

Assertions

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Q: 01 Given:

```
8. public class test {  
9.     public static void main(String [] a) {  
10.         assert a.length == 1;  
11.     }  
12. }
```

Which two will produce an **AssertionError**? (Choose two.)

- A. java test
- B. java -ea test
- C. java test file1
- D. java -ea test file1
- E. java -ea test file1 file2
- F. java -ea:test test file1

Answer: B, E

Q: 02 Given a method that must ensure that its parameter is not null:

```
11. public void someMethod(Object value) {  
12.     // check for null value  
...  
20.     System.out.println(value.getClass());  
21. }
```

What, inserted at line 12, is the appropriate way to handle a null value?

- A. assert value == null;
- B. assert value != null, "value is null";
- C. if (value == null) {
 throw new AssertionException("value is null");
 }
- D. if (value == null) {
 throw new IllegalArgumentException("value is null");
 }

Answer: D

Q: 03 Given:

```
23. int z = 5;  
24.  
25. public void stuff1(int x) {  
26.     assert (x > 0);  
27.     switch(x) {  
28.         case 2: x = 3;  
29.         default: assert false; } }  
30.
```

```
31. private void stuff2(int y) { assert (y < 0); }
32.
33. private void stuff3() { assert (stuff4()); }
34.
35. private boolean stuff4() { z = 6; return false; }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. All of the assert statements are used appropriately.
- B. Only the assert statement on line 31 is used appropriately.
- C. The assert statements on lines 29 and 31 are used appropriately.
- D. The assert statements on lines 26 and 29 are used appropriately.
- E. The assert statements on lines 29 and 33 are used appropriately.
- F. The assert statements on lines 29, 31, and 33 are used appropriately.
- G. The assert statements on lines 26, 29, and 31 are used appropriately.

Answer: C

Question: 04

Click the Exhibit button.

```
1. public class Test {
2.
3. public static void main(String [] args) {
4. boolean assert = true;
5. if(assert) {
6. System.out.println("assert is true");
7. }
8. }
9.
10. }
```

Given:

javac -source 1.3 Test.java

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Compilation succeeds with errors.
- C. Compilation succeeds with warnings.
- D. Compilation succeeds without warnings or errors.

Answer: C

05. Given two files:

```
1. class One {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. int assert = 0;
4. }
5. }
1. class Two {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. assert(false);
```

4. }

5. }

And the four command-line invocations:

javac -source 1.3 One.java

javac -source 1.4 One.java

javac -source 1.3 Two.java

javac -source 1.4 Two.java

What is the result? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Only one compilation will succeed.
- B. Exactly two compilations will succeed.
- C. Exactly three compilations will succeed.
- D. All four compilations will succeed.
- E. No compiler warnings will be produced.
- F. At least one compiler warning will be produced.

Answer:

-> **B** and **F** are correct. Class One will compile (and issue a warning) using the 1.3 flag, and class Two will compile using the 1.4 flag.

-> **A, C, D**, and **E** are incorrect based on the above. (Objective 2.3)

06. Which are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It is appropriate to use assertions to validate arguments to methods marked public.
- B. It is appropriate to catch and handle assertion errors.
- C. It is NOT appropriate to use assertions to validate command-line arguments.
- D. It is appropriate to use assertions to generate alerts when you reach code that should not be reachable.
- E. It is NOT appropriate for assertions to change a program's state.

Answer:

-> **C , D**, and **E** are correct statements.

-> **A** is incorrect. It is acceptable to use assertions to test the arguments of private methods. **B** is incorrect. While assertion errors can be caught, Sun discourages you from doing so.