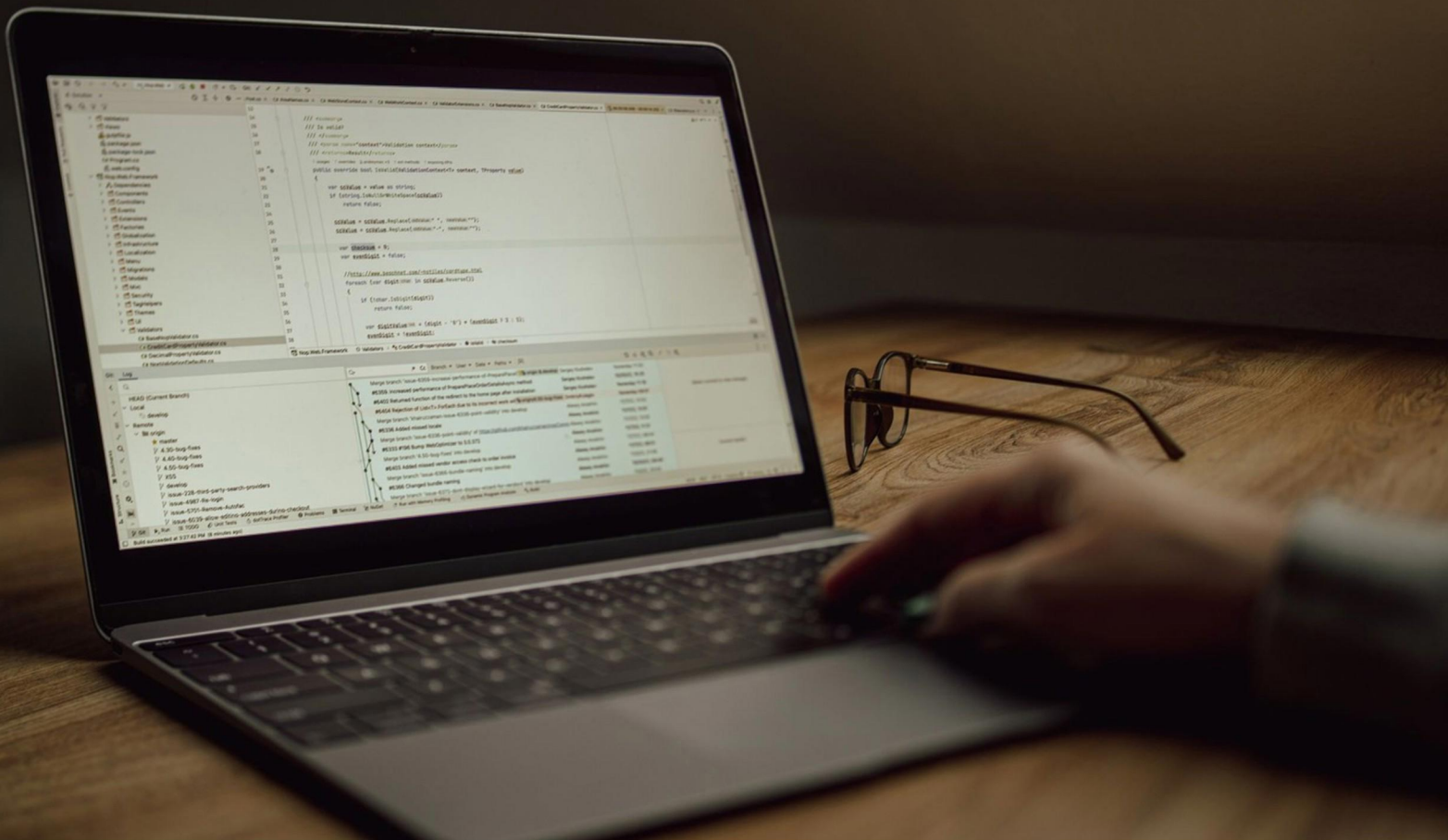


# REVATURE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

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1. In C#, what does the term 'static' indicate about a variable?
  - A. It belongs to an instance of a class
  - B. It belongs to the class type itself
  - C. It can only be accessed within its own class
  - D. It is a temporary variable
2. How does Revature keep its training programs relevant?
  - A. By only focusing on traditional programming languages
  - B. By conducting annual surveys on trainee satisfaction
  - C. By regularly updating programs to reflect current industry trends
  - D. By creating a fixed curriculum that does not change
3. What follows a try block in Java programming?
  - A. A return block
  - B. A catch block
  - C. An if block
  - D. An else block
4. What does inheritance in programming allow?
  - A. Sharing of methods and attributes among unrelated classes
  - B. One class to inherit properties from another class
  - C. Creation of completely independent classes
  - D. Removal of methods from existing classes
5. What does "===" represent in JavaScript?
  - A. A loose comparison operator
  - B. An operator that checks for value equality only
  - C. A strict comparison operator that checks for both value and type equality
  - D. An operator used to declare variables
6. How can you select all p elements within a div element in CSS?
  - A. p div;
  - B. div > p;
  - C. div p;
  - D. div+p;

**7. What is true about an INNER JOIN in SQL?**

- A. It returns rows from two tables without any conditions
- B. It combines and returns only matching rows from both tables
- C. It includes all records from the left table only
- D. It searches for non-overlapping data between tables

**8. What is the term for the hierarchy of classes in OOP?**

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Abstraction
- C. Inheritance
- D. Polymorphism

**9. Which HTML element is used to define an unordered list?**

- A. <ol>
- B. <ul>
- C. <list>
- D. <li>

**10. Is there a specific focus on soft skills during training at Revature?**

- A. No, only technical skills are emphasized
- B. Yes, leadership skills are the primary focus
- C. Yes, communication and teamwork skills are emphasized
- D. Yes, only presentation skills are emphasized



## **Answers**

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. In C#, what does the term 'static' indicate about a variable?

- A. It belongs to an instance of a class
- B. It belongs to the class type itself**
- C. It can only be accessed within its own class
