

Thanks for taking the quiz. Below are the results and explanations.

Question 1 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: The length of array 'a' is 6, so the value of the variable 'i' is 5. Execution of the while loop will print the array elements in reverse order because the variable 'i' has an initial value of 5. So printing of the elements starts with 6 (a[5]) and runs until the value of variable 'i' equals 0. Therefore the first element of the array 'a' (a[0]) prints last.

Question 2 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: You can't enter code between the try and catch clause. Thus line 7 causes the failure.

Question 3 of 15

Given the following:

A and E are classes

B and D are interfaces

C is an abstract class

Which statements are true? (Choose three)

CORRECT: We can use the keyword 'extends' to extend either two classes or two interfaces. In the case of a class, it doesn't matter whether it is abstract or not. We can use the keyword 'implements' to implement an interface to a class. Multiple interfaces can be implemented by class or interface but not multiple classes.,CORRECT: We can use the keyword 'extends' to extend either two classes or two interfaces. In the case of a class, it doesn't matter whether it is abstract or not. We can use the keyword 'implements' to implement an interface to a class. Multiple interfaces can be implemented by class or interface but not multiple classes.,CORRECT: We can use the keyword 'extends' to extend either two classes or two interfaces. In the case of a class, it doesn't matter whether it is abstract or not. We can use the keyword 'implements' to implement an interface to a class. Multiple interfaces can be implemented by class or interface but not multiple classes.

Question 4 of 15

Given the following:

A and E are classes

B and D are interfaces

Which statements are true? (Choose two)

CORRECT: This statement is true.,CORRECT: This statement is true.

Question 5 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

NOTE: The keyword "instanceof" is use to check whether an object is of a particular type.

INCORRECT: The code will compile fine.

Question 6 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: Indexing of array elements begins with zero. So [1] refers to the second element of an array. So here, a[3] refers to the fourth element of array a. It's value is 4 and we have assigned 4 to b[0][2]. We have assigned an octal value to a[2] so the value of the element is 43 in decimal. And we have assigned 43 in decimal to b[2][1]. Therefore the answer is true true.

Question 7 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the output?

INCORRECT: This will not be the output.

Question 8 of 15

Which of the following are legal identifiers? (Choose three)

CORRECT: Identifiers can start with a letter, a dollar mark or an underscore. They can be any length.,CORRECT: Identifiers can start with a letter, a dollar mark or an underscore. They can be any length.,CORRECT: Identifiers can start with a letter, a dollar mark or an underscore. They can be any length.

Question 9 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

Question 10 of 15

Given code shown, what is the result?

Question 11 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

Question 12 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: When you are passing a primitive variable, you are passing a copy of the bits representing the variable. For example, if you pass an int variable with the value 3, you are passing a copy of bits representing 3. In this case you pass the value of x in the main method to the change method and it'll return the value 12 and assign it to y. But the value of x is still the same as explained above. So the summation of x and y will print 22.

Question 13 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: At line 3, we created a string object and its value is 'Java'. Because no new assignment was made, the new String object created with the 'concat()' method and the 'replace()' method was abandoned instantly. In the end, the value of 's' remains 'Java'.

Question 14 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: Line 3 creates a new String object and gives it the value 'Java'. At line 4, two more String objects are created ('SE 6' and 'Java SE 6'). At line 5, a another new String object is created ('java'). So four objects are created. Keep in mind, however, that 's' only refers to 'Java' because the other strings that were created were not specifically assigned to 's'.

Question 15 of 15

Given the code shown, what is the result?

CORRECT: Both variables 'a' and 'b' are local variables, so they can't be accessed from other methods. Trying to use variable b in method 'print()' will therefore cause the compilation to fail.

```
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);
    }
}
```

Ans : 400.0 : 100.0

```
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

QUESTION 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

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

```
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. }
```

- ☐ 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();`

Ans :A,C