|  |
| --- |
| **Question 1 :**  Given:  인터페이스는 추상메서드와 상수를 가질 수 있다..  상수의 조건  1) 모든 객체가 접근할 수 있어야 한다. public  2) 모든 인스턴스가 공유할 수 있어야 한다. static  3) 변결 할 수 없다 final  11. public interface Status {  12. /\* insert code here \*/ int MY\_VALUE = 10;  13. }  Which three are valid on line 12? (Choose three.) A,B,D  A. final  B. static  C. native  D. public  E. private  F. abstract  G. protected |
| **Question 5 :**  Given:  10. interface Foo {}  11. class Alpha implements Foo { }  12. class Beta extends Alpha {}  13. class Delta extends Beta {  14. public static void main( String[] args) {  15. Beta x = new Beta();  16. // insert code here  17. }  18. }  Which code, inserted at line 16, will cause a java.lang.ClassCastException?b    A. Alpha a = x;  B. Foo f= (Delta)x;  C. Foo f= (Alpha)x;  D. Beta b = (Beta)(Alpha)x; |
| **Question 7 :**  Given:  20. public class CreditCard {  21.  22. private String cardlD;  23. private Integer limit;  24. public String ownerName;  25.  26. public void setCardlnformation(String cardlD,  27. String ownerName,  28. Integer limit) {  29. this.cardlD = cardlD;  30. this.ownerName = ownerName;  31. this.limit = limit;  32. }  33. }  Which is true? C  A. The class is fully encapsulated. x  B. The code demonstrates polymorphism. x  C. The ownerName variable breaks encapsulation. o  D. The cardlD and limit variables break polymorphism. x  E. The setCardlnformation method breaks encapsulation.x |
| **Question 8 :**  Assume that country is set for each class.  Given:  10. public class Money {  11. private String country, name;  12. public String getCountry() { return country; }  13. }  and:  24. class Yen extends Money {  25. public String getCountry() { return super.country; } //은닉화 때문에 접근불가 컴파일 에러..  26. }  27.  28. class Euro extends Money {  29. public String getCountry(String timeZone) {  30. return super.getCountry();  31. }  32. }    Which two are correct? (Choose two.) B, E  A. Yen returns correct values. x  B. Euro returns correct values.o  C. An exception is thrown at runtime.x  D. Yen and Euro both return correct values. x  E. Compilation fails because of an error at line 25.o  F. Compilation fails because of an error at line 30.x |
| **Question 9 :**  Which Man class properly represents the relationship “Man has a best friend who is a Dog”? D    A. class Man extends Dog { }x  B. class Man implements Dog { }x  C. class Man { private BestFriend dog; } x  D. class Man { private Dog bestFriend; } o  E. class Man { private Dog<bestFriend> } x  F. class Man { private BestFriend<dog> } x |
| **Question 12 :**  12. Given:  13. public class Pass {  14. public static void main(String []args) {  15. int x = 5;  16. Pass p = new Pass();  17. p.doStuff(x);  18. System.out.print(” main x = “+ x);  19. }  20.  21. void doStuff(int x) {  22. System.out.print(” doStuff x = “+ x++);  23. }  24. }  What is the result? D  A. Compilation fails.  B. An exception is thrown at runtime.  C. doStuffx = 6 main x = 6  D. doStuffx = 5 main x = 5  E. doStuffx = 5 main x = 6  F. doStuffx = 6 main x = 5 |
| **Question 15 :**  Given:  10. interface Foo { int bar(); }  11. public class Sprite {  12. public int fubar( Foo foo) { return foo.bar(); }  13. public void testFoo() {  14. fubar(  15. // insert code here  16. );  17. }  18. }  Which code, inserted at line 15, allows the class Sprite to compile? C  A. Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }  B. new Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }  C. new Foo() { public int bar(){return 1; } }  D. new class Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } } |
| **Question 18 :**  Given:  1. public interface A {  2. String DEFAULT\_GREETING = “Hello World”;  3. public void method1();  4. }  A programmer wants to create an interface called B that has A as its parent. Which interface declaration is correct? A    A. public interface B extends A { } //인터페이스간 상속도 가능함  B. public interface B implements A {} //인터페이스간 상속시 extends 를 써야하므로 X  C. public interface B instanceOf A {}x  D. public interface B inheritsFrom A { }x |
| **Question 19 :**  Given:  1. class TestA {  2. public void start() { System.out.println(”TestA”); }  3. }  4. public class TestB extends TestA {  5. public void start() { System.out.println(”TestB”); }  6. public static void main(String[] args) {  7. ((TestA)new TestB()).start();  8. }  9. }  What is the result? B  A. TestA  B. TestB  C. Compilation fails.  D. An exception is thrown at runtime. |
| **Question 20 :**  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  A. test  B. null  C. An exception is thrown at runtime.  D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 1.  E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4.  F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5. |
| **Question 21 :**  Given:  11. public abstract class Shape {  12. int x;  13. int y;  14. public abstract void draw();  15. public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {  16. this.x = x;  17. this.y = y;  18. }  19. }  and a class Circle that extends and fully implements the Shape class.  Which is correct? C    A. Shape s = new Shape(); //추상클래스는 직접 new 못함  s.setAnchor(10,10);  s.draw();    B. Circle c = new Shape(); //부모자식 대입이 바뀜  c.setAnchor(10,10);  c.draw();    C. Shape s = new Circle();  s.setAnchor(10,10);  s.draw();    D. Shape s = new Circle();  s->setAnchor(10,10);  s->draw();    E. Circle c = new Circle();  c.Shape.setAnchor(10,10);  c.Shape.draw(); |
