that changing something major in one class should not affect the other. High coupling would make your code difficult to make changes as well as to maintain it, as classes are coupled closely together, making a change could mean an entire system revamp.

All good software design will go for high cohesion and low coupling. So, option D is correct.

Reference: http://www.coderanch.com/t/411693/java/java/coupling-cohesion-java

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Question 20 Unattempted

Domain : Java Basics

Which of the following statement is true?

- We can use "#" symbol for single line comment in java. Ι.
- 11. We can use "//" for multi-line comments in java.
- Ш. We can use "/*" and "*/" for multi-line comments in java.
 - A. Only I.
 - Only II.
 - C. Only III.
 - Only I and III.
 - E. All the statements are true.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Statement I is incorrect since we can't use "#" for any commenting purposes in java. But some other languages like PHP allow this.

Statement II is incorrect as in java "//" is used for single line comments.

Statement III is correct we can use /*", "*/" for multi-line comments in java like follow.

this is

*/ a comment

Option C is correct as only the statement III is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 21 **Unattempted**

Domain : Java Basics

Which of the following is mandatory component of a class?

- A method.
- B. A variable.
- C. A constructor.



- D. A main method.
- None of the above. E.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as every class must have a constructor if you didn't specify a constructor manually, the compiler will automatically add a default constructor.

Other Options are incorrect as methods, variable or a main method is not a must for a class.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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

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Question 22 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following is a valid top level class declaration?

- class switch{} A.
- B. public static class Test{}
- C. protected class Test{}
- D. private class Test{}
- E. None of the above



Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct because all given top level classes are incorrect.

Option A is incorrect as class name "switch" is a keyword in java.

Option B is incorrect as it is illegal to use static with top level class declarations.

Options C and D are incorrect as both protected and private access levels are not allowed with top level class declarations.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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

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Question 23 Unattempted

Domain: Java Basics

Given the following method from the java.util.Arrays Method Summary: public static void sort(int[] a) And given,

- public class Sorter{ 1.
- 2. public static void main(String [largs){
- int[] a = {3,1,22,5,11,2}; 3.

Which of the following will make this code work?

Α. By adding the import statements "import static java.util.Arrays.sort;"



- B. By adding the import statement "static import java.util.Arrays.*;"
- C. By adding the import statement "import java.util.Arrays.*;"
- D. By adding the import statement "import java.util.Arrays.sort;"
- By adding the import statement "import static java.util.*;" E.

Explanation:

6.

}

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct. We can import static members of the Arrays class for making this code works. In Option A, we have followed the correct way of import statically.

Options B and E are incorrect since they are invalid syntaxes.

Options C and D are incorrect as we need a static import because we haven't used full qualified names in the class.

:https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html Reference

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Question 24 **Unattempted**

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Given

1 class Whizlab {

- public static void main(String [] args) {
- 3. StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("Java");
- 4. s.insert(0, "The latest").append("version is").append(" 1.7").delete(27, 28).append("8").substring(4);
- 5. System.out.print(s);
- 6. }
- 7. **}**

What is the result?

- A. latest Java version is 1.7
- B. latest Java version is 1.8
- C. The latest Java version is 1.
- D. The latestJavaversion is 1.8
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 4.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

StringBuilder class has "append", "insert" and "delete" methods (and more). StringBuilder objects are also changeable like StringBuffer objects.(StringBuilder and StringBuffer classes are different as StringBuffer classes methods are synchronized.)We can see "chained methods" in line four and it is perfectly legal.

Option D is correct. At Line 3 StringBuilder object is created with content "Java" . At line 4, the methods are executed from left to right. insert method adds "The latest" at zero index. Now the content is "The latestJava". append adds "version is" at the end . Now the content is "The latestJavaversion is 1.7" delete method removes character "7". Now the content is "The latestJavaversion is 1." . Next append adds "8" at the end . Now the content is "The latestJavaversion is 1." . Next append adds "8" at the end . Now the content is "The latestJavaversion is 1.8". substring method returns a String starting from index "4" but it doesn't change the content of StringBuilder object at Line 3. substring method returned String object is not assigned to any reference variable , So it will be garbage collected. So the final output is "The latestJavaversion is 1.8". Hence option D is correct.

There is no reason for the compilation to fail, so option E is incorrect.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/buffers.html

http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 25 Unattempted

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

- class Whizlab { 1.
- 2. public static void main(String args[]) {
- int [] a = {1,2,3,4,5,6}; 3.
- int i = a.length 1; 4.
- while (i >= 0) { 5.
- 6. if (i%2 != 0) {
- System.out.print(a[i]); 7.
- 8. i--;
- } 9.
- } 10.
- } 11.
- } 12.
 - 6 will be printed and hang in an infinite loop.



