# **Sun Certified Java Programmer (SCJP) Mock Test 1**

***- www.Javacaps.com***

**1. Select all correct declarations, or declaration and initializations of an array?**

A) String str[];   
B) String str[5] = new String[5];   
C) String str[]=new String [] {"string1", "string 2", "string3", "string4", "string5"};   
D) String str[]= {"string1","string2", "string3", "string4", "string5"};



**2. Which of the following are the java keywords?**

A) final   
B) Abstract   
C) Long   
D) static



**3. The synchronized is used in which of the following?**

A) Class declarations.   
B) Method declarations.   
C) Block of code declarations   
D) Variable declarations.



**4. What will be printed when you execute the code?**

class A {   
A() {   
System.out.println("Class A Constructor");   
}   
}   
public class B extends A {   
B() {   
System.out.println("Class B Constructor");   
}   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
B b = new B();   
}   
}

A) "Class A Constructor" followed by "Class B Constructor"   
B) "Class B Constructor" followed by "Class A Constructor"   
C) Compile time error   
D) Run time error



**5. Given the piece of code, select the correct to replace at the comment line?**

class A {   
A(int i) { }   
}   
public class B extends A {   
B() {   
// xxxxx   
}   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
B b = new B();   
}   
}

A) super(100);   
B) this(100);   
C) super();   
D) this();



**6. Which of the statements are true?**

A) Overridden methods have the same method name and signature   
B) Overloaded methods have the same method name and signature   
C) Overridden methods have the same method name and different signature   
D) Overloaded methods have the same method name and different signature



**7. What is the output when you execute the following code?**

int i = 100;   
switch (i) {   
case 100:   
System.out.println(i);   
case 200:   
System.out.println(i);   
case 300:   
System.out.println(i);   
}

A) Nothing is printed   
B) Compile time error   
C) The values 100,100,100 printed   
D) Only 100 is printed



**8. How can you change the break statement below so that it breaks out of the inner and middle loops and continues with the next iteration of the outer loop?**

outer: for ( int x =0; x < 3; x++ ) {   
middle: for ( int y=0; y < 3; y++ ) {   
if ( y == 1) {   
break;   
}   
}   
}

A) break inner:   
B) break middle:   
C) break outer:   
D) continue   
E) continue middle



**9. What is the result of compiling the following code?**

import java.io.\*;

class MyExp {   
void MyMethod() throws IOException, EOFException {   
//............//   
}   
}

class MyExp1 extends MyExp {   
void MyMethod() {   
//..........//   
}   
}

public class MyExp2 extends MyExp1 {   
void MyMethod() throws IOException {   
//.........//   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) No compile time error   
C) Run-Time error   
D) MyMethod() cannot throw an exception in MyExp2 class

[**Answer 9:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer9)



**10. What is the result when you compile the and run the following code?**

public class ThrowsDemo {   
static void throwMethod() {   
System.out.println("Inside throwMethod.");   
throw new IllegalAccessException("demo");   
}   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
try {   
throwMethod();   
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {   
System.out.println("Caught " + e);   
}   
}   
}

A) Compilation error   
B) Runtime error   
C) Compile successfully, nothing is printed.   
D) inside demoMethod. followed by caught: java.lang.IllegalAccessException: demo

[**Answer 10:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer10)



**11. Which statements about garbage collection are true?**

A) The garbage collector runs in low memory situations   
B) You can run the garbage collector whenever you want.   
C) When it runs, it releases the memory allocated by an object.   
D) Garbage collector immediately runs when you set the references to null.

[**Answer 11:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer11)



**12. From the following code, how many objects are garbage collected?**

String string1 = "Test";   
String string2 = "Today";   
string1 = null;   
string1 = string2;

A) 1   
B) 2   
C) 3   
D) 0

[**Answer 12:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer12)



**13. Select the correct list of keywords?**

A) superclass   
B) goto   
C) open   
D) integer   
E) import, package   
F) They are all java keywords

[**Answer 13:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer13)



**14. Select the correct form for anonymous inner class declaration ?**

A) new Outer.new Inner   
B) new Inner() {   
C) new Inner()   
D) Outer.new Inner()

[**Answer 14:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer14)



**15. Which of the following statements are true?**

A) An anonymous class cannot have any constructors   
B) An anonymous class can only be created within the body of a method   
C) An anonymous class can only access static fields of the enclosing class   
D) An anonymous class instantiated and declared in the same place.

[**Answer 15:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer15)



**16. Which of the following class definitions are legal declarations of an abstract class?**

A) class A { abstract void Method() {} }   
B).. abstract class A { abstract void Method() ; }   
C) class A { abstract void Method() {System.out.println("Test");} }   
D) class abstract A { abstract void Method() {} }

[**Answer 16:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer16)



**17. What is the result of compiling the following code?**

public class Test {   
public static void main ( String[] args) {   
int value;   
value = value + 1;   
System.out.println(" The value is : " + value);   
}   
}

A) Compile and runs with no output   
B) Compiles and runs printing out "The value is 1"   
C) Does not compile   
D) Compiles but generates run time error

[**Answer 17:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer17)



**18. What is the result of compiling the following code? When you run like given below?**

java Test Hello How Are You

public class Test {   
public static void main ( String[] args) {   
for ( int i = 0; i < args.length; i++)   
System.out.print(args[i]);   
}   
}

A) Compile and runs with no output   
B) Compiles and runs printing out "HelloHowAreYou"   
**C) Does not compile**   
D) Compiles but generates run time error

[**Answer 18:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer18)



**19d. Which are the following Java keywords ?**

A) goto   
**B) synchronized   
C) extends   
D) implements   
E) this**   
F) NULL

[**Answer 19:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer19)



**20. What is the output of the following code?**

public class TestLocal {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
String s[] = new String[6];   
System.out.print(s[6]);   
}   
}

A) A null is printed   
B) Compile time error   
**C) Exception is thrown**D) null followed by 0 is printed on the screen

[**Answer 20:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer20)



**21. Which of the following assignment statements is invalid?**

A) long l = 698.65;   
B) float f = 55.8;   
C) double d = 0x45876;   
D) All of the above

[**Answer 21:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer21)



**22. What is the numeric range for a Java int data type?**

A) 0 to (2^32)   
B) -(2^31) to (2^31)   
**C) -(2^31) to (2^31 - 1)**   
D) -(2^15) to (2^15 - 1)

[**Answer 22:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer22)



**23. How to represent number 7 as hexadecimal literal?**

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[**Answer 23:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer23)



**24. -0-65335------ is the range of the char data type?**

[**Answer 24:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer24)



**25. Which of the following methods returns the ID of an event?**

A) int getID()   
B) String getSource()   
C) int returnID()   
D) int eventID()

[**Answer 25:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer25)



**26. Which of the following are correct, if you compile the following code?**

public class CloseWindow extends Frame implements WindowListener {

public CloseWindow() {   
addWindowListener(this); // This is listener registration   
setSize(300, 300);   
setVisible(true);   
}

public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e) {   
System.exit(0);   
}   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
CloseWindow CW = new CloseWindow();   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Run time error   
C) Code compiles but Frames does not listen to WindowEvents   
D) Compiles and runs successfully.

[**Answer 26:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer26)



**27. What is correct about event handling in Java?**

A) Java 1.0 event handling is compatible with event delegation model in Java 1.1   
B) Java 1.0 and Java 1.1 event handling models are not compatible   
C) Event listeners are the objects that implement listener interfaces.   
D) You can add multiple listeners to any event source, then there is no guarantee that the listeners will be notified in the order in which they were added.

[**Answer 27:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer27)



**28. Given the byte with a value of 01110111, which of the following statements will produce 00111011?**

A) 0x77 << 1;   
B) 0x77 >>> 1;   
C) 0x77 >> 1;   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 28:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer28)



**29. Which of the following will compile without error?**

A) char c = 'a';   
B) double d = 45.6;   
C) int i = d;   
D) int k = 8;

[**Answer 29:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer29)



**30. Which of the following returns true when replaced with XXXXXXXXX?**

public class TestType {   
public static void main(String args[] ) {   
Button b = new Button("BUTTON");   
if( XXXXXXXXX) {   
System.out.print("This is an instance of Button");   
}   
}   
}

A) b instanceof Button   
B) Button instanceof b   
C) b == Button   
D) Button == (Object) b

[**Answer 30:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer30)



**31. The statement X %= 5, can best be described as?**

A) A equals a divided by 5;   
B) A equals A in 5 digit percentage form   
C) A equals A modulus 5.   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 31:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer31)



**32. What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?**

public class MyClass {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
String s1 = new String("Test One");   
String s2 = new String("Test One");   
if ( s1== s2 ) {   
System.out.println("Both are equal");   
}   
Boolean b = new Boolean(true);   
Boolean b1 = new Boolean(false);   
if ( b.equals(b1) ) {   
System.out.println("These wrappers are equal");   
}   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Runtime error.   
C) No output   
D) "These wrappers are equal"

[**Answer 32:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer32)



**33. What is the result when you try to compile the following code?**

public class TestBit {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
String s = "HelloWorld";   
if ((s != null) && (s.length() > 6))   
System.out.println("The value of s is " + s );   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Runtime error   
C) No output is printed   
D) "The value of s is HelloWorld" is printed on the screen

[**Answer 33:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer33)



**34. Given the following declaration which of the following statements equals to true**

boolean b1 = true;   
boolean b2 = false;

A) b1 == b2;   
B) b1 || b2;   
C) b1 |& b2;   
D) b1 && b2;

[**Answer 34:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer34)



**35. What is the result of the following code?**

public class MyTest {   
int x = 30;   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
int x = 20;   
MyTest ta = new MyTest();   
ta.Method(x);   
System.out.println("The x value is " + x);   
}   
void Method(int y){   
int x = y \* y;   
}   
}

A) The x value is 20.   
B) The x value is 30.   
C) The x value is 400.   
D) The x value is 600.

