

Oracle

Exam 1z0-803

Java SE 7 Programmer I

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 3;

if ( !(b > 3) ) {

System.out.println("square ");

}

System.out.println("circle ");

}

System.out.println("...");
```

What is the result?

- A. square...
- B. circle...
- C. squarecircle...
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Question No : 2

Which code fragment is illegal?

```
C A) class Base1 {
    abstract class Abs1 { }
}

C B) abstract class Abs1 {
    void doit() { }
}

C C) class Base1 { }
    abstract class Abs1 extends Base1 { }

C D) abstract int var1 = 89;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

The abstract keyword cannot be used to declare an int variable.

The abstract keyword is used to declare a class or method to be abstract[3]. An abstract method has no implementation; all classes containing abstract methods must themselves be abstract, although not all abstract classes have abstract methods.

Question No : 3

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();

    list.add("SE");
    list.add("EE");
    list.add("ME");
    list.add("SE");
    list.add("EE");

    list.remove("SE");

    System.out.print("Values are : " + list);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Values are : [EE, ME]
- B. Values are : [EE, EE, ME]
- C. Values are : [EE, ME, EE]
- D. Values are : [SE, EE, ME, EE]
- E. Values are : [EE, ME, SE, EE]

Answer: E

Question No : 4

Which two are valid declarations of a two-dimensional array?

- A. `int [] [] array2D;`
- B. `int [2] [2] array2D;`
- C. `int array2D [];`
- D. `int [] array2D [];`
- E. `int [] [] array2D [];`

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

`int[][] array2D;` is the standard convention to declare a 2-dimensional integer array.

`int[] array2D[];` works as well, but it is not recommended.

Question No : 5

Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 4;  
b--;  
System.out.println(--b);  
System.out.println(b);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
2
- B. 1
2
- C. 3
2
- D. 3
3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Variable b is set to 4.

Variable b is decreased to 3.

Variable b is decreased to 2 and then printed. Output: 2

Variable b is printed. Output: 2

Question No : 6

Given:

```
interface Pet { }
```

```
class Dog implements Pet { }
```

```
public class Beagle extends Dog{ }
```

Which three are valid?

- A. Pet a = new Dog();
- B. Pet b = new Pet();
- C. Dog f = new Pet();
- D. Dog d = new Beagle();
- E. Pet e = new Beagle();
- F. Beagle c = new Dog();

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B, not C: Pet is abstract, cannot be instantiated.

Not F: incompatible type. Required Beagle, found Dog.

Question No : 7

Given:

```
package p1;

public class Test {

    static double dvalue;

    static Test ref;

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        System.out.println(ref);

        System.out.println(dvalue);

    }

}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 8

Given:

```
class Cake {

    int model;

    String flavor;

    Cake() {

        model = 0;

        flavor = "Unknown";

    }

}
```

```
}  
  
}  
  
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Cake c = new Cake();  
  
        bake1(c);  
  
        System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);  
  
        bake2(c);  
  
        System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);  
  
    }  
  
    public static Cake bake1(Cake c) {  
  
        c.flavor = "Strawberry";  
  
        c.model = 1200;  
  
        return c;  
  
    }  
  
    public static void bake2(Cake c) {  
  
        c.flavor = "Chocolate";  
  
        c.model = 1230;  
  
        return;  
  
    }  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 unknown
0 unknown
- B. 1200 Strawberry
1200 Strawberry
- C. 1200 Strawberry
1230 Chocolate

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

Explanation: 1200 Strawberry

1230 Chocolate

Question No : 9

Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

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

Answer: A,D

Reference:

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

Question No : 10

View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat {  
    public int ID =0;  
    public String name = "hat";  
    public String size = "One Size Fit All";  
    public String color="";  
    public String getName() { return name; }  
    public void setName(String name) {
```

```
this.name = name;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Given

```
public class TestHat {
```

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

```
Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

- A.** blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
- B.** setName("Cowboy Hat");
- C.** Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
- D.** blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

Answer: D

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