

Exam : SUN 310-055

**Title : Sun Certified Programmer
for the Java 2 Platform.SE
5.0**

Version : Demo

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1. Given:

```
11. public static Iterator reverse(List list) {  
12.     Collections.reverse(list);  
13.     return list.iterator();  
14. }  
15. public static void main(String[] args) {  
16.     List list = new ArrayList();  
17.     list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");  
18.     for (Object obj: reverse(list))  
19.         System.out.print(obj + ", ");  
20. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 3, 2, 1,
- B. 1, 2, 3,
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. The code runs with no output.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

2. Click the Exhibit button.

```
10. public class ClassA {  
11.     public void methodA() {  
12.         ClassB classB = new ClassB();  
13.         classB.getValue();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

And:

```
20. class ClassB {  
21.     public ClassC classC;  
22. }
```

```
23. public String getValue() {  
24.     return classC.getValue();  
25. }  
26. }
```

And:

```
30. class ClassC {  
31.     public String value;  
32.  
33.     public String getValue() {  
34.         value = "ClassB";  
35.         return value;  
36.     }  
37. }
```

Given:

```
ClassA a = new ClassA();  
a.methodA();
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. ClassC is displayed.
- C. The code runs with no output.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

3. Given:

```
11. String test = "a1b2c3";  
12. String[] tokens = test.split("\\d");  
13. for(String s: tokens) System.out.print(s + " ");
```

What is the result?

- A. a b c
- B. 1 2 3

- C. a1b2c3
- D. a1 b2 c3
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. The code runs with no output.
- G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

4. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. An encapsulated, public class promotes re-use.
- B. Classes that share the same interface are always tightly encapsulated.
- C. An encapsulated class allows subclasses to overload methods, but does NOT allow overriding methods.
- D. An encapsulated class allows a programmer to change an implementation without affecting outside code.

Answer: AD

5. Click the Exhibit button.

1. public class SimpleCalc {
2. public int value;
3. public void calculate() { value += 7; }
4. }

And:

1. public class MultiCalc extends SimpleCalc{
2. public void calculate() { value -= 3; }
3. public void calculate(int multiplier) {
4. calculate();
5. super.calculate();
6. value *= multiplier;
7. }
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. MultiCalc calculator = new MultiCalc();

```
10.    calculator.calculate(2);
11.    System.out.println("Value is: " + calculator.value);
12.    }
13. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Value is: 8
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. Value is: 12
- D. Value is: -12
- E. The code runs with no output.
- F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

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

7. Given classes defined in two different files:

```
1. package util;  
2. public class BitUtils {  
3.     private static void process(byte[] b) {}  
4. }  
1. package app;  
2. public class SomeApp {  
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.         byte[] bytes = new byte[256];  
5.         // insert code here  
6.     }  
7. }
```

What is required at line 5 in class SomeApp to use the process method of BitUtils?

- A. process(bytes);
- B. BitUtils.process(bytes);
- C. app.BitUtils.process(bytes);
- D. util.BitUtils.process(bytes);
- E. import util.BitUtils.*; process(bytes);
- F. SomeApp cannot use the process method in BitUtils.

Answer: F

8. Given:

```
10. package com.sun.scjp;  
11. public class Geodetics {  
12.     public static final double DIAMETER = 12756.32; // kilometers  
13. }
```

Which two correctly access the DIAMETER member of the Geodetics class? (Choose two.)

- A. import com.sun.scjp.Geodetics;

```
public class TerraCarta {  
    public double halfway()  
        { return Geodetics.DIAMETER/2.0; } }  
B. import static com.sun.scjp.Geodetics;  
public class TerraCarta{  
    public double halfway() { return DIAMETER/2.0; } }  
C. import static com.sun.scjp.Geodetics.*;  
public class TerraCarta {  
    public double halfway() { return DIAMETER/2.0; } }  
D. package com.sun.scjp;  
    public class TerraCarta {  
        public double halfway() { return DIAMETER/2.0; } }
```

Answer: AC

9. 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

10. Click the Exhibit button.

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. public void testFoo() {

23.

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. }

Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

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: BEF

11. Given:

```
1. interface TestA { String toString(); }
2. public class Test {
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         System.out.println(new TestA() {
5.             public String toString() { return "test"; }
6.         });
7.     }
8. }
```

What is the result?

- A. test
- B. null
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 1.
- E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 4.
- F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5.

Answer: A

12. Given:

```
10. abstract public class Employee {
11.     protected abstract double getSalesAmount();
12.     public double getCommision() {
13.         return getSalesAmount() * 0.15;
14.     }
```

15. }

16. class Sales extends Employee {

17. // insert method here

18. }

Which two methods, inserted independently at line 17, correctly complete the Sales class? (Choose two.)