[**Answer 35:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer35)



**36. How can you implement encapsulation?**

A) By making methods private and variable private   
B) By making methods are public and variables as private   
C) Make all variable are public and access them using methods   
D) Making all methods and variables as protected.

[**Answer 36:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer36)



**37. Given the following class definition, which of the following methods could be legally placed after the comment ?**

public class Test{   
public void amethod(int i, String s){}

//Here   
}

A) public void amethod(String s, int i){}   
B) public int amethod(int i, String s){}   
C) public void amethod(int i, String mystring){}   
D) public void Amethod(int i, String s) {}

[**Answer 37:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer37)



**38. Given the following class definition, which of the following can be legally placed after the comment line?**

class Base{

public Base(int i){}

}

public class Derived extends Base{

public static void main(String arg[]){

Derived d = new Derived(10);

}

Derived(int i){

super(i);

}

Derived(String s, int i){

this(i);

//Here

}   
}

A) Derived d = new Derived();   
B) super();   
C) this("Hello",10);   
D) Base b = new Base(10);

[**Answer 38:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer38)



**39. Which of the following statements are true?**

A) An anonymous inner class cannot have any constructors   
B) An anonymous inner class can be created only inside a method.   
C) An anonymous inner class can only access static fields of the enclosing class   
D) An anonymous inner class can implement an interface

[**Answer 39:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer39)



**40. What does the following code do?**

public class R Thread implements Runnable {   
public void run (String s ) {   
System.out.println ("Executing Runnable Interface Thread");   
}   
public static void main ( String args []) {   
RThread rt = new RThread ( );   
Thread t = new Thread (rt);   
t.start ( );   
}   
}

A) The compiler error   
B) The runtime error   
C) Compiles and prints "Executing Runnable Interface Thread" on the screen   
D) Compiles and does not print anything on the screen

[**Answer 40:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer40)



**41. Which statements are true?**

A) Threads start() method automatically calls run() method .   
B) Thread dies after the run() returns   
C) A dead Thread can be started again.   
D) A stop() method kills the currently running Thread

[**Answer 41:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer41)



**42. The ThreadGroup class instance?**

A) Allow threads to be manipulated as group   
B) Provide support for ThreadDeath listeners   
C) May contain other ThreadGroups   
D) Must contain threads of the same type.

[**Answer 42:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer42)



**43. Default Layout Managers are concerned ?**

A) Frame's default Layout Manager is Border   
B) Applet's is FlowLayout   
C) Panel's is FlowLayout   
D) A Dialog is a pop up window and used as BorderLayout as default.

[**Answer 43:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer43)



**44. Which statements are true about GridBagLayout ?**

A) Weight x and weight y should be 0.0 and 1.0   
B) If fill is both, anchor does not make sense.   
C) It divides its territory into an array of cells.   
D) While constructing GridBagLayout , you won't tell how many rows and columns the underlying grid has.

[**Answer 44:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer44)



**45. Which of the following are true?**

A) gridwidth, gridheight, specifies how many columns and rows to span.   
B) gridx, gridy has GridBagConstraints.RELATIVE which adds left to right and top to bottom, still you can specify gridwidth and gridheight except for the last component, which you have to set GridBagConstraints.REMAINDER.

[**Answer 45:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer45)



**46. Which of the following statements are true about the fragment below?**

import java.lang.Math;   
public class Test {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
Math m = new Math();   
System.out.println(m.abs(2.6);   
}   
}

A) Compiler fails at line 1   
B) Compiler fails at line 2   
C) Compiler fails at the time of Math class instantiation   
D) Compiler succeeds.

[**Answer 46:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer46)



**47. What will be the output of the following line?**

public class TestFC {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
System.out.println(Math.floor(145.1));   
System.out.println(Math.ceil(-145.4));   
}   
}

A) 145.0 followed by -145.0   
B) 150.0 followed by -150.0   
C) 145.1 followed by -145.4

[**Answer 47:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer47)



**48. Which of the following prints "Equal"**

A) int a = 10; float f = 10;   
if ( a = = f) { System.out.println("Equal");}   
B) Integer i = new Integer(10);   
Double d = new Double(10);   
if ( i = =d) { System.out.println("Equal");}   
C) Integer a = new Integer(10);   
int b = 10;   
if ( a = = b) { System.out.println("Equal");}   
D) String a = new String("10");   
String b = new String("10");   
if ( a = = b) { System.out.println("Equal");}

[**Answer 48:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer48)



**49. Which of the following implement a clear notion of one item follows another (order)?**

A) List   
B) Set   
C) Map   
D) Iterator

[**Answer 49:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer49)



**50. Collection interface iterator method returns Iterator(like Enumerator), though you can traverse a collection from start to finish and safely remove elements.**

A) true   
B) false

[**Answer 50:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer50)



**51. Which of the following places no constraints on the type of elements, order of elements, or repetition of elements within the collection.?**

A) Collection   
B) collection   
C) Map   
D) Set

[**Answer 51:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer51)



**52. Which of the following gives Stack and Queue functionality.?**

A) Map   
B) Collection   
C) List   
D) Set

[**Answer 52:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer52)



**53. If you run the following code on a PC from the directory c:\source:**

import java.io.\*;

class Path {   
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {   
File file = new File("Ran.test");   
System.out.println(file.getAbsolutePath());   
}   
}

What do you expect the output to be? Select the one right answer.

A) Ran.test   
B) source\Ran.test   
C) c:\source\Ran.test   
D) c:\source   
E) null

[**Answer 53:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer53)



**54. Which of the following will compile without error?**

A) File f = new File("/","autoexec.bat");   
B) DataInputStream d = new DataInputStream(System.in);   
C) OutputStreamWriter o = new OutputStreamWriter(System.out);   
D) RandomAccessFile r = new RandomAccessFile("OutFile");

[**Answer 54:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer54)



**55. You have an 8-bit file using the character set defined by ISO 8859-8. You are writing an application to display this file in a TextArea. The local encoding is already set to 8859-8. How can you write a chunk of code to read the first line from this file?**

You have three variables accessible to you:

myfile is the name of the file you want to read   
stream is an InputStream object associated with this file   
s is a String object

Select all valid answers.

A)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(stream, "8859-8");   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

B)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(stream);   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

C)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(myfile, "8859-8");   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

D)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(myfile);   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

E)

FileReader reader = new FileReader(myfile);   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

[**Answer 55:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer55)



**56. Which of the following used to read and write to network sockets, which are super classes of Low level streams?**

A) InputStream   
B) StreamReaders   
C) OutputStream   
D) Writers   
E) Readers   
F) Streams

[**Answer 56:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer56)



**57. Low Level Streams read input as bytes and writes as bytes, then select the correct declarations of Streams.**

A) FileInputStream FIS = new FileInputStream("test.txt")   
B) File file = new File("test.txt"); FileInputStream FIS = new FileInputStream(file)   
C) File file = new File("c:\\"); File file1 = new File(file,"test.txt"); FileOutputStream FOS = new FileOutputStream(file1);   
D) FileInputStream FIS = new FileInputStream("c:\\","test.txt")

[**Answer 57:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer57)



**58. Choose all valid forms of the argument list for the FileOutputStream constructor shown below:**

A) FileOutputStream( FileDescriptor fd )   
B) FileOutputStream( String n, boolean a )   
C) FileOutputStream( boolean a )   
D) FileOutputStream()   
E) FileOutputStream( File f )

[**Answer 58:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer58)



**59. What is the class that has "mode" argument such as "r" or "rw" is required in the constructor:**

A) DataInputStream   
B) InputStream   
C) RandomAccessFile   
D) File

[**Answer 59:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer59)



