Oracle.1z0-808.v2024-01-08.q242

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NEW QUESTION: 1

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which two are benefits of polymorphism?

A. Faster code at runtime

B. More efficient code at runtime

C. More dynamic code at runtime

D. More flexible and reusable code

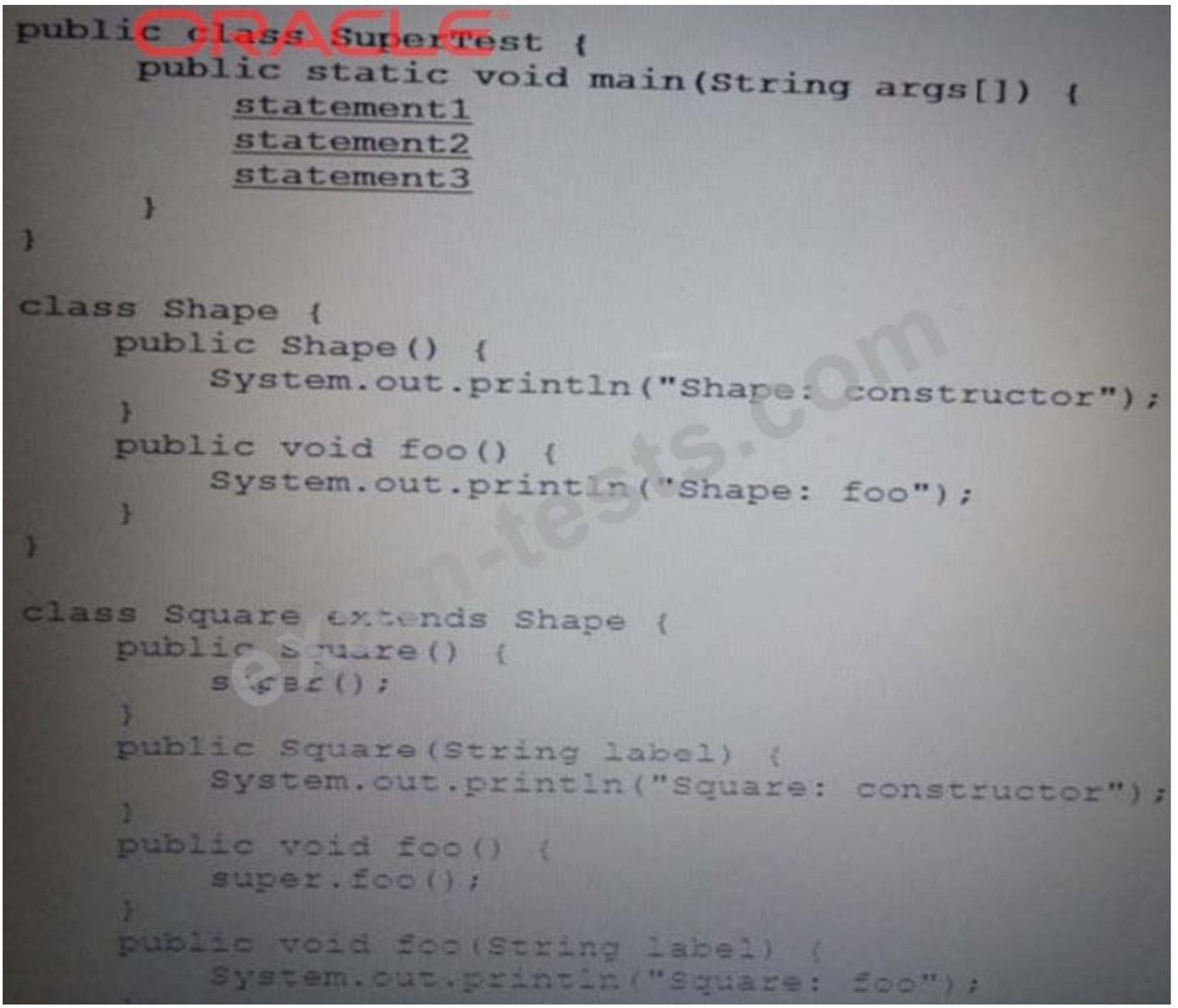
E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given:



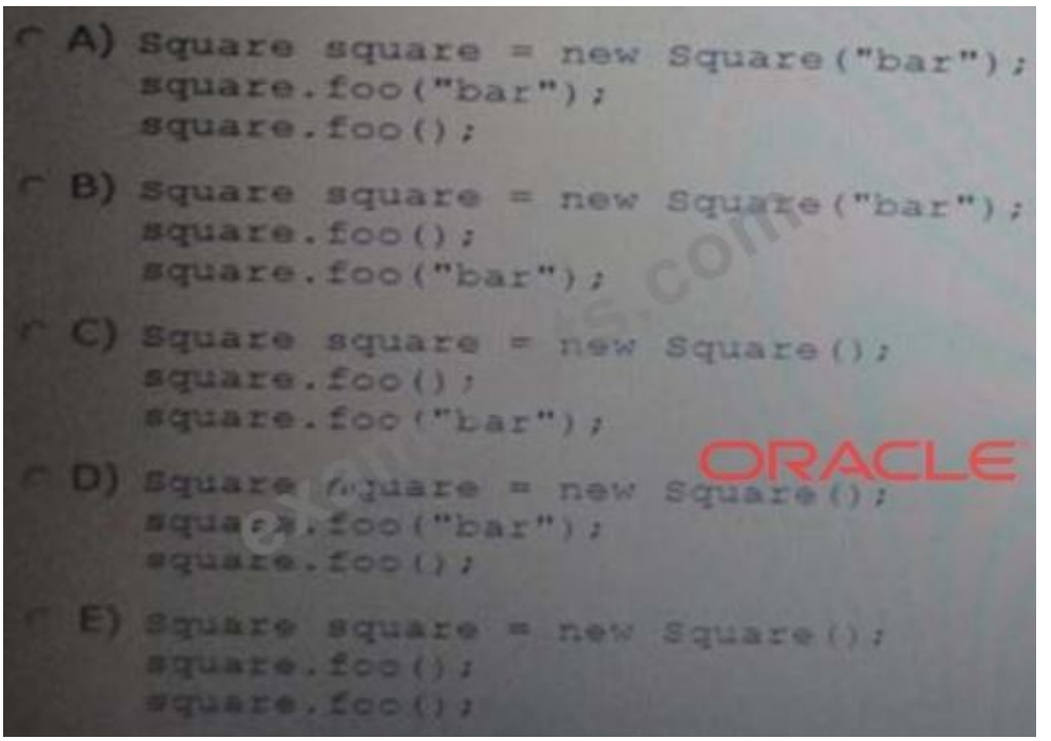
```
public class SuperTest {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        statement1
        statement2
        statement3
    }
}

class Shape {
    public Shape() {
        System.out.println("Shape: constructor");
    }
    public void foo() {
        System.out.println("Shape: foo");
    }
}

class Square extends Shape {
    public Square() {
        super();
    }
    public Square(String label) {
        System.out.println("Square: constructor");
    }
    public void foo() {
        super.foo();
    }
    public void foo(String label) {
        System.out.println("Square: foo");
    }
```

What should statement1, statement2, and statement3, be respectively, in order to produce the result?

Shape: constructor

Square: foo

Shape: foo



A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option E

E. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive Xs?

A. grid[3][2] = 'X';

B. grid[2][3] = 'X';
C. grid[2][1] = 'X';
D. grid[3][1] = 'X';
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:
The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass
of the other two classes.
The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.
Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A)
```
public abstract class Toy{
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

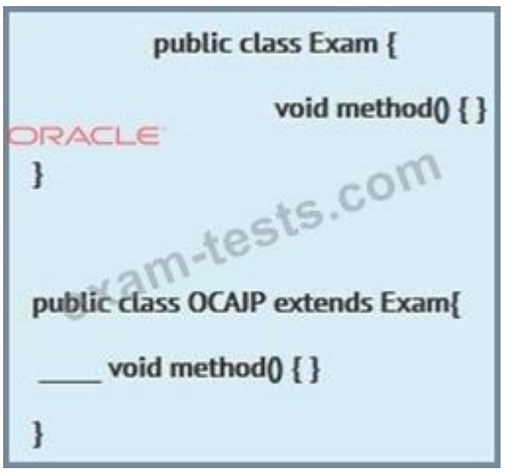
B)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}
```

C)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}
```

D)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
```


A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option A
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?



A. abstract
B. final
C. private
D. default
E. int
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods. SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal. Hence option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can't use abstract there. Options B and E are incorrect as we can't have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static. httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/iava/landl/defaultmethods.html

NEW QUESTION: 7
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World";
    myStr.trim ()
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf (" ");
    System.out.printLn (i1);
}
```

What is the result?
A. 5
B. -1
C. 0
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```


What is the result?

A. [1, 3, 4]

B. [1, 3, 4, null]

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. [1, 2, 4, null]

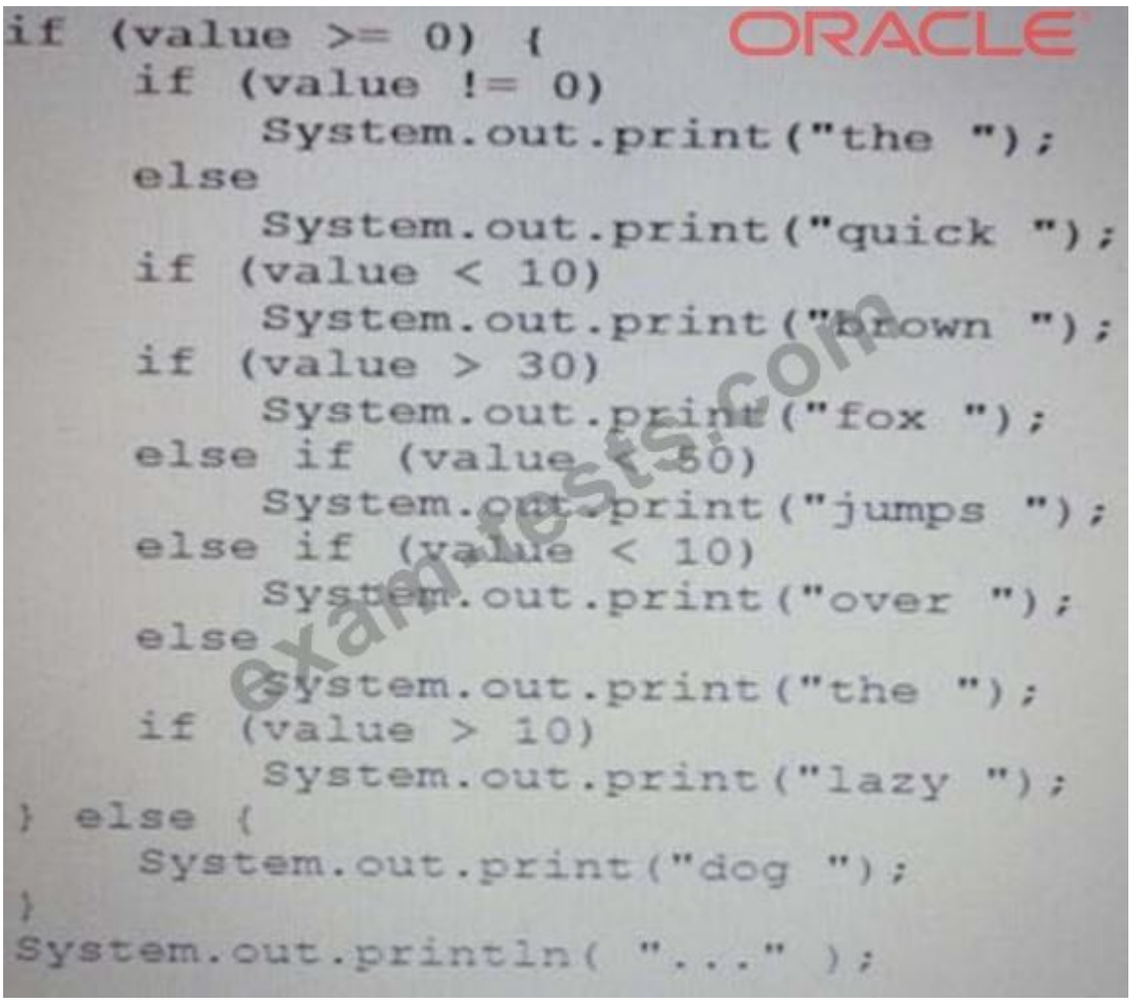
E. [1, 2, 4]

F. Compilation fails.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given the following code fragment:



What is the result if the integer value is 33?

A. The fox jump lazy ...

B. The fox lazy ...

C. Quick fox over lazy ...

D. Quick fox the ....

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

33 is greater than 0.

33 is not equal to 0.

the is printed.

33 is greater than 30

fox is printed

33 is greater then 10 (the two else if are skipped)

lazy is printed finally ... is printed.

NEW QUESTION: 10

Given:

class Cake {

int model;

String flavor;

Cake() {

```
model = 0;
flavor = "Unknown";
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Cake c = new Cake();
bake1(c);
System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);
bake2(c);
System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);
}
public static Cake bake1(Cake c) {
c.flavor = "Strawberry";
c.model = 1200;
return c;
}
public static void bake2(Cake c) {
c.flavor = "Chocolate";
c.model = 1230;
return;
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0 unknown 0 unknown

B. 1200 Strawberry 1200 Strawberry

C. 1200 Strawberry 1230 Chocolate

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

1200 Strawberry 1230 Chocolate

NEW QUESTION: 11

Given the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. 2014-07-31

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 07-31-2014
D. 2014-09-30
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which usage represents a valid way of compiling java source file with the name "Main"?
A. javac Main.java
B. java Main.class
C. java Main.java
D. javac Main
E. java Main
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The compiler is invoked by the javac command. When compiling a Java class, you must include the file name, which houses the main classes including the Java extension. So to run Main.java file we have to use command in option A.
TO execute Java program we can use Java command but can't use it for compiling.
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

NEW QUESTION: 13
Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
       this.x = x;
       y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
       System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       MyField m1 = new MyField();
       m1.x = 100;
       m1.y = 200;
       MyField m2 = new MyField();
       m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
       m1.display();
       m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 100 0 : 100 200:
B. 100 0 : 100 0 :
C. 100 200 : 100 200 :
D. 100 200 : 100 0 :
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () {}

    Animal (String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
        //line n1
}
    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed,
        //line n2
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal ("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal ("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println (wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " +
wolf.bounds);
10. Sytem.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds;
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output?