- B. 6
- 642

- D. 135
- E. 135 followed by an exception

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

In given code, we use while loop to iterate trough all elements in the array while only printing elements in the odd index positions. So, when code first executes it will print 6 since index position 5 is odd and reduce the i by one. The issue starts with next iteration, since the if condition become false, loop will not reduce the value of i, so each time value of i remain same. Hence, code will go to an infinite loop after printing 6. As explained option A is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.htm

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Question 26 **Unattempted**

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

Consider, this given program:

- class WhizLab {
- public static void main(String args[]) { 2.
- int [] arr = {1,2,3,4,5,6}; 3.
- // insert code here 4.
- System.out.print(i + " "); 5.
- 6. }
- } 7.
- 8. }

Which of the following will compile successfully when inserted at line 4?

I. for (i : arr) { II. for (int i : arr) { III. for (arr: int i) {

- A. I only
- B. II only
- III only C.
- D. I and III only
- E. All the three

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Correct syntax for using enhance for loop is

for([data type] [name] : collection)

Statement I is incorrect since we missed the data type part there.

Statement II is correct because there we have followed correct syntax.

Statement III is incorrect since variable should come first and the collection, here collection comes first.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 27 **Unattempted**

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

- class Whizlab {
- public static void main(String args[]) { 2.
- int ints[][] = {{1,2},{3,5},{6,7}}; 3.

```
Loop1: for (int i = 0; i < ints.length; i++) {
4.
```

```
if (y == 3) break Loop1;
5.
```

6. for (int
$$y = 0;y < ints[i].length;y++) {$$

- if (y == 1) continue Loop1; 7.
- 8. System.out.print(ints[i][y]);
- } 9.
- } 10.
- } 11.
- 12. }
 - A. 136
 - B. 1267
 - C. 123567
 - D. Compilation fails.



E. Will print 13 and then goes to never ending loop.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since the code fails to compile due to line 5. At line 5, we have tried to access inner loop variable y, but the scope of that variable is limited to the inner loop. Hence, option D is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 28 Unattempted What will be the output of this program?

- 1 class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String args[]){
- 3. int []a= {1,2,3};
- 4. for(int x = 0; ++x < 4; x++)
- 5. System.out.print(a[x]);
- 6. **}**
- 7. **}**
 - A. 123
 - B. 23
 - C. 123 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
 - D. 2 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException



E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

In given code, we have used for loop to iterate trough an array and print elements. However, in for loop, we have used pre-increment in condition part and post increment in update part.

When loop starts value of the x becomes one before entering the loop content so first 2 will be printed. Then there will two increments, one in update part and other in condition part, which makes the value of x to 3, trying to access element in position 3, (4th element) will result in an exception. So final result will be 2 followed by an exception. Hence, option D is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Rate this Question? (C)





Question 29 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Consider this given statement:

"ArrayList uses an array to store the elements. Arrays have a fixed size. The array that ArrayList uses has to have a default size,"

What is the default size of ArrayList's internal array?

- Α. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 10
- E. There is no default value

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

The default size of the internal array is 10, hence option D is correct. Even it has default size when new elements added internal array resized accordingly.

REFERNCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

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Question 30 Unattempted

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

- public class Whizlab {
- 2. public static void main(String [] args) {
- int x = 0; 3.
- while((x = 0) <= 1) { 4.
- System.out.print(x); 5.
- 6. X++;
- } 7.
- 8. }
- 9. }
 - Α. 0
 - B. 01
 - C. 1
 - o will be printed endlessly. D.



E. Compilation error.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the Correct answer

At line 4 we have used " $(x=0) \le 1$ " as the condition, which is legal. The "(x=0)" will first assign 0 to variable x, and then it will be compared. In each iteration, the value of x will be reset to 0, even there is increment at line 6. So, every time 0 will be printed and the loop will not stop. So, option D is correct.

REFERENCE: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

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Question 31 Unattempted

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

```
What will be the output of this program?
```

```
public class Whizlab {

public static void main(String [] args) {

int x = 0;

for (; x < 5; x += 3) {

System.out.print(x);

}

}</pre>
```

A. 012345

9. }

- B. **0123**
- C. 03 💽
- D. **o**
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

The general form of the for statement can be expressed as follows:

```
for (initialization; termination; increment) {
    statement(s)
}
```

When using this version of the for the statement, keep in mind that:

The initialization expression initializes the loop; it's executed once, as the loop begins.

When the termination expression evaluates to false, the loop terminates.

The increment expression is invoked after each iteration through the loop; it is perfectly acceptable for this expression to increment or decrement a value.

Here we have used "x+=3" as the increment statement which will add 3 to variable x after each iteration, so for loop will first print 0 and then 3. After printing 3 then the value of x will be 6, so the termination condition will become false so loop stops. Hence, option C is correct.

REFERENCE: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 32 Unattempted

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

Given

- public class Whizlabl
- 2. public static void main(String [] args) {
- int ar[][] = {{1,11},{1},{1,11}}; 3.
- 4. for(int x = 0;x < ar.length;x++){
- //insert here 5.
- 6. }
- 7. }
- 8. }

Which of the following can be inserted at line 5, will print all elements of the array?

