

Which of the following statements is correct?

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/> new, delete, and goto are keywords in the Java language
<input type="radio"/> try, catch, and thrown are keywords in the Java language
<input type="radio"/> static, unsigned, and long are keywords in the Java language
<input type="radio"/> exit, class, and while are keywords in the Java language
<input type="radio"/> return, goto, and default are keywords in the Java language

[Add Note](#)

What can be inserted in the following code so that it will print true when run?

```
List s1 = new ArrayList( );
s1.add("ann");
s1.add("bella");

//INSERT CODE HERE

System.out.println(flag);
```

Please select 1 option

boolean flag = s1.contains("bella");

boolean flag = s1.indexOf("bella")>1;

boolean flag = s1.contains("bella") == 1;

boolean flag = s1.length()>1;

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print?

```
int x = 1;
int y = 2;
int z = x++;
int a = --y;
int b = z--;
b += ++z;

int answ = x>a?y>b?y:b:x>z?x:z;
System.out.println(answ);
```

See Hint

Please select 1 option

0
1
2
-1
-2
3

Add Note

Identify the correct statements about ArrayList.

Please select 3 options

☐

Standard JDK provides no subclasses of ArrayList.

☐

An ArrayList cannot store primitives.☐☐☐☐

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print when compiled and run?

```
public class Account {
    double balance;
    public void update(int[] balances){
        for(int bal : balances){
            bal = 100;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] balances = new int[2];
        balances[0] = 10;
        balances[1] = 20;
        for(int bal : balances){
            System.out.print(bal+" ");
        }
        Account a = new Account();
        a.update(balances);
        for(int bal : balances){
            System.out.print(bal+" ");
        }
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

10 20 100 100

10 20 10 20

Compilation failure

An exception will be thrown at run time.

[Add Note](#)

Given a class named Test, which of these would be valid definitions for the constructors for the class?

Please select 1 option

☐

Test(Test b) { }

☐

Test Test() { }

☐

private final Test() { }

☐

void Test() { }

☐

public static void Test(String args[]) { }

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print?

```
public class TestClass
{
    int x = 5;
    int getX(){ return x; }

    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
    {
        TestClass tc = new TestClass();
        tc.looper();
        System.out.println(tc.x);
    }

    public void looper()
    {
        int x = 0;
        while( (x = getX()) != 0 )
        {
            for(int m = 10; m>=0; m--)
            {
                x = m;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

[See Hint](#)

Please select 1 option

- | |
|--|
| It will not compile. |
| It will throw an exception at runtime. |
| It will print 0. |
| It will print 5. |
| None of these. |

[Add Note](#)

What will the following lines of code print?

```
String s = "java";  
s.replace('j', 'l');  
s = s.substring(0, 2);  
System.out.println(s);
```

Please select 1 option

- | |
|------|
| java |
| lava |
| la |
| ja |
| lav |

[Add Note](#)

What will be printed when the following code snippet is executed?

```
String str = "123456789";
String s = str.substring(2, 5);
System.out.println(s);
```

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/> 23456
<input type="radio"/> 345678
<input type="radio"/> 45678
<input type="radio"/> 2345
<input type="radio"/> 3456
<input type="radio"/> 345

[Add Note](#)

Following is not a valid comment:
/* this comment /* // /** is not valid */

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/>	True
<input type="radio"/>	False

[Add Note](#)

What what will the following statement:

```
"    hello java guru    ".trim();

return ?
```

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/> The line of code will not Compile.
<input type="radio"/> "hellojavaguru"
<input type="radio"/> "hello java guru"
<input type="radio"/> "hello java guru "
<input type="radio"/> None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

Given the following code, which method declarations can be inserted at line 1 without any problems?

```
public class OverloadTest
{
    public int sum(int i1, int i2) { return i1 + i2; }
    // 1
}
```

Please select 3 options

☐ public int sum(int a, int b) { return a + b; }

☐ public int sum(long i1, long i2) { return (int) i1; }

☐ public int sum(int i1, long i2) { return (int) i2; }

☐ public long sum(long i1, int i2) { return i1 + i2; }

☐ public long sum(int i1, int i2) { return i1 + i2; }

[Add Note](#)

Identify correct statements:

Please select 1 option

☐ Java development environment requires an IDE to be installed before the JDK.

☐ Java development environment is installed by default for all major operating systems.

☐ Java development environment requires you to install the JRE first.

☐ Java development environment is set up when you download an install the JDK for your platform.

☐ Both JDK and JRE are required for setting up the Java development environment.

☐ Java development environment is the combination of JDK, JRE, and IDE.

