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Java fundamentals exam. Oracle academy java fundamentals quiz answers section 3. Oracle academy java fundamentals final exam answers. Oracle academy java fundamentals quiz answers section 2.

1. Encapsulation is a programming philosophy that allows or restricts access to data and methods while protecting the integrity of the data. 2. A constructor for the Square class should be written as follows: `public Square(int width, int length) { super(width, length); }` since a square always has the same width and length. 3. The correct way to create an applet Battlefield is by extending the Applet class, not the other options. 4. The Java keyword final is used to restrict access to class variables and methods from anywhere, making them constant or unchangeable. 5. Abstract methods must be declared in an abstract class and cannot have a method body. They may contain implementation but must be overridden in a non-abstract subclass. 6. To store different subject books into a single array, Joe can create an array of type Book[] and then initialize each book as an object of the corresponding subject book type (e.g., MathBook). 7. To instantiate YourClass, you would write: `YourClass y = new YourClass();` or `YourClass y = new YourClass(3);` 8. The following code creates an object of type Animal: `Animal a; a = new Animal();` 9. False. The basic unit of encapsulation in Java is the class, not the primitive data type. 10. True. You can create static class methods inside any Java class. 11. False. Static variables are shared by all instances of the same class and cannot be reassigned by individual instances. 12. Private access modifier doesn't work with a static variable because private variables are only accessible within the class itself, not from outside the class. 13. The correct way to initialize a method DolphinTalk that takes in 2 integers and returns the greater int between the two is: `public static int DolphinTalk(int dol1, int dol2) { return (dol1 > dol2)? dol1 : dol2; }` (*) 14. (*) The method makes changes to the object and you wish to continue to use the updated object outside of the method.



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Final Exam PreparationOracle Academy1

Database Programming - Final Exam Review AnswersSections 10 - 13

1. Which identifiers listed below are invalid names within the Oracle database? Rename them:

a. a table named: "Long_table_name_for_storing_data" name exceeds 30 characters

b. a sequence named: "dgeneratingUniqueNumbers" cannot start with a number

c. a column named: "Primary_Key\$Column"

d. a view named: "My&ViewOfData" & is not a valid symbol for names

2. SYSDATE and USER are not permitted to be referenced in

a. the values clause of an insert statement

b. default values for column definitions

c. check constraints

d. none of the above

3. What will be the column names resulting from the following view definition: "Create or Replace View Name_Vu (Person_Name, Title, Pay) as Select last_name as name, job_id position, salary as compensation from employees;"

a. LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, POSITION

b. PERSON_NAME, TITLE, PAY

c. NAME, POSITION, COMPENSATION

d. none of the above

4. Metadata (information about the database structures) is stored in the schema __SYS__ and can be viewed through a set of views known collectively as the __data__ dictionary.

5. Data Dictionary Views that contain information about all schemas in the database start with:

a. USER_

b. ALL

c. DBA_

d. VS

6. A column that will be used to store character or text data with a size of 4000 bytes or larger should be defined as which datatype?

a. varchar2

b. CLOB

c. LONG

d. CHAR

7. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column?