- D. It is a temporary variable

The term 'static' in C# indicates that a variable belongs to the class type itself rather than to any specific instance of the class. This means that a static variable is shared among all instances of the class, meaning there is only one copy of that variable, regardless of how many objects of the class are created. When a variable is declared as static, it is often used for data that is common to all instances rather than instance-specific data. For example, if you want to count how many objects of a class have been created, you would typically use a static variable. This shared nature makes static variables useful for maintaining state or configuration that should be consistent across all instances of the class. In contrast, instance variables belong to individual objects, meaning each object has its own copy. Access levels and temporary nature do not apply to the 'static' keyword in the way the other choices suggest. Thus, the correct understanding of 'static' highlights its unique characteristic of being associated with the class itself rather than with any particular instance.

## 2. How does Revature keep its training programs relevant?

- A. By only focusing on traditional programming languages
- B. By conducting annual surveys on trainee satisfaction
- C. By regularly updating programs to reflect current industry trends**
- D. By creating a fixed curriculum that does not change

Revature ensures that its training programs remain relevant by regularly updating them to reflect current industry trends. This approach allows the organization to adapt its curriculum based on the ever-evolving landscape of technology and job market demands. By monitoring advancements in programming languages, frameworks, and development practices, Revature can provide trainees with the knowledge and skills that employers are seeking. This commitment to staying current helps participants maximize their employability and readiness for real-world scenarios as they transition into the workforce. Other options do not contribute effectively to maintaining the relevance of the training programs. Focusing solely on traditional programming languages may limit the learner's capabilities in a rapidly changing industry. Conducting annual surveys on trainee satisfaction is important but does not directly address the content of the curriculum or keep it up-to-date with industry standards. Establishing a fixed curriculum that does not change would hinder adaptability and responsiveness to technological advancements and market needs.

