EXAMTOPICS
- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Custom View Settings

Topic 1 - Single Topic

Question #1 *Topic 1*

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. 400.0 : 200.0

C. 400.0 : 100.0

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (90%) 10%

hyodaeun Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is c
upvoted 13 times

Thando_4 Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

NabilBenAsker 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

masloa 3 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
Objects are pass by reference, primitives passed by value
upvoted 1 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
Objects are pass by reference

upvoted 1 times

subtype11 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C even c# is C

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The product object is updated because objects are sent to methods by reference, while the newPrice is sent to the method by value, so it's value does not change.

upvoted 1 times

lenicoulibaly 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Andrei_Nicolae 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Tested Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

LUISGAR 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C, arguments in java are by value, even though you can change de object of a reference

upvoted 2 times

allanbruno 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Resposta: C

upvoted 1 times

Harriee 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

compilation error, cause the price in product class isn't static but creating instances!

upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.

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

C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

NabilBenAsker 6 days, 4 hours ago

Answer is B
the break and default are optional

upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago

answer B

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Because break statement at the end of the case statements is optional

upvoted 1 times

masloa 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Ofcourse it is B

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, nothing to say.

upvoted 1 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

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. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

B. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00.000

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

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago
Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay
upvoted 13 times

Gyzmou 2 years, 11 months ago
Correct, i know will be error, but tested too what exactly error will show
upvoted 1 times

Thando_4 Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago
Selected Answer: D
Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay
upvoted 1 times

NabilBenAsker 6 days, 2 hours ago
Selected Answer: D
Exception in thread UnsupportTemporalTypeException.To fix this problem
LocalDate.parse("2023-07-05").format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_Local_DATE)
upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
it will thow an datetimeexception at runtime
upvoted 1 times

willokans 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer is D - UnsupportedTemporalTypeException (looking for LocalDate but parse DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME
upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
Answer is D.

Source code throws "Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay"

To test:

Remember:
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public static void main(String[] args) {
String date = LocalDate
.parse("2014-05-04")

.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
System.out.println(date);
}
upvoted 2 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D, will get UnsupportedTemporalTypeException
upvoted 1 times

alisanz 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with letter D
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is letter D, it is not possible to transform a LocalDate to a LocalDateTime. Returns an exception.
upvoted 1 times

wk8b 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Faizal78 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Unsupported field: HourOfDay
upvoted 1 times

AverageJoe 1 year, 3 months ago

Cleared the exam & these dumps helped a lot. But dont memorize the answer, try to solve & follow discussions
upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Tested Answer is D.

ISO_DATE_TIME needs time on the data that is passed

ISO_DATE would compile without problem but ISO_DATE_TIME need a time in the date that is passed.
upvoted 3 times

Harriee 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

ans - D

formatting date and time but parsing only date?!!!
upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Varsha_vanshi 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;          //line n1
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Sum is 600

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

theCloudCTO Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

C.
This is a casting issue but the code fails to compile so the answer is c.
The ClassCastException is a runtime exception where you're trying to cast an object to a different object type, but here the code fails to compile because you cannot cast a long to a string.

upvoted 10 times

rasifer Highly Voted 4 years ago

Sorry, answer is C....tested..

upvoted 6 times

NabilBenAsker Most Recent 6 days, 2 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Compilation fail cannot cast from Long to String. we have to use String.valueOf(s2+s3) or change the variable s4 to Long

upvoted 1 times

Mete5554 7 months, 1 week ago

output =
java: incompatible types: long cannot be converted to java.lang.String

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, string is not primitive type to cast, so it's not a Class Cast exception but compilation failure on line n2.

upvoted 1 times

bakhdak 1 year ago

Answer is C .
It is compile error, due to String is not Primitive .

upvoted 1 times

AverageJoe 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is E

upvoted 1 times

LUISGAR 1 year, 4 months ago

If it does not compiles it cannot throw an Exception

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is C. It fails to compile at line n2

upvoted 2 times

Varsha_vanshi 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

hackGh 2 years, 7 months ago
c compile error
upvoted 1 times

Gyzmou 2 years, 11 months ago
C:
$javac HelloWorld.java

HelloWorld.java:7: error: incompatible types: long cannot be converted to String
String s4 = (String) (s3*s2); ^
1 error
public static void main(String []args){
Short s1 = 200;
Integer s2 = 400;
Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;
String s4 = (String) (s3*s2);
System.out.println("sum is "+s4);
}
upvoted 4 times

testOz 3 years ago
the answer is C. it is about casting but it gives alert at the compile time
upvoted 4 times

Saftschnitzel 3 years, 3 months ago
E is incorrect, C is correct. The compiler recognizes that there is a class cast issue before the application is even run. This is important to remember for the exam as well, you have to be able to differentiate between compilation and RTE failures.
upvoted 3 times

chainthechan 3 years, 4 months ago
Typed it wrong in IDE. Though the answer is still E.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
Cannot cast from long to String

at Question4.main(Question4.java:6)
upvoted 1 times

Gyzmou 2 years, 11 months ago
read message, compilation error not runtime error. cast exeption u can choose when it is runtime error. Now it is answer C
upvoted 4 times

chainthechan 3 years, 4 months ago
Answer is E.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problems:
Duplicate local variable s3
s2 cannot be resolved to a variable
s2 cannot be resolved to a variable

at Question4.main(Question4.java:7)
upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago
Agree, Correct E - Cannot cast from long to String
upvoted 3 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

A. Encapsulation

B. Inheritance

C. Abstraction

D. Instantiation

E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: *A*
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.
Reference:
http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

rpaiter Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago
Letter A, is correct, Encapsulation is the form to hide variables to external class.
upvoted 9 times

NabilBenAsker Most Recent 6 days, 2 hours ago
Selected Answer: A
Encapsulation . The best practise is to create an attribut with private access modifier and make getter to consult and setter to change the value of the attribut.
upvoted 1 times

jebril 3 weeks, 1 day ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Letter A
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
The answer is the letter A, we were able to do this through encapsulation.
upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 4 months ago
Correct A
upvoted 1 times

Varsha_vanshi 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

Medo83 2 years, 6 months ago
The answer is A
upvoted 1 times

mmojica 2 years, 9 months ago
The answer is A
upvoted 2 times

Gyzmou 2 years, 11 months ago
correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #6

Topic 1

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 n1 public.

B. Make the method at line n2 public.

C. Make the method at line n3 public.

D. Make the method at line n3 protected.

E. Make the method at line n4 public.

Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

Ancient1 Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago
C, D
Cannot reduce the visibility of the inherited method from an abstract class.
In this case, can't change resolve from
protected > default
But you can change it to
protected > protected
protected > public
upvoted 8 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: CD
Because for metjod overriding the method which is overriding should be as accessible as than the overridden method
upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
Correct answers are C, D.

We only have to make changes in //line n3
Either we have to keep it the same as protected or we can widen the scope to public.

private< (default) < protected < public

//line n4 is already correct because the scope was widen from (default) to protected.
upvoted 2 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago
CE. protected line 4 can be change to public.
D: protected = protected
upvoted 1 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

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

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

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. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual

B. null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual

C. Compilation fails only at line n1

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

A (94%) 6%

samarrrr 2 months ago

instance variable can be inhertited , if the subclass dosent have the value (variable) the default it s not 0 or null , it s her superclass values

upvoted 1 times

mrstevebang 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

My answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

miankita 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A.
Child class constructors automatically called parent class one.

upvoted 3 times

willokans 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A
No compilation fail
c1.type and c1.maxSpeed have default values assinged to them in the Vehicle class.

calling c1.type will fetch the Vehicle.typevalue of "4W"
calling c1.maxSpeed will fetch the Vehicle.maxSpeed value of 100

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

```
package teste;

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

Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed){ //Construtor da classe Pai
this.type=type;
this.maxSpeed=maxSpeed;
}
Vehicle(){} // Construtor Default
} // fim da classe Vehicle

public class Car extends Vehicle{
String trans;

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

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

public static void main(String[] args) {

Car c1=new Car("Auto");
Car c2=new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");

System.out.println(c1.type + " " +c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
System.out.println(c2.type + " " +c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);

} // Fim da main
} // Fim da class Car
```

upvoted 3 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

No compilation errors. Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

No compilation errors. I tested the code and the correct answer is A: "super()" and "this" were used correctly in the constructors.

upvoted 4 times

kkaayyyy 10 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Ancient1 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A
Tested: Yes
Notes: No issue of compilation in this case. Both c1 and c2 are calling super constructors (c1 is using an implicit call), which are defined properly.

upvoted 2 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

This should be A!

upvoted 2 times

Faizal78 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

child class must have a matched parent constructor or calling parent construction as in n2

upvoted 1 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
    init();
    System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start(); // line n1
        c.init();  // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1.

B. Initialized Started Initialized

C. Initialized Started

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (89%) 11%

jebril 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is a

upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago

AnswerA

upvoted 1 times

mrstevebang 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct is A

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

compilation fails due to methods iniyt and start haveing private access

upvoted 1 times

tawa_z58 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A ,compilations fails at line n1 we choose or select where the error starts

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2. Since, both the methods are private and are not available outside the class. So, A and D are the correct answers.

upvoted 2 times

Hirushi 7 months, 2 weeks ago

class Caller{
public void init() {
//private void init() {
System.out.println("Initialized");

```
}

public void start(){
//private void start(){
init();
System.out.println("Started");
}
}

class TestCall{
public static void main(String[] args){
Caller c = new Caller();
c.start();
c.init();
}
}
```

Answer is A and D(bcz init and start are private methods). If both public answer will be B(Initialized Started Initialized)

upvoted 2 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be both A and D since both of the methods have private access modifiers.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Compilation fails at line n1 because start() has private access in Caller class. "Caller" class IS NOT an inner class because it can be seen from the code block in which the class is declared and IS NOT at the member level of the class TestCall (that is, at the same level as the instance variables, constructors, or methods).

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 10 months ago

A and D as the functions are private.

upvoted 2 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A and D because the method that are trying to access is private

upvoted 1 times

ZINGOM 10 months, 1 week ago

A and D

upvoted 1 times

Faizal78 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Caller class is Inner class in TestCall class file and should able to access private modifier object. Make 2 java files and Compilation Error will popup

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi, Faizal78! I think "Caller" class is not an inner class because it can be seen from the code block in which the class is declared: IS NOT at the member level of the class TestCall (that is, at the same level as the instance variables in the TestCall, constructors, or methods). Roxy

upvoted 1 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

Given these 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
}
```

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 useElectricity method.

An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

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?

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;
}
```

Correct Answer: *A*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

TanmoyB 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

Code for future refer:
class HelloWorld {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Hi");
Customer c = new Customer();
//c.useElectircity(100);

```
//c.useElectircity(200);

c.useElectircity(-100);
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

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

public void useElectircity(double kWh){
acct.addKWh(kWh);
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

```
class ElectricAccount{
private double kWh;
private double rate = 0.07;
private double bill;
//line 1 (It will provide upcoming 4 replies)
}
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

```
/*
//A --> print correct answer, minus answer prints with minus(-) values
public void addKWh(double kWh){
System.out.println(bill); // (only one call)0.0
//(call twice)0.0 7.000000000000001

this.kWh += kWh;
this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;

System.out.println(bill); //(only one call)7.000000000000001
//(call twice)7.000000000000001 21.000000000000004

//???minus bill amount calculate for minus(-) values
}
*/
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

```
class ElectricAccount{
private double kWh;
private double rate = 0.07;
private double bill;
//line 1 (It will provide upcoming 4 replies)
}
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

```
/*
//A --> print correct answer, minus answer prints with minus(-) values
public void addKWh(double kWh){
System.out.println(bill); // (only one call)0.0
//(call twice)0.0 7.000000000000001

this.kWh += kWh;
this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;

System.out.println(bill); //(only one call)7.000000000000001
//(call twice)7.000000000000001 21.000000000000004

//???minus bill amount calculate for minus(-) values
}
*/
```
upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

```
/*
//B --> print correct answer, when minus(-) value pass displays 0.0
public void addKWh(double kWh){
if(kWh > 0){
this.kWh += kWh;
this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

```
System.out.println(bill); //1st call -> 7.000000000000001
//2nd call -> 21.000000000000004

//0.0 for minus(-) value
}
*/
```

upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

Here, both A and B give the correct answer and the only difference is, when we put the minus(-) value to useElectircity() method, A will calculate the bill and provide the negative answer.
B always calcluates bill as 0.0.

I also think B is the answer the first time. because it validates the Kwh and also compiles successfully. Doesn't tamper with the bill variable as well.

But I have another confusing point, In question last line saying like this,
"member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?"

Here, it says member variable always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate.
So, I have a point answer is A.

can anyone explain this? my point is valid or not???

upvoted 2 times

Hirushi 7 months, 1 week ago

Anyone know the exact correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is B as it validates the Kwh and also compiles successfully. Doesn't tamper with the bill variable as well.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is B

Because:

Option A: Does not validate the kwh arguments, and could be receive negative "watts".

Option C: The addKwh method was declared private, it is not accessible in the Customer class.

Option D: The bill member variable is not being changed, only the local scope of the setBill method is being used.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The answer is B and no need to go far, all other options are syntax error. Only the letter B remains.

upvoted 1 times

Rdharma 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 4 times

Question #10 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

A. Match 1

B. Match 2

C. No Match

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Ankit1010 5 months ago

sb.toString() => converts it into String.
and thereafter, using equals() method on String will do the value comparison.

So, answer is A since the values are equal.

upvoted 1 times

willokans 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Inconvertible type error between String "Java" and StringBuilder "Java". To resolve StringBuilder to String append .toString() method to sb

upvoted 1 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It is very simple since equals method compare by value.

upvoted 1 times

ZINGOM 10 months, 1 week ago

A tostring convert a StringBuffer to a string

upvoted 1 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

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
}
```

And given the code fragment:

Book book1 = new EBook();

book1.readBook();

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.because we need to give all abstract methods in interface in class which is implementing the interface

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

D is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

willokans 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D - As concrete class will need to implement unimplemented interface method.

Java Abstract class can implement interfaces without even providing the implementation of interface methods

upvoted 1 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A concrete class needs to implement all the abstract methods.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is letter D, answers A and B are clearly wrong, C would also be right, but what shows that it is wrong is the code fragment that calls the class directly. You cannot instantiate abstract classes directly as it was done in the code snippet, so the letter D is correct, implement the abstracted method.

upvoted 1 times

HamiltonValerio 9 months ago

Essa é boa heim!!! Letra D

upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

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 C D

C. A C D D

D. A B D

E. A B D C

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago
The correct answer C. "A B C C", because ta.replace('C', 'D') dot't change ta
upvoted 27 times

hyodaeun Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 17 times

tuyetan Most Recent 1 month ago
A B C C
upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 1 month, 2 weeks ago
he correct answer is A B C C, the string class is immutable
upvoted 1 times

justanoobcoder 3 months ago
this website has so many incorrect answers
upvoted 2 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
none of the options is correct.The correct answer is A B C C.
upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
Correct answer is ABCC.
None of the options given here is correct.
upvoted 3 times

TanmoyB 6 months ago
The correct output is .. ABCC
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is "A B C C".

To test:

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);
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Def8 8 months, 2 weeks ago

None of the answers are correct. Correct answer is ABCC

upvoted 3 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Tested. Result is A B C C .

upvoted 2 times

chumaxonics 9 months, 3 weeks ago

"A B C C" - Correct

upvoted 2 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

it's A B C C

upvoted 2 times

Faizal78 10 months, 1 week ago

No correct answer, it's A B C C.
Current answer showing C as A B D D

upvoted 2 times

igork110 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. checked.
no change in replace method stays
Why gives E as a correct answer? How can be sure in other answers if they are corect?

upvoted 1 times

tadatrolai 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

serperobert 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C true

upvoted 1 times

Question #13 *Topic 1*

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

azmikadir Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

C tested.

upvoted 14 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

I'm agree with azmikadir, the correct answer C

upvoted 5 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

correct anser is C

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

bakhdak 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Call to super() must be first statement in Derived Class constructor.

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C tested.

upvoted 1 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago
Answer is C. super(); MUST be first all the time. In the example we have B and C but B is not correct cause I not using the this.r variable so only C is correct
upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 1 month ago
C should be the answer
upvoted 1 times

Stewart125 2 years, 9 months ago
C is the correct answer.

A is incorrect as there is no default constructor available in CD class.
B is incorrect as you cannot have two constructor calls
D is incorrect as call to super must be first line of constructor
upvoted 4 times

levilevi 2 years, 11 months ago
A is not correct because there is no default constructor in CD.
upvoted 3 times

SamAru 3 years ago
Agree with Answer C!
upvoted 3 times

Question #14

Topic 1

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 <= 4; e++
```

B.

```
int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2
```

C.

```
int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1
```

D.

```
int e = 1; e < 5; e+=2
```

Correct Answer: *B*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
B is the right one
upvoted 1 times

Shad657 4 months, 4 weeks ago
B is correct
upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

hashithaniro 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct B
upvoted 2 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.

B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.

C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.

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.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

antwort A

upvoted 10 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 4 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

mmojica 2 years, 9 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

IceTboogy 2 years, 10 months ago

A is cool

upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Answer is A!

upvoted 3 times

ademdayton 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 4 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

krkpnr Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct E

upvoted 12 times

DanielLeeee Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

import sales.*;
import sales.products.*;
OR
import sales.SalesMan;
import sales.products.Product;

upvoted 9 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

correct anser is E

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

E is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

ddpk 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer E

upvoted 1 times

ddpk 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer C

upvoted 1 times

ddpk 1 year, 5 months ago

Sorry it's answer E

upvoted 1 times

andiks 1 year, 11 months ago

Import sales* - Imports all classes in sales but sales itself.
Correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

E ist correct!

upvoted 2 times

PD1985 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is E, but there is a typo for last class. file name mentioned as Market.java however the class name is defined as USMarket.java.

upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Agreeed, Option E is correct!

upvoted 4 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

Given this class:

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

And given this 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? (Choose three.)

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

B. acct.amount = 0;

C. acct.setAmount(0);

D. acct.getAmount() = 0;

E. this.amount = 0;

F. acct.changeAmount(0);

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

Correct Answer: *BDF*

Community vote distribution

BCG (100%)

tuyetan 1 month ago

B C G

upvoted 1 times

dastkoz 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

tested locally.

upvoted 1 times

spongecodes 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

BCG is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

B, C, G are the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 6 months, 1 week ago

the good answer is just B and C

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

this is crorrect

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

Tested, answer is BCG.
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

```
import java.lang.Math;

public class CheckingAccount {

public int amount;

public CheckingAccount (int amount) {
this.amount = amount;
}

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


public static void main(String[] args) {
CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));

acct.amount = 0; /* B */
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());

acct.setAmount(0); /* C */
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());

acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount); /* G */
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

wk8b 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

correct answer BCG
upvoted 1 times

baledevit 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCG

The correct answer is BCG
B - The variable "amount" in Class CheckingAccount is public, which allows the change from the instance to the main method
C - method setAmount () when called from the instance in the main method allows to modify the variable "amount" in the instance of CheckingAccount
G - The changeAmount () method receives in input the same value present in the CheckingAccount instance but in negative. Being public, the variable does not generate an error.
upvoted 4 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCG

The answer is BCG
upvoted 4 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested and agreed
upvoted 1 times

Question #18 *Topic 1*

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 : shirts) {
    for (String s : c) {
        System.out.print(s + ":");
    }
}
```

D.

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

Correct Answer: *D*

RoxyFoxy Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

If D: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2!
the correct answer is C!

upvoted 8 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct one

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 7 months ago

Answer is C
class HelloWorld {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
//shirts[3][1] = "red"; //java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
for(String[] c : shirts){ //red:blue:small:medium:
for(String s : c){
System.out.println(s + ":");
}
}
// for(int index = 0; index <= 2;){ //red: blue: java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
// for(int idx=0; idx<=2;){
// System.out.println(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
// idx++;
// }
// index++;
// }
}
}

upvoted 2 times

willokans 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the answer for me

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

c is answer

upvoted 1 times

amigo31 7 months, 4 weeks ago

ANSWER IS C!

upvoted 2 times

morgan3987 8 months ago

correct answer:C

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Source code.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];

shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";

/* A
for (int index = 1; index < 2 ; index++) {
for (int idx = 1; idx < index ; 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] + ":" );
}
}
*/
```

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

```
/* C */
for (String [] c : shirts) {
for (String s : c) {
System.out.print(s + ":");
}
}

/* D
System.out.println();

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

}
```

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested, answer is only C.

A and B, didnt print anything.
D throws Exception (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException).

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Rewriting, A didn't print anything. B prints only "small:"

upvoted 2 times

hhuo 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Could anyone explain why B is not correct? I tested it, and it showed the exactly same result as C (red:blue:small:medium:).

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 8 months ago

for the first comparison where index = 0 and idx = 0 the condition idx < index will fail iteself.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

For me, B option returned only "small:"

upvoted 2 times

wk8b 9 months, 2 weeks ago

only C
D is incorrect:
red:blue:Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2

upvoted 1 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

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.readCard(cardNo);                    //line n2
        ex.checkCard(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.

Correct Answer: *D*

RoxyFoxy Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

I think the correct answer is C. The exception for readCard() must be caught or declared to be thrown.

upvoted 9 times

billy_the_kid Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C. Checked Exceptions should be handled or declared, in this case the problem is that we missed to declare the Exception in main method. So in order your code to pass the compilation, you should add at the main method "throws Exception".

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is option C.Because checked exception should be declared or handle in main method for readcard method.

upvoted 2 times

Shad657 4 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer should be C. The compilation error can be removed by doing this - class Test {
void readCard (int cardNo) throws Exception {
System.out.println("Reading Card");
}
void checkCard (int cardNo) throws RuntimeException {
System.out.println("Checking Card");
}
public static void main (String[] args) throws Exception {
Test ex = new Test();
int cardNo = 12344;
ex. readCard (cardNo) ;
ex. checkCard (cardNo);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote C: RuntimeException no need trycatch or throws

upvoted 2 times

willokans 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C
Unhandled Exception in line n3

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

c is ans

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C.

It can be tested and observed with the code below

```
public class Test {

void Checked_Exception () throws Exception {
System.out.println("Checked_Exception");
}

void UnChecked_Exception () throws RuntimeException {
System.out.println("UnChecked_Exception");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
Test t = new Test();
t.Checked_Exception();
t.UnChecked_Exception();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Tested.Correct answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

Rdharma 9 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

baledevit 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. Only RuntimeException and any exceptions that descend from it should not be checked with try-catch.

All the others must be handled otherwise the compilation fails.

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Correct answer is definitely C

upvoted 4 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

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 System.out. print (--x) ;

B. At line 7, insert x --;

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

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

hyodaeun Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 26 times

Mamlouk_Med Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

answer is B,
Sur la ligne 12 du programme, l'utilisation de "x--" dans la méthode isAvailable n'affecte pas la variable x de la méthode principale, car Java est toujours "pass by value".

L'option A fera la sortie "43210".

Option B, vous pouvez générer avec succès "54321".

Option C, cette logique est la même que l'option A.

L'option D, tant que la boucle ne sera pas exécutée.

upvoted 9 times

Anixtc Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

This is majorly helpful

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

option is B

upvoted 1 times

willokans 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B
x-- will allow the loop to iterate from 5 to1 until x !> 0

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 5;
while(isAvailable(x)) {
System.out.print(x);

```
x--; // Answer B - Its ok.
}
}

public static boolean isAvailable (int x) {
return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

acyuta 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. It will be in sync with what is happening inside the function isAvailable

upvoted 1 times

bakhdak 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

David2606 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B, la respuesta correcta es B

upvoted 1 times

oca808reattempt 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B

upvoted 1 times

starhappykcs 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

admin8 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B!!

upvoted 1 times

odiks 1 year, 7 months ago

The correct answer ought to be B.
Answer A would be correct if replaced by "System.out.print(x--)", this would work

upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

What is wrong with this website man? Correct answer is B

upvoted 3 times

Ancient1 2 years, 3 months ago

B is correct.
A would print out 43210.

Implement both answers A & B to have a good time

upvoted 2 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
 4. public static void main(String[] args) {
 5.     boolean opt = true;
 6.     switch (opt) {
 7.         case true:
 8.             System.out.print("True");
 9.             break;
10.         default:
11.             System.out.print("***");
12.     }
13.     System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

A. Replace line 5 With String opt = "true"; Replace line 7 with case "true":

B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l; Replace line 7 with case 1:

C. At line 9, remove the break statement.

D. Remove the default section.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A : Boolean can't be used in switch

upvoted 21 times

sylwia000001 Most Recent 2 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

sylwia000001 2 months ago

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String opt = "true";

switch (opt) {
case "true":
System.out.print("True");
break;
default:
System.out.print("***");

}
System.out.println("Done");

}

}

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Option is A.Because boolean type is not allowed in switch statement.

upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Obviously it's A

upvoted 2 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago
Answer A correct switch doesn't check boolean values
upvoted 2 times

Fuego_412_ 2 years, 6 months ago
A is correct, you cannot have a boolean, double or long in a switch statement thus B is incorrect. C would result in the default statement being printed out
upvoted 2 times

bobob 2 years, 10 months ago
The switch takes as input only String and int
upvoted 3 times

Anton2020 1 year, 9 months ago
There are more options:
char, byte, short, Character, Byte, Short, Integer or enum
upvoted 5 times

Gyzmou 2 years, 11 months ago
A correct
upvoted 3 times

SamAru 3 years ago
Agreed Answer is option A!
upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago
Agree, the correct answer "A" Replace line 5 With String opt = "true"; Replace line 7 with case "true":
upvoted 4 times

dya45792 3 years, 7 months ago
Antwort B ergibt kein sinn , also es muss ein String sein , und bei C und D auslassen oder nicht kommt nur ; DONE raus
public static void main(String[] args) {
String opt = " true";

switch (opt) {
case "true":

System.out.print("True");
// break;
// default:
System.out.print("***");

}
System.out.println("Done");

}

}
also nur Done / oder ?
upvoted 1 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

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. 4 2 1

D. 5

E. Nothing is printed

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 13 times

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

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

}
5

upvoted 7 times

Ankit1010 Most Recent 5 months ago

D is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

bakhdak 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

ddpk 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer D
Do while loop works at least one time and (num==0) always return false.

upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

Answer is D! Do while loop works at least one time

upvoted 4 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Dizzi 2 years, 4 months ago

The answer is D because the while condition must be met in order to iterate again.

