

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
String p = "nature*beautiful";
int vowel = 0;
int num = 0;
for (int idx = p.length() - 1, c = 7;
     idx > 0 && p.charAt(idx) != '*';
     idx--) {
    switch (p.charAt(idx)) {
        case 'a':
        case 'e':
        case 'i':
        case 'o':
        case 'u': vowel = --c;
    }
    num = idx;
}
System.out.print(vowel + ", " + num);
```

What is the result?

- A) 1, 6
- B) An `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- C) 0, 7
- D) Compilation fails.
- E) 2, 7

Choose three.

⌚ Time Remaining 01:35:44
⌚ 30 of 70

Mark

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

- A) improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
- B) improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- C) provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors
- D) improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- E) allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created



Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
System.out.println( 28 + 5 <= 4 + 29 );
System.out.println( ( 28 + 5 ) <= ( 4 + 29 ) );
```

What is the result?

- A) true
true
- B) 285 < 429
true
- C) 28false29
true
- D) Compilation fails.

? Help

✓ Revi

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose five.

Given:

```
1. public class Blip {  
2.     protected int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }  
3. }  
4. class Vert extends Blip {  
5.     // insert code here  
6. }
```

Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile?

- A) public int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- B) protected long blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- C) protected int blipvert(long x) { return 0; } |
- D) protected long blipvert(int x, int y) { return 0; }
- E) private int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- F) protected long blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- G) private int blipvert(long x) { return 0; }

 Help Review

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A) String str2 = new String(str1);
- B) String str2 = str1;
- C) String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D) String str2 = "Duke";



Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
class X {  
    String str = "default";  
    X(String s) {  
        str = s;  
    }  
    void print() {  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new X("hello").print();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) The program prints nothing.
- D) hello
- E) default

 Help

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DP/L1/008

0 1 2
3 4 5
6 7 8
9 0 1 2

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0;  
        int y = 0;  
        do {  
            while (x++ < 3) {  
                System.out.print("x ");  
            }  
            x = 0;  
        } while (y++ < 2);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) x x x x x x x x x
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) Compilation fails
- D) x x x x x x
- E) x x x

 Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose three.

Given:

```
class Product {  
    String pname;  
    Product(String pname) {  
        this.pname = pname;  
    }  
  
    public class Test {  
        public static void main(String[] args) {  
            // insert code here  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which three code fragments, when inserted independently at line 7, successfully initialize prodlist

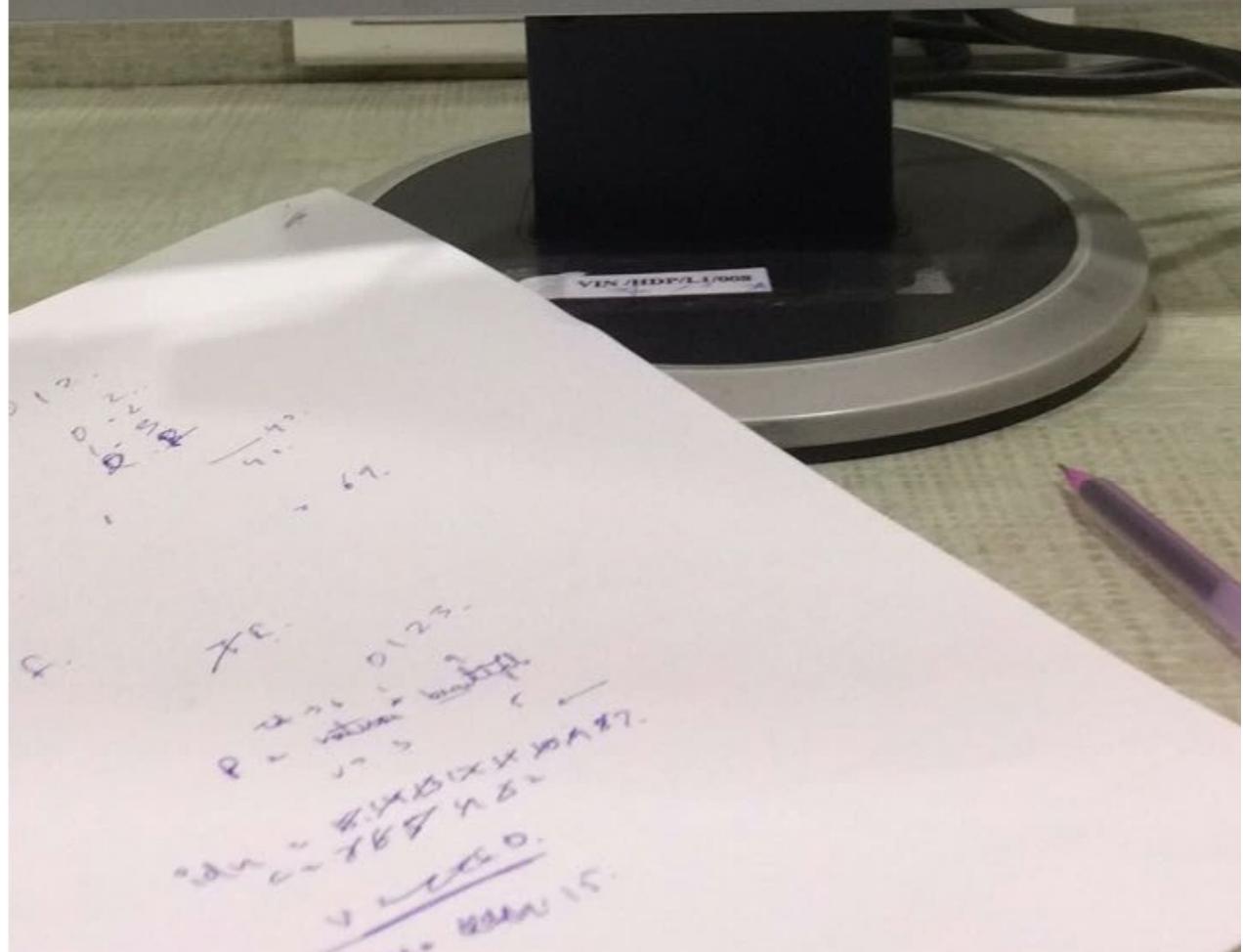
- A) Product[] prodlist = { Product("Belt"), Product("Shoe")};
- B) Product[] prodlist = new Product[2];
products[0]= Product("Belt");
products[1]= Product("Shoe");
- C) Product p1 = new Product("Belt");
Product p2 = new Product("Shoe");
Product[] prodlist = {p1, p2};
- D) Product[] prodlist = {new Product("Belt"), new Product("Shoe")};
- E) Product[] prodlist = new Product[2];
products[0]=new Product("Belt");
products[1]=new Product("Shoe");

Help

Review

Previous

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Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
public class Hello {  
    String title;  
    int value;  
    public Hello() {  
        title += " World";  
    }  
    public Hello(int value) {  
        this.value = value;  
        title = "Hello";  
        Hello();  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
Hello c = new Hello(5);  
System.out.println(c.title);
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) Hello World
- C) Hello
- D) WorldHello

 Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

0 1 2
3 4 5
6 7 8
9 0 1 2

Choose the best answer.

Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?

- A) It has private access modifier in its declaration.
- B) The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its superclass.
- C) It can take arguments.
- D) It can be overloaded.

(?) Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
1. class Building { }
2.
3. public class Barn extends Building {
4.     public static void main(String[] args) {
5.         Building build1 = new Building();
6.         Barn barn1 = new Barn();
7.         Barn barn2 = (Barn) build1;
8.         Object obj1 = (Object) build1;
9.         String str1 = (String) build1;
10.        Building build2 = (Building) barn1;
11.    }
12. }
```

