Given:
11. static void test() throws Error{
12. if(true) throw new AssertionError();
13. System.out.println("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.

El método void test() arroja Error. Error hereda de Throwable, luego arroja un Throwable también. E

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.ExceptionInitializerError
D. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

You get an ExceptionInInitializerError if something goes wrong in the static initializer block. C

Given:
25. try{
26. A a = new A();
27. a.method1();
28. }catch(Exception e){
29. System.out.print("an error ocurred");
30. }
Which two statements are true if a NullPointerException is thrown on line 3 of class c? (Choose two.)
1. public class A{
2. public void method1(){
3. B b = new B();
4. b.method2();
5. //more code here
6. }
7. }

1. public class B{
2. public void method2(){
3. C c = new C();
4. c.method3();
5. // more code here
6. }
7. }

1. public class C{
2. public void method3(){
3. // more code here
4. }
5. }

A. The application will crash.
B. The code in 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.

B, E

Given:
11. Float pi = new Float(3.14f);
12. if(pi > 3){
13. System.out.println("pi is bigger than 3.");
14. }
15. else{
16. System.out.print("pi is not bigger than 3.");
17. }
18. finally {
19. System.out.println("Have a nice day");
20. }

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. pi is bigger than 3.
C. An exception occurs at runtime.
D. pi is bigger than 3. Have a nice day
E. pi is not bigger than 3. Have a nice day.

El método finally siempre va ligado a un try-catch. A

Given:
11. public static void main(String[]args){
12. try{
13. args = null;
14. args[0] = "test";
15. System.out.println(args[0]);
16. }catch(Exception ex){
17. System.out.println("Exception");
18. }catch(NullPointerException npe){
19. System.out.println("NullPointerException");
20. }
21. }

What is the result?
A. test
B. Exception
C. Compilation fails
D. NullPointerException

NullPoinerException hereda de Exception. Si tratamos de capturar una NullPointerException después de capturar una exception, nos encontraremos con que nunca llegaremos a ese punto. C

Given:
31. public void method(){
32. A a new A();
33. a.method1();
34. }

Which statement is true if a TestException is thrown on line 3 of class B?

```
1. public class A{
2. public void method1(){
3. try{
4. B b = new B();
5. b.method2();
6. // more code here
7. }catch(TestException te){
8. throw new RuntimeException(te)
9. }
10. }
11. }
```

```
1. public class B{
2. public void method2() throws TestException{
3. //more code here
4. }
5. }
```

```
1. public class TestException extends Exception{
2. }
```

A. Line 33 must be called within a try block.
B. The exception thrown by method 1 in class A is not required to be caught.
C. The method declared on line 31 must be declared to thrown a RuntimeException.
D. On line 5 of class A, the call to method2 of class B does not need to be placed in a try/catch block.

B

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

i es una variable miembro, su valor es null por defecto.D

Given:

```
31. // some code here
32. try {
33. // some code here
34. } catch(SomeException ser){
35. // some code here
36. } finally {
37. // some code here
38. }
```

Under which three circunstances will the code on line 37 be executed ?(Choose three.)
A. The instance gets garbage collected.
B. The code on line 33 throws an exception.
C. The code on line 35 throws an exception.
D. The code on line 31 throws an exception.
E. The code on line 33 executes successfully.

B, C, E

Given:
11. static void test(){
12. try{
13. String x = null;
14. System.out.println(x.toString() + “”);
15. }
16. finally{ System.out.println(“finally”); }
17. }
18. public static void main(String [] args) {
19. try { test(); }
20. catch(Exception ex){System.out.println(“exception ”);}
21. }
What is the result?
A. null
B. finally
C. null finally
D. Compilation fails.
E. finally exception

E

Given:
33. try{
34. // some code here
35. } catch(NullPointerException e1) {
36. System.out.println(“a”);
37. }catch(Exception e2){
38. System.out.print(“b”);
39. } finally {
40. System.out.print(“c”);
41. }
If some sort exception is thrown at line 34, which output is possible?
A. a
B. b
C. c
D. ac
E. abc

D

Given:
5. class A{
6. void foo() throws Exception {thrown new Exception();}
7. }
8. class SubB2 extends A{
9. void foo(){ System.out.println(“B ”);}
10. }
11. class Tester {
12. public static void main(String [] args){
13. A a = new SubB2();
14. a.foo();

15. }
16. }
What is the result?
A. B
B. B, followed by an Exception.
C. Compilation fails due to an error on line 9.
D. Compilation fails due to an error on line 14.
E. An Exception is thrown with no other output.

El método sobreescrito debe arrojar las mismas excepciones que el método sobreescribidor. D

Given;
11. static void test() throws RuntimeException{
12. try {
13. System.out.println("test");
14. throw new RuntimeException();
15. }
16. catch(Exception ex){System.out.print("exception");}
17. }
18. public static void main(String [] args){
19. try{test();}
20. catch (RuntimeException ex){System.out.print("runtime");}
21. System.out.print("end");
22. }
What is the result?
A. test end
B. Compilation fails.
C. test runtime end.
D. test exception end
E. A Throwable is thrown by main at runtime.

D

Given a valid DateFormat object named df, and
16. Date d = new Date(0L);
17. String ds = "December 15, 2004";
18. // insert code here
What updates d's value with the date represented by ds?
A.
18.d = df.parse(ds);
B.
18.d = df.getDate(ds);
C.
18. try{
19.d = df.parse(ds);
20. } catch(Parse exception e){};
D.
18. try{
19. d = df.getDate(ds);
20. } catch(ParseException e){};
Which two scenarios are NOT safe to replace a StringBuffer object with a StringBuilder object? (Choose two.)
A. When using versions of Java technology earlier than 5.0
B. When sharing a StringBuffer among multiple threads.
C. When using the java.io class StringBufferInputStream.
D. When you paln to reuse the StringBuffer to build more than one string.

A, B

Given:
11. public static parse(String str){

```
12. try{
13. float f = Float.parseFloat(str);
14. } catch(NumberFormatException nfe){
15. f = 0;
16. }finally {
17. System.out.println(f);
18. }
19. }
20. public static void main(String [] args){
21. parse("invalid");
22. }
```

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.

No es posible convertir la cadena de texto "invalid" en un número. B

Given:

```
31. public void method(){
32. A a = new A();
33. a.method1();
34. }
```

Which statement is true if a TestException is thrown on line 3 of class B?

```
1. public class A{
2. public void method1(){
3. try{
4. B b = new B();
5. b.method2();
6. // more code here
7. }catch (TestException te ){
8. throw new RuntimeException(te);
9. }
10. }
11. }
```

```
1. public class B{
2. public void method2() throws TestException{
3. // more code here
4. }
5. }
```

```
1. public class TestException extends Exception{
2. }
```

A. Line 33 must be called within a try block.

B. The exception thrown by method1 in class A is not required to be caught.

C. The method declared on line 31 must be declared to throw a RuntimeException.

D. On line 5 of class A, the call to method2 of class B does not need to be placed in a try/catch block.

No es necesario que una RuntimeException sea capturada. B