Canine 60 Long

Feline 80 Short

A. Replace line n1 with:super ();this.bounds = bounds;

B. Replace line n1 with:this ("Canine", 60);this.bounds = bounds

C. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this.bounds = bounds;

D. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this (bounds);

E. Replace line n1 with:this.bounds = bounds;super ();

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Given:

```
public class Test {
    int x, y;

    public Test(int x, int y) {
        initialize(x, y);
    }

    public void initialize(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x * x;
        this.y = y * y;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 9, y = 5;
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 9 5

B. 81 25

C. Compilation fails.

D. 0 0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 400.0 : 100.0

B. 200.0 : 100.0

C. 400.0 : 200.0

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17

Given the following class declarations:

-public abstract class Animal -public interface Hunter -public class Cat extends Animalimplements Hunter -public class Tiger extends Cat

Which answer fails to compile?

A)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

B)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

C)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

D)
```
ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

E)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option E

D. Option C

E. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Given:

```
class A {
   public void test () {
       System.out.println ("A");
   }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("B");
   }
}
public class C extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("C");
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();
        b1 = (A) b2;
        A b3 = (B) b2;              //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;              //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. CC

B. AC

C. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E. AB

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

A. 45

B. 44

C. 54

D. 35

E. 421

F. 47

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.       int x = 5;
5.       while (isAvailable(x)) {
6.           System.out.print(x);
7.
8.       }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12.     return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

A. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert System.out.print (x);

B. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false: true;

C. At line 7, insert x --;

D. Replace line 6 with System.out. print (--x) ;

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C D

B. A B D C

C. A B D

D. A C D

E. A B C C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 4

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient (String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```


And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.            System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```


Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

B.
```
Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)
```

C.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax (numbers);
}
/*line n1 */ {
   int max = 0;
   /* code goes here*/
   return max;
 }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. static int findMax (int [] numbers)

B. public int findMax (int [] numbers)

C. static int[] findMax (int max)

D. final int findMax (int [])

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                          // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

B. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1

C. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int ans = nim / div;
    } catch (ArithmeticExeption ae) {
        ans = 0                                    // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);      // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

Answer = 0

A.

B. Invalid calculation

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

E. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given the following `main` method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Manager  manager  = new Manager();
    Director director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A. manager.stockOption = 500;
B. director.stockOptions = 1_000;
C. employee.budget = 200_000;
D. employee.salary = 50_000;
E. manager.budget = 1_000_000;
F. director.salary = 80_000;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28
Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         /* insert code here */
4.         array[0]=10;
5.         array[1]=20;
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
7.     }
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?
A. int array [2] ;
B. int array = new int[2];
C. int[] array;
array = int[2];
D. int[] array n= new int[2];
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29
Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 1324
B. 3142
C. 2313
D. 4231
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Given the code fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 13480.0

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 13480.02

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Exportable {
     void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() {                    // line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool {

    void export() {                           // line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex)  {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Tool::export

B. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Tool::export

D. Tool::export

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

RTool::export

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7.  StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8.  String str1 = sb1.toString();
9.  // insert code here
10.   System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

A. String str2 = str1;

B. String str2 = "Duke";

C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();

D. String str2 = new String (str1);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {
    char c;
    boolean b;
    float f;
    void printAll() {
        System.out.println ("c = " + c);
        System.out.println ("b = " + b);
        System.out.println ("f = " + f);
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        FieldInit f = new FieldInit ();
        f.printAll ();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A

```
c=
b = false
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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A. Option A
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
      int price;
      // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?
A. public abstract Toy getToy() {return new Toy();}
B. public int calculatePrice() {return price;}
C. public void printToy();
D. public static void insertToy() {/* code goes here */}
E. public abstract int computeDiscount();
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Given:

```
interface Readable {
    public void readBook();
    public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {    // line n1
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book {                   // line n3
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n4
}
```

Which option enables the code to compile?

- A) Replace the code fragment at `line n1` with:
  `class Book implements Readable {`
- B) At `line n2` insert:
  `public abstract void setBookMark();`
- C) Replace the code fragment at `line n3` with:
  `abstract class EBook extends Book {`
- D) At `line n4` insert:
  `public void setBookMark() { }`

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Given: What is the result?

```
1. public class WhizLabs {
2.
3.          public static void main(String[] args) {
4.                  String s = "A";
5.
6.                  switch (s) {
7.                  case "a":
8.                          System.out.print("simaple A ");
9.                  default:
10.                         System.out.print("default ");
11.                 case "A":
12.                         System.out.print("Capital A ");
13.                 }
14.         }
```

A. simaple A
B. Capital A
C. simaple A default Capital A
D. simaple A default
E. Compilation fails.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Here we have to use two ternary operators combined. SO first we can use to check first condition which is x > 10, as follows;
x>10?">": (when condition false) Now we have to use another to check if x<10 as follows;
x<10?V:"=" We can combine these two by putting last ternary statement in the false position of first ternary statement as follows;
x>10?">":x<10?'<':"="
https;//docs.oraclexom/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

NEW QUESTION: 37
Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {
    Void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    protected void export () {          //line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {

    public void export() {              //line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```


ORACLE

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Tool::exportTool:export

C. RTool::exportTool::export

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf (args[0]));
       boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
       System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test TRUE null
```

What is the result?

A. true false

B. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

C. true true

D. false false

E. TRUE null

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
       this.x = x;
       y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
       System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       MyField m1 = new MyField();
       m1.x = 100;
       m1.y = 200;
       MyField m2 = new MyField();
       m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
       m1.display();
       m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 0 :

B. 100 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 200 :

D. 100 0 : 100 200:

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;
String days[] = ("sun", "mon", "wed", "sat");
for (String s:days) {
    switch (s) {
        case "sat":
        case "sun":
            wd -= 1:
            break;
        case "mon":
            wd++;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```


What is the result?
A. -1
B. 4
C. 3
D. Compilation fails.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?
A. Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
B. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors
C. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
D. Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
E. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation: References:

NEW QUESTION: 42
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
                  .parse("2014-05-04")
                  .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00. 000

D. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass

- of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A)
```
public abstract class Toy{
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

B)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}
```

C)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}
```

D)
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

Given:

```
public class Test {
    int x, y;

    public Test(int x, int y) {
        initialize(x, y);
    }

    public void initialize(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x * x;
        this.y = y * y;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 9, y = 5;
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 9 5

B. 81 25

C. Compilation fails.

D. 0 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
1  public class Main {
2
3      File IO Status
4
5      all io completed
6
7
8    public void initialize(int x, int y) {
9      this.x = x * x;
10     this.y = y * y;
11   }
12
13   public static void main(String[] args) {
14     int x = 9, y = 5;
15     Test obj = new Test(x, y);
16     System.out.print(x + " " + y);
17   }
18 }
```

```
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
9 5
```

NEW QUESTION: 45

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java Duke";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. C.

8

C. 9

D. 10

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Given the code format:

```
class DBConfiguration {
    String user;
    String password;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class DBHandler {
5.     DBConfiguration configureDB(String uname, String password) {
6.         // insert code here
7.     }
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         DBHandler r = new DBHandler();
10.        DBConfiguration dbConf = r.configureDB("manager", "manager");
11.    }
```

Which code fragment must be inserted at line 6 to enable the code to compile?

A. DBConfiguration f; return f;

B. Retutn 0;

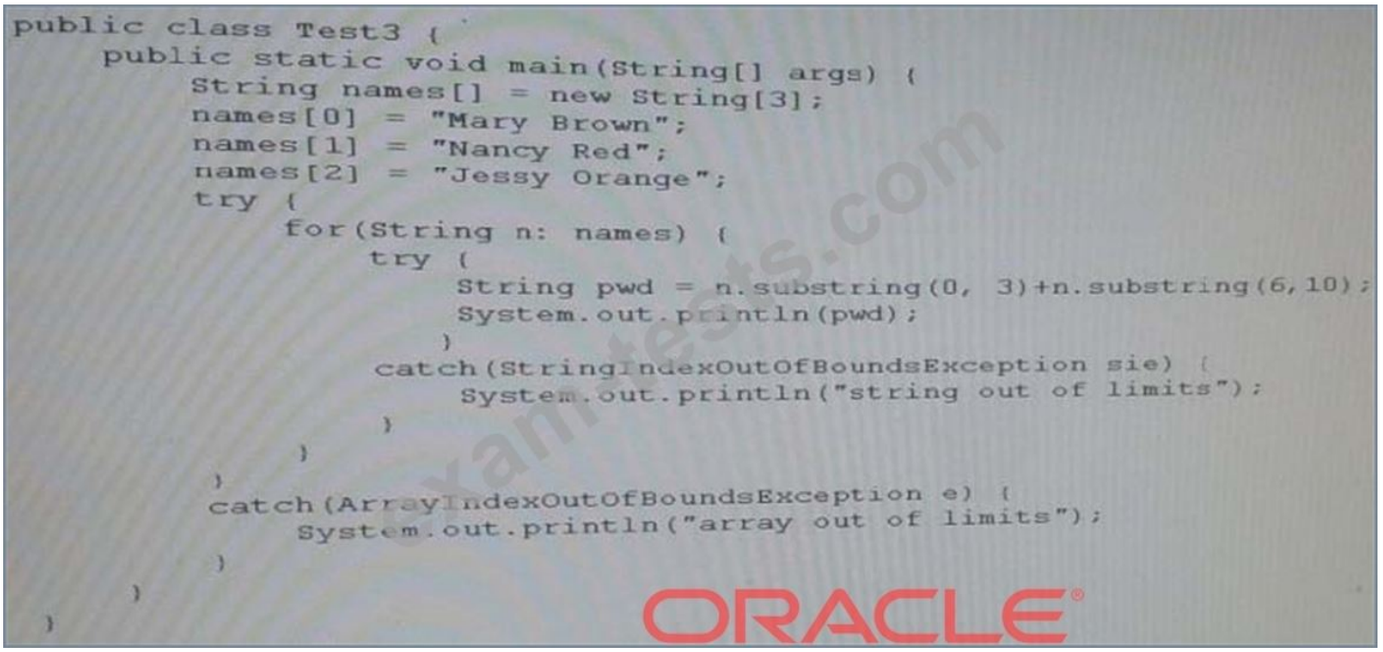
C. Return new DBConfiguration;

D. Return DBConfiguration;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47

Given: What is the result?



```
public class Test3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String names[] = new String[3];
        names[0] = "Mary Brown";
        names[1] = "Nancy Red";
        names[2] = "Jessy Orange";
        try {
            for(String n: names) {
                try {
                    String pwd = n.substring(0, 3)+n.substring(6,10);
                    System.out.println(pwd);
                }
                catch(StringIndexOutOfBoundsException sie) {
                    System.out.println("string out of limits");
                }
            }
        }
        catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
            System.out.println("array out of limits");
        }
    }
}
```

A. Marrown NanRed JesOran

B. Marrown String out of limits

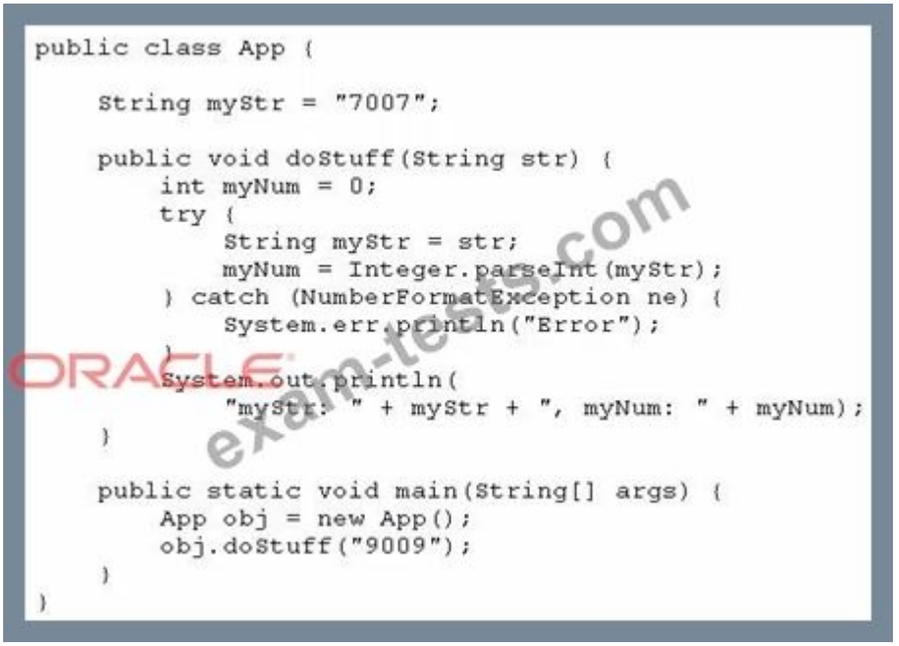
C. Marrown String out of limits Array out of limits

D. Marrown String out of limits JesOran

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Given:



```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

    public void doStuff(String str) {
        int myNum = 0;
        try {
            String myStr = str;
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
            System.err.println("Error");
        }
        System.out.println(
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App();
        obj.doStuff("9009");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

D. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```


What is the result?

A. 5

B. 5 4 3 2 1 0

C. 5 4 3 2 1

D. Nothing is printed

E. 4 2 1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

B. 97 98
99 100 101 102 103

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. 97 98
99 100 null null null

E. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Given the code fragment:

```
public class StockRoom {
     private int stock = 10;
     public void purchase(int qty) {stock += qty;}
     public void sell(int qty) {stock -= qty}
     public void printStock(String action) {
          System.out.println(action + ":" + qty + " items. Stock
in Hand: " + stock);
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          StockRoom k1 = new StockRoom();
          k1.sell(5);
          k1.printStock("Sold");
               StockRoom k2 = new StockRoom();
          k2.purchase(5);
          k2.printStock("Purchased");
       }
}
```

You want the code to print:

Sold: 5 items. Stock in Hand: 5 Purchased: 5 items. Stock in Hand: 10?

Which action enables the code to print this?

A. Declare the stock variable and the purchase(), sell(), and printStock() methods static.

B. Declare the stock variable and the printStock() method static.

C. Declare the stock and qty variables and the printStock() method static.

D. Declare the stock variable static.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A C D

B. A B C

C. A B C D

D. A B D C

E. A B D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {          //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);             //line n2
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?

A. Null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual

B. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

C. Compilation fails only at line n1

D. 4W 100 Auto4W 150 Manual

E. Compilation fails only at line n2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //line n1
        switch (x) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("One");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Two");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print One? (Choose three.)

A. short x = 1;

B. String x = "1";

C. Integer x = new Integer("1");

D. double x = 1;

E. long x = 1;

F. byte x = 1;

Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.     public void printFileContent () {
6.         /* code goes here */
7.         throw new IOException ();
8.     }
9.}
10. public class Test {
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {
12.         X xobj = new X ();
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();
14.     }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();
B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {
C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {
D. Replace line 13 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent ();
}
catch (Exception e) {}
catch (IOException e) {}
```