**60. What is the output displayed by the following code?**

import java.io.\*;

public class TestIPApp {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile("test.txt", "rw");   
file.writeBoolean(true);   
file.writeInt(123456);   
file.writeInt(7890);   
file.writeLong(1000000);   
file.writeInt(777);   
file.writeFloat(.0001f);   
file.seek(5);   
System.out.println(file.readInt());   
file.close();   
}   
}

Select correct answer:

A) 123456   
B) 7890   
C) 1000000   
D) .0001

[**Answer 60:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#answer60)



## **Answers**



**Answer 1:**

A) String str[];   
C) String str[ ]=new string [ ] {"string1", "string 2", "string3", "string4", "string5"};   
D) String str[ ]= {"string1","string2", "string3", "string4", "string5"};

[**Back to Question 1:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q1)

[](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q1)

**Answer 2:**

A) final   
D) static

[**Back to Question 2:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q2)



**Answer 3:**

B) Method declarations.   
C) Block of code declarations

[**Back to Question 3:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q3)



**Answer 4:**

A) "Class A Constructor" followed by "Class B Constructor"

[**Back to Question 4:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q4)



**Answer 5:**

A) super(100);

[**Back to Question 5:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q5)



**Answer 6:**

A) Overridden methods have the same method name and signature   
D) Overloaded methods have the same method name and different signature

[**Back to Question 6:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q6)



**Answer 7:**

C) The values 100,100,100 printed

[**Back to Question 7:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q7)



**Answer 8:**

B) break middle;

[**Back to Question 8:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q8)



**Answer 9:**

A) Compile time error   
D) MyMethod() cannot throw an exception in MyExp2 class

[**Back to Question 9:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q9)



**Answer 10:**

A) Compilation error

[**Back to Question 10:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q10)



**Answer 11:**

A) The garbage collector runs in low memory situations   
C) When it runs it releases the memory allocated by an object.

[**Back to Question 11:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q11)



**Answer 12:**

A) 1

[**Back to Question 12:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q12)



**Answer 13:**

B) goto   
E) import, package

**NOTE:**The keywords 'const' and 'goto' are reserved by Java, even though they are not currently used in Java. For more information at <http://java.sun.com/docs/books/jls/html/3.doc.html#229308>

[**Back to Question 13:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q13)



**Answer 14:**

B) new Inner() {

[**Back to Question 14:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q14)



**Answer 15:**

A) An anonymous class cannot have any constructors   
D) An anonymous class instantiated and declared in the same place.

[**Back to Question 15:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q15)



**Answer 16:**

B) abstract class A { abstract void Method() ; }

[**Back to Question 16:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q16)



**Answer 17:**

C) Does not compile

[**Back to Question 17:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q17)



**Answer 18:**

B) Compiles and runs printing out "HelloHowAreYou"

[**Back to Question 18:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q18)



**Answer 19:**

A) goto   
B) synchronized   
C) extends   
D) implements   
E) this

[**Back to Question 19:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q19)



**Answer 20:**

C) Exception is thrown

[**Back to Question 20:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q20)



**Answer 21:**

A) long l = 698.65;   
B) float f = 55.8;

[**Back to Question 21:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q21)



**Answer 22:**

C) -(2^31) to (2^31 - 1)

[**Back to Question 22:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q22)



**Answer 23:**

0X7, 0x7, 0x07, 0X07

[**Back to Question 23:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q23)



**Answer 24:**

0 to 2^16-1

[**Back to Question 24:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q24)



**Answer 25:**

A) int getID()

[**Back to Question 25:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q25)



**Answer 26:**

A) Compile time error

[**Back to Question 26:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q26)



**Answer 27:**

B) Java 1.0 and Java 1.1 event handling models are not compatible   
C) Event listeners are the objects that implement listener interfaces.   
D) You can add multiple listeners to any event source, then there is no guarantee that the listeners will be notified in the order in which they were added.

[**Back to Question 27:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q27)



**Answer 28:**

B) 0x77 >>> 1;   
C) 0x77 >> 1;

[**Back to Question 28:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q28)



**Answer 29:**

A) char c = 'a';   
B) double d = 45.6;   
D) int k = 8;

[**Back to Question 29:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q29)



**Answer 30:**

A) b instanceof Button

[**Back to Question 30:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q30)



**Answer 31:**

C) A equals A modulus 5.

[**Back to Question 31:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q31)



**Answer 32:**

C) No output

[**Back to Question 32:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q32)



**Answer 33:**

D) "The value of s is HelloWorld" is printed on the screen

[**Back to Question 33:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q33)



**Answer 34:**

B) b1 || b2;

**Explanation:**   
A) This returns false. == is used as a comparison operator.   
B) This returns true. Because of OR operation.   
C) There is no operator like that.   
D) This returns false. This is because of the AND operation.

**NOTE:** The operators ||, && are called Short-Circuit operators. The operator || ( OR Operation ) returns true if one operand is true without regard to the other operand. The operator && ( AND Operation ) returns false if one operand is false, without regard to the other operand . In our example b1 is true and b2 is false.

[**Back to Question 34:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q34)



**Answer 35:**

A) "The x value is 20.

[**Back to Question 35:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q35)



**Answer 36:**

B) By making methods are public and variables as private

[**Back to Question 36:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q36)



**Answer 37:**

A) public void amethod(String s, int i){}   
D) public void Amethod(int i, String s) {}

[**Back to Question 37:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q37)



**Answer 38:**

D) Base b = new Base(10);

**Explanation:**   
A) This is wrong because there is no matching constructor defined in the Derived class.   
B) The super keyword is supposed to be the first line in the constructor.   
C) The this keyword suppose to be the first line in the constructor.   
D) This is correct because there is a matching constructor in Base class.

[**Back to Question 38:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q38)



**Answer 39:**

A) An anonymous class cannot have any constructors   
D) An anonymous inner class can implement an interface

[**Back to Question 39:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q39)

[](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q39)

**Answer 40:**

A) The compiler error

[**Back to Question 40:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q40)



**Answer 41:**

A) Threads start() method automatically calls run() method .   
B) Thread dies after the run() returns   
D) A stop() method kills the currently running Thread

[**Back to Question 41:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q41)



**Answer 42:**

A) Allow threads to be manipulated as group   
C) May contain other ThreadGroups

[**Back to Question 42:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q42)



**Answer 43:**

A) Frame's default Layout Manager is Border   
B) Applet's is Flow Layout   
C) Panel's is Flow Layout   
D) A Dialog is a pop up window and used as BorderLayout as default.

[**Back to Question 43:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q43)



**Answer 44:**

A) Weight x and weight y should be 0.0 and 1.0   
B) If fill is both, anchor does not make sense.   
C) While constructing GridBagLayout , you won't tell how many rows and columns the underlying grid has.

[**Back to Question 44:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q44)



**Answer 45:**

A) gridwidth, gridheight, specifies how many columns and rows to span.   
B) gridx, gridy has GridBagConstraints.RELATIVE which adds left to right and top to bottom, still you can specify gridwidth and gridheight except for the last component, which you have to set GridBagConstraints.REMAINDER.

[**Back to Question 45:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q45)

[](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q45)

**Answer 46:**

C) Compiler fails at the time of Math class instantiation

[**Back to Question 46:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q46)



**Answer 47:**

A) 145.0 followed by -145.0

[**Back to Question 47:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q47)



**Answer 48:**

A) int a = 10; float f = 10; if ( a = = f) { System.out.println("Equal");}

[**Back to Question 48:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q48)



**Answer 49:**

A) List

[**Back to Question 49:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q49)



**Answer 50:**

A) true

[**Back to Question 50:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q50)



**Answer 51:**

B) collection

[**Back to Question 51:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q51)



**Answer 52:**

C) List

[**Back to Question 52:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q52)



**Answer 53:**

C) c:\source\Ran.test

[**Back to Question 53:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q53)



**Answer 54:**

A) File f = new File("/","autoexec.bat");   
B) DataInputStream d = new DataInputStream(System.in);   
C) OutputStreamWriter o = new OutputStreamWriter(System.out);

[**Back to Question 54:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q54)



**Answer 55:**

A)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(stream, "8859-8");   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

B)

InputStreamReader reader = new InputStreamReader(stream);   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

E)

FileReader reader = new FileReader(myfile);   
BufferedReader buffer = new BufferedReader(reader);   
s = buffer.readLine();

[**Back to Question 55:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q55)



**Answer 56:**

A) InputStream   
C) OutputStream

[**Back to Question 56:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q56)



**Answer 57:**

A) FileInputStream FIS = new FileInputStream("test.txt")   
B) File file = new File("test.txt"); FileInputStream FIS = new FileInputStream(file)   
C) File file = new File("c:\\"); File file1 = new File(file,"test.txt"); FileOutputStream FOS = new FileOutputStream(file1);

[**Back to Question 57:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q57)



**Answer 58:**

A) FileOutputStream( FileDescriptor fd )   
B) FileOutputStream( String n, boolean a )   
E) FileOutputStream( File f )

[**Back to Question 58:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q58)



