

Flow Control

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Q: 01 Given:

```
10. public class Bar {  
11. static void foo( int... x ) {  
12. // insert code here  
13. }  
14. }
```

Which two code fragments, inserted independently at line 12, will allow the class to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `foreach(x) System.out.println(z);`
- B. `for(int z : x) System.out.println(z);`
- C. `while(x.hasNext()) System.out.println(x.next());`
- D. `for(int i=0; i< x.length; i++) System.out.println(x[i]);`

Answer: B, D

Q: 02 Click the Task button.

Place the correct Code in the Code Sample to achieve the expected results.

Expected Results

Output: 1 2 4 8 16 32

Code Sample

```
int [] y = { 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 };
System.out.print("Output: ");
```

Place here

```
    System.out.print(x);
    System.out.print(" ");
}
```

Code

for(int x : y) {

for(int x = y[]) {

foreach (y as x) {

foreach (int x : y) {

for(int x=1; x=y[]; x++) {

Solution:

```
int [] y={1,2,4,8,16,32};
System.out.print("output : ");
for(int x : y ) {
    System.out.println(x);
    System.out.println(" ");
```

Q: 03 Given:

25. int x = 12;
26. while (x < 10) {
27. x--;
28. }
29. System.out.print(x);

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. Line 29 will never be reached.

Answer: C

Q: 04 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. 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.

Answer: A

Q: 05 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.

Answer: E

Q: 06 Given:

```
11. public static void main(String[] args) {  
12.     Integer i = new Integer(1) + new Integer(2);  
13.     switch(i) {  
14.         case 3: System.out.println("three"); break;  
15.         default: System.out.println("other"); break;  
16.     }  
17. }
```

What is the result?

- A. three
- B. other
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error on line 12.
- E. Compilation fails because of an error on line 13.

F. Compilation fails because of an error on line 15.

Answer: A

Q: 07 Given:

```
10. public class ClassA {  
11.     public void count(int i) {  
12.         count(++i);  
13.     }  
14. }
```

And:

```
20. ClassA a = new ClassA();  
21. a.count(3);
```

Which exception or error should be thrown by the virtual machine?

- A. StackOverflowError
- B. NullPointerException
- C. NumberFormatException
- D. IllegalArgumentException
- E. ExceptionInInitializerError

Answer: A

Q: 08 Given:

```
35. int x = 10;  
36. do { 37. x--;  
38. } while (x < 10);
```

How many times will line 37 be executed?

- A. ten times
- B. zero times
- C. one to nine times
- D. more than ten times

Answer: D

9. Given the following code:

```
public class OrtegorumFunction {  
    public int computeDiscontinuous(int x) {  
        int r = 1;  
        r += x;  
        if ((x > 4) && (x < 10)) {  
            r += 2 * x;  
        } else if (x <= 4) {  
            r += 3 * x;  
        } else {  
            r += 4 * x;  
        }  
        r += 5 * x;  
        return r;  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void main(String [] args) {  
    OrtegorumFunction o = new OrtegorumFunction();  
    System.out.println("OF(11) is: " + o.computeDiscontinuous(11));  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. OF(11) is: 45
- B. OF(11) is: 56
- C. OF(11) is: 89
- D. OF(11) is: 111
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:

-> **E** is correct. The if statement is illegal. The if-else-else must be changed to if-else if-else, which would result in OF(11) is: 111.

-> **A, B, C, D, and F** are incorrect based on the above. (Objective 2.1)

10. Given:

```
1. class Crivitch {  
2. public static void main(String [] args) {  
3. int x = 0;  
4. // insert code here  
5. do {} while (x++ < y);  
6. System.out.println(x);  
7.  
8. }
```

Which, inserted at line 4, produces the output 12?

- A. int y = x;
- B. int y = 10;
- C. int y = 11;
- D. int y = 12;
- E. int y = 13;
- F. None of the above will allow compilation to succeed.

Answer:

-> **C** is correct. x reaches the value of 11, at which point the while test fails.

x is then incremented (after the comparison test!), and the println() method runs.

-> **A, B, D, E, and F** are incorrect based on the above.

11. Given:

```
class Swill {  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String s = "-";  
    switch(TimeZone.CST) {  
        case EST: s += "e";  
        case CST: s += "c";  
        case MST: s += "m";
```

```
default: s += "X";
case PST: s += "p";
}
System.out.println(s);
}
}

enum TimeZone {EST, CST, MST, PST }
```

What is the result?

- A. -c
- B. -X
- C. -cm
- D. -cmp
- E. -cmXp
- F. Compilation fails.
- G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:

-> **E** is correct. It's legal to use enums in a switch, and normal switch fall-through logic applies; i.e., once a match is made the switch has been entered, and all remaining blocks will run if no break statement is encountered. Note: default doesn't have to be last.

-> **A, B, C, D, and F** are incorrect based on the above.

(Objective 2.1)

12. Given:

```
class Circus {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 9;
int y = 6;
for(int z = 0; z < 6; z++, y--) {
if(x > 2) x--;
label:
if(x > 5) {
System.out.print(x + " ");
--x;
continue label;
}
x--;
}
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 8
- B. 8 7
- C. 8 7 6
- D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:

-> **D** is correct. A labeled continue works *only* with loops. In this case, although the label is legal, label is not a label on a loop statement, it's a label on an if statement.

-> **A, B, C, and E** are incorrect based on the above. (Objective 2.2)

13. Given:

```
1. class Loopy {  
2. public static void main(String[] args) {  
3. int[] x = {7,6,5,4,3,2,1};  
4. // insert code here  
5. System.out.print(y + " ");  
6. }  
7. } }
```

Which, inserted independently at line 4, compiles? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. for(int y : x) {
- B. for(x : int y) {
- C. int y = 0; for(y : x) {
- D. for(int y=0, z=0; z<x.length; z++) { y = x[z];
- E. for(int y=0, int z=0; z<x.length; z++) { y = x[z];
- F. int y = 0; for(int z=0; z<x.length; z++) { y = x[z];

Answer:

-> **A , D, and F** are correct. **A** is an example of the enhanced for loop. **D** and **F** are examples of the basic for loop.

-> **B** is incorrect because its operands are swapped. **C** is incorrect because the enhanced for must declare its first operand. **E** is incorrect syntax to declare two variables in a for statement. (Objective 2.2)

14. Given:

```
1. class Ring {  
2. final static int x2 = 7;  
3. final static Integer x4 = 8;  
4. public static void main(String[] args) {  
5. Integer x1 = 5;  
6. String s = "a";  
7. if(x1 < 9) s += "b";  
8. switch(x1) {  
9. case 5: s += "c";  
10. case x2: s += "d";  
11. case x4: s += "e";  
12. }  
13. System.out.println(s);  
14. }  
15. }
```

What is the result?

- A. abc
- B. abcde
- C. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 7.
- D. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 8.
- E. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 10.
- F. Compilation fails due only to an error on line 11.
- G. Compilation fails due to errors on multiple lines.

Answer:

-> **F** is correct. A switch statement requires its case expressions to be constants, and wrapper variables (even final static ones) aren't considered constants. The rest of the code is correct.

-> **A, B, C, D, E, and G** are incorrect based on the above. (Objective 2.1)