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option B
B. Option D
C. Option E
D. Option C
E. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
                  .parse("2014-05-04")
                  .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?
May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000
A.
B. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000
C. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00.000
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```


What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B. [1, 2, 4]

C. [1, 2, 4, null]

D. [1, 3, 4, null]

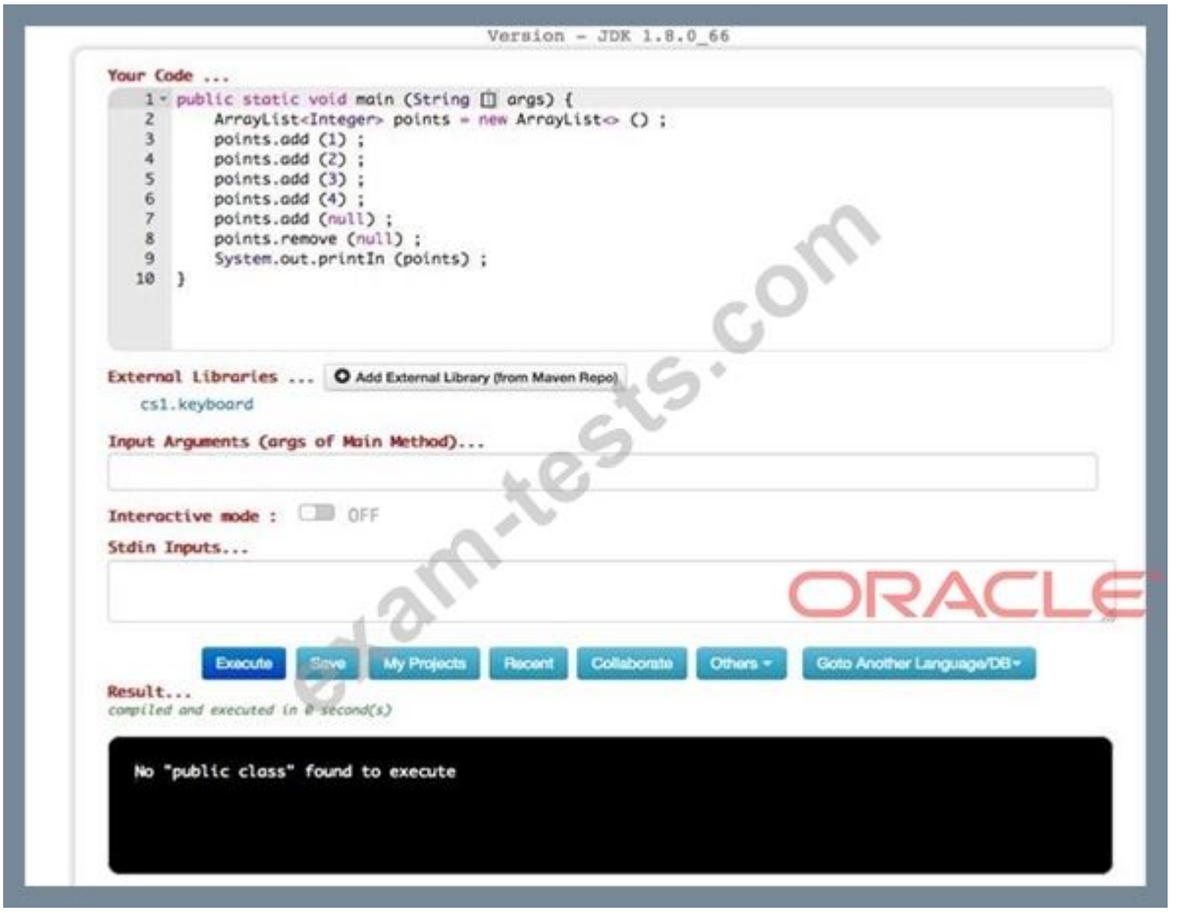
E. [1, 3, 4]

F. Compilation fails.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 58

Given the code fragment:

```
12. int row = 10;
13. for ( ; row > 0 ; ) {
14.     int col = row;
15.     while (col >= 0) {
16.         System.out.print(col + " ");
17.         col -= 2;
18.     }
19.     row = row / col;
20. }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. 10 8 6 4 2 0

C. 10 8 6 4 2

D. AnArithmeticException is thrown at runtime

E. The program goes into an infinite loop outputting: 10 8 6 4 2 0. . .

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World";
    myStr.trim ()
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf (" ");
    System.out.printLn (i1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. 5

C. 0

D. -1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static int stVar = 100;
      public int var = 200;
      public String toString() {
           return var + ":" + stVar;
      }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();
t1.var = 300;
System.out.println(t1);
Test t2 = new Test();
t2.stVar = 300;
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

A. 200:300

200:300

B. 300:0

0:300

C. 300:100

200:300

D. 300:300

200:300

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

fragment:

```
1. class X {
2.     public void printFileContent() {
3.         /* code goes here */
4.         throw new IOException();
5.     }
6. }
7. public class Test {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         X xobj = new X();
10.        xobj.printFileContent();
11.    }
12. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully? (Choose two.)

☐ A) Replace line 8 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`

☐ B) Replace line 10 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```

☐ C) Replace line 2 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`

☐ D) Replace line 4 with `throw IOException("Exception raised");`

☐ E) At line 11, insert `throw new IOException();`

A. Option D
B. Option E
C. Option C
D. Option A
E. Option B
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
    int x = array.length;
    /* line n1 */
}
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order? (Choose two.)

```
while (x > 0) {
     x--;
     System.out.print(array[x]);
}
```

```
do {
     x--;
     System.out.print(array[x]);
} while (x >= 0);
```

```
while (x >= 0) {
     System.out.print(array[x]);
     x--;
}
```

```
do {
     System.out.print(array[x]);
     --x;
} while (x >= 0);
```

E

```
while (x > 0) {
     System.out.print(array[--x]);
}
```

A. Option D
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option E
E. Option C
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Given:

```
class C2 {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
class C1 extends C2 implements I {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2()
```

What is the result?

A. C1C1

B. C2C2

C. Compilation fails

D. C1C2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public int getAmount(){
        return amount;
    }
    public void changeAmount(int x){
        amount += x;
    }
}
```


And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A. acct (0) ;

B. acct.changeAmount(0);

C. amount = 0;

D. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

E. acct.amount = 0;

F. this.amount = 0;

G. acct. getAmount () = 0;

H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

    if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString()))
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. No Match

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. Match 2

D. Match 1

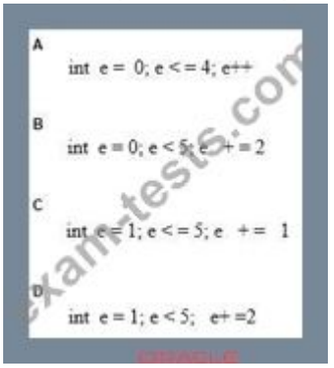
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
for(XXX) {
    System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?



A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");
    String pwd [] = new String [3];
    int idx = 0;
    try {
        for (String n: names) {
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
    }
    for (String p: pwd) {
        System.out.println (p);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A: Invalid Name

B:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
```

C:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
 null
 null
```

D:

```
omas
 ter
 seph
```

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

```
A.
public class Boat {

        public static void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("I float.");
                }
}

B.
public class Cake {
        public static void main (String [] ) {
                System.out.println  ("Chocolate");
                }
}

C.
public class Dog {
        public void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("Squirrel.");
                }
}

D.
public class Bank {
        public static void main (String () args) {
                System.out.println  ("Earn interest.");
                }
}
```


A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

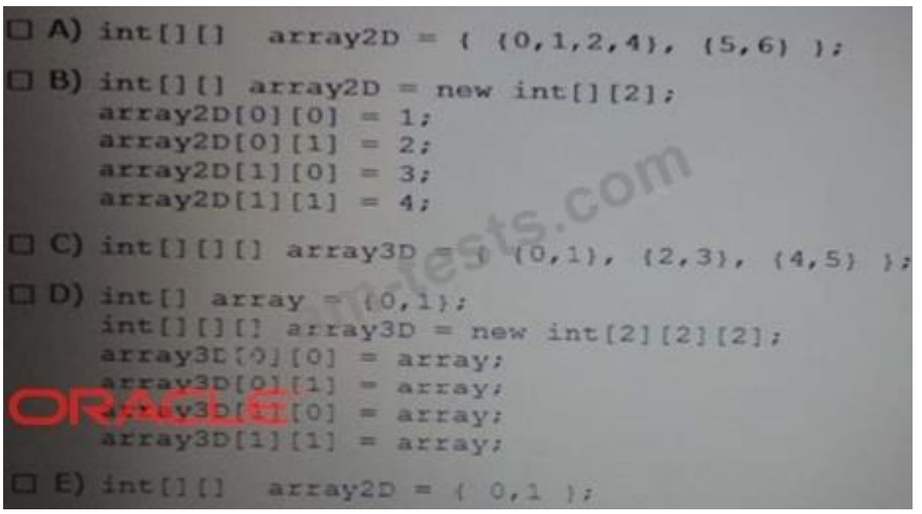
D. Option D

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which two are valid instantiations and initializations of a multi dimensional array?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the Java programming language, a multidimensional array is simply an array whose components are themselves arrays.

NEW QUESTION: 70
Which statement best describes encapsulation?
A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71
Given:

```
public class Test {
      // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments can be inserted at line n1?
A. String str = "Java";
B. package p1;
C. Test() {}
D. import java.io.*;

E. for(int iVal = 0; iVal <=5; iVal++){}
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Given the following class:

```
public class Rectangle {
      private double length;
      private double height;
      private double area;

      public void setLength(double length) {
            this.length = length;
      }
      public void setHeight(double height) {
            this.height = height;
      }
      public void setArea() {
            area = length*height;
      }
}
```


Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?
A. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
D. Change the setArea method to private.
E. Change the area field to public.
F. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which two features can be implemented in a Java application by encapsulating the entity classes used?
(Choose two.)
A. data hiding
B. compile time polymorphism
C. data abstraction
D. data memory optimization
E. data validation
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
A method is declared to take three arguments. A program calls this method and passes only two arguments. What is the results?
A. The third argument is given the value void.

B. The third argument is given the value null.
C. Compilation fails.
D. The third argument is given the value zero.
E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type. F) An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?
A. A B C C
B. A B D
C. A C D
D. A B D C
E. A B C D
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Given:

```
ublic class MainTest {

    public static void main(int[] args) {
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);
    }
    public static void main(Object[] args) {
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0])
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0])
    }
}
```

nd commands:

```
avac MainTest.java
```

What is the result?

A. Object main 1
B. Compilation fails
C. String main 1
D. An exception is thrown at runtime
E. int main 1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

```
A) Str1.toLowerCase();
   if (str1 == str2)

B) if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))

C) Str1.toLowerCase();
   if (str1.equals(str2))

D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```


Which statement is true?

A. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

B. Only the Java file compiles successfully.

C. Only the java file compiles successfully.

D. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

E. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

F. Only the java file compiles successfully.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```


What is the result?

A. 1:2:3:4:5:

B. 1:2:3:

C. Compilation fails.

D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

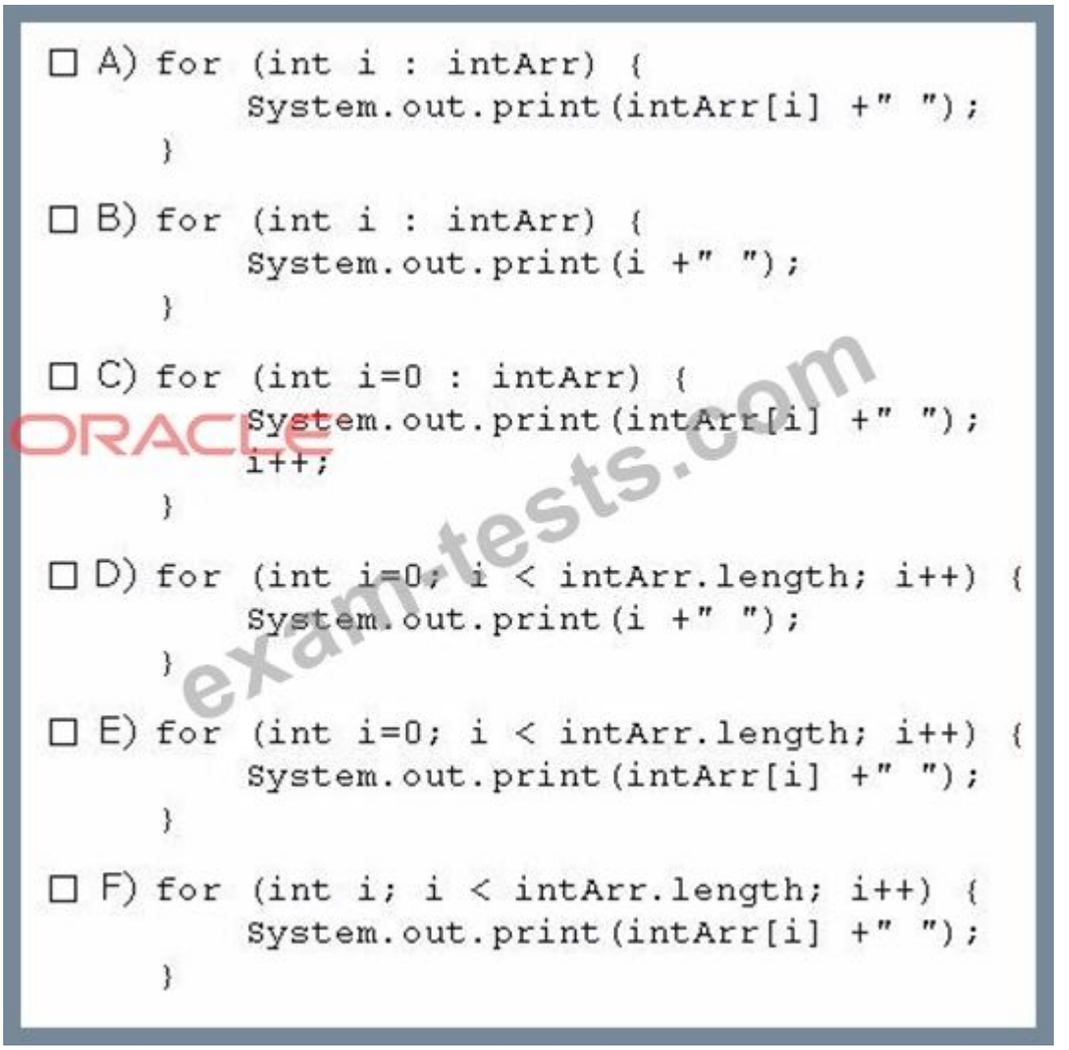
Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 80

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)



A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option A

E. Option F

F. Option E

Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.     int iVar = 100;
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;
6.     double dVar = 123;
7.     iVar = fVar;
8.     fVar = iVar;
9.     dVar = fVar;
10.    fVar = dVar;
11.    dVar = iVar;
12.    iVar = dVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 9

B. Line 8

C. Line 12

D. Line 11

E. Line 10

F. Line 7

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    public CheckingAccount(int amount)
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public int getAmount(){
        return amount;
    }
    public void changeAmount(int x){
        amount += x;
    }
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

B. acct. getAmount () = 0;

C. amount = 0;

D. acct (0) ;

E. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

F. acct.amount = 0;

G. acct.changeAmount(0);

H. this.amount = 0;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);;
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6

B. 3 6 4 6

C. 3 4 3 6

D. 5 4 5 6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```


What is the result?

A.
```
Result A 01
Result B 12
```

B.
```
Result A 1
Result B 12
```

C.
```
Result A 1
Result B 3
```

D.
```
Result A 01
Result B 3
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Given:

```
public class FieldInit {
char c;
boolean b;
float f;
void printAll() {
System.out.println("c = " + c);
System.out.println("c = " + b);
System.out.println("c = " + f);
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
FieldInit f = new FieldInit();
f.printAll();
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. c = b = false f = 0.0

B. c = 0 b = false f = 0.0f

C. c = null b = true f = 0.0

D. c = null b = false f = 0.0F

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Which is a valid abstract class?
A. public abstract class Car {
protected final void accelerate();
}
B. public abstract class Car {
protected abstract void accelerate();
}
C. public interface Car {
protected abstract void accelerate();
}
D. public abstract class Car {
protected void accelerate();
}
E. public abstract class Car {
protected abstract void accelerate() {
//more car can do
}}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
        int [] stack = {10,20,30};
        int size = 3;
        inti dx = 0;
        /*line n1 */
       System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );
}
```


Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, pints The Top element: 30?

```
A. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx >=size);
B. while (idx < size) {
       idx++;
}
C. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx <size -1);
D. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx<= size);
E. while (idx <= size -1) {
       idx++
}
```

A. Option A
B. Option E
C. Option D
D. Option B
E. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = new String[2];
int idx = 0;
for (String s : strs) {
      strs[idx].concat(" element " + idx);
      idx++;
}
for (idx = 0; idx < strs.length; idx++) {
      System.out.println(strs[idx]);
}
```

What is the result?
A. Element 0
Element 1
B. Null element 0
Null element 1

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. Null

Null

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Given:

```
class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r){
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

A)
```
super.r = r;
this.c = c;
```

B)
```
super(r);
this(c);
```

C)
```
super(r);
this.c = c;
```

D)
```
this.c = r;
super(c);
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90

Given:

public class TestField {

int x;

```
int y;
public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
this.x = x;
y =this.y;
}
public void display() {
System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
TestField m1 = new TestField();
m1.x = 100;
m1.y = 200;
TestField m2 = new TestField();
m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
m1.display();
m2.display();
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100 0 : 100 0 :

B. 100 200 : 100 200

C. 100 0 : 100 200 :

D. 100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
      String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");
      List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);
      if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
            System.out.println(s + "removed")'
      }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

C. Hi removed

D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92
Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```

What is the result?

A. Result A 1
   Result B 3
B. Result A 01
   Result B 3
C. Result A 01
   Result B 12
D. Result A 1
   Result B 12

A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option A
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

2012-02-10 00:00

A. 2012-01-30

B. 2012-02-10

C.

D. A DateTimeExceptionis thrown at runtime.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Main.java

```
1  import java.time.LocalDate;
2  import java.time.Month;
3
4  public class Main {
5    public static void main(String[] args) {
6      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7      date.plusDays(10);
8      System.out.println(date);
9    }
10 }
```

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
re-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```


NEW QUESTION: 94

Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 3 4 3 6

B. 3 6 4 6

C. 3 4 5 6

D. 5 4 5 6
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95
Given:

```
public class X {
static int i;
int j;
public static void main(String[] args) {
X x1 = new X();
X x2 = new X();
x1.i = 3;
x1.j = 4;
x2.i = 5;
x2.j = 6;
System.out.println(
x1.i + " "+
x1.j + " "+
x2.i + " "+
x2.j);
}
}
```

What is the result?
A. 3 4 5 6
B. 5 4 5 6
C. 3 6 4 6
D. 3 4 3 6
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96
Given:

```
class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r){
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

A)
```
super.r = r;
this.c = c;
```

B)
```
super(r);
this(c);
```

C)
```
super(r);
this.c = c;
```

D)
```
this.c = r;
super(c);
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 97 9899 100 101 102 103

B. Compilation fails.

C. 97 9899 100 null null null

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.     public void printFileContent () {
6.         /* code goes here */
7.         throw new IOException ();
8.     }
9.}
10. public class Test {
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {
12.         X xobj = new X ();
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();
14.     }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();
B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {
C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {
D. Replace line 13 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent ();
}
catch (Exception e) {}
catch (IOException e) {}
```

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option E
B. Option A
C. Option D
D. Option C
E. Option B
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99
Given:
Acc.java:

```
package p1;
public class Acc {
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}

Test.java:
package p2;
import p1.Acc;
public class Test extends Acc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Acc obj = new Test();
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. p, r, and s are accessible by obj.

B. Only s is accessible by obj.

C. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

D. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Given:

```
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
```

What is the result?

A)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
```

B)
```
5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
```

C)
```
7 = 7
7 + 7
```

D)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.) A:

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

B:

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

C:

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
    i++;
}
```

D:

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

E:

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

F:

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option E

D. Option F

E. Option D

F. Option A

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Given:

```
class A {
   public void test () {
       System.out.println ("A");
   }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("B");
   }
}
public class C extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("C");
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();
        b1 = (A) b2;                    //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;                  //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. C
C

B. A
C

C. A
B

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {
    protected void revolve() {              //line n1
    }

    abstract void rotate();                 //line n2
}

class Earth extends Planet {
    void revolve() {                        //line n3
    }

    protected void rotate() {               //line n4
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile?

A. Make the method at line n2 public.

B. Make the method at line n3 public.

C. Make the method at line n4 public.

D. Make the method at line n3 protected.

E. Make the method at line n1 public.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 104

Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. integer sum is 30float sum is 30.0

B. int sum is 30double sum is30.0

C. integer sum is 30double sum is 30.0

D. int sum is 30float sum is 30.0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

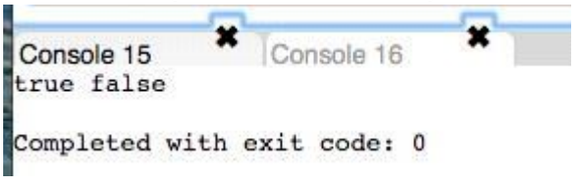
B. false true

C. true false

D. true true

E. false false

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 106

Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```

What is the result?

A. Result A 1
Result B 3

B. Result A 01
Result B 3

C. Result A 01
Result B 12

D. Result A 1
Result B 12

A. Option A
B. Option C
C. Option B
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 107
Given the code fragment:

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?
A. int[] array;array = int[2];
B. int array = new int[2];
C. int array [2] ;
D. int[] array n= new int[2];

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108

Given the code fragment:

```
int a = 3;
int b = 2;
int c = 1;
int r1 = a * b / c + 1;
int r2 = a / b * c + 1;
int r3 = a * (b / (c + 1));
System.out.println(r1 + " : " + r2 + " : " + r3);
```

What is the result?

A. 2 : 7 : 3

B. 7 : 7 : 9

C. 2 : 7 : 0

D. 7 : 2 : 3

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static final int MIN =1;
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int x = args.length;
        if (checkLimit (x)) {     //line n1
            System,out.println ("Java SE");
        } else {
            System.out.println ("Java EE");
        }
    }
    public static boolean checkLimit (int x) {
        return (x > = MIN) ? true : false;
    }
}
```


And given the commands:
javac Test.java
java Test
What is the result?
A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
B. Java EE
C. Compilation fails at line n1.
D. Java SE
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110
Given:

```
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
abstract class C2 implements I {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
class C1 extends C2  {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

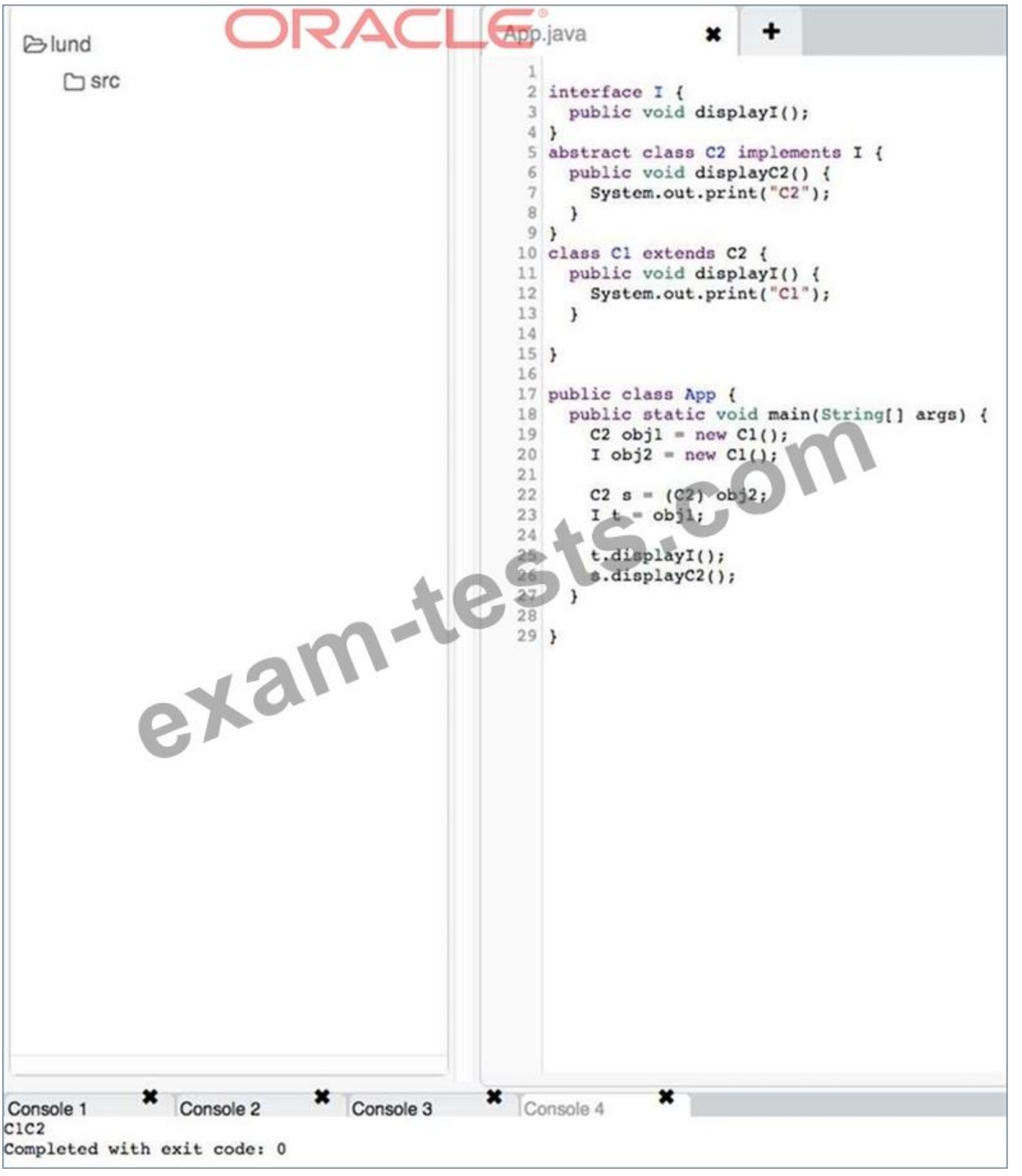
A. C1C2

B. C1C1

C. Compilation fails.

D. C2C2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 111

Given the code fragment from three files:

SalesMan.java:

```
package sales;
public class SalesMan { }
```

Product.java:

```
package sales.products;
public class Product { }
```

Market.java:

```
1. package market;
2. // insert code here
3. public class USMarket {
4.     SalesMan sm;
5.     Product p;
6. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

A)
```
import sales.*;
```

B)
```
import java.sales.products.*;
```

C)
```
import sales;
import sales.products;
```

D)
```
import sales.*;
import products.*;
```

E)
```
import sales.*;
import sales.products.*;
```

A. Option C
B. Option E
C. Option B
D. Option D
E. Option A
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.     int iVar = 100;
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;
6.     double dVar = 123;
7.     iVar = fVar;
8.     fVar = iVar;
9.     dVar = fVar;
10.    fVar = dVar;
11.    dVar = iVar;
12.    iVar = dVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 10

B. Line 8

C. Line 9

D. Line 12

E. Line 11

F. Line 7

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);
    }
}
```

and commands:

```
javac MainTest.java
java MainTest "1 2 3"
```

What is the result?

A. String main 1

B. An exception is thrown at runtime

C. String main 1 2 3

D. String main 123

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
    public String name;
    public int moons;

    public Planet(String name, int moons) {
        this.name = name;
        this.moons = moons;
    }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };

    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2]);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```


What is the output?