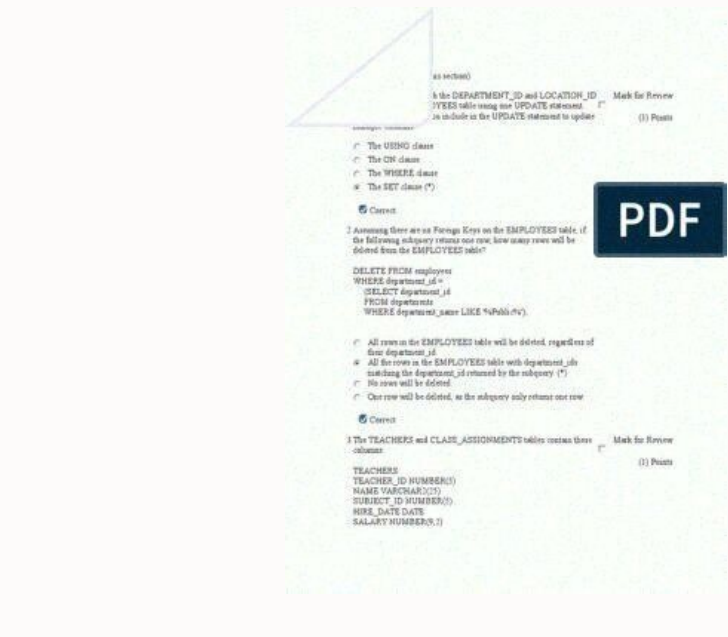
a. date

Rev. 05/16/04

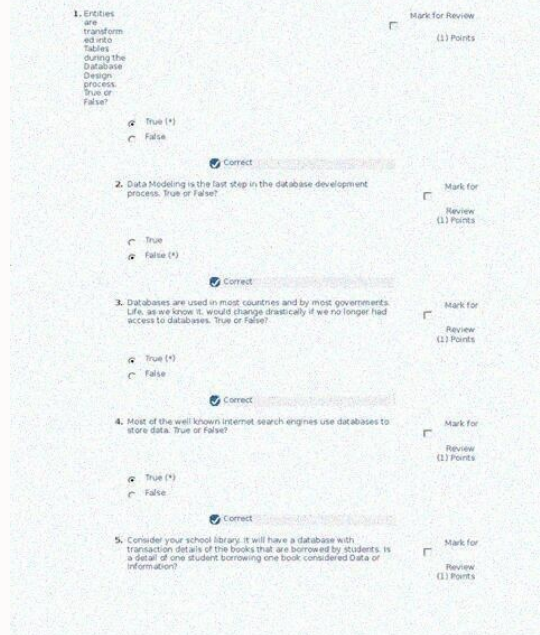
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(*) A keyword that allows subclasses to access methods, data, and constructors from their parent class. 7. (*) The concept that a variable or reference can hold multiple types of objects. 8. (*) It restricts a class from being extendable and restricts methods from being overridden. 9. (*) public abstract class ClassName{...} 10. False. If the return type from a method is boolean, then only true or false are valid return values. 11. False. The basic unit of encapsulation in Java is the class, not the primitive data type. (*) To instantiate MyClass, you would write: new MyClass(). 13. (*) Any valid object reference can be used as a parameter. 14. (*) String easyArray(String...elems) { //code } - This is a correct way to define a variable argument method. 15. (*) The parameters must be the same for all methods with the same name. No method named min is defined. Two methods can have the same name. 1. By ignoring the subject type and initializing all books as objects of type Book. 2. False - Abstract classes can implement interfaces. 3. True 4. (*) Tree bloom(pine, oak) { //code here } - This correctly defines a method that contains two objects of class Tree as parameters. 5. (*) A compiler error will result since method B does not know how large an array to create when it is invoked by method A. 6. (*) It is possible to overload constructors with different parameter lists or no parameters at all. 7. The correct driver class that initializes employees Jane and Brandon is: `` java public class DriverClass { public static void main(String[] args) { Employee jane = new Employee("Jane", 48, 35.00); Employee brandon = new Employee("Brandon", 36, 20.00); } } `` 8. (*) The constructor method has no definition. Classes cannot include mixed data types. Strings. 9. The basic unit of encapsulation in Java is the primitive data type. **True**. Mark for Review 10. Static methods can return any object type. **True**. Mark for Review 11. Static classes can extend their parent class. **False**. Mark for Review 12. Non-final static class variables should be private to prevent changes from other classes. **False**. Mark for Review 13. What is encapsulation? *A programming philosophy that promotes protecting data and hiding implementation in order to preserve the integrity of data and methods.* 14.