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

- A) line 10
- B) line 9
- C) line 7
- D) line 8

I

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Choose three.

⌚ Time Remaining 01:35:44
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Mark

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

- A) improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
- B) improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- C) provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors
- D) improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- E) allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str = "null";  
    if (str == null) {  
        System.out.print("null");  
    } else if(str.length() == 0) {  
        System.out.print("zero");  
    } else {  
        System.out.print("some");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

I

- A) zero
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) null
- D) some

(?) Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

0 1 2
3 4 5
6 7 8
9 10 11
12 13 14
15 16 17
18 19 20
21 22 23
24 25 26
27 28 29
30 31 32
33 34 35
36 37 38
39 40 41
42 43 44
45 46 47
48 49 49
50 51 52
53 54 55
56 57 58
59 60 61
62 63 64
65 66 67
68 69 68
70 71 72
73 74 75
76 77 78
79 80 81
82 83 84
85 86 87
88 89 88
89 90 91
92 93 94
95 96 97
98 99 98
99 100 101

Choose two.

Given:

```
class Mid {  
    public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {  
        return (n1 + n2) / 2;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Calc extends Mid {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;  
        // insert code here  
        System.out.print(n3);  
    }  
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here print 12?

- A) **Calc** c = new Calc();
int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);
- B) int n3 = super.findMid(n1, n3);
- C) Calc c = new Mid();
int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);
- D) **Mid** m1 = new Calc();
int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);
- E) int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);

① Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

0 1 2
0 2 2
0 9 9
0 1 1

You are asked to create code that defines a Beverage, and includes method implementation code for not all, of the methods defined in Beverage.

Which approach will you use to implement these goals?

- A) Create a concrete Beverage class that defines both abstract and concrete methods.
- B) Create an abstract Beverage class that defines only abstract methods.
- C) Create a Beverage interface that all beverage subtypes must implement.
- D) Create an abstract Beverage class that defines both abstract and concrete methods.

Given:

```
public class Flag {  
    boolean isFlagChanged;  
    boolean flag;  
    public boolean changeFlag(boolean flag) {  
        if (flag) {  
            flag = !flag;  
        } else {  
            flag = true;  
        }  
        isFlagChanged = true;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Flag t = new Flag();  
        t.changeFlag(false);  
        System.out.print(t.flag + ", " + t.isFlagChanged);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) false, false
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) true, false
- D) false, true
- E) true, true

