Prüfungsnummer: 1Z0-803

Prüfungsname: Java SE 7
Programmer I

Version : Demo

QUESTION NO: 1
Given the code fragment:
int [] [] array2D = {{0, 1, 2}, {3, 4, 5, 6}};
system.out.print (array2D[0].length+ "");
system.out.print(array2D[1].getClass(). isArray() + "");
system.out.println (array2D[0][1]);
What is the result?

A. 3false1
B. 2true3
C. 2false3
D. 3true1
E. 3false3
F. 2true1
G. 2false1

Answer: D

Explanation: The length of the elementwith index 0, {0, 1, 2}, is 3. Output: 3
The elementwith index 1, {3, 4, 5, 6}, is of type array. Output: true
The elementwith index 0,{0, 1, 2} has the elementwith index 1:1. Output: 1

QUESTION NO: 2
View the exhibit:
public class Student {
public String name = "";
public int age = 0;
public String major = "Undeclared";
public boolean fulltime = true;
public void display() {
System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Major: " + major);
}
public boolean isFullTime() {
return fulltime;
}
}
Given:
Public class TestStudent {
Public static void main(String[] args) {
Student bob = new Student ();
Student jian = new Student();
bob.name = "Bob";
bob.age = 19;

jian = bob; jian.name = "Jian";
System.out.println("Bob's Name: " + bob.name);
}
}
What is the result when this program is executed?

A. Bob's Name: Bob
B. Bob's Name: Jian
C. Nothing prints
D. Bob's name

Answer: B

Explanation: After the statement jian = bob; the jian will reference the same object as bob.

QUESTION NO: 3
Given the code fragment:
String valid = "true";
if (valid) System.out.println ("valid");
else system.out.println ("not valid");
What is the result?

A. Valid
B. not valid
C. Compilation fails
D. An IllegalArgumentException is thrown at run time

Answer: C

Explanation: In segment 'if (valid)' valid must be of type boolean, but it is a string.
This makes the compilation fail.

QUESTION NO: 4
Given:
```
public class ScopeTest {
int z;
public static void main(String[] args){
ScopeTest myScope = new ScopeTest();
int z = 6;
System.out.println(z);
myScope.doStuff();
System.out.println(z);
```

```
System.out.println(myScope.z);
}
void doStuff() {
int z = 5;
doStuff2();
System.out.println(z);
}
void doStuff2() {
z=4;
}
}
```
What is the result?

A.
6
5
6
4
B.
6
5
5
4
C.
6
5
6
6
D.
6
5
6
5

Answer: A

Explanation: Within main z is assigned 6. z is printed. Output: 6
Within doStuff z is assigned 5.DoStuff2 locally sets z to 4(but MyScope.z is set to 4), but in
Dostuffz is still 5. z is printed. Output: 5
Again z is printed within main (with local z set to 6). Output: 6
Finally MyScope.z is printed. MyScope.z has been set to 4 within doStuff2(). Output: 4

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two are valid instantiations and initializations of a multi dimensional array?

A. int [] [] array 2D ={ { 0, 1, 2, 4} {5, 6}};
B. int [] [] array2D = new int [2] [2];
array2D[0] [0] = 1;
array2D[0] [1] =2;
array2D[1] [0] =3;
array2D[1] [1] =4;
C. int [] [] []array3D = {{0, 1}, {2, 3}, {4, 5}};
D. int [] [] [] array3D = new int [2] [2] [2];
array3D [0] [0] = array;
array3D [0] [1] = array;
array3D [1] [0] = array;
array3D [0] [1] = array;
E. int [] [] array2D = {0, 1};

Answer: B,D

Explanation: In the Java programming language, a multidimensional array is simply an array whose components are themselves arrays.