



SUN 310-036

Exam Name: SUN CERTIFIED JAVA 2 PROGRAMMER 1.4 UPGRADE

Q & A : 66 Q&As

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Title : SUN CERTIFIED JAVA 2 PROGRAMMER 1.4 UPGRADE

1. int baz = bar + index;

15. System.out.println(" baz = " + baz);

What is the result?

A. baz = 0

B. baz = 1

C. baz = 2

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

2. Click the Exhibit button.

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails because of errors at lines 7 and 8.

B. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that might not always be the same on the same line (for example, "x = 2, y = 1").

C. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x = 1, y = 1"). In addition, each value appears twice (for example, "x = 1, y = 1" followed by "x = 1, y = 1").

D. The program prints pairs of values for x and y that are always the same on the same line (for example, "x = 1, y = 1"). In addition, each value appears only once (for example, "x = 1, y = 1" followed by "x = 2, y = 2").

Answer: B

3. Click the Exhibit button.

What is the result?

A. j = 1

B. j = 10

C. Compilation fails.

D. The value of j cannot be determined.

Answer: D

4. Given:

```
11. int index = 1;
```

```
12. int[] foo = new int[3];
```

```
13. int bar = foo[index];
```

```
14. int baz = bar + index;
```

```
15. System.out.println(" baz = " + baz);
```

What is the result?

A. baz = 0

B. baz = 1

C. baz = 2

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

5. System.out.println(" baz = " + baz);

What is the result?

A. baz = 0

B. baz = 1

C. baz = 2

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

6. Which two are equal? (Choose two.)

A. 16 > 4

B. 16 / 2

C. 16 * 4

D. 16 >> 2

E. 16 / 2^2

F. 16 >>> 2

Answer: DF

7. Which statement is true?

A. If only one thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on that same object, then the first thread immediately resumes execution.

B. If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, it is still possible that the first thread might never resume execution.

C. If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the first thread resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.

D. If two threads are blocked in the wait method of one object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the thread that executed the wait call first resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.

Answer: B

8. Which statement is true?

- A. To call the `join()` method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- B. To call the `sleep()` method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- C. To call the `yield()` method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- D. To call the `notify()` method, a thread must own the lock of the current thread.
- E. To call the `notify()` method, a thread must own the lock of the object on which the call is to be made.

Answer: E

9. Click the Exhibit button.

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. 3
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

10. Click the Exhibit button.

What is the result?

- A. `x = 0`
- B. `x = 1`
- C. `x = 2`
- D. `x = 3`
- E. `x = 4`
- F. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

11. Given:

- 1. `interface I0 {`
- 2. `public int method1(int x, int y);`
- 3. `public long method1(long x, long y);`
- 4. `}`

Which compiles?

- A. `interface I1 extends I0 { }`
- B. `interface I1 implements I0 { }`
- C. `abstract class C1 extends I0 {`
`public int method1(int x, int y) { return 0; }`
`}`
- D. `abstract class C1 implements I0 {`
`public int method1(int x, int y) { return 0; }`
`public short method1(long x, long y) { return 0; }`
`}`
- E. `class C1 implements I0 {`
`public int method1(int x, int y) { return 0; }`
`public short method1(long x, long y) { return 0; }`
`}`

Answer: A

12. What happens when thread X executes a `wait()` method on object A, without owning object A's lock?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. An exception is thrown.
- C. The `wait()` method has no effect.
- D. Thread X receives the lock immediately.
- E. Object A moves the thread to the wait pool.

Answer: B

13. Click the Exhibit button.

Thread `theThread` has just executed line 8 and is in the wait state.

Which statement, if inserted at line 19, causes `theThread` to leave the wait state and execute line 9?

- A. `theThing.notify();`
- B. `theThread.notify();`

- C. `theThread.interrupt();`
- D. `synchronized(theThing) { theThing.notify(); }`
- E. `synchronized(theThread) { theThread.notify(); }`

Answer: D

14. Given:

- 21. `int i = 1;`
- 22. `int j = i++;`
- 23. `if ((i == ++j) | (i++ == j)) {`
- 24. `i += j;`
- 25. `}`
- 26. `System.out.println("i = " + i);`

What is the result?

- A. `i = 1`
- B. `i = 2`
- C. `i = 3`
- D. `i = 4`
- E. `i = 5`
- F. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

15. Given:

- 11. `public static void main(String[] args) {`
- 12. `Integer a = new Integer(10);`
- 13. `Integer b = new Integer(10);`
- 14. `Integer c = a;`
- 15. `int d = 10;`
- 16. `double e = 10.0;`
- 17. `}`

Which three evaluate to true? (Choose three.)

- A. `(a == c)`
- B. `(d == e)`
- C. `(b == d)`
- D. `(a == b)`
- E. `(b == c)`
- F. `(d == 10.0)`

Answer: ABF

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