- Α. for(x : ar[x]) System.out.print(x);
- B. for(int y : ar) System.out.print(y);

- C. for(int y : ar[x]) System.out.print(y);
- D. System.out.print(ar[x]);
- E. None of above

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

To print all elements in the array we have to iterate trough each one dimensional array, for that we can use enhanced for loop, for that we need to get each one dimensional array by using "ar[x]" and then we can use enhanced for loop to iterate each element easily as follows

for(int y : ar[x])

So option C is correct since it will print all elements as required.

REFERNCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 33 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

- class Whizlab{ 1.
- public static void main(String [] args){ 2.
- short s=9; 3.
- double d = 10; 4.
- String str = s==d?"s=d":(s==10)?"s=10":"nothing"; 5.
- 6. System.out.print(str);
- } 7.
- 8. }

Δ	S=1	
м.	2=T	u

- B. s=d
- nothing
- s=d s=10
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

This is just a ternary nested in a ternary. In the first logical test, it will check s and d are equals since it is not it look for false condition and again go to the nested ternary which checks the variable s equals to 10, since again it evaluates as false "nothing" is assigned to the str. Hence, printing statement at line 6 will print as "nothing". So, option C is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Question 34 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

- class Whizlab{
- 2. public static void main(String [] args){
- int y=10; 3.
- int x = 10; 4.
- if(x!=10 && y++==1); 5.

- 6. if(y==11 | ++x==11) y+=10;
- 7. System.out.print(y);
- 8. }
- 9. }
 - A. 11
 - B. 10
 - C. 20
 - D. 21
 - Compilation fails. E.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

At line 5, y++ won't execute as x!=10 is false (A short circuit is used). But at the next line ++x=11 so y+=10; will execute and make y=20.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Question 35 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

- class Whizlab{ 1.
- 2. static Integer y;
- public static void main(String [] args){ 3.

- 4. int x = 10;
- if(x++>10 & y++==1)y+=10; 5.
- 6. System.out.print(y);
- } 7.
- 8. }
 - Α. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 1
 - An exception will be thrown. D.



E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

This code compiles successfully. But y is not primitive, it is a wrapper object. So y++ will throw NullPointerException because it is not initialized.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Question 36 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following will compile successfully and produce output A when inserted independently at line 5?(Choose 3 options)

- 1 class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String [] args) { 2.
- int x = -10; 3.

- 4. int y = 10;
- 5. //insert here
- 6. System.out.print("A");
- } 7.
- 8. }
 - $if(y++>10 \mid x\%(-3)==1)$
 - if(y>=10 & x%(-3)==-1) B.
 - C. if(y>10 | x%(3)==-1)
 - D. if(++y>10 & x%(-3)==1)
 - if(++y>10 | x%(-3)==1)
 - F. if(y++>=10 x (-3)==-1)

Explanation:

Options B, C, and E are the correct answers.

x%(-3) will produce -1 because x is marked as minus (-). Post increment will do anything in the executing moment so y++ will be still same(y=10). But pre-increment makes it 11 before check it with value 10.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Question 37 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

- public class Whizlab{
- 2. public static void main(String[] args){
- 3. int y = 10;

4.

1.

- 5. if(y++ == 10)
- 6. if(y--==10)
- 7. if(y == 10);
- 8. **else y** ***=3**;
- 9. **else y** *=**2**;

10.

- 11. System.out.println(y);
- 12. }
- 13. **}**
 - A. 10
 - B. 20 🕢
 - C. 18
 - D. 30
 - E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer

The "if" statements at lines 6 and 7 checks only when the above if statement becomes true since they work as if block for each above if statements. When we consider "if" statements, each "else" statement

belongs to their closet "if" statement. So, in this case, else at line 8 belongs to if at line 7, and then else at line 9 belongs to if at line 6.

The first if statement becomes true so it will check second if statement which becomes false, but after line 6, one pre-increment and one pre-decrement result in the value of y unchanged. Hence, when the second if statement else executed, y will be multiplied by 2, so 20 will be printed.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Question 38 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

- class Whizlab { 1.
- 2. public static void main(String args[]) {
- double in = (double)(Math.random() * 4); 3.
- switch(in){ 4.
- case 1: {System.out.print("A");} break; 5.
- 6. case 2: System.out.print("B");
- 7. case 3: System.out.print("C");
- 8. }
- } 9.
- } 10.

Note: Math.random() * 4 will assign value between 0 - 3 to in.

- The output could be ABC Α.
- The output could be BC B.

- C. There could be no output
- D. An exception is thrown
- **Compilation fails** E.



Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

The switch can't work with floating point numbers like float, double. Here, trying to use double causes a compile time error. Hence, option E is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

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Question 39 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Choose the correct statement.