```
A) planets
   Earth
   1

B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
   Earth
   1

C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
   Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
   1

D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
   Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
   [LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922

E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
   Venus
   0
```


A. Option D
B. Option C
C. Option E
D. Option A
E. Option B
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {
    protected void revolve() {          //line n1
    }

    abstract void rotate();             //line n2
}

class Earth extends Planet {
    void revolve() {                    //line n3
    }

    protected void rotate() {           //line n4
    }
}
```


Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Make the method at line n4 public.
B. Make the method at line n2 public.
C. Make the method at line n1 public.
D. Make the method at line n3 public.
E. Make the method at line n3 protected.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116
Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. 0 0 : 100 0 :
B. 100 200 : 100 200 :
C. 100 200 : 0 0 :
D. 100 200 : 100 0 :
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117
Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class: What is the result?

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```


A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118

Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Test ts = new Test();
            System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
            isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
            System.out.println(isAvailable);
      }
      public static boolean doStuff() {
            return !isAvailable;
      }
      static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

What is the result?

A. false true

B. true false

C. Compilation fails.

D. true true

E. false false

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{

    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Reading Card");
    }

    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
        System.out.println("Checking Card");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ex = new Test();
        int cardNo = 12344;
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);                    //line n2
        ex.readCard(cardNo);                     //line n3
    }
}
```

What is the result?

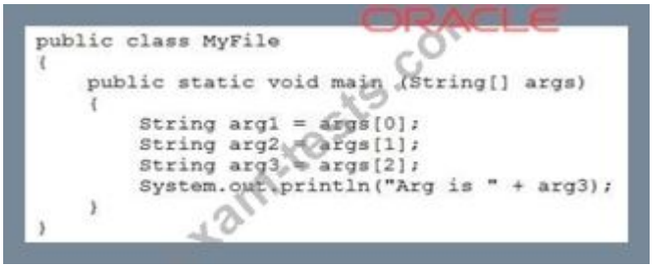
A:

```
Reading Card
Checking Card
```

B: Compilation fails only at line n1.

C: Compilation fails only at line n2.
D: Compilation fails only at line n3.
E: Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.
A. Option B
B. Option A
C. Option E
D. Option C
E. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:



and this output:

```
Arg is 2
```

Which command should you run to obtain this output?
A. java MyFile 2
B. java MyFile 1 2 3 4
C. java MyFile 1 2 2
D. java MyFile 2 2
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 121
Given:

```
public class Product {
    int id;
    String name;
    public Product(int id, String name) {
       this.id = id;
       this.name = name;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
6. Product p3 = p1;
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

A. true:false

B. true:true

C. false:true

D. false:false

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 122

Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++);    // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg();                                            // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

Welcome Visit Count:0

A. Welcome Visit Count: 1

B. Compilation fails at line n2.

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

Welcome Visit Count:0

D. Welcome Visit Count: 0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

A. 4 21

B. 4 7

C. 4 5

D. 3 5

E. 5 4

F. 4 4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```


Which statement is true?

A. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

B. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

C. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

D. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

E. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

F. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```


What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0

B. 5 4 3 2 1

C. 5

D. Nothing is printed

E. 4 2 1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 126

Given the code fragment:

```
10. public static void main(String[] args {
11.     List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("A", "B", "C", "D");
12.     Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();
13.     while(itr.hasNext()) {
14.         String e = itr.next();
15.         if (e == "C") {
16.             break;
17.         }
18.         else {
19              continue;
20.             System.out.print(e);
21.         }
22.     }
23. }
```


Which action enables it to print AB?

A. Comment line 20.

B. Comment line 16.

C. Comment lines 18 to 21.

D. Comment line 19.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 127

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:


```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[0];
        String arg2 = args[1];
        String arg3 = args[2];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

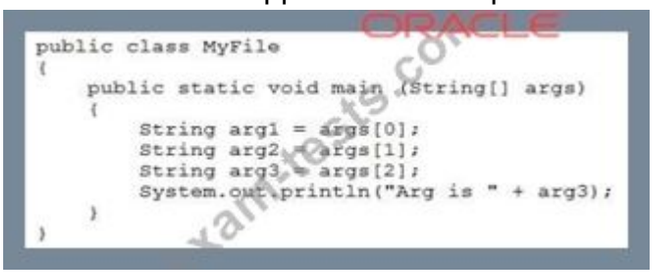

and this output:

```
Arg is 2
```

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

A. java MyFile 2
B. java MyFile 2 2
C. java MyFile 1 2 2
D. java MyFile 1 2 3 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 128
Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:



and this output:

```
Arg is 2
```

Which command should you run to obtain this output?
java MyFile 2
A.
B. java MyFile 1 2 2
C. java MyFile 1 2 3 4
D. java MyFile 2 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Given the code fragment:
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
And given the requirements: Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.
Which two statements are true?
A. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
C. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
D. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
E. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130
public class ForTest {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arrar = {1,2,3};
for ( foo ) {
}
}
}
```

Which three are valid replacements for foo so that the program will compiled and run?

A. ; i < 1; i++

B. int i: array

C. ;;

D. ; i < 1;

E. int i = 0; i < 1; i++

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```


What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B. [1, 2, 4]

C. [1, 2, 4, null]

D. [1, 3, 4, null]

E. [1, 3, 4]

F. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 132

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{

    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Reading Card");
    }

    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
        System.out.println("Checking Card");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ex = new Test();
        int cardNo = 12344;
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);                    //line n2
        ex.readCard(cardNo);                     //line n3
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
```
Reading Card
Checking Card
```

B. Compilation fails only at line n3.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

E. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Which two are Java Exception classes?

A. TooManyArgumentsException

B. IllegalArgumentException

C. DuplicatePathException

D. SercurityException

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134

Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A:

```
int sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
```

B:

```
int sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
```

C:

```
integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
```

D:

```
integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Given:

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

B. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 2

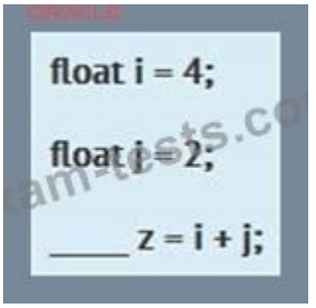
C. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 1

D. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 136

Which of the following data types will allow the following code snippet to compile?



A. long

B. double

C. int
D. float
E. byte
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Option B and D are the correct answer.
Since the variables I and j are floats, resultant will be float type too. So we have to use float or primitive type which can hold float, such a primitive type is double, it has wider range and also can hold floating point numbers, hence we can use double or float for the blank.
As explained above options B and D are correct.
long and int can't be used with floating point numbers so option A is incorrect.
Option E is incorrect as it have smaller range and also can't be used with floating point numbers.
hnpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/variables.html

NEW QUESTION: 137
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
      int price;
      // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
     /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
    return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
     return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option E
E. Option D
Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138
Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         /* insert code here */
4.         array[0]=10;
5.         array[1]=20;
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
7.     }
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

A. int[] array = new int[2];

B. int array [2] ;

C. int[] array;array = int[2];

D. int array = new int[2];

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World ";
    myStr.trim();
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
    System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5

B. -1

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
    int data [] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};
    int key = 2014;
    int count = 0;
    for (int e: data) {
        if (e! = key) {
            continue;
            count++;
        }
    }
    System.out.print (count + "Found");
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 Found

B. 0 Found

C. 3 Found

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

☐ A)
```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

☐ B)
```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

☐ C)
```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
    i++;
}
```

☐ D)
```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

☐ E)
```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

☐ F)
```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```


A. Option F
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option A
E. Option E
F. Option D
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
        int [] stack = {10,20,30};
        int size = 3;
        inti dx = 0;
        /*line n1 */
       System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );
}
```


Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, pints The Top element: 30?

A.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx >=size);
```

B.
```
while (idx < size) {
    idx++;
}
```


C.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx <size -1);
```


D.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx<= size);
```

E.
```
while (idx <= size -1) {
    idx++
}
```

A. Option A
B. Option E
C. Option B
D. Option D
E. Option C
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 143
Which is true about the switch statement?

A. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
B. It must contain the default section.
C. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
D. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 144
Given the code fragments: Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

```
ublic class Person {
   String name;
   int age;

   public Person(String n, int a) {
       name = n;
       age = a;
   }

   public String getName() {
       return name;
   }

   public int getAge() {
       return age;
   }
```

```
est.java:

ublic static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate)
   for (Person p : list) {
       if (predicate.test(p)) {
           System.out.println(p.name + " ");
       }
   }

ublic static void main(String[] args) {
   List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                      new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                      new Person("Smith", 38));
   //line n1
```

A. checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge() > 40);
B. checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);
C. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
D. checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age () > 40);
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145
Given:

```
public class TestScope {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int var1 = 200;
        System.out.print(doCalc(var1));
        System.out.print(" "+var1);
    }
    static int doCalc(int var1){
        var1 = var1 * 2;
        return var1;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 200 200

B. 400 200

C. 400 400

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 146

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.     public void printFileContent() {
6.         /* code goes here */
7.         throw new IOException();
8.     }
9. }
10. public class Test {
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {
12.         X xobj = new X();
13.         xobj.printFileContent();
14.     }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A Replace line 13 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```

B Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

C Replace line 11 with public static void main(String[ ]) args) throws Exception {

D At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();

E Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {

A. Option C

B. Option E
C. Option B
D. Option A
E. Option D
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147
Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```


Which code fragment can replace the if block?
A. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";
B. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";
C. res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
D. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148
Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.       int x = 5;
5.       while (isAvailable(x)) {
6.           System.out.print(x);
7.
8.       }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12.     return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```


Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

A. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false: true;

B. At line 7, insert x --;

C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert System.out.print (x);

D. Replace line 6 with System.out. print (--x) ;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149

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; } }
```

Which line of code initializes a student instance?

A. Student student1;

B. Student student1 = Student.new();

C. Student student1 = new Student();

D. Student student1 = Student();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2012-01-30

B. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

C. 2012-02-10 00:00

D. 2012-02-10

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 151

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java Duke";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 8

B. Compilation fails.

C. 10

D. 9

E. 11

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static final int MIN =1;
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int x = args.length;
        if (checkLimit (x)) {    //line n1
            System,out.println ("Java SE");
        } else {
            System.out.println ("Java EE");
        }
    }
    public static boolean checkLimit (int x) {
        return (x > = MIN) ? true : false;
    }
}
```


And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test
```

What is the result?

A. Java EE

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. Java SE

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153

Given the following two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh){
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method useElectricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

A)
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

B)
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0){
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
    }
}
```

C)
```
private void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }
}
```

D)
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

* The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
* The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
* The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A.
```
public abstract class Toy{
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

B.
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

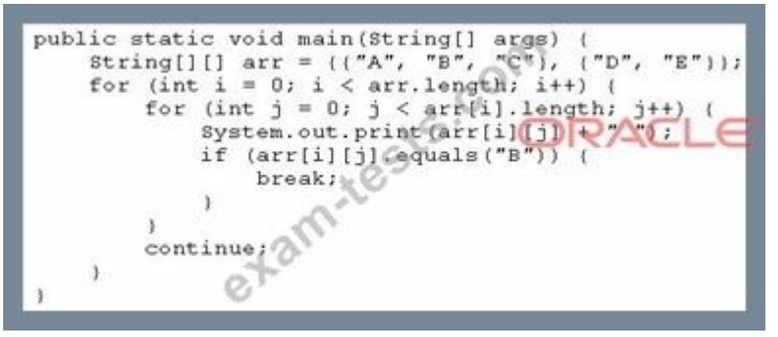
C.
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}
```

D.
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155

Given the code fragment:



What is the result?

A. A B C

B. Compilation fails.

C. A B D E

D. A B C D E

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156

Given the code fragment:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5);
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5);
What is the result?
A. Result: 10 Result: 30
B. Result: 10 Result: 25
C. Result: 235 Result: 215
D. Result: 215 Result: 215
E. Compilation fails
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
First line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5);
String concatenation is produced.
Second line:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5);
3*5 is calculated to 15 and is appended to string 2. Result 215.
The output is:
Result: 235
Result: 215
Note #1:
To produce an arithmetic result, the following code would have to be used:
System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 3 + 5));
System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 1 * 5));
run:
Result: 10
Result: 7
Note #2:
If the code was as follows:
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5");
System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 1 * 5");
The compilation would fail. There is an unclosed string literal, 5", on each line.

NEW QUESTION: 157
Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```


How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                                  //line n1
        setName(name);
    }
    public Person (String name, int age) {
        Person (name);                              //line n2
        setAge (age);
    }
    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show () {
        return name + " " + age;
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person ("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person ("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println (p1.show () );
        System.out.println (p2.show () );
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Jesse 25
Walter 52

C. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159

Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
for(XXX) {
    System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

A. int e = 0; e < 5; e + = 2

B. int e = 1; e < 5; e+ =2

C. int e = 0; e < = 4; e++

D. int e = 1; e < = 5; e + = 1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160

Given:

```
class X {
    String str = "default";
    X(String s) { str = s; }
    void print() { System.out.println(str);
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new X("hello").print();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hello

B. Default

C. Compilation fails

D. The program prints nothing

E. An exception is thrown at run time

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The program compiles fine. The program runs fine. The output is: hello

NEW QUESTION: 161

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
    names.add("Robb");
    names.add("Bran");
    names.add("Rick");
    names.add("Bran");

    if (names.remove("Bran")) {
        names.remove("Jon");
    }
    System.out.println(names);
}
```

What is the result?

A. [Robb, Rick]

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

D. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 162

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    public CheckingAccount(int amount)
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public int getAmount(){
        return amount;
    }
    public void changeAmount(int x){
        amount += x;
    }
}
```


And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a o balance?

