

Exam Number/Code:310-065

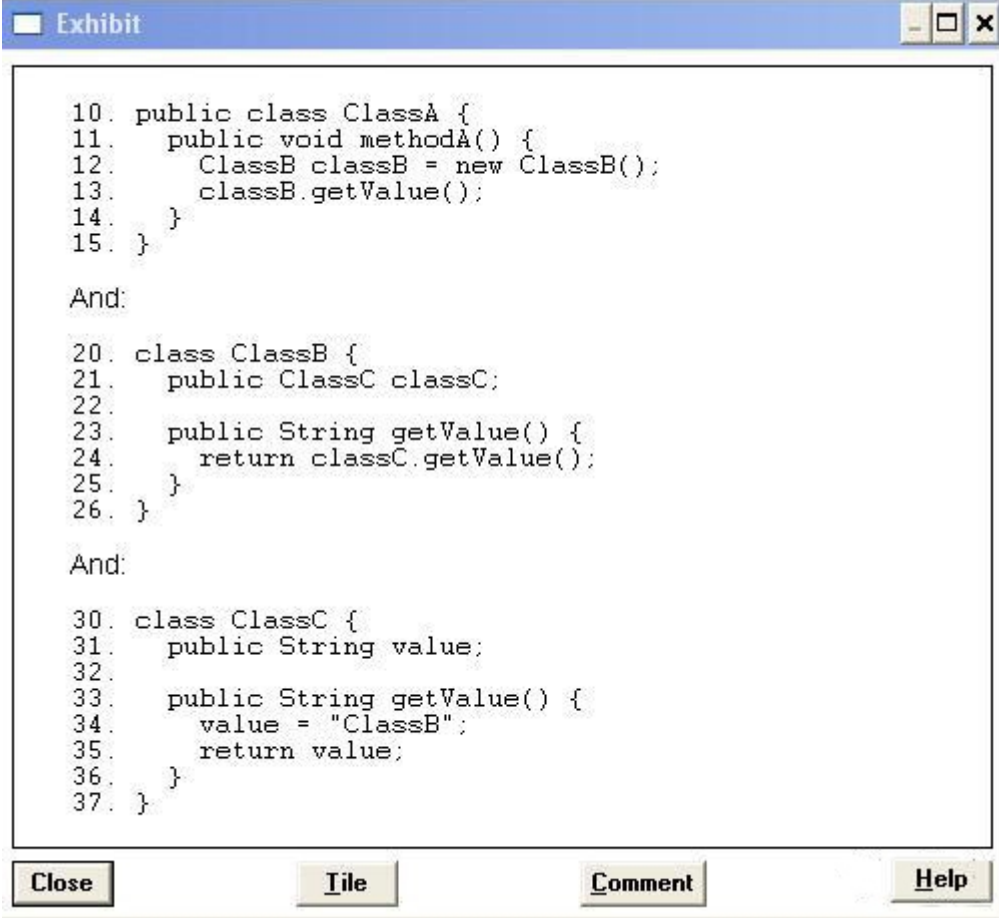
Exam Name:Sun Certified Programmer
for the Java 2 Platform. SE6.0

Version: Demo

<http://cert24.com/>

QUESTION NO: 1

Click the Exhibit button. Given: `ClassA a = new ClassA(); a.methodA();` What is the result?



```
10. public class ClassA {
11.     public void methodA() {
12.         ClassB classB = new ClassB();
13.         classB.getValue();
14.     }
15. }

And:

20. class ClassB {
21.     public ClassC classC;
22.
23.     public String getValue() {
24.         return classC.getValue();
25.     }
26. }

And:

30. class ClassC {
31.     public String value;
32.
33.     public String getValue() {
34.         value = "ClassB";
35.         return value;
36.     }
37. }
```

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. ClassC is displayed.
- C. The code runs with no output.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

