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Q&A

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Exam : **1Z0-501**

Title : Java Certified Programmer

Version : DEMO

1 .Given:
1. public class test (
2 public static void main (String args[]) {
3. int i = 0xFFFFFFF1;
4. int j = ~i;
5.
6. }
7.)
What is the decimal value of j at line 5?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 14
D. -15
E. An error at line 3 causes compilation to fail.
F. An error at line 4 causes compilation to fail.
Answer: C

2 .Given:
Integer i = new Integer (42);
Long 1 = new Long (42);
Double d = new Double (42.0);
Which two expressions evaluate to True? (Choose Two)
A. (i ==1)
B. (i == d)
C. (d == 1)
D. (i.equals (d))
E. (d.equals (i))
F. (i.equals (42))
Answer: D,E

3 .Exhibit:
1. public class test (
2. private static int j = 0;
3.
4 private static boolean methodB(int k) (
5. j += k;
6. return true;
6.)
7.
8. public static void methodA(int i) {
9. boolean b:
10. b = i < 10 | methodB (4);
11. b = i < 10 || methodB (8);
12.)

13.
14. public static void main (String args[] } (
15. methodA (0);
16. system.out.printIn(j);
17.)
18.)
What is the result?
A. The program prints "0"
B. The program prints "4"
C. The program prints "8"
D. The program prints "12"
E. The code does not complete.
Answer: B

4. CORRECT TEXT
Given
1. Public class test (
2. Public static void main (String args[]) (
3. System.out.printIn (6 ^ 3);
4.)
5)
What is the output?
Answer. 5

5 .Given:
1. public class Foo {
2. public static void main (String [] args) {
3. StringBuffer a = new StringBuffer ("A");
4. StringBuffer b = new StringBuffer ("B");
5. operate (a,b);
6 system.out.printIn{a + "," +b};
7.)
8. static void operate (StringBuffer x, StringBuffer y) {
9. x.append {y};
10. y = x;
11.)
12. }
What is the result?
A. The code compiles and prints "A,B".
B. The code compiles and prints "A,A".
C. The code compiles and prints "B,B".
D. The code compiles and prints "AB,B".
E. The code compiles and prints "AB,AB".
F. The code does not compile because "+" cannot be overloaded for StringBuffer.

Answer: D

6. CORRECT TEXT
Exhibit:
1. Public class test (
2. Public static void stringReplace (String text) (
3. Text = text.replace ('j' , 'i');
4.)
5.
6. public static void bufferReplace (StringBuffer text) (
7 text = text.append ("C")
8.)
9.
10. public static void main (String args[]} (
11. String textString = new String ("java");
12. StringBuffer text BufferString = new StringBuffer ("java");
13.
14. stringReplace (textString);
15. BufferReplace (textBuffer);
16.
17. System.out.printIn (textString + textBuffer);
18. }
19.)
What is the output?
Answer: JAVAJAVA

7 .Exhibit:
1. public class test {
2. public static void add3 (Integer i) }
3. int val = i.intValue ( );
4. val += 3;
5. i = new Integer (val);
6. }
7.
8 public static void main (String args [ ]) {
9. Integer i = new Integer (0);
10. add3 (i);
11. system.out.printIn (i.intValue ( ));
12. }
13.)
What is the result?
A. Compilation will fail.
B. The program prints "0".
C. The program prints "3".

D. Compilation will succeed but an exception will be thrown at line 3.
Answer: B

8 .Given:
1. public class ConstOver {
2. public ConstOver (int x, int y, int z) {
3. }
4. }
Which two overload the ConstOver constructor? (Choose Two)
A. ConstOver ( ) { }
B. Protected int ConstOver ( ) { }
C. Private ConstOver (int z, int y, byte x) { }
D. Public Object ConstOver (int x, int y, int z) { }
E. Public void ConstOver (byte x, byte y, byte z) { }
Answer: A,C

