

Exam : SUN 310-056

**Title : Sun Certified Programmer
for J2SE 5.0 - Upgrade
Exam**

Version : Demo

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Which statement is true?

- A. The class is fully encapsulated.
- B. The code demonstrates polymorphism.
- C. The ownerName variable breaks encapsulation.
- D. The cardID and limit variables break polymorphism.
- E. The setCardInformation method breaks encapsulation.

Answer: C

3. Given:

```
1. class Super {  
2.     private int a;  
3.     protected Super(int a) { this.a = a; }  
4. }  
  
...  
  
11. class Sub extends Super {  
12.     public Sub(int a) { super(a); }  
13.     public Sub() { this.a = 5; }  
14. }
```

Which two, independently, will allow Sub to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Change line 2 to:

```
public int a;
```

B. Change line 2 to:

```
protected int a;
```

C. Change line 13 to:

```
public Sub() { this(5); }
```

D. Change line 13 to:

```
public Sub() { super(5); }
```

E. Change line 13 to:

```
public Sub() { super(a); }
```

Answer: CD

4. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An encapsulated, public class promotes re-use.
- B. Classes that share the same interface are always tightly encapsulated.
- C. An encapsulated class allows subclasses to overload methods, but does NOT allow overriding methods.
- D. An encapsulated class allows a programmer to change an implementation without affecting outside code.

Answer: AD

5. Click the Exhibit button.

What two must the programmer do to correct the compilation errors? (Choose two.)

```
1. public class Car {
2.     private int wheelCount;
3.     private String vin;
4.     public Car(String vin) {
5.         this.vin = vin;
6.         this.wheelCount = 4;
7.     }
8.     public String drive() {
9.         return "zoom-zoom";
10.    }
11.    public String getInfo() {
12.        return "VIN: " + vin + " wheels: " +
wheelCount;
13.    }
14. }
```

And:

```
1. public class MeGo extends Car {
2.     public MeGo(String vin) {
3.         this.wheelCount = 3;
4.     }
5. }
```

- A. insert a call to this() in the Car constructor
- B. insert a call to this() in the MeGo constructor
- C. insert a call to super() in the MeGo constructor
- D. insert a call to super(vin) in the MeGo constructor
- E. change the wheelCount variable in Car to protected
- F. change line 3 in the MeGo class to super.wheelCount = 3;

Answer: DE

6. Given:

```
1. class ClassA {
2.     public int numberOfInstances;
3.     protected ClassA(int numberOfInstances) {
4.         this.numberOfInstances = numberOfInstances;
5.     }
6. }
7. public class ExtendedA extends ClassA {
8.     private ExtendedA(int numberOfInstances) {
9.         super(numberOfInstances);
10.    }
11.    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

- ```
12. ExtendedA ext = new ExtendedA(420);
13. System.out.print(ext.numberOfInstances);
14. }
15. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. 420 is the output.
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. All constructors must be declared public.
- D. Constructors CANNOT use the private modifier.
- E. Constructors CANNOT use the protected modifier.

**Answer: A**

7. Which two code fragments will execute the method doStuff() in a separate thread? (Choose two.)

- A. 

```
new Thread() {
public void run() { doStuff(); }
};
```
- B. 

```
new Thread() {
public void start() { doStuff(); }
};
```
- C. 

```
new Thread() {
public void start() { doStuff(); }
}.run();
```
- D. 

```
new Thread() {
public void run() { doStuff(); }
}.start();
```
- E. 

```
new Thread(new Runnable() {
public void run() { doStuff(); }
}).run();
```
- F. 

```
new Thread(new Runnable() {
public void run() { doStuff(); }
}).start();
```

**Answer: DF**

8. Click the Exhibit button.

What is the output if the main() method is run?

Given:

```
10. public class Starter extends Thread {
11. private int x = 2;
12. public static void main(String[] args)
throws Exception {
13. new Starter().makeItSo();
14. }
15. public Starter() {
16. x = 5;
17. start();
18. }
19. public void makeItSo() throws
Exception {
20. join();
21. x = x - 1;
22. System.out.println(x);
23. }
24. public void run() { x *= 2; }
25. }
```

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. 9
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- G. It is impossible to determine for certain.

**Answer: D**

9. Given a valid DateFormat object named df, and

```
16. Date d = new Date(0L);
17. String ds = "December 15, 2004";
18. // insert code here
```

What updates d's value with the date represented by ds?

- A. 18. d = df.parse(ds);
- B. 18. d = df.getDate(ds);
- C. 18. try {  
19. d = df.parse(ds);  
20. } catch(ParseException e) { };
- D. 18. try {  
19. d = df.getDate(ds);  
20. } catch(ParseException e) { };

**Answer: C**

10. Which three statements concerning the use of the java.io.Serializable interface are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects from classes that use aggregation cannot be serialized.
- B. An object serialized on one JVM can be successfully deserialized on a different JVM.
- C. The values in fields with the volatile modifier will NOT survive serialization and deserialization.
- D. The values in fields with the transient modifier will NOT survive serialization and deserialization.
- E. It is legal to serialize an object of a type that has a supertype that does NOT implement java.io.Serializable.

**Answer: BDE**

11. Given:

```
1. public class TestString3 {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. // insert code here
5. System.out.println(s);
6. }
7. }
```

Which two code fragments, inserted independently at line 3, generate the output 4247? (Choose two.)