SE 7 Programmer I

Java

see the best answer

Given the definition of the Target class:

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target {  
3.     public String name = "hello";  
4. }
```

What does NOT require to import the Target class to access

- A) a class in a subpackage of the test package
- B) a class in the test package
- C) a class in any package
- D) a subclass of the Target class in any package

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
package p1;

class Test {
    static double dvalue;
    static Test ref;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(ref);
        System.out.println(dvalue);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) <the memory address referenced by ref>
0.000000
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) p1.Test.class
0.0
- D) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E) null
0.0

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ts = new Test();  
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");  
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();  
        System.out.println(isAvailable);  
    }  
    public static boolean doStuff() {  
        return !isAvailable;  
    }  
    static boolean isAvailable = false;  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) true true
- B) false true
- C) false false
- D) Compilation fails.
- E) true false

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        args = null;  
        args[0] = "test";  
        System.out.println(args[0]);  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
        System.out.println("Exception");  
    } catch (NullPointerException npe) {  
        System.out.println("NullPointerException");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) test
- C) NullPointerException
- D) Exception

? Help

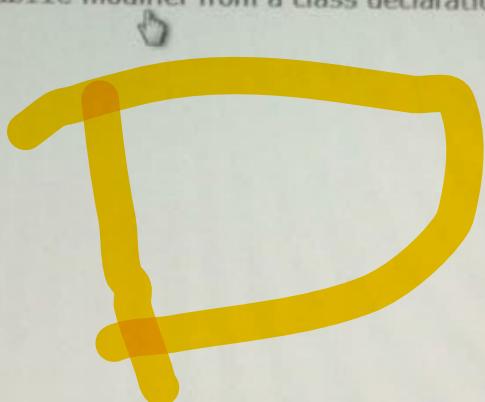
✓ Review

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Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

- A) Changing the return type of a method to void
- B) Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private
- C) Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference
- D) Removing the public modifier from a class declaration



Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "hello java";  
        char space = ' ';  
        int index = 0;  
        int count = 0;  
        while (index < s.length() - 1 ||  
               s.charAt(index) == space) {  
            count++;  
            index = count;  
        }  
        System.out.println(s.length() - count);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- D) 1

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "hello java";  
        char space = ' ';  
        int index = 0;  
        int count = 0;  
        while (index < s.length() - 1 ||  
               s.charAt(index) == space) {  
            count++;  
            index = count;  
        }  
        System.out.println(s.length() - count);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- D) 1

Java SE 7 Programmer I

Pratyaksha Sinha

Choose two

Given:

```
class Mid {  
    public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {  
        return (n1 + n2) / 2;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Calc extends Mid {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;  
        // insert code here  
        System.out.print(n3);  
    }  
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, ensure print 12?

- A) int n3 = super.findMid(n1, n3);
- B) Calc c = new Calc();
int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);
- C) Mid m1 = new Calc();
int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);
- D) int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);
- E) Calc c = new Mid();
int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);

 Help

```
class A { public void m1() { System.out.print("SE "); } }
```

And,

```
class B extends A { public void m2() { System.out.print("ME "); } }
```



```
public void m3() { System.out.print("EE "); } }
```

```
public class Test2 {
```

```
// insert code fragment here
```

```
    static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        a.m1();
```

```
        b.m2();
```

```
        c.m3();
```

```
}
```

Which code fragment, at line 8, enables to print: SE EE ME ?

- A)

```
a a = new A();
```



```
c c = (C) a;
```



```
b b = (B) a;
```



```
(B) ↗;
```
- B)

```
a a = new A();
```



```
b b = (B) a;
```



```
c c = (C) b;
```



- C)

```
b b = new B();
```



```
a a = (A) b;
```



```
c c = (C) a;
```
- D)

```
A a = new C();
```



```
b b = (B) a;
```



```
c c = (C) a;
```

Java SE 7 Programmer I

yaksha Sinha

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "hello java";  
        char space = ' ';  
        int index = 0;  
        int count = 0;  
        while (index < s.length() - 1 ||  
               s.charAt(index) == space) {  
            count++;  
            index = count;  
        }  
        System.out.println(s.length() - count);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 10
- B) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- C) 1
- D) 5

② Help

pose the best answer.

Given:

```
public 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) true, true
- B) false, true
- C) true, false
- D) false, false

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
float x = 22.00f % 3.00f;  
int y = 22 % 3;  
System.out.print(x + ", " + y);
```

What is the result?

- A) 7.33, 7
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) 1.0, 1
- D) 1.0f, 1
- E) An exception is thrown at runtime.

Given the code fragment:

```
List e = new ArrayList();
e.add("H");
e.add(1, "N");
e.add(1, "Li");
e.add("B");
e.set(2, "Au");
System.out.println(e);
```

What is the result?

- A) [H, Li, Au, B] 
- B) [H, N, Au, B]
- C) [H, Li, Au]
- D) [H, Li, Au, N, B]

Choose two.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Builder {  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which tow code fragments, at line n1, compile?

