

```
1 public class Main {  
2     private static final String myFinalVariable;  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         try(BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new InputStreamReader(System.in))) {  
5             String myNewString;  
6             System.out.println("Introduceti un string: ");  
7             myNewString = br.readLine();  
8             myFinalVariable = myNewString + "some string";  
9             System.out.println(myFinalVariable + "!!!");  
10        } catch(IOException ex) {  
11            ex.printStackTrace();  
12        }  
13    }  
14 }
```

Ce se va afisa in urma executarii programului de mai sus daca utilizatorul introduce de la tastatura "This is":

- a) Programul da eroare la runtime la linia 8 (myFinalString e final)
- b) Programul afiseaza "This is some string!!!"
- c) Programul da eroare la compilare (myFinalString nu e initializat)
- d) Programul afiseaza "This issome string!!!"

Explicatie: raspunsul corect este c). Cand un atribut este declarat final intr-o clasa acesta trebuie initializat la declarare, altfel programul arunca eroare la compilare. Daca variabila myFinalVariable era declarata in functia main (final String myFinalVariable) programul ar fi rulat cu succes si ar fi afisat "This issome string!!!".