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Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1z0-853

Exam Name: Java Standard Edition 5 Programmer
Certified Professional Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1

Given:

```
1. class Pizza {  
2. java.util.ArrayList toppings;  
3. public final void addTopping(String topping) {  
4. toppings.add(topping);  
5. }  
6. }  
7. public class PepperoniPizza extends Pizza {  
8. public void addTopping(String topping) {  
9. System.out.println("Cannot add Toppings");  
10. }  
11. public static void main(String[] args) {  
12. Pizza pizza = new PepperoniPizza();  
13. pizza.addTopping("Mushrooms");  
14. }  
15. }
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
10. public class Pizza {
11.     ArrayList toppings;
12.
13.     public final void addTopping(String
topping) {
14.         toppings.add(topping);
15.     }
16.
17.     public void removeTopping(String
topping) {
18.         toppings.remove(topping);
19.     }
20. }
```

And:

```
30. class PepperoniPizza extends Pizza {
31.     public void addTopping(String topping) {
32.         System.out.println("Cannot add
Toppings");
33.     }
34.
35.     public void removeTopping(String
topping) {
36.         System.out.println("Cannot remove
Pepperoni");
37.     }
38. }
```

And:

```
50. Pizza pizza = new PepperoniPizza();
51. pizza.addTopping("Mushrooms");
52. pizza.removeTopping("Pepperoni");
```

- A. Cannot add Toppings
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. The code runs with no output.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown in Line 4.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 2

Given:

```
10. class One {
11. public One foo() { return this; }
12. }
13. class Two extends One {
14. public One foo() { return this; }
15. }
16. class Three extends Two {
17. // insert method here
18. }
```

Which two methods, inserted individually, correctly complete the Three class? (Choose two.)

- A. public Two foo() { return this; }
- B. public Object foo() { return this; }
- C. public int foo() { return 3; }
- D. public One foo() { return this; }
- E. public void foo() {}

Answer: A,D

QUESTION NO: 3

Given:

```
10. int x = 0;
11. int y = 10;
12. do {
13. y--;
14. ++x;
15. } while (x < 5);
16. System.out.print(x + "," + y);
```

What is the result?

- A. 6,6
- B. 5,5
- C. 6,5
- D. 5,6

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4 DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.

Place the code into the GenericB class definition to make the class compile successfully.

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class GenericB<Place> {  
    public Place foo;  
    public void setFoo(Place foo) {  
        this.foo = foo;  
    }  
    public Place getFoo() {  
        return foo;  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        GenericB<Cat> bar = new GenericB<Cat>();  
        bar.setFoo(new Cat());  
        Cat c = bar.getFoo();  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Pet { }  
class Cat implements Pet{ }
```

Code

? extends Pet

T extends Pet

? implements Pet

T implements Pet

Pet extends T

?

T

<?>

Pet

Answer:

Place the code into the GenericB class definition to make the class compile successfully.

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class GenericB< T extends Pet > {  
    public T foo;  
    public void setFoo(T foo) {  
        this.foo = foo;  
    }  
    public T getFoo() {  
        return foo;  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        GenericB<Cat> bar = new GenericB<Cat>();  
        bar.setFoo(new Cat());  
        Cat c = bar.getFoo();  
    }  
}
```

```
interface Pet { }  
class Cat implements Pet{ }
```

Code

? extends Pet

T extends Pet

? implements Pet

T implements Pet

Pet extends T

?

T

<?>

Pet

QUESTION NO: 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 compare(Object o1, Object o2){/*more code here*/}`
- B. `public int compare(Score s1, Score s2){/*more code here*/}`
- C. `public int compareTo(Object o){/*more code here*/}`
- D. `public int compareTo(Score other){/*more code here*/}`

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Given:

```
11. class Snoochy {  
12.     Boochy booch;  
13.     public Snoochy() { booch = new Boochy(this); }  
14. }  
15.  
16. class Boochy {  
17.     Snoochy snooch;  
18.     public Boochy(Snoochy s) { snooch = s; }  
19. }
```

And the statements:

```
21. public static void main(String[] args) {  
22.     Snoochy snoog = new Snoochy();  
23.     snoog = null;  
24.     // more code here  
25. }
```

Which statement is true about the objects referenced by snoog, snooch, and booch immediately after line 23 executes?

