**Q1.Given a pre-generics implementation of a method:**

11. public static int sum(List list) { <br/>

12. int sum = 0; <br/>

13. for ( Iterator iter = list.iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {<br/>

14. int i = ((Integer)iter.next()).intValue(); <br/>

15. sum += i; <br/>

16. } <br/>

17. return sum;<br/>

18. } <br/>

What three changes allow the class to be used with generics and avoid an unchecked warning?

(Choose three.)<br/>

A. Remove line 14.

B. Replace line 14 with "int i = iter.next();".

C. Replace line 13 with "for (int i : intList) {".

D. Replace line 13 with "for (Iterator iter : intList) {".

E. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<int> intList)".

F. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<Integer> intList)".

Q 2. A programmer has an algorithm that requires a java.util.List that provides an efficient

implementation of add(0, object), but does NOT need to support quick random access. What

supports these requirements?

A. java.util.Queue

B. java.util.ArrayList

C. java.util.LinearList

D. java.util.LinkedList

**Q3. Given: <br/>**

11. // insert code here <br/>

12. private N min, max; <br/>

13. public N getMin() { return min; }<br/>

14. public N getMax() { return max; } <br/>

15. public void add(N added) { <br/>

16. if (min == null || added.doubleValue() < min.doubleValue()) <br/>

17. min = added; <br/>

18. if (max == null || added.doubleValue() > max.doubleValue()) <br/>

19. max = added; <br/>

20. } <br/>

21. } <br/>

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/3.png'></img><br/>

Which two, inserted at line 11, will allow the code to compile? (Choose two.) <br/>

A. public class MinMax "<?>" {

B. public class MinMax "<? extends Number>" {

C. public class MinMax "<N extends Object>" {

D. public class MinMax "<N extends Number>" {

E. public class MinMax "<? extends Object>" {

F. public class MinMax "<N extends Integer>" {

**Q4. Given:**

12. import java.util.\*; <br/>

13. public class Explorer2 { <br/>

14. public static void main(String[] args) { <br/>

15. TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>(); <br/>

16. TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>(); <br/>

17. for(int i = 606; i < 613; i++) <br/>

18. if(i%2 == 0) s.add(i); <br/>

19. subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true); <br/>

20. s.add(629); <br/>

21. System.out.println(s + " " + subs); <br/>

22. } <br/>

23. } <br/>

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]

D. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]

E. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]

F. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]

**Q5. Given:**

1. public class Score implements Comparable<Score> { <br/>

2. private int wins, losses; <br/>

3. public Score(int w, int l) { wins = w; losses = l; } <br/>

4. public int getWins() { return wins; } <br/>

5. public int getLosses() { return losses; } <br/>

6. public String toString() { <br/>

7. return "<" + wins + "," + losses + ">"; <br/>

8. } <br/>

9. // insert code here

10. } <br/>

Which method will complete this class? <br/>

A. public int compareTo(Object o){/\*more code here\*/}

B. public int compareTo(Score other){/\*more code here\*/}

C. public int compare(Score s1,Score s2){/\*more code here\*/}

D. public int compare(Object o1,Object o2){/\*more code here\*/}

**Q6. Given**:

11. public class Person { <br/>

12. private name; <br/>

13. public Person(String name) {

14. this.name = name; <br/>

15. } <br/>

16. public int hashCode() { <br/>

17. return 420; <br/>

18. } <br/>

19. } <br/>

Which statement is true?

A. The time to find the value from HashMap with a Person key depends on the size of the map.

B. Deleting a Person key from a HashMap will delete all map entries for all keys of type Person.

C. Inserting a second Person object into a HashSet will cause the first Person object to be

removed as a duplicate.

D. The time to determine whether a Person object is contained in a HashSet is constant and does

NOT depend on the size of the map.