- A. The default keyword is a must for switch statement.
- The only legal expression in a switch expression is an integer type expression. B.
- Switch statement can evaluate double data type. C.
- D. Using switch is slower than if/else if.
- E. None of the above.



Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Option B is incorrect since switch works with Enum and strings too, but not limited to integers.

Option C is incorrect since switch can't evaluate double.

Option A is incorrect since the default is optional for the switch.

Option D is incorrect since not like if/else switch directly execute blocks matches the condition, instead of comparing each case till it finds a match like if/else. So, option E is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

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Question 40 Unattempted

Domain : Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Given

- class Whizlab{ 1.
- 2. public static void main(String[] args){
- int y = -10; 3.
- System.out.println(y); 4.
- } 5.
- 6. }

In above code "-"operator has used as?

- A. Assignment operator.
- B. Relational operator.
- C. Unary operator.



D. Arithmetic operator.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

The "-"operator can work as b both arithmetic and unary operator. However in this case it works as unary operator since the unary operators require only one operand but arithmetic operator requires at least two operands. The unary operators perform various operations such as incrementing/decrementing a value by one, negating an expression, or inverting the value of a Boolean. Hence option C is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Question 41 Unattempted

Domain: Using Loop Constructs

Given

- class Whizlab{ 1.
 - public static void main(String[] args){ 2.
 - int y = -10; 3.
 - int x = -3; 4.
 - System.out.println(y%x); 5.
 - 6. }
 - 7. }

What is the output?

- B.
- C. 3
- D. -3
- Compilation fails

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

When using the % operator, no matter from what value (negative or positive) we use to divider Remainder takes numerator sign. So here the numerator is negative and so remainder will stay negative. So remainder value will be -1. Hence option A is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Question 42 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

Which of the following method can be inserted to an interface? Select 2 options.

- default static void method() { }
- B. static int method() {return 1; }



- C. abstract int method() { }:
- D. public void method();



Explanation:

Explanation:

Options B and D are the correct answers.

From Java SE 8, we are allowed to have non-abstract default and static methods in interfaces, and they are implicitly public. Like earlier versions, when a method is not a static or default then method implicitly abstract so it is optional to have an abstract keyword for abstract methods in an interface. As explained, option B is the correct answer.

Option D is a perfect abstract method. Abstract methods are allowed in interfaces. Option D is also correct.

Option A is incorrect because it has has both the keywords "default" and "static".

Option C is incorrect because abstract method should not contain body.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/abstract.html

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Unattempted Question 43

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following will override the go method of Parent class when inserted independently at line 8?

- class Parent {
- protected void go() throws java.io.FileNotFoundException { 2.
- System.out.print("Parent"); 3.
- }
- } 5.
- 6.
- class Child extends Parentl
- 8. // override go method here
- 9. }
 - $private\ void\ go()\ throws\ IndexOutOfBoundsException \{\ System.out.print("Child");$ A.
 - void go() throws IOException{ System.out.print(""); } B.
 - public void go (String s)throws IndexOutOfBoundsException{ System.out.print(s); C.

D. protected void go() throws RuntimeException{ System.out.print("Child");



E. None of above.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

While overriding methods, we can't throw new or broader checked exceptions, but we can throw new or broader unchecked exceptions. So here option D is correct since it throws a new unchecked exception than the original method and it is legal.

Also, we should use the same or less restrictive access level than the original method. In the option D and in the original method we have used protected access level modifier, which is correct.

Option A is incorrect since private is more restrictive than protected level.

Option B is incorrect since we can't throw a new checked exception when overriding method.

Option C is incorrect since when overriding method we can't change argument list if we do then it is overloading not overriding.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/override.html

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Question 44 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

In which of the following situations, you must choose interface inheritance over class inheritance?

- You are asked to create two classes(A,B) which should have some behaviors in common and class B is already a subclass of class C
- 2. You are asked to create two classes (A,B) which should have some behaviors in common and class A is already implements another interface C.
- You are asked to create two classes (A,B) which should have some behaviors in common 3. and both classes (A,B) are already sub classes of other classes (C,D).

All A.

- Only I B.
- C. Only II and III
- D. Only I and III



E. None

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct as one class already extend an another class we won't able to give it the same behavior by extending another class. So, in this case, we have to create an interface and then implements it.

Statement III is correct as both classes already extend other classes we won't able to give it the same behavior by extending another class. So, in this case, we have to create an interface and then implements it.

Statement II is incorrect as even one class already implements an interface, it can still extend a class, so in this case, it is optional to implements interface.

As explained above, D is correct.

Reference

:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/usinginterface.html

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Question 45 Unattempted

Domain: Java Basics

Which of the following is a valid identifier?

A.	- (
B.	2 a

C. first name

D. new

E. default

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct since the variable can start with \$and _, so "_" is a valid identifier.

