TestpassportQ&A

Bessere Qualität , bessere Dienstleistungen

Exam : **310-056**

Title : Sun Certified Programmer for J2SE 5.0 - Upgrade

Version : DEMO

1.Given: 1. interface A { public void aMethod(); } 2. interface B { public void bMethod(); } 3. interface C extends A,B { public void cMethod(); } 4. class D implements B { 5. public void bMethod(){} 6. } 7. class E extends D implements C { 8. public void aMethod(){} 9. public void bMethod(){} 10. public void cMethod(){} 11. } What is the result?

A.Compilation fails because of an error in line 3.

B.Compilation fails because of an error in line 7.

C.Compilation fails because of an error in line 9.

D.If you define D e = new E(), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in Line 5.

E.If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in Line 5.

F.If you define D e = (D)(new E()), then e.bMethod() invokes the version of bMethod() defined in Line 9.

Correct:F

2.Given: 20. public class CreditCard { 21. 22. private String cardID; 23. private Integer limit; 24. public String ownerName; 25. 26. public void setCardInformation(String cardID, 27. String ownerName, 28. Integer limit) { 29. this.cardID = cardID; 30. this.ownerName = ownerName; 31. this.limit = limit; 32. } 33. } 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.

Correct: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); }

Correct:C D

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.

Correct:A D

5.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 to be moved

final
protected
private
abstract
static

Done

Correct:

Green choice1---->Yellow Choice5

Green choice3---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice5---->Yellow Choice3

Green choice2---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice4---->Yellow Choice6

6.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

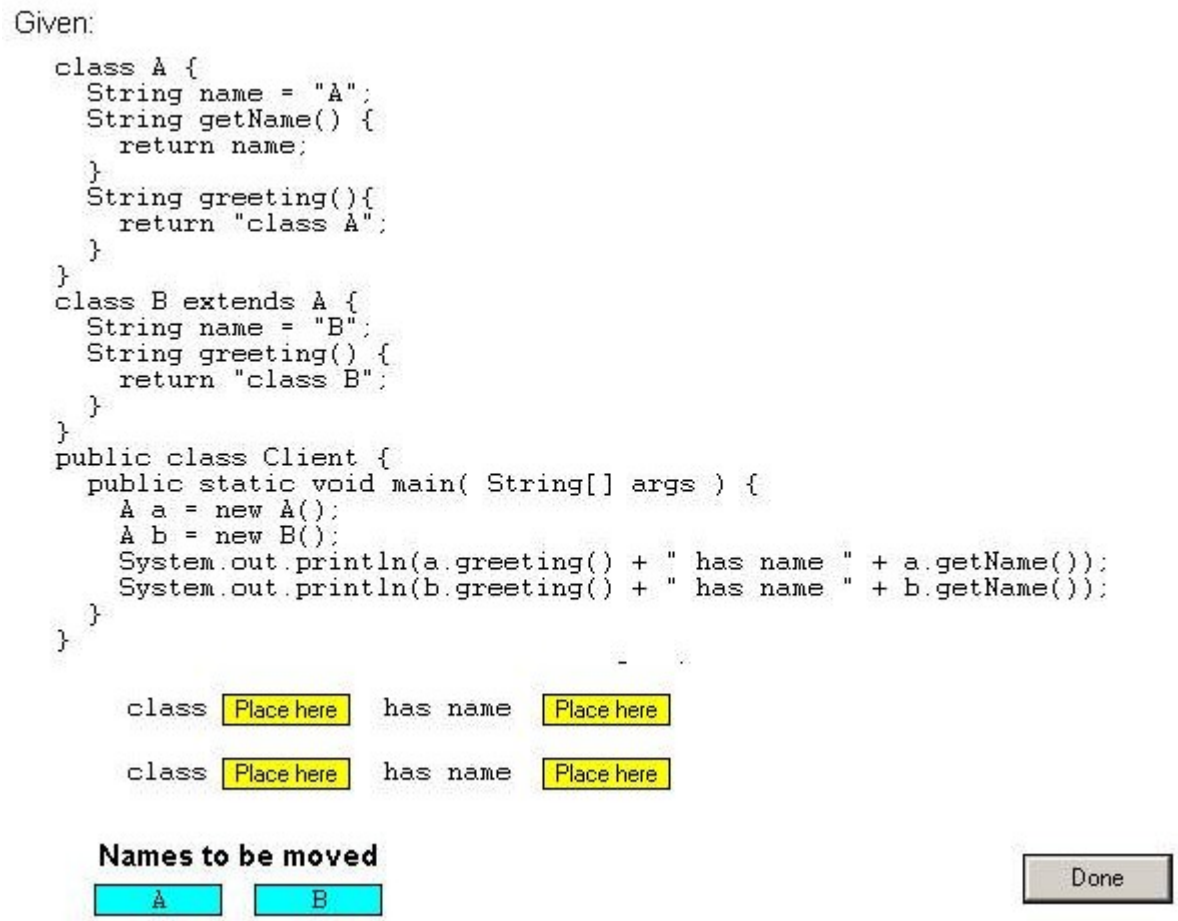
C.insert a call to super() in the MeGo constructor

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;
Correct:D E

7.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.
Correct:A

8.Click the Task button.