**Q7. Given:**

5. import java.util.\*; <br/>

6. public class SortOf { <br/>

7. public static void main(String[] args) {<br/>

**Q8.** ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>(); <br/>

9. a.add(1); a.add(5); a.add(3); <br/>

11. Collections.sort(a); <br/>

12. a.add(2); <br/>

13. Collections.reverse(a); <br/>

14. System.out.println(a); <br/>

15. } <br/>

16. } <br/>

What is the result?

A. [1, 2, 3, 5]

B. [2, 1, 3, 5]

C. [2, 5, 3, 1]

D. [5, 3, 2, 1]

E. [1, 3, 5, 2]

F. Compilation fails.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q8. Given**

11. public interface Status { <br/>

12. /\* insert code here \*/ int MY\_VALUE = 10; <br/>

13. } Which three are valid on line <br/>

12? <br/>

(Choose three.)

A. final

B. static

C. native

D. public

E. private

F. abstract

G. protected

**Q9. Given:**

5. class Atom { <br/>

6. Atom() { System.out.print("atom "); } <br/>

7. } <br/>

8. class Rock extends Atom { <br/>

9. Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); } <br/>

10. } <br/>

11. public class Mountain extends Rock { <br/>

12. Mountain() { <br/>

13. super("granite "); <br/>

14. new Rock("granite "); <br/>

15. } <br/>

16. public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); } <br/>

17. } <br/>

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. atom granite

C. granite granite

D. atom granite granite

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

F. atom granite atom granite

**Q10. Click the Exhibit button.**

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/10.png'></img><br/>

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Compilation fails.

B. The code compiles and the output is 2.

C. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, compilation would fail.

D. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, compilation would fail.

E. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 2.

F. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 1.

**Q11. Given:**

10. class Line { <br/>

11. public class Point { public int x,y;} <br/>

12. public Point getPoint() { return new Point(); } <br/>

13. } <br/>

14. class Triangle { <br/>

15. public Triangle() { <br/>

16. // insert code here <br/>

17. } <br/>

18. } <br/>

Which code, inserted at line 16, correctly retrieves a local instance of a Point object?

A. Point p = Line.getPoint();

B. Line.Point p = Line.getPoint();

C. Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();

D. Line.Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();

**Q12. Given:**

11. class Alpha { <br/>

12. public void foo() { System.out.print("Afoo "); } <br/>

13. } <br/>

14. public class Beta extends Alpha { <br/>

15. public void foo() { System.out.print("Bfoo "); } <br/>

16. public static void main(String[] args) { <br/>

17. Alpha a = new Beta(); <br/>

18. Beta b = (Beta)a; <br/>

19. a.foo(); <br/>

20. b.foo(); <br/>

21. } <br/>

22. } <br/>

What is the result?

A. Afoo Afoo

B. Afoo Bfoo

C. Bfoo Afoo

D. Bfoo Bfoo

E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q13. Click the Exhibit button.**

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/13.png'></img><br/>

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

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.

**Q14. Which two code fragments correctly create and initialize a static array of int elements? (Choose**

**two.)**

A. static final int[] a = { 100,200 };

B. static final int[] a;

static { a=new int[2]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }

C. static final int[] a = new int[2]{ 100,200 };

D. static final int[] a;

static void init() { a = new int[3]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }

**Q15. 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?

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; }

**Q16. Given:**

1. class Alligator {

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

3. int []x[] = {{1,2}, {3,4,5}, {6,7,8,9}};

4. int [][]y = x;

5. System.out.println(y[2][1]);

6. }

7. }

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

E. 7

F. Compilation fails.

**Q17. Given:**

22. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("123");

23. String s1 = "123";

24. // insert code here

25. System.out.println(sb1 + " " + s1);

Which code fragment, inserted at line 24, outputs "123abc 123abc"?

A. sb1.append("abc"); s1.append("abc");

B. sb1.append("abc"); s1.concat("abc");

C. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.append("abc");

D. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.concat("abc");

E. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");

F. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");

G. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

H. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

**Q18. Given that the current directory is empty, and that the user has read and write permissions, and**

**the following:**

11. import java.io.\*;

12. public class DOS {

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

14. File dir = new File("dir");

15. dir.mkdir();

16. File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt");

17. try {

18. f1.createNewFile();

19. } catch (IOException e) { ; }

20. File newDir = new File("newDir");

21. dir.renameTo(newDir);

22. }

23. }

Which statement is true?