A. acct (0) ;

B. acct.amount = 0;

C. acct.changeAmount(0);

D. this.amount = 0;

E. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

F. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

G. amount = 0;

H. acct. getAmount () = 0;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 163

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super(10);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       super(y);
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car(20);
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A. 10:20

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. 20:20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 164

Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char var1 = 'a';
        char var2 = var1;
        var2 = 'e';

        Vowel obj1 = new Vowel();
        Vowel obj2 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';

       System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
       System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " +obj2.var);
    }
}
```


A. a, e
i, o
B. e, e
i, o
C. e, e
o, o
D. a, e
o, o
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)
A. Cycleand MotorCycleboth extend the Transportationsuperclass.
B. Cycleis an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
C. MotorCycleis a superclass of Cycle.
D. MotorCycleis an interface that implements the Cycleclass.
E. Cycleand MotorCycle both implement the Transportationinterface.
F. Cycleis an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycleclass.
Answer: B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166
Identify two benefits of using ArrayList over array in software development.
A. reduces memory footprint
B. implements the Collection API
C. is multi.thread safe
D. dynamically resizes based on the number of elements in the list
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
ArrayList supports dynamic arrays that can grow as needed. In Java, standard arrays are of a fixed length. After arrays are created, they cannot grow or shrink, which means that you must know in advance how many elements an array will hold. But, sometimes, you may not know until run time precisely how large of an array you need. To handle this situation, the collections framework defines ArrayList. In essence, an ArrayList is a variable-length array of object references. That is, an ArrayList can dynamically increase or decrease in size. Array lists are created with an initial size. When this size is exceeded, the collection is automatically enlarged. When objects are removed, the array may be shrunk.

NEW QUESTION: 167
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

    if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. Match 2
B. Match 1
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
D. No Match

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Exportable {
     void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() {                    // line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool {

    void export() {                           // line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex)  {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Tool::export

Tool::export

B. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

C. RTool::export

Tool::export

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

E. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 169

Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                                    // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                          // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                          // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

C. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 170

Given these classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given this mainmethod:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Employee  manager = new Manager();
    Employee director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```

Which two options compile when placed at line n1of the mainmethod? (Choose two.)

A. employee.salary = 50_000;

B. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

C. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

D. director.salary = 80_000;

E. manager.stockOption = 500;

F. employee.budget = 200_000;

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 171
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate Time dt= LocalDateTime.of (2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays (30);
dt. plusMonths (1);
System.out.print (dt format (DateTimeFormatter. ISO_DATE) );
```


What is the result?
A. 07-31-2014
B. 2014-09-30
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. 2014-07-31
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172
Given the code fragments:

A. java:

```
package p1;
public class A {
}
```

B. java:

```
package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
        public void doStuff () {
                A b = new A ();
        }
}
```

C. java

```
package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
        public static void main (String [] args) {
                A 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = new B ();
        }
}
```


Which modification enables the code to compile?

A:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1.*;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1. p2.*;
```

B:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1.*;
```

C:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1. A;
import p1. p2.B ;
```

D:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1;
import p1. p2;
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 173

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this();                                          //line n1
        setName(name);
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        Person(name);                                    //line n2
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age + " " + number ;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person("Walter",52);
        System.out.println(p1.show());
        System.out.println(p2.show());
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

B. Jesse 25 Walter 52

C. Compilation fails only at line n2

D. Compilation fails only at line n1

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("C")) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Work done");
        break;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. A B C Work done

C. A B C D Work done

D. A Work done

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 175

Given the code fragment:

```
int a = 3;
int b = 2;
int c = 1;
int r1 = a * b / c + 1;
int r2 = a / b * c + 1;
int r3 = a * (b / (c + 1));
System.out.println(r1 + " : " + r2 + " : " + r3);
```

What is the result?

2 : 7 : 3

A. 7 : 7 : 9

B. 2 : 7 : 0

C. 7 : 2 : 3

D.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 176
A method doSomething () that has no exception handling code is modified to trail a method that throws a checked exception. Which two modifications, made independently, will allow the program to compile?
A. Catch the exception in the method doSomething().
B. Declare the exception to be thrown in the doSomething() method signature.
C. Cast the exception to a RunTimeException in the doSomething() method.
D. Catch the exception in the method that calls doSomething().
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Valid Java programming language code must honor the Catch or Specify Requirement. This means that code that might throw certain exceptions must be enclosed by either of the following:
*A try statement that catches the exception. The try must provide a handler for the exception, as described in Catching and Handling Exceptions.
*A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception, as described in Specifying the Exceptions Thrown by a Method.
Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile.

NEW QUESTION: 177
Given:

```
public class Product {
    int id;
    String name;
    public Product(int id, String name) {
       this.id = id;
       this.name = name;
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
6. Product p3 = p1;
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?
A. false:true
B. true:false
C. false:false

D. true:true
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178
boolean log3 = (5.0 != 6.0) && (4 != 5);
boolean log4 = (4 != 4) || (4 == 4);
System.out.println("log3:"+ log3 + \nlog4" + log4);
What is the result?
A. log3:false log4:true
B. log3:true log4:true
C. log3:false log4:false
D. log3:true log4:false
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient (String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```


And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.            System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```


Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));

B. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

C. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));

D. int f = ps.indexOf (p2)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 180

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ans;
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        ans = num / div;
    } catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
        ans = 0;                                    // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);    // line n2
}
```


What is the result?

A. Answer = 0

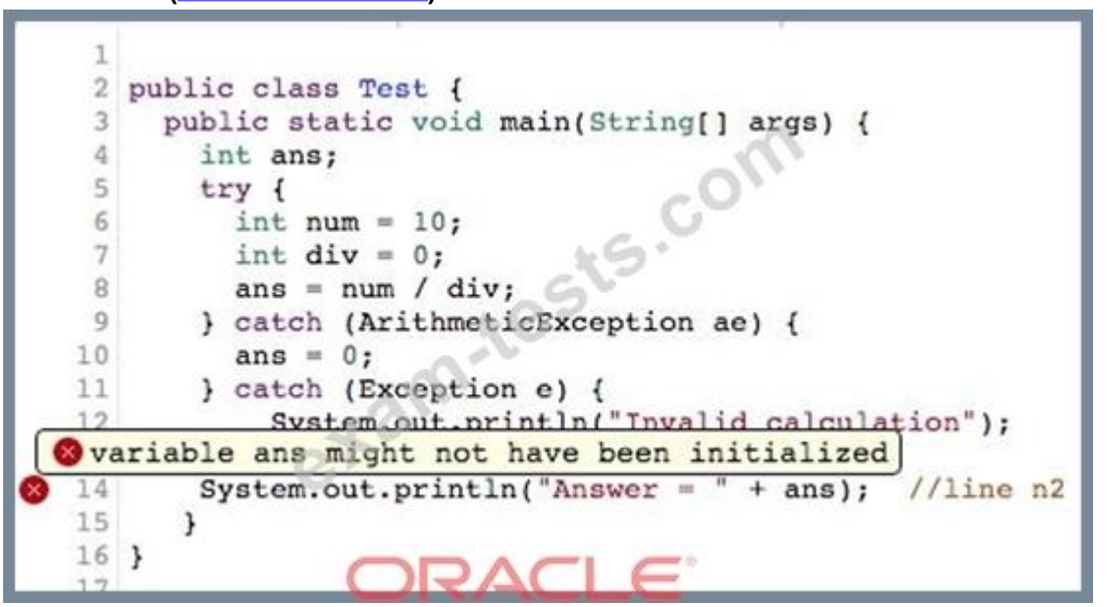
B. Invalid calculation

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

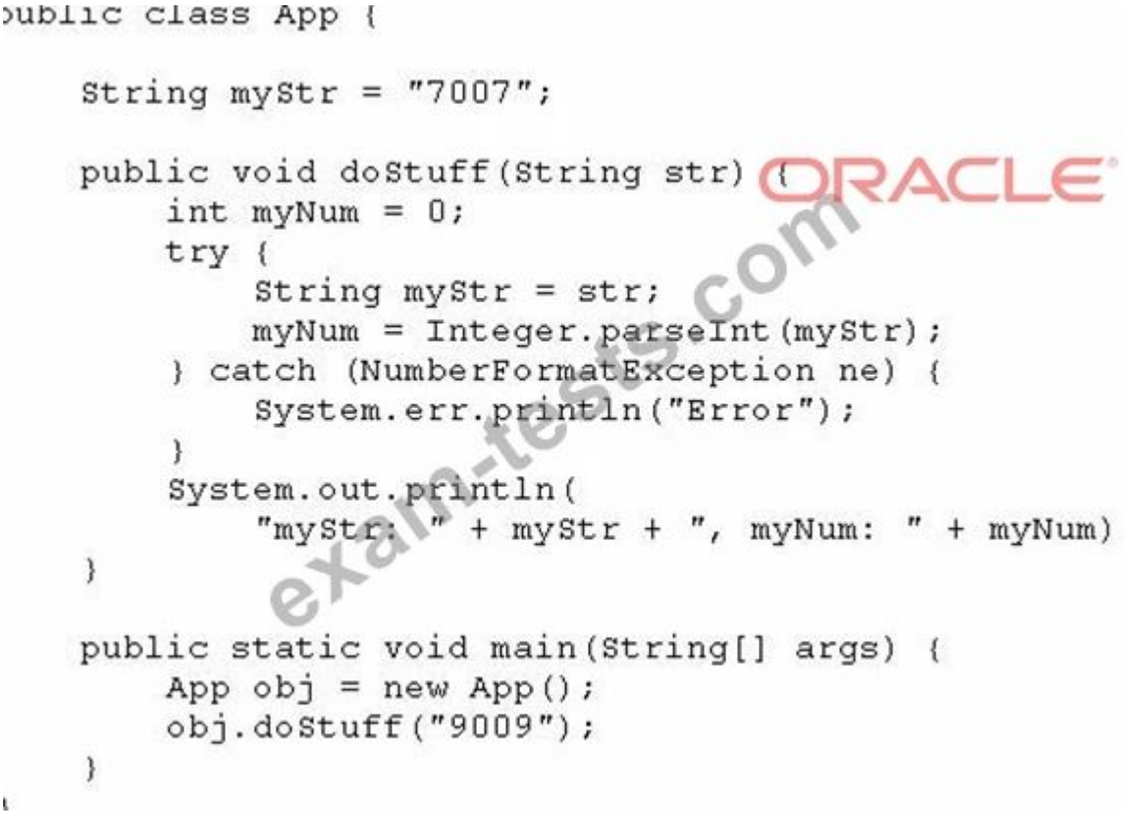
E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 181

Given: What is the result?



A. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C. Compilation fails

D. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 182
Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("Base ");
    }
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");
    }
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();
        Base b4 = b3;
        b1 = (Base) b2;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. DerivedBDerivedB
B. BaseDerivedA
C. BaseDerivedB
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
E. DerivedBDerivedA
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 183

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this();                                          //line n1
        setName(name);
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        Person(name);                                    //line n2
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age + " " + number ;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person("Walter",52);
        System.out.println(p1.show());
        System.out.println(p2.show());
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

B. Compilation fails only at line n1

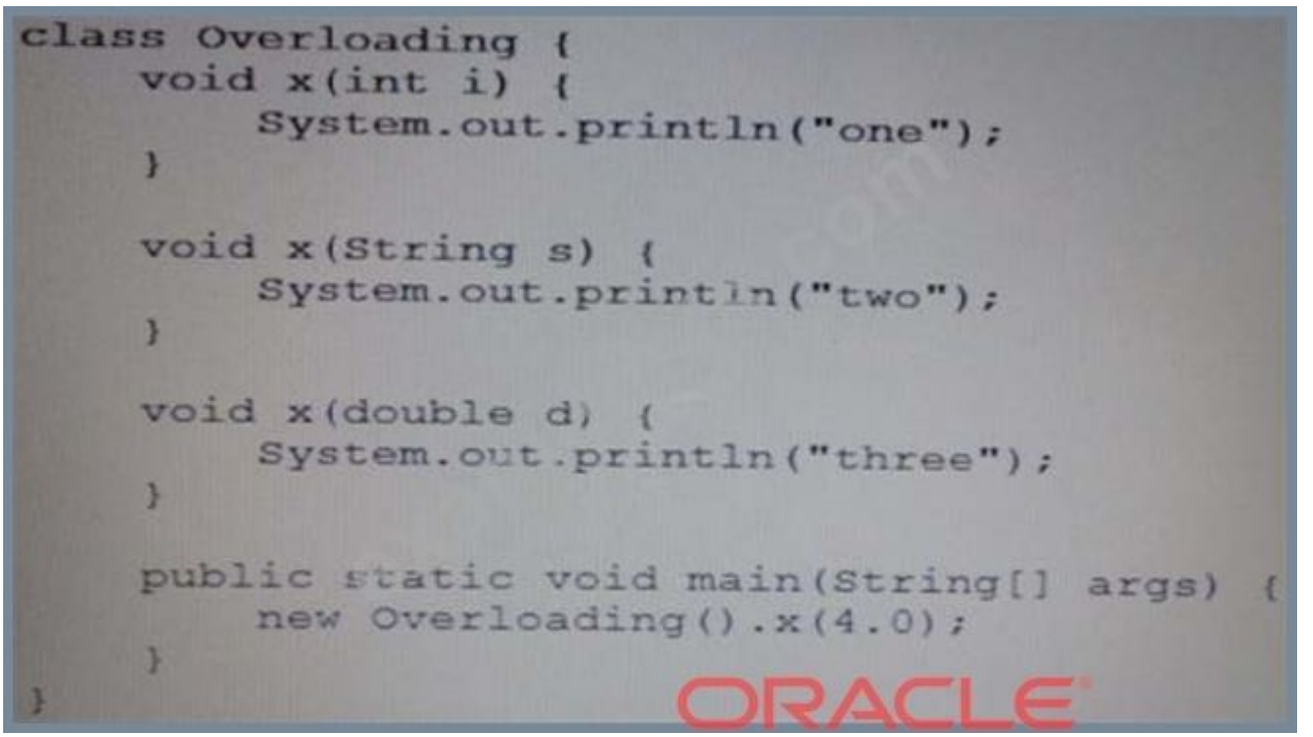
C. Jesse 25Walter 52

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 184

Given:



What is the result?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In this scenario the overloading method is called with a double/float value, 4.0. This makes the third overload method to run.

Note: The Java programming language supports overloading methods, and Java can distinguish between methods with different method signatures. This means that methods within a class can have the same name if they have different parameter lists. Overloaded methods are differentiated by the number and the type of the arguments passed into the method.

NEW QUESTION: 185

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Exportable {
     void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() {                    // line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool {

    void export() {                           // line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex)  {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n1.

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Tool::export

C. Tool::export

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

RTool::export

E. Tool::export

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 186

Given:

class MarksOutOfBoundsException extends IndexOutOfBoundsException { }

public class GradingProcess {

void verify(int marks) throws IndexOutOfBoundsException {

if (marks > 100) {

throw new MarksOutOfBoundsException();

}

if (marks > 50) {

System.out.print("Pass");

} else {

System.out.print("Fail");

}

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

int marks = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);

