

49

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

Which of the following may appear on the left-hand side of an instanceof operator?

- A. A reference
- B. A class
- C. An interface
- D. A variable of primitive type

reference ↙ instanceof ↘
 { class
 interface }

→ return boolean

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

43

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Back

Next

An object is _____

- A. what classes are instantiated from
- B. an instance of a class
- C. a reference to an attribute
- D. a variable
- E. a concept of Object Oriented Programming



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

45

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

In order to use the TreeSet class, the class that describes elements must implement the interface.

- A. `java.lang.Comparable`
- B. `java.lang.Comparing`
- C. `java.util.Comparable`
- D. `java.util.treeset.Compare`

Back

Next

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

41

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements. How do the imports affect the time required to compile the source file?



Suppose a source file contains a large number of import statements. How do the imports affect the time required to compile the source file?

- A. Compilation takes no additional time.
- B. Compilation takes slightly more time.
- C. Compilation takes significantly more time.
- D. Compilation takes slightly less time.

Back Next

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Choose 1 answer)

d

Which of the following statements is true? (Choose one.)



- A. Object references can be converted in assignments but not in method calls.
- B. Object references can be converted in method calls but not in assignments.
- C. Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, but the rules governing these conversions are very different.
- D. Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, and the rules governing these conversions are identical.
- E. Object references can never be converted.

Back Next

Select the correct statement:

- A. An object reference can be cast to an interface reference when the object implements the interface.
- B. An object reference can always be cast to an interface reference.
- C. An object reference can be cast to an interface reference when the object implements all referenced interface.
- D. An object reference cannot be cast to an interface reference.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

35

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Back

Next

_____ are methods which are in the same class and have the same name but different para

- A Overloaded methods
- B. Overridden methods
- C. Override able methods
- D. Overload able methods
- E. Shared methods
- F. Shadowing methods

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

36

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Back

Next

An/A _____ declaration contains signatures, but no implementations, for a set of methods. It also contains constant definitions.

- A. class
- B. object
- C. data type
- D. abstract class
- E. interface



: method, or body -

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

37

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

Back

Next

Which of the following modifier does not allow a variable to be modified its value once it was

- A. final
- B. static
- C. private
- D. transient



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

31

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

Back

Next

Which of the following is true about Wrapped classes?

- A. Wrapped classes are classes that allow primitive types to be accessed as objects.
- B. Wrapper classes are: Boolean, Character, Byte, Integer, Long, Float, and Double.
- C. Wrapper classes are: Boolean, Char, Byte, Short, Integer, Long, Float, and Double.



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

27

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

A Java source code will be compiled to.....

- A. Java bytecode.
- B. Machine code.
- C. Assembly code.
- D. Operation system code.

Back

Next



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

22

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- (Choose 1 answer)
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D

Back

Next

What is the return type of the instanceof operator?

- A. A reference
- B. A class
- C. An int
- D. A boolean

→ return boolean

(C)

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

24

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

QN=92



(1875) In order for objects in a List to be sorted, those objects must implement which interface and method? (Choose one.)

- a. Comparable interface and its compareTo method.
- b. Comparable interface and its compare method
- c. Compare interface and its compareTo method
- d. Comparable interface and its equals method

In order for objects in a List to be sorted, those objects must implement which interface and method?

- A. Comparable interface and its compareTo method.
- B. Comparable interface and its compare method
- C. Compare interface and its compareTo method
- D. Comparable interface and its equals method

A. Comparable interface and its compareTo method.

B. Comparable interface and its compare method

C. Compare interface and its compareTo method

D. Comparable interface and its equals method

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

18

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Back

Next

The process of identifying common features of objects and methods is

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Inheritance
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Abstraction
- E. Overloading
- F. Overriding

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

14

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Back

Next

The ability of a programming language to process objects differently depending on their type

- A. Polymorphism
- B. Inheritance
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Abstraction
- E. Overloading
- F. Overriding



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

19

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

[Back](#)[Next](#)

4. If all three top-level elements occur in a source file, they must appear in which order?
- A. Imports, package declarations, classes/interfaces/enums
 - B. Classes/interfaces/enums, imports, package declarations
 - C. Package declaration must come first; order for imports and class/interfaces/enum definitions is not significant
 - D. Package declaration, imports, class/interface/enum definitions.
 - E. Imports must come first; order for package declarations and class/interface/enum definitions is not significant



If all three top-level elements occur in a source file, they must appear in which order?