A. Compilation fails.

B. The file system has a new empty directory named dir.

C. The file system has a new empty directory named newDir.

D. The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt.

E. The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt.

**Q19. Given:**

11. class Converter {

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

13. Integer i = args[0];

14. int j = 12;

15. System.out.println("It is " + (j==i) + " that j==i.");

16. }

17. }

What is the result when the programmer attempts to compile the code and run it with the

command java Converter 12?

A. It is true that j==i.

B. It is false that j==i.

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.

**Q20. Given:**

11. String test = "Test A. Test B. Test C.";

12. // insert code here

13. String[] result = test.split(regex);

Which regular expression, inserted at line 12, correctly splits test into "Test A", "Test B", and "Test

C"?

A. String regex = "";

B. String regex = " ";

C. String regex = ".\*";

D. String regex = "\\s";

E. String regex = "\\.\\s\*";

F. String regex = "\\w[ \.] +"; Ans: E

**Q21. Given:**

5. import java.util.Date;

6. import java.text.DateFormat;

21. DateFormat df;

22. Date date = new Date();

23. // insert code here

24. String s = df.format(date);

Which code fragment, inserted at line 23, allows the code to compile?

A. df = new DateFormat();

B. df = Date.getFormat();

C. df = date.getFormat();

D. df = DateFormat.getFormat();

E. df = DateFormat.getInstance();

**Q22. Given a class Repetition**:

1. package utils;

2.

3. public class Repetition {

4. public static String twice(String s) { return s + s; }

5. } and given another class Demo: 1. // insert code here

2.

3. public class Demo {

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

5. System.out.println(twice("pizza"));

6. }

7. }

Which code should be inserted at line 1 of Demo.java to compile and run Demo to print

"pizzapizza"?

A. import utils.\*;

B. static import utils.\*;

C. import utils.Repetition.\*;

D. static import utils.Repetition.\*;

E. import utils.Repetition.twice();

F. import static utils.Repetition.twice;

G. static import utils.Repetition.twice;

**Q23. A UNIX user named Bob wants to replace his chess program with a new one, but he is not sure**

**where the old one is installed. Bob is currently able to run a Java chess program starting from his**

**home directory /home/bob using the command: java -classpath /test:/home/bob/downloads/\*.jar**

**games.Chess Bob's CLASSPATH is set (at login time) to:**

/usr/lib:/home/bob/classes:/opt/java/lib:/opt/java/lib/\*.jar What is a possible location for the

Chess.class file?

A. /test/Chess.class

B. /home/bob/Chess.class

C. /test/games/Chess.class

D. /usr/lib/games/Chess.class

E. /home/bob/games/Chess.class

F. inside jarfile /opt/java/lib/Games.jar (with a correct manifest)

G. inside jarfile /home/bob/downloads/Games.jar (with a correct manifest)

**Q24. Given:**

3. interface Animal { void makeNoise(); }

4. class Horse implements Animal {

5. Long weight = 1200L;

6. public void makeNoise() { System.out.println("whinny"); }

7. }

8. public class Icelandic extends Horse {

9. public void makeNoise() { System.out.println("vinny"); }

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

11. Icelandic i1 = new Icelandic();

12. Icelandic i2 = new Icelandic();

13. Icelandic i3 = new Icelandic();

14. i3 = i1; i1 = i2; i2 = null; i3 = i1;

15. }

16. }

When line 15 is reached, how many objects are eligible for the garbage collector?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

F. 6

**Q25. Click the Exhibit button.**

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/25.png'></img><br/>

Given the fully-qualified class names: com.foo.bar.Dog

com.foo.bar.blatz.Book com.bar.Car com.bar.blatz.Sun Which graph represents the correct

directory structure for a JAR file from which those classes can be used by the compiler and JVM?

