QUESTION NO: 69

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;          //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
        }
        area = p * b * h;      //line n2
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0

B. Area is 3.0

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

QUESTION NO: 70

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //line n1
        switch (x) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("One");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Two");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

A. Byte x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. String x = "1";

D. Long x = 1;

E. Double x = 1;

F. Integer x = new Integer ("1");

QUESTION NO: 71

Given:

```
public class App {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Boolean[] bool = new Boolean[2];

        bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
        bool[1] = new Boolean(null);

        System.out.println(bool[0] + " " + bool[1]);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. True false

B. True null

C. Compilation fails

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

QUESTION NO: 72

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           method1();
       }
       catch (MyException ne) {
           System.out.print("A");
       }
    }
    public static void method1() { // line n1
        try {
           throw Math.random() > 0.5 ?new MyException() :new RuntimeException();
       }
       catch (RuntimeException re) {
           System.out.print("B");
       }
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. A

B. B

C. Either A or B

D. A B

E. A compile time error occurs at line n1

QUESTION NO: 73

Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

    public void doStuff(String str) {
        int myNum = 0;
        try {
            String myStr = str;
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
            System.err.println("Error");
        }
        System.out.println(
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App();
        obj.doStuff("9009");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

D. Compilation fails

QUESTION NO: 75

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = new int[3];
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums1 = nums2;
for (int x : nums1){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1:2:3:4:5:

B. 1:2:3:

C. Compilation fails.

D. An ArrayoutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION NO: 76

Given:

```
public class Product {
    int id;
    String name;
    public Product(int id, String name) {
      this.id = id;
      this.name = name;
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
6. Product p3 = p1;
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

A. true:true

B. true:false

C. false:true

D. false:false

QUESTION NO: 78

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

```
A.
public class Boat {

        public static void main (String [] args) {
               System.out.println  ("I float.");
               }
}

B.
public class Cake {
         public static void main (String [] ) {
               System.out.println  ("Chocolate");
               }
}

C.
public class Dog {
         public void main (String [] args) {
               System.out.println  ("Squirrel.");
               }
}

D.
public class Bank {
         public static void main (String () args) {
               System.out.println  ("Earn interest.");
               }
}
```


A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

QUESTION NO: 79

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 3}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1324

B. 2413

C. 3142

D. 4231

QUESTION NO: 80

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
    init();
    System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.
Initialized
Started
Initialized

C.
Initialized
Started

D.
Compilation fails.

QUESTION NO: 81

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int ans = nim / div;
    } catch (ArithmeticExeption ae) {
        ans = 0                                    // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);     // line n2
}
```


What is the result?

A. Answer = 0

B. Invalid calculation

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

E. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

QUESTION NO: 82

Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
       this.x = x;
       y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
       System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       MyField m1 = new MyField();
       m1.x = 100;
       m1.y = 200;
       MyField m2 = new MyField();
       m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
       m1.display();
       m2.display();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 100 0 : 100 200:

B. 100 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 200 :

D. 100 200 : 100 0 :

QUESTION NO: 83

Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       char var1 = 'a';
       char var2 = var1;
       var2 = 'e';

       Vowel obj1 = new Vowel ();
       Vowel obj2 = obj1;
       obj1.var = 'i';
       obj2.var = 'o';

      System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
      System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " +obj2.var);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
e, e
i, o
B.
a, e
i, o
C.
a,e
o, o

D.
e, e
o, o

QUESTION NO: 84 Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```


What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 10 Hello Universe!

C. 10 Hello World!

D. 9 Hello World!

QUESTION NO: 85

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java Duke";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 11

C. 8

D. 9

E. 10

QUESTION NO: 86

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf (args[0]));
       boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
       System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```


And given the commands:

javac Test.java

java Test TRUE null

What is the result?

A. TRUE null

B. true false

C. false false

D. true true

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION NO: 87

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 o1 = new A();
       B o2 = new B();
    }
}
```


Which modification enables the code to compile?

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

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

B.
Replace line n1 with:
import p1;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1;
import p1.p2;

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

Replace line n2 with:
import p1.*;

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

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

QUESTION NO: 88

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. sb. deleteAll ();

B. sb. delete (0, sb. size ());

C. sb. delete (0, sb. length ());

D. sb. removeAll ();

QUESTION NO: 89

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A.
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";

B.
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

C.
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";

D.
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

QUESTION NO: 90

Given:

```
class Patient {
     String name;
     public Patient (String name) {
          this.name = name;
     }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.       List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.       Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.       ps.add(p2);
13.
14.       // insert code here
15.
16.       if (f >= 0) {
17.           System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.       }
19.    }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A. int f = ps.indexOf (p2)

B. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));

C. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));

D. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

QUESTION NO: 91

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.

B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.

C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

QUESTION NO: 93

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");
    String pws [] = new String [3];
    int idx = 0;
    try {
        for (String n: names) {
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
    }
    for (String p: pwd) {
        System.out.println (p);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Invalid Name

B.
Invalid Name
omas

C.
Invalid Name
omas
null
null

D.
omas
ter
seph

QUESTION NO: 94

Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {
   private String name;
   private int age;
   private int salary;

   public Employee (String name, int age) {
       setName (name)
       setAge (age)
       setSalary (2000);
   }
   public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
       setSalary (salary);
       this (name, age);
   }
   //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
   public void printDetails () {
       System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
   }
}
```

Test.java

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args {
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50);
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);
        e1.printDetails ();
        e2.printDetails ();
        e3.printDetails ();
    }
}
```

Which is the result?

A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B. null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000

C. null : 0
: 0 Jack :
50 : 2000

Chloe : 40 : 5000

D. Compilation fails in the Test class.

E. Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.