```
try {
new GradingProcess().verify(marks));
} catch(Exception e) {
System.out.print(e.getClass());
}
}
}
```

And the command line invocation:

Java grading process 89 50 104

What is the result?

A. Pass

B. Fail

C. Class MarketOutOfBoundsException

D. Class IndexOutOfBoundsException

E. Class Exception

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The value 104 will cause a MarketOutOfBoundsException

NEW QUESTION: 187

Given:

```
    int foo;
    static int bar;

    static void process() {
         foo += 10;
         bar += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
         App firstObj = new App();
         App.process();
         System.out.println(firstObj.bar);

         App secondObj = new App();
         App.process();
         System.out.println(secondObj.bar);
    }
}
```


ORACLE

What is the result?

A. 10
20

B. A compile time error occurs

C. 20
20

D. 10
10

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Result

CPU Time: sec(s), Memory: kilobyte(s)

```
/App.java:21: error: non-static variable foo cannot be referenced from a static context
      foo +=10;
      ^
1 error
```

NEW QUESTION: 188

Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. 10 Hello World!

B. 9 Hello World!

C. 10 Hello Universe!

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 189

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

B. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";

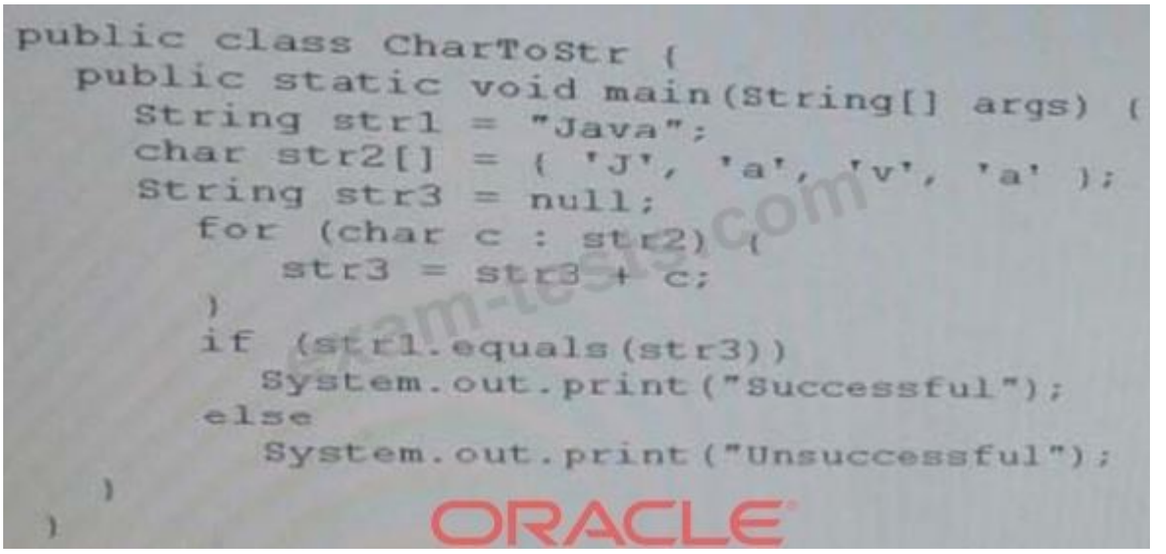
C. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";

D. res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 190

Given:



```
public class CharToStr {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str1 = "Java";
    char str2[] = { 'J', 'a', 'v', 'a' };
    String str3 = null;
      for (char c : str2) {
        str3 = str3 + c;
      }
      if (str1.equals(str3))
        System.out.print("Successful");
      else
        System.out.print("Unsuccessful");
  }
}
```

What is result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. Compilation fails

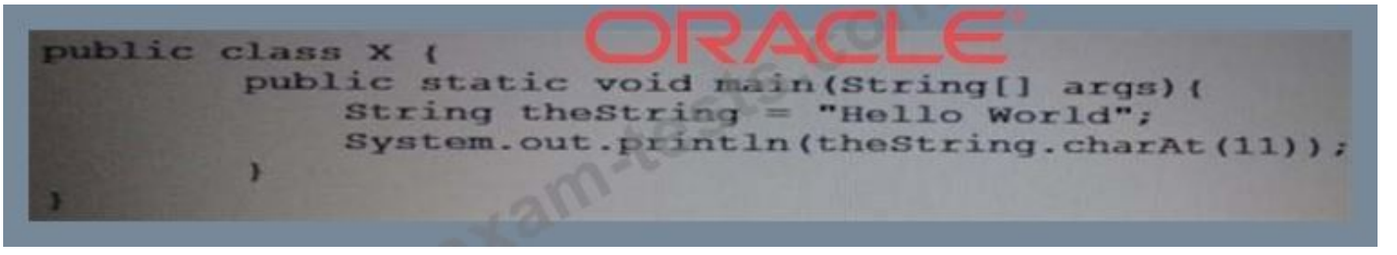
C. Unsuccessful

D. Successful

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 191

Given:



```
public class X {
        public static void main(String[] args){
            String theString = "Hello World";
            System.out.println(theString.charAt(11));
        }
}
```

What is the result?

A. There is no output

B. d is output

C. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

E. A NullPointException is thrown at runtime

F. A StringArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

There are only 11 characters in the string "Hello World". The code theString.charAt(11) retrieves the 12th character, which does not exist. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of range: 11

NEW QUESTION: 192
Given the code fragment:
1.ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>(1);
2.list.add(1001);
3.list.add(1002);
4.System.out.println(list.get(list.size()));
What is the result?
A. Compilation fails due to an error on line 1.
B. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 3
C. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 4
D. 1002
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The code compiles fine.
At runtime an IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown when the second list item is added.

NEW QUESTION: 193
Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. 5 4 5 6
B. 3 4 3 6
C. 3 4 5 6
D. 3 6 4 6
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 194
Given the code fragments:

A. java:

```
package p1;
public class A {
}
```

B. java:

```
package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
        public void doStuff () {
                A b = new A ();
        }
}
```

C. java

```
package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
        public static void main (String [] args) {
                A 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = new B ();
        }
}
```


Which modification enables the code to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with:import p1. A;Replace line n2 with:import p1. A;import p1. p2.B ;

B. Replace line n1 with:import p1.*;Replace line n2 with:import p1. p2.*;

C. Replace line n1 with:import p1. A;Replace line n2 with:import p1.*;

D. Replace line n1 with:import p1;Replace line n2 with:import p1;import p1. p2;

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 195

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {

    static int count = 0
    int i = 0;

    public void changeCount () {
        while (i<5) {
            i++;
            count++;
        }
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test ();
        Test check2 = new Test ();
        check1.changeCount ();
        check2.changeCount ();
        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 : 10

B. Compilation fails.

C. 5 : 5

D. 5 : 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 196

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0

B. Nothing is printed

C. 4 2 1

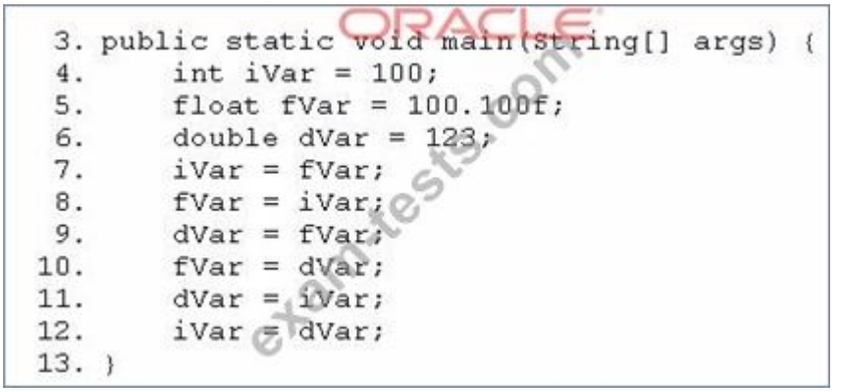
D. 5 4 3 2 1

E. 5

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 197

Given the code fragment:



Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 8

B. Line 10

C. Line 7

D. Line 11

E. Line 9

F. Line 12

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 198

Given:

```
class LogFileException extends Exception {}
class AccessViolationException extends RuntimeException {}

1. public class App {
2.   public static void main (String[] args) throws LogFileException {
3.        App obj = new App ();
4.        try {
5.             obj.open();
6.             obj.process();
7.                  //insert code here
8.        }
9.        catch (Exception e) {
10.            System.out,println("Completed.");
11.       }
12.  }
13.  public void process() {
14.       System.out.println("Processed");
15.       throw new LogFileException();
16.  }
17.  public void open () {
18        System.out.println ("Opened.");
19.       throw new AccessViolationException();
20.  }
21. }
```

Which action fixes the compiler error?

A. At line 17, add throws AccessViolationException

B. At line 7, insert throw new LogFileException ();

C. At line 13, add throws LogFileException

D. At line 2, replace throws LogFileException with throws AccessViolationException

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 199

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate Time dt= LocalDateTime.of (2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays (30);
dt. plusMonths (1);
System.out.print (dt format (DateTimeFormatter. ISO_DATE) );
```

What is the result?

A. 07-31-2014

B. 2014-07-31

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 2014-09-30

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 200

Given:

```
public class App {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int i = 10;
            int j = 20;
            int k = j += i / 5;
            System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
      }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 10 : 30 : 6

B. 10 : 22 : 22

C. 10 : 22 : 20

D. 10 : 22 : 6

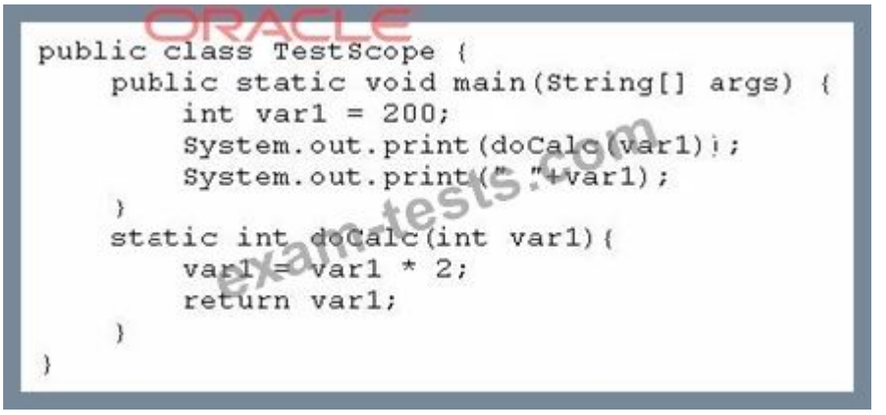
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 201

Given: What is the result?



A. 400 200

B. 200 200

C. 400 400

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 202

Given:

Acc.java:

```
package p1;
public class Acc {
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p2;
import p1.Acc;
public class Test extends Acc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Acc obj = new Test();
    }
}
```


Which statement is true?

A. p, r, and s are accessible by obj.

B. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

C. Only s is accessible by obj.

D. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 203

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {          //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);             //line n2
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

B. Compilation fails only at line n2

C. 4W 100 Auto4W 150 Manual

D. Compilation fails only at line n1

E. Null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 204

Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 200.0 : 100.0

B. Compilation fails.

C. 400.0 : 200.0

D. 400.0 : 100.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 205

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {          //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);             //line n2
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?

A. Null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual

B. Compilation fails only at line n1

C. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

E. Compilation fails only at line n2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206

Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

A. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

B. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75

C. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 207

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
       while (true) {
           myList.add("My String");
       }
    }
    catch (RuntimeException re) {
       System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```


What is the result?

A. Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

B. Execution completes normally, and Ready to useis printed to the console.

C. Execution terminates In the second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.

D. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

E. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main".

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 208

Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[5][2];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 97 9899 100 null null null

B. 97 9899 100 101 102 103

C. Compilation fails.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
Console 8   Console 9
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2
        at Test.main(Test.java:11)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION: 209

Given the code in a file Traveler.java:

```
class Tours {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.print("Happy Journey! " + args[1]);
    }
}

public class Traveler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            Tours.main(args);
    }
}
```

And the commands:

Javac Traveler.java Java Traveler Java Duke What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. The program fails to execute due to a runtime error

C. Happy Journey! Duke

D. Happy Journey! Java

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 210

Given:

```
class Jump {
    static String args[] = {"lazy", "lion", "is", "always"};
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(
            args[1] + " " + args[2] + " " + args[3] + " jumping");
    }
}
```

And the commands: Javac Jump.java

Java Jump crazy elephant is always

What is the result?

A. Elephant is always jumping

B. Lion is always jumping

C. Lazy lion is jumping

D. Crazy elephant is jumping

E. Compilation fails

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 211

Given:

public class Test1 {

static void doubling (Integer ref, int pv) {

ref =20;

pv = 20;

}

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
Integer iObj = new Integer(10);
int iVar = 10;
doubling(iObj++, iVar++);
System.out.println(iObj+ ", "+iVar);
```

What is the result?

A. 11, 11

B. 10, 10

C. 21, 11

D. 20, 20

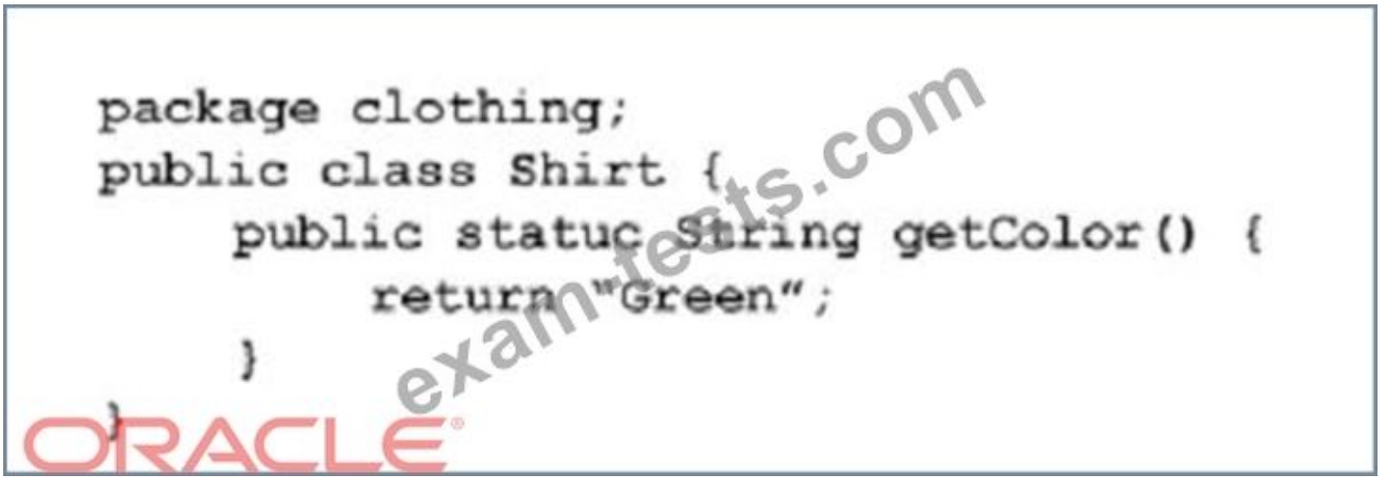
E. 11, 12

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The code doubling(iObj++, iVar++); increases both variables from to 10 to 11.