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

Agree, correct answer "D" 5

upvoted 3 times

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b <c )? b: c: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A. 100

B. 101

C. 102

D. 103

E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

RoxyFoxy Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

d = (a<b)? ((a<c)?a :((b<c)?b : c)) : x
a = 100, b = 102, c = 102, d = 100

upvoted 6 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

a=x++ returns value before increasing => a=100

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

x=100
a=101
b=100
(a<b) false: return x; = 100

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Here is the source code to test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a:(b < c) ? b : c : x;

System.out.println(d);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #24 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2);    //line n1
    Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2;          //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Sum is 600

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

NabilBenAsker 6 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Short and Integer cannot convert to String. to fix this issue you must to change to String s3=String.valueOf(s1+s2)

upvoted 1 times

NabilBenAsker 6 days, 22 hours ago

Tested answer B Short cannot be converted to String

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

ClassCastException impossible, because inconvertible types => Compilation fails at N1

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

B is the correct answer as cannot cast int to java.lang.String.

upvoted 4 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested, answer is B.

Source code to test:
public static void main(String[] args) {
Short s1 = 200;
Integer s2 = 400;
String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2); // line n1
Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2; // line n2
System.out.println("Sum is " + s3);
}

A correct convert to string could be:
String s3 = String.valueOf(s1 + s2);

upvoted 4 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Correct is B. Because the ClassCastException is a RuntimeException and it may not affect compilation. But here ceompilation fails at n1.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct is B. Because the ClassCastException occurs when we try to cast to a PRIMITIVE variable type that does not hold the variable's value. String is not a primitive type and a primitive type cannot cast to a non-primitive type, error occurs when executing code on line n1.

upvoted 2 times

Rdharma 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the answer. int cannot be converted to String

upvoted 1 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

line n1 will not compile

upvoted 1 times

TD844 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

incompatible types: int cannot be converted to java.lang.String.

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

incompatible types: int cannot be converted to java.lang.String!

upvoted 4 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print joe:true: 100.0? (Choose two.)

☐ A) Replace `line n2` with:
```
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
```

☐ B) Replace `line n2` with:
```
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
```

☐ C) Replace `line n1` with:
```
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
```

☐ D) Replace `line n1` with:
```
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
```

☐ E) Replace `line n1` with:
```
this("Joe", true, 100);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (83%) AB (17%)

KeletsoM23 5 days, 1 hour ago

Why is D not correct?

upvoted 1 times

felipegomeztreufo 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Respuesta correcta es A, recordar que esta en un cotexto estatico por lo que no puede acceder con this ni menos con con la nombre de la variable

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

AC or AD - both correct

upvoted 2 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

a and c are correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Tested. Answer is A and C.

Comments:

* Option C works even though it has been deprecated since version 9 (1z0-808 is about java 8).

** Option B would only be correct if it is inside the constructor, on line n1. As option B is pointing to line n2, it will throws an error.

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Here is the code for testing:

```
public class Employee {

String name;
Boolean contract;
double salary;

Employee(){
// Line n1 - Option C
/* this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100); */
}

public String toString() {
return name + " : " + contract + " : " + salary;
}

public static void main(String [] args) {
Employee e = new Employee();

// Line n2 - Option A
/* e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100; */

// Line n2 - Option B
/* this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100; */

System.out.print(e);
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

The correct options are A and C, as all others contain syntax errors. It cannot be the letter B because "this" cannot be instantiated in static methods.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Should be A, C. We cannot do B as we cannot use "this" in the static method

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

If C, unnecesary boxing to Boolean and Double. If we use "new" we will create new objects.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Wrong, you can't put "this" in static methods. The correct one is A and C.

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

wrong, it is A, C and D

upvoted 1 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

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, Bran]

B. [Robb, Rick]

C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

antwort A ist richtig;
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);
}

}
[Robb, Rick, Bran]

upvoted 11 times

krkpnr Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

correct answer is Hodor.

upvoted 8 times

RahulRajen777 2 years, 1 month ago

too much of GOT .. lead these kind of injuries..:P

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct

upvoted 1 times

jjgry 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

.remove only removes first occurence

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

A is correct
[Robb, Rick, Bran]

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

if condition removes first occurrence of Bran from the list and also returns True. Therefore at the end Bran is removed
upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago
ANSWER IS "A"
upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago
FIFO for Arraylist just like queue in data structure
upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago
Answer is A correct!
upvoted 1 times

Aysegul 2 years ago
answer is B
upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

SamAru 3 years ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago
the answer A - correct. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago
the answer A - correct. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
upvoted 2 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class A {
    public A(){
        System.out.print("A ");
    }
}

class B extends A{
    public B(){                     //line n1
        System.out.print("B ");
    }
}

class C extends B{

    public C(){                     //line n2
        System.out.print("C ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        C c = new C();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. C B A

B. C

C. A B C

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

the super method is called by default :
first : constructor A is called.
second : constructor B .
Finally constructor C.

upvoted 13 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 7 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

jjgry 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

all constructors call empty super constructor by default, before executing their own code

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 3 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C
class A {
public A() {
System.out.println("A ");
}
}

class B extends A {

```
public B() {
System.out.println("B ");
}
}

class C extends B {
public C() {
System.out.println("C ");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
C c = new C();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

The correct answer is C "A B C"

upvoted 3 times

Mamlouk_Med 4 years, 4 months ago

correct,
implecit super() method execution before each system.out.println of each constructor

upvoted 1 times

Question #28 *Topic 1*

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 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 4 6

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (86%) 14%

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig :
5 4 5 6

upvoted 13 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

The correct answer is C, "5 4 5 6"

upvoted 8 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The right one is C

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ans

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

X x1 = new X();
X x2 = new X();
x1.i = 3; // i is static (class variable), i = 3
x1.j = 4; // j is an instance variable, so for x1, j is 4
x2.i = 5; // i is updated from 3 to 5;
x2.j = 6; // j is an instance variable, so for x2 j is 6

upvoted 5 times

Andrei_Nicolae 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

C is the correct answer. Changing a static variable value changes it in all instances of the class
upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C
upvoted 2 times

Stewart125 2 years, 9 months ago

Option C is correct.
Reason is because variable i is declared static so when;
x2.i = 5
is called, all X objects i values contain the new assigned value.
upvoted 5 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Agreed, Option C is correct!
upvoted 1 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C

```
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);
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #29 *Topic 1*

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[1];
```

B.

```
int[] array;
array = new int[2];
```

C.

```
int array = new int[2];
```

D.

```
int array[1];
```

Correct Answer: *B*

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
array needs 2 slots => A not correct
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
B is the valid array declaration and initialization.
upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
B is correct.

C is wrong because of msissing [] in the left side
upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago
B is the correct answer. The only difference is we first declare the array and then initialize it.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Letter B is correct and does not need to analyze too much. The letters A and D will give ArrayIndexOutOfBounds as they are creating an array with 1 space. The letter C is wrong because the "int array" needs to put the "int [] array" because the array type is instantiated like this.

upvoted 2 times

Question #30 *Topic 1*

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. A B C Work done

B. A B C D Work done

C. A Work done

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) C (50%)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 12 times

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Antwort C ist richtig ,
public static void main(String[] args) {

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

upvoted 7 times

juipeng 1 year, 1 month ago

String [] arr = {"A", "B" , "C", "D"}; //c should be capitalized

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

inside the loop is the break => C

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

C is the correct.Because in first iteration it will print A and break the loop.

upvoted 1 times

jjgry 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

if condition is false the first time we go though the loop

upvoted 1 times

reem3 1 year, 7 months ago

the break statement is inside the loop :) so the answer is c

upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

C ist richtig!

upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Correct Answer is Option C

upvoted 1 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C. "A Work done" break; !!!

upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

The correct answer is "C". "A Work done"

upvoted 3 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

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 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 customized to the particular program being created

Correct Answer: *ACE*

Reference:

http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACE

The answer is ACE, there's nothing to argue about. the alternatives are pretty solid and to the point.

upvoted 5 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

standart exceptions can't cover all possible errors => B wrong

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 8 months ago

why not CDE???

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

Because D says "MUST be handled in the method in which they occurred"
Which is not true. You can throw the exception from that method using throws in the method signature and handle it in the calling method.

upvoted 4 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

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

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

- A) `javac Greeting`
  `java Greeting Duke`
- B) `javac Greeting.java Duke`
  `java Greeting`
- C) `javac Greeting.java`
  `java Greeting Duke`
- D) `javac Greeting.java`
  `java Greeting.class Duke`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

SamAru Highly Voted 3 years ago
Correct Option is C
upvoted 9 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago
javac Greeting.jaca : To compile the program
java Greeting Duke : To run the program with argument "Duke"
upvoted 6 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
C is the valid one
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
The answer is the letter C, there is not much to say, here is the explanation of the commands:
javac Greeting.java ---> To compile the program
java Greeting Duke ---> To run the program with argument "Duke"
upvoted 2 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago
C is correct but this website is has more than 50% wrong answers.
upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Alpha {
    int ns;
    static int s;
    Alpha(int ns) {
        if (s < ns) {
            s = ns;
            this.ns = ns;
        }
    }
    void doPrint() {
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
    }
}
```

And:

```
public class TestA {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(100);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(50);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(125);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

```
A) ns = 100 s = 125
   ns = 0 s = 125
   ns = 125 s = 125

B) ns = 50 s = 125
   ns = 125 s = 125
   ns = 0 s = 125

C) ns = 50 s = 50
   ns = 125 s = 125
   ns = 100 s = 100

D) ns = 50 s =  50
   ns = 125 s = 125
   ns = 0 s = 125
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

chuducanhchy 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A, default value of primitive int is 0.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

```
class Alpha {
int ns;
static int s;
Alpha(int ns){ // constructor
if(s < ns) {
s = ns;
this.ns = ns;
}
}
void doPrint() {
System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
}
}


public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(100);
Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(50);
Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(125);
ref1.doPrint();
ref2.doPrint();
ref3.doPrint();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

EmiTanase 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Why s is 125 than ns is 0?

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi, Emi! So, first we have:
instance variable ns = 0 and static variable s = 0
When we call the constructor, we will have:
Alpha (100): if (s < ns) then s = ns and this.ns = ns
so: if (0 <100) then s = 100 and this.ns = 100
Alpha(50): now s = 100 because is static (updated above)
if (100 < 50) which is false. ns = 0 because the instance variable is 0.
Alpha(125): At this point, s = 100
if (100 < 125) then s = 125 and ns = 125. So here s is updated!
At this point, when we call System.out.println(), for all ref1, ref2, ref3 the value of s is 125 (remember s is static). For ref1, ns = 100, for ref2 ns = 0, and for ref3 ns = 125. I hope this helps you :) Roxy

upvoted 4 times

Question #34 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; 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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

antwort C ,
public static void main(String[] args) {

int ii = 0;
int jj = 7;
for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
System.out.println(ii + " ");

}
}

}
0
2
4

upvoted 12 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 6 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

when ii is 6, it cannot pass the condition, so it will not be printed

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

when C is 6, it cannot pass the condition, so it will not be printed

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

c is the correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

C is right answer

0 2 4

upvoted 1 times

XalaGyan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

alexandrustefanescu 2 years ago

C is Correct!
upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

szrertugrul 3 years, 2 months ago
Answer is D.. ii variable is already declared, and cannot be used in for loop. Will throw Unresolved compilation problem: Duplicate local variable ii
upvoted 1 times

Stewart125 2 years, 9 months ago
You are incorrect. The variable ii is never redeclared, you have mis-typed the question. If the reference to ii variable within the for loop had;
for (int ii = 0 .....
then option D - compilation error would be correct, however the re-declaration is not in this question.
upvoted 2 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 6 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago
I'm agree, the correct answer "C"
0 2 4
upvoted 5 times

Question #35 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
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. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *A*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
D is the correct one
upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
Correct Answer is D
upvoted 2 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago
it will be runtime exception
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago
Answer is D.

Throw exception at runtime.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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);
}
upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago
The correct answer is D, on line 2 the parameter passed is in the format mm-dd-yyyy, as they are integers it will compile but it will return an exception because the correct format is yyyy-mm-dd.
upvoted 2 times

baledevit 9 months, 1 week ago
The correct answer is D. Line 2 generate an DateTimeException at runtime because method have an invalid value for the second parameter MonthOfYear (20)!
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDate.html#of-int-int-int-
upvoted 2 times

Rdharma 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer is D, the code compile because the method "LocalDate.of" received int numbers, but have a try catch of the format "year-month-day" that occur in this code.
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

If date2 was intialised correctly then answer would be A

upvoted 1 times

Philip0908 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D because when using LocalDate.of, it should be arrange as year, month and day of month(e.g LocalDate.of(2014,6,20)

upvoted 4 times

Question #36 *Topic 1*

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 = new String(str1);

C. String str2 = sb1. toString();

D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Mamlouk_Med Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 19 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

correct one is A

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is letter A, even the string containing the content inside them as they are not considered equal, to "circumvent" this, we must instantiate the second String taking the first as a reference as "str2 = str1;" and with that we can print true with the boolean "str2 == str1".

upvoted 2 times

OnGodNoCap 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer

upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A not B !

upvoted 1 times

XalaGyan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

admin8 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is A!!!

upvoted 1 times

reem3 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Anton2020 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

if you want the object location in memory for two Strings to be the same, they need to be set equal with ==

upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A가 맞습니다.

upvoted 1 times

Yogesh_gavate19 2 years ago

Correct A

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

akashgupta3852 2 years, 4 months ago

Option A

upvoted 1 times

Srivani 2 years, 4 months ago

A is the correct answer because == checks the reference equalities where as equals checks the character equality.

upvoted 1 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

agree, the correct answer A
String str2 = str1;

upvoted 2 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

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. Compilation fails.

B. false true

C. true false

D. true true

E. false false

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is B.
false true

upvoted 15 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

public static boolean doStuff() {
return !isAvailable;
}

static boolean isAvailable = false;
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B -> "False True", there's not much to comment on, it's a basic question.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is B:

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Test ts = new Test();
System.out.println(isAvailable + " ");

```
isAvailable = ts.doStuff();
System.out.println(isAvailable);
}

public static boolean doStuff() {
return !isAvailable;
}

static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

upvoted 2 times

rami510 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #38 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
- If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

☐ A)
```
if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
```

☐ B)
```
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
```

☐ C)
```
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
```

☐ D)
```
if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
    discount = 0.2;
} else {
    discount = 0;
}
if (qty >= 90) {
    discount = 0.5;
} else {
    discount = 0;
}
```

☐ E)
```
discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

thisis correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

Answer is AC.

It boring to test...

It is necessary to change the value of the variable 'qty' to perform the test. The code can be compiled on the command line and the value passed by "args" or simply change the value of this variable directly in the code.

That's it.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
double discount = 0;
int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
qty=90; // change here

// Answer A
if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }

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

if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
System.out.println(discount);

// Answer C
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2: 0;
System.out.println(discount);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

A and C are the correct options because
in Option B we are using the discount variable twice, and thus only the second discount's value will be the final updated value
in Option D only the case where qty >= 90 will work
in Option E everytime the output printed will be 0.2 no matter if the condition is 1st or 2nd.

upvoted 3 times

Question #39 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? true : false) {
            System.out.println("Success");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Failure");
        }
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
Java Test Hello
```

What is the result?

A. Success

B. Failure

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (67%) C (33%)

GaelBernard 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I tried and it's indeed possible to run bytecode using "Java MyClass" instead of "java MyClass". Therefore, C is wrong.

upvoted 2 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

jjgry 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Code will compile and run successfully

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

Javac or javac
Java or java
can be used.

So, correct answer is A - Success

upvoted 1 times

TheoKamp 7 months, 1 week ago

Look at the second command is Java Test Hello with a capital J this not compile

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 7 months ago

I checked this case, but If we pass java command with capital letter, it is finely compiled and run

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Java is used ... but we need to use java command to run

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

A. Success is the right answer.
When we compare the content of args[0] with "Hello" we satisfy the first IF condition - SUCCESS

upvoted 2 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

A. Objects can be reused.

B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.

C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.

D. A package must contain a main class.

E. Object is the root class of all other objects.

F. A main method must be declared in every class.

Correct Answer: *BCF*
Reference:
http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html
(see the sub
title, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct Answer is ACE:
A - Correct, The objects CAN be reused
B - Wrong, If your superclass not is abstract and an interface, you choose if you want override or not the methods
C - Correct, Objects can share behaviors with other objects, this is polymorphism
D - Wrong, you can create a empyt package
E - Correct, Object is the root class of all other objects, this comes automatically even if you don't put "extends Object" after the class declaration
F - Wrong, you can create a empyt class

upvoted 11 times

spongecodes Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACE

ACE is correct as parent class methods need not be overriden in the child class, if parent class is not abstract or an interface

upvoted 1 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 6 months, 1 week ago

correct answer :
A
B: a subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
This is an object-oriented feature because it allows developers to create a hierarchy of classes, where a subclass can inherit properties and behaviors from a superclass, and then override or extend those behaviors as needed. This is known as inheritance and polymorphism, which are fundamental object-oriented concepts.
C
not good :
D
E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
This is not an object-oriented feature, as Object is a class in the Java programming language that is the superclass of all other classes. It provides a common set of methods that can be called on any object, such as equals(), hashCode(), and toString().

F.

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

ACE should be correct

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

i think it should be CEF

upvoted 1 times

baledevit 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ACE

The answer of ISnover fully clarifies

upvoted 3 times

Rdharma 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ACE

ACE should be the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

Ashoke 10 months ago

BDF are clearly wrong

upvoted 2 times

Ashoke 10 months ago

ACE should be correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #41 *Topic 1*

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

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

E. 4

F. 4

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

C (67%) A (33%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

result:
4
5
// 4 elements in the array, 5 chars in Venus.

upvoted 24 times

rasifer Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is:
4
5

upvoted 7 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CD
there is length variable of array and length() method of String => 4, 5

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Given options are not chooseable.But,the output is 4 and 5

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};
System.out.println(planets.length); //4 elements in the array
System.out.println(planets[1].length()); //Venus - 5 characters
So there are two possible answers: 4 and 5

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Possible Real Answers:

A. 4
21

B. 5
4

C. 3
5

D. 4
4

E. 4
7

F. 4
5

Link: https://vceguide.com/what-is-the-output-3/

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested, the output has two numbers (4, 5) but the available options are not well formatted. It was should be a checkbox.

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is
4
5

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};
System.out.println(planets.length); //4 elements in the array
System.out.println(planets[1].length()); //at index 1, Venus has 5 characters
So there are two possible answers: 4 and 5

upvoted 2 times

sumit_1919 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is
4
5

upvoted 2 times

Anupam_Anand 1 year, 5 months ago

answer is 4
5 but it is not associated with any option

upvoted 3 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

ans CDEF

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer
4
5

upvoted 1 times

dya45792 3 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C , D,
public static void main(String[] args) {
String []planetStrings = { "Mercury", "Venus", "Erath", "Mars"};
System.out.println(planetStrings.length);
System.out.println(planetStrings[1].length());
}
4
5

upvoted 4 times

Question #42 *Topic 1*

You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.

Given the code fragment:

```
class CCMask {
    public static String maskCC(String creditCard) {
        String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
        //line n1
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
    }
}
```

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).

Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

☐ A)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
sb.substring(15, 19);
return x + sb;
```

☐ B)
```
return x + creditCard.substring(15, 19);
```

☐ C)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();
```

☐ D)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0, x);
return s.toString();
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *BC*

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

insert(int Index, String) method of StringBuilder replaces only the given index => D wrong

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

public class Main2 {
public static String maskCC(String creditCard){
String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
return x + creditCard.substring(15,19);
}
public static String maskCC2(String creditCard){
String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
System.out.println(maskCC2("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
}
}

upvoted 1 times

TOPPSI 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Correct Anwser BC. Tested

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

B and C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct is B and C, because:
- A is Wrong, will print "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234-5678-9101-1121" because String is immutable and in the line 2 of the Anwser is an code isolated, not chance the "sb" variable
- B is Correct, you can acess the value of the method substring with the parrametrs direclty
- C is Correct, with the method "append" of StringBuilder in the line 2 of the Answer, you can concatenate with an String and can choose the range of String that you want concatenate
- D is Wrong, because de range is incorrect

upvoted 4 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

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. Both p and s are accessible via obj.

B. Only s is accessible via obj.

C. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

D. p, r, and s are accessible via obj.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (64%) C (36%)

yassineRaddaoui 4 months, 2 weeks ago

good question

upvoted 1 times

tawa_z58 4 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the answer only if the child class extends the class which the variable being accessed even if they are in different packages

upvoted 1 times

Ru_H33 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct ans is B:
Even though Test is child of ACC we are not able to access protected r variable. Reason is packages are different. If you want to access protected member in different package then it can be accessed only using "Child class object" not using parent class or Child class reference hold by parent.
For protected r to be visible need to create object of Test t=new Test ; int pr=t.r;
Here ACC obj=new Test //We are calling protected using parent class reference hence invalid. If protected r is in same package then it would be valid .

upvoted 3 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

B is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

package p2;

import p1.Acc;

public class Test extends Acc {
public static void main(String[] args){
Acc obj = new Test();
// System.out.println(obj.p);
// System.out.println(obj.q);
// System.out.println(obj.r);
System.out.println(obj.s);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

i also had doubt like why not c but protected are available in subclass but not on objects ... on obj private is the one we can access

upvoted 1 times

jimcoun 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer.
Because the type is created as Acc, the protected field cannot be accessed.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, the variable "r" is protected and it can be accessed directly by another class if the child class extends the mother even though they are in different packages.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On test, answer is B.
The best way to know this, write the code and compile.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months ago

To test:

```
// Acc.java

package p1;

public class Acc {
int p = 0;
private int q = 1;
protected int r = 2;
public int s = 3;
}
```

```
// Test.java

package p2;
import p1.Acc;

public class Test extends Acc {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Acc obj = new Test();

System.out.println(obj.p);
System.out.println(obj.q);
System.out.println(obj.r);
System.out.println(obj.s);

}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

hhuo 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Tested - only s is accessible.

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

B - only s is accessible

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I apologize for my previous comment that I couldn't delete. The right answer is B, even the Test class importing and extending the Acc class, the only variable that can be accessed via obj is S because it is public, the reason for this is because the Test class is in a different

package, if it were in same package there the answer would be the letter C.

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct Answer is C, because class (even if it is outside the package) extends from the class with the protected attribute, it will have access to it. So access is by package and by inheritance.

upvoted 4 times

Ashoke 10 months ago

C. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

upvoted 2 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

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();
        b1 = (Base) b3;
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Base DerivedA

B. Base DerivedB

C. DerivedB DerivedB

D. DerivedB DerivedA

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 13 times

walkietalkie Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

tested Correct : DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 7 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Polymorphy: the most specific available overridden method for the object type is used => take from the bottom (lowest Child) DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

public 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();

b1.test();
b2.test();
b3.test();

b1= (Base) b3;
b1.test();
Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
b4.test();
b1.test();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Casting doesn't change the object itself. In inheritance, we create new classes that inherit features of the superclass while polymorphism decides what form of method to execute.
Answer is C DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

```
--------------------------------

//Base.java
public 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();
b1 = (Base) b3;
Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
b1.test();
b4.test();
}

}

--------------------------------
```

upvoted 1 times

hhuo 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 1 times

tapsshore 11 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is DerivedB DerivedB i have tested in IDE

upvoted 1 times

juipeng 1 year, 1 month ago

```
class Base {
public void test() {
System.out.println("Base ");
}
}
public class DerivedA extends Base{
public void test() {
System.out.println("DerivedA ");
}
}
public 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();
b1 = (Base)b3;
Base b4 = (DerivedA)b3;
b1.test();
b4.test();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Murad22 1 year, 2 months ago

the answer is B, because of the test method is overrided, and the call happened in subclass, right ??

upvoted 1 times

hitdaroad 1 year, 2 months ago

I just tested and it's E. You cannot cast a DerivedB instance to DerivedA

upvoted 1 times

hitdaroad 1 year, 2 months ago

im sorry I read it wrong, I thought derivedB extended Base

upvoted 1 times

XalaGyan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

CosminCof 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer is E, class cast exception

upvoted 1 times

letmein2 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct. There is no problem with the casting (implicit upcasting is actually optional).

upvoted 6 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

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 terminates in the second catch statement, and Caught an Exception is printed to the console.

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

D. Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct. I guess there would be a java.lang.OutOfMemoryError.

upvoted 13 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

upvoted 9 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

it prints infinitely.

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
String[] myArray;
try{
while (true){
myList.add("My string");
}
}catch (RuntimeException e){
System.out.println("catch RunTimeException");
}catch (Exception e){
System.out.println("catch Exception");
}
System.out.println("Ready to use ");
}
}

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
at java.util.Arrays.copyOf(Arrays.java:3210)
at java.util.Arrays.copyOf(Arrays.java:3181)
at java.util.ArrayList.grow(ArrayList.java:265)
at java.util.ArrayList.ensureExplicitCapacity(ArrayList.java:239)
at java.util.ArrayList.ensureCapacityInternal(ArrayList.java:231)

at java.util.ArrayList.add(ArrayList.java:462)
at catch_error_loop_true.Main.main(Main.java:11)
upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError
upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
Answer is C.
P.S. In code fragments you have to assume that required imports are done!!!
upvoted 2 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 5 months ago
The correct answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

aabbcc99 1 year, 9 months ago
None of the answers are correct, there is no import for Arraylist so compilation fails
upvoted 3 times

tawa_z58 5 months, 2 weeks ago
these are code snippets so assume all imports are done and focus on the given problem code fragments
upvoted 1 times

rebelsta 1 year, 2 months ago
very smart. You'll surely crack OCA.
upvoted 5 times

claudevan 1 year, 9 months ago
A JVM executa o codigo até um certo porto do loop "while(true)" na minha máquina eu conseguir simular 56 entradas no ArrayList, ao verificar o consumo de memoria excessivo a JVM para a execução para evitar um erro de java.lang.OutOfMemoryError, dessa forma o código acima executa sem erro na JVM.
Porém existe um "Erro de tempo de execução" que a JVM omite.
A resposta correta é a questão C onde diz que existe um "Erro de tempo de execução!".
upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is C:

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

System.out.println("Ready to use");

}
```
upvoted 1 times

Ayla 2 years, 8 months ago
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
upvoted 2 times

365everyday 2 years, 9 months ago
The while loop executes continuously, and keeps shoving strings into the array. Eventually the program will fail, because it will run out of memory (hence the error). Nothing gets printed, as there are no exceptions thrown and the println statement is never reached.
upvoted 6 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

SSJ5 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 6 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
}

5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

upvoted 1 times

Fuego_412_ 2 years, 6 months ago

D is Correct. Remember String concatenation? This question tests just that with a mix of operator precedence

upvoted 1 times

babacandy 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

upvoted 4 times

letmein2 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #47 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public 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;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

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

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

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

A.

