



**1Z0-803**

Java SE 7 Programmer I

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## Question: 1

Given the code fragment:

```
int [] [] array2D = {{0, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 5, 6}};  
system.out.print (array2D[0].length+ "" );  
system.out.print(array2D[1].getClass(). isArray() + "");  
system.out.println (array2D[0][1]);
```

What is the result?

- A. 3false1
- B. 2true3
- C. 2false3
- D. 3true1
- E. 3false3
- F. 2true1
- G. 2false1

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

The length of the element with index 0, {0, 1, 2}, is 3. Output: 3

The element with index 1, {3, 4, 5, 6}, is of type array. Output: true

The element with index 0, {0, 1, 2} has the element with index 1: 1. Output: 1

## Question: 2

View the exhibit:

```
public class Student {  
    public String name = "";  
    public int age = 0;  
    public String major = "Undeclared";  
    public boolean fulltime = true;  
    public void display() {  
        System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Major: " + major);  
    }  
    public boolean isFullTime() {  
        return fulltime;  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
Given:  
Public class TestStudent {  
Public static void main(String[] args) {  
Student bob = new Student ();  
Student jian = new Student();  
bob.name = "Bob";  
bob.age = 19;  
jian = bob; jian.name = "Jian";  
System.out.println("Bob's Name: " + bob.name);  
}  
}
```

What is the result when this program is executed?

- A. Bob's Name: Bob
- B. Bob's Name: Jian
- C. Nothing prints
- D. Bob's name

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

After the statement `jian = bob;` the `jian` will reference the same object as `bob`.

Question: 3

**Given the code fragment:**

```
String valid = "true";  
if (valid) System.out.println ("valid");  
else system.out.println ("not valid");  
What is the result?
```

- A. Valid
- B. not valid
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An `IllegalArgumentException` is thrown at run time

Answer: C

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**Explanation:**

In segment 'if (valid)' valid must be of type boolean, but it is a string. This makes the compilation fail.

**Question: 4****Given:**

```
public class ScopeTest {
    int z;
    public static void main(String[] args){
        ScopeTest myScope = new ScopeTest();
        int z = 6;
        System.out.println(z);
        myScope.doStuff();
        System.out.println(z);
        System.out.println(myScope.z);
    }
    void doStuff() {
        int z = 5;
        doStuff2();
        System.out.println(z);
    }
    void doStuff2() {
        z=4;
    }
}
```

**What is the result?**

- A. 6 5 6 4
- B. 6 5 5 4
- C. 6 5 6 6
- D. 6 5 6 5

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

Within main z is assigned 6. z is printed. Output: 6

Within doStuff z is assigned 5. DoStuff2 locally sets z to 4 (but MyScope.z is set to 4), but in Dostuff z is still 5. z is printed. Output: 5

Again z is printed within main (with local z set to 6). Output: 6

Finally MyScope.z is printed. MyScope.z has been set to 4 within doStuff2(). Output: 4

**Question: 5**

**Which two are valid instantiations and initializations of a multi dimensional array?**

- A. `int [] [] array 2D = { { 0, 1, 2, 4 } {5, 6}};`
- B. `int [] [] array2D = new int [2] [2];`  
`array2D[0] [0] = 1;`  
`array2D[0] [1] = 2;`  
`array2D[1] [0] = 3;`  
`array2D[1] [1] = 4;`
- C. `int [] [] [] array3D = {{0, 1}, {2, 3}, {4, 5}};`
- D. `int [] [] [] array3D = new int [2] [2] [2];`  
`array3D [0] [0] = array;`  
`array3D [0] [1] = array;`  
`array3D [1] [0] = array;`  
`array3D [0] [1] = array;`
- E. `int [] [] array2D = {0, 1};`

**Answer: B, D****Explanation:**

In the Java programming language, a multidimensional array is simply an array whose components are themselves arrays.

**Question: 6**

**An unchecked exception occurs in a method dosomething()  
Should other code be added in the dosomething() method for it to compile and execute?**

- A. The Exception must be caught

- B. The Exception must be declared to be thrown.
- C. The Exception must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- D. No other code needs to be added.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

Valid Java programming language code must honor the Catch or Specify Requirement. This means that code that might throw certain exceptions must be enclosed by either of the following:

\* A try statement that catches the exception. The try must provide a handler for the exception, as described in Catching and Handling Exceptions.

\* A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception, as described in Specifying the Exceptions Thrown by a Method.

Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile.

**Question: 7**

**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: 8**

Given the code fragment:

```
interface SampleClosable {  
    public void close () throws java.io.IOException;  
}
```

Which three implementations are valid?

```
A. public class Test implements SampleClosable {  
    Public void close () throws java.io.IOException {  
        // do something  
    }  
}
```

```
B. public class Test implements SampleClosable {  
    Public void close () throws Exception {  
        // do something  
    }  
}
```

```
C. public class Test implementations SampleClosable {  
    Public void close () throws Exception {  
        // do something  
    }  
}
```

```
D. public class Test extends SampleClosable {  
    Public void close () throws java.io.IOException {  
        // do something  
    }  
}
```

Answer: D

### Explanation:

To declare a class that implements an interface, you include an implements clause in the class declaration.

One interface might extended another interface, but a class cannot extend an interface.

Checked exceptions are subject to the Catch or Specify Requirement. All exceptions are checked exceptions, except for those indicated by Error, RuntimeException, and their subclasses.



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