[Add Note](#)

What will be the output of the following class...

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int j = 1;
        try
        {
            int i = doIt() / (j = 2);
        } catch (Exception e)
        {
            System.out.println(" j = " + j);
        }
    }
    public static int doIt() throws Exception { throw new Exception("FORGET IT"); }
}
```

Please select 1 option

It will print j = 1;

It will print j = 2;

The value of j cannot be determined.

It will not compile.

None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following is illegal ?

Please select 1 option

char c = 320;

float f = 320;

double d = 320;

byte b = 320;

None of the above is illegal.

[Add Note](#)

What will the following program print?

```
public class TestClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        for : for(int i = 0; i< 10; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j< 10; j++)
            {
                if ( i+ j > 10 ) break for;
            }
            System.out.println( "hello");
        }
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

It will print "hello" 6 times.

It will not compile.

It will print "hello" 2 times.

It will print "hello" 5 times.

It will print "hello" 4 times.

[Add Note](#)

What would be the result of attempting to compile and run the following program?

```
class TestClass
{
    static TestClass ref;
    String[] arguments;
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        ref = new TestClass();
        ref.func(args);
    }
    public void func(String[] args)
    {
        ref.arguments = args;
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

- The program will fail to compile, since the static method main is trying to call the non-static method func.
- The program will fail to compile, since the non-static method func cannot access the static member variable ref.
- The program will fail to compile, since the argument args passed to the static method main cannot be passed on to the non-static method func.
- The program will fail to compile, since method func is trying to assign to the non-static member variable 'arguments' through the static member variable ref.
- The program will compile and run successfully.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following statements about an array are correct?

Please select 1 option

- ☐ An array can dynamically grow in size.
- ☐ Arrays can be created only for primitive types.
- ☐ Every array has a built in property named 'size' which tells you the number of elements in the array.
- ☐ Every array has an implicit method named 'length' which tells you the number of elements in the array.
- ☐ Element indexing for arrays as well as for Lists starts at 0.

[Add Note](#)

Which class definition uses the naming conventions of Java Programming?

Please select 1 option

```
class coursemanagement{  
    String course_ID;  
    final int PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void enrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

```
class CourseManagement{  
    String courseID;  
    final int PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void EnrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

```
class CourseManagement{  
    String str_course_id;  
    final int INT_PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void EnrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

```
class CourseManagement{  
    String courseID;  
    final int CONST_PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void enrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

```
class CourseManagement{  
    String courseId;  
    final int PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void enrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

```
class courseManagement{  
    String courseId;  
    final int PASSING_MARKS = 50;  
    public void enrollStudents(){ }  
}
```

[Add Note](#)

Given the following code, which of these statements are true?

```
public class TestClass
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int k = 0;
        int m = 0;
        for ( int i = 0; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            k++;
            if ( i == 2)
            {
                // line 1
            }
            m++;
        }
        System.out.println( k + ", " + m );
    }
}
```

Please select 3 options

It will print 3, 2 when line 1 is replaced by break;

It will print 3, 2 when line 1 is replaced by continue.

It will print 4, 3 when line 1 is replaced by continue.

It will print 4, 4 when line 1 is replaced by i = m++;

It will print 3, 3 when line 1 is replaced by i = 4;

[Add Note](#)

What will the following method return if called with an argument of 7?

```
public int transformNumber(int n)
{
    int radix = 2;
    int output = 0;
    output += radix*n;
    radix = output/radix;
    if(output<14)
    {
        return output;
    }
    else
    {
        output = output*radix/2;
        return output;
    }
    else
    {
        return output/2;
    }
}
```

[See Hint](#)

Please select 1 option

7

14

49

Compilation fails.

[Add Note](#)

How many times will the line marked //1 be called in the following code?

```
int x = 10;
do
{
    x--;
    System.out.println(x); // 1
} while(x<10);
```

Please select 1 option

0

1

9

10

None of these.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following implementations of a max() method will correctly return the largest value?

Please select 1 option

```
int max(int x, int y)
{
    return( if(x > y){ x; } else{ y; } );
}
```

```
int max(int x, int y)
{
    return( if(x > y){ return x; } else{ return y; } );
}
```

```
int max(int x, int y)
{
    switch(x < y)
    {
        case true:
            return y;
        default :
            return x;
    };
}
```

```
int max(int x, int y)
{
    if (x > y) return x;
    return y;
}
```

[Add Note](#)

What will the following program print?

```
public class TestClass
{
    static String str;
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println(str);
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

☐ It will not compile.

☐ It will compile but throw an exception at runtime.

☐ It will print 'null'

☐ It will print nothing.

☐ None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

Consider the following code:

```
String[] dataList = {"x", "y", "z"};
for (String dataElement : dataList) {
    int innerCounter = 0;
    while (innerCounter < dataList.length) {
        System.out.println(dataElement + ", " + innerCounter);
        innerCounter++;
    }
}
```

How many times will the output contain 2?

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> 2
<input type="radio"/> 3
<input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> It will fail to compile.

[Add Note](#)

What will the following program print?