- A) void listBuildings(); 
- B) static void displayBuilding() {} 
- C) static findBuilding() {} 
- D) static int MAX_COUNT = 12000; 
- E) byte static brick = 127; 

Given:

```
1. public class App {  
2.     //insert code here  
3.     System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java");  
4. }  
5.
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line 2, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?

- A) static void main(String[] args) {
- B) public static void main(String[] args) {
- C) public static void Main(String[] args) {
- D) public void main(String[] args) {
- E) static public void main(String[] args) {

Given:

```
public class Case {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String product = "Pen";  
        product.toLowerCase();  
        product.concat(" BOX").toLowerCase();  
        System.out.print(product.substring(4, 6))  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) box
- B) nbo
- C) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D) nb
- E) bo



Choose the best answer.

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) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B) 0 0 30 40
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) 10 20 30 40



Help

ose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
7.     String title = "Dr";
8.     switch (title) {
9.         String msg = "Welcome ";
10.        case "Ad":
11.            msg += " Advocate ";
12.            break;
13.        case "Dr":
14.            msg += " Doctor ";
15.        case "Er":
16.            msg += " Engineer ";
17.            break;
18.        default:
19.            msg += " Guest ";
20.        }
21.     System.out.println(msg);
```



What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails due only to an error on line 9.
- B) Welcome Doctor Guest
- C) Welcome Doctor
- D) Compilation fails due only to an error on line 8.
- E) Welcome Doctor Engineer
- F) Compilation fails due to errors on line 8 and line 9.

? Help

VIN/HDP/L1001

Choose the best answer.

```
class X {  
    public void mX() {  
        System.out.println("Xml");  
    }  
}  
class Y extends X {  
    public void mX() {  
        System.out.println("Xm2");  
    }  
    public void mY() {  
        System.out.println("Ym");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        X xRef = new Y();  
        Y yRef = (Y) xRef;  
        yRef.mY();  
        xRef.mX();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) A `ClassCastException` is thrown at runtime.
- B) `Ym`
`Xm2`
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) `Ym`
`Xml`

 Help

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String unames[] = {"marrie", "princy", "milan", "duke"};  
        int count = 0;  
        for (String name : unames) {  
            String password = "";  
            int index = 1;  
            for (; index < name.length(); index += 2)  
                password += name.charAt(index);  
            unames[count] = password;  
            count++;  
        }  
        for (String name : unames)  
            System.out.print(name + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) mri pic mln dk
- B) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- C) are rny ia ue
- D) mr pn ma de

 Help

Given:

```
5. // insert code here
6. public void eat();
7. }
8.
9. // insert code here
10. public void eat() {
11.     System.out.println("eating dinner");
12. }
13. }
```

Which, inserted at lines 5 and 9, allows the file to compile?

- A) 5. class Animal {
 9. public class Tiger extends Animal {
- B) 5. interface Animal {
 9. public class Tiger extends Animal {
- C) 5. interface Animal {
 9. public class Tiger implements Animal {
- D) 5. class Animal {
 9. public class Tiger implements Animal {

(?) Help

VIN/HDP/LA/001

ose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
8.  for (int ii = 0; ii < 3; ii++) {  
9.      int count = 0;  
10.     for (int jj = 3; jj > 0; jj--) {  
11.         if (ii == jj) {  
12.             ++count;  
13.             break;  
14.         }  
15.     }  
16.     System.out.print(count);  
17.     continue;  
18. }
```

What is the result?

- A) 011
- B) 012
- C) 123
- D) 000

Java SE 7 Programmer I

atyaksha Sinha

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
public class FooImpl {  
  
    public static void main(String[][] args) {  
        System.out.print("Hello " + args[0][1]);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        FooImpl obj = new FooImpl();  
        String arr[][] = {args};  
        obj.main(arr);  
    }  
}
```

And the commands:

```
javac FooImpl.java  
java FooImpl Jude Joel John
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Joel
- B) Hello Jude
- C) The program goes into an infinite loop with no output.
- D) Hello John

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        args = null;  
        args[0] = "test";  
        System.out.println(args[0]);  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
        System.out.println("Exception");  
    } catch (NullPointerException npe) {  
        System.out.println("NullPointerException");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) NullPointerException
- C) test
- D) Exception

 Help

Question**Exhibit**

Given:

```
public class AgeOutOfRangeException extends Exception {}  
public class Candidate {  
    int age;  
    Candidate(int age) throws Exception {  
        if (age <= 10 || age >= 150) { throw new AgeOutOfRangeException(); }  
        else { this.age = age; }  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return "Age: "+age;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Candidate c = new Candidate(20);  
7.         Candidate c1 = new Candidate(32);  
8.         System.out.println(c);  
9.         System.out.println(c1);  
10.    }  
11. }
```

Which change enables the code to print the following?

Age: 20

Age: 32

Help

SAMSUNG

Choose the best answer.

