

## JAVACTS

## CTS-JAVA-SE Test

88% (15/17)



```
1. public abstract class Shape {  
    private int x;  
    private int y;  
    public abstract void draw();  
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
}
```

Which two classes use the Shape class correctly? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A public class Circle implements Shape {  
 private int radius;  
}
- ☒ B public abstract class Circle extends Shape {  
 private int radius;  
}
- ☐ C public class Circle extends Shape {  
 private int radius;  
 public void draw();  
}
- ☐ D public abstract class Circle implements Shape {  
 private int radius;  
 public void draw();  
}
- ☒ E public class Circle extends Shape {  
 private int radius;  
 public void draw() { /\* code here \*/ }  
}
- ☐ F public abstract class Circle implements Shape {  
 private int radius;  
 public void draw() { /\* code here \*/ }  
}

✓ 2. Which statement is true about the classes and interfaces in the exhibit?

```
01. public interface A {  
02. public void doSomething(String thing);  
03. }  
01. public class AImpl implements A {  
02. public void doSomething(String msg) {}  
03. }  
01. public class B {  
02. public A doit(){  
03. //more code here  
04. }  
05. public String execute(){  
06 //more code here  
07 }  
08. }  
01. public class C extends B {  
02. public AImpl doit(){  
03. //more code here  
04. }  
05.  
06. public Object execute() {  
07. //more code here  
08. }  
09. }
```

- ☐ (A) Compilation will succeed for all classes and interfaces.
- ☐ (B) Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 2.
- ☒ (C) Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 6.
- ☐ (D) Compilation of class AImpl will fail because of an error in line 2.

✓ 3. Given:

```
public static void parse(String str) {  
    try {  
        float f = Float.parseFloat(str);  
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {  
        f = 0;  
    } finally {  
        System.out.println(f);  
    }  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    parse("invalid");  
}
```

What is the result?

- ☐ (A) 0.0
- ☒ (B) Compilation fails.
- ☐ (C) A ParseException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
- ☐ (D) A NumberFormatException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.

- ✓ 4. Given:  
01. public class Blip {  
02. protected int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }  
03. }  
04. class Vert extends Blip {  
05. // insert code here  
06. }  
Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile? (Choose five.)

- ☒ A public int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- ☐ B private int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- ☒ C private int blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- ☐ D protected long blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- ☒ E protected int blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- ☒ F protected long blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- ☒ G protected long blipvert(int x, int y) { return 0; }

- ✓ 5. public class TestString1 {  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
String str = "420";  
str += 42;  
System.out.print(str);  
}  
}  
What is the output?

- ☐ A 42
- ☐ B 420
- ☐ C 462
- ☒ D 42042
- ☐ E Compilation fails.
- ☐ F An exception is thrown at runtime.



6. Given:  
23. Object [] myObjects = {  
24. new Integer(12),  
25. new String("foo"),  
26. new Integer(5),  
27. new Boolean(true)  
28. };  
29. Arrays.sort(myObjects);  
30. for(int i=0; i<myObjects.length; i++) {  
31. System.out.print(myObjects[i].toString());  
32. System.out.print(" ");  
33. }

What is the result?

- ☐ (A) Compilation fails due to an error in line 23.
- ☐ (B) Compilation fails due to an error in line 29.
- ☒ (C) A ClassCastException occurs in line 29.
- ☐ (D) A ClassCastException occurs in line 31.
- ☐ (E) The value of all four objects prints in natural order.



7. Which statement is true?

- ☐ (A) A class's finalize() method CANNOT be invoked explicitly.
- ☐ (B) super.finalize() is called implicitly by any overriding finalize() method.
- ☒ (C) The finalize() method for a given object is called no more than once by the garbage collector.
- ☐ (D) The order in which finalize() is called on two objects is based on the order in which the two objects became finalizable.

✓ 8. `import java.util.*;`  
`public class Mapit {`  
`public static void main(String[] args) {`  
`Set<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();`  
`Integer i1 = 45;`  
`Integer i2 = 46;`  
`set.add(i1);`  
`set.add(i1);`  
`set.add(i2); System.out.print(set.size() + " ");`  
`set.remove(i1); System.out.print(set.size() + " ");`  
`i2 = 47;`  
`set.remove(i2); System.out.print(set.size() + " ");`  
`}`  
`}`

What is the result?