```
checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

B.

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

C.

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

D.

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

C is the right one

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

public class Test {
public static void checkAge(List<Person> personList, Predicate<Person> pearsonPredicate){
for(Person p : personList){
if(pearsonPredicate.test(p)){
System.out.println(p.name + " ");
}
}
}
public static void main(String[] args){
List<Person> personList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
new Person("Charlie", 40),
new Person("Smith", 38)

```
);
checkAge(personList, p -> p.getAge() > 40);
}
}
```

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Answer is C.

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Predicate;

public class TestPredicate {

public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate <Person> predicate ) {

for (Person p:list) {
if (predicate.test(p)) {System.out.println(p.name + " ");}
}
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<Person> iList=Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
new Person("Charlie",40),
new Person("Smith", 38));

checkAge(iList, p -> p.getAge() > 40);
}

}
```

Output: Hank

upvoted 1 times

Question #48 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. A B C D E

C. A B D E

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

xreiazetai8arros 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Tested C

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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

A B D E

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

A B D E
is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct Answer is C, I turn the code

upvoted 1 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = " ";
    str.trim();
    System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());
}
```

What is the result?

A. true true

B. true false

C. false false

D. false true

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct.
Classic trap. str.trim() did not assign back to str. There was no effect.

upvoted 15 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

correct answer C.
false false

upvoted 5 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Whitespace is content => isEmpty() returns false

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right.Because String is with the one space and it will not executes true for both conditions.

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

String str2 = " ";
str2.trim(); // if we use str2 = str2.trim(); the answer will be true true
System.out.println(str2.equals("") + " " + str2.isEmpty());

The trim() method in Java String is a built-in function that eliminates leading and trailing space

Answer is C
false false

upvoted 2 times

Ripfumelo 6 months ago

--- exec-maven-plugin:3.0.0:exec (default-cli) @ mavenproject40 ---
true true

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 0.823 s
Finished at: 2023-01-06T14:42:05+02:00

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer C because String is immutable so it can't be changed. Here trim() has no effect on str. If we had: "str = str.trim();" the correct answer would have been true true.

upvoted 1 times

XalaGyan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

Raju15 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C. Tested. Make sure you assign String str = " "; (Space in between double quotes) when you test the code.

upvoted 1 times

Ayla 2 years, 8 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

pillu2012 2 years, 10 months ago

A is correct! tested

upvoted 1 times

hcampos 2 years, 9 months ago

C is correct. You should try the following code.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
String str = "";
str.trim ();
System.out.println (str.equals ("") + "" + str.isEmpty ());
}
```

upvoted 1 times

tamanna786 2 years, 9 months ago

it is false false. there is a space between to double quotes .

upvoted 1 times

pillu2012 2 years, 10 months ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

hcampos 2 years, 9 months ago

B is wrong because str.trim () returns a new string instance.
In the end, str continues with the original value.

upvoted 1 times

atlassi708 2 years, 7 months ago

not a new string instance but put an empty string in the string pool
but the main cause is that String is an immutable class

upvoted 3 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 6 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

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(str1.toLowerCase()))

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

kkaayyyy Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct option because == operator checks the same address and as str1 and str2 have different addresses but same content.

upvoted 5 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A is wrong. The new value is not assigned to str1

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};
    int i = 0;
    do {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        i++;
    } while (i < arr.length + 1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 2 3 4 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

B. 1 2 3

C. 1 2 3 4

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A because when i = 4, arr[4] does not exist, causes the ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. I tested on eclipse and return this answer.

upvoted 7 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A all the way

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

correct is A

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

int[] arrInts = {1,2,3,4};
int i = 0;
do{
System.out.print(arrInts[i] + " ");
i++;
}while (i < arrInts.length + 1);

1 2 3 4 Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4

upvoted 2 times

Gauravlti 6 months, 2 weeks ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/oracle/view/1546-exam-1z0-808-topic-1-question-141-discussion/

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.
Notice that the loop iterates over the size of the array + 1, throwing an exception. It will print the 4 elements of the array and the exception (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException).

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is A not B

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A because when i = 4, arr[4] does not exist, so ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException!

upvoted 2 times

Joker74 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A
It prints 1 2 3 4 and then when we try to access arr[arr.lenghth+1] causes the ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

upvoted 2 times

Question #52 *Topic 1*

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. Null Null

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Saftschnitzel Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

To add to the explanation: The JVM throws a null pointer exception because a method (concat()) is called on an object containing null. Note that the print() method does not cause JVM to throw an exception and prints null.

upvoted 21 times

letmein2 Highly Voted 4 years ago

correct.

null pointer is thrown at the line
strs[idx].concat("element" + idx);
because strs[0] is null.

upvoted 6 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

upvoted 1 times

tawa_z58 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct .NullPointerException is thrown at runtime .

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

upvoted 3 times

Question #53

Topic 1

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. 10:20

B. 0:20

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ru_H33 4 months, 2 weeks ago

We can't call Super() and this() simultaneously in constructor.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

D is answer. Tested.
Output:
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
Constructor call must be the first statement in a constructor

upvoted 1 times

Question #54 *Topic 1*

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

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"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

B.

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C.

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D. Compilation fails at the Test class

Correct Answer: *C*

Ankit1010 5 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The correct one is the letter C and it has been tested. The reason for presenting the hashcode is because the MyString object does not have the to String method, whereas the Stringbuilder does, which is why it printed correctly.

upvoted 3 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

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.     fVar = iVar;
 8.     iVar = fVar;
 9.     fVar = dVar;
10.     dVar = fVar;
11.     iVar = dVar;
12.     dVar = iVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile? (Choose three.)

A. Line 7

B. Line 8

C. Line 9

D. Line 10

E. Line 11

F. Line 12

Correct Answer: *ADF*

Community vote distribution

BCE (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct.Because those lines will not compile due to invalid type assignment

upvoted 1 times

spongecodes 4 months ago

Answer should be BCE i.e lines 8,9,11 as higher data type cannot be cast to lower data type

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

int ivar = 100;
float fvar = 100.00f;
double dvar = 123;

fvar = ivar;
// ivar = fvar;
// fvar = dvar;
dvar = fvar;
// ivar = dvar;
dvar = ivar;

upvoted 1 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 6 months, 1 week ago

int ivar = 100;
float fvar = 100.00f;
double dvar = 123;
is tested:
fvar = ivar; ok
ivar = fvar; no
fvar = dvar; no
dvar = fvar; ok
ivar = dvar; no
dvar = ivar; ok

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct is BCE:
upvoted 2 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct is BCE:
upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months ago
Selected Answer: BCE
Answer is BCE.

Like this:

```
int i = 1;
float f = 2.0f;
double d = 3.0;

i=f;
f=d;
i=d;
```
upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago
Correct is BCE.
upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago
We can't convert float to int && Double to float && Double to int. Basically we can't convert Bigger datatypes to smaller ones without some explicit type casting.
So Answer is 8, 9, 11 i.e. BCE
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: BCE
Correct is BCE:
A - Float can be a int;
D - Double can be a Float;
F - Double can be a int.
upvoted 2 times

Joker74 10 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: BCE
We can't convert larger data type into smaller data type without using explicit type casting.
Eg: float f=100.1f;
int i=f; //we can't do this
int x=(int) f; //explicit type casting we can do this
upvoted 3 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public 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]);
    }
}
```

and commands:

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

What is the result?

A. int main 1

B. Object main 1

C. String main 1

D. Compilation fails

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

correct. You can overload the main() method, but only public static void main(String[] args) will be used when your class is launched by the JVM.

upvoted 22 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the right one

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

To test:

public class Test {

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

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

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

}

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Note: Run on command line or on IDE with args...

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Note that the main method is being overloaded and is called from the command line. In this way, it is possible to perform this overload. This can be tested by following what I'm saying.

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

C - String main 1 is the answer because even after reloading main function it will still accept the main with String[] args

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Only public static void main(String[] args) will be used when your class is launched by the JVM.

upvoted 1 times

Joker74 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C

upvoted 2 times

babacandy 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 4 times

Question #57 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[1][3];
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {
        num[i][j] = 10;
    }
}
```

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?

A.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
```

B.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
```

C.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
```

D.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0
```

Correct Answer: *A*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

A is correct.
Array would be initialize as {{10,10,10}}

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Hirushi 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Obvious

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested. Answer is A.

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int num[][] = new int[1][3];

for(int i = 0 ; i < num.length ; i++) {
for(int j = 0; j < num[i].length ; j++) {
num[i][j] = 10;
}
}

for(int i = 0 ; i < num.length ; i++) {
for(int j = 0; j < num[i].length ; j++) {
System.out.printf("\n num[%d][%d]="+num[i][j],i,j);
}
}

}
}

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The correct one is the letter A, remember that when instantiating a matrix, the first [] represents the rows and the second [] represents the column, that is, [1][3] means a matrix of one row and 3 columns. and following the for logic of the question, it will print the answer of the letter A.

upvoted 1 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

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.

```
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
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
String and int implement toString method => will be printed well. array not
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
Answer is B only.
upvoted 2 times

tawa_z58 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is B .name and position are directly called .
upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

morgan3987 8 months ago

Correct Answer:B

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

```
public class Planet {

public String name;
public int moons;

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

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);

}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

Solution is B.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct is Letter B, because in the first line return with hash, but in the second and third line the object is called in the position directly, now return:
Planets.Planet;hash
Earth
1

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

I've tested the code and I'm getting option B as answer

upvoted 4 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Idk what I was smoking but this is clearly wrong

upvoted 1 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this 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 */ }
}
```

Correct Answer: *A*

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

The wording of the question is a little complex, but looking at the answers we can eliminate the wrong ones and quickly mark the right option which is the letter A. An abstract class, unlike an interface, can exist without any abstract method, but when reading the question needs to have at least one abstract method to work correctly, eliminating options B and C. The "printToy" method doesn't need to be abstract because it can sell a toy without a description, but we can't sell a toy without a price so the only method that needs to be abstract is the "calculatePrice". Which indicates that the correct answer is the letter A.

upvoted 7 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

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, 60, 45, 90, 75

B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Saftschnitzel Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 9 times

GauriKatara Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

package p1;

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] intArr = {15,30,45,60,75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;

/* this is for testing code
* for (int i = 0; i < intArr.length; i++) { System.out.printf("\n intArr[%d]="
* + intArr[i], i); }
*/
}
}

upvoted 2 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks

upvoted 1 times

baledevit 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct!

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct, remember that Java indexes from 0, so the lists too and the last index is its size -1

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

natiqbashir 2 years, 5 months ago

Yeah C seems legit

upvoted 1 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

Given this 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] +" ");
}
```

Correct Answer: *BE*

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Answer is BC

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer B and E.

upvoted 3 times

kkaayyyy 9 months, 1 week ago

B and E is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

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 A.Java file compiles successfully.

B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

ashwinbalu Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is A. class B won't compile as we can't have private or protected variables in a block. class C won't compile as package declaration should be first statement followed by import statement (s).

upvoted 20 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

A - correct, Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

upvoted 5 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

gfdhsfgcdfs 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C.java will not compile because you cannot create private variables inside a method.

upvoted 1 times

Stewart125 2 years, 9 months ago

Comments here are incorrect as to why C won't compile. The format should be;
Package
Imports
Class

upvoted 4 times

rameasy 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is A. C will not compile as the class name of C.java is A.

upvoted 1 times

zelimir 3 years, 4 months ago

F - C compiles successfully too

upvoted 1 times

krkpnr 3 years, 4 months ago

Main method must be static

upvoted 1 times

Saftschnitzel 3 years, 3 months ago

Not true. You can have a method called main, which is not static, but cannot be compiled through the command line directly. The issue here is the package statement following the import statement, when it should be the other way round.

upvoted 8 times

natiqbashir 2 years, 5 months ago

Sorry, but you both wrong. Check the order of package and import statements in the C class

upvoted 1 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 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. Requirement 1 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.

Correct Answer: *DE*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

The Correct options are BD. I'm gonna explain:
A -> Wrong, because enhanced for cannot read collections in reverse and alternately, it loops through each element and only in an ascending way.
B -> Correct, with standard for you can go through elements of a collection in ascending, descending and alternating ways.
C -> Wrong, you can loop backwards through an i-- in the third parameter of your for with the correct condition and you can also access collections alternately instead of putting "i++" in the third parameter of the standard for you, you can put the expression "i = i + 2" or any other number you want in place of 2.
D -> Correct, an enhanced for processes all elements of an array in input form.
E -> Wrong, you can do it alternately with a standard for as I explained in alternative C.

upvoted 5 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank You!

upvoted 1 times

tuyetan Most Recent 1 month ago

B and D

upvoted 1 times

magserooni 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and Dare correct.

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is BD.

upvoted 1 times

morgan3987 8 months ago

Correct Answer:B 、 D

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer is BD.

upvoted 1 times

praroopgupta 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B, D are correct as standard loop can be used for all 3 requirements while enhanced loop can be used only for 1st requirement.

upvoted 4 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

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. 400 200

B. 200 200

C. 400 400

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Antwort A , ist richtig :
public static void main(String[] args) {

int var1 = 200;
System.out.println(doCalc(var1));
System.out.println(" " + var1);

}

static int doCalc(int var1) {
var1 = var1 * 2;
return var1;
}
}
400
200

upvoted 12 times

Kolodets Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

pass by value => old value outside of method

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct one

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right Answer

upvoted 1 times

debreelias 1 year, 9 months ago

A is the right Answer

upvoted 2 times

lilz 2 years, 4 months ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

agree with dya45792

upvoted 4 times

Question #65 *Topic 1*

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements 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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Mamlouk_Med Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

correct answer is D
the cat class doesn't extended by tiger

upvoted 28 times

pawankalyan Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

correct answer is D

upvoted 9 times

tuyetan Most Recent 1 month ago

D if no shuffling of order of options :))

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Cat is not necessarily a Tiger and therefore doesn't extend Tiger => D

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.Because can;t able to add parent object in child list.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is D
E must be a typo - it compiles otherwise

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Maybe they chose E because there is a typo.. List is spelled as LIst..

upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago
D and E
upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: D
correct answer is D
upvoted 1 times

MintyUikey 1 year, 3 months ago
This is the explanation I got for option E, Found it silly though :-
"Look at the right side of the declaration ArrayLIst() rather than ArrayList "
upvoted 3 times

HersNo 1 year, 5 months ago
Correct answer is D,E.
why E , because ArrayList() but not ArrayLIst()
upvoted 1 times

admin8 1 year, 6 months ago
Answer is D!!!!
upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: D
DDDD is correct
upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
yes agree
upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago
E is an indecisive answer
upvoted 1 times

EmilioDeBaku 2 years ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago
D is answer
upvoted 1 times

Varsha_vanshi 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Question #66 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

A. It can run on any platform.

B. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

C. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

D. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

E. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Correct Answer: *D*
Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.
Reference:
http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html

Community vote distribution

Mamlouk_Med Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago
correct answer is C
upvoted 22 times

letmein2 Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
correct answer is C
upvoted 7 times

Ru_H33 Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer should be C . Because bytecode is already compiled hence again you don't need compiler. Now you only need JRE to run that bytecode.
upvoted 1 times

odzio33 5 months ago
Selected Answer: C
answer is C
upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
jre is platform dependent and used for running bytecode
upvoted 1 times

mz0 12 months ago
Selected Answer: C
you can compile anywhere and copy the bytecode and run it on JRE
upvoted 1 times

Winston123 1 year, 1 month ago
In the actual OCA exam, the question needs to choose 2 options. Thus, C and D are both correct.
upvoted 5 times

akbiyik 7 months, 2 weeks ago
The other option is It can be serialized across network.
upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago
So it is answer E as it combines both C and D answers. Right ?
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago
No, in E have a word "only", be carefull...
upvoted 1 times

lnrdgst 1 year, 5 months ago

in the certification exam what would be the answer for this question? From what I saw on Pass4Sure there is also the answer being the letter D

upvoted 2 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct is C

upvoted 1 times

atlassi708 2 years, 7 months ago

correct answer is C because the bytecode is a code already compiled it need a runtime environment JRE

upvoted 3 times

atlassi708 2 years, 7 months ago

correct answer is C because the bytecode is a code already compiled it need a runtime environment JRE

upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 6 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 5 times

Question #67 *Topic 1*

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. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Correct Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago
correct
upvoted 13 times

Anupam_Anand Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
A. Single object referenced by two reference variables.
upvoted 2 times

SamAru 1 year, 8 months ago
Little Confused can any one explain in detail please.?
upvoted 1 times

Anton2020 1 year, 6 months ago
like atlassi708 said, the new keyword is only used once.
The other ways are not valid ways to create a new Java Object instance.
upvoted 3 times

Kostux 1 year, 10 months ago
Bit confused, one object is create but 4 instance variables (3 pointing to that object, 1 is Null)
So 4 instances of this object type but only one object itself
upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
obj1 reference points to obj1 object. obj 2 reference points to obj1 object. obj3 reference points to null. onj4 reference points to null. We have onlyone object
upvoted 1 times

atlassi708 2 years, 7 months ago
A -> because we use the word new one time
upvoted 4 times

babacandy 2 years, 9 months ago
Correct Answer is A.
upvoted 3 times

Question #68 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;        //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
        area = p * b * h;      //line n2
        }
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0

B. Area is 3.0

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Rdharma 2 weeks, 5 days ago
area is not declared and initialized. So this will cause to a compilation error.
upvoted 1 times

Rdharma 2 weeks, 5 days ago
area is not initialized.
upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago
Correct answer is A which is 6.0
upvoted 1 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago
D. Compilation fails at line n2.
The local variables p,b,h may not have been initialized
upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
not a problem. The rule is initialize locals before using. We use our locals only if they get initialized (area formula is inside the if-statement). If the If-block not runs, area takes its default value 0.0
upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
so answer is A
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Tested. Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago
Answer is A.

public class Triangle {

```
static double area;
int b=2, h=3;

public static void main(String[] args) {

double p,b,h;
if (area==0) {
b=3;
h=4;
p=0.5;
area=p*b*h;
}
System.out.println(area);
}

}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #69 *Topic 1*

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. byte x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. String x = "1";

D. long x = 1;

E. double x = 1;

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

Correct Answer: *ABF*

Community vote distribution

ABF (100%)

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago
ABF is correct
upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 5 months ago
A B F is correct
switch accepts => 'char, byte, short, int, Character, Byte, Short, Integer, String, or an enum'
upvoted 2 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 6 months ago
D is also correct long x = 1;
upvoted 1 times

Ru_H33 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Switch don't accept long .
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: ABF
Answer is ABF.

Simple test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

Integer x = new Integer("1");

switch(x) {
case 1:
System.out.println("Integer");
break;
default:
System.out.println("Nothing");
}

}
upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

ABF is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #70 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Boolean[] bool = new Boolean[2];

        bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
        bool[1] = new Boolean(null);

        System.out.println(bool[0] + " " + bool[1]);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. True false

B. True null

C. Compilation fails

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

the correct answer A.
True false

upvoted 13 times

Rdharma Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested. Answer is A.

Source code:

public static void main(String[] args) {

Boolean[] bool = new Boolean[2];

bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
bool[1] = new Boolean(null);
System.out.println(bool[0] + " " + bool[1]);

}

upvoted 1 times

BhushahK 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer - A (True, False) - tested

upvoted 1 times

this_nickname 3 years ago

new Boolean(null) will call the construcor :
public Boolean(String s) {
this(parseBoolean(s));
}
public static boolean parseBoolean(String s) {
return ((s != null) && s.equalsIgnoreCase("true"));

}

So the returned value will be false.
The answer is A

upvoted 4 times

auroravismara 3 years ago

Correct answer is B. tested -> True null in console
Boolean[] x = new Boolean[2];
x[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
x[1] = null;
System.out.println(x[0] + " " + x[1]);

upvoted 1 times

levilevi 2 years, 11 months ago

given is: x[1] = new Boolean(null);
and it prints true false.
checked

upvoted 3 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer A.

upvoted 4 times

letmein2 3 years, 11 months ago

by default anything else is a false.

private static boolean toBoolean(String name) {
return ((name != null) && name.equalsIgnoreCase("true"));
}

upvoted 2 times

Question #71 *Topic 1*

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
           method1();
       }
       catch (MyException ne) {
           System.out.print("A");
       }
    }
    public static void method1() { // line n1
        try {
           throw Math.random() > 0.5 ?new MyException() :new RuntimeException();
       }
       catch (RuntimeException re) {
           System.out.print("B");
       }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A

B. B

C. Either A or B

D. A B

E. A compile time error occurs at line n1

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (63%) C (38%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree, the correct answer B
B

upvoted 9 times

Ripfumelo Most Recent 6 months ago

THE ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

class MyException extends RuntimeException{}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
method1();
} catch (MyException e) {
System.out.println("A");
}

}

public static void method1() {
try {
throw Math.random() > 0.5 ? new MyException() : new RuntimeException();
} catch (RuntimeException re) {
System.out.println("B");
}

}
}
upvoted 1 times

Chirag3105 1 year, 1 month ago
B is only correct answers, as MyException is subclass of RuntimeException, so it will be caught by the catch block in the method1.
upvoted 3 times

deksero2 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct beacause MyException extends Runtime exception.
upvoted 1 times

BuhlebesizweMnqobi 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is Correct
upvoted 1 times

deksero2 1 year, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
It is B. Runtime catches MyException too.
upvoted 2 times

ddpk 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is B. Because MyException is RuntimeException.
upvoted 1 times

Anupam_Anand 1 year, 5 months ago
correct answer is B because MyException is RuntimeException itself.
upvoted 1 times

admin8 1 year, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C!!!!!
upvoted 3 times

Nicolas_Cage 2 months ago
yes it is!
upvoted 1 times

Adel_Kedidi 1 year, 5 months ago
wrong. for both classes MyException or RuntimeException, we'll have 'B' printed since MyException is a subclass of RuntimeException. Thanks for rectifying...
upvoted 1 times

uncopino 1 year, 5 months ago
wrong. MyException extends RuntimeException
upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago
correct answer is B
class MyException extends RuntimeException{}
public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
method1();
} catch (MyException e) {
System.out.println("A");
}

}
public static void method1() {
try {
throw new MyException();
} catch (RuntimeException e) {
System.out.println("bb");
}
}
}
upvoted 3 times

sudar123 1 year, 9 months ago
E. compilation error at line n1
"Exception" needs to be declared
upvoted 1 times

uncopino 1 year, 5 months ago

nope. RuntimeException as any class extenting it is an unchecked exception, plus it is already hadled in a try block so double wrong

upvoted 1 times

lena 2 years, 4 months ago

B ,
catch (RuntimeException re)" always catches a RuntimeException

upvoted 1 times

mete23 3 years, 5 months ago

the correct answer B

upvoted 2 times

Question #72 *Topic 1*

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. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

correct. The myStr in try block becomes out-of-scope when it reaches the print line.

upvoted 15 times

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig
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");
}
}
myStr:7007 myNum:9009

upvoted 11 times

CreazyyyyGirl Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct, Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

TondyNetsh 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct. The myStr in try block becomes out-of-scope when it reaches the print line.

upvoted 1 times

ravshan87 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer would be D, if the author is serious here to miss a closing brace at the end of the class.

upvoted 2 times

ravshan87 1 year, 9 months ago

I take it back, C is the correct Answer. No braces are missing.

upvoted 2 times

Question #73 *Topic 1*

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: *BD*

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

winfred_lu 4 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: CD

C: Method overriding is runtime polymorphism. The process in which call to the overridden method is resolved at runtime, also known as dynamic method dispatch.
D: Method overriding works together with inheritance to enable code reuse of existing classes without the need for re-compilation.

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

why cant C

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answer is BD, not much to explain. Polymorphism makes the code more efficient in the sense that an object accesses features of the parent or child class and it also makes the code more flexible.

upvoted 2 times

Question #74 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (57%) C (29%) 14%

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Compilation fails: no variables "num 1" and "num 2" defined

upvoted 2 times

jackymak 2 days, 5 hours ago

That maybe correct.

upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested code provided by rachuk
Even though both arrays have different sizes, there's no problem in reassigning their variables. Variables are still nothing else than references to objects.

upvoted 2 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

correct one is B

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

rachuk 5 months ago

Correct answer is B, code for testing:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int nums1[] = {1, 2 ,3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3 ,4 ,5};

nums2 = nums1;

for (int i : nums2) {
System.out.print(i + " : ");
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Annie432 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Ran this program I was surprised with the result but A is correct

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Compilation fails. It should be nums2 instead of nums 2.

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is corrent, in line 3 "nums2" becomes a reference of "nums1".

upvoted 2 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

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:true

B. true:false

C. false:true

D. false:false

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (63%) D (38%)

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig
public class Product {
int id;
String name;
public Product (int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {

Product p1 = new Main (101, "Pen");
Product p2 = new Main (101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.println(ans1 + " : " + ans2);

}
}
false : true

upvoted 17 times

JoseCG Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 7 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

correct one is C

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Solliii 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

tested:
class Product {
int id;
String name;

public Product(int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen ");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);

}

}

upvoted 1 times

Ripfumelo 6 months ago

The answer is C:tested and proven

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

class Product {
int id;
String name;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Actually it's false false, because the first name has a white space "Pen ".. while the other name is "Pen"..

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Oops ignore my comment...

upvoted 2 times

neredynerd 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D false false
checked
class Product {

```
int id;
String name;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen ");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 11 months, 2 weeks ago

You have a white space in the first name "Pen "

upvoted 2 times

Bradleyyeo 1 year, 3 months ago

equals method not overriden so should be false:false right?

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

ans2 is comparing the name property not the object itself so its true that "Pen".equals("Pen")

upvoted 1 times

Yogesh_gavate19 2 years ago

false false

upvoted 1 times

Rupesh46 2 years, 6 months ago

Line 7 is comparing the objects, not the content of objects, so that is false.

upvoted 1 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Yes the Agreed! The correct answer is C

upvoted 4 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C.
false:true

upvoted 4 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

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. employee.salary = 50_000;

B. director.salary = 80_000;

C. employee.budget = 200_000;

D. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

E. manager.stockOption = 500;

F. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

Correct Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE are the invalid.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

Answer is CE.

To test:

class Employee {
public int salary;
}

class Manager extends Employee {
public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
public int stockOptions;

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

employee.salary = 50_000; // A
director.salary = 80_000; // B
// employee.budget = 200_000; // C
manager.budget = 1_000_000; // D
// manager.stockOption = 500; // E

```
director.stockOptions = 1_000; // F

System.out.println(employee.salary);
System.out.println(director.salary);
// System.out.println(stockOptions);
System.out.println(manager.budget);
// System.out.println(manager.stockOption);
System.out.println(director.stockOptions);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months ago

We cannot access variable budget by the object of employee and variable stockOptions by the object of manager as they lie in the child branch. Thus C and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This question is not written correctly, the actual questions references all the objects using the Employee class

upvoted 1 times

Question #77 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

JoseCG Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 11 times

dya45792 Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

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

upvoted 8 times

WeeChungus Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A is correct, but also C.
While C is not having the 'correct' static void main method, but the syntax itself is correct - which is asked.
The question itself leads to answer A and C

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct, C is not because there are round brackets after String - they should be square like A

upvoted 1 times

prabhatrai17 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

only option A is correct. main method must be static. option C can't be right. since question itself asking choose one example that is valid.

upvoted 1 times

Anupam_Anand 1 year, 5 months ago

C is also correct what is wrong with C.

