DURGA ONLINE EXAMS

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261) **A programmer must create a generic class MinMax and the type parameter of MinMax must implement Comparable. Which implementation of MinMax will compile?**

1)
```
class MinMax<E extends Comparable<E>> {
  E min = null;
  E max = null;
  public MinMax() {}
  public void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
```

2)
```
class MinMax<E implements Comparable<E>> {
  E min = null;
  E max = null;
  public MinMax() {}
  public void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
```

3)
```
class MinMax<E extends Comparable<E>> {
  <E> E min = null;
  <E> E max = null;
  public MinMax() {}
  public <E> void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
```

4)
```
class MinMax<E implements Comparable<E>> {
  <E> E min = null;
  <E> E max = null;
  public MinMax() {}
  public <E> void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
```

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 1

Click Here for Explanation

262) **Given:**
ArrayList a = new ArrayList();
containing the values {"1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8"}
Which code will return 2?

1)
```
Comparator c = new InverseComparator(new Comparator());
Collections.sort(a);
int result = Collections.binarySearch(a, "6",c);
```

2)
```
Comparator c = Collections.reverseOrder(a);
Collections.sort(a, c);
int result = Collections.binarySearch(a, "6",c);
```

3)
```
Comparator c = Collections.reverseOrder();
Collections.sort(a, c);
int result = Collections.binarySearch(a, "6",c);
```

4)
```
Collections. sort(a, a.reverse());
int result = Collections.binarySearch(a, "6");
```

5)
```
Comparator c = Collections.reverseOrder();
Collections.sort(a, c);
int result = Collections.binarySearch(a, "6");
```

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

Click Here for Explanation

263) **Given:**
```
11. // insert code here
12. private N min, max;
13. public N getMin() { return min; }
14. public N getMax() { return max; }
15. public void add(N added) {
16. if (min == null || added.doubleValue() < min.doubleValue()) 17. min = added;
18. if (max == null || added.doubleValue() > max.doubleValue()) 19. max = added;
20. }
21. }
```

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

1) **public class MinMax<?> {**
2) **public class MinMax<? extends Number> {**
3) **public class MinMax<N extends Object> {**
4) **public class MinMax<N extends Number> {**
5) **public class MinMax<? extends Object> {**
6) **public class MinMax<N extends Integer> {**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 4, 6

Click Here for Explanation

264) **Given:**

```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class Example {
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. // insert code here
5. set.add(new Integer(2));
6. set.add(new Integer(1));
7. System.out.println(set);
8. }
9. }
```

Which code, inserted at line 4, guarantees that this program will output [1, 2]?

1) **Set set = new TreeSet();**
2) **Set set = new HashSet();**
3) **Set set = new SortedSet();**
4) **List set = new SortedList();**
5) **Set set = new LinkedHashSet();**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 1

Click Here for Explanation

265) **Given:**

```
11. public static Iterator reverse(List list) {
12. Collections.reverse(list);
13. return list.iterator();
14. }
15. public static void main(String[] args) {
16. List list = new ArrayList();
17. list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");
18. for (Object obj: reverse(list))
19. System.out.print(obj + ", ");
20. }
```

What is the result?

1) **3, 2, 1,**
2) **1, 2, 3,**
3) **Compilation fails.**
4) **The code runs with no output.**
5) **An exception is thrown at runtime.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

Click Here for Explanation

266) **Given:**

```
11. public void addStrings(List list) {
12. list.add(â€fooâ€);
13. list.add(â€barâ€);
14. }
```

What must you change in this method to compile without warnings?

1) **add this code after line 11:**
   list = (List<String>) list;
2) **change lines 12 and 13 to:**
   list.add<String>(â€fooâ€);

list.add<String>(â€barâ€);

3) **change the method signature on line 11 to:**
public void addStrings(List<? extends String> list) {

4) **change the method signature on line 11 to:**
public void addStrings(List<? super String> list) {

5) **No changes are necessary. This method compiles without warnings.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 4

Click Here for Explanation

267) **Given:**

```
1. import java.util.*;
2.
3. public class LetterASort{
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. ArrayList<String> strings = new ArrayList<String>();
6. strings.add("aAaA");
7. strings.add("AaA");
8. strings.add("aAa");
9. strings.add("AAaa");
10. Collections.sort(strings);
11. for (String s : strings) { System.out.print(s + " "); }
12. }
13. }
```

What is the result?

1) **Compilation fails.**

2) **aAaA aAa AAaa AaA**

3) **AAaa AaA aAa aAaA**

4) **AaA AAaa aAaA aAa**

5) **aAa AaA aAaA AAaa**

6) **An exception is thrown at runtime.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

Click Here for Explanation

268) **Given:**

```
10. class Line {
11. public static class Point {}
12. }
13.
14. class Triangle {
15. // insert code here
16. }
```

Which code, inserted at line 15, creates an instance of the Point class defined in Line?

1) **Point p = new Point();**

2) **Line.Point p = new Line.Point();**

3) **The Point class cannot be instatiated at line 15.**

4) **Line l = new Line() ; l.Point p = new l.Point();**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 2

Click Here for Explanation

269) **Given:**

```
11. static class A {
12. void process() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }
13. }
14. static class B extends A {
15. void process() { System.out.println("B "); }
16. }
17. public static void main(String[] args) {
18. A a = new B();
19. a.process();
20. }
```

What is the result?

1) **B**

2) **The code runs with no output.**

3) **An exception is thrown at runtime**

4) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 15.**

5) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 18.**

6) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 19.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 6

Click Here for Explanation

270) **Given:**
1. package geometry;
2. public class Hypotenuse {
3. public InnerTriangle it = new InnerTriangle();
4. class InnerTriangle {
5. public int base;
6. public int height;
7. }
8. }
Which statement is true about the class of an object that can reference the variable base?

1) **It can be any class.**

2) **No class has access to base.**

3) **The class must belong to the geometry package.**

4) **The class must be a subclass of the class Hypotenuse.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

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Total No.of Questions	::	292
Total No.of Answered Questions	::	0
Total No.of Unanswered Questions	::	292
Marks	::	0/292(0%)

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