**Answer 59:**

C) RandomAccessFile

[**Back to Question 59:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q59)



**Answer 60:**

B) 7890

[**Back to Question 60:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams.html#q60) 

**Sun Certified Java Programmer (SCJP) Mock Test 2**

**-www.javacaps.com**

**1. What is the output when you compile and run the following code?**

class Top {

static void myTop() {   
System.out.println("Testing myTop method in Top class");   
}   
}   
public class Down extends Top {

void myTop() {   
System.out.println("Testing myTop method in Down class");   
}   
public static void main(String [] args) {   
Top t = new Down();   
t.myTop();   
}   
}

A) Compile Time error   
B) Runtime error   
C) Prints "Testing myTop method in Top class" on the console   
D) Prints "Testing myTop method in Down class" on the screen

[**Answer 1:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer1)



**2. Which of the code fragments will throw an "ArrayOutOfBoundsException" , when you say from the command prompt ?**

java MyClass

A) for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i ++ ) {   
System.out.print( i ) ;   
}   
B) System.out.print(args.length);   
C) for ( int i = 0; i < 1; i++ ) {   
System.out.print(args[i]);   
}   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 2:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer2)



**3. What is the output of the following program?**

public class MyTest {

final int x;   
public MyTest() {   
System.out.println( x + 10 );   
}   
public static void main( String args[] ) {   
MyTest mt = new MyTest();   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Runtime error   
C) Prints on the screen 10   
D) Throws an exception

[**Answer 3:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer3)



**4. What is the output when you compile and run the following code fragment?**

class MyTest {

public void myTest() {   
System.out.println("Printing myTest in MyTest class");   
}

public static void myStat() {   
System.out.println("Printing myStat in MyTest class");   
}   
}

public class Test extends MyTest {

public void myTest() {   
System.out.println("Printing myTest in Test class");   
}

public static void myStat() {   
System.out.println("Printing myStat in Test class");   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {

MyTest mt = new Test();   
mt.myTest();   
mt.myStat();   
}   
}

A) "Printing myTest in MyTest class" followed by "Printing myStat in MyTest class"   
B) "Printing myTest in Test class" followed by "Printing myStat in myTest class"   
C) "Printing myTest in MyTest class" followed by "Printing myStat in myTest class"   
D) "Printing myStat in MyTest class" followed by "Printing myStat in MyTest class"

[**Answer 4:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer4)



**5. What is the Thread output?**

class T implements Runnable {

public void run() {   
System.out.println( "Executing run() method" );   
}

public void myTest() {   
System.out.println( "Executing the myTest() method" ) ;   
}   
}

public class myThread extends T {

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
MyThread mt = new MyThread();   
Thread t = new Thread ( mt );   
t.start();   
mt.myTest();   
}   
}

A) Executing the myTest() method   
Executing run() method

B) Executing run() method   
Executing the myTest() method

C) No output

D) Compile time error

[**Answer 5:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer5)



**6. Which of the following are examples of immutable classes , select all correct answers?**

A) String   
B) StringBuffer   
C) Double   
D) Integer

[**Answer 6:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer6)



**7. Select the correct answer for the code fragment given below?**

public class TestBuffer {

public myBuf( StringBuffer s, StringBuffer s1) {   
s.append(" how are you") ;   
s = s1;   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
TestBuffer tb = new TestBuffer();   
StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("Hello");   
StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("doing");   
tb.myBuf(s, s1);   
System.out.print(s);   
}   
}

A) Prints "Hello how are you"   
B) Prints "Hello"   
C) Prints "Hello how are you doing"   
D) Compile time error

[**Answer 7:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer7)



**8. What do you see on the screen when you compile and run the following code?**

public class MyTest {

public int myTest( int[] increment ) {   
increment[1]++;   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
int myArray[] = new int[1];   
MyTest mt = new MyTest();   
mt.myTest(myArray);   
System.out.println(myArray[1]);   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Runtime error   
C) "ArrayOutOfBoundsException"   
D) Prints 1 on the screen

[**Answer 8:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer8)



**9. Choose the valid identifiers?**

A) int100   
B) byte   
C) aString   
D) a-Big-Integer   
E) Boolean   
F) strictfp

[**Answer 9:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer9)



**10. Select the equivalent answer for the code given below?**

boolean b = true;   
if ( b ) {   
x = y;   
} else {   
x = z;   
}

A) x = b ? x = y : x = z ;   
B) x = b ? y : z ;   
C) b = x ? y : z ;   
D) b = x ? x = y : x = z ;

[**Answer 10:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer10)



**11. Choose all correct answers?**

A) int a [][] = new int [20][20];   
B) int [] a [] = new int [20][];   
B) int [][] a = new int [10][];   
D) int [][] a = new int [][10];

[**Answer 11:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer11)



**12. Consider the following code and select the correct answer?**

class Vehicle {

String str ;   
public Vehicle() {   
}   
public Vehicle ( String s ) {   
str = s;   
}   
}

public class Car extends Vehicle {

public static void main (String args[] ) {   
final Vehicle v = new Vehicle ( " Hello" );   
v = new Vehicle ( " How are you");   
v.str = "How is going";   
System.out.println( "Greeting is : " + v.str );   
}   
}

A) Compiler error while subclassing the Vehicle   
B) Compiler error , you cannot assign a value to final variable   
B) Prints "Hello"   
C) Prints "How is going"

[**Answer 12:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer12)



**13. Java source files are concerned which of the following are true ?**

A) Java source files can have more than one package statement.   
B) Contains any number of non-public classes and only one public class   
C) Contains any number of non-public classes and any number of public classes   
D) import statements can appear anywhere in the class   
E) Package statements should appear only in the first line or before any import statements of source file

[**Answer 13:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer13)



**14. Select all correct answers from the following?**

int a = -1;   
int b = -1;   
a = a >>> 31;   
b = b >> 31;

A) a = 1, b =1   
B) a = -1, b -1   
C) a = 1, b = 0   
D) a = 1, b = -1

[**Answer 14:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer14)



**15. What is the value of a , when compiling and running the following code?**

public class MyTest {

public static void main ( String args[] ) {

int a = 10;   
int b = 9;   
int c = 7;   
a = a ^ b ^ c;   
System.out.println ( a );

}

}

A) 10   
B) 9   
C) 7   
D) 4

[**Answer 15:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer15)



**16. The following class code has some errors, select all the correct answers from the following code?**

public class MyTest {

public void myTest( int i ) {   
for ( int x = 0; x < i; x++ ) {   
System.out.println( x ) ;   
}   
}   
public abstract void Test() {   
myTest(10);   
}   
}

A) At class declaration   
B) myTest() method declaration   
C) Test() method declaration   
D) No errors, compiles successfully

[**Answer 16:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer16)



**17. At what point does the following code show a compile time error?**

class A {   
A() {   
System.out.println("Class A constructor");   
}   
}

class B extends A {   
B() {   
System.out.println("Class B constructor");   
}   
}

public class C extends A {   
C() {   
System.out.println("Class C constructor");   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
A a = new A(); // Line 1   
A a = new B(); // Line 2   
A a = new C(); // Line 3   
B b = new C(); // Line 4   
}   
}

A) A a = new A(); // Line 1   
B) A a = new B(); // Line 2   
C) A a = new C(); // Line 3   
D) B b = new C(); // Line 4

[**Answer 17:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer17)



**18. Which of the following statements would return false? if given the following statements.**

String s = new String ("New year");   
String s1 = new String("new Year");

A) s == s1   
B) s.equals(s1);   
C) s = s1;   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 18:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer18)



**19. Select all correct answers about what is the definition of an interface?**

A) It is a blueprint   
B) A new data type   
C) Nothing but a class definition   
D) To provide multiple inheritance

[**Answer 19:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer19)



**20. Select all correct answers from the following code snippets?**

A) // Comments   
import java.awt.\*;   
package com;

B) import java.awt.\*;   
// Comments   
package com;

C) package com;   
import java.awt.\*;   
// Comments

D) // Comments   
package com;   
import java.awt.\*;   
public class MyTest {}

[**Answer 20:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer20)



**21. What is the output on the screen when you compile and run the following code ?**

public class MyError {

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
int x = 0;   
for ( int i = 0; i < 10; i++ ) {   
x = new Math( i );   
new System.out.println( x );   
}   
}   
}

A) Prints 0 to 9 in sequence   
B) No output   
C) Runtime error   
D) Compile time error

[**Answer 21:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer21)



**22. There are two computers connected to the internet, one computer is trying to open a socket connection to read the home page of another computer, what are the possible exceptions thrown while connection and reading InputStream.**

A) IOException   
B) MalformedURLException   
C) NetworkException   
D) ConnectException

[**Answer 22:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer22)