- ☐ A 2 1 0
- ☒ B 2 1 1
- ☐ C 3 2 1
- ☐ D 3 2 2
- ☐ E Compilation fails.
- ☐ F An exception is thrown at runtime.

✓ 9. `class Employee{`  
`@Override`  
`public void finalize(){`  
`System.out.println("Finallize method got called");`  
`}`  
`}`  
`class Test{`  
`@Override`  
`public void finalize(){`  
`System.out.println("Finallize method got called");`  
`}`  
`public static void main(String[] args){`  
  
`Employee emp=new Employee();`  
`String str=new String("Abc");`  
`System.gc();`  
`}`  
`}`

Select One correct option

- ☐ A Finalize method of Employee executed
- ☐ B Finalize method of Test executed
- ☒ C No classes Finalize method got called
- ☐ D Finalize method cannot be overridden in Test class. Because Test is not sub class of Employee

✓ 10. `interface DoStuff2 {  
float getRange(int low, int high);  
}  
interface DoMore {  
float getAvg(int a, int b, int c);  
}  
abstract class DoAbstract implements DoStuff2, DoMore {  
}  
06. class DoStuff implements DoStuff2 {  
07. public float getRange(int x, int y) {  
08. return 3.14f;  
09. }  
10. }  
11.  
12. interface DoAll extends DoMore {  
13. float getAvg(int a, int b, int c, int d);  
14. }  
What is the result?`

- ☒ A The file will compile without error.
- ☐ B Compilation fails. Only line 7 contains an error.
- ☐ C Compilation fails. Only line 12 contains an error.
- ☐ D Compilation fails. Only line 13 contains an error.
- ☐ E Compilation fails. Only lines 7 and 12 contain errors.

✓ 11. **What is the output of this program?**  
`class Test {  
int a;  
public int b;  
private int c;  
}  
class ACESSTest {  
public static void main(String args[])  
{  
Test ob = new Test();  
ob.a = 10;  
ob.b = 20;  
ob.c = 30;  
System.out.println(" Output :a, b, and c" + ob.a + " " + ob.b + " " + ob.c);  
}  
}`

- ☒ A Compilation error
- ☐ B Run time error
- ☐ C Output : a, b and c 10 20 30
- ☐ D None of the mentioned

✓ 12. 

```
public class BuildStuff {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Boolean test = new Boolean(true);
        Integer x = 343;
        Integer y = new BuildStuff().go(test, x);
        System.out.println(y);
    }
    int go(Boolean b, int i) {
        if(b) return (i/7);
        return (i/49);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- ☐ A 7
- ☒ B 49
- ☐ C 343
- ☐ D Compilation fails.
- ☐ E An exception is thrown at runtime.

✓ 13. Given:  

```
import java.io.*;
public class Forest implements Serializable {

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        Tree t = new Tree();
        try {
            FileOutputStream fs = new FileOutputStream("Forest.ser");
            ObjectOutputStream os = new ObjectOutputStream(fs);
            os.writeObject(t);
            os.close();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

class Tree {
```

What is the result?

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

✓ 14. 

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
String test = "This is a test";
12. String[] tokens = test.split("\\s");
13. System.out.println(tokens.length);
}
}
```

**What is the result?**

- ☐ A 0
- ☐ B 1
- ☐ C 4
- ☒ D Compilation fails.

✗ 15. Analyze the following code:

```
class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
String s = "5.6";
Integer.parseInt(s); // Cause a NumberFormatException

int i = 0;
int y = 2 / i;
}
catch (Exception ex) {
System.out.println("NumberFormatException");
}
catch (RuntimeException ex) {
System.out.println("RuntimeException");
}
}
}
```

- ☐ A The program displays NumberFormatException.
- ☐ B The program displays RuntimeException.
- ☒ C The program displays NumberFormatException followed by RuntimeException.
- ☐ D The program has a compilation error.



✗ 16. 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. }

Select one correct option from following

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

✓ 17. Given:  
11. public interface Status {  
12. /\* insert code here \*/ int MY\_VALUE = 10;  
13. }  
Which three are valid on line 12? (Choose three.)

- ☒ A final
- ☒ B static
- ☐ C native
- ☒ D public
- ☐ E private
- ☐ F abstract
- ☐ G protected