

## 310-065 Sun Certified Java Programmer for Java Edition 6

1

Given that `b` and `c` refer to instances of wrapper classes, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. `b.equals(b)` returns true.
- B. `b.equals(c)` returns the same result as `b == c`.
- C. `b.equals(c)` can return false even if `c.equals(b)` returns true.
- D. `b.equals(c)` throws an exception if `b` and `c` are different wrapper types.
- E. `b.equals(c)` returns false if the type of wrapper objects being compared are different.

2

Given:

```
11. int i = 0xFFFFFFFF1;
12. int j = ~i;
13. System.out.println(j);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 14
- D. -15
- E. Compilation fails.

3

Given:

```
21. int i = 1;
22. int j = i++;
23. if ((i == ++j) | (i++ == j)) {
24.     i += j;
25. }
26. System.out.println("i = " + i);
```

What is the result?

- A. `i = 1`
- B. `i = 2`
- C. `i = 3`
- D. `i = 4`
- E. `i = 5`
- F. Compilation fails.

4

Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void leftShift(int i, int j) {
3.         i <<= j;
4.     }
5.     public static void main(String args[]) {
6.         int i = 4, j = 2;
7.         leftShift(i, j);
8.         System.out.println(i);
9.     }
10. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 16
- E. Compilation fails.

5

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void stringReplace(String text) {
3.         text = text.replace('j', 'c');
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 textBuffer = new
StringBuffer("java");
13.
14.        stringReplace(textString);
15.        bufferReplace(textBuffer);
16.
17.        System.out.println(textString + textBuffer);
18.    }
19. }
```

What is the output?

Answer:

6

Which two are equal? (Choose two.)

- A.  $3 / 2$
- B.  $3 < 2$
- C.  $3 * 4$
- D.  $3 \ll 2$
- E.  $3 * 2^2$
- F.  $3 \lll 2$

7

Given:

```
11. Object objA = new Object();
12. Object objB = new Object();
13. Object objC = objA;
```

Which two evaluate to true? (Choose two.)

- A. `objA == objB`
- B. `objC == objA`
- C. `objB == objC`
- D. `objA.equals(objC)`
- E. `objB.equals(objA)`
- F. `objC.equals(objB)`

8

Given:

```
11. int i = 0, j = 1;
12. if ((i++ == 0) & (j++ == 2)) {
13.     i = 42;
14. }
15. System.out.println("i = " + i + ", j = " + j);
```

What is the result?

- A. `i = 1, j = 2`
- B. `i = 1, j = 1`
- C. `i = 42, j = 2`
- D. `i = 42, j = 1`
- E. Compilation fails.

9

Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main( String[] args ) {
3.         unsigned byte b = 0;
4.         b--;
5.         System.out.println("b = " + b);
6.     }
7. }
```

What is the result?

- A. b = -1
- B. b = 255
- C. b = 127
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

10

Given:

```
11. int index = 1;
12. int[] foo = new int[3];
13. int bar = foo[index];
14. int baz = bar + index;
15. System.out.println(" baz = " + baz);
```

What is the result?

- A. baz = 0
- B. baz = 1
- C. baz = 2
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

11

Which two are reserved words in the Java programming language? (Choose two.)

- A. run
- B. import
- C. default
- D. implement

12

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;`

13

Given:

```
1. public interface Test {
2.     int frood = 42;
3. }
4. class TestImpl implements Test {
5.     private static int frood;
6.     public static void main(String[] args) {
7.         System.out.println(++frood);
8.     }
9. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 42
- D. 43
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

14

Which two are legal `String` declarations? (Choose two.)

- A. `String s = null;`
- B. `String s = 'null';`
- C. `String s = (String) 'abc';`
- D. `String s = "This is a string";`
- E. `String s = "This is a very\nlong string";`

15

Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     private static int[] x = new int[1];
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         System.out.println(x[0]);
5.     }
6. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. null
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

16

Which method must be defined by a class implementing the `java.lang.Runnable` interface?

- A. `void run()`
- B. `public void run()`
- C. `public void start()`
- D. `void run(int priority)`
- E. `public void run(int priority)`
- F. `public void start(int priority)`

17

Given:

```
11. for( int i = min; i < max; i++) {
12.     System.out.println(i);
13. }
```

If `min` and `max` are arbitrary integers, what gives the same result?

- A. 

```
int i = min;
while( i < max ) {
    System.out.println(i++);
}
```
- B. 

```
int i = min;
do {
    System.out.println(i++);
} while( i < max );
```
- C. 

```
for (int i=min; i<max; System.out.println(++i));
```
- D. 

```
for (int i=min; i++<max; System.out.println(i));
```