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It has to be "static" otherwise it is treated as a normal method of the class, not a method for running the class.

So, needs to be - public static void main (String[] args){}

upvoted 1 times

abhi7597 1 year, 8 months ago

the Correct Answer is A and C because in C you can define main method without static in it.

upvoted 3 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

Anwer is A, C

upvoted 3 times

andreolo 2 years, 11 months ago

What is wrong with c?

upvoted 3 times

krzysiekprzybylak 2 years, 5 months ago

Nothing A,C are correct

upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

brilient

upvoted 1 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Correct, its A

upvoted 1 times

Zafar_Nasim 3 years, 1 month ago

A is correct,but C also follows correct syntax.If main is not static then it is treated just like any other method.

upvoted 6 times

levilevi 2 years, 11 months ago

Yes I checked C it's correct too.

upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer A
public class Boot {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("I float.");
}
}

upvoted 4 times

Question #78 *Topic 1*

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. 2313

C. 3142

D. 4231

Correct Answer: *D*

DJava Highly Voted 4 years ago
Wrong question. Result: 2313
upvoted 31 times

rasifer Highly Voted 4 years ago
Answer is:
2
3
1
3
(TESTED)
upvoted 12 times

winfred_lu Most Recent 4 days, 10 hours ago
The correct output is 2413.
No such option among A,B,C,D.
upvoted 1 times

tuyetan 1 month ago
Output: 2413
upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago
2413, wrong question
upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago
2413 is the correct output.
Option is not present
upvoted 3 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago
Answer should be 2413
upvoted 2 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago
Answer should be 2413
upvoted 4 times

jimcoun 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is 2413.
Run the code:
int n[][] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length - 1; i>= 0; i--) {
for (int y : n[i]) {
System.out.print(y);

```
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I can believe the answers were transcribed wrong.
The code when executed prints "2413"

Source code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

int n[][] = {{1,3},{2,4}};

for(int i =n.length-1; i>=0 ; i--) {
for(int y : n[i]) {
System.out.println(y);
}
}

}
```

upvoted 2 times

praroopgupta 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be 2413

upvoted 4 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Answer is 2313. So any of the options provided within the question is correct

upvoted 1 times

manasa_t 1 year, 5 months ago

its 2313

upvoted 1 times

DanielLeeee 1 year, 9 months ago

question wrong, i think question should be {{1, 3},{2, 4}}
so the answer would be 2413 ans. B

upvoted 4 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

what an amazing answer!
ans is E

upvoted 2 times

Sonali20 2 years, 2 months ago

correct answer is 2313

upvoted 1 times

Roy25 2 years, 7 months ago

Agreed. The correct answer would be 2313

upvoted 1 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
    init();
    System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c - new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Initialized Started Initialized

C. Initialized Started

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

JoseCG Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer: Compilation fails, why?
init() and start() are private methods of the Caller class. So TestCall can't access to them.

upvoted 18 times

Zafar_Nasim 3 years, 1 month ago

Also Caller c=new Caller(); should be used

upvoted 7 times

devysf 1 year, 11 months ago

i think, that usage is typo. We can ignore it. But i wonder that oracle test typo like that?

upvoted 2 times

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer D.
Compilation fails.

upvoted 5 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

start() and init() functions of Caller are having private modifier. They are not accessible from outside of class.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

To test:

class Caller {
private void init () {
System.out.println("Initialized");
}

private void start () {

```
init();
System.out.println("Started");
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Caller c = new Caller();
c.start();
c.init();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Caller c new Caller();

if this line it is like this then the correct answer is
Initialized
Started
Initialized

upvoted 1 times

Mthlagi 1 year, 4 months ago

Caller c = new Caller();

upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

DCUPs good

upvoted 2 times

Surendra88 1 year, 11 months ago

start() and init() functions of Caller are having private modifier. which is not accessible from outside of class. So, compilation Error (D answer)

upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

syddanialshz75 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

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. 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.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

botn n1 and n2 will causes compilation error.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

The variable "ans" is being used outside its scope.

upvoted 1 times

juipeng 1 year, 1 month ago

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

upvoted 2 times

Winston123 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

Checked

upvoted 1 times

EmilioDeBaku 2 years ago

Answer is E

upvoted 3 times

machineallen 2 years, 2 months ago

line 1 is ok.
upvoted 2 times

Jimmyson 1 year, 7 months ago
Uyahlanya
upvoted 2 times

Kittyyyy 1 year, 7 months ago
Hahaha mara love
upvoted 1 times

notkniram 2 years, 7 months ago
Not Agree, Answer is D. I think there is a type in the question with nim. Compilation is ok on line1.
upvoted 1 times

notkniram 2 years, 7 months ago
Sorry Answer E is correct.
upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago
Yes the answer is E, provided the declared variable num is used as is instead of nim
upvoted 4 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago
Agree, the correct answer is "E"
Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.
upvoted 3 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago
cool
it is only one answer!
so does only two answers
what a great grammer
upvoted 2 times

JoseCG 3 years, 8 months ago
Correct.
upvoted 2 times

JoseCG 3 years, 5 months ago
"ans" can't be resolve because is out of the block where was declared.
upvoted 12 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

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. 100 200 : 0 0 :

B. 100 200 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 200 :

D. 0 0 : 100 0 :

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

winfred_lu 4 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

100 200 : 0 0 :

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

doStuff method only assign local variables, not affecting instance variables

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct one

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

100 200 : 0 0 :

public class MyField {

int x;
int y;

public void doStuffy(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.doStuffy(m1.x, m1.y);
m1.display();
m2.display();

}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

A. 100 200 : 0 0
because x =x; if this.x=x then answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

B. 100 200 : 100 0

upvoted 1 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

100 200 : 0 0 :

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

As below (iSnover comment), Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct is A, because m2 object variables x and y are not assigned so, these have default zero values. so the answer is 100:200:0:0 and you can test the code:

```
public class MyField {

int x;
int y;

public void doStuffy(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.doStuffy(m1.x, m1.y);
m1.display();
m2.display();

}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

Joker74 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

m2 object variables x and y are not assigned so, these have default zero values. so the answer is 100:200:0:0

upvoted 4 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested and agreed

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

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 = 'o';
        obj2.var = 'i';

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

What is the result?

A. a, e i, i

B. a, e o, o

C. e, e i, i

D. a, a o, o

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.Because for obj2 is obj1.So,if we assign i to obj2 .var it will change obj1 also.

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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 = 'o';
obj2.var = 'i';

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

a, e
i, i

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A and correct, because the obj2 is a same object of obj1 (Vowel obj2 = Vowel obj1), then when change obj2.var to 'i' changes too obj1.var to 'i'. Then print "a, e, i, i".

upvoted 1 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 10 Hello Universe!

C. 10 Hello World!

D. 9 Hello World!

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C
10 Hello World!

upvoted 8 times

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The corrent answer is B. Because when have "++" after of the variable as "aVar++" is added +1 when exit of the lace and i've tested the cod and return letter B.

upvoted 6 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct one.

upvoted 2 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. Tested

upvoted 2 times

Ripfumelo 6 months ago

--- exec-maven-plugin:3.0.0:exec (default-cli) @ mavenproject42 ---
10 Hello Universe!

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 1.075 s
Finished at: 2023-01-10T10:27:57+02:00
---

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

int aVar = 9;

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

}
```

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

It seems noone here knows post and pre-increment.
if aVar =9 then aVar++ < 10 evaluates to 9 <10, therefore B is correct (tested).

upvoted 3 times

Saran2021 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Roy25 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

JoseCG 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 5 times

Question #84 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 11

C. 8

D. 9

E. 10

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (82%) D (18%)

Zafar_Nasim Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

D is correct because trim() only removes leading and lagging spaces.

upvoted 9 times

haisaco 6 months, 3 weeks ago

No trim() just remove space on first and last string

upvoted 2 times

haisaco Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

tawa_z58 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B trim() removes only begining and end white spaces of a string

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

String s = "Java SE 8 1";
int len = s.trim().length();
System.out.print(len);

upvoted 4 times

iSnover 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

See the code:

public static void main (String[] args) {
String s = "Java SE 8 1";
int len = s.trim().length();
System.out.print(len);
}

upvoted 4 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, because trim remove only spaces and remember, can't be 8 because is true that Java indexes form 0, but not in case of count de size of String. I tested

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested D. 9

upvoted 1 times

lilz 2 years, 4 months ago

```
String s = "Java Duke";
int len = s.trim().length();
System.out.println(len);
```

D

upvoted 1 times

JoseCG 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

A. 1 null

B. true false

C. false false

D. true true

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

winfred_lu 4 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

false false

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

java Test 1 null
1 and null are Strings because args type is String[].

public static Boolean valueOf(String s) {
return parseBoolean(s) ? TRUE : FALSE;
}

If the specified boolean is true, then the string "true" will be returned, otherwise the string "false" will be returned.

In this case, if the value is not true, all other String values return false.

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ans

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Remember to run in command line "java Test 1 null".

boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
System.out.println(a + " " + b);

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct is C, The default valor of a boolean type is false. When the valor is null, in boolean case, it is automatically transformed into false. In the line 2, as the boolean value was not started, so it is false too. Answer False False.

upvoted 3 times

Joker74 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

if we pass other then true(equals ignore case) as a Boolean argument then it is referred as false.

upvoted 2 times

Question #86 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
    for (int[] a : arr) {
        for (int i : a) {
            System.out.print(i+ " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails. B. 1 3 / 1 3 C. 1 3 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException D. 1 3 / 1 3 0 0 E. 1 3 5 7 / 1 3

Correct Answer: *E*

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

int [2] [4] means eachcolumn has 4 values, so the second row should be 1,3,0,0? LAcking slots would be default initialized

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is E.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int [][] arr = new int [2] [4];
arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
for(int[] a: arr) {
for(int i : a) {
System.out.println(i+ " ");
```

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

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct, because the "int [2] [4]" It says it's a 2-row, 4-column matrix.

upvoted 1 times

Question #87

Topic 1

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. sb. deleteAll ();

B. sb. delete (0, sb. size ());

C. sb. delete (0, sb. length ());

D. sb. removeAll ();

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

the correct answer C
sb. delete (0, sb. length ());

upvoted 10 times

muksa Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct is C, because in the method dele as "sb. delete (0, sb. length ());" you must pass the parameters to perform the deletion of the strings, the first parameter was position 0 and the end was the total size taking the letter of the last place.

upvoted 1 times

nesreenmhd123 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct C

upvoted 6 times

Question #88 *Topic 1*

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") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "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";
```

Correct Answer: *D*

NiFo 3 weeks, 3 days ago

why A is not correct?

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Correct is D

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is D.

Source code:

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

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

System.out.println(res);

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

System.out.println(res);

}

upvoted 1 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

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)
```

Correct Answer: *A*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

spongecodes 3 months, 4 weeks ago

A as new Person("Mike") will return a different object

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A.

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {

```
List ps = new ArrayList();
Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
ps.add(p2);

/* A */
int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

if (f >= 0) {
System.out.println("Mike Found");
}

}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #90

Topic 1

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.

B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.

C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

Correct Answer: *D*

Reference:

http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Saftschnitzel Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 9 times

kingprofessor Highly Voted 3 years ago

D is correct.

upvoted 5 times

Vicky_65 Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #91 *Topic 1*

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,String bounds) {
       //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. System.out.println(tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " + tiger.bounds);
```

and this output:

Canine 60 Long -

Feline 80 Short -

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Answer is A,E

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

The correct ones are A and E, you can eliminate the other options just for the syntax error. It is a question that does not need a complex analysis. Always the "super()" or "super(var, var)" must come before "this" and it must be written "this.var = var;" anything outside of these other than instantiating by the class like "Animal.type t = type;" instead of the correct syntax of this is wrong.

upvoted 3 times

Question #92 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct. Answer is C.

In the first 'for', when trying to execute n.substring for the name "Peter", an exception will be thrown. So in the catch block it will print "Invalid Name", in the second 'for' it will print "omas" and the default values of the remaining elements of the pwd array.

It can be tested, iSnover give the source code below.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago
Correnct is C, there are no comments to make. If you want to test the code:

```
public class Main {

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);
}
```

```
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #93 *Topic 1*

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) {
       setSalary (salary);
       this (name, age);
   }
   //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.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (75%) A (25%)

jackymak 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

1. this(name, age) must be in the first line of the constructor.
2. No constructor for new Employee();

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

this(name, age) must be in the first line of the constructor.
Since the Employee class defined two constructor, Employee class doesn't have anymore no-argument default constructor.

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

employee constructor itself will not compile because it calls this() not in the first line .. ultimately other class will not compile

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

The correct answer is E, there are no comments to make. There are errors in the instantiation of the constructor in the first class, and in the other class, which is the execution class, it is calling the constructor that has an error, so the class cannot be started because it is also in error. The 2 files do not compile.

upvoted 1 times

Question #94 *Topic 1*

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 o1 = new A();
        B o2 = 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;
```

Correct Answer: *C*

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The answer is the letter C. You don't need to explain much because the other alternatives are very wrong. But it's worth remembering that when we use * we import all the classes in the package but we don't import the classes of the sub-packages. Having this concept the others are wrong

upvoted 3 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

good tip

upvoted 1 times

Question #95 *Topic 1*

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 B

B. A C

C. C C

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

The answer is E

upvoted 1 times

eilla 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is E as C cannot be cast to B as it does not inherit from that class

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Tested as below, with iSnover's source code, answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months ago

Answer is E. It shows the error as " Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class p1.Acc cannot be cast to class p1.B (p1.Acc and p1.B are in module KK.java of loader 'app')
at KK.java/p1.Acc.main(Acc.java:20)
"

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

The right answer is the letter E, class C cannot be B because B extends A and C also extends C, there is no inheritance between C and B because neither of the 2 classes extends the other, generating the exception Class Cast Exception on the line 2 where trying to perform the polymorphism of C -> B. I also tested the code, if you want to test it too it is below:

```
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 ();
}
}
```

upvoted 4 times

Question #96 *Topic 1*

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
```

Correct Answer: *D*

iSnover Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B, i tested. Trie it:

public class Main {

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);

}

upvoted 5 times

IbrahimAlnutayfi Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 9 months ago

Output is :
int sum is 30
double sum is 30.0

upvoted 2 times

praroopgupta 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be B as overloaded methods have int and double argument types

upvoted 4 times

Question #97 *Topic 1*

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */ {
        int[] keys = new int[3];
        /* code goes here*/
        return keys;
    }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. public int findMax (int[] numbers)

B. static int[] findMax (int[] max)

C. static int findMax (int[] numbers)

D. final int findMax (int[])

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Judging by question, we need single value so I would take C. But in the code array is returned (strangely), so B

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is : B

upvoted 1 times

Annie432 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Return type is int[]

upvoted 1 times

baledevit 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B!

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct is Letter B because we want int array as response and I tested.

upvoted 2 times

praroopgupta 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be B as we want int array as response.

upvoted 4 times

Question #98 *Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A public class must have a main method.

B. A class can have only one private constructor.

C. A method can have the same name as a field.

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: *ACE*

Community vote distribution

CDF (100%)

tuyetan 1 month ago

CDF
Question #96 is an example for D

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDF

Correct is CDF, A and E are wrong because you can create empty classes without problems. You can overload static methods (D) and The fields not necessarily need be ubutialized before use.

upvoted 4 times

Bramagon 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Don't agree with D. Static methods can't be overwritten, they can only be hidden. There are only 2 right answers here imo

upvoted 1 times

Question #99 *Topic 1*

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 3
```

B.

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

C.

```
Result A 1
Result B 3
```

D.

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

Correct Answer: *D*

spongecodes 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Java expressions are left associative so entire expression is evaluated as String so D

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months ago

It's D.
Result A is 01
Result B is 12

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct is D. To be 3, in secound line needs (1 + 2) and not "(1) + (2)" or "1 + 2". When have String + in "Println", the numbers need to sum be in an expression without non-primitive types or be enclosed in parentheses also without non-primitive types. When you have a non-primitive type together with a primitive in println, concatenation is done. Here's the logic of the expression:

Result + (1) + (2)
Result + 1 + 2

Result 12

upvoted 2 times

Question #100 *Topic 1*

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:1 Welcome Visit Count: 1

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

eilla 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is B.
A static method can only reference other static methods and static fields. Count is non static and therefore produces "error: non-static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context"

I initially thought App.displayMessage() was the issue because an app object hadn't been instantiated. However here app is not an object but rather a class reference to a static method. Static fields do not need an object of that class in order to be used.

This error could also be fixed by making displayMessage non static and creating an app object to reference the method from in main

public class App {
int count;
public static void displayMessage() {
count++;
System.out.println("Welcome. Visit count: " + count);
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
App.displayMessage();
App.displayMessage();
}
}

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B is Answer. Because you cannot make a static reference to the non-static field count. To make codes complie need to change "count" into a static variable as "static int count".

upvoted 3 times

Question #101 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

    Person(String name) {                        // 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 at both line n1 and line n2.

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Jesse 25 Walter 52

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

eilla 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B.
Correct syntax for the second constructor to call the first would be to use this(name).

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

class Person {
String name;
int age = 25;

Person (String name) { // line 1
setName(name);
}

public Person (String name, int age) {
Person(name); // line 2
setAge(age);
}

```
// setter and getter methods go here
public void setName (String name) { this.name = name; }
public void setAge (int age) { this.age = age; }

public String show() {
return name + " " + age;
}
}

public class Teste {
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());
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer is B, the line 1 compiles normaly and execute because even though the constructor is not public, the main method is in the same class and can be seen to be instantiated. On line 2, the constructor is wrong because a method is being used inside it.

upvoted 3 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Question is written wrong here, compilation only fails at n2

upvoted 2 times

Question #102 *Topic 1*

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. 5 : 5

B. 10 : 10

C. 5 : 10

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *B*

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
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) ;
    }
}
```

External Libraries ... Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute | Save | My Projects | Recent | Collaborate | Others | Goto Another Language/DB

Result...

compiled and executed in 1.357 second(s)

```
10 : 10
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer B
10 10

upvoted 9 times

KeletsoM23 Most Recent 4 days, 7 hours ago

compilation will fail due to a missing ;. but if we replace that semi colon and run it, the out out will be 10:10

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

```
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);
```

```
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

Deviramu 1 year, 6 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

if count is static, how can it print 2 different values?

upvoted 2 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

what a good host

upvoted 1 times

AmineGh 2 years, 3 months ago

```
public class count {
static int count =0;
int i =0;
public void changeAccount() {
while(i<5) {
i++;
count++;
}

}

public static void main(String args[]) {
count c1= new count();
count c2 = new count();
c1.changeAccount();
c2.changeAccount();
System.out.println(c1.i + ":"+c2.count );
}
}
```

Ansewer is c : 5:10

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Impossible, an static variable can only have one value, is 10 and 10

upvoted 1 times

mz0 12 months ago

it is c1.count. your code has c1.i

upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

onyddimmav4576 2 years, 7 months ago

Compilation fails missing a ;

upvoted 3 times

hackGh 2 years, 7 months ago

b
10:10 count is static

upvoted 2 times

Question #103 *Topic 1*

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(1);
    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.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

CreazyyyyGirl 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 2 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

Answer is E.

[1,3,4]

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

points.remove(null) makes a call to remove(Object).

ArrayList class provides two overloaded remove() methods.

remove(int index): Accepts the index of the object to be removed
remove(Object obj): Accepts the object to be removed

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

[1,3,4]

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 9 months ago

Answer is [1, 3, 4]

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The right answer is the letter E, because the number 1 is added in the second line of the list, but the list indexes from 0, so the 1 is in position zero and the removal done in line 7 removes the data in position 1 of the list which is 2. Remembering that you cannot give the NullPointer exception because lists can print null if it is inserted in one of the positions of the list, it would only give NullPointer exception if the list was empty. If you have any doubts, I'll also test the code, feel free:

```
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(1);
points.remove(null);
System.out.println(points);
}
```

upvoted 2 times

praroopgupta 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be [1,3,4]

upvoted 3 times

Question #104 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Test {
   public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [ ];
        numbers = new int [2];
        numbers [0] = 10;
        numbers [1] = 20;

        numbers = new int [4];
        numbers [2] = 30;
        numbers [3] = 40;
        for (int x : numbers) {
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;
        }
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40

B. 0 0 30 40

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mvpVN Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 12 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Each class variable, instance variable, or array component is initialized with a default value when it is created. For example;

int[] intArray = new int[10];
This allocates the memory for an array of size 10. This size is immutable.
Java populates our array with default values depending on the element type - 0 for integers, false for booleans, null for objects, etc. Let's see more of how we can instantiate an array with values we want.
The slow way to initialize your array with non-default values is to assign values one by one:

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
int numbers[];
numbers = new int[2];
numbers [0] = 10;
numbers [1] = 20;

numbers = new int [4];
numbers [2] = 30;
numbers [3] = 40;
for (int x : numbers) {
System.out.println(" " + x);

}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct one is B, because a new reference is given to the numbers list, which overwrites the old one and 30 is added to position 2 and 40 to position 3 of the list, as it was reset, position 0 and 1 had no numbers, so they won the value of 0 because when an int has no reference to a number, 0 is given for the pattern, so when printing the list it outputs "0 0 30 40"

upvoted 2 times

nesreenmhd123 2 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

pg13 3 years ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Yes the answer is Option B

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is "B"
0 0 30 40

upvoted 1 times

muksa 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct is B

upvoted 1 times

rasifer 4 years ago

Answer is B, tested.

upvoted 3 times

pawankalyan 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Question #105 *Topic 1*

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

A. float flt = 100.00F;

B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;

C. Float flt = 100.00;

D. double y1 = 203.22; float flt = y1;

E. int y2 = 100; float flt = (float) y2 ;

Correct Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: CD

The answer is CD

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

C and D are not valid.

upvoted 1 times

Hirushi 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is : CD
tested

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is CD.

upvoted 2 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Example 2;

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ArrayDefaultValues {
int intArray[] = new int[3];
float floatArray[] = new float[3];
byte byteArray[] = new byte[3];
boolean boolArray[] = new boolean[3];
String stringArray[] = new String[3];
public static void main(String args[]){
ArrayDefaultValues obj = new ArrayDefaultValues();
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.intArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.floatArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.byteArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.boolArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.stringArray));
}
}
```

Output
[0, 0, 0]
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
[0, 0, 0]
[false, false, false]
[null, null, null]

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is CD.

To test, uncomment one option at a time in the IDE and check the error.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
//float flt = 100.00F; // A - Ok
//float flt = (float) 1_11.00; // B - Ok
//Float flt = 100.00; // C - Error - need cast to Float.
//double y1 = 203.22; float flt = y1; // D - Error - need cast to float.
//int y2 = 100; float flt = (float) y2 ; // F - Ok
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

Wrong Question, because Letters A, C and D not compiles...

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The reason of A and C is that the number 100.00 cannot be a float

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer is C and D

upvoted 4 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Why does C not create compilation error

upvoted 1 times

Question #106 *Topic 1*

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
```

Correct Answer: *A*

tuyetan 1 month ago
null
false
0.0
upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago
A is correct
upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer is A.

Source code:

public class Test {

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) {
Test t = new Test();
t.printAll();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

The right answer is A, the reason is because the default value of a char is an empty one, the default value of a boolean is false and a default value of a float is 0.0

upvoted 2 times

Question #107 *Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.

C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.

E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.

F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

Correct Answer: *BCD*

Community vote distribution

CEF (100%)

Rdharma 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF is correct

upvoted 1 times

tuyetan 1 month ago

CEF
A. Both checked and unchecked exceptions can be rethrown in Java.
B. RuntimeException and its subclasses are unchecked exceptions, but their recoverability depends on the specific situation and how the program is designed.
D. Subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions. It is not mandatory to handle or declare RuntimeException and its subclasses.

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF is correct

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF is correct.

upvoted 2 times

jimcoun 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF is correct.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CEF

The answer is C, E, F. All exceptions are recoverable but errors are not and RuntimeException classes do not need to be declared.

upvoted 4 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

RuntimeException classes do not need to be declared
All exceptions are recoverable, errors are not recoverable
Answer should be C,E,F

upvoted 4 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

I Agree

upvoted 1 times

Question #109 *Topic 1*

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. -1

C. 5

D. 10

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is the letter C, String is immutable, that is, it is necessary to create a new variable, in the line "myStr.trim();" as no variables are assigned, the line is almost forgotten because it compiles. As java indexes from 0 it prints 5 which is the C answer.

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested, C

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

The correct answer is 6, even with myStr.trim(), the first space is at character 6

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Java indexes from 0, so prints 5.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

5 i mean

upvoted 2 times

Question #110 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Equal {
      public static void main (String [] args) {
      String str1 = "Java";
      String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a"};
      String str3 = "";
       for (String str : str2) {
              str3 = str3+str;
       }
       boolean b1 = (str1.equals(str3));
       boolean b2 = (str1== str3);
       System.out.print (b1+",   "+b2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. false, false

B. false, true

C. true, false

D. true, true

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Vicky_65 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Example A:
String a = "hello" + " world!"; String b = "hello world!"; boolean compare = (a == b); // This return true
Example B:
a = "hello"; b = "hel" + "lo"; compare = (a == b); // This return true
Example C:
a = "Bye"; a += " bye!"; b = "Bye bye!"; compare = (a == b); // This return false

System.out.println(compare);

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
String str1 = "Java";
String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a" };
String str3 = "";
for (String str : str2) {
str3 = str3 + str;
}
boolean b1 = (str1.equals(str3));
boolean b2 = (str1==str3);
System.out.println(b1+", "+b2);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct is C, when the equals method is called, the content stored inside the String is analyzed. When the "==" is put it will always give false in case of Strings, because it is not of the primitive type.

upvoted 1 times

Question #111

Topic 1

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Error class is unextendable.

