

T estpassport問題集



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Exam : **1Z0-851**

Title : Java Standard Edition 6
Programmer Certified
Professional Exam

Version : Demo

1. Given a pre-generics implementation of a method:

```
11. public static int sum(List list) {  
12.     int sum = 0;  
13.     for ( Iterator iter = list.iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {  
14.         int i = ((Integer)iter.next()).intValue();  
15.         sum += i;  
16.     }  
17.     return sum;  
18. }
```

What three changes allow the class to be used with generics and avoid an unchecked warning? (Choose three.)

- A. Remove line 14.
- B. Replace line 14 with "int i = iter.next();".
- C. Replace line 13 with "for (int i : intList) {".
- D. Replace line 13 with "for (Iterator iter : intList) {".
- E. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<int> intList)".
- F. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<Integer> intList)".

Answer: A,C,F

2. A programmer has an algorithm that requires a java.util.List that provides an efficient implementation of add(0, object), but does NOT need to support quick random access.

What supports these requirements?

- A. java.util.Queue
- B. java.util.ArrayList
- C. java.util.LinearList
- D. java.util.LinkedList

Answer: D

3. Given:

```
11. // insert code here  
12. private N min, max;  
13. public N getMin() { return min; }  
14. public N getMax() { return max; }  
15. public void add(N added) {  
16.     if (min == null || added.doubleValue() < min.doubleValue())  
17.         min = added;  
18.     if (max == null || added.doubleValue() > max.doubleValue())  
19.         max = added;  
20. }  
21. }
```

Which two, inserted at line 11, will allow the code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public class MinMax<?> {
- B. public class MinMax<? extends Number> {
- C. public class MinMax<N extends Object> {

- D. public class MinMax<N extends Number> {
- E. public class MinMax<? extends Object> {
- F. public class MinMax<N extends Integer> {

Answer: D,F

4.Given:

```
12. import java.util.*;
13. public class Explorer2 {
14. public static void main(String[] args) {
15. TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>();
16. TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>();
17. for (int i = 606; i < 613; i++)
18. if (i%2 == 0) s.add(i);
19. subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true);
20. s.add(629);
21. System.out.println(s + " " + subs);
22. }
23. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- D. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]
- E. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- F. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]

Answer: E

5.Given:

```
1. public class Score implements Comparable<Score> {
2. private int wins, losses;
3. public Score(int w, int l) { wins = w; losses = l; }
4. public int getWins() { return wins; }
5. public int getLosses() { return losses; }
6. public String toString() {
7. return "<" + wins + "," + losses + ">";
8. }
9. // insert code here
10. }
```

Which method will complete this class?

- A. public int compareTo(Object o){/*more code here*/}
- B. public int compareTo(Score other){/*more code here*/}
- C. public int compare(Score s1,Score s2){/*more code here*/}
- D. public int compare(Object o1,Object o2){/*more code here*/}

Answer: B

6.Given:

```
11. public class Person {
12. private name;
13. public Person(String name) {
14. this.name = name;
15. }
16. public int hashCode() {
17. return 420;
18. }
19. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The time to find the value from HashMap with a Person key depends on the size of the map.
- B. Deleting a Person key from a HashMap will delete all map entries for all keys of type Person.
- C. Inserting a second Person object into a HashSet will cause the first Person object to be removed as a duplicate.
- D. The time to determine whether a Person object is contained in a HashSet is constant and does NOT depend on the size of the map.

Answer: A

7.Given:

```
5. import java.util.*;
6. public class SortOf {
7. public static void main(String[] args) {
8. ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>();
9. a.add(1); a.add(5); a.add(3);
11. Collections.sort(a);
12. a.add(2);
13. Collections.reverse(a);
14. System.out.println(a);
15. }
16. }
```

What is the result?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 5]
- B. [2, 1, 3, 5]
- C. [2, 5, 3, 1]
- D. [5, 3, 2, 1]
- E. [1, 3, 5, 2]
- F. Compilation fails.
- G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

8.Given

```
11. public interface Status {
```

12. `/* insert code here */ int MY_VALUE = 10;`

13. `}`

Which three are valid on line 12? (Choose three.)

