

- Given:

```
public class MyFor3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int[] xx = null;

        System.out.println(xx);

    }

}
```

What is the result?

null

- Given a Java source file:

```
class X
{
X ()
{
}
private void one ()
{
}
}
public class Y extends X
{
Y()
{
}
private void two ()
{
one();
}
public static void main (string__ args)
{
new Y.two();
}
}
```

What changes will make the code compile?

Changing the private modifier on the declaration of the one() method to protected

- "Given the code fragment:

```
String h1 = ""Bob"";
String h2 = new String (""Bob"");
```

What is the best way to test that the values of h1 and h2 are the same?"

`if (h1.equals(h2))`

- Given the code fragment:

```
String color = ""Red"";
switch(color)
{
case ""Red"":
System.out.println(""Found Red"");
case ""Blue"":
System.out.println(""Found Blue"");
break;
case ""White"":
System.out.println(""Found White"");
break;
default:
System.out.println("Found Default");
}
What is the result?"
```

`Found Red Found Blue`

- Given:

```
public class Bark {
// Insert code here - Line 5
public abstract void bark(); // Line 6
} // Line 7
// Line 8
// Insert code here - Line 9
public void bark() {
System.out.println(""woof"");
}
}
What code should be inserted?"
```

`5. abstract class Dog {9. public class Poodle extends Dog {"`

- Given the code fragment:

```
int j = 0, k = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < x; i++)
{
do
{
k = 0;
```

```

while (k < z)
{
k++;
System.out.print(k + " ");
}
System.out.println(" ");
j++;
} while (j < y);
System.out.println("----");
}

```

What values of x, y, z will produce the following result?

```

1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
1 2 3 4
----
1 2 3 4
----

```

X=2, Y=3, Z=4

- "Given:
class X {}
class Y {Y () {}}
class Z {z(int i) {}}
Which class has a default constructor?"

X only

- "Given:
class Overloading {
int x(double d) {
System.out.println("one");
return 0;
}
String x(double d) {
System.out.println("two");
return null;
}
double x(double d) {
System.out.println("three");
return 0.0;
}
public static void main(String. args) {
new Overloading().x(4.0)
}
}

What is the result?"

Compilation fails

- "Given:

```
public class X implements Z {
    public String toString() {
        return ""X"";
    }
    public static void main(String__ args) {
        Y myY = new Y();
        X myX = myY;
        Z myZ = myX;
        System.out.print(myX);
        System.out.print((Y)myX);
        System.out.print(myZ);
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public String toString() {
        return ""Y"";
    }
}
interface Z { }
```

YYY

- "Given the code fragment:

```
int __ __array = {0}, {0, 1}, {0, 2, 4}, {0, 3, 6, 9}, {0, 4, 8, 12, 16}};
System.out.println(array [4][1]);
System.out.println(array [1][4]);"
```

4 An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at run time

- "Given:

```
public class MyFor
{
    public static void main(String__ args)
    {
        for (int ii = 0 ii < 4 ii++)
        {
            System.out.println(""ii = ""+ ii);
            ii = ii + 1;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?"

ii = 0 i = 2

- Given:

```
String message1 = ""Wham bam!"";
String message2 = new String(""Wham bam!"");
if (message1 == message2)
System.out.println(""They match"");
if (message1.equals(message2))
System.out.println(""They really match"");
What is the result?"
```

They really match

- "Given:

```
public class SampleClass
{
public static void main(String _args)
{
AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();
SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
// TODO code application logic here
}
}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass
{
}
```

Which statement, when inserted into line ""// TODO code application logic here "" , is valid change?"

sc = asc;

- "Given the code fragment:

```
int__ __ array2D = {{0, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 5, 6}};
system.out.print (array2D[0].length+ """);
system.out.print(array2D[1].getClass(). isArray() + """);
system.out.println (array2D[0][1]);"
```

3false1

2true3

2false3

3true1

- "Given the fragment:

```
int__ array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
System.arraycopy (array, 2, array, 1, 2);
System.out.print (array [1]);
System.out.print (array[4]);
```

What is the result?"

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- Given the code fragment:

```
String name = "Spot";  
int age = 4;  
String str = "My dog " + name + " is " + age;  
System.out.println(str);  
And StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
Using StringBuilder, which code fragment is the best option to build and print the following  
string My dog Spot is 4
```

```
sb.append("My dog " + name + " is " + age);  
System.out.println(sb);  
sb.append("My dog ").append( name ).append(" is ").append(age);  
System.out.println(sb);
```

- "Given:

```
public class DoBreak1  
{  
    public static void main(String__ args)  
    {  
        String__ table = {""aa"", ""bb"", ""cc"", ""dd""};  
        for (String ss: table)  
        {  
            if ( ""bb"".equals(ss))  
            {  
                continue;  
            }  
            System.out.println(ss);  
            if ( ""cc"".equals(ss))  
            {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?"

aa cc

- Which three are valid types for switch?

int

Integer

String