



1Z0-803^{Q&As}

Java SE 7 Programmer I

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**QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
public class SuperTest {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        statement1  
        statement2  
        statement3  
    }  
}  
  
class Shape {  
    public Shape() {  
        System.out.println("Shape: constructor");  
    }  
    public void foo() {  
        System.out.println("Shape: foo");  
    }  
}  
  
class Square extends Shape {  
    public Square() {  
        super();  
    }  
    public Square(String label) {  
        System.out.println("Square: constructor");  
    }  
    public void foo() {  
        super.foo();  
    }  
    public void foo(String label) {  
        System.out.println("Square: foo");  
    }  
}
```

What should statement1, statement2, and statement3, be respectively, in order to produce the result?

Shape: constructor Square: foo Shape: foo



A) `Square square = new Square("bar");`
`square.foo("bar");`
`square.foo();`

B) `Square square = new Square("bar");`
`square.foo();`
`square.foo("bar");`

C) `Square square = new Square();`
`square.foo();`
`square.foo("bar");`

D) `Square square = new Square();`
`square.foo("bar");`
`square.foo();`

E) `Square square = new Square();`
`square.foo();`
`square.foo();`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: D

Incorrect answers:

A: Produces Shape: constructor Square: constructor Square: foo Shape: foo

B: Produces Shape: constructor Square: constructor Square: foo Square: foo

C: Produces Shape: constructor Shape: foo Square: foo

E: Produces Shape: constructor Shape: foo Shape: foo

QUESTION 2

Given the classes:

*

AssertionError



*

ArithmeticException

*

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

*

FileNotFoundException

*

IllegalArgumentException

*

IOException

*

IOException

*

NumberFormatException

*

SQLException

Which option lists only those classes that belong to the unchecked exception category?

A. AssertionError, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ArithmeticException

B. AssertionError, IOException, IOException

C. ArithmeticException, FileNotFoundException, NumberFormatException

D. FileNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, IllegalArgumentException, FileNotFoundException

Correct Answer: A

Not B: IOException and IOException are both checked errors. Not C, not D, not E: FileNotFoundException is a checked error.

Note:

Checked exceptions:

*

represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)



*

are subclasses of Exception

*

a method is obliged to establish a policy for all checked exceptions thrown by its implementation (either pass the checked exception further up the stack, or handle it somehow)

Note:

Unchecked exceptions:

*

represent defects in the program (bugs) - often invalid arguments passed to a non-private method. To quote from The Java Programming Language, by Gosling, Arnold, and Holmes: "Unchecked runtime exceptions represent conditions that, generally speaking, reflect errors in your program's logic and cannot be reasonably recovered from at run time."

*

are subclasses of RuntimeException, and are usually implemented using IllegalArgumentException, NullPointerException, or IllegalStateException

*

method is not obliged to establish a policy for the unchecked exceptions thrown by its implementation (and they almost always do not do so)

QUESTION 3

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int day = 1;  
  
        switch (day) {  
  
            case "7": System.out.print("Uranus");  
  
            case "6": System.out.print("Saturn");  
  
            case "1": System.out.print("Mercury");  
  
            case "2": System.out.print("Venus");  
  
            case "3": System.out.print("Earth");  
  
            case "4": System.out.print("Mars");  
  
            case "5": System.out.print("Jupiter");  
  
        }  
    }  
}
```



```
}  
  
}  
  
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?

- A. Adding a break statement after each print statement
- B. Adding a default section within the switch code-block
- C. Changing the string literals in each case label to integer
- D. Changing the type of the variable day to String
- E. Arranging the case labels in ascending order

Correct Answer: AC

The following will work fine:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int day = 1;  
  
        switch (day) {  
  
            case 7: System.out.print("Uranus"); break;  
            case 6: System.out.print("Saturn"); break;  
            case 1: System.out.print("Mercury"); break;  
            case 2: System.out.print("Venus"); break;  
            case 3: System.out.print("Earth"); break;  
            case 4: System.out.print("Mars"); break;  
            case 5: System.out.print("Jupiter"); break;  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
}
```

QUESTION 4

Identify two benefits of using ArrayList over array in software development.

- A. reduces memory footprint



- B. implements the Collection API
- C. is multi.thread safe
- D. dynamically resizes based on the number of elements in the list

Correct Answer: AD

ArrayList supports dynamic arrays that can grow as needed. In Java, standard arrays are of a fixed length. After arrays are created, they cannot grow or shrink, which means that you must know in advance how many elements an array will hold. But, sometimes, you may not know until run time precisely how large of an array you need. To handle this situation, the collections framework defines ArrayList. In essence, an ArrayList is a variable-length array of object references. That is, an ArrayList can dynamically increase or decrease in size. Array lists are created with an initial size. When this size is exceeded, the collection is automatically enlarged. When objects are removed, the array may be shrunk.

QUESTION 5

Given: How many objects have been created when the line // do complex stuff is reached?

Given:

```
class Dog {
    Dog() {
        try {
            throw new Exception();
        } catch (Exception e) { }
    }
}

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args ) {
        Dog d1 = new Dog();
        Dog d2 = new Dog();
        Dog d3 = d2;
        // do complex stuff
    }
}
```



- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six

Correct Answer: C



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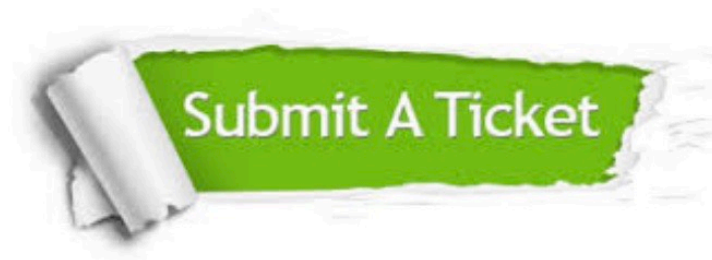
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