QUESTION NO: 95

Given the code fragments:

A. java:

```
package p1;
public class A {
}
```

B. java:

```
package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
        public void doStuff () {
                A b = new A ();
        }
}
```

C. java

```
package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
        public static void main (String [] args) {
                A 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = new B ();
        }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A.
Replace line n1 with:
import p1.*;

Replace line n2 with:
import p1. p2.*;

B.
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;

Replace line n2 with:
import p1.*;

C.
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;

Replace line n2 with:
import p1. A;
import p1. p2.B ;

D.
Replace line n1 with:
import p1;

Replace line n2 with:
import p1;
import p1. p2;

QUESTION NO: 97

Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
int sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

B.
int sum is 30
double sum is **30.0**

C.
integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0

D.
integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

QUESTION NO: 98

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.     public void printFileContent () {
6.         /* code goes here */
7.         throw new IOException ();
8.     }
9.}
10. public class Test {.
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {
12.         X xobj = new X ();
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();
14.     }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();
B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {
C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {
D. Replace line 13 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent ();
}
catch (Exception e) { }
catch (IOException e) {}
```

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

QUESTION NO: 99

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax (numbers);
}
/*line n1 */ {
   int max = 0;
   /* code goes here*/
   return max;
 }
}
```


Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. public int findMax (int [] numbers)

B. static int[] findMax (int max)

C. static int findMax (int [] numbers)

D. final int findMax (int [])

QUESTION NO: 100

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

A. A public class must have a main method.

B. A class can have only one private constructor.

C. A method can have the same name as a field.

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

QUESTION NO: 101

Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```

What is the result?

A. Result A 1
   Result B 3

B. Result A 01
   Result B 3

C. Result A 01
   Result B 12

D. Result A 1
   Result B 12

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

QUESTION NO: 102

Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                          // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n4
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

C.
Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 2

D.
Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 2

QUESTION NO: 103

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                              //line n1
        setName(name);
    }
    public Person (String name, int age) {
        Person (name);                          //line n2
        setAge (age);
    }
    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show () {
        return name + " " + age;
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person ("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person ("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println (p1.show () );
        System.out.println (p2.show () );
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D.
Jesse 25
Walter 52

QUESTION NO: 104

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {

    static int count = 0
    int i = 0;

    public void changeCount () {
        while (i<5) {
           i++;
           count++;
        }
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test ();
        Test check2 = new Test ();
        check1.changeCount ();
        check2.changeCount ();
        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 5 : 5

B. 10 : 10

C. 5 : 10

D. Compilation fails.

QUESTION NO: 105

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```


What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B. [1, 2, 4]

C. [1, 2, 4, null]

D. [1, 3, 4, null]

E. [1, 3, 4]

F. Compilation fails.

QUESTION NO: 106

Given:

```
class Test {
   public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [ ];
        numbers = new int [2];
        numbers [0] = 10;
        numbers [1] = 20;

        numbers = new int [4];
        numbers [2] = 30;
        numbers [3] = 40;
        for (int x : numbers) {
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;
        }
   }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40

B. 0 0 30 40

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION NO: 107

Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

A.
```
float flt = 100F;
```
B.
```
float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
```
C.
```
float flt = 100;
```
D.
```
double y1 = 203.22;
float flt = y1;
```
E.
```
int y2 = 100;
float flt = (float) y2;
```


A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

QUESTION NO: 108

Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {
    char c;
    boolean b;
    float f;
    void printAll() {
        System.out.println ("c = " + c);
        System.out.println ("b = " + b);
        System.out.println ("f = " + f);
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        FieldInit f = new FieldInit ();
        f.printAll ();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
c=
b = false
f = 0.0

B.
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0

C. c=0
b =
false
f = 0.0f

D.
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F

QUESTION NO: 109

Which three statements are true about exception handling?

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.

C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.

E. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.

F. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

QUESTION NO: 110

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
        int [] stack = {10,20,30}
        int size = 3;
        inti dx = 0;
        /*line n1 */
       System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );
}
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, pints The Top element: 30?

A.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx >=size);
```
B.
```
while (idx < size) {
    idx++;
}
```
C.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx <size -1);
```
D.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx<= size);
```
E.
```
while (idx <= size -1) {
    idx++
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

QUESTION NO: 111

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World";
    myStr.trim ()
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf (" ");
    System.out.printLn (i1);
}
```


What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. -1

C. 5

D. 0

QUESTION NO: 112

Given:

```
class Equal {
      public static void main (String [] args) {
      String str1 = "Java";
      String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a"};
      String str3 = "";
       for (String str : str2) {
              str3 = str3+str;
       }
       boolean b1 = (str1= = str3);
       boolean b2 = (str1.equals (str3));
       System.out.print (b1+",   "+b2);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. false, false

B. false, true

C. true, false

D. true, true

QUESTION NO: 113

Which two statements are true?

A. Error class is unextendable.

B. Error class is extendable.

C. Error is a RuntimeException.

D. Error is an Exception.

E. Error is a Throwable.

QUESTION NO: 114

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
    int data [] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};
    int key = 2014;
    int count = 0;
    for (int e: data) {
        if (e! = key) {
            continue:
            count++;
        }
    }
    System.out.print (count + "Found");
}
```


What is the result?

A.
Compilation fails.

B.
0 Found

C.
1 Found

D.
3 Found

QUESTION NO: 116

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static final int MIN =1;
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int x = args.length;
        if (checkLimit (x)) {    //line n1
            System,out.println ("Java SE");
        } else {
            System.out.println ("Java EE");
        }
    }
    public static boolean checkLimit (int x) {
        return (x > = MIN) ? true : false;
    }
}
```


And given the commands:

javac Test.java

java Test

What is the result?

A. Java SE

B. Java EE

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION NO: 118

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount:
    // line n1
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount ();
    //line n2
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

```
A. At line n2 insert:
       amount = 100;
B. At line n2 insert:
       This. amount = 100
C. At line n2 insert:
       acct.amount = 100
D. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
           amount = 100;
       }
E. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
          this.amount = 100;
       }
F. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
          acct.amount = 100;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F