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Ce afiseaza codul urmator?

class A{

protected static int x;

public A(){

A.x=1;

}

public void increment(){

x=x+1;

}

public String toString(){

return Integer.toString(x);

}

}

class B extends A{

private static int y;

public B(){

super();

B.x=A.x;

B.y=10;

}

public void increment(){

super.increment();

B.x--;

B.y=B.y+1;

}

public String toString(){

return super.toString()+" "+y+" "+B.x;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

A obj1=new A();

obj1.increment();

A obj2=new A();

obj1.increment();

System.out.print(obj1+" ");

A obj3=new B();

obj1.increment();

obj3.increment();

System.out.print(obj2+" "+obj3);

//a) 1 1 1 10 1

//b) 2 2 2 11 2

//c) 3 1 2 11 2

//d) Eroare la compilare

}

}

●Variante de raspuns:

a) 1 1 1 10 1

b) 2 2 2 11 2

c) 3 1 2 11 2

d) Eroare la compilare

●Raspuns corect: b)

●Explicatie: Variabila statica x isi va reinitializa valoarea la fiecare instanta noua creata, fie ca e A, fie ca e B(deoarece in constructoru de la B care mosteneste din A se apeleaza super()). Variabila statica y functioneaza ca si x doar ca isi reinitializeaza valoarea doar cand o noua instanta B este creata. B.x si A.x reprezinta aceasi variabila, deci daca se executa comanda B.x-- este ca si cum s-ar fi scris A.x-- sau x--.

●Dificultate: (Easy, Medium, **Difficult**)