**23. What is the result of the following code when you run?**

import java.io.\*;

class A {

A() throws Exception {   
System.out.println ("Executing class A constructor");   
throw new IOException();   
}   
}

public class B extends A {   
B() {   
System.out.println ("Executing class B constructor");   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
try {   
A a = new B();   
} catch ( Exception e) {   
System.out.println( e.getMessage() );   
}   
}   
}

A) Executing class A constructor   
B) Executing class B constructor   
C) Runtime error   
D) Compile time error

[**Answer 23:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer23)



**24. What is the result of the following code when you run?**

import java.io.\*;

class A {

A() {   
System.out.println ("Executing class A constructor");   
}   
A(int a) throws Exception {   
System.out.println ("Executing class A constructor");   
throw new IOException();   
}

}

public class B extends A {   
B() {   
System.out.println ("Executing class B constructor");   
}

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
try {   
A a = new B();   
} catch ( Exception e) {   
System.out.println( e.getMessage() );   
}   
}   
}

A) Executing class A constructor followed by Executing class B constructor   
B) No output   
C) Runtime error   
D) Compile time error

[**Answer 24:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer24)



**25. What do you see on the screen when you compile and run the following code?**

byte Byte = 10;   
byte Double = 12;   
byte Integer = Byte \* Double;

A) 120;   
B) Compile time error while declaring variables   
C) Compile time error while multiplication   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 25:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer25)



**26. Select all valid methods for Component class?**

A) setBounds(), setVisible(), setFont()   
B) add(), remove()   
C) setEnabled(), setVisible()   
D)addComponent()

[**Answer 26:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer26)



**27. Which subclasses of the Component class will display the MenuBar?**

A) Window, Applet   
B) Applet, Panel   
C) Frame   
D) Menu, Dialog

[**Answer 27:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer27)



**28. Select all correct answers?**

A) Frame's default LayoutManager is BorderLayout   
B) CheckBox, List are examples of non-visual components   
C) Applets are used to draw custom drawings   
D) Canvas has no default behaviour or appearance

[**Answer 28:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer28)



**29. Select all the methods of java.awt.List ?**

A) void addItem(String s), int getRows()   
B) void addItem(String s, int index), void getRows()   
C) int[] getSelectedIndexes(), int getItemCount()   
D) int[] getSelectedIndexes(), String[] getSelectedItems()

[**Answer 29:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer29)



**30. Please select all correct answers?**

A) java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_NONE   
B) java.awt.TextArea doesn't generates Key events   
C) java.awt.TextField generates Key events and Action events   
D) java.awt.TextArea can be scrolled using the <-- and --> keys.

[**Answer 30:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer30)



**31. What will happen if you try to compile and run the following code**

public class MyTest {

public static void myTest() {   
System.out.println( "Printing myTetst() method" );   
}   
public void myMethod() {   
System.out.println( "Printing myMethod() method" );

}   
public static void main(String[] args) {   
myTest();   
myMethod();   
}

}

A) Compile time error   
B) Compiles successfully   
C) Error in main method declaration   
D) Prints on the screen Printing myTetst() method followed by Printing myMethod() method

[**Answer 31**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer31)



**32. What line of given program will throw FileNotFoundException ?**

import java.io.\*;

public class MyReader {

public static void main ( String args[] ) {   
try {   
FileReader fileReader = new FileReader("MyFile.java");   
BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(fileReader);   
String strString;   
fileReader.close();

while ( ( strString = bufferedReader.readLine()) != null ) {   
System.out.println ( strString );   
}

} catch ( IOException ie) {   
System.out.println ( ie.getMessage() );   
}

}   
}

A) This program never throws FileNotFoundException   
B) The line fileReader.close() throws FileNotFoundException   
C) At instantiation of FileReader object.   
D) While constructing the BufferedReader object

[**Answer 32**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer32)



**33. When will the following program throw an IOException ?**

import java.io.\*;

class FileWrite {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
try {   
String strString = "Now is the time to take Sun Certification";   
char buffer[] = new char[strString.length()];   
strString.getChars(0, strString.length(), buffer, 0);   
FileWriter f = new FileWriter("MyFile1.txt");   
FileWriter f1 = f;   
f1.close();   
for (int i=0; i < buffer.length; i += 2) {   
f.write(buffer[i]);   
}   
f.close();

FileWriter f2 = new FileWriter("MyFile2.txt");   
f2.write(buffer);   
f2.close();   
} catch ( IOException ie ) {   
System.out.println( ie.getMessage());   
}   
}   
}

A) This program never throws IOException   
B) The line f1.close() throws IOException   
C) While writing to the stream f.write(buffer[i]) throws an IOExcpetion   
D) While constructing the FileWriter object

[**Answer 33:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer33)



**34. A company has an application which uses a lot of files as input to the application, and the data is very very critical to the application. Whatever the files are critical , the Database Administrators make them read only files. One of their programmers created a program to read as well as write to a file, but while running the program the program throws one of the following exceptions.**

**Note:** MyFile2.txt is read only file..

import java.io.\*;

class FileWrite {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
try {   
String strString = "Updating the critical data section"   
char buffer[] = new char[strString.length()];   
strString.getChars(0, strString.length(), buffer, 0);   
FileWriter f = new FileWriter("MyFile1.txt");   
FileWriter f1 = f;   
for (int i=0; i < buffer.length; i += 2) {   
f1.write(buffer[i]);   
}   
f1.close();

FileWriter f2 = new FileWriter("MyFile2.txt");   
f2.write(buffer);   
f2.close();   
} catch ( IOException ie ) {   
System.out.println( ie.getMessage());   
}   
}   
}

A) This program never throws IOException   
B) The line f1.close() throws IOException   
C) While writing to the stream f1.write(buffer[i]) throws an IOException   
D) While constructing the FileWriter f2 = new FileWriter("MyFile2.txt");

[**Answer 34:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer34)



**35. The File class is concerned with selecting all the correct answers?**

A) A File class can be used to create files and directories   
B) A File class has a method mkdir() to create directories   
C) A File class has a method mkdirs() to create a directory and its parent directories.   
D) A File cannot be used to create directories.

[**Answer 35:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer35)



**36. Using File class , you can navigate the different directories and list all the files in those directories.?**

A) True   
B) False

[**Answer 36:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer36)



**37. Select all the constructor definitions of "FileOutputStream"**

A) FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor fd)   
B) FileOutputStream(String fileName, boolean append)   
C) FileOutputStream(RandomAccessFile raFile)   
D) FileOutputStream( String dirName, String filename)

[**Answer 37:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer37)



**38. Select all correct answers for Font class**

A) new Font ( Font.BOLD, 18, 16)   
B) new Font ( Font.SERIF, 24, 18)   
C) new Font ( "Serif", Font.PLAIN, 24);   
D) new Font ( "SanSerif", Font.ITALIC, 24);   
E) new Font ( "SanSerif", Font.BOLD+Font.ITALIC, 24);

[**Answer 38:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer38)



**39. In an applet programming the requirement is that , whatever the changes you do in the applet's graphics context need to be accumulated to the previous drawn information. Select all the correct code snippets?**

A) public void update ( Graphics g) {   
paint( g) ;   
}

B) public void update ( Graphics g) {   
update( g) ;   
}

C) public void update ( Graphics g) {   
repaint( g) ;   
}

D) public void update ( Graphics g) {   
print( g) ;   
}

[**Answer 39:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer39)



**40. How can you load the image from the same server where you are loading the applet, select the correct answer form the following?**

A) public void init() {   
Image i = getImage ( getDocumentBase(), "Logo.jpeg");   
}

B) public void init() {   
Image i = getImage ( "Logo.jpeg");   
}

C) public void init() {   
Image i = new Image ( "Logo.jpeg");   
}

D) public void init() {   
Image i = getImage ( new Image( "Logo.jpeg") );   
}

[**Answer 40:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer40)



**41. What do you see when you compile and execute the following code?**

public class SimpleThread extends Thread {   
public void run ( ){   
System.out.println ( "Executing simple Thread");   
}   
public void myThread() {   
System.out.println ( "Executing myTthread() method");   
}

public static void main ( String args [ ]) {   
SimpleThread st = new SimpleThread ( );   
st.start( );   
st.myThread();   
}   
}

A) Compile time error   
B) Runtime error   
C) Executing simple Thread followed by Executing myTest() method   
D) Executing myThread() method followed by Executing simple Thread

[**Answer 41:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer41)



**42. There are 20 threads waiting in the waiting pool with the same priority, how can you invoke the 15th thread from the waiting pool?.**

A) By calling resume() method   
B) By calling interrupt() method   
C) Calling call() method   
D) By calling notify(15) method on the thread instance   
E) None of the above

[**Answer 42:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer42)



**43. Select all the correct answers regarding thread synchronization ?**

A) You can synchronize entire method   
B) A class can be synchronized   
C) Block of code can be synchronized   
D) The notify() and notifyAll() methods are called only within a synchronized code

[**Answer 43:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer43)



**44. In a thread's run() method has the following code: what is the output when thread runs?**

try {   
sleep( 200 );   
System.out.println( "Printing from thread run() method" );   
} catch ( IOException ie) { }

A) Compile time error   
B) Prints onto console Printing from thread run() method   
C) At line 2 the thread will be stop running and resumes after 200 milliseconds and prints Printing from thread run() method   
D) At line 2 the thread will be stop running and resumes exactly 200 milliseconds elapsed

[**Answer 44:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer44)



**45. What do you see on the console when you compile and run the following code?**

import java.awt.\*;

public class TestBorder extends Frame {   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
Button b = new Button("Hello");   
TestBorder t = new TestBorder();   
t.setSize(150,150);   
t.add(b);   
}   
}

A) A Frame with one big button named Hello   
B) A small button Hello in the center of the frame   
C) A small button Hello in the right corner of the frame   
D) Frame does not visible

[**Answer 45:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer45)



**46. Select all correct answers?**

A) public abstract void Test() { }   
B) public void abstract Test();   
C) public abstract void Test();   
D) native void doSomething( int i );

[**Answer 46:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer46)



**47. Please select all correct answers?**

A) toString() method is defined in Object class.   
B) toString() method is defined in Class class.   
C) wait(), notify(), notifyAll() methods are defined in Object class and used for Thread communication.   
D) toString() method provides string representation of an Object state.

