310-025

Sun Certified Java Programmer

Question 1.
Given:

1. public class Test {
2. public static void main (String [] args) {
3. string foo = "blue";
4. string bar = foo;
5. foo = "green";
6. System.out.printIn(bar);
7. }
8. }

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown.
B. The code will not compile.
C. The program prints "null "
D. The program prints "blue "
E. The program prints "green "

Ans: D

Question 2.
Which code determines the int value foo closest to a double value bar?

A. Int foo =(int)Math.max(bar);
B. Int foo =(int)Math.min(bar); C.
Int foo =(int)Math.abs(bar); D.
Int foo =(int)Math.ceil(bar); E. Int
foo =(int)Math.floor(bar); F. Int
foo =(int)Math.round(bar);

Ans: F

Question 3.
Which two demonstrate encapsulation of data?(Choose Two)

A. Member data have no access modifiers.
B. Member data can be modified directly.
  C. The access modifier for methods is protected.
 D. The access modifier to member data is private.
E. Methods provide for access and modification of data.

Ans: D & E

Question 4.
Exhibit:

```
1. class A {
2. public String toString () {
3. return "4";
4. }
5. }
6. class B extends A {
7. 8. public String toString () {
8. return super.toString() + "3";
9. }
10. }
11. public class Test {
12. public static void main(String[]args) {
13. System.out.println(new B());
14. }
15.}
```

What is the result?

  A. Compilation succeeds and 4 is printed.
 B. Compilation succeeds and 43 is printed.
  C. An error on line 9 causes compilation to fail.
 D. An error on line 14 causes compilation to fail.
 E. Compilation succeeds but an exception is thrown at line 9.

Ans: B

Question 5.
Which two statements are true?(Choose Two)

A.   An anonymous inner class can be declared inside of a method
B.   An anonymous inner class constructor can take arguments in some situation.
C.   An anonymous inner class that is a direct subclass that is a direct subclass of Object can implement multiple interfaces.
D.   Even if a class Super does not implement any interfaces,it is still possible to define an anonymous inner class that is an immediate subclass of Super that implements a single interface.
E.   Event if a class Super does not implement any interfaces,it is still possible to define an anonymous inner class that is an immediate subclass of Super that implements multiple interfaces.

Ans: A & B

Question 6.
Given:

1. public class MethodOver {
2. private int x, y;
3. private float z;
4. public void setVar(int a, int b, float c){
5. x = a;
6. y = b;
7. z = c;
8. }
9. }

Which two overload the setVar method? (Choose Two)

A. void   setVar   (int   a,int   b,float   c){
   x   =a;
   y   =b;
   z   =c;
   }
B. public   void   setVar(int   a,float   c,int   b){
   setVar(a,b,c);
   }
C. public   void   setVar(int   a,float   c,int   b){
   this(a,b,c);
   }
D. public   void   setVar(int   a,float   b){
   x   =a;
   z   =b;
   }
E. public   void   setVar(int   ax,int   by,float   cz){
   x   =ax;
   y   =by;
   z   =cz;
   }

Ans: B & D

Question 7.
Which statements about static inner classes are true?(Choose Two)

A. A static inner class requires a static initializer.
B. A static inner class requires an instance of the enclosing class.
C. A static inner class has no reference to an instance of the enclosing class.
D. A static inner class has access to the non-static members of the outer class.
E. Static members of a static inner class can be referenced using the class name of the static inner class.

Ans: C & E

Question 8.
Given:

1. public class X {
2. public object m () {
3. object o = new float (3.14F);
4. object [] oa = new object [1];
5. oa[0]= o;
6. o = null;
7. oa[0] = null;
9. return o;
9. }
10. }

W hen is the float object created in line 3,eligible for garbage collection?

A.   Just after line 5.
B.   Just after line 6.
C.   Just after line 7.
D.   Just after line 8(that is,as the method returns).

Ans: C

Question 9.
Which two interfaces provide the capability to store objects using a key-value pair?(Choose Two)

A. Java.util.Map.
B.   Java.util.Set.
C. Java.util.List.
D.   Java.util.StoredSet.
E. Java.util.StoredMap.
F. Java.util.Collection.