| **Question 22 :**  Given:  10. abstract public class Employee {  11. protected abstract double getSalesAmount();  12. public double getCommision() {  13. return getSalesAmount() \* 0.15;  14. }  15. }  16. class Sales extends Employee {  17. // insert method here  18. }  Which two methods, inserted independently at line 17, correctly complete the Sales class? (Choose two.)B,D  A. double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }  B. public double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }  C. private double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }  D. protected double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; } |
| **Question 23 :**  Given:A  10. interface Data { public void load(); }  11. abstract class Info { public abstract void load(); }  Which class correctly uses the Data interface and Info class?    A. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {  public void load() { /\*do something\*/ } x  }  B. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {  public void load() { /\*do something\*/ }x  }  C. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {  public void load() { /\*do something \*/ }  public void Info.load() { /\*do something\*/ }X  }  D. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {  public void Data.load() { /\*d something \*/ }  public void load() { /\*do something \*/ }x  }  E. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {  public void load() { /\*do something \*/ }  public void Info.load(){ /\*do something\*/ }x  }  F. public class Employee extends Info implements Data{  public void Data.load() { /\*do something\*/ }  public void Info.load() { /\*do something\*/ }Xx |
| **Question 24 :**  Given:  11. public abstract class Shape {  12. private int x;  13. private int y;  14. public abstract void draw();  15. public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {  16. this.x = x;  17. this.y = y;  18. }  19. }  Which two classes use the Shape class correctly? (Choose two.) B,E  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 \*/ }  } |
| **Question 29 :**  Given:  55. int []x= {1,2,3,4,5};  56. int y[] = x;  57. System.out.println(y[2]);  Which is true? B  A. Line 57 will print the value 2.  B. Line 57 will print the value 3.  C. Compilation will fail because of an error in line 55.  D. Compilation will fail because of an error in line 56. |
| **Question 30 :**  Given:  35. String #name = “Jane Doe”;  36. int $age=24;  37. double \_height = 123.5;  38. double ~temp = 37.5;  Which two are true? (Choose two.) A, D  A. Line 35 will not compile.  B. Line 36 will not compile.  C. Line 37 will not compile.  D. Line 38 will not compile. |
| **Question 35 :**  Given:  11. public static void main(String[] args) {  12. Object obj =new int[] { 1,2,3 };  13. int[] someArray = (int[])obj;  14. for (int i: someArray) System.out.print(i +“ “)  15. }  What is the result?A  A. 1 2 3  B. Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.  C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.  D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.  E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime. |
| **Question 36 :**  Given:  10. class Foo {  11. static void alpha() { /\* more code here \*/ }  12. void beta() { /\* more code here \*/ }  13. }  Which two are true? (Choose two.) B.C  A. Foo.beta() is a valid invocation of beta().  B. Foo.alpha() is a valid invocation of alpha().  C. Method beta() can directly call method alpha().  D. Method alpha() can directly call method beta(). |
| **Question 42 :**  Given:  10. class One {  11. void foo() {}  12. }  13. class Two extends One {  14. //insert method here  15. }  Which three methods, inserted individually at line 14, will correctly complete class Two? (Choose three.)B,C, E  A. int foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }  B. void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }  C. public void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }  D. private void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }  E. protected void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ } |
| **Question 45 :**  Given:  1. public class A {  2. public void doit() {  3. }  4. public String doit() {  5. return “a”;  6. }  7. public double doit(int x) {  8. return 1.0;  9. }  10.}  What is the result? C  A. An exception is thrown at runtime.  B. Compilation fails because of an error in line 7.  C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4.  D. Compilation succeeds and no runtime errors with class A occur. |
| **Question 48 :**  Given:  10. class One {  11. public One() { System.out.print(1); }  12. }  13. class Two extends One {  14. public Two() { System.out.print(2); }  15. }  16. class Three extends Two {  17. public Three() { System.out.print(3); }  18. }  19. public class Numbers{  20. public static void main( String[] argv) { new Three(); }  21. }  What is the result when this code is executed? C  A. 1  B. 3  C. 123  D. 321  E. The code rims with no output. |
| **Question 50 :**  Given:  1. public class Plant {  2. private String name;  3. public Plant(String name) { this.name = name; }  4. public String getName() { return name; }  5. }  1. public class Tree extends Plant {  2. public void growFruit() { }  3. public void dropLeaves() { }  4. }  Which is true? A  A. The code will compile without changes.  B. The code will compile if public Tree() { Plant(); } is added to the Tree class.  C. The code will compile if public Plant() { Tree(); } is added to the Plant class.  D. The code will compile if public Plant() { this(”fern”); } is added to the Plant class.  E. The code will compile if public Plant() { Plant(”fern”); } is added to the Plant class. |
|  |