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Exam Code: CX-310-065(Update to 1Z0-851)

Exam Name: Java Standard Edition 6 Programmer
Certified Professional Exam

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1

Given a pre-generics implementation of a method:

```
11 public static int sum(List list) {
12 int sum = 0;
13 for ( Iterator iter = list.iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
14 int i = ((Integer)iter.next()).intValue();
15 sum += i;
16 }
17 return sum;
18 }
```

What three changes allow the class to be used with generics and avoid an unchecked warning? (Choose three.)

- A. Remove line 14.
- B. Replace line 14 with "int i = iter.next();".
- C. Replace line 13 with "for (int i : intList) {".
- D. Replace line 13 with "for (Iterator iter : intList) {".
- E. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<int> intList)".
- F. Replace the method declaration with "sum(List<Integer> intList)".

Answer: A, C, F

QUESTION: 2

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

Answer: D

QUESTION: 3

Given:

```
1. // insert code here
12 private N min, max;
13 public N getMin() { return min; }
14 public N getMax() { return max; }
15 public void add(N added) {
```

```

16 if (min == null || added.doubleValue() < min.doubleValue())
17 min = added;
18 if (max == null || added.doubleValue() > max.doubleValue())
19 max = added;
20 }
21 }

```

Which two, inserted at line 11, will allow the code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public class MinMax<?> {
- B. public class MinMax<? extends Number> {
- C. public class MinMax<N extends Object> {
- D. public class MinMax<N extends Number> {
- E. public class MinMax<? extends Object> {
- F. public class MinMax<N extends Integer> {

Answer: D, F

QUESTION: 4

Given:

```

12 import java.util.*;
13 public class Explorer2 {
14 public static void main(String[] args) {
15 TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>();
16 TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>();
17 for(int i = 606; i < 613; i++)
18 if(i%2 == 0) s.add(i);
19 subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true);
20 s.add(629);
21 System.out.println(s + " " + subs);
22 }
23 }

```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- D. [608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]
- E. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]
- F. [606, 608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]

Answer: E

QUESTION: 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 compareTo(Object o){/*more code here*/}`
- B. `public int compareTo(Score other){/*more code here*/}`
- C. `public int compare(Score s1,Score s2){/*more code here*/}`
- D. `public int compare(Object o1,Object o2){/*more code here*/}`

Answer: B

QUESTION: 6

Given:

```
11 public class Person {
12 private name;
13 public Person(String name) {
14 this.name = name;
15 }
16 public int hashCode() {
17 return 420;
18 }
19 }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The time to find the value from HashMap with a Person key depends on the size of the map.
- B. Deleting a Person key from a HashMap will delete all map entries for all keys of type Person.
- C. Inserting a second Person object into a HashSet will cause the first Person object to be removed as a duplicate.
- D. The time to determine whether a Person object is contained in a HashSet is constant and does NOT depend on the size of the map.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 7

Given:

```
5 import java.util.*;
6 public class SortOf {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>();
9         a.add(1); a.add(5); a.add(3);
11        Collections.sort(a);
12        a.add(2);
13        Collections.reverse(a);
14        System.out.println(a);
15    }
16 }
```

What is the result?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 5]
- B. [2, 1, 3, 5]
- C. [2, 5, 3, 1]
- D. [5, 3, 2, 1]
- E. [1, 3, 5, 2]
- F. Compilation fails.
- G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 8

Given

```
11 public interface Status {
12     /* insert code here */ int MY_VALUE = 10;
13 } Which three are valid on line
12?
```

(Choose three.)

- A. final
- B. static
- C. native
- D. public
- E. private

- F. abstract
- G. protected

Answer: A, B, D

QUESTION: 9

Given:

```
5 class Atom {
6 Atom() { System.out.print("atom "); }
7 }
8 class Rock extends Atom {
9 Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); }
10 }
11 public class Mountain extends Rock {
12 Mountain() {
13. super("granite ");
14 new Rock("granite ");
15 }
16 public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); }
17 }
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. atom granite
- C. granite granite
- D. atom granite granite
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- F. atom granite atom granite