### 3. What follows a try block in Java programming?

- A. A return block
- B. A catch block**
- C. An if block
- D. An else block

*In Java programming, a try block includes code that may potentially throw an exception during execution. To handle any exceptions that occur within the try block, a catch block follows the try block. This catch block allows the programmer to define specific actions to be taken if an exception is thrown, making it an essential part of structured exception handling in Java. The catch block is where you specify the type of exception you are trying to catch and how you want to handle it. This structure enhances the robustness of an application by preventing crashes and allowing developers to manage errors gracefully. For example, if a try block attempts to open a file that doesn't exist, the catch block can handle that specific exception, providing feedback or a fallback option. The other options – a return block, an if block, and an else block – are not part of the standard exception handling mechanism in Java. Therefore, a catch block is the definitive structure that directly follows a try block to manage exceptions effectively.*

### 4. What does inheritance in programming allow?

- A. Sharing of methods and attributes among unrelated classes
- B. One class to inherit properties from another class**
- C. Creation of completely independent classes
- D. Removal of methods from existing classes

*Inheritance in programming is a fundamental concept in object-oriented programming that allows one class to inherit properties and behaviors (methods and attributes) from another class. This mechanism enables the creation of a hierarchical relationship between classes, where a subclass (child class) can acquire and utilize the characteristics of a superclass (parent class) while also being able to extend or override those properties. This approach promotes code reusability, as the child class can use the existing functionality of the parent class without rewriting the code. Additionally, inheritance supports the establishment of more organized and manageable code structures, making it easier to maintain and scale applications. Through inheritance, developers can create specialized versions of a general class, enhancing the flexibility and modularity of the software. The other options pertain to concepts that do not align with the principles of inheritance. Sharing methods and attributes among unrelated classes is not facilitated through inheritance; it typically involves different mechanisms like composition or interfaces. Creation of completely independent classes does not relate to inheritance, as it suggests classes that do not share any common features. Lastly, removing methods from existing classes is not within the scope of inheritance, which focuses on acquiring rather than removing features.*

## 5. What does "===" represent in JavaScript?

- A. A loose comparison operator
- B. An operator that checks for value equality only
- C. A strict comparison operator that checks for both value and type equality**
- D. An operator used to declare variables

In JavaScript, "===" represents a strict comparison operator that evaluates both the value and the type of the operands involved in the comparison. This means that when you use "===" to compare two values, the operator will only return true if the values are equal and of the same type. For example, the expression `5 === '5'` will evaluate to false because, despite both representing the same numeric value, one is a number and the other is a string. This strict equality is particularly useful in ensuring type safety in your comparisons, preventing unexpected results that can occur with loose comparisons, where type coercion may take place. Thus, using "===" helps maintain strict control over the values being compared, ensuring that comparisons yield predictable outcomes in your code.

## 6. How can you select all p elements within a div element in CSS?

- A. `p div;`
- B. `div > p;`
- C. `div p;`**
- D. `div+p;`

The choice that accurately selects all `p`` elements within a `div`` element is through the selector `div p``. This selector works by targeting all paragraph (`p``) elements that are descendants of the `div``. In CSS, if you want to select an element nested inside another element, you can simply place the parent selector followed by a space and then the child selector. Thus, the syntax `div p`` indicates that you want to select every `p`` element that resides anywhere within a `div``, regardless of how deeply nested it might be (as long as it is a descendant). In contrast, other selections like `p div`` would look for `div`` elements inside a `p``, which is not the intent here. The `div > p`` selector only targets direct child `p`` elements of a `div``, thereby not selecting any `p`` that are further down the hierarchy. Lastly, the `div+p`` selector is used to select a `p`` that immediately follows a `div``, which also differs from selecting all `p`` elements within the `div``.

