



# 1Z0-803<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java SE 7 Programmer I

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**QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
String message1 = "Wham bam!";  
String message2 = new String("Wham bam!");  
  
if (message1 == message2)  
    System.out.println("They match");  
  
if (message1.equals(message2))  
    System.out.println("They really match");
```

What is the result?

- A. They match They really match
- B. They really match
- C. They match
- D. Nothing Prints
- E. They really match They really match

Correct Answer: B

The strings are not the same objects so the == comparison fails. See note #1 below. As the value of the strings are the same equals is true. The equals method compares values for equality.

Note: #1 ==

Compares references, not values. The use of == with object references is generally limited to the following:

Comparing to see if a reference is null.

Comparing two enum values. This works because there is only one object for each enum constant.

You want to know if two references are to the same object.

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**QUESTION 2**

Given:



```
public class ScopeTest1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doStuff(); // line x1
        int x1 = x2; // line x2
        int x2 = j; // line x3
    }
    static void doStuff() {
        System.out.println(j); // line x4
    }
    static int j;
}
```

Which line causes a compilation error?

- A. line x1
- B. line x2
- C. line x3
- D. line x4

Correct Answer: B

The variable x2 is used before it has been declared.

### QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: B

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

#### QUESTION 4

Given:



```
public class Circle {
    double radius;
    public double area;
    public Circle(double r) { radius = r; }
    public double getRadius() { return radius; }
    public void setRadius(double r) { radius = r; }
    public double getArea() { return /* ??? */; }
}

class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Circle c1 = new Circle(17.4);
        c1.area = Math.PI * c1.getRadius() * c1.getRadius();
    }
}
```

This class is poorly encapsulated. You need to change the circle class to compute and return the area instead.

What three modifications are necessary to ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated?

- A. Change the access modifier of the setradius () method to private
- B. Change the getArea () method public double getArea () { return area; }
- C. When the radius is set in the Circle constructor and the setRadius () method, recomputed the area and store it into the area field
- D. Change the getRadius () method: public double getRadius () { area = Math.PI \* radius \* radius; return radius; }

Correct Answer: BCD

## QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public class DoBreak1 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc", "dd"};

        for (String ss: table) {

            if ( "bb".equals(ss)) {

                continue;

            }

            System.out.println(ss);

            if ( "cc".equals(ss)) {

                break;

            }

        }

    }

}
```



```
}  
  
}  
  
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. aa cc
- B. aa bb cc
- C. cc dd
- D. cc
- E. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: A

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