[**Answer 47:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer47)



**48. From the following definitions select correct ones?**

Button bt = new Button ("Hello");

A) public transient int val;   
B) public synchronized void Test () ;   
C) bt.addActionListener( new ActionListener () );   
D) synchronized ( this ) {   
// Assume that "this" is an arbitrary object instance.   
}

[**Answer 48:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer48)



**49. Which of the following classes will throw "NumberFormatException"?**

A) Double   
B) Boolean   
C) Integer   
D) Byte

[**Answer 49:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer49)



**50. Fill all the blanks from the following ?**

A) Math.abs(3.0) returns 3.0   
Math.abs(-3.4) returns --------

B) Math.ceil(3.4) returns --------   
Math.ceil(-3.4) returns -3.0

C) Math.floor(3.4) returns --------   
Math.ceil(-3.4) returns -4.0

D) Math.round(3.4) returns 3   
Math.round(-3.4) returns -------

[**Answer 50:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer50)



**51. Select from the following which is legal to put in the place of XXX?**

public class OuterClass {   
private String s = "I am outer class member variable";   
class InnerClass {   
private String s1 = "I am inner class variable";   
public void innerMethod() {   
System.out.println(s);   
System.out println(s1);   
}   
}   
public static void outerMethod() {   
// XXX legal code here   
inner.innerMethod();   
}   
}

A) OuterClass.InnerClass inner = new OuterClass.new InnerClass();   
B) InnerClass inner = new InnerClass();   
C) new InnerClass();   
D) None of the above

[**Answer 51:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer51)



**52. If you save and compile the following code is giving a compile time error, so how do you correct the following error?**

public class OuterClass {   
final String s = "I am outer class member variable";   
public void Method() {   
String s1 = "I am inner class variable";   
class InnerClass {   
public void innerMethod() {   
int xyz = 20;   
System.out.print(s);   
System.out.println("Integer value is" + xyz);   
System.out.println(s1); // Illegal, compiler error   
}   
}   
}

}

A) By making s1 as static variable   
B) By making s1 as public variable   
C) By making s1 as final variable   
D) By making InnerClass as static

[**Answer 52:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer52)



**53. What is the reason for using $ in inner class representation?**

A) Because the inner classes are defined inside of any class   
B) Due to the reason that inner classes can be defined inside any method   
C) This is convention adopted by Sun , to ensure that there is no ambiguity between packages and inner classes.   
D) Because if use getClass().getName() will gives you the error

[**Answer 53:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer53)



**54. What is the output you will see on the console?**

import java.util.\*;   
public class MyVector {

public Vector myVector () {   
Vector v = new Vector();   
return v.addElement( "Adding element to vector");   
}

public static void main ( String [] args) {   
MyVector mv = new MyVector();   
System.out.println(mv.myVector());   
}   
}

A) Prints Adding element to vector   
B) Compile time error   
C) Runtime error   
D) Compiles and runs successfully

[**Answer 54:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer54)



**55. What is output on screen when compiling and running the following code?**

public class TestComp {

public static void main(String args[]) {   
int x = 1;   
System.out.println("The value of x is " + (~x >> x) );   
}   
}

A) 1   
B) 2   
C) -1   
D) -2

[**Answer 55:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer55)



**56. The method getWhen() is defined in which of the following classes?**

A) AWTEvent   
B) EventObject   
C) InputEvent   
D) MouseEvent

[**Answer 56:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer56)



**57. Select all correct answers?**

A) getSource() method is defined in java.awt.AWTEvent class   
B) getSource() method is defined in java.awt.EventObject class   
C) getID() method is defined in java.awt.AWTEvent class   
D) getID() method is defined in java.awt.EventObject class

[**Answer 57:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer57)



**58. Which of the following are correct answers?**

A) A listener object is an instance of a class that implements a listener interface.   
B) An event source is an object , which can register listener objects and send notifications whenever an event occurs.   
C) Event sources fire the events.   
D) Event listeners fire events.

[**Answer 58:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer58)



**59. What are possible ways to implement LinkedList class?**

A) As a HashMap   
B) As a Queue   
C) As a TreeSet   
D) As a Stack

[**Answer 59:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer59)



**60. Please select the correct answer ?**

public class ThrowsDemo {   
static void throwMethod() {   
System.out.println("Inside throwMethod.");   
throw new IllegalAccessException("demo");   
}   
public static void main(String args[]) {   
try {   
throwMethod();   
} catch (IllegalAccessException e) {   
System.out.println("Caught " + e);   
}   
}   
}

A) Compilation error   
B) Runtime error   
C) Compile successfully, nothing is printed.   
D) inside demoMethod. followed by caught: java.lang.IllegalAccessException: demo

[**Answer 60:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#answer60)



# **Answers**



**Answer 1:**

A) Compile Time error

**Explanation:**   
Generally static methods can be overridden by static methods only .. Static methods may not be overridden by non-static methods..

[**Back to Question 1:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q1)



**Answer 2:**

C) for ( int i = 0; i < 1; i++ ) {   
System.out.print(args[i]);   
}

**Explanation:**   
Answer C) will cause an "ArrayOutOfBoundsException" if you do not pass the command line arguments to the Java Program. A) and B) will work without any problem.

[**Back to Question 2:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q2)



**Answer 3:**

A) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
The final variables behave like constants, so the final variables must be initialized before accessing them. They can be initialized where they are declared or in every "constructor" of the class. ( even if the class has one or more constructors defined ).

[**Back to Question 3:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q3)



**Answer 4:**

B) "Printing myTest in Test class" followed by "Printing myStat in myTest class"

**Explanation:**   
Static methods are determined at compile time but the non-static ( instance methods ) methods are identified at runtime using Run Time Type Identification ( RTTI).

[**Back to Question 4:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q4)



**Answer 5:**

A) Executing the myTest() method   
Executing run() method

**Explanation:**   
By calling the start() method of thread, it registers the thread with the thread scheduler in the JVM, depending on the CPU time , thread priority etc.. the thread gets executed. Sometimes it is very much possible that before executing the run() method, other methods may get executed. This depends on the platform where you are executing the Threads.

[**Back to Question 5:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q5)



**Answer 6:**

A) String   
C) Double   
D) Integer

**Explanation:**   
String, Integer, Double are immutable classes, once assigned a value it cannot be changed. Please refer to the wrapper classes for more information on Integer, and Double.

[**Back to Question 6:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q6)



**Answer 7:**

A) Prints "Hello how are you"

**Explanation:**   
Assigning or interchanging the object references does not change the values, but if you change the values through object references , changes the values .

[**Back to Question 7:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q7)



**Answer 8:**

A) Compile time error   
C) "ArrayOutOfBoundsException"

**Explanation:**   
This piece of code throws an "ArrayOutOfBoundsException" at the time of compilation. If you modify the code int myArray[] = new int[1]; to int myArray[] = new int[2]; , it prints 1 on the screen. The changes you made on the array subscript seen by the caller.

[**Back to Question 8:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q8)



**Answer 9:**

A) int 100   
C) aString   
E) Boolean

**Explanation:**   
The byte, strictfp are Java keywords and cannot be defined as identifiers, the a-Big-Integer has "-" which is not a valid identifier. The identifiers must start with letters, $, or \_ ( underscore), subsequent characters may be letters, dollar signs, underscores or digits, any other combination will give you the compiler error.

[**Back to Question 9:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q9)



**Answer 10:**

B) x = b ? y : z ;

**Explanation**   
If b is true the value of x is y, else the value is c. This "ternary" operator provides a way to simplify conditions into a single expression. If the b is true, the left of ( : ) is assigned to x else the right of the ( : ) is assigned to x. Both sides of the ( : ) must have the data type.