Correct:
Green choice1---->Yellow Choice1
Green choice1---->Yellow Choice2
Green choice2---->Yellow Choice4

Green choice1---->Yellow Choice3

9.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();

Correct:D F

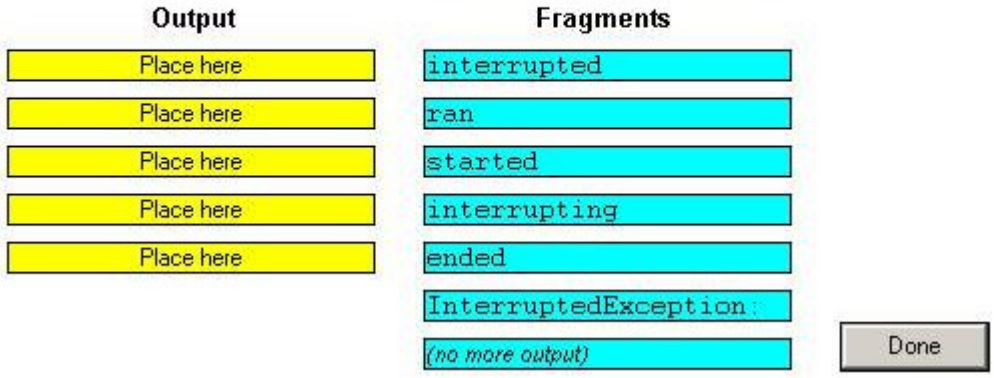
10.Click the Task button.

Given:

```
10.  Runnable r = new Runnable() {
11.    public void run() {
12.      try {
13.        Thread.sleep(1000);
14.      } catch (InterruptedException e) {
15.        System.out.println("interrupted");
16.      }
17.      System.out.println("ran");
18.    }
19.  };
20.  Thread t = new Thread(r);
21.  t.start();
22.  System.out.println("started");
23.  t.sleep(2000);
24.  System.out.println("interrupting");
25.  t.interrupt();
26.  System.out.println("ended");
```

Assume that sleep(n) executes in exactly n milliseconds, and all other code executes in an insignificant amount of time.

Place the fragments in the output area to show the result of running this code.



Correct:

Green choice7---->Yellow Choice5

Green choice5---->Yellow Choice4

Green choice3---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice2---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice4---->Yellow Choice3

11.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.

Correct:D

12.Click the Task button.

Place the code elements into the class so that the code compiles and prints "Run. Run. dolt." in exactly that order. Note that there may be more than one correct solution.

```
public class TesTwo extends Thread {
 public static void main (String[] a) throws Exception {
    TesTwo t = new TesTwo();
    t.start();
    [Place here]
    [Place here]
    [Place here]
  }
  public void run() {
    System.out.print("Run. ");
  }
  public void doIt() {
    System.out.print("doIt. ");
  }
}
```

t.start(); | t.join(); | t.pause(10); | run();

t.run(); | t.doIt(); | doIt();

Done

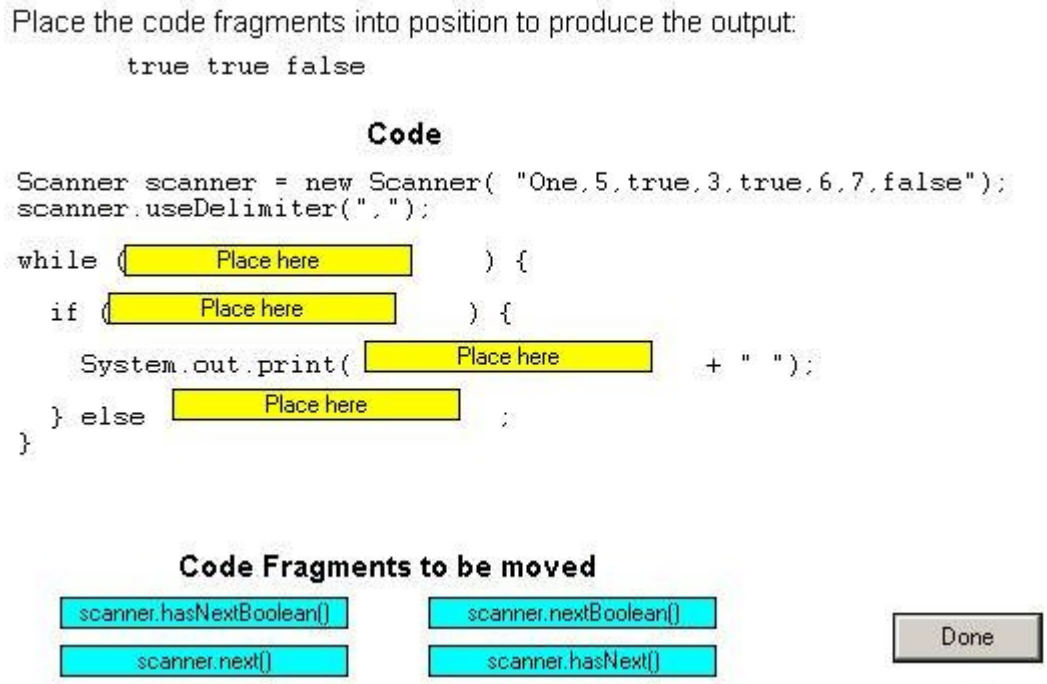
Correct:

Green choice6---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice3---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice7---->Yellow Choice3

13.Click the Task button.



Correct:

Green choice4---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice2---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice3---->Yellow Choice3

Green choice1---->Yellow Choice4

14.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) { };

Correct:C

15.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.

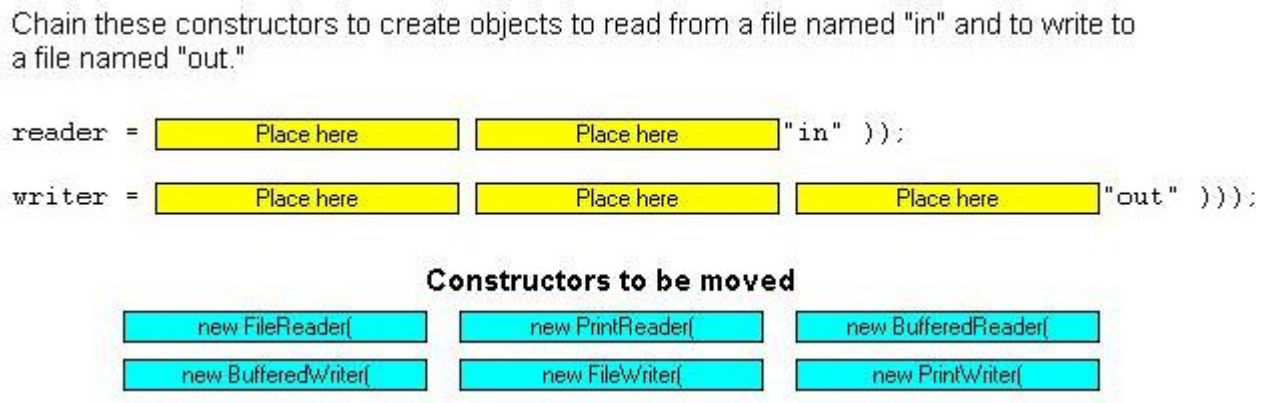
C.The values in fields with the volatile modifier will NOT survive serialization and deserialization.

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.

Correct:B D E

16.Click the Task button.



Correct:

Green choice2---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice1---->Yellow Choice3

Green choice3---->Yellow Choice4

Green choice5---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice6---->Yellow Choice5

17.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");

Correct:B E

18.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.

Correct:C

19.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.

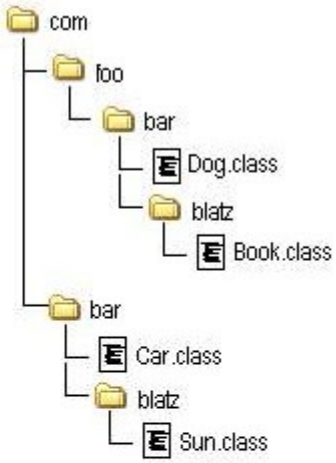
Correct:D

20.Click the Task button.

The image at right represents a complete package structure for a set of classes: "com" is the beginning of the fully-qualified package name for all classes.

Given this package structure, insert the code needed to make the Car class compile and run successfully.

All three placeholders must be filled. If fewer than three statements are needed, use the "// blank" option.



Place here

Place here

Place here

```
public class Car {
  Book book;
  Dog dog;
}
```

import com.foo.bar.blatz.*;	package com.foo.bar.blatz;
import com.bar.*;	import com.*;
package com.bar;	package com;
import com.foo.*;	// blank
import com.foo.bar.*;	import com.foo.bar.Book;

Done

Correct:

Green choice8---->Yellow Choice1

Green choice2---->Yellow Choice2

Green choice6---->Yellow Choice3