A. Jar A

B. Jar B

C. Jar C

D. Jar D

E. Jar E

**Q26. Given classes defined in two different files:**

1. package util;

2. public class BitUtils {

3. private static void process(byte[] b) {}

4. }

1. package app; 2

. public class SomeApp {

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

4. byte[] bytes = new byte[256];

5. // insert code here

6. }

7. }

What is required at line 5 in class SomeApp to use the process method of BitUtils?

A. process(bytes);

B. BitUtils.process(bytes);

C. app.BitUtils.process(bytes);

D. util.BitUtils.process(bytes);

E. import util.BitUtils.\*; process(bytes);

F. SomeApp cannot use the process method in BitUtils.

**Q27. Given:**

11. public class ItemTest {

12. private final int id;

13. public ItemTest(int id) { this.id = id; }

14. public void updateId(int newId) { id = newId; }

15.

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

17. ItemTest fa = new ItemTest(42);

18. fa.updateId(69);

19. System.out.println(fa.id);

20. }

21. }

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. The attribute id in the ItemTest object remains unchanged.

D. The attribute id in the ItemTest object is modified to the new value.

E. A new ItemTest object is created with the preferred value in the id attribute.

**Q28. 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?

A. Compilation fails.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. doStuff x = 6 main x = 6

D. doStuff x = 5 main x = 5

E. doStuff x = 5 main x = 6

F. doStuff x = 6 main x = 5

**Q29.**

**Given:**

1. public class GC {

2. private Object o;

3. private void doSomethingElse(Object obj) { o = obj; }

4. public void doSomething() {

5. Object o = new Object();

6. doSomethingElse(o);

7. o = new Object();

8. doSomethingElse(null);

9. o = null;

10. }

11. }

When the doSomething method is called, after which line does the Object created in line 5

become available for garbage collection?

A. Line 5

B. Line 6

C. Line 7

D. Line 8

E. Line 9

F. Line 10

**Q30. Given:**

11. public static void test(String str) {

12. int check = 4;

13. if (check = str.length()) {

14. System.out.print(str.charAt(check -= 1) +", ");

15. } else {

16. System.out.print(str.charAt(0) + ", ");

17. }

18. } and the invocation:

21. test("four");

22. test("tee");

23. test("to");

What is the result?

A. r, t, t,

B. r, e, o,

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q31. Given:**

1. interface A { public void aMethod(); }

2. interface B { public void bMethod(); }

3. interface C extends A,B { public void cMethod(); }

4. class D implements B {

5. public void bMethod(){}

6. }

7. class E extends D implements C {

8. public void aMethod(){}

9. public void bMethod(){}

10. public void cMethod(){}

11. }

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails because of an error in line 3.

B. Compilation fails because of an error in line 7.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 9.

D. If you define D e = new E(), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in Line

5.

E. If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in

Line 5.

F. If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in

Line 9.

**Q32. Given that: Gadget has-a Sprocket and Gadget has-a Spring and Gadget is-a Widget and Widget**

**has-a Sprocket Which two code fragments represent these relationships? (Choose two.)**

A. class Widget { Sprocket s; }

class Gadget extends Widget { Spring s; }

B. class Widget { }

class Gadget extends Widget { Spring s1; Sprocket s2; }

C. class Widget { Sprocket s1; Spring s2; }

class Gadget extends Widget { }

D. class Gadget { Spring s; }

class Widget extends Gadget{ Sprocket s; }

E. class Gadget { }

class Widget extends Gadget{ Sprocket s1; Spring s2; }

F. class Gadget { Spring s1; Sprocket s2; }

class Widget extends Gadget{ }

**Q33. A company that makes Computer Assisted Design (CAD) software has, within its application,**

some utility classes that are used to perform 3D rendering tasks. The company's chief scientist

has just improved the performance of one of the utility classes' key rendering algorithms, and has

assigned a programmer to replace the old algorithm with the new algorithm. When the

programmer begins researching the utility classes, she is happy to discover that the algorithm to

be replaced exists in only one class. The programmer reviews that class's API, and replaces the

old algorithm with the new algorithm, being careful that her changes adhere strictly to the class's

API. Once testing has begun, the programmer discovers that other classes that use the class she

changed are no longer working properly. What design flaw is most likely the cause of these new

bugs?