Option B is incorrect since identifier can't start with a number, and it can't contain space. Hence, option C is incorrect. For identifier it is illegal to use a reserved keyword, so options D and E are incorrect.

Reference

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

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Question 46 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

Which of the following can be used to invoke randomize() method?

- 1 interface Run{
- 2. static int range = 12;
- public static double randomize(){ 3.
- return Math.random()*range;
- } 5.

6. **}**

Α.	new/	Run() rand	lomize	().
/ \.	110 00	I Vali	/.i	10111120	٧,

- B. Run.randomize();
- C. It is impossible to access randomize() method without implementing the interface.
- D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
- E. Given interface is invalid.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option B is correct.

Option A is incorrect since we can't instantiate an interface.

Option B is correct since we can invoke static content like methods using a class or interface name directly.

Option C is incorrect since we don't have to implement the interface to invoke interfaces static method.

REFERNCE

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

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Question 47 Unattempted

Domain: Java Basics

Which of the following is a valid identifier?

whiz labs Α.

- B. 2way
- C.
- D. new
- default E.

Explanation:

Option C is correct since the variable can start with and include \$and _, so "_" is a valid identifier.

Option B is incorrect since identifier can't start with a number, and it can't contain space. Hence, the option A is incorrect. For identifier it is illegal to use a reserved keyword, so options D and E are incorrect.

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

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Question 48 Unattempted

Domain: Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program?

- class Whizlab { 1.
- int i; 2.

3.

- public static void main(String [] args) { 4.
- Float F = 1.03f; 5.
- 6. new Whizlab().devide(F);
- } 7.

8.

void devide(Double D) { 9.

- 10. System.out.print(D/i);
- } 11.
- 12.
- } 13.
 - Α. 0
 - B. Infinity
 - C. Compilation fails.



D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as at line 6, we try to pass Float wrapper to a method which expects Double wrapper. Not like primitives, none of the wrapper classes will widen from one to another. As an example following code fragment will cause the whole code fail from compiling.

Ex: Long L = 10;

You may feel like, first 10 will be converted to an Integer and then widen to a Long. But it will never happen and its illegal.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect as code fails to compile. If we used primitives then the code would run fine and would give us the output as infinity as dividing float value from zero returns infinity as the output.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/autoboxing.html

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Question 49 **Unattempted**

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

1		public class Whizlabl
2.		static int x = 1;
3.		
4.		Whizlab(){x++;}
5.		public static void main(String args[]){
6.		System.out.print(x + check(2));
7.		}
8.		
9.		static int check(int i){
10.		return new Whizlab().x*i;
11.		1
12.	}	
	A.	1
	B.	2
	C.	4
	D.	5
	E.	Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

In Java, primitives are passed by their value but not the reference. At line 6, we are calling check method by passing value 2. Inside check method creating an instance will increase the value of x by one, and then multiplying it by 2 will return 4. Finally, 1+4 will result in output 5. Hence, option D is correct.

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

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Question 50 **Unattempted**

Domain: Working with Inheritance

```
Which of the following will be the correct constructor for Whizlabs class?
 class Exam (
      Exam(String s){System.out.println(s);}
 class Whizlabs extends Exam (
      // What would be correct constructor for this class
 J
```

- private Whizlabs(String x){ } Α.
- Whizlabs(){ } B.
- C. Whizlabs(String s){ super(s);}
- Whizlabs() { this("OCAJP"); } D.
- None of the above. E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Whizlabs class is a subclass of Exam class. Exam class has only one constructor, and it takes String as the parameter. Hence we have to define a constructor of subclass Whizlabs accordingly that is we need to have a constructor which call a superclass by passing String, hence option C is correct.

Option D is incorrect since it uses this keyword which tries to refer constructor which takes the string as a parameter in enclosing class, which is not available.

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

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Question 51 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

- 1. public class Whizlab{
- 2. int x = 10;
- static int y = x; 3.
- public static void main(String[] args) { 4.
- int x = 2; 5.
- System.out.print(x + y); 6.
- } 7.
- } 8.
 - A. 4
 - B. 12
 - C. 20
 - Compilation fails due to an error at line 3. D.



- Compilation fails due to an error at line 6. E.
- Compilation fails due to multiple errors. F.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

The code fails to compile because of line 3. Static variable can't access instance variable value. The compiler will complain that static reference can't refer instance field. So, option D is correct.

Reference

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

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Unattempted Question 52

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

We use the following method in the class "Whiz" public static int test(int i) And we know that the following line has been executed Whiz t = new Whiz(); Which of the following code is accepted?

Α. System.out.println(Whiz.test(0) + t.test(1999));



- B. short s = t.test(1);
- System.out.println(t.test(9.0)); C.
- System.out.println(Whiz.test(0) + t.test(1999*1.0)); D.
- None of the above. E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

Option B is incorrect. Because assigning int type to short causes error. Options C and D also causes an error as the passed value is a double, not int. Option A is correct since we can call the method using the class name since the method is static.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/java00/classvars.html

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Question 53 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

Which of the following can be considered a valid statement?