B. Error class is extendable.

C. Error is a RuntimeException.

D. Error is an Exception.

E. Error is a Throwable.

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

The correct answer is B and E. No more coments.

upvoted 1 times

Question #112 *Topic 1*

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. Compilation fails.

B. 0 Found

C. 1 Found

D. 3 Found

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

NabilBenAsker 1 day, 15 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

never be reached

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

count ++ is unreachable statement. Compilation error.

upvoted 1 times

eilla 7 months, 1 week ago

This produces error: unreachable statement count ++;
count++ can never be reached because continue always moves to the next loop iteration

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct, I tested:

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");
}

upvoted 1 times

Question #113 *Topic 1*

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. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. 07-31-2014

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (75%) A (25%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer C
2014-07-31;
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE));

upvoted 12 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C (Fixing punctuation and whitespace).

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

}

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Answer is C. Because dt is immutable. There is no assignment to dt.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is the letter A, I'll explain why, the code would compile but notice that the last line doesn't have a "." to invoke the "format" method, then the code would not compile, but as it doesn't have the correct answer, I would mark the answer that most closely matches the reality of this code which is an exception, because in it the code doesn't run either.

upvoted 1 times

ivaJava 1 year, 8 months ago

Seriously??
error: incompatible types: LocalDateTime cannot be converted to LocalDate
LocalDate time = LocalDateTime.of(2021,12,23,12,15);

upvoted 1 times

DanielLeeee 1 year, 9 months ago

answer is C: 2014-07-31

upvoted 2 times

EmilioDeBaku 2 years ago

answer is.... A

upvoted 2 times

yakitori 2 years ago

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;

public class Found {
public static void main(String[] args) {
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7,31,1,1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE));
}
}
```

2014-07-31

upvoted 1 times

testmaria 2 years, 3 months ago

LocalDateTime is not a subclass of LocalDate.. Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

There is type in this case. If it was System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE)); then the answer is C otherwise compilation error

upvoted 1 times

onyddimmav4576 2 years, 7 months ago

Compilation error for me

upvoted 1 times

Victor1 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer is C . 2014-07-31. DateTime is an immutable.

upvoted 1 times

Zafar_Nasim 3 years, 1 month ago

C is correct as DateTime is an immutable Class.

upvoted 3 times

Bossie 3 years, 2 months ago

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7,31,1,1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format (DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE));

//Output
//2014-07-31
}

}
```

Answer C tested

upvoted 2 times

bshailesh3 3 years, 5 months ago

Compilation fails. Tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #114 *Topic 1*

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 1
```

What is the result?

A. Java SE

B. Java EE

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

public class Test {
public static final int MIN = 1;
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = args.length;
if (checkLimit(x)) {
System.out.println("Java SE");
} else {
System.out.println("Java EE");
}
}

private static boolean checkLimit(int x) {
return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;
}
}

Tested in compiler and command line
https://www.programiz.com/java-programming/online-compiler/
java -cp /tmp/EB79LfiRf0 Test
Java EE
java -cp /tmp/EB79LfiRf0 Test 1
Java SE

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Args[ ] is receiving parameter from the command line. Therefore, its length will be greater than or equal to 1.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The right answer is the letter A, because in the command line passed the argument 1, that is, the String "1" is in the 0 place of the list with the indexing, but the list has size 1, so it is True printing " Java SE". If you take the raw code and play it in the IDE, it will print the letter B,

but remembering that the args array is a list with no arguments and the argument "1" was passed to the console.

upvoted 2 times

Question #115 *Topic 1*

Given this class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    //line n1
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();
    //line n2
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100? (Choose three.)

A.

At `line n1` insert:

```
    public CheckingAccount(){
        amount = 100;
    }
```

B.

At `line n2` insert:

```
    this.amount = 100;
```

C.

At `line n2` insert:

```
    amount = 100;
```

D.

At `line n1` insert:

```
    public CheckingAccount(){
        this.amount = 100;
    }
```

E.

At `line n2` insert:

```
    acct.amount = 100;
```

F.

At `line n1` insert:

```
    public CheckingAccount(){
        acct.amount = 100;
    }
```

Correct Answer: *CDE*

IbrahimAlnutayfi 6 days, 12 hours ago

The answer is ADE

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

ADE is correct. amount is not accessible in the main method without a instance of CheckingAccount. It is not a static variable.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is ADE.

To test, uncomment each option separately.

```
public class CheckingAccount {

public int amount;

/* line n1 - Option A
public CheckingAccount() { // Constructor
amount = 100;
}
*/

/* line n1 - Option D
public CheckingAccount() { // Constructor
this.amount = 100;
}
*/
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();
/* line n2 - Option E */
//acct.amount = 100;

System.out.println(acct.amount);

} // fim da classe main
}// fim da classe CheckingAccount
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct is ADE. In letter C, a new variable was created with the value of 100 and nothing was assigned to the CheckingAccount object

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is ADE

upvoted 3 times

Question #116 *Topic 1*

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();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. RTool::export Tool::export

C. Tool::export Tool:export

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

letmein2 Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

D. By default, method declaration in an interface is implicitly Public abstract. Overiding with protected is a more restrictive access modifier.

upvoted 18 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

All abstract, default, and static methods in an interface are implicitly public. void export() has not a package-private access. It is implicitly public. Answer is D. The other typo are not delibarely generated I think.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

"Tool::export" is printed and java.lang.IllegalAccessError error is thrown.

Although there is a print on the terminal, this error is classified as a compilation error, according to oracle documentation.

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/IllegalAccessError.html

To test:

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

class Tool implements Exportable {
protected void export () { // line n1 - throwIllegalAccessError
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();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Winston123 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

ANS: D The implicitly default access modifier in the interface can only be public, thus couldn't overrding with the protected access modifer

upvoted 1 times

lnrdgst 1 year, 5 months ago

Guys, in my case, testing here at bluej, I verified that the problem is in the interface, marking the Void with a capital v, in this case, the compilation of line n1 and n2 fails. So what convinced me the most was the answer "E".

upvoted 4 times

Surendra88 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer - D
Access modifier of the implementation method in child class either has to be same or higher. In this scenario public. NOT protected.

```
public void export(){
System.out.println("Tool: Export");
}
```

upvoted 1 times

sarou89 2 years, 2 months ago

agreed D tested

upvoted 1 times

onyddimmav4576 2 years, 7 months ago

Compilaion error on Interface. Syntax error on Void

upvoted 1 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Agreed, answer is D

upvoted 1 times

rasifer 4 years ago

Answer is D, tested.

upvoted 4 times

Question #117 *Topic 1*

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. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Compilation fails.

C. 13480.0

D. 13480.02

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

EmilioDeBaku Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer is C

upvoted 5 times

RAADEL3IMLAK Most Recent 5 months ago

Answer is D. is tested

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
float var1 = (12_345.01 <= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
float var2 = var1 + 1024;
System.out.println(var2);
}

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Answer is D.
float var1 = (12_345.01 <= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;

float var2 = var1 + 1024;

System.out.println(var2); // 13480.02

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D, analyzing the expression, it returns a false, so it returns 124_56.02f (remembering that the _ does not separate the decimal place, it only separates the number, it only serves to help reading) so when adding 12456.02 + 1024 = 13480.02

upvoted 1 times

Aysegul 2 years ago

B, if returns true so double comes. Then it couldn't be assigned float

upvoted 2 times

Winston123 1 year, 1 month ago

int value can assign to the float value

upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

12_456 is not double but int.

upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer C

upvoted 2 times

P_Riya 2 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C, Tested
13480.0

upvoted 2 times

alain001 2 years, 8 months ago

```
float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;

float var2 = var1 + 1024;

System.out.println(var2);
```

upvoted 1 times

babobobina 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer : C - 13480.0

```
float var1;
if(12_345.01 >= 123_45.00){
var1 = 12_456;
}else{
var1=124_56.02f
}
```

=> the condition is true : 12345.01 > 12345.00 => var1 = 12_456 which means 12456 (The underscore is useful just for the readability).
Then var 2 = var1 + 1024;
=> var 2 = 13480 => Output: 13480.0.

upvoted 1 times

kob4yashi 2 years, 9 months ago

tested.
correct id D.
but still can't say why

upvoted 1 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

this is a tricky question. the boolean statement is double and double doesn't fit inside the float. Looks like false/true return type matters here, not data type inside the boolean expression.

upvoted 1 times

hotuya 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is C
Confirmed on Netbeans

upvoted 2 times

sai9999 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

kh_ism 2 years, 12 months ago

Tested
Correct answer is D : 13480.02

upvoted 3 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C
13480.0

upvoted 4 times

Question #118 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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. 300:300 200:300

B. 300:100 200:300

C. 300:0 0:300

D. 100:300 300:200

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D. Even though stVar is static, but it was printed before receiving the new value, so in line 3 it still had the value of 100.

upvoted 2 times

Question #119 *Topic 1*

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. C2C2

B. C1C2

C. C1C1

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

pawankalyan Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 13 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

incompatible types: I cannot be converted to C2
incompatible types: C2 cannot be converted to I

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Letter D is correct. C2 and I are not parent/child class to each other. Implicit casting will not work.
At least, we will need to explicitly cast
C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = (I) obj1;

upvoted 2 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. tested

upvoted 1 times

CapWin 2 years, 1 month ago

D is correct.
For this code to compile, C1 need to define the abstract method inherited from I (interface class).

upvoted 3 times

Sesha_2 2 years, 4 months ago

even runtime objects are assignable to the references, but at compile time compiler refuse to compile, because there is not any IS-A relation between I and C2

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D:

```
class C2 {
public void displayC2(){
System.out.println("C2");
}
}

interface I {
public void displayI();
}

class C1 extends C2 implements I {
public void displayI() {
System.out.println("C1");
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

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

upvoted 2 times

Babirye 2 years, 9 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

The answer is D - Compile Error, but if the casting was done correctly then answer would be B - C1 C2

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is D
Compilation fails

upvoted 2 times

letmein2 3 years, 10 months ago

D. C2 and I are not parent/child class to each other. Implicit casting will not work.
At least, we will need to explicitly cast
C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = (I) obj1;

upvoted 4 times

rasifer 4 years ago

Answer is D, tested.

upvoted 2 times

Question #120 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
     public static String getColor() {
          return "Green";
     }
}
```

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

B. At line n1 insert: import clothing; At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor; At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

D. At line n1 no changes required. At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

E. At line n1 insert: import Shirt; At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

A and C are both correct.

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 9 months ago

A and C are both correct.
package clothing.pants;

//import clothing.Shirt;
import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;
public class Jeans {
public void matchShirt() {
// String color = Shirt.getColor();
String color = getColor();
if (color.equals("Green")) {
System.out.print("Fit");
}
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
trouser.matchShirt();
}

}

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is the letter A. Even though it is in a subpackage, it is necessary to import the class from the parent package even though it is public to have access to the method, so we have to put the "import clothing.Shirt;" on line n1. In line 2 just instantiate the variable "color" that is inside the if in the next line that will print "Fit". I tested the code if you want:

* Shirt.java:

```
package clothing;

public class Shirt {
public static String getColor() {
return "Green";
}
}
```

---

* Jeans.java:

```
package clothing.pants;

import clothing.Shirt;

public class Jeans {
public void matchShirt () {
String color = Shirt.getColor();
if(color.equals("Green")) {
System.out.print("Fit");
}
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
trouser.matchShirt();
}

}
```

upvoted 2 times

Question #121 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
      String name;
      int age;
}
```

And:

```
4.public class Test {
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        Student s1 = new Student();
7.        Student s2 = new Student();
8.        Student s3 = new Student();
9.        s1 = s3;
10.       s3 = s2;
11.       s2 = null;
12.  }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (75%) A (25%)

Harid Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

after line 11, nobody referencing to s1, thus makes s1 gc eligible.
Even though s2 is null, it is not eligible for gc, because s3 still pointing to it. S3 is not eligible for gc because s1 is pointing to it. Only object that nobody pointing to is S1.
After line 11 only one object is eligible for GC = S1.

upvoted 13 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

No. s1, s2, s3 are just variable that has Object's reference value(=address value). they are not Object. you said "nobody referencing to s1". that's incorrect.
-> "Nobody is referencing the object that s1 initially had." is correct.

upvoted 2 times

hemassridhar Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct, object created at line num 6 will be eligible for GC.

upvoted 5 times

yyfabc Most Recent 3 months ago

tested, 2 objects are still referenced.
public static void main(String[] args) {
Object w1 = new Object();
Object w2 = new Object();
Object w3 = new Object();
w1 = w3;
w3 = w2;
w2 = null;

System.out.println(w1);
System.out.println(w2);
System.out.println(w3);
}

upvoted 1 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 5 months ago

answer c is correct, tow objet is référenced

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

For those who want an explanation, follow one from stackoverflow:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/68313719/java-object-garbage-collection

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is the letter A, the reason is that the 3 variables are local variables, so their scope is inside the main method, after line 11 it leaves the main method and the 3 variables lose their usability because they leave their scope , so all 3 are eligible to enter the Garbage collector.

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

biggeek123 1 year, 6 months ago

the answer is A after line 11 all are unreferenced

upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

obviously,ans is C
s2 in its heap area is null,
so it is eligible for garbage collection

upvoted 2 times

bshailesh3 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer B is correct, as after assignment of null two references are still pointing.
Tested.

upvoted 3 times

krkpnr 3 years, 4 months ago

and that means correct aswer is C.

upvoted 9 times

Question #122 *Topic 1*

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. 3

B. 4

C. -1

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (60%) A (40%)

DJava Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer A: Result 3

upvoted 17 times

RAADEL3IMLAK Most Recent 5 months ago

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

}
}
System.out.print(wd + " ");

result is
-1 sun
0 mon
2 wed
4 wed
3 sun
3

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, the array parentheses were instantiated wrong, it's "{}" instead of "[]".

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The array instantiation is wrong, it is {} instead of [] and this causes a compilation error. If the array was with {} it would compile. So the answer is letter D.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

If the array were instantiated correctly, it would print 3 which is the answer to the letter A.

upvoted 1 times

Lavz5 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B. Since there is no break statement for "mon" it will execute next case statement also

upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

if we consider that the parenthesis in array 'days' is a typo, then the answer is A. Else the ans would be D

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D. there should be curly braces instead of parentheses

upvoted 1 times

lnrdgst 1 year, 5 months ago

Testing in my IDE, the answer that most convinces me is the letter D. An error occurs in the attribution signal. When I remove the parentheses and insert braces the error disappears

upvoted 2 times

EmilioDeBaku 2 years ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 1 times

Omegaric 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is A, result is 3

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int wd = 0;
String days[] = {"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};
for (String s : days) {
switch (s) {
case "sat":
case "sun":
wd--;
break;
case "mon":
wd++;
case "wed":
wd = wd + 2;

}
}
System.out.print(wd + " ");
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Melaena 2 years, 7 months ago

After correcting the parentheses () around the array values {should be curly brackets} Result is 3. Tested in IntelliJ.

upvoted 1 times

pg13 3 years ago

Answer:A

upvoted 1 times

Bossie 3 years, 2 months ago

Tested any answer is correct

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
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.print(wd + " ");

//Output = -1 2 4 3
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Kirua 2 years, 10 months ago

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
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.print(wd + " ");

//Output = 3
```

the correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

rasifer 4 years ago

Answer is A, tested.

upvoted 3 times

Question #123 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);
      date.plusDays(10);
      System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2012-02-10

B. 2012-02-11

C. Compilation fails

D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

DJava Highly Voted 4 years ago
Answer D: DateTimeException
upvoted 10 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
Answer D
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago
Selected Answer: D
The answer is the letter D, in the second line instance 32 which is not a valid day, the code compiles because the Local.Date.of method accepts any integer number, but if it is not in the range it throws an exception.
upvoted 2 times

Surendra88 1 year, 11 months ago
D - Answer.
DayOfMonth is not valid (32)
upvoted 1 times

houssem94 2 years, 11 months ago
Answer is D :Tested
upvoted 2 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago
The correct answer is D
"A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime."
Exception in thread "main" java.time.DateTimeException: Invalid value for DayOfMonth (valid values 1 - 28/31): 32
upvoted 3 times

letmein2 3 years, 10 months ago
D. DateTimeException: Invalid value for DayOfMonth (valid values 1 - 28/31): 32
upvoted 3 times

rasifer 4 years ago
Answer is D, tested.
upvoted 4 times

Question #124 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

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

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is letter A. This is a type of question that you should be very careful about. Because in the instantiation line of the variable "k" there is a parenthesis an operation that changes the variable "j" (20) adding the value of "i" (10) making the new value of "j" to 30, as it is between parenthesis it adds the value to the variable K and then divides it by 5. If you have doubts, I also tested the code, it is here:

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

upvoted 3 times

Question #125 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
interface Downloadable {
      public void download();
}

interface Readable extends Downloadable {        // line n1
      public void readBook();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {        // line n2
      public void readBook() {
            System.out.println("Read Book");
      }
}

class EBook extends Book {                  // line n3
      public void readBook() {
            System.out.println("Read E-Book");
      }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n2.

B. Read Book

C. Read E-Book

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

E. Compilation fails at line n3.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

DJava Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer E: The type EBook must implement the inherited abstract method Downloadable.download()

upvoted 17 times

rasifer Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer is E, tested.

upvoted 7 times

carloswork Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

To test:

interface Downloadable {
public void download();
}

interface Readable extends Downloadable { // line n1
public void readBook ();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n2
public void readBook() {
System.out.println("Read Book");
}
}

class EBook extends Book { // line n3

```
public void readBook() {
System.out.println("Read E-Book");
}

//public void download() {} // It is necessary to implement the download() method in this class to compile.
}

public class Test {
public static void main (String [] args) {
Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is letter E:
n1 -> Correct, one interface extends another interface.
n2 -> Correct, a class implements an interface and to remove the obligation to rewrite all interface methods, you must put the keyword "abstract" before "class".
n3 -> Wrong, like E-book and extends Book which implements the readable interface which extends another Downloadable interface, it inherits the "download()" method and because it is an interface, the E-book class needs to overload the method to compile or do like its parent Book class, put the keyword "abstract" before "class".

upvoted 1 times

EmilioDeBaku 2 years ago

Answer is E

upvoted 1 times

ronen 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is E tested.

upvoted 1 times

Question #126 *Topic 1*

Given this 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?
(Choose two.)

A. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.

B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.

C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.

D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.

E. Change the setArea method to private.

F. Change the area field to public.

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer is AC

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

public void setLength(double length) {
this.length = length;
setArea();
}

public void setHeight(double height) {
this.height = height;
setArea();
}

public void setArea() {
this.area = length * height;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
Rectangle a = new Rectangle();
a.setHeight(2);
a.setLength(3);
a.setArea();
System.out.println(a.area);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer is AC, to do what is asked by the question, you must put the method at the end of the set method of each one.

upvoted 2 times

Question #127 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add ("blue");
16. colors.add ("red");
17. colors.add("yellow");
18. colors.remove(2);
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

A. [green, red, yellow, cyan]

B. [green, blue, yellow, cyan]

C. [green, red, cyan, yellow]

D. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B
void add(int index, E element);

IndexOutOfBoundsException – if the index is out of range (index < 0 || index >= size())

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

Here's an example:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

List <String> colors = new ArrayList();
colors.add("Green");
colors.add("Blue");
colors.add("Red");
colors.add("Yelow");
colors.remove(2);
colors.add(3,"Cyan");

System.out.println(colors);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B, in line 18 the element that is in index 2 of the list is removed, remembering that Java indexes from 0, the element that will be removed is "red" and "yellow" which was in position 3 of the list after removal goes to position 2, in line 19 the element "cyan" is added at position 3 which is empty. and when printing on line 20, it returns [green, blue, yellow, cyan] which is the answer for the letter B. There is no way to throw the exception "IndexOutOfBounds" because in the line that the exclusion is made, it was made in a position that it had in the list and addition as well, since it was an empty position and the list was not set a fixed size for it.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months, 1 week ago

Result should be B, from the documentation the add(int index, object element) method will only raise IndexOutOfBoundsException if the index is out of range (index < 0 || index > size()). https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/List.html#add-int-E-

upvoted 1 times

Question #128 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1? (Choose three.)

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();
```

Correct Answer: *ADE*

TOPPSI 6 months ago

ADE are correct. B -> not possible to create an Object of abstract class. C-> need the keyword abstract that it would be valid

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

ADE

Since the class Toy is a an abstract class, it is not instantiated. B is false.
If a method doesn't have a body, it has an abstract keyword in its method signature. It is mandatory. C is false.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 9 months ago

ADE.

abstract class Toy {
int price;
public static void insertToy() {
// code
}

public int calculatePrice() {
return price;
}

public abstract int computeDiscount();

}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is ADE:
A -> Correct, a method for inserting the toy with the relevant assignments made.
B -> Wrong, when placing final, it can only have one name, in case of value exchange it will give an error.
C -> Wrong, printing a worthless toy will not have logic in the code.
D -> Correct, you can calculate the price by returning the price.
E -> Correct, you can compute a discount with the parameters.

upvoted 1 times

Question #129 *Topic 1*

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 = 3, y = 5;
            Test obj = new Test(x, y);
            System.out.println(x + " " + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 3 5

C. 0 0

D. 9 25

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer id B.
3 5

upvoted 13 times

Harid Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

System.out.println(x + " " + y); // 3 5
System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y); // 9 25

upvoted 10 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B.

public static void main (String [] args) {
int x = 3, y = 5;
Test obj = new Test(x, y);
System.out.println(x + " " + y); // x = 3, y= 5;
System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y); // x = 9, y= 25;
}

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

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 = 3, y = 5;
Test obj = new Test(x, y);
System.out.println(x + " " + y);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The right answer is the letter B, it prints the values of the variables x and Y on the last line, the test type object is just a distractor, be careful.

upvoted 2 times

Ayla 2 years, 8 months ago

answer B

upvoted 2 times

Question #130 *Topic 1*

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.)

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]);
}
```

Correct Answer: *AE*

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is AE

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is AE.

To test:
public static void main(String[] args) {
int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
int x = array.length;

// Answer A - Ok
/*
while (x>0) {
x--;
System.out.println(array[x]);
}
*/

// Answer B - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException // x = -1
/*
do {
x--;
System.out.print(array[x]);
} while (x >= 0);
*/

// Answer C - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException // x = 5
/*

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

// Answer D - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException // x = 5
/*
do {
System.out.print(array[x]);
--x;
} while (x > 0);
*/

// Answer E - Ok
/*
while(x > 0) {
System.out.println(array[--x]);
}
*/
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is AE. Remember that when we are going to make a reverse index we must put ">= 0", because if we put "=0" it will return an exception.

upvoted 1 times

Question #131 *Topic 1*

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 11

B. 10 Hello Hello 121

C. 100 Hello 121

D. 100 Hello Hello 121

E. 10 Hello 11

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

WeeChungus 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

To test:

```
public 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);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is the letter E, the values were not changed because in the lines where the methods were started, they were not registered in any variable since "sb" and "i" are not objects and there is no operation with "a1 " , it's just an instance variable of the Test class and is not used by any methods.

upvoted 1 times

Question #132 *Topic 1*

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. Hi removed

C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Compile error because s scoop is only in predicate scoop

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A.
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(arrList); // [How, Are, You]
System.out.println(s+ "removed"); // s cannot be resolved to a variable
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A, in the third line of code there is no last ")" to close the Array's asList method.

upvoted 2 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A:

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
static int a1;
public static void doProduct(Integer a){
a1 = a * a;
}

public static void doString(StringBuilder s) {
s.append(" " + s);
}

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");
}
}
}

upvoted 3 times

hackGh 2 years, 7 months ago

System.out.println(s +"removed"); s make compile error because s scoop only in predicate scoop

upvoted 4 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

The correct answer is A
variable "s" inside println statement is out of scope --> unreachable, causes Compile error
Note: comment out println, code compiles and "Hi" is removed.

upvoted 3 times

massigirello 2 years, 10 months ago

If you add the bracket (and the semicolon) and remove the System.out of "s" the code compiles fine.
I 've tried to print the list and it works.
The size change so you can remove elements

upvoted 1 times

simin 2 years, 11 months ago

It used lambda function and a lambda function needs to have the bracket for the return part

upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

hemassridhar 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct, variable 's' in print statement is not visible.
If there is no compilation error, then UnSupportedOperation Exception will be thrown as we cannot remove elements from Array backed List.

upvoted 4 times

Question #133 *Topic 1*

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A.

```
abstract class A3 {
     private static int i;
     public void doStuff(){}
     public A3(){}
}
```

B.

```
final class A1 {
     public A1(){}
}
```

C.

```
private class A2 {
    private static int i;
    private A2(){}
}
```

D.

```
class A4 {
    protected static final int i = 10;
    private A4() {}
}
```

E.

```
final abstract class A5 {
     protected static int i;
     void doStuff(){}
     abstract void doIt();
}
```

Correct Answer: *CD*

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

Sorry,C & E

upvoted 1 times

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

D&E are the answers.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is CE.

To test:

/* A */
abstract class A3 {
private static int i;
public void doStuff(){}
public A3(){}
}

/* B */
final class A1 {
public A1(){}
}

/* C */
private class A2{ // Illegal Modifier for the class A2
private static int i;
private A2(){}
}

/* D */
class A4 {
protected static final int i = 10;
private A4() {}

```
}

/* E */
final abstract class A5 { // The class A5 can be either final or abstract, not both
protected static int i;
void doStuff() {}
abstract void doIt();
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is CE:
C -> You cannot put the keyword "private" in a class, either it is public or has the default access which can be put or not.
E -> You cannot have an abstract and final class at the same time.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer is: C & E
You can't have a final abstract class, D is legal

upvoted 1 times

Question #134 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Student[] students = new Student[3];
            students[1] = new Student("Richard");
            students[2] = new Student("Donald");
            for (Student s : students) {
                  System.out.println("" + s.name);
            }
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null Richard Donald

B. Richard Donald

C. Compilation fails.

D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is E:

class Student{
String name;

public Student(String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Student[] students = new Student[3];
students[1] = new Student("Richard");
students[2] = new Student("Donald");
for (Student s : students){
System.out.println("" + s.name);
}
}
}

upvoted 7 times

akbiyik Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

The first index of the array are instantiated as 'null' because Student is an object. c
Calling the variable of a null object results NullPointerException.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is the letter E, If you try to System.out.print(array[0]) the result will be: null
but in this case the for:each loop try to access the first element result in a NullException

upvoted 1 times

Ayla 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is E

upvoted 2 times

massigirello 2 years, 10 months ago

If you try to System.out.print(array[0]) the result will be: null
but in this case the for:each loop try to access the first element result in a NullException

upvoted 3 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

Yes, printing null is OK, but calling null will result in NullPointerException. s.name is not just printing, it is calling it.

upvoted 2 times

SamAru 3 years ago

Answer is agreed. But not sure why its throwing an null pointer exception. As we know if any method called on null reference it will throw null pointer exception but case here not sure.

upvoted 1 times

nswati2019 2 years, 11 months ago

bcoz array[0] was never initialized and trying to access .name results in exception

upvoted 3 times

v323rs 3 years, 5 months ago

the correct answer is E
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException

upvoted 1 times

DJava 4 years ago

Answer is E because...
s.name throws NullPointerException with the null value, students[0]

upvoted 3 times

pawankalyan 4 years, 1 month ago

Ans is E

upvoted 4 times

Question #135 *Topic 1*

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[2][1] = 'X';

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

C. grid[3][1] = 'X';

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. The answer D will return an exception because there is no way to access the 3rd place. Always remember that Java indexes from 0, to make a complete line of X we need to put an X in the second place from the third line and I say again, as java indexes from 0, so it is grid[2][1] = 'X';

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

The answer can't be D as 3 goes out of bounds of array, answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #136 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 1;
            int y = 0;
            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 1:0

B. Hello Log 2:1

C. Welcome Log 2:1

D. Welcome Log 1:0

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C
Welcome Log 2:1

upvoted 18 times

iSnover Most Recent 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The right answer is the letter C, because when we put "var++" the addition is done when leaving the condition or the line, but when we put "++var" the addition is done on the spot so 1 is not greater than 1, printing " Welcome" which is in Else and in the last line printing the XY with the additions made getting 2:1.

upvoted 3 times

Ayla 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

Question #137 *Topic 1*

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
      public static void main (String[] args)
      {
            String arg1 = args[1];
            String arg2 = args[2];
            String arg3 = args[3];
            System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
      }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output?