- A. Imports, package declarations, classes/interfaces/enums
- B. Classes/interfaces/enums, imports, package declarations
- C. Package declaration must come first; order for imports and class/interfaces/enum definitions is not significant
- D. Package declaration, imports, class/interface/enum definitions.
- E. Imports must come first; order for package declarations and class/interface/enum definitions is not significant

 I want to finish the exam.[Finish](#)[Edit](#)

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
 B
 C
 D

(Choose 1 answer)

A

13. Suppose the declared type of x is a class, and the declared type of y is an interface. When is the assignment x = y; legal?



- A. When the type of x is Object
- B. When the type of x is an array
- C. Always
- D. Never

Back

Next

A

14. Suppose the type of xarr is an array of XXX, and the type of yarr is an array of YYY. When is the assignment xarr = yarr; legal?



- A. Sometimes
- B. Always
- C. Never

Suppose the declared type of x is a class, and the declared type of y is an interface. When is x = y; legal?

- A. When the type of x is Object
- B. When the type of x is an array
- C. Always
- D. Never

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

13

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

c. When an Object Output Stream serializes an object that contains references to another object, every referenced object is not serialized along with the original object.

Select INCORRECT statement about serialization.

- A. The process of writing an object is called serialization.
- B. To serialize an object, first create an instance of `java.io.ObjectOutputStream`.
- C. When an Object Output Stream serializes an object that contains references to another object, every referenced object is not serialized along with the original object.
- D. When an object is serialized, it will probably be deserialized by a different JVM.

Back

Next

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D

D

6. Which of the following statements is true?

(Choose one.)

- A. Object references can be converted in assignments but not in method calls.
- B. Object references can be converted in method calls but not in assignments.
- C. Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, but the rules governing these conversions are very different.
- D. Object references can be converted in both method calls and assignments, and the rules governing these conversions are identical.
- E. Object references can never be converted.



For a class defined inside a method, what rule governs access to the variables of the enclosing

- A. The class can access any variable
- B. The class can only access static variables
- C. The class can only access transient variables
- D. The class can only access final variables

Back

Next

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D

D

QN=251



(235) Which of the statements below are true?

(Choose one.)

- a. To change the current working directory, call the setWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
- b. To change the current working directory, call the cd() method of the File class.
- c. To change the current working directory, call the changeWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
- d. None of the above

Back

Next

Which of the statements below is true?

- A. To change the current working directory, call the setWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
- B. To change the current working directory, call the cd() method of the File class.
- C. To change the current working directory, call the changeWorkingDirectory() method of the File class.
- D. To check whether the file denoted by the abstract pathname is a directory or not, call the isDirectory() method of the File class.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

7

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Back

Next

The _____ escape sequence brings the cursor to the beginning of the current line.

- A. \n
- B. \r
- C. \t
- D. \\
- E. \b
- F. Which sequence depends on the particular implementation of the Java Virtual Machine



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

1

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

Back

Next

When is it appropriate to pass a cause to an exception's constructor?

- A. Always
- B. When the exception is being thrown in response to catching of a different exception type
- C. When the exception is being thrown from a public method
- D. When the exception is being thrown from a private method

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

33

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

A class defines an entity, while an object is the actual entity

A True

B. False

True the

I want to finish the exam.

[Finish](#)

[Exit](#)

15

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

Back

Next

By default, the java.lang package is imported into every Java program.

A. FALSE

B. TRUE



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

11

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

A

B

(Choose 1 answer)

Back

Next

Is this declaration is correct?