- 1. public class Rectangle { public int width; 2. public int height; 3. public int area; 4. 5. 6. public Rectangle() { } 7. 8. protected Rectangle(int width, int height) { this.width = width; 9. this.height = height; 10. } 11. 12. private Rectangle(int area){ this.area = area; } 13. } 14. 15. 16. class Square extends Rectangle { }
 - Square s = new Square();



- Square s = new Square(0, 0); B.
- C. Square s = new Square(0);

- D. Square s = new Rectangle(0,0);
- E. Square s = (Square) (new Rectangle(0,0));

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

In java, the constructors are not inherited. After extending the class Rectangle, Square has no constructor declaration, hence it has only default constructor. Therefore all options with constructor parameters are incorrect, so option A is correct.

Option E is incorrect since it will result in a class casting exception.

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

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Question 54 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

- public class WhizLabl
- 2. int _ = \$;
- 3. **static int \$ = 2**;
- 4. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 5. System.out.print(\$ +new WhizLab()._);
- 6. **}**
- 7. **}**
 - A. 2



- Compilation fails due to an error at line 2.
- Compilation fails due to an error at line 5. D.
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

In given code, we have used _ and \$ as field names. It is perfectly legal since we can use _ and \$ for variable names and also can use them to start variable name. Hence, there is no compile-time error.

However it is illegal to access non static variable in a static content, so at line 5 we created anonymous instance and then accessed instance variable _ so result will be 4 hence option B is correct.

Reference

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

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Question 55 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Inheritance

Which of the following is a valid statement about this interface?

- interface Movable{
- static int speed = 12; 2.
- 3. String s = "speed: ";
- 4. }

- Α. new Movable().s:
- B. Movable.speed = 10;
- C. System.out.println(Movable.s);



- Given interface is invalid. D.
- E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Interface variables are implicitly public, static and final. So, even we haven't declared without them, they can be considered as implicitly public, static and final.

Option A is incorrect since we can't instantiate an interface.

Option B is incorrect since we can't change the value of final fields.

Option C is correct since field is static we can refer it using class or interface name.

REFERENCE

: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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

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Question 56 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

public class Whizlab { 1.

2.

static boolean b = false; 3.

4.

5. public static void main(String args[]) {

6. **String str**;

7.

8. **if (b = true) { str = "true"**; }

9.

10. str = b?str:"false";

11.

12. System.out.println(str);

13. **}**

14. **}**

- A. null
- B. false
- C. true
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 10.



E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

At line 6, we haven't initialized the variable str. So, before using it, we need to initialize it somehow since local variable should initialize before using. If statement doesn't guarantee that str gets initialized. Hence, the compiler complains that str might not be initialized when it tries to use str at line 10. so code fails to compile due to line 10. Hence, option D is correct.

REFERENCE: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Unattempted **Question 57**

Domain: Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program?

- 1. public class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String args[]){ 2.
- Integer x = 8; 3.
- System.out.println(x.SIZE +x.BYTES); 4.
- 5. }
- 6. }
 - Α. 3
 - B. 11
 - C. 35
 - D. 36
 - E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is correct.

Integer wrapper class has following two constant fields;

: The number of bytes used to represent an int value in two's complement binary form. **BYTES**

SIZE : The number of bits used to represent an int value in two's complement binary form. We know that int has 32 bit, so Integer has 32 bit, and if we convert it to bytes then it would be 4, so summation at line 4 will print 36. Hence, option D is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Integer.html

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Question 58 Unattempted

Domain: Working With Java Data Types

Which of the following will create a valid Boolean object without auto-boxing?

A. Boolean b = Boolean.valueOf(true);



- B. Boolean b = Boolean.parseBoolean("yes");
- C. boolean b = Boolean.getBoolean("FALSE");
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is correct.

Here only the valueOf method returns a Boolean wrapper, while others return a boolean primitive, so before assigning autoboxing is occurred; so option A is correct.

public static boolean getBoolean(String name)

Returns true if and only if the system property named by the argument exists and is equal to the string "true".

public static boolean parseBoolean(String s)

Parses the string argument as a boolean. The boolean returned represents the value true if the string argument is not null and is equal, ignoring case, to the string "true".

Example: Boolean.parseBoolean("True") returns true.

Example: Boolean.parseBoolean("yes") returns false.

public static Boolean valueOf(boolean b)

Returns a Boolean instance representing the specified boolean value.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Boolean.html

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Unattempted Question 59

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Given

- import java.time.LocalDate; 1.
- 2. import java.time.LocalDateTime;
- import java.time.LocalTime; 3.

4.