- A. Only the object referenced by snooch is eligible for garbage collection.
- B. Only the object referenced by snoog is eligible for garbage collection.
- C. None of these objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- D. The objects referenced by snooch and booch are eligible for garbage collection.
- E. Only the object referenced by booch is eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 7

Given:

- 12. `NumberFormat nf = NumberFormat.getInstance();`
- 13. `nf.setMaximumFractionDigits(4);`
- 14. `nf.setMinimumFractionDigits(2);`
- 15. `String a = nf.format(3.1415926);`
- 16. `String b = nf.format(2);`

Which two statements are true about the result if the default locale is `Locale.US`? (Choose two.)

- A. The value of `b` is 2.
- B. The value of `a` is 3.14.
- C. The value of `a` is 3.1415.
- D. The value of `a` is 3.141.
- E. The value of `b` is 2.0000.
- F. The value of `a` is 3.1416.
- G. The value of `b` is 2.00.

Answer: F,G

QUESTION NO: 8 DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.

Given:

```
public void takeList(List<? extends String> list) {  
    // insert code here  
}
```

Place the Compilation Results on each code statement to indicate whether or not that code will compile if inserted into the takeList() method.

Code Statements

list.add("Foo");

list = new ArrayList<String>();

list = new ArrayList<Object>();

String s = list.get(0);

Object o = list;

Compilation Results

Compilation succeeds

Compilation fails

Done

itexamworld.c

Answer:

Given:

```
public void takeList(List<? extends String> list) {  
    // insert code here  
}
```

Place the Compilation Results on each code statement to indicate whether or not that code will compile if inserted into the takeList() method.

Code Statements

Compilation fails

Compilation succeeds

Compilation fails

Compilation succeeds

Compilation succeeds

Compilation Results

Compilation succeeds

Compilation fails

Done

itexamworld.c

QUESTION NO: 9

Given:

```
11. public class Person {  
12.     private String name;  
13.     public Person(String name) {  
14.         this.name = name;  
15.     }  
16.     public boolean equals(Object o) {  
17.         if ( ! o instanceof Person ) return false;  
18.         Person p = (Person) o;  
19.         return p.name.equals(this.name);  
20.     }  
21. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A.** A HashSet could contain multiple Person objects with the same name.
- B.** If a HashSet contains more than one Person object with name="Fred", then removing another Person, also with name="Fred", will remove them all.
- C.** All Person objects will have the same hash code because the hashCode method is not overridden.
- D.** Compilation fails because the hashCode method is not overridden.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 10 DRAG DROP

Click the Task button.

Insert six modifiers into the code such that it meets all of these requirements:

1. It must be possible to create instances of Alpha and Beta from outside the packages in which they are defined.
2. When an object of type Alpha (or any potential subclass of Alpha) has been created, the instance variable alpha may never be changed.
3. The value of the instance variable alpha must always be "A" for objects of type Alpha.

Code

```
package alpha;
Place here class Alpha {
    Place here String alpha;
    Place here Alpha() { this("A"); }
    Place here Alpha(String a) { alpha = a; }
}

package beta;
Place here class Beta extends alpha.Alpha {
    Place here Beta(String a) { super(a); }
}
```

Modifiers

private
protected
public

Answer:

Insert six modifiers into the code such that it meets all of these requirements:

1. It must be possible to create instances of Alpha and Beta from outside the packages in which they are defined.
2. When an object of type Alpha (or any potential subclass of Alpha) has been created, the instance variable alpha may never be changed.
3. The value of the instance variable alpha must always be "A" for objects of type Alpha.

Code