NEW QUESTION: 212

Given:



Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
     public void matchShirt(){
          //line n2
          if(color.equals("Green")) {
               System.out.print("Fit")
          }
     }
     public static void main (String[] args) {
          Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
          trouser.matchShirt();
     }
}
```


Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A. At line n1 insert: import clothing;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

B. At line n1 no changes required.

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

C. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

D. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

E. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

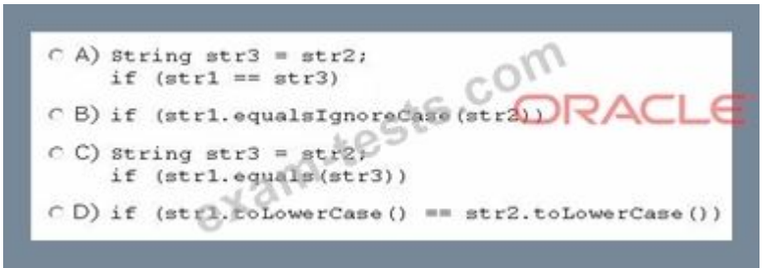
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 213

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```


Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?



A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 214

Which is true about the switchstatement?

A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.

B. The breakstatement, at the end of each case block, is optional.

C. Its caselabel literals can be changed at runtime.

D. It must contain the defaultsection.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/switch-statement-in-java/

NEW QUESTION: 215

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20);  // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```


What is the result?

A. 0:20

B. 10:20

C. Compilation fails at line n2

D. Compilation fails at line n1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 216

Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient (String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```


And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.          System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```


Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D:

```
Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 217
Given:

```
class A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("A");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("B");
    }
}
public class C extends A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("C");
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();
        b1 = (A) b2;
        A b3 = (B) b2;          //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;          //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. CC
B. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

C. AC

D. AB

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 218

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
      String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");
      List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);
      if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
            System.out.println(s + "removed")'
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hi removed

B. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

C. Compilation fails.

D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 219

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("C")) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Work done");
        break;
    }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. A Work done

C. A B C D Work done

D. A B C Work done

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 220

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

A. It can run on any platform.
B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
C. It can be serialized across network.
D. It has ".java" extension.
E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 221
Given:

```
class A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("A");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("B");
    }
}
public class C extends A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("C");
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();

        b1 = (A) b2;                    //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;                  //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.
B. A
C
C. C
C
D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E. A

B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 222

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1

B. 0:20

C. Compilation fails at line n2

D. 10:20

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 223

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int ans = nim / div;
    } catch (ArithmeticExeption ae) {
        ans = 0                                    // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);        // line n2
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1andline2.

D. Invalid calculation

E. Answer = 0

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 224

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int iArray[] = {65, 68, 69};
iArray[2] = iArray[0];
iArray[0] = iArray[1];
iArray[1] = iArray[2];
for (int element : iArray) {
System.out.print(element + " ");
}
```

A. Compilation fails

B. 68, 65, 69

C. 68, 65, 65

D. 65, 68, 69

E. 65, 68, 65

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 225

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

A. 47

B. 35

C. 421

D. 54

E. 45

F. 44

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 226

Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient (String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.            System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```


Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C.
```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D.
```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 227

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

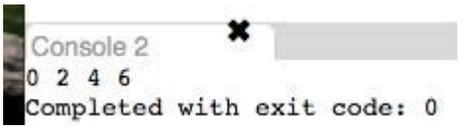
A. 2 4

B. 0 2 4 6

C. 0 2 4

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 228

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

```
A) String str3 = str2;
   if (str1 == str3)

B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))

C) String str3 = str2;
   if (str1.equals(str3))

D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 229

Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

```
float sum is 30.0
double sum is 30.0
```

```
double sum is 30.0
float sum is 30.0
```



```
Integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
```

```
Integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
```

A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 230
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 1;
        if(x++ < ++y){
            System.out.print("Hello ");
        } else {
            System.out.print("Welcome ");
        }
        System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. Hello Log 2:2
B. Welcome Log 1:2
C. Welcome Log 2:1

D. Hello Log 1:2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
1  public class Main {
2    public static void main(String[] args) {
3      int x = 1;
4      int y = 1;
5      if (x++ < ++y) {
6        System.out.print("Hello ");
7      } else {
8        System.out.print("Welcome ");
9      }
10     System.out.print("Log " +x+ ":" + y);
11   }
12 }
```

```
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-c
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-co
re-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
Hello Log 2:2
```


NEW QUESTION: 231

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```


Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A) date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20

B) date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014

C) Compilation fails.

D) A DateParseExcpetion is thrown at runtime.

A. Option A

B. Option C

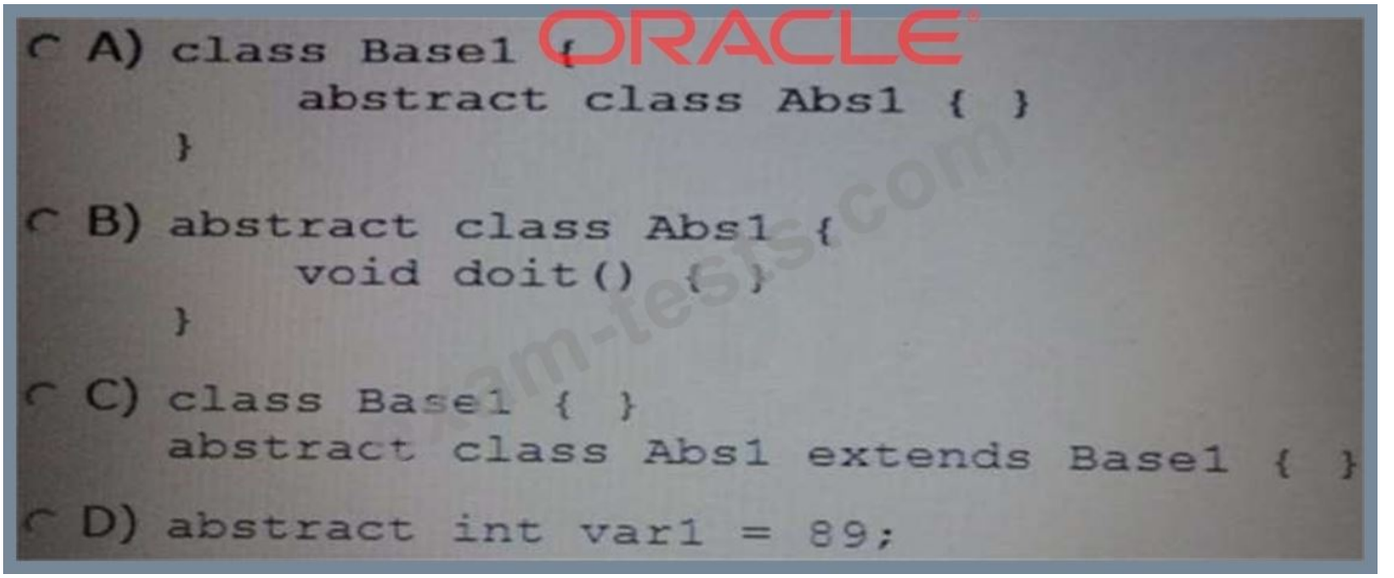
C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 232

Which code fragment is illegal?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The abstract keyword cannot be used to declare an int variable.
The abstract keyword is used to declare a class or method to be abstract[3]. An abstract method has no implementation; all classes containing abstract methods must themselves be abstract, although not all abstract classes have abstract methods.

NEW QUESTION: 233
Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```

What is the result?

A. Result A 1
Result B 3

B. Result A 01
Result B 3

C. Result A 01
Result B 12

D. Result A 1
Result B 12

A. Option B
B. Option D
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 234
Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private int salary;


    public Employee(String name, int age) {
        setName(name);
        setAge(age);
        setSalary(2000);
    }


    public Employee(String name, int age, int salary) {
        this(name, age);
        setSalary(salary);
    }


    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here

    public void printDetails() {
        System.out.println(name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e1 = new Employee();
        Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);
        Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);

        e1.printDetails();
        e2.printDetails();
        e3.printDetails();
    }
}
```

Which is the result?

A Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B
```
null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

C
```
null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

D Compilation fails in the Test class.

E Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.

A. Option B
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option E
E. Option A
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

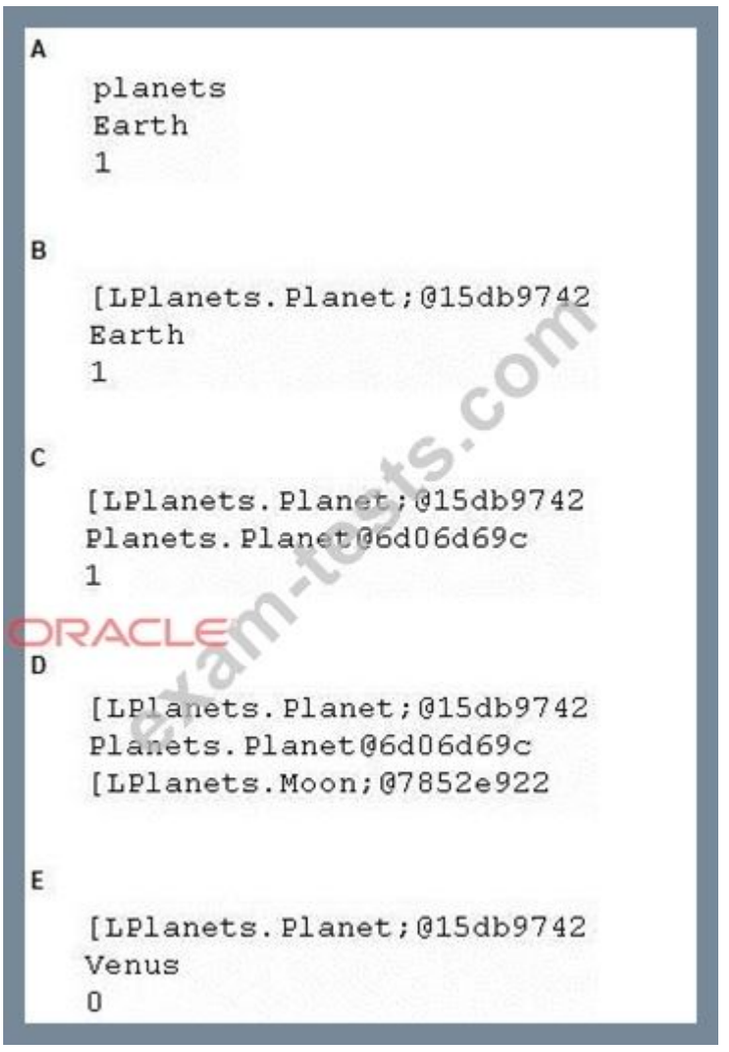
NEW QUESTION: 235
Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
    public String name;
    public int moons;

    public Planet(String name, int moons) {
        this.name = name;
        this.moons = moons;
    }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };

    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```


What is the output?



A. Option D
B. Option E
C. Option C
D. Option A
E. Option B
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 236
Given the code fragment:
What is the result?
Invalid Name
A:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");
    String pwd [] = new String [3];
    int idx = 0;
    try {
        for (String n: names) {
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
    }
    for (String p: pwd) {
        System.out.println (p);
    }
}
```


B:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
```

C:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
 null
 null
```

D:

```
omas
 ter
 seph
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 237

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
      int x = array.lenth;
      /* line n1 */
}
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order? (Choose two.)

A

```
while (x > 0) {
      x--;
      System.out.print(array[x]);
}
```

B

```
do {
      x--;
      System.out.print(array[x]);
} while (x >= 0);
```

C

```
while (x >= 0) {
      System.out.print(array[x]);
      x--;
}
```

D

```
do {
      System.out.print(array[x]);
      --x;
} while (x >= 0);
```

E

```
while (x > 0) {
      System.out.print(array[--x]);
}
```


A. Option D

B. Option C
C. Option E
D. Option A
E. Option B
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 238
Given:

```
class Test
      int a1;

      public static void doProduct(int a) {
            a = a * a;
      )

      public static void doString(String s) {
            s.concat (" " + s);
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Test item = new Test();
            item.a1 = 11;
            String sb = "Hello";
            Integer i = 10;
            doProduct(i);
            doString(sb);
            doProduct(item.a1);
            System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
      }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 10 Hello Hello 121
B. 100 Hello 121
C. 10 Hello 11
D. 100 Hello Hello 121
E. 10 Hello Hello 11
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 239
Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given the following `main` method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Manager  manager  = new Manager();
    Director director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

A. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

B. manager.stockOption = 500;

C. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

D. employee.budget = 200_000;

E. employee.salary = 50_000;

F. director.salary = 80_000;

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 240

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: small: medium?

A)
```
for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

B)
```
for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

C)
```
for (String c : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(s + ":");
    }
}
```

D)
```
for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 241

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: small: medium?

A)
```
for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

B)
```
for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

C)
```
for (String c : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(s + ":");
    }
}
```

D)
```
for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}
```


A. Option B
B. Option D
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 242
Given the code fragment:
public class Test {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
boolean isChecked = false;
int arry[] = {1,3,5,7,8,9};
int index = arry.length;
while ( <code1> ) {
if (arry[index-1] % 2 ==0) {
isChecked = true;
}
<code2>
}
System.out.print(arry(index]+", "+isChecked));
}
}
```

Which set of changes enable the code to print 1, true?

A. Replacing <code1> with index > 0 and replacing <code2> with index--;

B. Replacing <code1> with index > 0 and replacing <code2> with --index;

C. Replacing <code1> with index > 5 and replacing <code2> with --index ;

D. Replacing <code1> with index and replacing <code2> with --index ;

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Note: Code in B (code2 is --index;). also works fine.