- A. double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }
- B. public double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }
- C. private double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }
- D. protected double getSalesAmount() { return 1230.45; }

Answer: BD

13. Given:

10. interface Data { public void load(); }

11. abstract class Info { public abstract void load(); }

Which class correctly uses the Data interface and Info class?

- A. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {
 public void load() { /*do something*/ }
}
- B. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {
 public void load() { /*do something*/ }
}
- C. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {
 public void load(){ /*do something*/ }
 public void Info.load(){ /*do something*/ }
}
- D. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {
 public void Data.load(){ /*do something*/ }
 public void load(){ /*do something*/ }
}
- E. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {

```
public void load(){ /*do something*/ }  
public void Info.load(){ /*do something*/ }  
}  
F. public class Employee extends Info implements Data{  
    public void Data.load() { /*do something*/ }  
    public void Info.load() { /*do something*/ }  
}
```

Answer: A

14. Given:

```
11. public abstract class Shape {  
12.     private int x;  
13.     private int y;  
14.     public abstract void draw();  
15.     public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {  
16.         this.x = x;  
17.         this.y = y;  
18.     }  
19. }
```

Which two classes use the Shape class correctly? (Choose two.)

```
A. public class Circle implements Shape {  
    private int radius;  
}  
B. public abstract class Circle extends Shape {  
    private int radius;  
}  
C. public class Circle extends Shape {  
    private int radius;  
    public void draw();  
}
```

D. public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
 private int radius;
 public void draw();
}

E. public class Circle extends Shape {
 private int radius;
 public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}

F. public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
 private int radius;
 public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}

Answer: BE

15. Which two classes correctly implement both the java.lang.Runnable and the java.lang.Cloneable interfaces? (Choose two.)

A. public class Session
 implements Runnable, Cloneable {
 public void run();
 public Object clone();
 }

B. public class Session
 extends Runnable, Cloneable {
 public void run() { /* do something */ }
 public Object clone() { /* make a copy */ }
 }

C. public class Session
 implements Runnable, Cloneable {
 public void run() { /* do something */ }
 public Object clone() { /* make a copy */ }
 }

```
}
```

D. public abstract class Session

```
implements Runnable, Cloneable {  
    public void run() { /* do something */ }  
    public Object clone() { /*make a copy */ }  
}
```

E. public class Session

```
implements Runnable, implements Cloneable {  
    public void run() { /* do something */ }  
    public Object clone() { /* make a copy */ }  
}
```

Answer: CD

16. Click the Exhibit button.

```
1. public class GoTest {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         Sente a = new Sente(); a.go();  
4.         Goban b = new Goban(); b.go();  
5.         Stone c = new Stone(); c.go();  
6.     }  
7. }  
8.  
9. class Sente implements Go {  
10.     public void go() { System.out.println("go in Sente."); }  
11. }  
12.  
13. class Goban extends Sente {  
14.     public void go() { System.out.println("go in Goban"); }  
15. }  
16.
```

17. class Stone extends Goban implements Go { }

18.

19. interface Go { public void go(); }

What is the result?

A. go in Goban

go in Sente

go in Sente

B. go in Sente

go in Sente

go in Goban

C. go in Sente

go in Goban

go in Goban

D. go in Goban

go in Goban

go in Sente

E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 17.

Answer: C

17. Given:

11. public static void parse(String str) {

12. try {

13. float f = Float.parseFloat(str);

14. } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {

15. f = 0;

16. } finally {

17. System.out.println(f);

18. }

19. }

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

21. `parse("invalid");`

22. `}`

What is the result?

A. 0.0

B. Compilation fails.

C. A `ParseException` is thrown by the `parse` method at runtime.

D. A `NumberFormatException` is thrown by the `parse` method at runtime.

Answer: B

18. Given:

35. `String #name = "Jane Doe";`

36. `int $age = 24;`

37. `Double _height = 123.5;`

38. `double ~temp = 37.5;`

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Line 35 will not compile.

B. Line 36 will not compile.

C. Line 37 will not compile.

D. Line 38 will not compile.

Answer: AD

19. 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: AB

20. Given:

```
11. public enum Title {  
12.     MR("Mr."), MRS("Mrs."), MS("Ms.");  
13.     private final String title;  
14.     private Title(String t) { title = t; }  
15.     public String format(String last, String first) {  
16.         return title + " " + first + " " + last;  
17.     }  
18. }  
19. public static void main(String[] args) {  
20.     System.out.println(Title.MR.format("Doe", "John"));  
21. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Mr. John Doe
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.
- D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 15.
- E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.

Answer: A

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