```
public class TestClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Object obj1 = new Object();
        Object obj2 = obj1;
        if( obj1.equals(obj2) ) System.out.println("true");
        else System.out.println("false");
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

true

false

It will not compile.

It will compile but throw an exception at run time.

None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

Using a break in a while loop causes the loop to break the current iteration and start the next iteration of the loop.

Please select 1 option

True

False

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following statements will correctly create and initialize an array of Strings to non null elements?

Please select 4 options

- ☐ String[] sA = new String[1] { "aaa"};
- ☐ String[] sA = new String[] { "aaa"};
- ☐ String[] sA = new String[1] ; sA[0] = "aaa";
- ☐ String[] sA = {new String("aaa")};
- ☐ String[] sA = { "aaa"};

[Add Note](#)

What will be the output of the following program?

```
public class TestClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
    {
        try{
            amethod();
            System.out.println("try");
        }
        catch(Exception e){
            System.out.println("catch");
        }
        finally {
            System.out.println("finally");
        }
        System.out.println("out");
    }
}

public static void amethod(){ }
```

Please select 1 option

☐ try finally

☐ try finally out

☐ try out

☐ catch finally out

☐ It will not compile because amethod() does not throw any exception.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following code snippets will print exactly 10?

1.
`Object t = new Integer(106);
int k = ((Integer) t).intValue()/10;
System.out.println(k);`
2. `System.out.println(100/9.9);`
3. `System.out.println(100/10.0);`
4. `System.out.println(100/10);`
5. `System.out.println(3 + 100/10*2-13);`

Please select 3 options

- | |
|---|
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |

[Add Note](#)

What is the result of compiling and running the following program?

```
public class Learner {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] dataArr = new String[4];
        dataArr[1] = "Bill";
        dataArr[2] = "Steve";
        dataArr[3] = "Larry";
        try{
            for(String data : dataArr){
                System.out.print(data+" ");
            }
        }catch(Exception e){
            System.out.println(e.getClass());
        }
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

Bill Steve Larry null
Bill Steve Larry class java.lang.NullPointerException
class java.lang.Exception Bill Steve Larry
Bill Steve Larry class java.lang.Exception
null Bill Steve Larry

[Add Note](#)

Given the following code:

```
class References
{
    String s1;
    String s2 = null;
    Integer i1 = new Integer();
    int i2;
    File f;
    Object b = f;
}
```

How many object references are bring created?

Please select 1 option

3

4

5

6

7

8

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code snippet print when run?

```
String str = "asdfasdf";
char ch = str.charAt(3);
if(ch == 'a') str = str.replace('a', 'x');
else if(ch == 'f') str = str.replace('s', 'x');
System.out.println(str);
```

Please select 1 option

asdfasdf
axdfaxdf
axdfasdf
xsdfxsdf
xsdfasdf

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print when compiled and run?

```
import java.util.*;
public class TestClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        List list = new ArrayList();
        list.add("val1"); //1
        list.add(2, "val2"); //2
        list.add(1, "val3"); //3
        System.out.println(list);
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

It will not compile.

It will throw an exception at run time because of line //1

It will throw an exception at run time because of line //2

It will throw an exception at run time because of line //3

null

[Add Note](#)

Consider the following program:

```
public class TestClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String tom = args[0];
        String dick = args[1];
        String harry = args[2];
    }
}
```

What will the value of 'harry' if the program is run from the command line:

```
java TestClass 111 222 333
```

[See Hint](#)

Please select 1 option

111

222

333

It will throw an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

Given the complete contents of TestClass.java file:

```
package x;
public class TestClass {
    ArrayList<String> al;
    public void init(){
        al = new ArrayList<>();
        al.add("Name 1");
        al.add("Name 2");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        TestClass tc = new TestClass();
        tc.init();
        System.out.println("Size = "+tc.al.size());
    }
}
```

Which import statement should be added to make it compile?

Please select 1 option

☐ import java.lang.*;

☐ import java.lang.ArrayList;

☐ import java.util.ArrayList;

☐ import java.collections.ArrayList;

☐ No import is necessary.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are benefits of ArrayList over an array?