If a variable in a superclass is private, could it be directly accessed or modified by a subclass? Why or why not? Mark for Review *No. A private variable can only be modified by the same class with which it is declared regardless of its inheritance.* Mark for Review 15. Which of the following demonstrates the correct way to create an applet Battlefield? *public class Battlefield extends Applet{...}* 1. What keyword is used to inherit a superclass? Mark for Review *extends*. 2. It is possible to extend a class that already exists in Java, such as the Applet class. **True**. 3. Why are hierarchies useful for inheritance? Mark for Review *They are used to organize the relationship between a superclass and its subclasses.* 4. Is there a difference between overriding a method and overloading a method? Mark for Review *Yes. Overriding is done in the subclass and allows for redefining a method inherited from the superclass, and overloading is done within a class and allows for multiple methods with the same name.* 5. It is possible to inherit from an abstract class. **True**. 6. If Sandal extends Shoe, it is possible to declare an object such that Sandal s = new Shoe(); *False*. 7. Static classes are designed as thread safe class instances. **True**. 8. Static classes can extend any class in their class path. **False**. 9. Static classes can extend their parent class. **False**. 10. Which segment of code correctly defines a method that contains two objects of class Tree as parameters? Mark *Mark for Review* Review void bloom(Tree pine, Tree oak) { //code here } (*) Tree bloom (pine, oak) { //code here } void bloom, Tree pine, Tree oak { //code here } None of the above, objects cannot be passed as parameters. 11. The correct way to code a method with a return type an object Automobile is Automobile upgrade(Automobile carA){...}. 12. The correct implementation of a public access modifier for the method divide is public int divide(int a, int b) {return a/b;}. 13. Which constructor code populates the instance variables of the class correctly? None given. 14. For j when the setValue method is called, it will return...? 15. There is nothing wrong with the following class declaration: There is no constructor method and you have to make a constructor method. 1. The keywords used to access the instance variables of an object from within the class code for that object are this and super. 2. The following code creates an object of type Animal: Animal a; 3. What is wrong with the following class declaration? None given. 4. Where should the constructor for a superclass be called? In the subclass. 5. To set the public variable length of the super class equal to 5 from inside the subclass, use super.length = 5. 6. The keyword super allows subclasses to access methods, data, and constructors from their parent class. 7. Abstract classes can be instantiated. False. 8. Which of the following is a goal of the object model? Providing modular code that can be reused by other programs or classes; Protecting information and limiting other classes' ability to change or corrupt data; Concealing implementation. 9. Abstract classes cannot implement interfaces. True. 10. There is only one copy a static class variable in the JVM. True. 11. A final static variable can change at runtime. False. 12. Which of the following access modifiers doesn't work with a static variable? None given. 13. How is it possible for overloading to work? Java Virtual Machine searches until it finds a constructor name and argument type match. 1. Constructors should be named consistently with the class name, such as "Customer." The code must be declared private. There is no concept of overloading in this context. 14. Reasons for returning an object include: * You wish to use the returned object within the method. * Returning an object can provide faster performance compared to returning a primitive type. * The method makes changes to the object and you want to continue using the updated object outside the method. (*) None of the above is incorrect because it is possible to return an object in Java. 15. Errors in the class: * Final cannot be used as an access modifier. * No "min" method is defined. * Private cannot be used as an access modifier. * Two methods cannot have the same name. * The parameters must be the same for all methods with the same name. 1. Access modifiers should follow good programming guidelines. A car insurance company wants to create a class named "Customer" that stores data including vehicle information, policy information, and credit card numbers. 2. Errors in the class: * No method named "min" is defined. * The parameters must be the same for all methods with the same name. * Final cannot be used as an access modifier. * Two methods cannot have the same name. * Private cannot be used as an access modifier. 3. Correct way to call a variable-argument method: (*) counter("one", "two", new String[] {nums}); 4. False: The return value of a method can only be an object and not a primitive type in Java. 5. False: All objects in Java are created using the "new" keyword followed by the class name. 6. True: * Instance variable names may only contain letters, digits, or underscores. * int is the name of a class available in the package java.lang. * In Java, a method declared public does not generate a compilation error. * A class always has at least one constructor (possibly automatically supplied by the Java compiler). (*) The more comments in a program, the faster the program runs. 7. False: An abstract class can have implemented constructors or methods; it should not be implemented as an interface instead. 8. True: Dynamic method dispatch allows Java to correctly and automatically determine which method to invoke based on the type of object being referred to at the time the method is called. 9. Correct use of the final keyword: (*) It restricts a class from being extendable and restricts methods from being overridden. 10. Correct definition of a superclass (or parent class): (*) A class that inherits methods and fields from a more general class. Classes can inherit methods from more specialized classes. (*) 11.