Answer: F

QUESTION: 10

Click the Exhibit button. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

```
10. interface Foo {
11.     int bar();
12. }
13.
14. public class Beta {
15.
16.     class A implements Foo {
17.         public int bar() { return 1; }
18.     }
19.
20.     public int fubar( Foo foo ) { return foo.bar();
21.     }
22.
23.     public void testFoo() {
24.         class A implements Foo {
25.             public int bar() { return 2; }
26.         }
27.
28.         System.out.println( fubar( new A() ) );
29.     }
30.
31.     public static void main( String[] argv ) {
32.         new Beta().testFoo();
33.     }
34. }
```

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- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The code compiles and the output is 2.
- C. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, compilation would fail.
- D. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, compilation would fail.
- E. If lines 16, 17 and 18 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 2.
- F. If lines 24, 25 and 26 were removed, the code would compile and the output would be 1.

Answer: B, E, F

QUESTION: 11

Given:

```
10 class Line {
11 public class Point { public int x,y;}
12 public Point getPoint() { return new Point(); }
13 }
14 class Triangle {
```

```
15 public Triangle() {  
16 // insert code here  
17 }  
18 }
```

Which code, inserted at line 16, correctly retrieves a local instance of a Point object?

- A. Point p = Line.getPoint();
- B. Line.Point p = Line.getPoint();
- C. Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();
- D. Line.Point p = (new Line()).getPoint();

Answer: D

QUESTION: 12

Given:

```
11 class Alpha {  
12 public void foo() { System.out.print("Afoo "); }  
13 }  
14 public class Beta extends Alpha {  
15 public void foo() { System.out.print("Bfoo "); }  
16 public static void main(String[] args) {  
17 Alpha a = new Beta();  
18 Beta b = (Beta)a;  
19 a.foo();  
20 b.foo();  
21 }  
22 }
```

What is the result?

- A. Afoo Afoo
- B. Afoo Bfoo
- C. Bfoo Afoo
- D. Bfoo Bfoo
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 13

Click the Exhibit button. Which statement is true about the classes and interfaces in the exhibit?


```
1. public interface A {
2.     public void doSomething(String thing);
3. }

1. public class AImpl implements A {
2.     public void doSomething(String msg) { }
3. }

1. public class B {
2.     public A doit() {
3.         // more code here
4.     }
5.
6.     public String execute() {
7.         // more code here
8.     }
9. }

1. public class C extends B {
2.     public AImpl doit() {
3.         // more code here
4.     }
5.
6.     public Object execute() {
7.         // more code here
8.     }
9. }
```

- A. Compilation will succeed for all classes and interfaces.
- B. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 2.
- C. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 6.
- D. Compilation of class AImpl will fail because of an error in line 2.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 14

Which two code fragments correctly create and initialize a static array of int elements? (Choose two.)

- A. static final int[] a = { 100,200 };
- B. static final int[] a;
static { a=new int[2]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }
- C. static final int[] a = new int[2]{ 100,200 };

D. static final int[] a;
static void init() { a = new int[3]; a[0]=100; a[1]=200; }

Answer: A, B

QUESTION: 15

Given:

```
10 interface Foo { int bar(); }
11 public class Sprite {
12 public int fubar( Foo foo ) { return foo.bar(); }
13 public void testFoo() {
14 fubar(
15 // insert code here
16 );
17 }
18 }
```

Which code, inserted at line 15, allows the class Sprite to compile?

- A. Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- B. new Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- C. new Foo() { public int bar() { return 1; } }
- D. new class Foo { public int bar() { return 1; } }

Answer: C

QUESTION: 16

Given:

```
1. class Alligator {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. int []x[] = {{1,2}, {3,4,5}, {6,7,8,9}};
4. int [][]y = x;
5. System.out.println(y[2][1]);
6. }
7. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6
- E. 7

F. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 17

Given:

```
22. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("123");
```

```
23. String s1 = "123";
```

```
24. // insert code here
```

```
25. System.out.println(sb1 + " " + s1);
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 24, outputs "123abc 123abc"?

