**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-854

**Exam Name:** Java Standard Edition 5 Programmer Certified
Professional Upgrade Exam

**Version:** DEMO

**QUESTION 1**
Given:

20. public class CreditCard {
21.
22. private String cardID;
23. private Integer limit;
24. public String ownerName;
25.
26. public void setCardInformation(String cardID,
27. String ownerName,
28. Integer limit) {
29. this.cardID = cardID;
30. this.ownerName = ownerName;
31. this.limit = limit;
32. }
33. }

Which statement is true?

A. The ownerName variable breaks encapsulation.
B. The class is fully encapsulated.
C. The cardID and limit variables break polymorphism.
D. The code demonstrates polymorphism.
E. The setCardInformation method breaks encapsulation.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION 2**
DRAG DROP. Click the Task button.

```
Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
       nn.put("one", 1);
       System.out.println(nn.getNames());
```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values.
The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```
public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap<  Place here  .  Place here  > map =
        new HashMap<  Place here  .  Place here    Place here  ;
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put(  Place here  .  Place here  );
    }
    public     Place here     getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}
```

| String | Integer | int | > |
| >() | name | value | map |
| Set<int> | | Set<Integer> | HashSet |
| Set<Integer,String> | Set<int, String> | | Set<String,Integer> |
| Set<String, int> | Set<String> | | NumberNames |

Done

**Answer:**

```
Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
       nn.put("one", 1);
       System.out.println(nn.getNames());
```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values.
The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```
public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap<  name  , [ map ] > map =
        new HashMap<  value  , [ >() ] [ String ] ;
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put([ > ] , [ int ] );
    }
    public [ Set<Integer,String> ] getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}
```

| String | Integer | int | > |
|--------|---------|-----|---|
| >() | name | value | map |

| Set<int> | Set<Integer> | HashSet |
|----------|--------------|---------|
| Set<Integer,String> | Set<int, String> | Set<String,Integer> |
| Set<String, int> | Set<String> | NumberNames |

[ Done ]

**QUESTION 3**
DRAG DROP. Click the Task button.

The image at right represents a complete package structure
for a set of classes: "com" is the beginning of the fully-
qualified package name for all classes.

Given this package structure, insert the code needed to make
the Car class compile and run successfully.
All three placeholders must be filled. If fewer than three
statements are needed, use the "// blank" option.

```
com
 └ foo
    └ bar
       ├ Dog.class
       └ blatz
          └ Book.class
 └ bar
    ├ Car.class
    └ blatz
       └ Sun.class
```
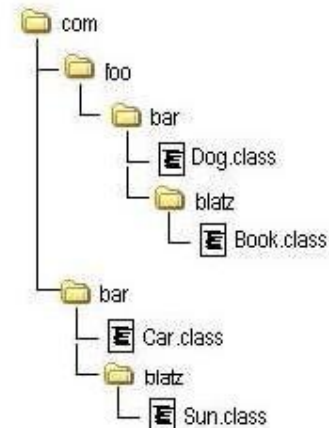
| Place here |
|------------|
| Place here |
| Place here |

```
public class Car {
    Book book;
    Dog dog;
}
```

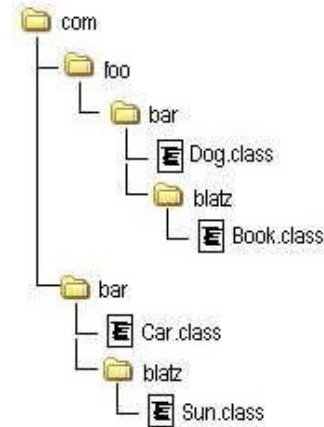| import com.foo.bar.blatz.*; | package com.foo.bar.blatz; |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| import com.bar.*; | import com.*; |
| package com.bar; | package com; |
| import com.foo.*; | // blank |
| import com.foo.bar.*; | import com.foo.bar.Book; |

[ Done ]

**Answer:**

The image at right represents a complete package structure for a set of classes: "com" is the beginning of the fully-qualified package name for all classes.

Given this package structure, insert the code needed to make the Car class compile and run successfully.

All three placeholders must be filled. If fewer than three statements are needed, use the "// blank" option.

```
package com.bar;
```

```
package com.foo.bar.blatz;
```

```
import com.foo.bar.Book;
```

```
public class Car {
    Book book;
    Dog dog;
}
```

```
com
 └ foo
    └ bar
       ├ Dog.class
       └ blatz
          └ Book.class
 └ bar
    ├ Car.class
    └ blatz
       └ Sun.class
```

```
import com.foo.bar.blatz.*;     package com.foo.bar.blatz;
    import com.bar.*;               import com.*;
   package com.bar;                package com;
    import com.foo.*;                // blank
  import com.foo.bar.*;        import com.foo.bar.Book;
```

[ Done ]

**QUESTION 4**
Which three statements concerning the use of the java.io. Serializable interface are true?
(Choose three.)