9 .Given:
1. public class MethodOver {
2. public void setVar (int a, int b, float c) {
3. }
4. }
Which two overload the setVar method? (Choose Two)
A. Private void setVar (int a, float c, int b) { }
B. Protected void setVar (int a, int b, float c) { }
C. Public int setVar (int a, float c, int b) (return a;)
D. Public int setVar (int a, int b, float c) (return a;)
E. Protected float setVar (int a, int b, float c) (return c;)
Answer: A,C

10 .Given:
1. class BaseClass {
2. Private float x = 1.0f ;
3. protected float getVar ( ) (return x;)
4. }
5. class Subclass extends BaseClass (
6. private float x = 2.0f;
7. //insert code here
8.)
Which two are valid examples of method overriding? (Choose Two)
A. Float getVar ( ) { return x;}
B. Public float getVar ( ) { return x;}
C. Float double getVar ( ) { return x;}
D. Public float getVar ( ) { return x;}
E. Public float getVar (float f) { return f;}

Answer: B,D

11 .Which two demonstrate an "is a" relationship? (Choose Two)
A. public interface Person { }public class Employee extends Person { }
B. public interface Shape { }public class Employee extends Shape { }
C. public interface Color { }public class Employee extends Color { }
D. public class Species { }public class Animal (private Species species;)
E. interface Component { }Class Container implements Component (Private Component[ ] children;)
Answer: D,E

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

13 .Given:
1. package foo;
2.
3. public class Outer (
4. public static class Inner (
5.)
6.)
Which statement is true?
A. An instance of the Inner class can be constructed with "new Outer.Inner ()"
B. An instance of the inner class cannot be constructed outside of package foo.
C. An instance of the inner class can only be constructed from within the outer class.
D. From within the package bar, an instance of the inner class can be constructed with "new inner()"
Answer: A

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

Which statement at line 7 constructs an instance of the inner class?
A. InsideOnew ei= eo.new InsideOn();
B. Eo.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();
C. InsideOne ei = EnclosingOne.new InsideOne();
D. EnclosingOne.InsideOne ei = eo.new InsideOne();
Answer: D

15 .Exhibit:
1. interface foo {
2. int k = 0;
3.]
4.
5. public class test implements Foo (
6. public static void main(String args[]) (
7. int i;
8. Test test = new test ();
9. i= test.k;
10.i= Test.k;
11.i= Foo.k;
12.
)
13.
)
14.
What is the result?
A. Compilation succeeds.
B. An error at line 2 causes compilation to fail.
C. An error at line 9 causes compilation to fail.
D. An error at line 10 causes compilation to fail.
E. An error at line 11 causes compilation to fail.
Answer: A

16 .Given:
1. //point X
2. public class foo (
3. public static void main (String[]args) throws Exception {
4. printWriter out = new PrintWriter (new
5. java.io.outputStreamWriter (System.out), true;
6. out.printIn("Hello");
7. }
8.)
Which statement at PointX on line 1 allows this code to compile and run?
A. Import java.io.PrintWriter;
B. Include java.io.PrintWriter;

C. Import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
D. Include java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
E. No statement is needed.
Answer: A

17 .Which two statements are reserved words in Java? (Choose Two)
A. Run
B. Import
C. Default
D. Implement
Answer: B,C

18 .Which three are valid declarations of a float? (Choose Three)
A. Float foo = -1;
B. Float foo = 1.0;
C. Float foo = 42e1;
D. Float foo = 2.02f;
E. Float foo = 3.03d;
F. Float foo = 0x0123;
Answer: A,D,F

19 .Given:
8. int index = 1;
9. boolean[] test = new Boolean[3];
10. boolean foo= test [index];
What is the result?
A. Foo has the value of 0.
B. Foo has the value of null.
C. Foo has the value of true.
D. Foo has the value of false.
E. An exception is thrown.
F. The code will not compile.
Answer: D

20 .Given:
1. public class test(
2. public static void main(string[]args){
3. string foo = args [1];
4. string foo = args [2];
5. string foo = args [3];
6. }
7. }
And command line invocation:
Java Test red green blue

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