- public class Whiz{ 5.
- 6. public static void main(String[] args){
- LocalTime lt = LocalTime.of(12, 30); 7.
- LocalDate ld = LocalDate.of(2015, 2, 21); 8.
- LocalDateTime ldt = lt.atDate(ld); 9.
- 10. ldt.minusYears(2);
- ldt.minusDays(2); 11.
- System.out.println(ldt.getYear() + "/"+ ldt.getMonthValue()+"/" + 12.

ldt.getDayOfWeek());

- 13.
- 14. }
 - 2013/2/SATURDAY
 - B. 2015/2/SATURDAY



- C. 2015/2/21
- An exception is thrown. D.
- Compilation fails E.

Explanation:

Option B is correct.

At line 7 we have created local time instance with value 12 hours and 30 minutes, then at line 8 we have created local date instance with 2015 as the year, 2 as the month and 21 as the day.

At line 9 we have combined those two instance and get LocalDateTime instance. At lines 10 and 11 we have invoked various methods on LocalDateTimeinstance, butLocalDateTime are immutable, hence there won't be any change of the LocalDateTime instance.

At line 12, getyear will return 2015, and then getMonthValue will return the int value of the month which is 2, the getDayOfWeek method will return the day name, so option B is correct.

Exam objective: Working with Selected classes from the Java API - Create and manipulate calendar data using classes from java.time.LocalDateTime, java.time.LocalDate, java.time.LocalTime, java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter, java.time.Period

ORACLE REFERENCE

:https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/Period.html

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Question 60 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

- 1. public class Whizlabl
- 2. int _ = \$;
- static int \$ = 5; 3.
- public static void main(String[] args) { 4.
- System.out.print(\$ +_); 5.
- } 6.
- } 7.

- Α. 5
- B. 10
- Compilation fails due to an error at line 2.
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.



E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

In given code, we have used _ and \$ as field names. It is perfectly legal since we can use _ and \$ for variable names and also can use them to start variable name. Hence, there is no compile-time error because of line 2.

However it is illegal to access a non-static variable in a static content, so at line 5 trying to access instance variable _ at line 5 result a compile-time error. So, option D is correct.

Reference

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

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Question 61 **Unattempted**

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

- public class Whizlab {
- public static void main(String[] args) { 2.
- java.util.List<String> list = new java.util.ArrayList<String>(); 3.

- 4.
- 5. list.add("A");
- 6. list.add("C");
- 7. list.add("E");
- 8. list.add("D");
- 9.
- 10. **list.add(1, "B")**;
- 11. list.set(4, "F");
- 12.
- 13. System.out.println(list);
- 14. **}**
- 15. **}**
 - A. [A, C, E, F]
 - B. [A, B, C, F, E]
 - C. [A, B, C, E, F]
 - D. An Exception is thrown.
 - E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option C is correct.

There are few versions of add method, at line 10 we have used following version,

public void add(int index, E element)

This inserts the specified element at the specified position in this list. Shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and any subsequent elements to the right (adds one to their indices).

So, here B will be added after A, and remain elements will be shifted accordingly.

At line 11, the set method will change the element of the given index position, so here D will be replaced by F, hence list will contain A, B, C, E, and F. Hence, option C is correct.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

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Question 62 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program? import java.time.Period; public class Whizlab{

- public static void main(String [] args){ 1.
- Period p1 = Period.ofYears(1); 2.
- 3. Period p2 = Period.of(0, 1, 0);
- 4. Period p3 = p1.plus(p2);
- System.out.println(p3.getDays()); 5.
- 6. }
- 7. }
 - A. 397
 - B. 396
 - C.
 - D. An Exception will be thrown.
 - E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Period models a quantity or amount of time in terms of years, months and days. The getDays method returns only the amount which is in the day portion of the Period. Here first we created Period with one year and then added 1 month to it, so at the end, period contained one year and one month but zero days, hence option C is correct.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/Period.html

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Question 63 Unattempted

Domain: Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Given scenario

Value of the integer variable x is equal to 0 then "0" should be printed. Value of the integer variable x is greater than 0 then ">" should be printed. Value of the integer variable x is less than o then "<" should be printed.

System.out.println(x==0?"0":x>0?">":"<");



- B. System.out.println(x==0?"0",x>0?">":"<");
- C. System.out.println(x==0?"0",x>0?">","<");
- System.out.println(x==0:"0"?x>0:">"?"<"); D.
- None of the above. E.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

The correct syntax of using the ternary operator is

[condition]?[statement to execute when true]:[statement to execute when false]

Here according to given scenario we have to combine two turnery operators. First one is to check values is equal to zero then other one is to check greater than zero if first condition not meant. So in given syntax we have to use another turnery for the "[statement to execute when false]" part. Hence option A is correct.