```
class Test {  
    int sum = 0;  
    public void doCheck(int number) {  
        if (number % 2 == 0) {  
            break;  
        } else {  
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++) {  
                sum += i;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test obj = new Test();  
        System.out.println("Red " + obj.sum);  
        obj.doCheck(2);  
        System.out.println("Orange " + obj.sum);  
        obj.doCheck(3);  
        System.out.println("Green " + obj.sum);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Red 0
Orange 0
Green 6
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) Red 0
Orange 0
Green 3
- D) Red 0

 Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String unames[] = {"marrie", "princy", "milan", "duke"};  
        int count = 0;  
        for (String name : unames) {  
            String password = "";  
            int index = 1;  
            for (; index < name.length(); index += 2)  
                password += name.charAt(index);  
            unames[count] = password;  
            count++;  
        }  
        for (String name : unames)  
            System.out.print(name + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) are rny ia ue
- B) mri pic mln dk
- C) mr pn ma de
- D) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

|  Help |

|  Review |

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose five.

Given:

```
1. public class Blip {  
2.     protected int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }  
3. }  
4. class Vert extends Blip {  
5.     // insert code here  
6. }
```

Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile?

- A) private int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- B) protected long blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- C) protected long blipvert(int x, int y) { return 0; }
- D) private int blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- E) public int blipvert(int x) { return 0; }
- F) protected int blipvert(long x) { return 0; }
- G) protected long blipvert(int x) { return 0; }

(?) Help

✓ Re

Choose the best answer:

Given the code fragments:

```
package p1;
public interface Intf{
    public void method1();
    void method2();
    public void method5();
}

package p2;
import p1.Intf;
public abstract class Abs implements Intf {
    public abstract void method3();
    void method4() {      }
    public abstract void method5();
}

package p3;
import p2.Abs;
public class Conc extends Abs {
    public void method1() {      }
    public void method2() {      }
    public void method3() {      }
    public void method4() {      }
    public void method5() {      }
}
```

Which methods are overridden in class Conc from its parents?

- A) Only method1, method2, method3, and method5
- B) Only method3 and method5
- C) Only method3, method4, and method5
- D) Only method1, method2, method4, and method5

Help

no

Exit

use the best answer.

```
    return age;  age;
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
4. public class Test {
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {
6.         Candidate c = new Candidate(20);
7.         Candidate c1 = new Candidate(32);
8.         System.out.println(c);
9.         System.out.println(c1);
10.    }
11. }
```

Which change enables the code to print the following?

Age: 20
Age: 32

- A) replacing line 5 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws AgeOutOfRangeException {`
- B) enclosing line 6 to 9 within a `try` block and adding:
`catch(AgeOutOfRangeException e2) { // code goes here }`
- C) enclosing line 6 to 9 within a `try` block and adding:
`catch(Exception e1) { // code goes here }`
`catch(AgeOutOfRangeException e3) { // code goes here }`
- D) replacing line 5 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws`

elp

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HCL

Java SE 7 Programmer I

Ratyaksha Sinha

Time Rem

Choose two

Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

- A) Removing the public modifier from a class declaration
- B) Changing the return type of a method to void
- C) Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference
- D) Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private

Help

Review

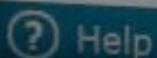
Previous

Given:

```
class X {  
    String str = "default";  
    X(String s) {  
        str = s;  
    }  
    void print() {  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new X("hello").print();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) hello
- D) default
- E) The program prints nothing.



Help

VIN/HDDP0117001

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");
        String s2 = s1.toString();
        List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
        lst.add(s2);
        System.out.println(s1.getClass());
        System.out.println(s2.getClass());
        System.out.println(lst.getClass());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.List
- B) class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- C) class java.lang.String
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- D) class java.lang.Object
class java.lang.Object
class java.util.Collection

(?) Help

Choose the best answer.

Given the code fragment:

```
7.     String title = "Dr";
8.     switch (title) {
9.         String msg = "Welcome ";
10.        case "Ad":
11.            msg += " Advocate ";
12.            break;
13.        case "Dr":
14.            msg += " Doctor ";
15.        case "Er":
16.            msg += " Engineer ";
17.            break;
18.        default:
19.            msg += " Guest ";
20.        }
21.     System.out.println(msg);
```

What is the result?

- A) Welcome Doctor
- B) Welcome Doctor Guest
- C) Compilation fails due only to an error on line 8.
- D) Compilation fails due to errors on line 8 and line 9.
- E) Compilation fails due only to an error on line 9.
- F) Welcome Doctor Engineer

 Help

 Re

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");
        String s2 = s1.toString();
        List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
        lst.add(s2);
        System.out.println(s1.getClass());
        System.out.println(s2.getClass());
        System.out.println(lst.getClass());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) class java.lang.Object
class java.lang.Object
class java.util.Collection
- B) class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.List
- C) class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- D) class java.lang.String
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList

| ? Help | ✓

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

ose the best answer

```
1. import java.io.ERROR;
2. public class TestApp {
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         TestApp t = new TestApp();
5.         try {
6.             t.doPrint();
7.             t.doList();
8.
9.         } catch (Exception e2) {
10.             System.out.println("Caught " + e2
11.         }
12.     }
13.     public void doList() throws Exception {
14.         throw new Error("Error");
15.     }
16.     public void doPrint() throws Exception {
17.         throw new RuntimeException("Exception"
18.     }
19. }
```

What is the result?

- A) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
- B) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
Caught java.lang.Error: Error
- C) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Er
at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 14)
at TestApp.main(TestApp.java: 6)
- D) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Er
at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 14)

Choose two.

Given the code fragment:

```
1. import java.io.*;
2. public class Test {
3.     public int someMethod(int x, int y) {
4.         return 1;
5.     }
6.     // insert method definitions here
7. }
```

Which two method definitions, when inserted at line 6, compile?

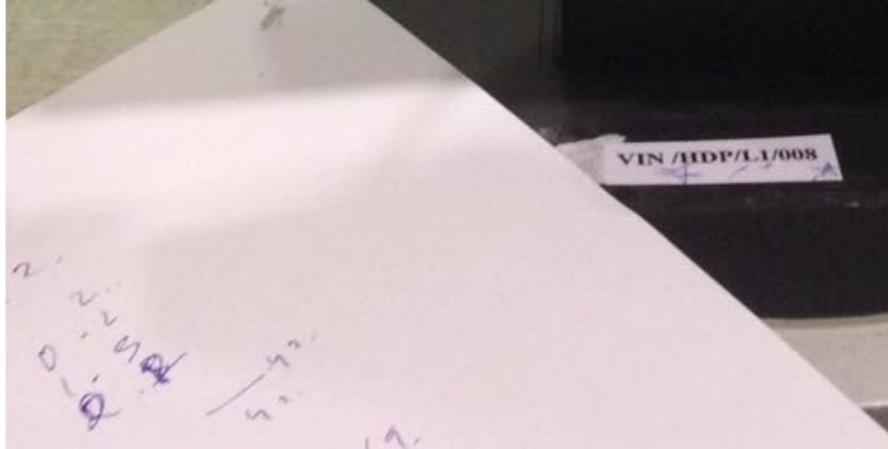
- A) `public int someMethod(int x, int y, int z) {
 return 1;
}`
- B) `public Integer someMethod(int x, int y) {
 return new Integer(1);
}`
- C) `public int someMethod(Integer x, Float y) {
 return 1;
}`
- D) `private int someMethod(int x, int y) {
 return 1;
}`
- E) `public int someMethod(int x, int y) throws IOException {
 return 1;
}`

② Help

✓ Review

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VIN /HDPL1/008



Given:

1. abstract class A {}
2. class B {}
3. interface C {}
4. interface D {}
5. // insert code here

Which, inserted at line 5, results in a compilation failure?

- A) class E implements C {}
- B) class E extends A, B {}
- C) interface E extends C, D {}
- D) class E implements C, D {}
- E) class E extends B implements D {}

(?) Help

AUTO

MEM

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
1. public class TestStatic {  
2.     static int number1;  
3.     public static int sum(int number3) {  
4.         static int number2 = 120;  
5.         int expr = number3 * number2 / number1;  
6.         return expr;  
7.     }  
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
9.         int eval = TestStatic.sum(number1++);  
10.        System.out.println(eval);  
11.    }  
12. }
```

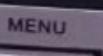
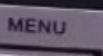
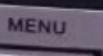
What is the result?

- A) 0
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) 120



Help

AUTO



Choose the best answer.

```
class A {  
    int x;  
    A() { System.out.print(" A " + x); }  
}  
class B extends A {  
    B() {  
        x++;  
        super.x = this.x;  
        System.out.print(" B " + x);  
    }  
    B(int y) {  
        this();  
        this.x = y;  
        System.out.print(" B2 " + x);  
    }  
}
```

And,

29. B bx = new B(200);

What is the result?

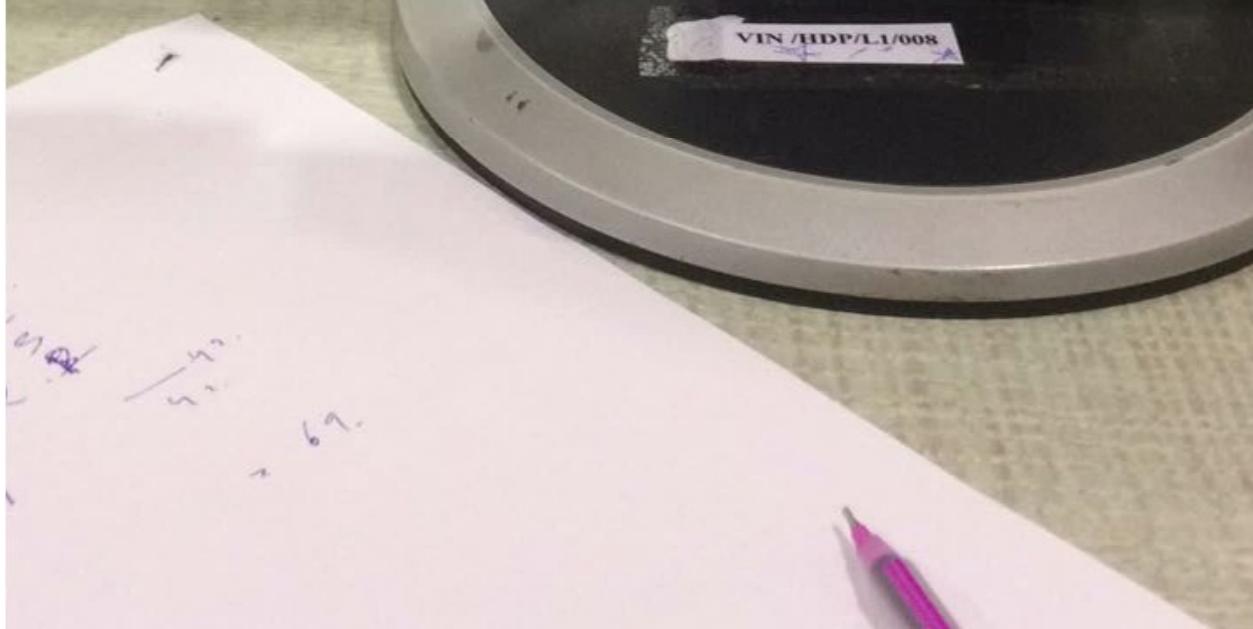
- A) B2 200 B 201 A 200
- B) A 0 B 1 B2 200
- C) B2 200 B 1 A 0
- D) B 1 B2 201
- E) B2 200 B 200
- F) A 200 B 201 B2 200