Ans: A & E

Question 10.
Which interface does java.util.Hashable implement?

A.Java.util.Map.
B.Java.util.List.
C.Java.util.Hashable.
D.Java.util.Collection.

Ans: A

Question 11.
Which two demonstrate an "is a " relationship??(Choose Two)

A. public   interface   Person   {   }
    public class Employee extends Person { }
B. public   interface   Shape   {   }
    public class Employee extends Shape { }
C. public   interface   Color   {   }
    public class Employee extends Color { }
D. public   class   Species   {   }
    public class Animal (private Species species;)
E. interface   Component   {   }
    Class   Container   implements   Component   (
    Private   Component[   ]   children;
)

Ans: D & E

Question 12.
Which statement is true?

A. An anonymous inner class may be declared as final.
B. An anonymous inner class can be declared as private.
C. An anonymous inner class can implement multiple interfaces.
D. An anonymous inner class can access final variables in any enclosing scope.
E. Construction of an instance of a static inner class requires an instance of the enclosing outer class.

Ans: D

Question 13.
Given:

1. package foo;
2.
3. public class Outer (
4. public static class Inner (
5.)
6.)

Which statement is true?

A. An instance of the Inner class can be constructed with "new Outer.Inner ()"
B. An instance of the inner class cannot be constructed outside of package foo.
C. An instance of the inner class can only be constructed from within the outer class.
D. From within the package bar,an instance of the inner class can be constructed with "new inner()"

Ans: A

Question 14.
Exhibit:

1. public class enclosingone (
2. public class insideone{}
3.)
4. public class inertest(
5. public static void main (string[]args)(
6. enclosingone eo= new enclosingone ();
7. //insert code here
8.)
9.)

Which statement at line 7 constructs an instance of the inner class?.

A. InsideOnew ei= eo.new InsideOn();
B. Eo.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();
C. InsideOne ei = EnclosingOne.new InsideOne();
D. EnclosingOne.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();

Ans: D

Question 15.
Exhibit:

1. interface foo {
2. int k = 0;
3.]
4.
5. public class test implements Foo (
6. public static void main(String args[]) (
7. int i;
8. Test test = new test ();
9.i= test.k;
10.i= Test.k;
11.i= Foo.k;
12)
13)
14.

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.
  B. An error at line 2 causes compilation to fail.
  C. An error at line 9 causes compilation to fail.
 D. An error at line 10 causes compilation to fail.
 E. An error at line 11 causes compilation to fail.

Ans: A

Question 16.
Given:

1. //point X
2. public class foo (
3. public static void main (String[]args) throws Exception {
4. printWriter out = new PrintWriter (new
5. java.io.outputStreamWriter (System.out), true;
6. out.println("Hello");
7. }
8.)

Which statement at PointX on line 1 allows this code to compile and run?

A. Import java.io.PrintWriter;
B. Include java.io.PrintWriter;
C. Import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
D. Include java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
E. No statement is needed.

Ans: A

Question 17.
Which two statements are reserved words in Java? (Choose Two)

A. Run
B. Import
C. Default
D. Implement

Ans: B & C

Question 18.
Which three are valid declarations of a float? (Choose Three)

A. Float foo =-1;
B. Float foo =1.0;
C. Float foo =42e1;
D. Float foo =2.02f;
E. Float foo =3.03d;
F. Float foo =0x0123;

Ans: A, D & F

Question 19.
Given:

8. int index = 1;
9. boolean[] test = new Boolean[3];
10. boolean foo= test [index];

What is the result?

A. Foo has the value of 0.
B. Foo has the value of null.
C. Foo has the value of true.
D. Foo has the value of false.
E. An exception is thrown.
F. The code will not compile.

Ans: D

Question 20.
Given:

1. public class test(
2. public static void main(string[]args){
3. string foo = args [1];
4. string foo = args [2];
5. string foo = args [3];
6. }
7.}

And command line invocation:
Java Test red green blue

What is the result?

A. Baz has the value of ""
B. Baz has the value of null
C. Baz has the value of "red"
D. Baz has the value of "blue"
E. Bax has the value of "green"
F. The code does not compile.
G. The program throws an exception.

Ans: G