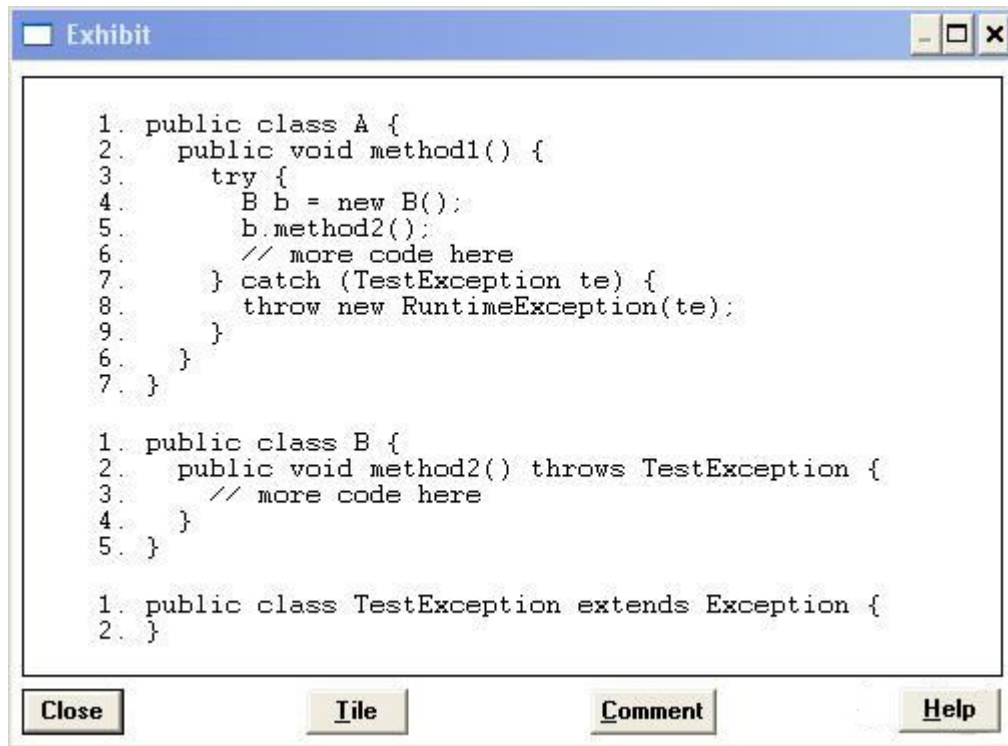
QUESTION NO: 2

Click the Exhibit button.

Given:

```
31. public void method() {
32.     A a = new A();
33.     a.method1();
34. }
```

Which statement is true if a `TestException` is thrown on line 3 of class B?



```
1. public class A {
2.     public void method1() {
3.         try {
4.             B b = new B();
5.             b.method2();
6.             // more code here
7.         } catch (TestException te) {
8.             throw new RuntimeException(te);
9.         }
10.    }
11. }

1. public class B {
2.     public void method2() throws TestException {
3.         // more code here
4.     }
5. }

1. public class TestException extends Exception {
2. }
```

- A. Line 33 must be called within a try block.
- B. The exception thrown by method1 in class A is not required to be caught.
- C. The method declared on line 31 must be declared to throw a RuntimeException.
- D. On line 5 of class A, the call to method2 of class B does not need to be placed in a try/catch block.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

Given that the elements of a PriorityQueue are ordered according to natural ordering, and:

```
2. import java.util.*;
3. public class GetInLine {
4.     public static void main(String[] args) {
5.         PriorityQueue<String> pq = new PriorityQueue<String>();
6.         pq.add("banana");
7.         pq.add("pear");
8.         pq.add("apple");
9.         System.out.println(pq.poll() + " " + pq.peek());
10.    }
11. }
```

What is the result?

- A. apple pear

- B. banana pear
- C. apple apple
- D. apple banana
- E. banana banana

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 4

Given:

```
11. public class Person {
12.     private String name, comment;
13.     private int age;
14.     public Person(String n, int a, String c) {
15.         name = n; age = a; comment = c;
16.     }
17.     public boolean equals(Object o) {
18.         if (!(o instanceof Person)) return false;
19.         Person p = (Person)o;
20.         return age == p.age && name.equals(p.name);
21.     }
22. }
```

What is the appropriate definition of the hashCode method in class Person?