(?) Help



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VIN /HDP/L1/008



Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
11. interface A {  
12.     void someMethod();  
13. }  
14. class B implements A {  
15.     public void someMethod() { }  
16. }
```

Which represents the "program to an interface" principle?

- A) public B make() { return new A(); }
- B) public B make() { return new B(); }
- C) public A make() { return new A(); }
- D) public A make() { return new B(); }

 Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
package p1;
public interface DoInterface {
    void method1(int n1);                                // line n1
    public void method2(int n2);
}

package p3;
import p1.DoInterface;
public class DoClass implements DoInterface{
    public DoClass(int p1){ }
    public void method1(int p1) { }                      // line n2
    private void method2(int p1) { }                      // line n3
}

package p2;
import p1.DoInterface;
import p3.DoClass;
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args){
    DoInterface doi= new DoClass(100);                // line n4
    doi.method1(100);
    doi.method2(200);
}
}
```

Which change will enable the code to compile?

- A) removing the `public` modifier from the definition of `method1` at line n2
- B) changing the line n4 to `DoClass doi = new DoClass();`
- C) adding the `public` modifier to the declaration of `method1` at line n1
- D) changing the `private` modifier on the declaration of `method2` to `public` at line n3

Help

Review

VIN /HDP/L1/019

Choose the best answer.

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 0 :
- D) 100 200 : 100 200 :

(?) Help

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

ugh

two.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int day = 1;
    switch (day) {
        case "7":
            System.out.print("Uranus");
        case "6":
            System.out.print("Saturn");
        case "1":
            System.out.print("Mercury");
        case "2":
            System.out.print("Venus");
        case "3":
            System.out.print("Earth");
        case "4":
            System.out.print("Mars");
        case "5":
            System.out.print("Jupiter");
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?

- A) changing the type and value of the day variable to string
- B) adding a break statement after each print statement
- C) arranging the case labels in ascending order
- D) adding a default section within the switch code-block
- E) changing the string literals in each case label to integer

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

the best answer.

Given:

```
1. import java.io.IOException;
2. public class TestApp {
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         TestApp t = new TestApp();
5.         try {
6.             t.doList();
7.             t.doPrint();
8.
9.         } catch (Exception e2) {
10.             System.out.println("Caught " + e2);
11.         }
12.     }
13.     public void doList() throws Exception {
14.         throw new Error("Error");
15.     }
16.     public void doPrint() throws Exception {
17.         throw new RuntimeException("Exception");
18.     }
19. }
```

What is the result?

- A) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Error
at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 13)
at TestApp.main(TestApp.java: 6)
Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception
- B) Caught java.lang.Error: Error
- C) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Error
at TestApp.doList(TestApp.java: 13)
at TestApp.main(TestApp.java: 6)
- D) Caught java.lang.RuntimeException: Exception

Help

Exit ▲ ▼ * ► Enter

Choose the best answer.

```
public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doSomething();
        }
        catch (SpecialException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
    }
    static void doSomething() throws SpecialException {
        int[] ages = new int[4];
        ages[4] = 17;
        doSomethingElse();
    }
    static void doSomethingElse() throws SpecialException {
        throw new SpecialException("Thrown at end of doSomething() method");
    }
}
```

What will be the output?