MyList<Point> list = new MyList()<Point>

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

AnyList <> ()

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

A

B

C

D

E

(Choose 1 answer)



An instance of `java.util.Scanner` can read data from various sources, including:

1. **Standard Input (Keyboard):** You can use the `Scanner` instance to read data entered by the user from the standard input stream, typically the keyboard.
2. **Files:** `Scanner` can be used to read data from files. You can specify the file path and open the file using `File` and `Scanner`, then read the data from that file.
3. **Strings:** It's also possible to use `Scanner` to read data from a `String` object.
4. **Other Input Streams:** Apart from standard input and files, you can use `Scanner` to read data from various input streams, such as network streams or other custom input streams.

Back

Next

True or false question

An instance of the `java.util.Scanner` class can read data from the keyboard (1), a file (2), a st
(3).

(1) is , (2) is , and (3) is

A. true, true, true

B. true, true, false

C. true, false, true

D. true, false, false

E. None of the others.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

50

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

Back

Next

Which of the following statement(s) is(are) true?
1) An abstract class cannot have any final methods.
2) A final class may not have any abstract methods.

A. Only statement 1

B. Only statement 2

C. Both statement 1 and 2

D. None of them



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

50

40

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

Back

Next

(Choose 3 answers)

Given:

```
11. public interface Status {  
12. /* insert code here */ int MY_VALUE = 10;  
13. }
```

final

Which three are valid on line 12? (Select three)

- A. final
- B. static
- C. native
- D. public
- E. protected
- F. abstract

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

81

38

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

What will be the result when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
public class Conv{  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        Conv c=new Conv();  
        String s=new String("ello");  
        c.amethod(s);  
    }  
  
    public void amethod(String s){  
        char c='H';  
        c+=s;  
        System.out.println(c);  
    }  
}
```

char + string
→ error

- A. Compilation and output the string "Hello"
- B. Compilation and output the string "ello"
- C. Compilation and output the string elloH
- D. Compile time error

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

32

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Back

Next

What is the output when you try to compile and run the following program?

```
public class Main{  
    static void foo(String x) {System.out.println("String");}  
    static void foo(StringBuffer y) {System.out.println("StringBuffer");}  
    static void foo(Integer z) {System.out.println("Integer");}  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        f(null); → Chuẩn bài  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

- A. No output, compile-time error.
- B. StringBuffer
- C. String
- D. The code runs with no output.
- E. Integer

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

34

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

What will happen if you try to compile and run the following code?

```
public class Q {  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        int anar[] = new int[5];  
        System.out.println(anar[0]); → O  
    }  
}
```

A. Error: anar is referenced before it is initialized

B. null

C. 0

D. 5

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

What is the output of the program below ?

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String [] args)  
    {  
        try {  
            System.out.println("ABC1");  
            int i=0;  
            float t;  
            t=1/i;  
            System.out.println("ABC2");  
            System.out.println("ABC3");  
        }  
        catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Exception"); }  
        finally { System.out.println("finally1"); }  
        System.out.println("last1");  
    }  
}
```

Annotations: ABC1 is underlined. ABC2 and ABC3 are grouped together and underlined. Finally1 is underlined. Exception is underlined. A red arrow points from the word "see" to the underlined ABC2 and ABC3. A red circle surrounds the word "Exception". A red X is drawn over the underlined ABC2 and ABC3.

A. ABC1
Exception
finally1
last1

B. ABC1
ABC2
ABC3
Exception

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
class Base{  
    Base(){  
        System.out.println("Base");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Checket extends Base{  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        Checket c = new Checket();  
        super();  
    }  
}
```

→ super() phải ở trên

```
Checket(){  
    System.out.println("Checket");  
}  
}
```

- A. Compile time error
- B. Checket followed by Base
- C. Base followed by Checket
- D. runtime error

I want to finish the exam.

[Finish](#)

[Edit](#)

29

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Back

Next

Which statement is true about this application?

```
1. class StaticStuff
2{
3.     static int x = 10;
4.
5.     static { x += 5; }
6.
7.     public static void main(String args[])
8.     {
9.         System.out.println("x = " + x);
10.    }
11.
12.    static {x /= 5; }
13.}
```

- A. Lines 5 and 12 will not compile because the method names and return types are missing.
- B. Line 12 will not compile because you can only have one static initializer.
- C. The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 10.
- D. The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 15.
- E. The code compiles and execution produces the output x = 3.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

23

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

When does the string created on line 2 become eligible for garbage collection?