- A. return super.hashCode();
- B. return name.hashCode() + age * 7;
- C. return name.hashCode() + comment.hashCode() / 2;
- D. return name.hashCode() + comment.hashCode() / 2 - age * 3;

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 5

A programmer must create a generic class MinMax and the type parameter of MinMax must implement Comparable. Which implementation of MinMax will compile?

- A.

```
class MinMax<E extends Comparable<E>> {
    E min = null;
    E max = null;
    public MinMax() {}
    public void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
```
- B.

```
class MinMax<E implements Comparable<E>> {
    E min = null;
    E max = null;
```

```

public MinMax() {}
public void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
C. class MinMax<E extends Comparable<E>> {
<E> E min = null;
<E> E max = null;
public MinMax() {}
public <E> void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }
D. class MinMax<E implements Comparable<E>> {
<E> E min = null;
<E> E max = null;
public MinMax() {}
public <E> void put(E value) { /* store min or max */ }

```

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 6

Given:

```

3. import java.util.*;
4. public class G1 {
5. public void takeList(List<? extends String> list) {
6. // insert code here
7. }
8. }

```

Which three code fragments, inserted independently at line 6, will compile? (Choose three.)

- A. list.add("foo");
- B. Object o = list;
- C. String s = list.get(0);
- D. list = new ArrayList<String>();
- E. list = new ArrayList<Object>();

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION NO: 7

Given:

```

1. public class Drink implements Comparable {
2. public String name;
3. public int compareTo(Object o) {
4. return 0;
5. }
6. }

```

and:

```
20. Drink one = new Drink();
21. Drink two = new Drink();
22. one.name= "Coffee";
23. two.name= "Tea";
24. TreeSet set = new TreeSet();
25. set.add(one);
26. set.add(two);
```

A programmer iterates over the TreeSet and prints the name of each Drink object. What is the result?

- A. Tea
- B. Coffee
- C. Coffee
Tea
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. The code runs with no output.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two scenarios are NOT safe to replace a StringBuffer object with a StringBuilder object? (Choose two.)

- A. When using versions of Java technology earlier than 5.0.
- B. When sharing a StringBuffer among multiple threads.
- C. When using the java.io class StringBufferInputStream.
- D. When you plan to reuse the StringBuffer to build more than one string.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 9

Given:

```
1. public class LineUp {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. double d = 12.345;
4. // insert code here
5. }
6. }
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 4, produces the output | 12.345|?

- A. `System.out.printf("|%7d| \n", d);`
- B. `System.out.printf("|%7f| \n", d);`
- C. `System.out.printf("|%3.7d| \n", d);`
- D. `System.out.printf("|%3.7f| \n", d);`
- E. `System.out.printf("|%7.3d| \n", d);`
- F. `System.out.printf("|%7.3f| \n", d);`

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 10

Given that the current directory is empty, and that the user has read and write privileges to the current directory, and the following:

1. `import java.io.*;`
2. `public class Maker {`
3. `public static void main(String[] args) {`
4. `File dir = new File("dir");`
5. `File f = new File(dir, "f");`
6. `}`
7. `}`

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Nothing is added to the file system.
- C. Only a new file is created on the file system.
- D. Only a new directory is created on the file system.
- E. Both a new file and a new directory are created on the file system.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 11

Given:

1. `d` is a valid, non-null `Date` object
2. `df` is a valid, non-null `DateFormat` object set to the current locale What outputs the current locale's country name and the appropriate version of `d`'s date?

- A. `Locale loc = Locale.getLocale();`
`System.out.println(loc.getDisplayCountry()`
`+ " " + df.format(d));`
- B. `Locale loc = Locale.getDefault();`
`System.out.println(loc.getDisplayCountry()`
`+ " " + df.format(d));`
- C. `Locale loc = Locale.getLocale();`

