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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

Options:

A- It can run on any platform.

B- It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

C- It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

D- It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

E- It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Java bytecodes help make 'write once, run anywhere' possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

Answer:

D

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the following class declarations:

public abstract class Animal

public interface Hunter

public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

Which answer fails to compile?

A)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

B)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

C)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

D)
```
ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

E)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

E

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.

2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.

3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

B- Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.

C- Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.

D- Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

E- Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

Answer:

D, E

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```

Which statement is true?

Options:

A- Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

B- Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

C- Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

D- The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

E- The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

F- The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given this array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

A

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

B

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

C

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
    i++;
}
```

D

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

E

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

F

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

F- Option F

Answer:

B, E

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

Options:

A- 15, 60, 45, 90, 75

B- 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

C- 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

D- 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E- 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.

The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.

The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A

```
public abstract class Toy{
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

B

```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}
```

C

```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}
```

D

```
public abstract class Toy {
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
    public String name;
    public int moons;

    public Planet(String name, int moons) {
        this.name = name;
        this.moons = moons;
    }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };

    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

A

```
planets
Earth
1
```

B

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
```

C

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
```

D

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
```

E

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.     int iVar = 100;
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;
6.     double dVar = 123;
7.     fVar = iVar;
8.     iVar = fVar;
9.     fVar = dVar;
10.    dVar = fVar;
11.    iVar = dVar;
12.    dVar = iVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Line 7

B- Line 8

C- Line 9

D- Line 10

E- Line 11

F- Line 12

Answer:

A, D, F

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate) {
    for (Person p : list) {
        if (predicate.test(p)) {
            System.out.println(p.name + " ");
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                       new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                       new Person("Smith", 38));
    //line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

A

```
checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

B

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

C

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

D

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C