1. String s = "aaa";
2. String t = new String(s);
3. t += "zzz";
4. t = t.substring(0);
5. t = null;

$t = " "$

- A. After line 3
- B. After line 4
- C. After line 5
- D. The string created on line 2 does not become eligible for garbage collection in this code.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

25

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

Given the following code, what will be the outcome?

→
10. public class Funcs extends java.lang.Math {
11. public int add(int x, int y) {
12. return x + y;
13. }
14. public int sub(int x, int y) {
15. return x - y;
16. }
17. public static void main(String [] a) {
18. Funcs f = new Funcs();
19. System.out.println(" " + f.add(1, 2) + " " + f.sub(3,4));
20. }
21. }

Math.

- A. The code compiles but does not output anything.
- B. "3 -1" is printed out to the console.
- C. The line 10 causes compile-time error.
- D. "3 1" is printed out to the console.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

21

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

Which statement is true about the following method?

```
int selfXor(int i) {  
    return i ^ i;  
}
```

^ : xor.

- A. It always returns 0.
- B. It always returns 1.
- C. It always an int where every bit is 1.
- D. The returned value varies depending on the argument.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

17

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

What happens when you try to compile and run the following program?

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main{
public static void main(String argv[]){
Vector<Integer> t = new Vector<Integer>();
t.add(12);
t.add(2);
t.add(5);
t.add(2);
Iterator<Integer> i = t.iterator();
int sum=0;
while(i.hasNext()) sum += i.next();
System.out.println(sum);
}
}
```

- A. The program will print out: 19
- B. The program will print out: 21
- C. The program will print out: 17
- D. The program has a compile error.



I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

10

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Back

Next

After the following code fragment ran, what is the value of variable a?

```
String s;  
int a;  
s = "Foolish boy.>";  
a = s.indexOf("fool");
```

- A -1
- B. 0
- C. 4
- D. random value
- E. 1

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

12

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

Back

Next

What will be the result when you attempt to compile this program?

```
public class Rand{  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        int iRand;  
        iRand = Math.random();  
        System.out.println(iRand);  
    }  
}
```

- A. Compile time error referring to a cast problem
- B. A random number between 1 and 10
- C. A random number between 0 and 1
- D. A compile time error about random being an unrecognised method

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

8

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

Back

Next

Which of the following is legal loop construction?

- A. while (int i<7) {
 i++;
 System.out.println("i is " + i);
}
- B. int i = 3;
while (i) {
 System.out.println("i is " + i);
}
- C. int j = 0;
for (int k=0; j+k != 10; j++,k++) {
 System.out.println("j=" + j + ", k=" + k);
}
- D. int j=0;
do {
 System.out.println("j=" + j++);
 if (j==3) continue loop;
} while (j<10);

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

2

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

[Back](#)

[Next](#)

What does the following code do?

```
Integer i = null;  
if (i != null & i.intValue() == 5)  
    System.out.println("Value is 5");
```

- A. Prints "Value is 5".
- B. Throws an exception.**
- C. Compile error
- D. Prints nothing

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

3

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

Back

Next



Trần Phạm Cường

C

Thích Phản hồi 1 tuần



Nam Vũ

C. The program will run and output "iliton" followed by an exception message "flytwick".

Thích Phản hồi 12 tuần

Given the following code

```
import java.io.*;  
  
public class Ppvg{  
public static void main(String argv[]){  
    Ppvg p = new Ppvg();  
    p.fliton();  
}  
public int fliton(){  
try{  
    FileInputStream din = new FileInputStream("Ppvg.java");  
    din.read();  
}catch(IOException ioe){  
    System.out.println("flytwick");  
    return 99;  
}finally{  
    System.out.println("fliton");  
}  
return -1;  
}  
}
```

→ S. lton

Assuming the file Ppvg.java is available to be read which of the following statements is true compile and run the program?

- A. The program will run and output only "flytwick"
- B. The program will run and output only "iliton"

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

4

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