It's possible for a subclass to be a superclass, true or false? Mark for Review 12. An "is-a" relationship correctly describes which of the following? Mark for Review A programming philosophy that promotes simpler, more efficient coding by using existing code for new applications. A helpful term used to conceptualize the relationships among nodes or leaves in an inheritance hierarchy. (*) A programming philosophy that promotes protecting data and hiding implementation in order to preserve the integrity of data and methods. 13. Static methods can write to instance variables, true or false? Mark for Review 14. Static classes cannot return instances of the parent class when the parent class uses a private constructor, true or false? Mark for Review 15. Static classes can have different access specifiers than the parent class, true or false? Mark for Review 1. According to the following class declaration, runSpeed can be modified in class Cat, true or false: public class Tiger extends Cat{ 2. If a variable in a superclass is private, could it be directly accessed or modified by a subclass? Why or why not? Mark for Review No. A private variable can only be modified by the same class with which it is declared regardless of its inheritance. (*) 3. It's possible to extend a class that already exists in Java, such as the Applet class, true or false? Mark for Review 4. If the return type from a method is boolean then 2.5 is a valid return value, true or false? Mark for Review 5. The following statement compiles and executes: What do you know for certain? tree.grows(numFeet); (*) 6. A constructor must have the same name as the class where it is declared, true or false? Mark for Review 7. If a class is immutable then it must be abstract, true or false? Mark for Review 8. Which of the following is a goal of the object model? Mark for Review (Choose all correct answers) Protecting information and limiting other classes' ability to change or corrupt data. (*) Providing modular code that can be reused by other programs or classes. (*) Concealing implementation. (*) 9. Identify the step(s) in creating a Triangle Applet that displays two triangles. Mark for Review (Choose all correct answers) Draw the triangle using the inherited fillPolygon method. (*) Draw the 2nd triangle using the inherited fillPolygon method. (*) Extend Applet class to inherit all methods including paint. (*) Override the paint method to include the triangles. (*) Run and compile your code. (*) 10. How is it possible for overloading to work?

Mark for Review Java Virtual Machine searches until it finds a constructor name and argument type match. (*) Desired access modifiers should allow all portions of code to access classes written by them. This implies using public access modifier for each class. It is possible to overload a method that is not a constructor. Therefore, the statement is true. A static variable is always publicly available. Hence, the answer is false - it is not always publicly available. Static methods can read instance variables. Thus, the statement is true. Static classes cannot exist as standalone classes. Consequently, the answer is false. Scripts to display each employee's possible minimum and maximum salaries based on their job title should use the following script: SELECT e.FIRST_NAME, e.LAST_NAME, j.MIN SALARY AS MINIMUM SALARY, j.MAX SALARY AS MAXIMUM SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES e JOIN JOBS j ON e.JOB_ID = j.JOB_ID; Multiple-row operators expect two or more values. The statement that will return the last_name and first_name of those employees who earn more than 5,000 is: SELECT f.LAST_NAME, f.FIRST_NAME FROM f_staffs f WHERE f.salary > 5000; An Entity Relationship model is independent of the hardware or software used for implementation. Hence, the statement is true. A well-structured ERD will show some parts of the finished data model and never attempt to model the entire system in one diagram. Thus, the answer is false. The purpose of an ERD is to document the proposed system and facilitate discussion and understanding of the requirements captured by the developer. Hence, the statement is true. Documenting Business Requirements helps developers control the scope of the system and prevents users from claiming that the new system does not meet their business requirements. Thus, the answer is true.