Please select 1 option

☐

You do not have to worry about the size of the ArrayList while appending elements.

☐

It consumes less memory space.

☐

You do not have to worry about thread safety.

☐

It allows you to write type safe code.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following expressions will evaluate to true if preceded by the following code?

```
String a = "java";
char[] b = { 'j', 'a', 'v', 'a' };
String c = new String(b);
String d = a;
```

Please select 3 options

- (a == d)
- (b == d)
- (a == "java")
- a.equals(c)

[Add Note](#)

Given that java.lang.Integer class has a public static field named MAX_VALUE, which of the given options should be inserted at line 1 so that the following code can compile without any errors?

```
package objective1;
// 1
public class StaticImports
{

    public StaticImports()
    {
        out.println(MAX_VALUE);
    }

}
```

Please select 2 options

☐ import static java.lang.Integer.*;

☐ static import java.lang.System.out;

☐ static import Integer.MAX_VALUE;

☐ import static java.lang.System.*;

☐ static import java.lang.System.*;

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are true about the "default" constructor?

Please select 2 options

☐

It is provided by the compiler only if the class does not define any constructor.

☐

It initializes the instance members of the class.

☐

It calls the default 'no-args' constructor of the super class.

☐

It initializes instance as well as class fields of the class.

☐

It is provided by the compiler if the class does not define a 'no- args' constructor.

[Add Note](#)

Complete the code using blue labels on the right so that the output will 210.

(You may leave some blanks empty.)

```
3 public class Updater
4 {
5     [ ] update(int a, int offset)
6     {
7         [ ]
8         [ ]
9     }
10
11 public static void main(String[] args)
12 {
13     Updater u = new Updater();
14
15     int a = 99;
16
17     [ ]
18
19     System.out.println(a);
20
21 }
22
23
```

OK

Reset

Show My Answer

Show Correct Answer



Which of the following are true about Java?

Please select 2 options

☐ It provides automatic exception handling.

☐ It provides automatic memory management.

☐ It provides database connectivity.

☐ Java source code is converted to binary code using an interpreter.

[Add Note](#)

What will be the output of the following program (excluding the quotes)?

```
public class SubstringTest
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String String = "string isa string";
        System.out.println(String.substring(3, 6));
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

- ☐ It will not compile.
- ☐ "ing is"
- ☐ "ing isa"
- ☐ "ing " (There is a space after g)
- ☐ None of the above.

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print?

```
void crazyLoop()
{
    int c = 0;
    JACK: while (c < 8)
    {
        JILL: System.out.println(c);
        if (c > 3) break JILL; else c++;
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

It will not compile.

It'll throw an exception at runtime.

It will print numbers from 0 to 8

It will print numbers from 0 to 3

It will print numbers from 0 to 4

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are valid class declarations?
(Not the whole class, just the declaration).

Please select 1 option

<input type="radio"/> public class Hello
<input type="radio"/> private class Hello
<input type="radio"/> class Hello implements Listener
<input type="radio"/> class Hello throws Exception

[Add Note](#)

What will the following program print?

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int var = 20, i=0;
        do
        {
            while(true)
            {
                if( i++ > var) break;
            }
        }while(i<var--);
        System.out.println(var);
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

19

20

21

22

It'll enter an infinite loop.

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print when run?

```
public class Mambo {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        for(int i=0; i< 5; i++){  
            if(i == 2) continue;  
        }  
        System.out.println(i);  
    }  
}
```

Please select 1 option

2

3

4

5

It will not compile.

[Add Note](#)

Which integral types in Java have a range of 2^16 integers?
OR
Which integral types in Java can represent exactly 2^16 distinct integers?

Please select 2 options

<input type="checkbox"/> char
<input type="checkbox"/> int
<input type="checkbox"/> long
<input type="checkbox"/> short

[Add Note](#)

The options below contain the complete contents of a file.

Which of these options can be run with the following command line once compiled?

```
java main
```

Please select 1 option

```
//in file main.java
class main {
    public void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello");
    }
}
```

```
//in file main.java
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello");
    }
}
```

```
//in file main.java
public class anotherone{
}
class main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello");
    }
}
```

```
//in file main.java
class anothermain{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello2");
    }
}
class main {
    public final static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("hello");
    }
}
```

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are features of Java?

Please select 2 options

- ☐ It is strongly typed
- ☐ It offers direct memory management.
- ☐ It allows multithreaded programming.
- ☐ It is a distributed lanaguage.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are correct about "encapsulation"?

