

1Z0-803^{Q&As}

Java SE 7 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

```
Given:
class Overloading {
int x(double d) {
System.out.println("one");
return 0;
}
String x(double d) {
System.out.println("two");
return null;
}
double x(double d) {
System.out.println("three");
return 0.0;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
new Overloading().x(4.0);
}
}
What is the result?
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Compilation fails.
Correct Answer: D
```

QUESTION 2

Which two statements correctly describe checked exception?



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- A. These are exceptional conditions that a well-written application should anticipate and recover from.
- B. These are exceptional conditions that are external to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
- C. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.
- D. Every class that is a subclass of RuntimeException and Error is categorized as checked exception.
- E. Every class that is a subclass of Exception, excluding RuntimeException and its subclasses, is categorized as checked exception.

Correct Answer: BD

Checked exceptions:

*

(B) 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

It\\'s somewhat confusing, but note as well that RuntimeException (unchecked) is itself a subclass of Exception (checked).

*

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)

Reference: Checked versus unchecked exceptions

QUESTION 3

Given: What is the result?

```
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;
}
```

A. 6

B. 6

C. 6

D. 6

Correct Answer: A

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 Dostuff z 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 4

A method doSomething () that has no exception handling code is modified to trail a method that throws a checked exception. Which two modifications, made independently, will allow the program to compile?

- A. Catch the exception in the method doSomething().
- B. Declare the exception to be thrown in the doSomething() method signature.
- C. Cast the exception to a RunTimeException in the doSomething() method.
- D. Catch the exception in the method that calls doSomething().



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Correct Answer: AB

Valid Java programming language code must honor the Catch or Specify Requirement. This means that code that might throw certain exceptions must be enclosed by either of the following:

A try statement that catches the exception. The try must provide a handler for the exception, as described in Catching and Handling Exceptions.

A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception, as described in Specifying the Exceptions Thrown by a Method. Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile.

QUESTION 5

Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

- A. Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private
- B. Removing the public modifier from a class declaration
- C. Changing the return type of a method to void
- D. Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference

Correct Answer: AD

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

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