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問題集

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Exam : **1Z0-803**

Title : **Java SE 7 Programmer I**

Version : **DEMO**

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 element with index 0, {0, 1, 2}, is 3. Output: 3

The element with index 1, {3, 4, 5, 6}, is of type array. Output: true

The element with index 0, {0, 1, 2} has the element with index 1: 1. Output: 1

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`.

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.

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 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

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.