[**Back to Question 10:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q10)



**Answer 11:**

A) int a [][] = new int [20][20];   
B) int [] a [] = new int [20][];   
B) int [][] a = new int [10][];

**Explanation:**   
Multidimensional arrays in Java are just arrays within arrays. Multidimensional arrays are defined as rows and columns. The outer array must be initialized. If you look at the answers the outer arrays are initialized.

[**Back to Question 11:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q11)



**Answer 12:**

B) Compiler error , you cannot assign a value to final variable

**Explanation:**   
In Java final variables are treated as constants ( compared to other languages like Visual Basic and etc) , once it is initialized you cannot change the values of primitive, if final variables are object references then you cannot assign any other references.

[**Back to Question 12:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q12)



**Answer 13:**

B) Contains any number of non-public classes and only one public class   
E) Package statements should appear only in the first line or before any import statements of source file

**Explanation:**   
The source files always contain only one package statement, you cannot define multiple package statements and these statements must be before the import statements. At any point of time Java source files can have any number of non-public class definitions and only one public definition class. If you have any import statements those should be defined before class definition and after the package definition.

[**Back to Question 13:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q13)



**Answer 14:**

D) a = 1, b = -1

**Explanation:**   
The operator >>> is unsigned right shift, the new bits are set to zero, so the -1 is shifted 31 times and becomes 1 ( because a is defined as integer ). The operator >> is signed right shift operator, the new bits take the value of the MSB ( Most Significant Bit ) . The operator << will behave the same as >>> operator. The sifting operation is applicable to only integer data types.

[**Back to Question 14:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q14)



**Answer 15:**

D) 4

**Explanation:**   
The operator is bitwise XOR operator. The values of a, b, c are first converted to binary equivalents and calculated using ^ operator and the results are converted back to original format.

[**Back to Question 15:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q15)



**Answer 16:**

C) Test() method declaration

**Explanation:**   
The abstract methods cannot have a body. In any class if one method is defined as abstract the class should be defined as abstract class. So in our example the Test() method must be redefined.

[**Back to Question 16:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q16)



**Answer 17:**

D) B b = new C(); // Line 4

**Explanation:**   
According to the inheritance rules, a parent class reference can point to the child class objects in the inheritance chain from top to bottom. But in our example class B, and class C are in the same level of hierarchy and also these two classes do not have parent and child relationship which violates the inheritance rules.

[**Back to Question 17:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q17)



**Answer 18:**

D) None of the above

**Explanation:**   
The string objects can be compared for equality using == or the equals() method ( even though these two have different meanings ). In our example the string objects have same wording but both are different in case. So the string object object comparison is case sensitive.

[**Back to Question 18:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q18)



**Answer 19:**

D) To provide multiple inheritance

**Explanation:**   
One of the major fundamental changes in Java compared with C++ is interfaces. In Java the interfaces will provide multiple inheritance functionality. In Java always a class can be derived from only one parent, but in C++ a class can derive from multiple parents.

[**Back to Question 19:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q19)



**Answer 20:**

C) package com;   
import java.awt.\*;   
// Comments

D) // Comments   
package com;   
import java.awt.\*;   
public class MyTest {}

**Explanation**   
In a given Java source file, the package statement should be defined before all the import statements or the first line in the .java file provided if you do not have any comments or JavacDoc definitions. The sequence of definitions are

// Comments ( if any)   
Package definition   
Multiple imports   
Class definition

[**Back to Question 20:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q20)



**Answer 21:**

D) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
The code fails at the time of Math class instantiation. The java.lang.Math class is the final class and the default constructor defined as private. If any class has private constructors , we cannot instantiate them from outside the class ( except from another constructor ).

[**Back to Question 21:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q21)



**Answer 22:**

A) IOException   
B) MalformedURLException

**Explanation:**   
In Java the the URL class will though "MalformedURLException while constructing the URL, and while reading incoming stream of data they will though IOException..

[**Back to Question 22:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q22)



**Answer 23:**

D) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
In Java the constructors can throw exceptions. If the parent class default constructor is throwing an exception, the derived class default constructor should handle the exception thrown by the parent.

[**Back to Question 23:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q23)



**Answer 24:**

A) Executing class A constructor followed by Executing class B constructor

**Explanation:**   
In Java the constructors can throw exceptions. According to the Java language exceptions, if any piece of code throws an exception it is callers worry is to handle the exceptions thrown by the piece of code. If the parent class default constructor is throwing an exception, the derived class default constructor should handle the exception thrown by the parent. But in our example the non-default constructor is throwing an exception if someone calls that constructor they have to handle the exception.

[**Back to Question 24:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q24)



**Answer 25:**

C) Compile time error while multiplication

**Explanation:**   
This does not compile because according to the arithmetic promotion rules, the \* ( multiplication ) represents a binary operator. There are four rules that apply for binary operators. If one operand is float,double,long then other operand is converto float,double,long else the both operands are converted to int data type. So in our example we are trying to put integers into bytes which is illegal.

[**Back to Question 25:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q25)



**Answer 26:**

A) setBounds(), setVisible(), setFont()   
C) setEnabled(), setVisible()

**Explanation:**   
The component class is the parent class of all AWT components like Button, List, Label etc. Using these methods you can set the properties of components.

[**Back to Question 26:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q26)



**Answer 27:**

C) Frame

**Explanation:**   
Java supports two kinds of menus, pull-down and pop-up menus. Pull-down menus are accessed via a menu bar. Menu bars are only added to Frames.

[**Back to Question 27:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q27)



**Answer 28:**

A) Frame's default LayoutManager is BorderLayout   
D) Canvas has no default behaviour or appearance

**Explanation:**   
In Java AWT each container has its own default LayoutManager implemented as part of implementation. For example Frame has default LayoutManager is BorderLayout , Applet has FlowLayout etc. The Canvas is a kind of component where you can draw custom drawings. The Canvas generates Mouse, MouseMotion, and Key events .

[**Back to Question 28:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q28)



**Answer 29:**

A) void addItem(String s), int getRows()   
C) int[] getSelectedIndexes(), int getItemCount()   
D) int[] getSelectedIndexes(), String[] getSelectedItems()

**Explanation:**   
The java.awt.List has methods to select , count the visible rows.   
void addItem(String s) --> adds an item to the bottom of the list   
int getRows() --> returns the number of visible lines in the list   
int[] getSelectedIndexes() --> returns array of indexes currently selected items   
int getItemCount() --> returns the number of items in the list   
String[] getSelectedItems() --> returns array of string values of currently selected items

[**Back to Question 29:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q29)



**Answer 30:**

A) java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_NONE   
C) java.awt.TextField generates Key events and Action events

**Explanation:**   
The TextArea and TextField are the subclasses of the TextComponent class. The TextArea has static fields to give you the functionality of horizontal and vertical scroll bars. These are the following fields:   
java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_BOTH   
java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_NONE   
java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_HORIZONTAL\_ONLY   
java.awt.TextArea.SCROLLBARS\_VERTICAL\_ONLY   
The TextArea and TextField will generate Key events and TextField will generate Action events apart from the Key events.

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**Answer 31:**

A) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
In Java there are two types of methods , static and non-static methods. Static methods belong to class and non-static methods belong to instances. So from a non-static method you can call static as well as static methods, but from a static method you cannot call non-static methods ( unless create an instance of a class ) but you can call static methods.

[**Back to Question 31:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q31)



**Answer 32:**

C) At instantiation of FileReader object.

**Explanation:**   
While constructing the FileReader object, if the file is not found in the file system the "FileNotFoundException" is thrown. If the input stream is closed before reading the stream throws IOException.

[**Back to Question 32:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q32)



**Answer 33:**

C) While writing to the stream f.write(buffer[i]) throws an IOException

**Explanation:**   
While writing to a IO stream if the stream is closed before writing throws an IOException. In our example the f ( stream ) is closed via f1 reference variable before writing to it.

[**Back to Question 33:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q33)



**Answer 34:**

D) While constructing the FileWriter f2 = new FileWriter("MyFile2.txt");

**Explanation:**   
Constructing the FileWriter object, if the file already exists it overrides it (unless explicitly specified to append to the file). FileWriter will create the file before opening it for output when you create the object. In the case of read-only files, if you try to open an IOException will be thrown.

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**Answer 35:**

B) A File class has a method mkdir() to create directories   
C) A File class has a method mkdirs() to create a directory and its parent directories.

**Explanation:**   
File class has two utility methods mkdir() and mkdirs() to create directories. The mkdir() method creates the directory and returns either true or false. Returning false indicates that either directory already exists or directory cannot be created because the entire path does not exist. In the situation when the path does not exist, use the mkdirs() method to create a directory as well as parents to the directory.