Please select 2 options

☐

Encapsulation is same as polymorphism.

☐It helps make sure that clients have no accidental dependence on the choice of representation

☐It helps avoiding name clashes as internal variables are not visible outside.

☐Encapsulation makes sure that messages are sent to the right object at run time.

☐Encapsulation helps you inherit the properties of another class.

[Add Note](#)

You have been given a library that contains the following class:

```
package com.cool;
public class Cooler {
    public void doCool(){
        System.out.println("cooling...");
    }
}
```

Now, you are writing another class that makes use of the above library as follows:

```
// 1 insert code here
public class Furnace
{
    public void cool(Cooler c) { // 2
        c.doCool();
    }
}
```

What should be inserted at //1 above?

Please select 2 options

<input type="checkbox"/> package com.cool;
<input type="checkbox"/> import package com.cool;
<input type="checkbox"/> import com.cool.*;
<input type="checkbox"/> import com.cool;
<input type="checkbox"/> import class com.cool.Cooler;
<input type="checkbox"/> import com.cool.Cooler;

[Add Note](#)

What will be printed when the following code snippet is executed?

```
String str = "123456789";  
str.substring(2, 5);  
System.out.println(str.charAt(2));
```

Please select 1 option

- | |
|------------------------|
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| This will not compile. |

[Add Note](#)

What will the following code print when run without any arguments ...

```
public class TestClass {  
    public static int m1(int i)  
    {  
        return ++i;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int k = m1(args.length);  
        k += 3 + ++k;  
        System.out.println(k);  
    }  
}
```

Please select 1 option

- | |
|---|
| It will throw ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. |
| It will throw NullPointerException. |
| 6 |
| 5 |
| 7 |
| 2 |
| None of these. |

[Add Note](#)

Given:

```
class Account{  
    //insert code here  
}
```

What can be inserted in the above code at the specified location without causing compilation error?

Please select 1 option

```
{  
    private String id;  
}
```

```
while(true)  
{  
    System.out.println("true");  
}
```

```
package org.acme;
```

```
private String id = "hello";  
void print(){  
    System.out.println(id);  
}
```

[Add Note](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] balances1 = new int[]{ 10, 20 };
int[] balances2 = balances1;
balances1 = new int[]{ 100 };
System.out.print(balances1 == balances2);
```

What is the result?

Note: You will see real exam questions written in the same format. The question, "what is the result" implies "what is the result of compilation and execution of the given code" assuming that it exists in a valid context such as a class. It does not mean that the code will compile as it is or that it does not have compilation issues.

Please select 1 option

- | |
|-----------------------|
| true |
| false |
| compilation failure |
| exception at run time |

[Add Note](#)

Consider the following method, which is called with an argument of 7:

```
public void method1(int i)
{
    int j = (i*30 - 2)/100;

    POINT1 : for(;j<10; j++)
    {
        boolean flag = false;
        while(!flag)
        {
            if(Math.random()>0.5) break POINT1;
        }
    }

    while(j>0)
    {
        System.out.println(j--);
        if(j == 4) break POINT1;
    }
}
```

What will it print?

Please select 1 option

- | |
|--|
| <input type="radio"/> It will print 1 and 2 |
| <input type="radio"/> It will print 1 to N where N is a random number. |
| <input type="radio"/> It will not compile. |
| <input type="radio"/> It will throw an exception at runtime. |

[Add Note](#)

Given:

```
String s1 = "Hello";  
String s2 = "World";  
//1
```

Which of the following options are valid when inserted independently at the line marked //1?

Please select 3 options

☐ s1 += s2;☐ s1 -= s2;☐ System.out.println(s1 = s2);☐ System.out.println(s1 == s2);[Add Note](#)

What will be the result of attempting to compile the following program?

```
public class TestClass
{
    long l1;
    public void TestClass(long pLong) { l1 = pLong ; } //1
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        TestClass a, b ;
        a = new TestClass(); //2
        b = new TestClass(5); //3
    }
}
```

Please select 1 option

A compilation error will be encountered at //1, since constructors should not specify a return value.

A compilation error will be encountered at //2, since the class does not have a default constructor.

A compilation error will be encountered at //3.

The program will compile correctly.

It will not compile because parameter type of the constructor is different than the type of value passed to it.

[Add Note](#)

Which of the following are reserved words in Java?

Please select 2 options

<input type="checkbox"/> goto
<input type="checkbox"/> package
<input type="checkbox"/> export
<input type="checkbox"/> array
<input type="checkbox"/> hash

[Add Note](#)