## 7. What is true about an INNER JOIN in SQL?

- A. It returns rows from two tables without any conditions
- B. It combines and returns only matching rows from both tables**
- C. It includes all records from the left table only
- D. It searches for non-overlapping data between tables

An INNER JOIN in SQL is designed to retrieve rows from two or more tables that share a matching value in a specified column. This means that only those records that have corresponding entries in both tables will be included in the result set. For example, if two tables are joined on a common key, the INNER JOIN will return rows where this key exists in both tables, effectively filtering out any rows that do not have matching entries in one of the tables. This is particularly useful when you want to analyze relationships between records in different entities where you only want relevant data that matches criteria. The nature of INNER JOIN ensures efficient data retrieval and helps maintain data integrity since it focuses solely on overlapping data, making the combined dataset more pertinent to specific queries. Consequently, this approach is fundamental when working with relational databases where relationships among tables are crucial for analysis and reporting.

## 8. What is the term for the hierarchy of classes in OOP?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Abstraction
- C. Inheritance**
- D. Polymorphism

The term for the hierarchy of classes in object-oriented programming (OOP) is inheritance. Inheritance allows a new class to inherit properties and behaviors (methods) from an existing class, establishing a parent-child relationship between classes. This hierarchy can represent relationships in a way that promotes code reusability and logical structure within the application. When a class inherits from another, it can utilize and override existing functionalities and add new features, facilitating a clear organizational structure. This is crucial for managing and understanding complex systems, as it allows developers to foster relationships between different parts of their codebase clearly and intuitively. Inheritance forms the backbone of polymorphism as well, enabling objects of derived classes to be treated as objects of their base class, which promotes flexibility in programming. The other concepts, while fundamental to OOP, do not refer specifically to class hierarchy. Encapsulation pertains to bundling data with methods that operate on that data, abstraction focuses on hiding complex reality while exposing only the necessary parts, and polymorphism refers to the ability of different classes to be treated as instances of the same class through a common interface. Each of these concepts plays an essential role in OOP, but inheritance specifically defines the class hierarchy structure.

## 9. Which HTML element is used to define an unordered list?

- A. <ol>
- B. <ul>**
- C. <list>
- D. <li>

The correct answer is the ``<ul>`` element, which is specifically designed to create unordered lists in HTML. Unordered lists are used to present items in a list format where the order of the items does not matter. The items in an unordered list are typically marked with bullet points, making them visually distinct from ordered lists, which use numbers or letters. The ``<ul>`` tag serves as a container for list items, and within it, individual items are placed inside ``<li>`` (list item) tags. This structure allows browsers to render the list properly while also providing semantic meaning to the content. By using ``<ul>``, developers can create organized and easily readable lists that enhance user experience and accessibility on web pages. The other options represent either incorrect elements or elements that serve different purposes. For example, the ``<ol>`` tag is used for ordered lists where the sequence is important, and ``<list>`` is not a standard HTML tag. The ``<li>`` tag, while critical for defining the individual items within a list, cannot stand alone without being nested inside either a ``<ul>`` or an ``<ol>``. Therefore, for defining an unordered list specifically, the ``<ul>`` element is the appropriate choice.

**10. Is there a specific focus on soft skills during training at Revature?**

- A. No, only technical skills are emphasized
- B. Yes, leadership skills are the primary focus
- C. Yes, communication and teamwork skills are emphasized
- D. Yes, only presentation skills are emphasized

*The training at Revature does indeed emphasize communication and teamwork skills as essential components of a well-rounded professional development. In today's job market, technical expertise alone is often not sufficient for success; employers seek individuals who can collaborate effectively and communicate ideas clearly within a team. Communication skills enable trainees to convey their thoughts and work collaboratively with peers, fostering an environment where ideas can be shared and developed effectively. Teamwork skills involve the ability to work well with others towards a common goal, which is a crucial aspect in any workplace scenario, especially in collaborative tech projects where various stakeholders and team members are involved. By focusing on these soft skills, Revature prepares trainees not only to excel technically but also to navigate the interpersonal aspects of professional environments.*

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## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://revature.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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