A. sb1.append("abc"); s1.append("abc");

B. sb1.append("abc"); s1.concat("abc");

C. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.append("abc");

D. sb1.concat("abc"); s1.concat("abc");

E. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");

F. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");

G. sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

H. sb1.concat("abc"); s1 = s1 + s1.concat("abc");

Answer: E

QUESTION: 18

Given that the current directory is empty, and that the user has read and write permissions, and the following:

```
11. import java.io.*;
```

```
12. public class DOS {
```

```
13. public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
14. File dir = new File("dir");
```

```
15. dir.mkdir();
```

```
16. File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt");
```

```
17. try {
```

```
18. f1.createNewFile();
```

```
19. } catch (IOException e) { ; }
```

```
20. File newDir = new File("newDir");
```

```
21. dir.renameTo(newDir);
```

```
22. }
```

```
23. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The file system has a new empty directory named dir.
- C. The file system has a new empty directory named newDir.
- D. The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt.
- E. The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt.

Answer: E

QUESTION: 19

Given:

- 11. class Converter {
- 12. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 13. Integer i = args[0];
- 14. int j = 12;
- 15. System.out.println("It is " + (j==i) + " that j==i.");
- 16. }
- 17. }

What is the result when the programmer attempts to compile the code and run it with the command `java Converter 12`?

- A. It is true that `j==i`.
- B. It is false that `j==i`.
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 20

Given:

- 11. String test = "Test A. Test B. Test C.";
- 12. // insert code here
- 13. String[] result = test.split(regex);

Which regular expression, inserted at line 12, correctly splits test into "Test A", "Test B", and "Test C"?

- A. String regex = "";
- B. String regex = " ";
- C. String regex = ".*";
- D. String regex = "\\s";
- E. String regex = "\\s*";
- F. String regex = "\\w[\\.]+";

Answer: E

QUESTION: 21

Given:

5. import java.util.Date;

6. import java.text.DateFormat;

21. DateFormat df;

22. Date date = new Date();

23. // insert code here

24. String s = df.format(date);

Which code fragment, inserted at line 23, allows the code to compile?

A. df = new DateFormat();

B. df = Date.getFormat();

C. df = date.getFormat();

D. df = DateFormat.getFormat();

E. df = DateFormat.getInstance();

Answer: E

QUESTION: 22

Given a class Repetition:

1. package utils;

2.

3. public class Repetition {

4. public static String twice(String s) { return s + s; }

5. } and given another class Demo: 1. // insert code here

2.

3. public class Demo {

4. public static void main(String[] args) {

5. System.out.println(twice("pizza"));

6. }

7. }

Which code should be inserted at line 1 of Demo.java to compile and run Demo to print "pizzapizza"?

A. import utils.*;

B. static import utils.*;

C. import utils.Repetition.*;

D. static import utils.Repetition.*;

- E. import utils.Repetition.twice();
- F. import static utils.Repetition.twice;
- G. static import utils.Repetition.twice;

Answer: F

QUESTION: 23

A UNIX user named Bob wants to replace his chess program with a new one, but he is not sure where the old one is installed. Bob is currently able to run a Java chess program starting from his home directory /home/bob using the command: java -classpath /test:/home/bob/downloads/*.jar games.Chess Bob's CLASSPATH is set (at login time) to:

/usr/lib:/home/bob/classes:/opt/java/lib:/opt/java/lib/*.jar What is a possible location for the Chess.class file?

- A. /test/Chess.class
- B. /home/bob/Chess.class
- C. /test/games/Chess.class
- D. /usr/lib/games/Chess.class
- E. /home/bob/games/Chess.class
- F. inside jarfile /opt/java/lib/Games.jar (with a correct manifest)
- G. inside jarfile /home/bob/downloads/Games.jar (with a correct manifest)

Answer: C

QUESTION: 24

Given:

- 3. interface Animal { void makeNoise(); }
- 4. class Horse implements Animal {
- 5. Long weight = 1200L;
- 6. public void makeNoise() { System.out.println("whinny"); }
- 7. }
- 8. public class Icelandic extends Horse {
- 9. public void makeNoise() { System.out.println("vinny"); }
- 10. public static void main(String[] args) {
- 11. Icelandic i1 = new Icelandic();
- 12. Icelandic i2 = new Icelandic();
- 13. Icelandic i3 = new Icelandic();
- 14. i3 = i1; i1 = i2; i2 = null; i3 = i1;
- 15. }
- 16. }

When line 15 is reached, how many objects are eligible for the garbage collector?

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