Arg is 2 -

A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2

B. java MyFile 2 2 2

C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

v323rs Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is A
java MyFile 1 3 2 2

upvoted 13 times

iSnover Most Recent 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A, remembering that Java indexes from 0 and args each argument separated by space occupies each place in the list. So the variable "arg3" to print 2 , the "2" needs to be in the fourth place of the list, the only one that is is the letter A, the other arguments don't matter.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 9 months ago

java MyFile 1 3 2 2 , index 0 1 2 3 , question get args[3] value, so Answer is A, 1 3 2 2 .

upvoted 1 times

pln95 1 year, 9 months ago

Why A is correct ?

upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 1 year, 7 months ago

args[0] = 1
args[1] = 3
args[2] = 2
args[3] = 2

so ans A(1 3 2 2) is correct

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 2 years, 3 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #138 *Topic 1*

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? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line 13 with:

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

B. Replace line 7 with throw IOException (λ€Exception raisedλ€);

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 {

Correct Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

jackymak 1 month, 1 week ago

class X {
public void printFileContent() throws IOException {
throw new IOException();
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
X xobj = new X();
xobj.printFileContent();
}
}

upvoted 1 times

TOPPSI 6 months ago

Result: CE. A not. Because in the catche statment Exception was caught first. In the following catch statment ia a IO Exception caught, since this is a subclass of Exception. The compiler recognizes that the code would never get to this place in the code

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

The answer is CE, no comments, putting this in the class/method will make it compile normally. In relation to the OCA, in this type of question you have to go with the most obvious.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

And forgot to comment, Exceptions need to be declared in the constructor declaration.

upvoted 1 times

Question #139 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] arr = new int[2][4];

    arr[0] = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 7};
    arr[1] = new int[]{1, 3};

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

What is the result?

A. 1 3 5 7 1 3

B. 1 3 1 3

C. 1 3 1 3 0 0

D. 1 3 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

E. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *B*

```
1  class Main {
2    public static void main(String[] args) {
3      int[][] arr = new int[2][4];
4
5      arr[0] = new int[] {1, 2, 3, 5, 7};
6      arr[1] = new int[] {1, 3};
7
8      for (int[] a : arr) {
9        for (int i=0; i <arr.length; i++){
10         System.out.print (a[i] + " ");
11       }
12       System.out.println();
13     }
14     }
```

```
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-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
1 2
1 3
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[][] arr = new int[2][4];

arr[0] = new int[] { 1, 3, 5, 7 };
arr[1] = new int[] { 1, 3 };

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

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The right answer is B, in the for each the var "arr" has a value of 2, therefore the for inside it will receive the same value, that is, it will only get the 2 values of each line, printing 1 3 1 3.

OBS: Always remember that Java indexes from 0.

upvoted 2 times

Question #140 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (80%) A (20%)

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

This question is similar to question 56. The iSnover explanation below is correct.

I was wrong in the comment where I informed you that the answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I was wrong in the comment where I informed you that the answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Note: Remember to pass arguments (1 2 3) when run.

To test:

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

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C.

This question is similar to question 56. The iSnover explanation below is correct.

I was wrong in the comment where I informed you that the answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is letter C, prints String main 1 2 3. When we pass something in the argument at the time of execution between " " we are saying that everything that is between quotes will occupy a single space in the array that in the case of "1 2 3" as it is on the command line it is at position 0 of the args array.

upvoted 2 times

javaforlife 9 months, 3 weeks ago

the correct answer is C if it was java 1 2 3
then it would have been A

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

This should be 1 2 3

upvoted 2 times

Question #141

Topic 1

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

A. It can be serialized across network.

B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

C. It can run on any platform.

D. It has ƛ€.javaƛ€ extension.

E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Correct Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

Answer is AE

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Answer is AE, because:
B -> Wrong because it doesn't need java compiler once java file is compiled.
C -> Wrong because System need Java Runtime Environment to run the program.
D -> Wrong because the java file convert to .class file once compiled.

upvoted 1 times

Question #142 *Topic 1*

Which is true about the switch statement?

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

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

C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D. It must contain the default section.

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The right answer is letter B, besides being the most obvious answer, the others are clearly wrong.

upvoted 2 times

Question #143 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 3142

B. 2413

C. 1324

D. 4231

Correct Answer: *D*

Main.java saved

```
1
2   class C {
3     public C() {
4       System.out.print("C ");
5     }
6   }
7
8   class B extends C{
9     public B() {
10      System.out.print("B ");
11    }
12  }
13 public class A extends B{
14
15  public A(){
16    System.out.print("A ");
17  }
18  public static void main(String[] args) {
19    A a = new A();
20  }
21 }
```

```
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-c
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
Main.java:13: error: class A is public, should be declared in a
file named A.java
public class A extends B{
       ^
1 error
compiler exit status 1
```

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D, you don't have to go far, both the initial value of the variable "i" and "j" receive the length -1 and the matrix is 2x2. As java indexes from 0 and length is 2, the first number to be printed is 4 which is in position [1][1] of the array and only the letter D has 4 as the first. Don't even waste time doing the rest, in the OCA test they put distractors just for you to spend more time on the question, and having additional time is like gold in this exam.

upvoted 3 times

shivkumarx 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is D (tested)

upvoted 3 times

Question #144 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A, in the line where the object is instantiated the values go to the object but when printing the program is directly accessing the values of the X and Y variables, pay close attention when answering this type of question.

upvoted 1 times

Question #145 *Topic 1*

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. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.

B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.

C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.

D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.

E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.

F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Correct Answer: *BC*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

BC are correct

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is CD, I'll give you a tip to get questions about inheritance right. Always think that a Father can be a son but a son cannot be a father. With that in mind let's solve the questions:
A -> Wrong, Motocycle cannot implement Cycle, otherwise the code would be wrong because we call Motocycle type object inside cycle.
B -> That's correct, Cycle can be an interface and a variable can be an interface and since MotorCycle implements Cycle it is a child of Cycle.
C -> You are correct, Cycle can be a superclass of Motorcycle.
D and E -> If they are extending or implementing the same class, they are not parent and child of each other then they are wrong.
F -> Remember the tip I gave? Well, a son cannot be a father.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

I meant that the correct ones are BC*

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months, 1 week ago

A cannot be true as we cannot instantiate an interface (MotorCycle)

upvoted 1 times

Question #146 *Topic 1*

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.

C. Tool::export Tool::export

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

E. RTool::export Tool::export

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

"You cannot reducing de visibility of the method export, in class ReportTool."

To test:

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("Tool::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();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is letter B.
N1 -> Any method by default inside an interface (Even without evidence) is public. Already in a class that implements an interface the public has to be put, because a method that was inherited cannot have a lower range, as put public it compiles.
N2 -> It doesn't compile, because as the method was not put public, it has its visibility in default because it is inside a class and the default visibility is lower than the public of the interface, making the code not compile.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer is B
n1 is fine as the interface method is assumed public
n2 attempts to reduce visibility

upvoted 2 times

Question #147 *Topic 1*

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. Compilation fails at line n2.

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. 20:20

D. 10:20

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

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;
}

```
}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {
Vehicle y = new Car(20);
System.out.println(y);
}

}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, the code compiles normally and prints 20:20, remember that if the constructor of Car has a super for that of Vehicle, then the same value remains for the 2 to change.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Result of below code is: 20:20

```
public class A2 {
int x;
A2(){
this(10);
}
A2( int x){
this.x = x;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
A2 y = new Car(20);
System.out.println(y);
}
}
class Car extends A2{
int y;
Car(){
super(10);
}
Car(int y){
super(y);
this.y = y;
}
public String toString() {

return super.x + ":" + this.y;
}
}
```

upvoted 4 times

Question #148 *Topic 1*

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. 2012-02-10 00:00

B. 2012-01-30

C. 2012-02-10

D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *B*

Main.java saved

```
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-c
re-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B, always remember that Date is immutable, in the third line there was an addition of 10 days in "date" but no variable received this value so the operation was lost there and didn't record anything. And in the print will appear the original date of the variable "date".

upvoted 2 times

Question #149 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *A*

```
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(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-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
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A, when the "++" comes after the variable, the value is added after the line or parentheses as in "x++", but when the "++" comes before the variable, the value is added on the fly as in "++y" then inside the condition we had 1 < 2, giving true and printing Hello on the last line as the two variables already had their value added +1, printed on the screen Hello Log 2:2.

upvoted 3 times

AnKaCode 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks for your comments. They are very helpful !!

upvoted 2 times

Question #150 *Topic 1*

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 1 2 3 4

C. java MyFile 1 2 2

D. java MyFile 2 2

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C, args3 is equal to the value in the 2nd place of the list, but since Java indexes from 0, when executing the code, the "2" needs to be the 3rd argument, and the same is third in the answer C.

upvoted 2 times

Question #151 *Topic 1*

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("D")) {
            System.out.println("Work done");
            break;
        }

        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C Work done

B. A B C D Work done

C. A Work done

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: *B*

```
1  public class Main {
2    public static void main(String[] args) {
3      String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
4      for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
5        System.out.print (arr[i]+ " ");
6        if (arr[i].equals("D")) {
7          System.out.println("work done");
8          break;
9        }
10
11       continue;
12     }
13   }
14 }
```

```
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-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
A B C D work done
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

```
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("D")) {
System.out.println("Work done");
break;
}

continue;
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter D, notice that he printed the D before breaking. In the OCA exam they have questions where they change a variable or code letter to have a different answer, be careful not to memorize questions and mark them wrong in the tests, the secret is to understand how the code works to get right the questions that are variations of the code in question.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

I wrote it wrong, I meant that the correct question is the letter B. I confused the letter B with D when explaining. Sorry.

upvoted 2 times

Question #152 *Topic 1*

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 -= 1;
            break;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

A. 3

B. 0

C. Compilation fails.

D. -1

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

eilla 7 months, 1 week ago

Was confused on this one so an explanation in case anyone else is stuck!
Because case "sat" doesn't have a break statement it then falls through the rest of the cases until it reaches a break. Therefore it hits the case "sun" statement, performs the subtraction of 1 and then breaks.
So as it loops you get: Sun (wd=-1), Mon (wd=-2), Wed (wd=0), Sat (wd=-1)

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

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 -= 1;
break;
case "wed":
wd += 2;
}
}
System.out.println(wd);
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, the compilation fails because the variable "wd" is an instance variable and is not local, instance variables to receive additions of values inside a static method need to be static, as it is not, the code failure.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Sorry but your comment is irrelevant. Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 8 months, 4 weeks ago

I liked your answer with arguments, thank you. :)

upvoted 1 times

Question #153

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

C. HiHowAreYou removed

D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A resposta correta é a letra C, eu testei e segue o código:

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

upvoted 2 times

Question #154 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. A B

B. A element 0 B element 1

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. A 0 B 1

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Rajeevkuamr 6 months ago

Answer is A.
A B

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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]);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The right answer is the letter A, remember that String is immutable, the "concat" method inside the for each as it didn't receive a variable wasn't storing anything, so it didn't change. And then at the time of printing, it printed A B because nothing has changed.

NOTE: To concatenate a String variable, it would have to be -> | strs[idx] = strs[idx] + " element " + idx; | Instead of what's in the code.

upvoted 4 times

Question #155 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class C {
    public C(){
        System.out.print("C ");
    }
}

class B extends C{
    public B(){                         //line n1
        System.out.print("B ");
    }
}

public class A extends B{

    public A(){                         //line n2
        System.out.print("A ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a = new A();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. C B A

B. C

C. A B C

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is the letter A, basic inheritance question, remember that the subclass always inherits the methods of the superior classes by default before your first one, so it's C B A.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Not really the reaons. The main reason is that if your derived class doesn't call any super method explicitly, JVM will help you invoke a no-argument constructor of your parent class. In this case, when we construct A, it calls super() implicitly so the no-argument constructor of B is also called. By the same token, the no-argument constructor of C is also called.

Try to modify a bit of this question so that the constructor of C accepts some parameters, say public C(int test){ System.out.print("C ");}. JVM will raise a compilation error at line n1 as it cannot call any no-argument constructor of parent class C

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

As there will be a default no-argument constructor for every class if we don't specify any constructor for that class, in that case JVM will also call the default constructor and no error will be raised. Just remember that the constructor of any parent class must be called in Java.

upvoted 1 times

Question #156 *Topic 1*

Given this code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            method1();
        }
        catch (MyException ne) {
            System.out.print("A");
        }
    }
    public static void method1() { // line n1
         try {
            throw 3 > 10 ? new MyException() : new IOException();
        }
         catch(IOException ie) {
             System.out.println("I");
         }
        catch (Exception re) {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A

B. AB

C. A compile time error occurs at line n1.

D. B

E. I

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Hirushi 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Compile error at first catch block
(Exception 'java.io.IOException' is never thrown in the corresponding try block)

upvoted 2 times

yyfabc 2 months, 4 weeks ago

no compiling error in my side but it does create warning in my code from VSCODE

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is the letter E, in Try-Catch it falls into the false one that prints "I" and it's all right that it passes smoothly in the execution.

upvoted 1 times

Question #157 *Topic 1*

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);
            System.out.println(pwd[idx]);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch(Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid Name");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

```
omas
Invalid Name
null
```

B.

```
omas
ter
seph
```

C. Invalid Name -

D.

```
omas
Invalid Name
```

Correct Answer: *D*

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 29904 kilobyte(s)

```
omas
Invalid Name
```

iSnover 9 months ago

The answer is the letter D, the String "Thomas" passes normally but the String "Peter" does not have position 6, this catches the exception and throws it on the "Invalid name" screen.

NOTE: When counting the size of a String, the indexing does not start from 0, for example the String "date" has 4 substrings inside it instead of 3 if it was indexed from 0, this is the only case that does not start from 0 for the OCA exam, always stay tuned.

upvoted 1 times

Question #158 *Topic 1*

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.

B. A public class must have a main method.

C. A class can have final static methods.

D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.

E. Fields need to be initialized before use.

F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Correct Answer: *BDE*

Community vote distribution

CDF (75%) DEF (25%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDF

Answer is CDF

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDF

Answer is CDF,

Option E - Static fields and wrappers fields have default value. Do not need to be initialized.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

CDF is the answer.
Classes can have final static methods (tested)

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CDF

A, B, D, F are like what iSnover said.

C is correct as static and final are not the oppositve. abstract and final are opposite. Final just means the method / class cannot be inherited further, and static method means the method is available to use without initializing any objects of the class.

E is wrong as fields can be uninitialized. They remain at their default values. (char --> \u0000, boolean --> false, short / int / long / float / double --> numerical 0 in their own types, String / Object --> null)

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: DEF

The correct answer is DEF:
A -> Wrong, a class can have the same name as its field.
B -> Wrong, a public class doesn't need to have a main method, you can create empty public class.
C -> Wrong, you can't have static and final methods, you can only put one of the 2 because final doesn't allow changes
D -> Correct, a class can overload private constructors, just extend the other class and use the same view (private) or greater.
E -> Correct, Fields need to be initialized before use, as Java is a typed language.
F -> Correct, as I said before, you can create an empty class.

upvoted 1 times

Question #159 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
1. abstract class Planet {
2.     protected void revolve() {
3.     }
4.     abstract void rotate();
5. }
6.
7. class Earth extends Planet {
8.     private void revolve() {
9.     }
10.    private void rotate() {
11.    }
12. }
```

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

A. Make the method at line 8 protected.

B. Make the method at line 8 public.

C. Make the method at line 10 protected.

D. Make the method at line 4 public.

E. Make the method at line 2 public.

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (50%) BC (50%)

RAADEL3IMLAK 5 months ago

sorry for my answer i have tested A and C is good answer

upvoted 1 times

RAADEL3IMLAK 5 months ago

in this case the only two good ones represent its A and B, the Implementation of an abstract method in the child class can be private in note case it does not prevent the compilation, instead the method revolve and declared protected so the child class this method can be declared minimum protected or lower public, thus the answer and A, B

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

The answer would be BC or AC.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer whould be BC or AC.

Both A and B are correct answers unfortunately.

Note that in these options what is being analyzed is an override and not an implementation of an abstracted method.

The oracle documentation states that the access modifier in this case could be the same or allow for greater visibility, not less. Which makes options A and B correct.

If the question is correct, it remains to be seen what is the best practice or convention in this regard.

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/override.html

About the answer:

I choose AC.

Whereas, the abstract class is a pseudo-model to follow. I would keep the same access modifier already informed in it.

Another no less relevant issue is having confidence in this simulated exam material that being the knowledge base for us.

We wait for new comments in this forum to improve the accuracy in the answer.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

The question was asked wrong, because in addition to answers A and C being correct, B is also correct. So both AC and BC are correct, because in inheritance you can put a view pattern bigger than the parent class, you just can't put it smaller. Attention to the question because she didn't talk about independent changes so it can't be AB.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

If the question falls on the test I would mark BC, I don't know if they score the most correct. To be on the safe side, I would mark BC.

upvoted 1 times

Question #160 *Topic 1*

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 this main method:

```
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 n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

B. employee.salary = 50_000;

C. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

D. manager.stockOption = 500;

E. employee.budget = 200_000;

F. director.salary = 80_000;

Correct Answer: *BF*

Community vote distribution

BF (100%)

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

BF are correct.
1. The type of the object determines which properties exist within the object in memory.
2. The type of the reference to the object determines which methods and variables are accessible to the Java program.

```
class Employee{
public int salary;
}

class Manager extends Employee{
public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager{

public int stockOptions;

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

// director.stockOptions = 1_000; // Compilation Error
employee.salary = 50_000;
// manager.budget = 1_000_000; // Compilation Error
// manager.stockOption = 500; // Compilation Error
// employee.budget = 200_000; // Compilation Error
director.salary = 80_000;

}

}
```

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BF

The answer is
BF but this is a tricky question as it involves inheritance and polymorphism. But you can make it less complicated if we eliminate the wrong ones:
-> Let's start with the letter B, she is evidently right, because "Employee" is the parent class and the method is hers, so we already have a right alternative.
-> We are already sure that the letter B is the first correct one, when looking at the code, we realize that all objects are a variable of type "Employee", that is, they can access anything public of the "Employee" class without problems , and the only answer we have with that is the letter F.

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months ago

The original question asks for the two **wrong** options. Actually manager can access .budget and director can also access .stockOptions.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

It is my fault that I overlooked the type of manager and director. The right answer should be B and F.

upvoted 1 times

Question #161 *Topic 1*

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?

A. Welcome Visit Count:0 Welcome Visit Count: 1

B. Compilation fails at line n2.

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Welcome Visit Count:0 Welcome Visit Count: 0

Correct Answer: *C*

```
1
2 public class App {
3   int count;
4   public static void displayMsg() {
5     System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6   }
7   public static void main(String[] args) {
8     App.displayMsg();
9     displayMsg();
10  }
11 }
12
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

TOPPSI 6 months ago

C: compilation fail in line n1 Reason: Non-static field 'count' cannot be referenced from a static context

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C and I will explain, this type of question I already noticed by the simulated ones that falls a lot in the OCA exam, you can't make additions with "++" operators like "++count" or "count++" in a static method with a normal instance variable. For the code to compile, the "count" instance variable must be static.

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: *A*

lund

src

App.java

```
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");
  }

}

public class App {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    C2 obj1 = new C1();
    I obj2 = new C1();

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

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

}
```

Console 1 | Console 2 | Console 3 | Console 4

```
C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:
Use the shortcut (Ctrl + Shift + f) in eclipse to fix the indentation in case the text appears badly formatted.

```
interface I {
public void displayI();
}

abstract class C2 implements I {
public void displayC2() {
System.out.println("C2");
}
}

class C1 extends C2 {
public void displayI() {
```

```
System.out.print("C1");
}
}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

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

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

}

}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is the letter A, the cast can be done because "C1" can be "C2" as it inherits the methods of "C2" by inheritance. Printing C1C2.

upvoted 1 times

Question #163

Topic 1

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.

Correct Answer: *B*

```
Console 2
0 2 4 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, the question is very calm and there is nothing to say because it is a simple for. The only thing that I emphasize is care when decorating questions, because I've seen a question almost like this one, the only thing that differs is the condition for continuing, always try to understand how the code works instead of decorating it, so it eliminates the chance to make mistakes and easily hit similar questions...

upvoted 1 times

Question #164 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    static 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 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 5 6

Correct Answer: *D*

```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D, very calm pay attention that static variables can only store one value, the last value stored was 6 so the variable "J" of all objects "X" will have the value 6. The only thing I emphasize is be careful when decorating questions, because I've seen a question almost like this one, the only thing that differs is the number assigned to "j", always try to understand how the code works instead of decorating it, this way eliminates the chance of making mistakes and easily solve similar questions...

upvoted 2 times

Question #165 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 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. Requirement 2 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.

Correct Answer: *BC*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answer is BD

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Wrong, the correct answer is BD. and here's the explanation:
* Standard For -> You can process all elements in reverse by putting the condition of " >=0", ">0" and putting in the increment "--var", "var--". You can put an alternating sequence by moving the increment, for example, if you want to jump from 2 to 2 places, in the for increment field you put "var = var +2" that will compile. About the correct sequence any for does.
* Enchanced for -> You can only loop through the elements in the order of entry, you can't do it in reverse or alternately, as in enchanced for you access each element of the collection scalable (from smallest to largest in position).

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

With these concepts, let's answer the questions:
A -> Wrong, you cannot implement option 1 (reverse entry) and 3 (alternaty entry) in an enchanced for
B -> Correct, you can use options 1,2,3 and a standard for
C -> Wrong, you can implement option 2 (normal entry) and 3 (alternaty entry) in a Standard for
D -> Correct, you can implement option 2 (normal entry) in an enchanced for
And -> Incorrect, you can implement option 3 (alternaty entry) in a Standard for

upvoted 1 times

Question #166 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class FieldInit {
    Character 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 = 0.0
```

Correct Answer: *D*

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

Completed with exit code: 0
```

iSnover 9 months ago

The answer is the letter D, if you don't give a variable a value, it will have the default value.
Character -> Default value is null
Boolean -> Default value is false
Float -> Default value is 0.0

OBS: Do not memorize the results of the questions, because there are similar questions, this one for example has a variation that changes "Character" for "char", a variable type "char" does not print anything instead of null. Try to understand how the code works, so you'll get it right when a similar question falls on the test.

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Basically, for all reference types (String, Object, Integer, Character, ...) are all default null while all primitive types are equivalently equals to 0 (char --> \u0000, boolean --> false, int --> 0, float --> 0.0).

upvoted 2 times

Question #167 *Topic 1*

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 98 99 100 null null null

B. 97 98 99 100 101 102 103

C. Compilation fails.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *E*

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
```

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is the letter E. Here is the code:

```
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();
}
}
```

upvoted 4 times

Question #168 *Topic 1*

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 C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

String str1 = "Java";
String str2 = new String("java");

if(str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase())) //line n1
{
System.out.println("Equal");
} else {
System.out.println("Not Equal");
}

}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is letter B, you can finish by eliminating the others that are very wrong. There's no way to be A or C because the first line of the 2 answers makes an operation useless because String is immutable, you would have to assign the operation to a variable. The letter D is wrong because you don't compare a String with "==", because String is not a primitive variable and even being equal it will give false, to get around this you have to use the "equals" method that will compare the substrings of the String, which is what is done in answer B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #169 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. A B C D E

C. A B D E

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (67%) C (33%)

SSJ5 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 11 times

mete23 Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer C
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String[][] arr = { { "A", "B", "C" }, { "D", "E"} };
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++) {
System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
break;
}
continue;
}
}
}

upvoted 6 times

TOPPSI 6 months ago

Thats wrong two mistakes in the code. One is in the scond loop it is not arr.length it is arr[i].length. Next mistake used an Break instate a continue. The right anwser is B I Test it

upvoted 1 times

Harid 2 years, 10 months ago

Interestingly your code is wrong, but giving right answer. Inner loop should be like this: j<arr[i].length; (NOT j<arr.length;)

upvoted 3 times

examprepincedo Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B

upvoted 1 times

amigo31 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested it.The answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

Correct source code for test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

String [][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C" }, { "D", "E" }};
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length ; i++) {
for(int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
continue;
}
}
continue;
}

}
```

The confusion between the answers is in the second "for" in the source code of the question, the "for" that increments 'j'.

This is the correct 'for' of the question:
for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++)

This is the incorrect 'for' that generates "Answer is C":
for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++)

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 9 months ago

Correction:
The answer is B.
Here is the right code and it is tested.