- A. final
- B. static
- C. native
- D. public
- E. private
- F. abstract
- G. protected

Answer: A,B,D

9. Given:

5. `class Atom {`

6. `Atom () {System.out.print ("atom ") ;}`

7. `}`

8. `class Rock extends Atom {`

9. `Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); }`

10. `}`

11. `public class Mountain extends Rock {`

12. `Mountain () {`

13. `super ("granite ");`

14. `new Rock("granite ");`

15. `}`

16. `public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); }`

17. `}`

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. atom granite
- C. granite granite
- D. atom granite granite
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- F. atom granite atom granite

Answer: F

10. Click the Exhibit button.

```

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. }

```

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Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- 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: B,E,F

11. Given:

```

10. class Line {
11.     public class Point { public int x,y;}
12.     public Point getPoint() { return new Point(); }
13. }
14. class Triangle {
15.     public Triangle() {
16.         // insert code here
17.     }
18. }

```

Which code, inserted at line 16, correctly retrieves a local instance of a Point object?

- A. Point p = Line.getPoint();
- B. Line.Point p = Line.getPoint();

- C. Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();
- D. Line.Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();

Answer: D

12. Given:

- 11. class Alpha {
- 12. public void foo() { System.out.print("Afoo "); }
- 13. }
- 14. public class Beta extends Alpha {
- 15. public void foo() { System.out.print("Bfoo "); }
- 16. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 17. Alpha a = new Beta();
- 18. Beta b = (Beta)a;
- 19. a.foo();
- 20. b.foo();
- 21. }
- 22. }

What is the result?

- A. Afoo Afoo
- B. Afoo Bfoo
- C. Bfoo Afoo
- D. Bfoo Bfoo
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

13. Click the Exhibit button.

```

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. }

```

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

- 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

14. Which two code fragments correctly create and initialize a static array of int elements? (Choose two.)

- A. `static final int[] a = { 100,200 };`
- B. `static final int[] a;`
`static { a=new int[2]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }`
- C. `static final int[] a = new int[2]{ 100,200 };`
- D. `static final int[] a;`
`static void init() { a = new int[3]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }`

Answer: A,B

15. Given:

- 10. `interface Foo { int bar(); }`
- 11. `public class Sprite {`
- 12. `public int fubar(Foo foo) { return foo.bar(); }`
- 13. `public void testFoo() {`

```
14. fubar(  
15. // insert code here  
16. );  
17. }  
18. }
```

Which code, inserted at line 15, allows the class Sprite to compile?

- A. Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- B. new Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- C. new Foo() { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- D. new class Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }

Answer: C

16. Given:

```
1. class Alligator {  
2. public static void main(String[] args) {  
3. int [][]x = {{1,2}, {3,4,5}, {6,7,8,9}};  
4. int [][]y = x;  
5. System.out.println(y[2][1]);  
6. }  
7. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6
- E. 7
- F. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

17. Given:

```
22. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("123");  
23. String s1 = "123";  
24. // insert code here  
25. System.out.println(sb1 + " " + s1);
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 24, outputs "123abc 123abc"?

- A. sb1.append("abc"); s1.append("abc");
- B. sb1.append("abc"); s1.concat("abc");
- C. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.append("abc");
- D. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.concat("abc");
- E. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");
- F. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");
- G. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");
- H. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

Answer: E

18. Given that the current directory is empty, and that the user has read and write permissions, and the following:

```
11. import java.io.*;
12. public class DOS {
13.     public static void main(String[] args) {
14.         File dir = new File("dir");
15.         dir.mkdir();
16.         File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt");
17.         try {
18.             f1.createNewFile();
19.         } catch (IOException e) { ; }
20.         File newDir = new File("newDir");
21.         dir.renameTo(newDir);
22.     }
23. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The file system has a new empty directory named dir.
- C. The file system has a new empty directory named newDir.
- D. The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt.
- E. The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt.

Answer: E

19. Given:

```
11. class Converter {
12.     public static void main(String[] args) {
13.         Integer i = args[0];
14.         int j = 12;
15.         System.out.println("It is " + (j==i) + " that j==i.");
16.     }
17. }
```

What is the result when the programmer attempts to compile the code and run it with the command `java Converter 12`?

- A. It is true that `j==i`.
- B. It is false that `j==i`.
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.

Answer: D

20. Given:

```
11. String test = "Test A. Test B. Test C.";
12. // insert code here
13. String[] result = test.split(regex);
```

Which regular expression, inserted at line 12, correctly splits test into "Test A", "Test B", and "Test C"?

- A. String regex = "";
- B. String regex = " ";
- C. String regex = ".*";
- D. String regex = "\\s";
- E. String regex = "\\s*";
- F. String regex = "\\w[\\.]+";

Answer: E