```
package alpha;
public class Alpha {
    protected String alpha;
    public Alpha() { this("A"); }
    private Alpha(String a) { alpha = a; }
}

package beta;
public class Beta extends alpha.Alpha {
    public Beta(String a) { super(a); }
}
```

Modifiers

private
protected
public

QUESTION NO: 11

Given

10. class Foo {

11. static void alpha() { /* more code here */ }

12. void beta() { /* more code here */ }

13. }

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Method alpha() can directly call method beta().
- B. Method beta() can directly call method alpha().
- C. Foo.beta() is a valid invocation of beta().
- D. Foo.alpha() is a valid invocation of alpha().

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 12

Given:

12. public class Yippee2 {

13.

14. static public void main(String [] yahoo) {

15. for(int x = 1; x < yahoo.length; x++) {

16. System.out.print(yahoo[x] + " ");

17. }

18. }

19. }

and the command line invocation:

```
java Yippee2 a b c
```

What is the result?

- A. a b c
- B. a b
- C. Compilation fails.

D. b c

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 13

Given:

```
1. public class GC {  
2.     private Object o;  
3.     private void doSomethingElse(Object obj) { o = obj; }  
4.     public void doSomething() {  
5.         Object o = new Object();  
6.         doSomethingElse(o);  
7.         o = new Object();  
8.         doSomethingElse(null);  
9.         o = null;  
10.    }  
11. }
```

When the doSomething method is called, after which line does the Object created in line 5 become available for garbage collection?

A. Line 5

B. Line 7

C. Line 6

D. Line 10

E. Line 9

F. Line 8

Answer: F

QUESTION NO: 14

Given:

```
1. public class MyLogger {  
2. private StringBuilder logger = new StringBuuilder();  
3. public void log(String message, String user) {  
4. logger.append(message);  
5. logger.append(user);  
6. }  
7. }
```

The programmer must guarantee that a single MyLogger object works properly for a multi-threaded system.

How must this code be changed to be thread-safe?

- A. synchronize the log method
- B. replace StringBuilder with StringBuffer
- C. No change is necessary, the current MyLogger code is already thread-safe.
- D. replace StringBuilder with just a String object and use the string concatenation (+) within the log method

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 15

Given:

```
23. int z = 5;  
24.  
25. public void stuff1(int x) {
```

```
26. assert (x > 0);
27. switch(x) {
28. case 2: x = 3;
29. default: assert false; } }
30.
31. private void stuff2(int y) { assert (y < 0); }
32.
33. private void stuff3() { assert (stuff4()); }
34.
35. private boolean stuff4() { z = 6; return false; }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Only the assert statement on line 31 is used appropriately.
- B. The assert statements on lines 26, 29, and 31 are used appropriately.
- C. The assert statements on lines 29 and 31 are used appropriately.
- D. The assert statements on lines 29 and 33 are used appropriately.
- E. The assert statements on lines 26 and 29 are used appropriately.
- F. All of the assert statements are used appropriately.
- G. The assert statements on lines 29, 31, and 33 are used appropriately.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 16

Click the Exhibit button.

Which code, inserted at line 14, will allow this class to correctly serialize and deserialize?

```

1. import java.io.*;
2. public class Foo implements Serializable
{
3.     public int x, y;
4.     public Foo( int x, int y ) { this.x =
x; this.y = y; }
5.
6.     private void writeObject(
ObjectOutputStream s )
7.         throws IOException {
8.         s.writeInt(x); s.writeInt(y) ;
9.     }
10.
11.    private void readObject(
ObjectInputStream s )
12.        throws IOException,
ClassNotFoundException {
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.    }
17. }

```

- A. this = s.defaultReadObject();
- B. y = s.readInt(); x = s.readInt();
- C. x = s.readInt(); y = s.readInt();
- D. s.defaultReadObject();

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 17

Given:

- 11. public void testIfA() {
- 12. if (testIfB("True")) {
- 13. System.out.println("True");
- 14. } else {
- 15. System.out.println("Not true");
- 16. }

17. }

18. public Boolean testIfB(String str) {

19. return Boolean.valueOf(str);

20. }

What is the result when method testIfA is invoked?

- A. Compilation fails because of an error at line 12.
- B. True
- C. Not true
- D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 19.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 18

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

Answer: A

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