- A. String s = "123456789";  
s = (s-"123").replace(1,3,"24") - "89";
- B. StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");  
s.delete(0,3).replace(1,3,"24").delete(4,6);
- C. StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");  
s.substring(3,6).delete(1,3).insert(1, "24");
- D. StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");  
s.substring(3,6).delete(1,2).insert(1, "24");
- E. StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");  
s.delete(0,3).delete(1,3).delete(2,5).insert(1, "24");

**Answer: BE**

12. Given:

```
12. public class Wow {
13. public static void go(short n) {System.out.println("short");}
14. public static void go(Short n) {System.out.println("SHORT");}
15. public static void go(Long n) {System.out.println(" LONG");}
16. public static void main(String [] args) {
17. Short y = 6;
18. int z = 7;
19. go(y);
```

20. go(z);

21. }

22. }

What is the result?

A. short LONG

B. SHORT LONG

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: C**

13. Given:

11. interface DeclareStuff {

12. public static final int EASY = 3;

13. void doStuff(int t); }

14. public class TestDeclare implements DeclareStuff {

15. public static void main(String [] args) {

16. int x = 5;

17. new TestDeclare().doStuff(++x);

18. }

19. void doStuff(int s) {

20. s += EASY + ++s;

21. System.out.println("s " + s);

22. }

23. }

What is the result?

A. s 14

B. s 16

C. s 10

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: D**

14. Given:

1. interface DoStuff2 {

2. float getRange(int low, int high); }

3.

4. interface DoMore {

5. `float getAvg(int a, int b, int c);` }
- 6.
7. `abstract class DoAbstract implements DoStuff2, DoMore { }`
- 8.
9. `class DoStuff implements DoStuff2 {`
10. `public float getRange(int x, int y) { return 3.14f; } }`
- 11.
12. `interface DoAll extends DoMore {`
13. `float getAvg(int a, int b, int c, int d); }`

What is the result?

- A. The file will compile without error.
- B. Compilation fails. Only line 7 contains an error.
- C. Compilation fails. Only line 12 contains an error.
- D. Compilation fails. Only line 13 contains an error.
- E. Compilation fails. Only lines 7 and 12 contain errors.
- F. Compilation fails. Only lines 7 and 13 contain errors.
- G. Compilation fails. Lines 7, 12, and 13 contain errors.

**Answer: A**

15. A class `games.cards.Poker` is correctly defined in the jar file `Poker.jar`. A user wants to execute the main method of `Poker` on a UNIX system using the command:

```
java games.cards.Poker
```

What allows the user to do this?

- A. put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java`
- B. put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java/*.jar`
- C. Put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java/Poker.jar`
- D. put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java/games/cards`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java`
- E. put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java/games/cards`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java/*.jar`
- F. put `Poker.jar` in directory `/stuff/java/games/cards`, and set the `CLASSPATH` to include `/stuff/java/Poker.jar`

**Answer: C**

16. Given:

11. `public class Ball{`
12. `public enum Color { RED, GREEN, BLUE };`
13. `public void foo(){`
14. `// insert code here`
15. `{ System.out.println(c); }`

16. }

17. }

Which code inserted at line 14 causes the foo method to print RED, GREEN, and BLUE?

- A. for( Color c : Color.values() )
- B. for( Color c = RED; c <= BLUE; c++ )
- C. for( Color c ; c.hasNext() ; c.next() )
- D. for( Color c = Color[0]; c <= Color[2]; c++ )
- E. for( Color c = Color.RED; c <= Color.BLUE; c++ )

**Answer: A**

17. Click the Exhibit button.

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

```
10. interface Foo {
11. int bar();
12. }
13.
14. public class Beta {
15.
16. class A implements Foo {
17. public int bar() { return 1; }
18. }
19.
20. public int fubar(Foo foo) { return
foo.bar(); }
21.
22. public void testFoo() {
23.
24. class A implements Foo {
25. public int bar() { return 2; }
26. }
27.
28. System.out.println(fubar(new A())
);
29. }
30.
31. public static void main(String[] argv
) {
32. new Beta().testFoo();
33. }
34. }
```

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The code compiles and the output is 2.
- C. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, compilation would fail.
- D. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, compilation would fail.
- E. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 2.
- F. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 1.

**Answer: BEF**

18. Given:

10. class One {

```
11. public One() { System.out.print(1); }
12. }
13. class Two extends One {
14. public Two() { System.out.print(2); }
15. }
16. class Three extends Two {
17. public Three() { System.out.print(3); }
18. }
19. public class Numbers{
20. public static void main(String[] argv) { new Three(); }
21. }
```

What is the result when this code is executed?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 123
- D. 321
- E. The code runs with no output.

**Answer: C**

19. Given:

```
1. interface TestA { String toString(); }
2. public class Test {
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. System.out.println(new TestA() {
5. public String toString() { return "test"; }
6. });
7. }
8. }
```

What is the result?

- A. test
- B. null
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 1.
- E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4.
- F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5.

**Answer: A**

20. Click the Exhibit button.

Which statement is true about the classes and interfaces in the exhibit?

```
1. public interface A {
2. public void doSomething(String thing);
3. }

1. public class AImpl implements A {
2. public void doSomething(String msg) { }
3. }

1. public class B {
2. public A doit() {
3. // more code here
4. }
5.
6. public String execute() {
7. // more code here
8. }
9. }

1. public class C extends B {
2. public AImpl doit() {
3. // more code here
4. }
5.
6. public Object execute() {
7. // more code here
8. }
9. }
```

- A. Compilation will succeed for all classes and interfaces.
- B. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 2.
- C. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 6.
- D. Compilation of class AImpl will fail because of an error in line 2.

**Answer: C**

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