```
2 //File P1.java
3 class P1 {
4     void afancymethod() {
5         System.out.println(string: "What a fancy method");
6     }
7 }
8 //File P2.java
9 public class P2 extends P1 {
10    public static void main(String argv[]) {
11        P2 p2 = new P2();
12        p2.afancymethod();
13    }
14 }
```

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Next

Output - MyUtils (run) X

```
run:
What a fancy method
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```

What happens when you attempt to compile and run these two files in the same directory?

```
//File P1.java
package MyPackage;
class P1{
void afancymethod(){
    System.out.println("What a fancy method");
}
//File P2.java
public class P2 extends P1{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        P2 p2 = new P2();
        p2.afancymethod();
    }
}
```

- ③
- A. Both compile and P2 outputs "What a fancy method" when run
 - B. Neither will compile
 - C. Both compile but P2 has an error at run time
 - D. P1 compiles cleanly but P2 has an error at compile time

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Exit

47

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

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Given:

```
20. public class CreditCard {  
21.     private String cardID;  
22.     private Integer limit;  
23.     public String ownerName;  
24.     public void setCardInformation(String cardID,  
25.                                     String ownerName,  
26.                                     Integer limit) {  
27.         this.cardID = cardID;  
28.         this.ownerName = ownerName;  
29.     }  
30.     this.limit = limit;  
31. }  
32.  
33. }
```

Which is true?

- A. The class is fully encapsulated.
- B. The code demonstrates polymorphism.
- C. The ownerName variable breaks encapsulation. 
- D. The cardID and limit variables break polymorphism.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

48

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

A

B

C

D

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Next

What will happen when you attempt to compile and run this code?

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

```
public class Fin extends Base{  
    public static void main(String argv[]){  
        Base b = new Base();  
        b.amethod();  
    }  
}
```

- A. Compile time error indicating that a class with any final methods must be declared final its
- B. Compile time error indicating that you cannot inherit from a class with final methods
- C. Run time error indicating that Base is not defined as final
- D. Success in compilation and output of "amethod" at run time.

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

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[Next](#)

Given:

```
1. public interface A {  
2.     String DEFAULT_GREETING = "Hello World";  
3.     public void method1();  
4. }
```

A programmer wants to create an interface called B that has A as its parent. Which interface correct?

- A. public interface B extends A {}
- B. public interface B implements A {}
- C. public interface B instanceOf A {}
- D. public interface B inheritsFrom A {}

I want to finish the exam.

[Finish](#)

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46

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

(Choose 1 answer)

- A
- B
- C
- D

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Which one statement is true about the following code?

1. String s1 = "abc" + "def";
2. String s2 = new String(s1);
3. if (s1 == s2)
4. System.out.println("== succeeded");
5. if (s1.equals(s2))
6. System.out.println(".equals() succeeded");

- A. Lines 4 and 6 both execute.
- B. Line 4 executes and line 6 does not.
- C. Line 6 executes and line 4 does not.
- D. Neither line 4 nor line 6 executes.

== : *đĩa chí*
equals : *còn sót!*

: *có mì* *đây,*
≠ *đĩa chí*'

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

39

There are 50 questions, and your progress of answering is

Answer

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Output

Nhap (run) X Nhap (run) #2 X

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Next

run:

third second first Peter 42BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

```
11. public class Person {  
12.     int age;  
13.     String name;  
14.  
15.     public Person() {  
16.         this("Peter");  
17.         System.out.print("first ");  
18.     }  
19.  
20.     public Person(String name) {  
21.         this("Peter");  
22.         System.out.print("second ");  
23.     }  
24.  
25.     public Person(int age, String name) {  
26.         this.age = age;  
27.         this.name = name;  
28.         System.out.print("third ");  
29.     }  
30.  
31.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
32.         Person b = new Person();  
33.         System.out.print(b.name + " " + b.age);  
34.     }  
35. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Peter 42 third second first
- B. Peter 42 first second third

third second first!
Peter 42

I want to finish the exam.

Finish

Edit