A. Inheritance

B. Tight coupling

C. Low cohesion

D. High cohesion

E. Loose coupling

F. Object immutability

**Q34. Which Man class properly represents the relationship "Man has a best friend who is a Dog"?**

A. class Man extends Dog { }

B. class Man implements Dog { }

C. class Man { private BestFriend dog; }

D. class Man { private Dog bestFriend; }

E. class Man { private Dog<bestFriend>; }

F. class Man { private BestFriend<dog>; }

**Q35. Given:**

31. class Foo {

32. public int a = 3;

33. public void addFive() { a += 5; System.out.print("f "); }

34. }

35. class Bar extends Foo {

36. public int a = 8;

37. public void addFive() { this.a += 5; System.out.print("b " ); }

38. } Invoked with: Foo f = new Bar(); f.addFive(); System.out.println(f.a);

What is the result?

A. b 3

B. b 8

C. b 13

D. f 3

E. f 8

F. f 13

G. Compilation fails.

H. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q36. Given:**

1. class Animal { public String noise() { return "peep"; } }

12. class Dog extends Animal {

13. public String noise() { return "bark"; }

14. }

15. class Cat extends Animal {

16. public String noise() { return "meow"; }

17. } ...

30. Animal animal = new Dog();

31. Cat cat = (Cat)animal;

32. System.out.println(cat.noise());

What is the result?

A. peep

B. bark

C. meow

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q37. Given:**

1. class Super {

2. private int a;

3. protected Super(int a) { this.a = a; }

4. } ...

11. class Sub extends Super {

12. public Sub(int a) { super(a); }

13. public Sub() { this.a = 5; }

14. }

Which two, independently, will allow Sub to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Change line 2 to:

public int a;

B. Change line 2 to:

protected int a;

C. Change line 13 to:

public Sub() { this(5); }

D. Change line 13 to:

public Sub() { super(5); }

E. Change line 13 to:

public Sub() { super(a); }

**Q38. Given:**

1. public class Base {

2. public static final String FOO = "foo";

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

4. Base b = new Base();

5. Sub s = new Sub();

6. System.out.print(Base.FOO);

7. System.out.print(Sub.FOO);

8. System.out.print(b.FOO);

9. System.out.print(s.FOO);

10. System.out.print(((Base)s).FOO);

11. } }

12. class Sub extends Base {public static final String FOO="bar";}

What is the result?

A. foofoofoofoofoo

B. foobarfoobarbar

C. foobarfoofoofoo

D. foobarfoobarfoo

E. barbarbarbarbar

F. foofoofoobarbar

**Q39. Given:**

1. package geometry;

2. public class Hypotenuse {

3. public InnerTriangle it = new InnerTriangle();

4. class InnerTriangle {

5. public int base;

6. public int height;

7. }

8. }

Which statement is true about the class of an object that can reference the variable base?

A. It can be any class.

B. No class has access to base.

C. The class must belong to the geometry package.

D. The class must be a subclass of the class Hypotenuse.

**Q40. Given:**

2. public class Hi {

3. void m1() { }

4. protected void() m2 { }

5. }

6. class Lois extends Hi {

7. // insert code here

8. }

Which four code fragments, inserted independently at line 7, will compile? (Choose four.)

