1: Choose right answer:

a. Classes are declared with the keyword def class, objects are created with new<Name of class>(<parameters>) and they are removed from a memory with delete <objekt-id>.

b. Classes are declared with the keyword class, ojects are created with new<Name of class>(<parameters>).

c. Classes are declared with a construction virtual class, ojects are created with new<Name of class>(<parameters>).

d. Classes are declared with the keyword class, objects are created with new<Name of class>(<parameters>) and they are removed from a memory with delete <objekt-id>.

e. Classes are declared with the keyword def class, objects are created with new<Name of class>(<parameters>).

b. đúng

2: Choose right answer about the construction for(<Type> i: <var>) <statement>; :

a. It requires that variable <var> is a type of Iterator or arrays.

b. It requires that as <Type> is used the type Comparable.

c. This construction is always correct when a variable <var> is a type of Iterable or its subtype or an array. maybe

d. It always requires that <Type> is always Collection or array. x

e. It requires that variable i is a primitive type because it works with arrays.

3. Choose right answer:

a. That an interface inherits from another interface is defined by the extends keyword. An interface can only extend one interface. x

b. That a class inherits from a class is defined by the keyword extends. This is also used to define that a class implements an interface.

c. That a some class inherits from another class is defined by the keyword implements. This keyword is also used for interfaces.

d. That some class inherits from another class (it can only from one except the Object that does not inherit from any) is defined by the keyword extends.

e. That a class inherits from a class is defined by the keyword extends. Keyword implements is used for inheritance between interfaces.

4: Choose right answer:

a. Unchecked exceptions inherits from the class Exception but not from RuntimeException

b. Class RuntimeException inherits from class Error and it super class for all unchecked exceptions.

c. Checked exceptions could be thrown from methods marked wih a keyword throw.

d. Common super class of all exceptions is Throwable. maybe

e. A keyword final defines block that cannot be overriden during an exception handling.

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5:Choose a right answer:

a. A method equals cannot return true for two different instances.

b. A method equals never return false for two instances of a class in case that they have the same state.

c. A method equals could return true for two different objects of the same class.

d. A method equals is called automatically always when we use a operator == on two objects.

e. A method equals can be overriden in the class Object.

c. đúng

6: Choose right answer:

a. The final keyword used in a class avoids to create ancestors that class. (True)

b. In instance methods, you can access instance variables (eg using this. variable = 0) even if they are private .

c. The local variable is always valid for the entire lifetime of the object in which it is defined.

d. The return keyword is always on the last line of the source code of a method definition.

e. Calling the method named "super" in the constructor causes the ancestor constructor to be called and must not be followed by any other statement.

7:Choose right answer:

a. The final block is used before the catch blocks.

b. If you do not specify a visibility modifier (eg public), then everything is private.

c. The char data type is 8 bits long.

d. You can call another constructor of the class from which it inherits using this (<parameter values>). This call must not appear after other commands in the constructor. (Maybe)

e. On operator == is not used to compare two strings according to their content because they are not primitive type values

8. Choose an option where each word is a used and functional Java keyword:

a. final, finally, import, void, int, throw

b. break, class, new, delete, switch, Boolean

c. abstract, const, private, while, float, int

d. interface, char, boolean, else, String, for

e. class, extends, final, print, int, throws

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9. Choose right answer:

a. To call the notify method on an object, you must own a monitor to the thread that was slept using wait.

b. To run a thread, we override the run method in the descendant of the Thread class and then call it.

c. To start a thread, we override the start method in the descendant of the Thread class and then call it.

d. When accessing the synchronized section, a thread exclusively obtains the monitor of the object listed here, or waits for the monitor to release another thread.

e. To run a thread, we override the start method in the descendant of the Thread class and then call the run method.

10. Choose right answer (what is correct in Java):

a. The String data type is not defined as a class.

b. The void data type is used when we declare methods that return a value of an unknow type.

c. The value of the int data type is 64 or 32 bit, depending on the operating system you are using.

D. The float data type always occupies 16 bits.

e. The byte data type is not the same as the char data type.

11. There is a class Aircraft. Correct object construction and assignment to the variable is:

a. aircraft = new Aircraft(int rychlost);

b. aircraft := new Aircraft(10);

c. aircraft = new Aircraft();

d. aircraft = new Aircraft;

e. aircraft = Aircraft(); c.đúng