1. Which is true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. "X extends Y" is correct if and only if X is a class and Y is an interface.

B*.* "X extends Y" is correct if and only if X is an interface and Y is a class.

C. "X extends Y" is correct if X and Y are either both classes or both interfaces.

D. "X extends Y" is correct for all combinations of X and Y being classes and/or interfaces.

1. Which are legal declarations? (Choose all that apply.)

A. short x [];

B*.* short [] y;

C. short[5] x2;

D. short z2 [5];

E. short [] z [] [];

F. short [] y2 = [5];

1. Given:

import java.util.\*;

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// insert code here

x.add("one");

x.add("two");

x.add("TWO");

System.out.println(x.poll());

}

}

Which, inserted at // insert code here, will compile? (Choose all that apply.)

A. List<String> x = new LinkedList<String>();

B. TreeSet<String> x = new TreeSet<String>();

C. HashSet<String> x = new HashSet<String>();

D. Queue<String> x = new PriorityQueue<String>();

E. ArrayList<String> x = new ArrayList<String>();

F. LinkedList<String> x = new LinkedList<String>();

1. Given:

import java.util.\*;

class Flubber {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<String> x = new ArrayList<String>();

x.add(" x"); x.add("xx"); x.add("Xx");

// insert code here

for(String s: x) System.out.println(s);

}

}

And the output:

xx

Xx

x

Which code, inserted at // insert code here, will produce the preceding output? (Choose

all that apply.)

A. Collections.sort(x);

B. Comparable c = Collections.reverse();

Collections.sort(x,c);

C. Comparator c = Collections.reverse();

Collections.sort(x,c);

D. Comparable c = Collections.reverseOrder();

Collections.sort(x,c);

E. Comparator c = Collections.reverseOrder();

Collections.sort(x,c);

1. Given:

class Clidders {

public final void flipper() { System.out.println("Clidder"); }

}

public class Clidlets extends Clidders {

public void flipper() {

System.out.println("Flip a Clidlet");

super.flipper();

}

public static void main(String [] args) {

new Clidlets().flipper();

}

}

What is the result?

A. Flip a Clidlet

B. Flip a Clidder

C. Flip a Clidder

Flip a Clidlet

D. Flip a Clidlet

Flip a Clidder

E. Compilation fails.

1. Given:

class Top {

public Top(String s) { System.out.print("B"); }

}

public class Bottom2 extends Top {

public Bottom2(String s) { System.out.print("D"); }

public static void main(String [] args) {

new Bottom2("C");

System.out.println(" ");

} }

What is the result?

A. BD

B. DB

C. BDC

D. DBC

E. Compilation fails.

1. Select the two statements that best indicate a situation with low coupling. (Choose two.)

A. The attributes of the class are all private.

B. The class refers to a small number of other objects.

C. The object contains only a small number of variables.

D. The object is referred to using an anonymous variable, not directly.

E. The reference variable is declared for an interface type, not a class. The interface provides a small number of methods.

F. It is unlikely that changes made to one class will require any changes in another.

class Scoop {

static int thrower() throws Exception { return 42; }

public static void main(String [] args) {

try {

int x = thrower();

} catch (Exception e) {

x++;

} finally {

System.out.println("x = " + ++x);

} } }

What is the result?

A. x = 42

B. x = 43

C. x = 44

D. Compilation fails.

E. The code runs with no output.

1. Given:

class CardBoard {

Short story = 5;

CardBoard go(CardBoard cb) {

cb = null;

return cb;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

CardBoard c1 = new CardBoard();

CardBoard c2 = new CardBoard();

CardBoard c3 = c1.go(c2);

c1 = null;

// do Stuff

} }

When // doStuff is reached, how many objects are eligible for GC?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. Compilation fails.

E. It is not possible to know.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. Given:

class Hexy {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Integer i = 42;

String s = (i<40)?"life":(i>50)?"universe":"everything";

System.out.println(s);

}

}

What is the result?

A. null

B. life

C. universe

D. everything

E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. Given:

1. class Example {

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

3. Short s = 15;

4. Boolean b;

5. // insert code here

6. }

7. }

Which, inserted independently at line 5, will compile? (Choose all that apply.)

A. b = (Number instanceof s);

B. b = (s instanceof Short);

C. b = s.instanceof(Short);

D. b = (s instanceof Number);

E. b = s.instanceof(Object);

F. b = (s instanceof String);

1. Given:

1. class Comp2 {

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

3. float f1 = 2.3f;

4. float[][] f2 = {{42.0f}, {1.7f, 2.3f}, {2.6f, 2.7f}};

5. float[] f3 = {2.7f};

6. Long x = 42L;

7. // insert code here

8. System.out.println("true");

9. }

10. }

And the following five code fragments:

F1. if(f1 == f2)

F2. if(f1 == f2[2][1])

F3. if(x == f2[0][0])

F4. if(f1 == f2[1,1])

F5. if(f3 == f2[2])

What is true?

A. One of them will compile, only one will be true.

B. Two of them will compile, only one will be true.

C. Two of them will compile, two will be true.

D. Three of them will compile, only one will be true.

E. Three of them will compile, exactly two will be true.

F. Three of them will compile, exactly three will be true

1. Given:

class Fork {

public static void main(String[] args) {

if(args.length == 1 | args[1].equals("test")) {

System.out.println("test case");

} else {

System.out.println("production " + args[0]);

}

}

}

And the command-line invocation:

java Fork live2

What is the result?

A. test case

B. production

C. test case live2

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. Given:

class Sixties {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 5;

int y = 7;

System.out.print(((y \* 2) % x));

System.out.print(" " + (y % x));

}

}

What is the result?

A. 1 1

B. 1 2

C. 2 1

D. 2 2

E. 4 1

F. 4 2

G. Compilation fails.

H. An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. Given:

1. class Crivitch {

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

3. int x = 0;

4. // insert code here

5. do { } while (x++ < y);

6. System.out.println(x);

7. }

8. }

Which, inserted at line 4, produces the output 12?

A. int y = x;

B. int y = 10;

C. int y = 11;

D. int y = 12;

E. int y = 13;

F. None of the above will allow compilation to succeed.

1. Given:

bw is a reference to a valid BufferedWriter

And the snippet:

15. BufferedWriter b1 = new BufferedWriter(new File("f"));

16. BufferedWriter b2 = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter("f1"));

17. BufferedWriter b3 = new BufferedWriter(new PrintWriter("f2"));

18. BufferedWriter b4 = new BufferedWriter(new BufferedWriter(bw));

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.

B. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 15.

C. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 16.

D. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 17.

E. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 18.

F. Compilation fails due to errors on multiple lines.

1. Given:

public static void before() {

Set set = new TreeSet();

set.add("2");

set.add(3);

set.add("1");

Iterator it = set.iterator();

while (it.hasNext())

System.out.print(it.next() + " ");

}

Which of the following statements are true?

A. The before() method will print 1 2

B. The before() method will print 1 2 3

C. The before() method will print three numbers, but the order cannot be determined.

D. The before() method will not compile.

E. The before() method will throw an exception at runtime.

LAB TEST:

1. Find the maximum of an array. Let a[] be an array of integers. if n= 1, a[0] is the only number in the array and so, maximum = a[0]. if n > 1 , then do the following: find the maximum of n-1 entries of the array.
2. Write a program to create interface A in this interface we have two method meth1 and meth2. Implements this interface in another class named MyClass.