```
String[][] arr = { { "A", "B", "C" }, { "D", "E"} };
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
continue;
}
}
continue;
}
```

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 9 months ago

```
String[][] arr = { { "A", "B", "C" }, { "D", "E"} };
for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++) {
System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
continue;
}
}
continue;
}
```

Result is A B D E

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The question has been changed. Now the "continue" inside the if-block has no any effect as there is no other code to execute after the if-block. It is the same as outputing all the elements inside the arrays.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is letter C, pay attention to the continues inside the for loops.

upvoted 1 times

XalaGyan 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 1 year, 10 months ago

D correct

upvoted 1 times

v323rs 3 years, 6 months ago

Agree, the correct answer C.
A B D E

upvoted 4 times

letmein2 4 years, 1 month ago

Correct.

upvoted 2 times

Question #170

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B. For the simple fact that an exception cannot occur because even without placing the seconds, as it is an int, it assigns the value of 0 by default in the "dt" variable instantiation line. Lines 2 and 3 are useless because Date is immutable so to receive the value of the methods it would need to be assigned to a variable, so the 2 operations were lost. In line 4 printed the date in ISO format which is the answer of the letter B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #171 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

Employee class is ok.

In the test class, as informed by Snover, the error is thrown because an object is instantiated without respecting the arguments presented in the constructor.

To test, Employee Class:

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);
}

public void setName(String name){this.name=name;}
public void setAge(int age){this.age=age;}
public void setSalary(int salary){this.salary=salary;}

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

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

To test, Test Class:

```
public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Employee e1 = new Employee(); // Error
Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);
Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);

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

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The letter D is correct, because in the Test class the variable e1 was instantiated with an empty constructor, but in the Employee class there is no empty constructor, so a compilation error occurs.

upvoted 1 times

Question #172 *Topic 1*

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?

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

Correct Answer: *A*

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is the letter A, there is an overload of the methods. Here's the code:

```
public class Test {

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);
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #173 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
 3. public static void main(String[] args) {
 4.      int x = 6;
 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 System.out.print (--x);

B. At line 7, insert x --;

C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 6;
while (isAvailable(x)) {
System.out.print(x); // Replace this, by Option A "System.out.print (--x);"
}

}

public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
return --x > 0 ? true : false;
}

}

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A.
{
int x=6;
while (isAvailable(x)) {
System.out.println(--x);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is letter A, if it were alternative C, it would return an OutOfMemoryException because it would print 6 infinitely. In order to decrease the variable, the decrease must occur in the for loop and before printing, if you put "--x" the decrease occurs instantly, as was done in alternative A.

upvoted 1 times

Question #174 *Topic 1*

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

What is the result?

A. A B

B. A C

C. C C

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The letter D is correct, a ClassCastException occurs, because B2 is an object of type C and class C has no inheritance from class B, so it cannot overload.

upvoted 2 times

Question #175 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[3][1];
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {
        num[i][j] = 10;
    }
}
```

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?

A.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
```

B.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
```

C.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
```

D.

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0
```

Correct Answer: *B*

epicbrozo86 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For Test:
public static void main(String[] args) {
int num[][] = new int[3][1];
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {
for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {
num[i][j] = 10;
System.out.println("num ["+ i + "]" + "[" + j + "]" + "=" + num[i][j]);
}
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is the letter B, notice that when instantiating [3][1] it is informing that it is a matrix of 3 lines and a column and as java indexes from 0 we have the line 0,1,2 only with the column 0 and the values it has in each position is 10.

upvoted 3 times

Question #176 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *C*

```
1
2  public class Test {
3    public static void main(String[] args) {
4      int ans;
5      try {
6        int num = 10;
7        int div = 0;
8        ans = num / div;
9      } catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
10       ans = 0;
11     } catch (Exception e) {
12         System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
variable ans might not have been initialized
14     System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);  //line n2
15     }
16 }
```

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

jackymak 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

TOPPSI 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Anwser is D. Variable 'ans might not have been initialized.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

To test:

```
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
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is the letter D, the compilation fails on line n2 because if you catch the exception "e" the variable "ans" was not started, causing a compilation error.

upvoted 1 times

Question #177 *Topic 1*

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. Base DerivedA

B. Base DerivedB

C. DerivedB DerivedB

D. DerivedB DerivedA

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is "DerivedA DerivedB".

// Base.java
public 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();
}

}
```
---

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This question has no correct alternative as it prints "DerivedA DerivedB". What you have to pay in these questions is to which object the variable is pointing and we see this in the "new DerivedB", so we know that our B1 and B3 even being of the "Base" type they are "DerivedB" objects. the variable B4 is a reference of B3 which is a "DerivedB" object so we know that in the second position of the print it is a "DerivedB", even doing a cast of B2 -> Base the overload always takes the child's method then prints "DerivedA " getting "DerivedA DerivedB". To be honest, I don't know what to mark if this happens in the test, but I would mark the alternative that came closest to the truth, which is alternative B. The only one that came closest to the "b1.test()" method and hit the " b4.test()". If in doubt, follow the code:

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

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

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

public 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();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Question #178 *Topic 1*

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
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").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.

```
Hello Java SE 8
```

B.

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C.

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D. Compilation fails at the Test class

Correct Answer: *D*

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A.

To test:

class MyString {

String msg;
MyString(String msg){
this.msg=msg;
}

}

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").msg);
}

}

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is the letter A. when we put a "." after a variable we can call a method or an attribute of it. Notice that the "println" method already calls the attributes, so when we instantiate the "new MyString("Java SE 8")" and after placing the ".msg" we are directly accessing the var "msg" which is "Java SE 8" printing the same normally. I tested it if you want:

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

```
}

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").msg);
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Correct answer should be A. As the two classes are in the same package (p1.MyString and p1.Test), they don't need to be imported from one another.

upvoted 2 times

Question #179 *Topic 1*

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

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;

}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C "True False" and there's not much to say about it, it's pretty basic. Just be aware that there is a similar issue where the default value of the variable "isAvaliable" is false. Try to understand the code instead of memorizing the answer, if the same or similar question falls on the test, analyze it well before marking the answer so you don't miss a question for free.

upvoted 1 times

Question #180 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
      String name;
      int age;
}
```

And:

```
4.public class Test {
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        Student s1 = new Student();
7.        Student s2 = new Student();
8.        Student s3 = new Student();
9.        s1 = s3;
10.       s3 = s2;
11.       s1 = s2;
12.  }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: *A*

Result

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

```
/Test.java:3: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s1 = new Student() ;
        ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
/Test.java:3: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s1 = new Student() ;
                         ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
/Test.java:4: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s2 = new Student() ;
        ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
/Test.java:4: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s2 = new Student() ;
                         ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
/Test.java:5: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s3 = new Student() ;
        ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
/Test.java:5: error: cannot find symbol
        Student s3 = new Student() ;
                         ^
  symbol:   class Student
  location: class Test
6 errors
```

Community vote distribution

RAADEL3IMLAK 5 months ago

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct.
After line 11 -> 2 objects are eligible for GC.
After line 12 -> 3 objects are eligible for GC.

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is letter A, an object is eligible for the garbage collector when it is no longer being used, as after line 11 no object is being used, the 3 are elected for the garbage collector. Even though "s2" can still be accessed, then on line 11 its scope is over so it is also elected to the garbage collector.

upvoted 1 times

Question #181 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C D

B. A C D

C. A C D D

D. A B C C

E. A B D C

Correct Answer: *A*

```
1  public class Alpha {
2      public static void main (String[] args) {
3          String ta = "A ";
4          ta = ta.concat ("B ");
5          String tb = "C ";
6          ta = ta.concat (tb);
7          ta.replace ("B","C");
8          ta = ta.concat ("D");
9          System.out.println(ta);
10     }
11 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.12 sec(s), Memory: 32196 kilobyte(s)

```
A B C D
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, Answer is A.

To test:

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

```
System.out.println(ta);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #182 *Topic 1*

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 lines 18 to 21.

B. Comment line 20.

C. Comment line 19.

D. Comment line 16.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (67%) B (33%)

UAK94 Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is C.
List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("A","B", "C","D");
Iterator< String> itr = lst.iterator();

while(itr.hasNext()) {
String e=itr.next();
if (e=="C") {
break;
}
else {
// continue;
System.out.println(e);
}

}
// AB

upvoted 5 times

examprepincedo Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

TOPPSI 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The question is wich action prits AB. If you comment out line 19 it will print AB

upvoted 1 times

TOPPSI 6 months ago

Correct anwser ist B: line 20 is an unrechable statment, because of the countinue Statment

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct is, answer C.

I'm wrong, The UAK94's source code corresponds to the option C.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

The UAK94's source code corresponds to the option B.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm wrong, The UAK94's source code corresponds to the option C.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B. Because the ".next" method of an interactor already prints what is in the ArrayList position in question, so it would give an error in the code if we used print.

upvoted 1 times

Question #183 *Topic 1*

Given the definitions of the Bird class and the Peacock class:

```
public class Bird {
    public void fly() {
        System.out.print ("Fly.");
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public class Peacock extends Bird {
    public void dance() {
        System.out.print("Dance.");
    }
}
/*insert code snippet here */
p.fly();
p.dance();
```

Which code snippet can be inserted to print Fly.Dance. ?

A. Bird p = new Peacock();

B. Bird b = new Bird(); Peacock p = (Peacock) b;

C. Peacock b = new Peacock (); Bird p = (Bird) b;

D. Bird b = new Peacock (); Peacock p = (Peacock) b;

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (67%) B (33%)

amigo31 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested it. For B option is taken cast exception. D option worked correctly..

upvoted 2 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested. Answer is D.

To test:

class Bird {
public void fly() {
System.out.print("Fly.");
}
}

class Peacock extends Bird {
public void dance() {
System.out.print("Dance.");
}
}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Bird b = new Peacock (); Peacock p = (Peacock) b;

p.fly();
p.dance();

}

}

upvoted 2 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is D.
class Bird{

```
public void fly() {
System.out.println("fly");
}

}

public class Peacock extends Bird {

public void dance() {
System.out.println("dance");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Bird b= new Peacock();
Peacock p= (Peacock) b;

// Bird b= new Bird();
// Peacock p= (Peacock) b; // ClassCastException

p.fly();
p.dance();

}

}
```

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B, you need to create an object B and then do a casting for it, making the same be able to access the method of the child class.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Correct answer is D. For option B there is ClassCastException as class Bird cannot be casted to class Peacock

upvoted 3 times

Question #184 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        /* insert code here */
    }
}
```

Which code fragment inserted at line 10 print ****?

A.

```
x = 3;
do {
    System.out.print("*");
    x--;
} while (x >= 0);
```

B.

```
x = 0;
do {
    System.out.print("*");
    x++;
} while (x >= 3);
```

C.

```
x = 0;
do {
    System.out.print("*");
    ++x;
}while (x > 3);
```

D.

```
x = 3;
do {
    System.out.print("*");
    x--;
}while (x != 1);
```

E.

```
x = 0;
do {
    System.out.print("*");
} while (x++ < 3);
```

Correct Answer: *E*

```
1  public class Test {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3        int x;
4        x = 0;
5        do {
6           System.out.print("*");
7
8        } while (x++ < 3);
9     }
10 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 31856 kilobyte(s)

```
****
```

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A and E.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A and E.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
int x;

/* insert code here */

/* Option A - Ok */
/*
x = 3;

do {
System.out.print("*");
x--;
} while (x >= 0);
*/

/* Option B - It does not enter the loop. */
/*
x = 0;
do {
System.out.print("*");
x++;
} while (x >= 3);
*/

/* Option C - It does not enter the loop. */
/*
x = 0;
do {
System.out.print("*");
++x;
} while (x > 3);
*/

/* Option D - I only printed two asterisks */
/*
x = 3;
do {

```
System.out.print("*");
x--;
} while (x != 1);
*/


/* Option E - Ok /
/*
x=0;
do {
System.out.print("*");
}while(x++ < 3);
*/

}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is the letter E, because it starts to put * from zero, analyze these questions well, the answers are very confusing precisely to take the time wrong on purpose.

upvoted 1 times

Question #185 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 10;
int y = ++x;
int z = 0;
if (y >= 10 | y <= ++x) {
    z = x;
} else {
    z = x++;
}
System.out.println(z);
```

What is the result?

A. 11

B. 10

C. 12

D. A compile time error occurs.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

samarrrr 2 months ago

A is the right one

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 10;
int y = ++x;
int z = 0;
if(y >= 10 | y <= ++x) {
z = x;
} else {
z = x++;
}
System.out.println(z);
}

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is the letter C, notice that in the instantiation line of the variable "y" and in the if condition the x receives 2 times a "++", that is, the variable x had an increment in its value 2 times having the value of 12. As if gave true, the value of z was equal to that of x giving the answer 12. The code compiles normally, the difference between using "|" or "||" in if is that the first option when compiling tests the 2 possibilities, but "II" will give true or false testing only the first condition, this was done to run the code faster on some occasions when it is not necessary to test the second condition if the first one already delivers whether it is true or false.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

It really depends on the if statement whether or not there is typo. If it is "if(y >= 10 || y <= ++x)", then the answer is 11, as y = 11 so y >= 10, based on short-circuiting, y <= ++x is not executed and z is assigned to the value of 11.

If it is "if(y >= 10 | y <= ++x)", now the | is the bitwise operator so the two sides of the operators must be executed. As two sides are true, true | true is true and x now becomes 12 (due to the y <= ++x). Thus z is assigned to 12.

upvoted 1 times

Question #186

Topic 1

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
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);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is the letter D, remembering that we can divide "int" types even if there is leftover, dividing 3 by 2 would give "1.5" but as the whole number it cuts the decimal places getting "1" and making the code compile normally. Just doing the result of "r1" and "r2" you can already have the result without having to calculate "r3", the OCA test asks questions like this for you to waste time with distractors and time in a test that requires attention in every question is gold.

upvoted 1 times

Question #187 *Topic 1*

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 13, add throws LogFileException

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

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B, in cases of EXCEPTIONS you need to declare in the constructor "throws LogFileException". In the case of a RuntimeException you don't need to.

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer is B
Tested:
public class App {
public static void main(String[] args) {
App obj = new App();
try {
obj.open();
obj.process();
throw new LogFileException();
}
catch (Exception e) {
// TODO: handle exception
}
}
void process() throws LogFileException{
System.out.println("Processed");
throw new LogFileException();
}
void open() {
System.out.println("Opened");
throw new AccessViolationException();
}
}
class LogFileException extends Exception {}
class AccessViolationException extends RuntimeException {}

upvoted 3 times

Question #188 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
int array1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int array2[] = new int [5];
array2 = array1;
for (int i : array2) {
     System.out.print(i + " ");
}
System.out.println();
int array3[] = new int[3];
array3 = array2;
for (int i : array3) {
     System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3 0 0

B. An Exception is thrown at run time.

C. 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3

D. 1 2 3 1 2 3

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

epicbrozo86 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For Test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
int array1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int array2[] = new int[5];
array2 = array1;
for (int i : array2) {
System.out.print(i + " ");
}
System.out.println();
int array3[] = new int[3];
array3 = array2;
for (int i : array3) {
System.out.print(i + " ");
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D and there's not much to point out, when you reference an array that you had already instantiated along with arguments to another after the declaration, the variable starts to point to the other one, so it prints 1 2 3 1 2 3

upvoted 3 times

Question #189 *Topic 1*

Examine:

```
class E1 extends Exception { }

class E2 extends RuntimeException { }

public class App {
     public void m1() {
          System.out.println("m1.Accessed.");
          throw new E1();
     }

     public void m2 () {
          System.out.println("m2.Accessed.");
          throw new E2();
     }
     public static void main (String[] args) {
          int level =1;
          App obj = new App();
          if (level <=5 && level >= 3) {
               obj.m1();
          } else {
               obj.m2();
          }
     }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints m1.Accessed.

B. The program fails compile due to the unhandled E1 exception.

C. The program prints m2.Accessed.

D. The program fails to compile due to the unhandled E2 exception.

Correct Answer: *B*

```
4  public class App  {
5    public void m1() {
6      System.out.println("m1.Accessed.");
7      throw new E1();
8    }
9
10   public void m2 () {
11     System.out.println("m2.Accessed.");
12     throw new E2 ();
13   }
14
15   public static void main (String[] args) {
16     int level =1;
17     App obj = new App();
18     if (level <=5 && level >= 3) {
19       obj.m1();
20
21     } else {
22       obj.m2();
23     }
24   }
25 }
26
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B, in cases of EXCEPTIONS you need to declare in the constructor "throws E1". In the case of a RuntimeException you don't need to.

upvoted 1 times

Question #190 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
6. char colorCode = 'y';
7. switch (colorCode) {
8.   case 'r':
9.        int color = 100;
10.       break;
11.  case 'b':
12        color = 10;
13.       break;
14.  case 'y':
15.       color = 1;
16.       break;
17. }
18. System.out.println(color);
```

What is the result?

A. It results in a compile time error at line 18.

B. It results in a compile time error at line 9.

C. It prints : 1

D. It results in a compile time error at lines at lines 12 and 15.

Correct Answer: *A*

```
2 class colorCode {
3   public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5     char colorCode = 'y';
6     switch (colorCode) {
7       case 'r':
8         int color = 100;
9         break;
10      case 'b':
11        color = 10;
12        break;
13      case 'y':
14        color = 1;
15        break;
16    }
17    System.out.println(color);
18  }
19 }
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

jackymak 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
char colorCode = 'y';
switch (colorCode) {
case 'r':
int color = 100;
break;
case 'b':
color = 10;
break;
case 'y':
color = 1;
break;
}
System.out.println(color);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is the letter A, it is the typical case of differentiating between local variable and instance variable, as the local variable "color" was instantiated inside the switch, the code inside the switch compiles normally, but when exiting siwtch and trying printing the variable inside the class cannot because there is no variable created with that name, as "color" is a local variable, its instantiation is only valid locally inside the switch and not outside it.

upvoted 1 times

Question #192 *Topic 1*

Which two array initialization statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. int array[] = new int[3] {1, 2, 3};

B. int array[] = new int[3]; array[0] = 1; array[1] = 2; array[2] = 3;

C. int array[3] = new int[] {1, 2, 3};

D. int array[] = new int[3]; array = {1, 2, 3};

E. int array[] = new int[] {1,2,3};

Correct Answer: *BE*

Reference:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1200621/how-do-i-declare-and-initialize-an-array-in-java

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

The correct answers are BE:
A -> Wrong, you can't put constants as you set the array size.
C -> Same reason as A.
D -> Same reason as above.

upvoted 1 times

Question #193 *Topic 1*

Given the class definitions:

```
class C1 {}
class C2 extends C1 {}
class C3 extends C2 {}
```

and the code fragment:

```
16. C1 obj1 = (C1) new C2();
17. C2 obj2 = (C2) new C3();
18. C2 obj3 = (C2) new C1();
19. C3 obj4 = (C3) obj2;
```

Which line throws ClassCastException?

A. line 18

B. line 17

C. line 19

D. line 16

Correct Answer: *D*

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class CC$1C1 cannot be cast to class CC$1C2 (CC$1C1 and CC$1C2 are in unnamed module of loader 'app'
    at CC.main(CC.java:9)
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

```
class CC1 {

}
class CC2 extends CC1 {

}


public class CC3 extends CC2 {

public static void main(String[] args) {


CC1 obj1 = (CC1) new CC2();
CC2 obj2 = (CC2) new CC3();
CC2 obj3 = (CC2) new CC1(); // ClassCastException
CC3 obj4 = (CC3) obj2;

}

}

/*
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class questions.CC1 cannot be cast to class questions.CC2 (questions.CC1 and
questions.CC2 are in unnamed module of loader 'app')
at questions.CC3.main(CC3.java:18)
*/
```

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A. C1 cannot access the methods of class C2 because the superclass cannot inherit the methods of the child class.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer is A: line 18

upvoted 2 times

Question #194

Topic 1

Which two features can be implemented in a Java application by encapsulating the entity classes used? (Choose two.)

A. data validation

B. compile time polymorphism

C. data hiding

D. data abstraction

E. data memory optimization

Correct Answer: *CD*

Reference:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/encapsulation-in-java/

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

The correct answer is CD, there is nothing to talk about, they are basic concepts.

upvoted 3 times

Question #195 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int sum = 0;
      for(int xVal = 1; xVal <= 5; xVal++) {
            sum = sum + xVal;
      }
      System.out.print("The sum of " + xVal + " numbers is: "+ sum);
}
```

What is the result?

A. The sum of 4 numbers is: 10

B. A compile time error occurs.

C. The sum of 5 numbers is: 10

D. The sum of 5 numbers is: 15

Correct Answer: *B*

```
/Main.java:29: error: cannot find symbol
    System.out.print("The sum of " + xVal + "numbers is:"+ sum);
                                     ^
  symbol:   variable xVal
  location: class Main
1 error
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is the letter B, it is the typical case of differentiating between local variable and instance variable, as the local variable "xVal" was instantiated inside the for, the code inside the for compiles normally, but when exiting for and trying printing the variable inside the class cannot because there is no variable created with that name, as "xValr" is a local variable, its instantiation is only valid locally inside the for and not outside it.

upvoted 1 times

Question #196 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);
```

What is the result?

A. [JavaForum, ExpertForum]

B. [JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]

C. [JavaForumGroup, ExpertForumGroup]

D. [JavaGroup, TechGroup ExpertGroup]

Correct Answer: *B*

```
21 public class Main {
22   public static void main(String[] args) {
23     List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<> ();
24     arrayList.add("Tech");
25     arrayList.add("Expert");
26     arrayList.set(0, "Java");
27     arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat ("Forum"));
28     arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
29     System.out.println(arrayList);
30   }
31
32
33
34
35 }
```

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 32824 kilobyte(s)

```
[JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, the "forEach" method does the concatenation and the "replaceAll" method replaces the last concatenation with the argument you pass. I tested the code:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
arrayList.forEach(a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll(s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);
}
```

upvoted 3 times

jackymak 4 weeks ago

If you comment the foreach line, you can also get JavaGroup and ExpertGroup. I think replaceAll can make concatenation valid but not foreach:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
```

```
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
// arrayList.forEach(a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll(s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);
}

//output: [JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #197 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Game {
     public static void menu() {
          system.out.println("1. Left 2. Right 0. Stop");
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          int option;
          /* insert code here */
     }
}
```

and the requirements of the application:

1. It must display the menu.
2. It must print the option selected.
3. It must continue its execution till it reads '0'.

Which code fragment can be used to meet the requirements?

A.

```
for (option = 0; option != 0; option = //code that reads the option
goes here) {
     /* code that print the option go here */
}
```

B.

```
while (option != 0) {
     menu();
     option = // code that reads the option goes here
     /* code that print the option go here */
}
```

C.

```
do {
    menu();
    option = // code that reads the option goes here
    /* code that print the option go here */
} while (option != 0);
```

D.

```
while (option >= 0) {
     menu ();
     option = // code that reads the option goes here
     /* code that print the option go here */
}
```

Correct Answer: *A*

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

The main problem of B and D is that 'option' is even not initialized, which cannot be compiled

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

The correct answer is the letter C and I will explain:
A -> Need to display the menu, the code doesn't have that. Besides, you can't read the variables in the increment of a for, if you want, it has to be done inside it.
B -> Wrong, the menu must be shown, if the input is 0 the menu is not even displayed and the application is terminated.
C -> It is correct, the menu appears and the data is read, if it is different from 0, the code continues.
D -> Wrong, while boolean expression accepts 0 as an answer to continue.

upvoted 3 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Answer can not be A
option D is correct

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Wrong, the software stops when 0 is selected. In the condition to continue is "option >= 0", even if it receives the value 0, the code continues.

upvoted 1 times

Question #198

Topic 1

Which two initialization statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. Boolean available = ƛ€TRUEƛ€:

B. String tmpAuthor = author, author =ƛ€Mc Donaldƛ€;

C. Double price = 200D;

D. Integer pages = 20;

Correct Answer: *CD*

Reference:

http://www.functionx.com/java/Lesson06.htm

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

The answer is CD, and there's nothing to say, boolean only accepts TRUE, true, FALSE, false and String does not accept these special characters.

NOTE: I've noticed that some simple questions the answer is clearly the most obvious, so if you've analyzed everything correctly you can follow your intuition.

upvoted 1 times

Question #199 *Topic 1*

Examine the given definitions:

```
class Player {}

interface Playable {
     public void play();
     public void setPlayers(List<Player> players);
}

class Game implements Playable {
     private List<Player> players;
     public List<Player> getPlayers() { return players; }
     public void setPlayers(List<Player> players) { this.players
= players; }
     public void play() { System.out.println("Played."); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Playable p = new Game();
List<Player> players = new ArrayList<>();
p.setPlayers (players);
p.play();
```

Which statement is true about the implementation of Object-Oriented Programming concepts in the given code?

A. Polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation are implemented.

B. Only polymorphism and inheritance are implemented.

C. Polymorphism, inheritance, and abstraction are implemented.

D. Only inheritance and encapsulation are implemented.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (80%) C (20%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I agree that option A is more complete with context.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer should be A as the encapsulation is done by .setPlayers and setting the players list as private, thus hiding the data. There is no inheritance as Game only implements, but not extends, the interface

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. We make a polymorphism when we instantiate a variable of type "playable" referencing an object of type "Game", we have erance because the "Game" class inherits the methods of the "playable" interface and we have abstraction because by default any method of an interface is abstract, public and void, so we have abstraction as well.

upvoted 1 times

Question #200 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Product {
     int id;
     String name;
     Product (int id, String name) {
          this.id = id;
          this.name = name;
     }
}
public class Shop {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          List<Product> 1st = new ArrayList<>();
          1st.add(new Product(10, "IceCream"));
          1st.add(new Product(11, "Chocolate"));
          Product p1 = new Product(10, "IceCream");
          System.out.println(1st.indexOf(p1));
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. true

B. false

C. -1

D. 0

Correct Answer: *C*

```
17 class Product {
18  int id;
19   String name;
20   Product(int id, String name) {
21     this.id = id;
22     this.name = name;
23   }
24 }
25
26 public class Shop {
27   public static void main(String[] args) {
28     List<Product> lst = new ArrayList<>();
29     lst.add(new Product(10, "IceCream"));
30     lst.add(new Product(11, "Chocolate"));
31     Product p1 = new Product(10, "IceCream");
32
33     System.out.println(lst.indexOf(p1));
34
35   }
36 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 33216 kilobyte(s)

```
-1
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

class Product {

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

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
List <Product> Ist = new ArrayList<>();
Ist.add(new Product(10, "IceCream"));
Ist.add(new Product(11, "Chocolate"));
Product p1 = new Product(10, "IceCream");
System.out.println(Ist.indexOf(p1));
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. even p1 having the same content as lst[0], they are different objects so it will return "-1" which is what it returns when we use the "indexOf" constructor and we don't find anything equal to the parameter we used.

upvoted 3 times

Question #201 *Topic 1*

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.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

To test:

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); // qty needs to be static variable to compile.
}
}

public class Test {
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");
}
}

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Although executing the code does not produce the exact print reported. The only plausible answer is option C.