ORACLE REFERENCE :https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Question 64 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

```
import java.util.function.*;
1
2
   public class Employee {
        int id:
3
        public static void main(String[] args) {
4
              Employee e = new Employee();
5
6
              e.id = 3;
              check(e, p -> p.id < 10);
7
8
        }
        private static void check(Employee e, Predicate<Employee> pr) {
9
              String result = pr.test(e) ? "match" : "not match";
10
             System.out.print(result);
11
        }
12
13 }
```

- A. match
- B. not match
- C. Compiler error at line 7.
- D. Compiler error at line 10.
- E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

This code compiles successfully. Line 7 creates a lambda expression that checks if the "id" is less than 10.

Since there is only one parameter and it does not specify a type, the parentheses around the type parameter are optional in the lambda expression at line 7.

Line 10 uses the Predicate interface, which has a test() method.

p.id<10 => 3<10 => true, so test method returns true.

The condition becomes true at line 10. So, "match" will be stored in the result.

Hence, option A is correct.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/lambdaexpressions.html http://www.whizlabs.com/blog/ocajp-8-lambda-expressions/

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Question 65 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following are the correct syntax to overload the method on line 4? (Choose three options.)

- 4. public void greet(String greeting) {
- 5. /* more codes */
- 6. }

- public String greet() {//more codes}
- public void greet() {String greeting,name;} B.



- C. public void greet(Object greeting){}
- private void greet(String greeting) {} D.
- E. private String greet(String greet) {}

Explanation:

Correct answers are options A, B, and C.

Method overloading is determined by the number and type of the arguments and not by the return type or access or non-access modifiers.

Options A, B, and C are correct because the argument is different in all these three methods. Option D is incorrect because the argument is the same. Changing the access modifier has no impact on overloading.

Option E is also incorrect because the type and number of argument/s are the same. Changing the return type or the access modifier has no impact on overloading.

References:

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

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Question 66 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

- import java.time.LocalDate;
- import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
- 3.
- 4. public class Whizlab {
- public static void main(String[] args) { 5.
- 6. LocalDate ldt = LocalDate.of(2000,3,1);
- 7. DateTimeFormatter format = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd/M/yyyy");
- 8. System.out.println(ldt.format(format));
- } 9.
- 10. }

- Α. 1/3/2000
- B. 01/03/2000
- C. 01/3/2000
- An Exception is thrown.
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

In Java 8 this can be accomplished by using the format() and parse() methods. In above code, we used the 'ofPattern' method of the DateTimeFormatter to create custom formatter.

public static DateTimeFormatter ofPattern(String pattern)

This method creates a formatter using the specified pattern. This will create a formatter based on a simple pattern of letters and symbols as described in the class documentation. For example, d MMM uuuu will format 2011-12-03 as '3 Dec 2011'. In above code, we have used one 'M' so when there is one digit for the month only one digit will be displayed, hence option C is correct.

For more information on letters that you can use please visit the given reference.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html

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Question 67 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following formatting string can be used to format date string to following format? 25 Dec 2015

d MMM uuuu



B. dd M yy

- C. dd MM uuuu
- D. d MM yyyy
- E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

According to the given format, we need to have a day, a three letter month followed by a full year. So for that, we need to use

- uuuu -(four u's, we have to use since the year is in 4 digit format)
- MMM to present a month in the three-letter format.
- dfor the day

Hence, option A is correct.

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html

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Question 68 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

- 1 import java.time.LocalDate;
- import java.time.temporal.ChronoField;
- 3.
- public class Whizlab{
- public static void main(String[] args) { 5.

Question 69 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Given

- 1 import java.time.LocalTime;
- import java.time.temporal.ChronoField;

3.

- 4. public class Whizlabl
- 5. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 6. LocalTime lt = LocalTime.of(2,2,15);
- 7. System.out.println(lt.getLong(ChronoField.valueOf("MINUTE_OF_DAY")));
- 8.
- 9. }

What is the output?

A. **122**



- B. **842**
- C. 2
- D. An Exception.
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

The getLong method of the LocalTime class returns the value of the specified field from this time as a long.

public long getLong(TemporalField field)

This queries this time for the value of the specified field. If it is not possible to return the value, because the field is not supported or for some other reason, an exception is thrown.

So in this case it will be 2 hours and 2 minutes form the day started. So it will be converted in to minutes and return hence option A is correct.

Reference

:https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalTime.html

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Question 70 Unattempted

Domain: Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will	be the	output o	f this	program?
-----------	--------	----------	--------	----------

- import java.util.ArrayList;
- import java.util.List;

3.

public class Whizlab{

5.

- public static void main(String[] args){ 6.
- List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>(); 7.
- list.add("1"); 8.
- list.add("2"); 9.
- list.add("3"); 10.
- 11. list.add("4");

12.

- System.out.println(list.set(3,"3")); 13.
- } 14.
- 15. }



- B. 3
- C. -1
- D. An Exception is thrown.
- E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

We have used ArrayList class set method at line 13,

public E set(int index, E element)

This method replaces the element at the specified position in this list with the specified element and returns the element which is removed. So, in this case 4 will be returned since 4 is located in the position we are going to remove. So, option A is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/collections/interfaces/List.html

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