```
System.out.println(loc.getDisplayCountry()
+ " " + df.setDateFormat(d));
D. Locale loc = Locale.getDefault();
System.out.println(loc.getDisplayCountry()
+ " " + df.setDateFormat(d));
```

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 12

Given:

```
1. public class BuildStuff {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. Boolean test = new Boolean(true);
4. Integer x = 343;
5. Integer y = new BuildStuff().go(test, x);
6. System.out.println(y);
7. }
8. int go(Boolean b, int i) {
9. if(b) return (i/7);
10. return (i/49);
11. }
12. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 7
- B. 49
- C. 343
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 13

DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.


```

Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
      nn.put("one", 1);
      System.out.println(nn.getNames());

```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values. The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```

public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap<Place here , Place here > map =
        new HashMap<Place here , Place here Place here :
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put(Place here , Place here );
    }
    public Place here getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}

```

Code

Set<int>	Set<Integer>	HashSet		
Set<Integer, String>	Set<int, String>	Set<String, Integer>		
Set<String, int>	Set<String>	NumberNames		
String	Integer	int	>	Done
>()	name	value	map	

Answer:

```

Given: NumberNames nn = new NumberNames();
      nn.put("one", 1);
      System.out.println(nn.getNames());

```

Place the code into position to create a class that maps from Strings to integer values. The result of execution must be [one]. Some options may be used more than once.

```

public class NumberNames {
    private HashMap<String , Integer > map =
        new HashMap<String , Integer >();
    public void put(String name, int value) {
        map.put(name , value );
    }
    public Set<String> getNames() {
        return map.keySet();
    }
}

```

Code

Set<int>	Set<Integer>	HashSet		
Set<Integer, String>	Set<int, String>	Set<String, Integer>		
Set<String, int>	Set<String>	NumberNames		
String	Integer	int	>	Done
>()	name	value	map	

QUESTION NO: 14

DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.

Replace two of the Modifiers that appear in the `Single` class to make the code compile.
Note: Three modifiers will not be used and four modifiers in the code will remain unchanged.

Code

```
public class Single {  
    private static Single instance;  
    public static Single getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null) instance = create();  
        return instance;  
    }  
    private Single() { }  
    protected Single create() { return new Single(); }  
}  
  
class SingleSub extends Single {  
}
```

Modifiers

final
protected
private
abstract
static

Done

Answer:

Replace two of the Modifiers that appear in the `Single` class to make the code compile.
Note: Three modifiers will not be used and four modifiers in the code will remain unchanged.

Code

```
public class Single {  
    static protected Single instance;  
    private final Single getInstance() {  
        if (instance == null) instance = create();  
        return instance;  
    }  
    abstract Single() { }  
    abstract Single create() { return new Single(); }  
}  
  
class SingleSub extends Single {  
}
```

Modifiers

final
protected
private
abstract
static

Done

QUESTION NO: 15

DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.

Place the Relations on their corresponding Implementation Structures.
 Note: Not all Implementation Structures will be used.

Implementation Structures

<pre>class A { List b; }</pre>	<pre>class A extends B,C { }</pre>
<pre>class A { }</pre>	<pre>class A { B b; C c; }</pre>
<pre>class A { B b; }</pre>	<pre>class A implements B,C { }</pre>

```
class A
extends B { }
```

Relations

Car is a Vehicle and Car is a Collectable
Car has a SteeringWheel
Car has Wheels
Mini is a Car
Car is an Object

Answer:

Place the Relations on their corresponding Implementation Structures.
 Note: Not all Implementation Structures will be used.

Implementation Structures

Car has Wheels	<pre>class A extends B,C { }</pre>
Car has a SteeringWheel	Car is a Vehicle and Car is a Collectable
Mini is a Car	Car is an Object

```
class A
extends B { }
```

Relations

Car is a Vehicle and Car is a Collectable
Car has a SteeringWheel
Car has Wheels
Mini is a Car
Car is an Object