A. public void m1() { }

B. protected void m1() { }

C. private void m1() { }

D. void m2() { }

E. public void m2() { }

F. protected void m2() { }

G. private void m2() { }

**Q41. Which two code fragments are most likely to cause a StackOverflowError? (Choose two.)**

A. int []x = {1,2,3,4,5};

for(int y = 0; y < 6; y++)

System.out.println(x[y]);

B. static int[] x = {7,6,5,4};

static { x[1] = 8;

x[4] = 3; }

C. for(int y = 10; y < 10; y++)

doStuff(y);

D. void doOne(int x) { doTwo(x); }

void doTwo(int y) { doThree(y); }

void doThree(int z) { doTwo(z); }

E. for(int x = 0; x < 1000000000; x++)

doStuff(x);

F. void counter(int i) { counter(++i); }

**Q42. Given:**

11. class A {

12. public void process() { System.out.print("A,"); }

13. class B extends A {

14. public void process() throws IOException {

15. super.process();

16. System.out.print("B,");

17. throw new IOException();

18. }

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

20. try { new B().process(); }

21. catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception"); }

22. }

What is the result?

A. Exception

B. A,B,Exception

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.

D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.

E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Q43**

**Given:**

11. public void go(int x) {

12. assert (x > 0);

13. switch(x) {

14. case 2: ;

15. default: assert false;

16. }

17. }

18. private void go2(int x) { assert (x < 0); }

Which statement is true?

A. All of the assert statements are used appropriately.

B. Only the assert statement on line 12 is used appropriately.

C. Only the assert statement on line 15 is used appropriately.

D. Only the assert statement on line 18 is used appropriately.

E. Only the assert statements on lines 12 and 15 are used appropriately.

F. Only the assert statements on lines 12 and 18 are used appropriately.

G. Only the assert statements on lines 15 and 18 are used appropriately.

**Q44. Given:**

1. public class Breaker2 {

2. static String o = "";

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

4. z:

5. for(int x = 2; x < 7; x++) {

6. if(x==3) continue;

7. if(x==5) break z;

8. o = o + x;

9. }

10. System.out.println(o);

11. }

12. }

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 24

C. 234

D. 246

E. 2346

F. Compilation fails.

**Q45.**

**Given:**

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

12. String str = "null";

13. if (str == null) {

14. System.out.println("null");

15. } else (str.length() == 0) {

16. System.out.println("zero");

17. } else {

18. System.out.println("some");

19. }

20. }

What is the result?

A. null

B. zero

C. some

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q46.**

**Given:**

11. public class Test {

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

13. int x = 5;

14. boolean b1 = true;

15. boolean b2 = false;

16.

17. if ((x == 4) && !b2 )

18. System.out.print("1 ");

19. System.out.print("2 ");

20. if ((b2 = true) && b1 )

21. System.out.print("3 ");

22. }

23. }

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1 2

D. 2 3

E. 1 2 3

F. Compilation fails.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Q47.**

**Given:**

11. static void test() throws Error {

12. if (true) throw new AssertionError();

13. System.out.print("test ");

14. }

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

16. try { test(); }

17. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }

18. System.out.print("end ");

19. }

What is the result?

A. end

B. Compilation fails.

C. exception end

D. exception test end

E. A Throwable is thrown by main.

F. An Exception is thrown by main.

**Q48.**

**Given:**

10. public class Foo {

11. static int[] a;

12. static { a[0]=2; }

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

14. }

Which exception or error will be thrown when a programmer attempts to run this code?

A. java.lang.StackOverflowError

B. java.lang.IllegalStateException

C. java.lang.ExceptionInInitializerError

D. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

**Q49.**

**Click the Exhibit button**.

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/49.png'></img><br/>

Given:

25. try {

26. A a = new A();

27. a.method1();

28. } catch (Exception e) {

29. System.out.print("an error occurred");

30. }

Which two statements are true if a NullPointerException is thrown on line 3 of class C? (Choose

two.)

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A. The application will crash.

B. The code on line 29 will be executed.

C. The code on line 5 of class A will execute.

D. The code on line 5 of class B will execute.

E. The exception will be propagated back to line 27.

**Q50.**

**Given:**

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

12. for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {

13. if (i > 6) break;

14. }

15. System.out.println(i);

16. }

What is the result?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 10

D. 11

E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.