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**Answer 36:**

B) True

**Explanation:**   
File class can be used to navigate the directories in the underlying file system. But in the File class there is no way you change the directory . Constructing the File class instance will always point to only one particular directory. To go to another directory you may have to create another instance of a File class.

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**Answer 37:**

A) FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor fd)   
B) FileOutputStream(String fileName, boolean append)

**Explanation:**   
The valid FileOutputStream constructors are:

* FileOutputStream(String fileName)
* FileOutputStream(File file)
* FileOutputStream(FileDescriptor fd)
* FileOutputStream(String fileName, boolean append)

[**Back to Question 37:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q37)



**Answer 38:**

C) new Font ( "Serif", Font.PLAIN, 24);   
D) new Font ( "SanSerif", Font.ITALIC, 24);   
E) new Font ( "SanSerif", Font.BOLD+Font.ITALIC, 24);

**Explanation:**   
The Font class gives you to set the font of a graphics context. While consrtucting the Font object you pass font name, style, and size of the font. The font availability is dependent on the platform. The Font class has three types of font names called " Serif", "SanSerif", "Monospaced" these are called in JDK 1.1 and after "Times Roman", Helvetica" and "Courier".

[**Back to Question 38:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q38)



**Answer 39:**

A) public void update ( Graphics g) {   
paint( g) ;   
}

**Explanation:**   
If you want to accumulate the previous information on the graphics context, override the update() and inside the method call the paint() method by passing the graphics object as an argument. The repaint() method always calls update() method

[**Back to Question 39:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q39)



**Answer 40:**

A) public void init() {   
Image i = getImage ( getDocumentBase(), "Logo.jpeg");   
}

**Explanation:**   
The Applet and Toolkit classes has a method getImage() , which has two forms:

* getImage(URL file)
* getImage(URL dir, String file)

These are two ways to refer to an image in the server . The Applet class getDocumentBase() method returns the URL object which is your url to the server where you came from or where your image resides.

[**Back to Question 40:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q40)



**Answer 41:**

D) Executing myThread() method followed by Executing simple Thread

**Explanation:**   
The thread will die after executing the run() method, but the thread instance will remain in the computer's memory as an object , so according to the OOP rules if an object exists you can call methods and variables inside that object. Java says that even if the Thread comples it's run() method the object will exists as ordinary object. But there is no way to start the dead thread.

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**Answer 42:**

E) None of the above

**Explanation:**   
There is no way to call a particular thread from a waiting pool. The methods notify() will call a thread from the waiting pool, but there is no guarantee which thread is invoked. The notifyAll() method puts all the waiting threads from the waiting pool in ready state.

[**Back to Question 42:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q42)



**Answer 43:**

A) You can synchronize entire method   
C) Block of code can be synchronized   
D) The notify() and notifyAll() methods are called only within a synchronized code

**Explanation:**   
The keyword controls accessing the single resource from multiple threads at the same time. A method or a piece of code can be synchronized, but there is no way to synchronize a class. To synchronize a method use synchronized keyword before method definition. To synchronize blocks of code use the synchronized keyword and the arbitrary instance.

[**Back to Question 43:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q43)



**Answer 44:**

A) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
The IOException was never thrown here. The exception thrown is InterruptedException. To correct instead of catching IOException use InterruptedException.

[**Back to Question 44:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q44)



**Answer 45:**

D) Frame does not visible

**Explanation:**   
The Frame is not going to be visible unless you call setVisible(true) method on the Frame's instance. But the frame instance is available in the computer's memory. If do not set the size of the Frame you see default size of the frame ( ie. in minimized mode)

[**Back to Question 45:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q45)



**Answer 46:**

C) public abstract void Test();

**Explanation:**   
The abstract methods do not have method bodies. In any given class if one method is defined as abstract the class must be defined as abstract class.

[**Back to Question 46:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q46)



**Answer 47:**

A) toString() method is defined in Object class.   
C) wait(), notify(), notifyAll() methods are defined in Object class and used for Thread communication.   
D) toString() method provides string representation of an Object state.

**Explanation:**   
The toString() is defined in Object class the parent all classes which will give you the string representation of the object's state. This is more useful for debugging purposes. The wait(), notify(), notifyAll() methods are also defined in the Object class and are very helpful for Thread communication. These methods are called only in synchronized methods.

[**Back to Question 47:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q47)



**Answer 48:**

A) public transient int val;   
D) synchronized ( this ) {   
// Assume that "this" is an arbitrary object instance.   
}

**Explanation:**   
To define transient variables just include the "transient" keyword in the variable definition. The transient variables are not written out anywhere, this is the way when you do object serialization not to write the critical data to a disk or to a database.

The "synchronized" keyword controls the single resource not to be accessed by multiple threads at the same time. The synchronized keyword can be applied to a method or to a block of code by passing the arbitrary object instance name as an argument.

[**Back to Question 48:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q48)



**Answer 49:**

A) Double   
C) Integer   
D) Byte

**Explanation:**   
In Java all the primitive data types have wrapper classes to represent in object format and will throw "NumberFormatException". The Boolean does not throw "NumberFormatException" because while constructing the wrapper class for Boolean which accepts string also as an argument.

[**Back to Question 49:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q49)



**Answer 50:**

A) Math.abs(3.0) returns 3.0   
Math.abs(-3.4) returns 3.4

B) Math.ceil(3.4) returns 4.0   
Math.ceil(-3.4) returns -3.0

C) Math.floor(3.4) returns 3.0   
Math.floor(-3.4) returns -4.0

D) Math.round(3.4) returns 3   
Math.round(-3.4) returns -3

**Explanation:**   
The Math class abs() method returns the absolute values, for negative values it just trips off the negation and returns positive absolute value. This method always returns a double value.

The method ceil(), returns double value not less than the integer ( in our case 3 ). The other ways to say this method returns max integer value . ( All the decimals are rounded to 1 and are added to integer value ). For negative values it behaves exactly opposite.

The method floor() is exactly the reverse process of what ceil() method does.

The round() method just rounds to the closest integer value.

[**Back to Question 50:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q50)



**Answer 51:**

A) OuterClass.InnerClass inner = new OuterClass.new InnerClass();

**Explanation:**   
The static methods are class level methods to execute those you do not need a class instance. If you try to execute any non-static method or variables from static methods you need to have an instance of a class. In our example we need to have an OuterClass reference to execute the InnerClass method.

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**Answer 52:**

C) By making s1 as final variable

**Explanation:**   
In Java it is possible to declare a class inside a method. If you do this there are certain rules that will be applied to access the variables of enclosing class and enclosing methods. The classes defined inside any method can access only final variables of the enclosing class.

[**Back to Question 52:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q52)



**Answer 53:**

C) This is convention adopted by Sun , to ensure that there is no ambiguity between packages and inner classes.

**Explanation:**   
This is convention adopted to distinguish between packages and inner classes. If you try to use the Class.forName() method the call will fail instead use getCLass().getName() on an instance of inner class.

[**Back to Question 53:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q53)



**Answer 54:**

B) Compile time error

**Explanation:**   
The method in Vector class , addElement() returns a type of void which you cannot return in our example. The myVector() method in our MyVector class returns only one type of Vector.

[**Back to Question 54:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q54)



**Answer 55:**

C) -1

**Explanation:**   
Internally the x value first get's inverted ( one's complement ) and then shifted 1 times. First when it is inverted it becomes negative value and shifted by one bit.

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**Answer 56:**

C) InputEvent

**Explanation:**   
The InputEvent class has method getWhen() which returns the time when the event took place and the return type is long.

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**Answer 57:**

B) getSource() method is defined in java.awt.EventObject class   
C) getID() method is defined in java.awt.AWTEvent class

**Explanation:**   
The super class of all event handling is java.awt.EventObject which has a method called getSource() , which returns the object that originated the event.

The subclass of EventObject is AWTEvent and has a method getID() , which returns the ID of the event which specifies the nature of the event.

[**Back to Question 57:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q57)



**Answer 58:**

A) A listener object is an instance of a class that implements a listener interface.   
B) An event source is an object , which can register listener objects and send notifications whenever an event occurs.   
C) Event sources fire the events.

**Explanation:**   
The event listeners are instances of the class that implements the listener interface . An event source is an instance of a class like Button or TextField that can register listener objects and send notifications whenever an event occurs.

[**Back to Question 58:**](http://www.javacaps.com/scjp_mockexams2.html#q58)



**Answer 59:**

B) As a Queue   
D) As a Stack

**Explanation:**   
This implements java.util.List interface and uses a linked list for storage. A linked list allows elements to be added, removed from the collection at any location in the container by ordering the elements.With this implementation you can only access the elements in sequentially.You can easily treat the LinkedList as a stack, queue and etc, by using the LinkedList methods.

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**Answer 60:**

A) Compilation error

**Explanation:**   
The method throwMethod() is throwing an Exception class instance, while catching the exception you are catching the subclass of the Exception class.

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