A. Objects from classes that use aggregation cannot be serialized.
B. The values in fields with the transient modifier will NOT survive serialization and deserialization.
C. It is legal to serialize an object of a type that has a supertype that does NOT implement java.io.Serializable.
D. The values in fields with the volatile modifier will NOT survive serialization and deserialization.
E. An object serialized on one JVM can be successfully deserialized on a different JVM.

**Answer:** BCE

**QUESTION 5**
Which two code fragments will execute the method doStuff() in a separate thread? (Choose two.)

A. new Thread() {
   public void start() { doStuff(); }};
B. new Thread() {
   public void run() { doStuff(); }};
C. new Thread(new Runnable() {
   public void run() { doStuff(); }
   }).start();
D. new Thread() {
   public void start() { doStuff(); }

```
    }.run();
E.  new Thread(new Runnable() {
    public void run() { doStuff(); }
    }).run();
F.  new Thread() {
    public void run() { doStuff(); }
    }.start();
```

**Answer:** CF

**QUESTION 6**
Given:

```
12. import java.io.*;
13. public class Forest implements Serializable {
14. private Tree tree = new Tree();
15. public static void main(String [] args) {
16. Forest f = new Forest();
17. try {
18. FileOutputStream fs = new FileOutputStream("Forest.ser");
19. ObjectOutputStream os = new ObjectOutputStream(fs);
20. os.writeObject(f); os.close();
21. } catch (Exception ex) { ex.printStackTrace(); }
22. } }
23.
24. class Tree { }
```

What is the result?

A.  An exception is thrown at runtime.
B.  An instance of Forest is serialized.
C.  An instance of Forest and an instance of Tree are both serialized.
D.  Compilation fails.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION 7**
Given:

```
1. interface TestA { String toString(); }
2. public class Test {
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. System.out.println(new TestA() {
5. public String toString() { return "test"; }
6. });
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

A.  null
B.  An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5.
D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4.
E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 1.
F. test

**Answer:** F

**QUESTION 8**
DRAG DROP. Click the Task button.

```
Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
       nn.put("one", 1);
       System.out.println(nn.getNames());
```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values.
The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```
public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap<  Place here  ,  Place here  > map =
        new HashMap<  Place here  ,  Place here    Place here  ;
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put(  Place here  ,  Place here  );
    }
    public         Place here         getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}
```

| String | Integer | int | > |
| >() | name | value | map |
| Set<int> | Set<Integer> | HashSet |
| Set<Integer, String> | Set<int, String> | Set<String, Integer> |
| Set<String, int> | Set<String> | NumberNames |

Done

**Answer:**

```
Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
       nn.put("one", 1);
       System.out.println(nn.getNames());
```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values.
The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```
public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap< [ name ] , [ map ] > map =
        new HashMap< [ value ] , [ >() ] [ String ] ;
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put( [ > ] , [ int ] );
    }
    public [ Set<Integer,String> ] getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}
```

```
[ String ]   [ Integer ]   [ int ]   [         > ]
[ >() ]   [ name ]   [ value ]   [ map ]
[ Set<int> ]   [ Set<Integer> ]   [ HashSet ]
[ Set<Integer,String> ]   [ Set<int, String> ]   [ Set<String,Integer> ]
[ Set<String, int> ]   [ Set<String> ]   [ NumberNames ]
```

[ Done ]

**QUESTION 9**
Given:

1. public class Boxer1{
2. Integer i;
3. int x;
4. public Boxer1(int y) {
5. x = i+y;
6. System.out.println(x);
7. }
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. new Boxer1(new Integer(4));
10. }
11. }

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5.
B. A NullPointerException occurs at runtime.
C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 9.
D. A NumberFormatException occurs at runtime.
E. The value "4" is printed at the command line.
F. An IllegalStateException occurs at runtime.

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 10**
Given:
10: public class Hello {
11: String title;
12: int value;
13: public Hello() {
14: title += " World";
15: }
16: public Hello(int value) {
17: this.value = value;
18: title = "Hello";
19: Hello();
20: }
21: }
and:
30: Hello c = new Hello(5);
31: System.out.println(c.title);
What is the result?

A.  The code runs with no output.
B.  Hello
C.  Hello World 5
D.  Compilation fails.
E.  An exception is thrown at runtime.
F.  Hello World

**Answer:** D

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