- A) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
at ExceptionTest.doSomethingElse(ExceptionTest.java:16)
at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
- B) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
- C) Error in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method

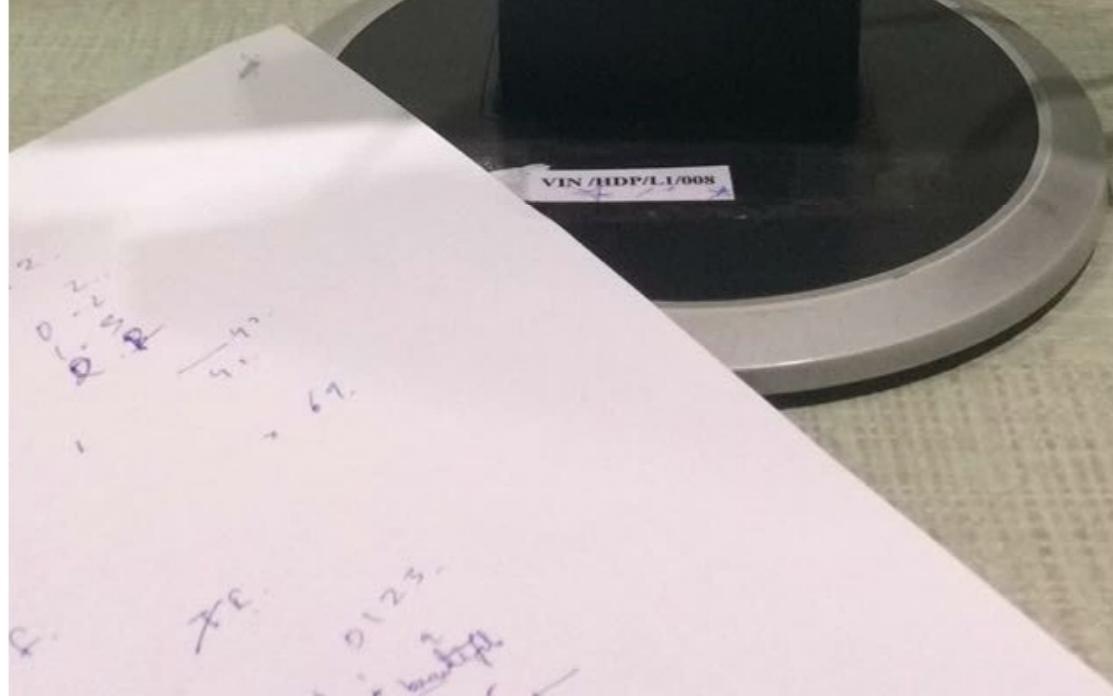
Help

Review

Previous

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VIN/HDP/L1/008



Choose three.

```
package handy.dandy;
public class Keystroke {
    public void typeExclamation() {
        System.out.println("!");
    }
}
```

And

```
1. package handy;
2. public class Greet {
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         String greeting = "Hello";
5.         System.out.print(greeting);
6.         Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();
7.         stroke.typeExclamation();
8.     }
9. }
```

What three modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?

- A) import handy.*; added before line 1
- B) import handy.dandy.Keystroke; added after line 1
- C) line 6 replaced with handy.*.Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();
- D) import handy.dandy.*; added after line 1
- E) line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();
- F) import handy.dandy.Keystroke.typeExclamation(); added before line 1
- G) line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.Keystroke stroke = new handy.dandy.Keystroke();

Help

✓ Review

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

Given:

```
public class Calculator {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num = 5;  
        int sum;  
  
        do {  
            sum += num;  
        } while ((num--) > 1);  
  
        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum + ".");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) The sum is 15.
- C) The sum is 14.
- D) The loop executes infinite times.

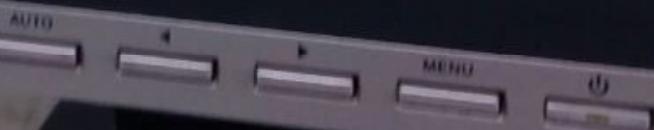
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean isChecked = false;  
        int arry[] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9};  
        int index = arry.length;  
        while (<code1>) {  
            if (arry[index-1] % 2 == 0) {  
                isChecked = true;  
            }  
            <code2>  
        }  
        System.out.print(arry[index] + ", " + isChecked);  
    }  
}
```

Which set of changes enables the code to print 7, true ?

- A) replacing <code1> with `index >= 5` and replacing <code2> with `--index`
- B) replacing <code1> with `index >= 0` and replacing <code2> with `--index`
- C) replacing <code1> with `index` and replacing <code2> with `index--`
- D) replacing <code1> with `index > 0` and replacing <code2> with `index`

Help



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SE 7 Programmer I

Chugh

① Time Remai

ose two.

Which two statements are true?

- A) All methods in an abstract class must be abstract.
- B) An interface can extend multiple interfaces.
- C) A class can extend multiple classes.
- D) If abstract class B extends abstract class A, class B must implement all abstract methods declared in A.
- E) An abstract class CANNOT be instantiated.

? Help

✓ Review

◀ Prev

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VIN /HDP/L1/008

Choose the best answer.

```
class Animal {  
    public String noise() {  
        return "peep";  
    }  
}  
class Dog extends Animal {  
    public String noise() {  
        return "bark";  
    }  
}  
class Cat extends Animal {  
    public String noise() {  
        return "meow";  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
Animal animal = new Dog();  
Cat cat = (Cat)animal;  
System.out.println(cat.noise());
```

What is the result?

- A) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B) peep
- C) bark
- D) meow
- E) Compilation fails.