Because the 'qty' variable needs to be static for the code to at least compile.

Note that this variable is not declared as an attribute of the class, so it could not be called in the printStock() method, which causes the compilation error. For it to be enclosed in this method, it needs to be declared in the class, which is what option C proposes.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C, to perform the operation, the variables must be static to refer to a single value and the method must also be static, otherwise, variables that are static cannot be used inside it.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Methods no need to be static in order to use static variables. However, static methods cannot use instance variables.

upvoted 1 times

Question #202 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class S1 {
     protected void display(int x) {
          System.out.print("Parent" + x);
     }
}
class S2 extends S1 {
     public void display(int x, int y) {
          this.display(x);
          display(y);
          super.display(y);
}
     public void display(int x) {
          System.out.println("Child " + x);
     }
}
```

and the code fragment:

S2 sobj = new S2();
sobj.display(10, 100);
What is the result?

A. Child 10 Child 100 Parent 100

B. Parent 10 Child 10 Parent 1000

C. Child 10 Parent 100 Parent 100

D. A compile time error occurs.

Correct Answer: *D*

```
Error: Main method not found in class S1, please define the main method as:
   public static void main(String[] args)
or a JavaFX application class must extend javafx.application.Application
```

Community vote distribution

A (67%) D (33%)

kuuu 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A , straight forward

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

UAK94 provided us the source code, in their comment.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A.

class S1 {
protected void display(int x) {
System.out.println("Parent" + x);
}
}
public class S2 extends S1 {

public void display(int x, int y) {
this.display(x);
display(y);
super.display(y);
}

public void display(int x) {

```
System.out.println("Child" + x);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

S2 sobj = new S2();
sobj.display(10, 100); // Child10 Child100 Parent100
}

}
```

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

Answer should be A. The Main method not found is just the omitted part of this question.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is letter D, a super has to be instantiated first in a method.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

JVM will automatically create a default constructor to initialize all fields (which in these cases there are no any attribute fields) so there will be no any compile time error.

upvoted 1 times

Question #203 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");
Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();
while(itr.hasNext()) {
     String e = itr.next();
     if (e == "CH") {
          break;
     }
System.out.print(e + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

A. EN FR JP

B. EN FR

C. CH

D. EN FR CH

Correct Answer: *B*

```
16 public class Main {
17  public static void main(String[] args) {
18      List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");
19      Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();
20      while(itr.hasNext()) {
21          String e = itr.next();
22          if(e == "CH") {
23              break;
24          }
25          System.out.print(e+ " ");
26      }
27  }
28 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s), Memory: 35336 kilobyte(s)

```
EN FR
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
List<String> Ist = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");
Iterator<String> itr = Ist.iterator();
while(itr.hasNext()) {
String e = itr.next();
if(e == "CH") {
break;
}
System.out.println(e + " ");
}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B. It normally prints "EN" and "FR" and when it falls on the if, the break stops the while.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

java variables can't begin with a number so this would not compile

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

You are correct, but pay attention, it's an "l" instead of "1" the number one has the tip of the head pulled more than the l. The code compiles.

upvoted 1 times

Question #204 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
     Vehicle() {
          System.out.println("Vehicle");
     }
}
class Bus extends Vehicle {
     Bus() {
          System.out.println("Bus");
     }
}
public class Transport {
     public static void main (String[] args) {
          Vehicle v = new Bus();
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Vehicle Bus

B. Bus Vehicle

C. Bus

D. The program doesn't print anything

Correct Answer: *A*

```
16 class Vehicle {
17     Vehicle() {
18         System.out.println("Vehicle");
19
20     }
21 }
22 class Bus extends Vehicle {
23     Bus() {
24         System.out.println("Bus");
25     }
26 }
27 public class Transport {
28     public static void main (String[] args) {
29         Vehicle v = new Bus();
30     }
31 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.14 sec(s), Memory: 32160 kilobyte(s)

```
Vehicle
Bus
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

class Vehicle {
Vehicle(){
System.out.println("Vehicle");
}
}

class Bus extends Vehicle {
Bus(){
System.out.println("Bus");

```
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Vehicle v = new Bus();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A, it calls the methods o by default and when instantiating, it also calls the methods of the parent class automatically always first, printing on the screen "Vehicle Bus".

upvoted 2 times

Question #205 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class P1 {}
class P2 extends P1 implements I1 {}
interface I1 {}
P1 obj = new P1();
P2 obj2 = new P2();
I1 obj3 = new P2();
boolean r1 = obj instanceof P2;
boolean r2 = obj2 instanceof P1;
boolean r3 = obj3 instanceof I1;
System.out.println(r1 + ":" + r2 + ":"+r3);
```

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. true:false:true

B. false:true:true

C. false:true:false

D. true:true:false

Correct Answer: *B*

```
16  class P1 {}
17  class P2 extends P1 implements I1 {}
18  interface I1 {}
19
20  public class Main {
21
22  public static void main(String[] args) {
23      P1 obj = new P1();
24      P2 obj2 = new P2();
25      I1 obj3 = new P2();
26      boolean r1 = obj instanceof P2;
27      boolean r2 = obj2 instanceof P1;
28      boolean r3 = obj3 instanceof I1;
29      System.out.println(r1 + ":" + r2 + ":" + r3);
30  }
31  }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.25 sec(s), Memory: 36044 kilobyte(s)

```
false:true:true
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

```
class P1{}
class P2 extends P1 implements I1 {}
interface I1{}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
P1 obj = new P1();
P2 obj2 = new P2();
I1 obj3 = new P2();
boolean r1 = obj instanceof P2;
boolean r2 = obj2 instanceof P1;
boolean r3 = obj3 instanceof I1;
System.out.println(r1 + ":" + r2 + ":" + r3);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #206 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {
      String greet = "Welcome!";
      public App() {
            String greet = "Hello!";
      }
      public void setGreet() {
            String greet = "Good Day!";
      }

      public static void main (String[] args) {
            App t = new App();
            String greet = "Good Luck!";
            System.out.println(t.greet);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Good Luck!

B. Good Day!

C. Welcome!

D. Hello!

Correct Answer: *C*

```
16 public class App {
17     String greet = "Welcome!";
18     public App() {
19         String greet = "Hello!";
20     }
21     public void setGreet() {
22         String greet = "Good Day!";
23     }
24
25     public static void main(String[] args) {
26         App t = new App();
27         String greet = "Good Luck!";
28         System.out.println(t.greet);
29     }
30 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.24 sec(s), Memory: 32280 kilobyte(s)

```
Welcome!
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

public class App {
String greet = "Welcome!";
public App() { // Constructor
String greet = "Hello!";
}
public void setGreet() {
String greet = "Good Day!";
}

public static void main (String[] args){
App t = new App();
String greet = "Good Luck!";
System.out.println(t.greet);

}
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C. There is not much to say, he is accessing the variable "greet" of the variable "t" which is an object of type "app", and this variable "greet" is Welcome!

upvoted 2 times

Question #207 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class OraString {
     String s;
     public boolean equals(OraString str) {
          return this.s.equalsIgnoreCase(str.toString());
     }
     OraString(String s) {
          this.s = s;
     }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String s1 = "Moon";
OraString s2 = new OraString("Moon");

if ((s1 == "Moon") && (s2.equals("Moon"))) {
     System.out.print("A");
} else {
     System.out.print("B");
}
if (s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2.s)) {
     System.out.print("C");
} else {
     System.out.print("D");
}
```

What is the result?

A. AC

B. BD

C. BC

D. AD

Correct Answer: *C*

```
16 public class OraString {
17     String s;
18     public boolean equals(OraString str) {
19         return this.s.equalsIgnoreCase(str.toString());
20
21     }
22     OraString(String s) {
23         this.s = s;
24     }
25
26     public static void main(String[] args) {
27         String s1 = "Moon";
28         OraString s2 = new OraString("Moon");
29
30         if ((s1 == "Moon") && (s2.equals("Moon"))) {
31             System.out.println("A");
32         } else {
33             System.out.println("B");
34         }
35         if (s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2.s)) {
36             System.out.println("C");
37         } else {
38             System.out.println("D");
39         }
40     }
41 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32160 kilobyte(s)

```
B
C
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

To test:

```
class OraString {
String s;
public boolean equals (OraString str) {
return this.s.equalsIgnoreCase(str.toString());
}
OraString(String s){
this.s = s;
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String s1 = "Moon";
OraString s2 = new OraString("Moon");

if((s1 == "Moon") && (s2.equals("Moon"))) {
System.out.println("A");
} else {
System.out.println("B");
}
if (s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2.s)) {
System.out.println("C");
} else {
System.out.println("D");
}
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, even though I try the same content, strings are different if they are parsed as "==" or something like that because they are not primitive types. The correct way to compare the contents of String and different objects is equals and its variegated. Right in the first if of false (B) and in the second if of true (C), printing BC.

upvoted 1 times

Question #208 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {
     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);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10

B. A compile time error occurs

C. 20

D. 10

Correct Answer: *B*

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
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, answer is B.

"foo" needs to be static.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B because it gives a compilation error, the variable "foo" is an instance and an addition is being made inside a static method and cannot, for it to receive the addition, it needs to be static to be used in any method from class.

upvoted 1 times

Question #209 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
4. public class Shop{
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        int price = 1000;
7.        int qty = 2;
8.        String grade = "2";
9.        double discount = 0.0;
10.       switch(grade) {
11.            case "1":
12.                 discount = price * 0.1;
13.                 break;
14.            case "2":
15.                 discount = price * 0.5;
16.                 continue:
17.            default:
18.                 System.out.println("Thank You!");
19.       }
20.       System.out.println(discount);
21.       }
22. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program executes and prints: 500.0

B. Commenting line 16 enables the program to print: Thank You! 500.0

C. Commenting line 13 enables the program to print: Thank You! 500.0

D. The program executes and prints: Thank You! 500.0

Correct Answer: *B*

```
16 public class Shop {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         int price = 1000;
19         int qty = 2;
20         String grade = "2";
21         double discount = 0.0;
22         switch(grade) {
23             case "1":
24                 discount = price * 0.1;
25                 break;
26             case "2":
27                 discount = price * 0.5;
28                 //continue:
29             default:
30                 System.out.println("Thank You!");
31         }
32         System.out.println(discount);
33     }
34 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32260 kilobyte(s)

```
Thank You!
500.0
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, the answer is B.

If the question's source code is executed, it will throw the following exception:

- Exception in "main" thread java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation issue:
continue cannot be used outside of a loop

The continue statement cannot be used outside of a loop, as described in the documentation. When commenting the continue statement

line, the code compiles normally and then print "Thank You! 500.0"

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int price = 1000;
int qty = 2;
String grade = "2";
double discount = 0.0;
switch(grade) {
case "1":
discount = price * 0.1;
break;
case "2":
discount = price * 0.5;
//continue;
default:
System.out.println("Thank You!");
}
System.out.println(discount);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, notice that on line 16 the command ends with ":" instead of ";" causing the code not to compile. commenting out the line the code compiles normally.

upvoted 1 times

alex_au 9 months ago

continue cannot be outside the loop.

upvoted 1 times

Question #210 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about the main() method?

A. It is invoked by JRE

B. It is a final method

C. It returns true if it is executed successfully at run time

D. It must be defined within a public class

Correct Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://www.quora.com/How-does-a-main-method-get-invoked-automatically-explain-it-in-brief

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

samarrrr 2 months ago

D is correct the main() method must be defined within a public class in Java. When a Java program is executed, the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) looks for a public class with a main() method to begin the program's execution. If the main() method is not located within a public class, the JVM will not be able to find it and the program will not run.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is letter A, you don't need to think too much. As I have noticed, many simple questions in the OCA exam the answers are usually the most obvious precisely for you to be suspicious and spend more time on them, because it is a very careful exam and any extra time is needed.

upvoted 2 times

Question #211 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
String str = "Sweet Sweat";
String str2 = str.trim().charAt(6) + "" +str.indexOf("Sw",1);
System.out.println(str2);
```

What is the result?

A. S 6

B. S 5

C. s-1

D. w 7

Correct Answer: *C*

```
16 public class Shop {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18     String str = "Sweet sweat";
19     String str2 = str.trim().charAt(6) + "" +str.indexOf("Sw",1);
20     System.out.println(str2);
21     }
22 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.27 sec(s), Memory: 35780 kilobyte(s)

```
s-1
```

Community vote distribution

A (67%) C (33%)

akbiyik 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. S 6

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A. Because String str is "Sweet Sweat" not "Sweet sweat"

String str="Sweet Sweat";
String str2=str.trim().charAt(6)+" " + str.indexOf("Sw",1);
System.out.println(str2); // S 6

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, it is a little complicated but analyzing the code we managed to answer the question ignoring the difficult part. Looking at "str.indexOf("Sw",1)" we can see that it wants to know what is the position of the first "Sw" that appears in the String content and we can see that it is at position 1. The only alternative that prints the 1 in the second position of the string "str2" is the C option.

upvoted 1 times

Question #212 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9.   int x;
10.  /* insert code here */
11. }
```

Which code fragment at line 10 prints Welcome 100?

A.

```
for (x = 0; x < 100; ++x) {
   System.out.println("Welcome " + x);
}
```

B.

```
for (x = 100; x <= 100; x++) {
   System.out.println("Welcome " + x);
}
```

C.

```
x = 100;
while (x <= 100) {
     x++;
     System.out.println("Welcome " + x);
}
```

D.

```
x = 100;
do {
    ++x;
    System.out.println("Welcome " + x);
} while (x < 100);
```

Correct Answer: *B*

```
16 public class Shop {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18     int x;
19     for (x = 100; x <= 100; x++) {
20         System.out.println("Welcome " + x);
21     }
22     }
23 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 33552 kilobyte(s)

```
Welcome 100
```

iSnover 9 months ago

The answer is letter B, it's a simple question, just be careful with the wording of the question because it can confuse, I read it fast the first time and almost marked the wrong one.

upvoted 1 times

Question #213 *Topic 1*

Given these requirements:

- Bus and Boat are Vehicle type classes.
- The start() and stop() methods perform common operations across the Vehicle class type.
- The ride() method performs a unique operations for each type of Vehicle.

Which set of actions meets the requirements with optimized code?

A. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride() abstract method. 2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding the ride() method.

B. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride() abstract method. 2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle class.

C. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by declaring stop(), start(), and ride() abstract methods. 2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding all the methods.

D. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining default stop(), start(), and ride() methods. 2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle interface and overriding the ride() method.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

yyfabc 2 months, 3 weeks ago

It feels weird to me ... if i have to solve this problem in a realistic scenario, i think i could create abstract class with implementations of those 2 methods and make ride() abstract, or using default in interface to put fixed logic for the 2 methods and let Bus and Boat implement the interface and override ride().. plz correct me for any mistake, tx!

upvoted 1 times

UAK94 8 months, 4 weeks ago

```
interface Vehicle{
default void start() {}
default void stop() {}
default void ride() {}

}

class Bus implements Vehicle{
public void ride() {System.out.println("Bus");}
}

public class Boat implements Vehicle{
public void ride() {System.out.println("Boat");}
}
```

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D, the question makes it clear that the "start()", "stop()" and "ride()" methods all classes need to have, so Vehicle needs to be an interface to be optimized, with that we eliminate alternative A and C. The letter B is also correct but it is not as optimized as D, because all the methods of an interface are by default public and abstract, you don't need to declare this when instantiating the method, you just need to overload it.

upvoted 1 times

Question #214 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Cart {
     Product p;
     double totalAmount;
}

class Product {
     String name;
     Double price;
}

public class Shop {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Cart c = new Cart();
          System.out.println(c.p + ":" + c.totalAmount);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null:null:0.0

B. null:null

C. <<HashCode>>:0.0

D. null:0.0

Correct Answer: *D*

```
16 class Cart {
17     Product p;
18     double totalAmount;
19 }
20 class Product {
21     String name;
22     Double price;
23 }
24 public class Shop {
25     public static void main(String[] args) {
26         Cart c = new Cart();
27         System.out.println(c.p + ":" + c.totalAmount);
28     }
29 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 36060 kilobyte(s)

```
null:0.0
```

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is the letter D and I tested it (Code below:). An object can be a variable, as it is not primitive, if we call it without assigning values it will have the value null as default, the double has the default value of 0.0 if we don't assign a value, so when passing the println command with the parameters it returns null:0.0

class Cart {
Product p;
double totalAmount;
}

class Product {
String name;
Double price;
}

```
public class Test {

public static void main (String[] args) {
Cart c = new Cart();
System.out.println(c.p + ":" + c.totalAmount);
}
}
```

upvoted 4 times

Question #215 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Book {int pages;}

public class App{
     int count;

     public void method(Book x, int k) {
          x.pages = 100;
          k = 200;
     }

     public static void main(String[] args) {
          App obj = new App();
          Book objBook = new Book();
          System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
          obj.method(objBook, obj.count);
          System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0:0 100:0

B. null:0 100:0

C. 0:0 100:200

D. null:null 100:null

Correct Answer: *A*

```
15
16 class Book {int pages;}
17 public class App{
18     int count;
19
20     public void method(Book x, int k) {
21         x.pages = 100;
22         k = 200;
23     }
24
25     public static void main(String[] args) {
26         App obj = new App();
27         Book objBook = new Book();
28         System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
29         obj.method(objBook, obj.count);
30         System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
31     }
32 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.24 sec(s), Memory: 35920 kilobyte(s)

```
0:0
100:0
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

class Book {int pages;}

class App{
int count;

```
public void method (Book x, int k) {
x.pages = 100;
k = 200;
}
}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {
App obj = new App();
Book objBook = new Book();
System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
obj.method(objBook, obj.count);
System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A. In the first line where the printing occurs, notice that we did not instantiate the value of "objBook.pages" and "obj.count", as they are int, the default value of this type of variable is 0, so we have already eliminated answers B and D. even passing the "obj.count" in the "method" method, its value does not change because it is an instantiation variable in the App class and not its value remains 0 and it is in the second "println" in the second place, and the only answer that has "0:0" in the first line and "0" in the second place of the second line is the letter A.

upvoted 2 times

Question #216 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which two code fragments can be inserted at line n1? (Choose two.)

A. String str = ƛ€Javaƛ€;

B. for(int iVal = 0; iVal <=5; iVal++){}

C. Test() {}

D. package p1;

E. import java.io.*;

Correct Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

akbiyik 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A) Test( ) { }

B) String str = "Java";

C) package p1;

D) import java.io.*;

E) for (int ival = 0 ; ival <= 5; ival++) { }

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The correct answer is AC, I will explain:
B -> You can't put a for loop outside the main method
D -> This one is very wrong, you can only declare the package in the first line of code
E -> This one is as wrong as the letter D, you can only import one package before instantiating the class and if you have a package declared, the declaration can only be made between it and the class declaration, anything outside of that is wrong

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Correct answer is A and C
You can't declare a for loop outside main method

upvoted 2 times

Question #217 *Topic 1*

Examine the content of App.java:

```
package p1;
public class App {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          System.out.println("Java");
     }
}
```

and of Test.java:

```
package p1.p2;
public class Test {}
```

Which is true?

A. The App.class file is stored within the p1 folder. The Test.class file is stored within the p2 sub-folder of p1.

B. The App class is accessible within the Test class without an import statement.

C. import p1.App; is used to access the App class within the Test class.

D. It is optional to have the package statement as the first line of class definitions.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I really didn't understand the purpose of the question, the same question which of the alternatives is true, but the letters A, C and D are correct and I still tested it just in case. Answer B is the only one that is wrong because to use the app class inside Test you need to do the import because they are in different packages...

Now if the question refers to which answer fits the context of the utterance, it would mark answer C.

NOTE: Following this logic, for the sake of conscience, I would mark the one that has more to do with the context, because it would be "the most correct".

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Why is A not considered true?

upvoted 2 times

Question #218 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
7. public static void main(String[] args) {
8. Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;
9. // insert code here
10. }
```

Which code snippet at line 9 prints true?

A. Boolean s = p.apply(101); System.out.println(s);

B. Boolean s = p.test(100); System.out.println(s); C.

```
Integer s = p.test(100);
if (s == 1) {
     System.out.println("false");
}
else {
     System.out.println("true");
)
```

D. System.out.println(p.apply(100));

Correct Answer: *B*

```
18 public class App {
19   public static void main(String[] args) {
20       Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;
21       Boolean s = p.test(100);
22         System.out.println(s);
23   }
24 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32908 kilobyte(s)

```
true
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

akbiyik 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public static void main(String[] args) {
Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;
Boolean s = p.test(100); System.out.println(s); // Option B
}

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, the lambda expression informs that the rest of the operation must be "== 0", that is, any even number will print true, so just invoke the method with an even number and assign it to a variable and print it right after, which is what is done in the letter B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #219 *Topic 1*

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?

A. double sum is 30.0 float sum is 30.0

B. float sum is 30.0 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

Correct Answer: *B*

Result

CPU Time: 0.34 sec(s), Memory: 35708 kilobyte(s)

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B, a method overload occurs printing what is written in that answer.

upvoted 1 times

Question #220 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class FieldInit {
    Character 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=null b=true f=0.0

B. c= b=false f=0.0

C. c=null b=false f=0.0

D. c=0 b=false f=0.0F

Correct Answer: *C*

Result

CPU Time: 0.27 sec(s), Memory: 35768 kilobyte(s)

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C. The default value of a Character is null because it is not primitive and every type that is not primitive has its default value (null), the default value of a boolean is false and the default value is a float is 0.0

upvoted 2 times

Question #221 *Topic 1*

Which two code fragments cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

A. double y1 = 203.22; float fit = y1;

B. float fit = (float) 1_11.00;

C. Float fit = 100.00;

D. int y2 = 100; float fit = (float) y2;

E. float fit = 100.00F;

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

kuuu 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer is AC

upvoted 1 times

akbiyik 7 months ago

The answer is AC

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Answer is AC.

Options that do not compile are A and C.

Here is similar variables to test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

double y1 = 203.22; float fit = y1; // A --- error
float fit2 = (float) 1_11.00; // B
Float fit3 = 100.00; // C --- error
int y2 = 100; float fit4 = (float) y2; // D
float fit5 = 100.00F; // E

}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer is AC, I knew but just in case I tested it and here is the explanation of each one:
A -> Wrong, because a float cannot receive a double
B -> Correct, how are you doing a cast to float compiles
C -> Wrong, a float cannot receive a value of 100.00, it is out of its range
D -> Compile, cast to float
And -> Compiles too, when you put F at the end inform that it is a floating point number, then compile.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Think you wrote the question wrong, A,C,E compile fine and BD do not compile

upvoted 1 times

Question #222 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Robot implements Speakable {
    public void process();
}

class Humanoid extends Robot {
     public void speak(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
    public void process() { System.out.println("Helping... "); }
}

interface Speakable {
    public void speak(String s);
}

public class RobotApp{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Robot r = new Humanoid();
        r.process();
        r.speak("Done");
    }
}
```

Which action enables the code to print Helping`¦ Done?

A. replace class Humanoid extends Robot { with abstract class Humanoid extends Robot {

B. replace interface Speakable { with abstract class Speakable

C. replace public void process(); with public abstract void process();

D. replace abstract class Robot implements Speakable { with class Robot extends Speakable {

Correct Answer: *C*

```
18 abstract class Robot implements Speakable {
19     public abstract void process();
20 }
21 class Humanoid extends Robot {
22     public void speak(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
23     public void process() { System.out.println("Helping..."); }
24
25 }
26 interface Speakable {
27     public void speak(String s);
28 }
29 public class RobotApp{
30     public static void main(String[] args) {
31         Robot r = new Humanoid();
32         r.process();
33         r.speak("Done");
34     }
35 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 32108 kilobyte(s)

```
Helping...
Done
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

akbiyik 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested, answer is C.

To test:

abstract class Robot implements Speakable {
public void process(); // replace public void process(); with public abstract void process();
}

class Humanoid extends Robot {
public void speak(String s) {

```
System.out.println(s);
}

public void process() {
System.out.println("Helping... ");
}
}

interface Speakable {
public void speak(String s);
}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Robot r = new Humanoid();
r.process();
r.speak("Done");

}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is letter C, you can answer by elimination:
A -> The humanoid class already overloads the 2 methods of its super class and the interface that implements its superclass, it wouldn't change anything to put abstract in the class definition
B -> I wouldn't change anything either, even switching to an abstract class, its methods are overloaded
D -> This is the most wrong one, a class cannot extend an interface, classes implement interfaces, the only type of object that can extend interfaces are the interfaces themselves.

upvoted 1 times

Question #223 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "9009";

    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("7007");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

B. Error

C. myStr: 9009, myNum: 7007

D. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

Correct Answer: *C*

Result

CPU Time: 0.30 sec(s), Memory: 35792 kilobyte(s)

```
myStr: 9009, myNum: 7007
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

akbiyik 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. The 'myStr' member variable of class App is different from the variable with the same name in the method doStuff.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, I tested it, if you want follow the code:

```
public class Test {
String myStr = "9009";

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) {
Test obj = new Test();
obj.doStuff("7007");
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #224 *Topic 1*

Given the content from the Tree.java and Plant.java files:

```
package root;
public class Tree {
    public void m1() {}
    private void m2() {}
    protected void m3() {}
    void m4() {}
}

package branch;
import root.*;
public class Plant extends Tree { }
```

and the code fragment:

9. Plant t = new Plant();

10. /* insert code fragment here */

Which code fragment is valid at line 10?

A. t.m1();

B. t.m1(); t.m3();

C. t.m1(); t.m3(); t.m4();

D. t.m1(); t.m4();

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (83%) A (17%)

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To Test (attention to test in different packages and files, as stated):

---
package branch;
import root.*;

public class Plant extends Tree {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Plant t = new Plant();
t.m1(); // Answer A --- Ok, but incomplete.
t.m1(); t.m3(); // Answer B --- Ok
t.m1(); t.m3(); t.m4(); // Answer C --- Error
t.m1(); t.m4(); // Answer D --- Error
}
}
---
package root;

public class Tree {
public void m1() {}
private void m2() {}
protected void m3() {}
void m4() {};
}
---

upvoted 3 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

An erratum to my previous answer, the answer is B as a protected method can be accessed from another package ONLY if it is a subclass. Answer A is also correct but B is more complete, just in case it is better to always mark the "most correct answer".

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A, the methods "m2" and "m3" cannot be seen by the child class because even inheriting it is in a different package, the same occurs for "m4", because when visibility is not placed, it is put automatically the "default" visibility which is even more restricted than private, so it cannot be seen by the "Plant" class, the only method that can be instantiated is "m1", because it is the only one seen.

upvoted 1 times

Question #225

Topic 1

Given the content of the Customer.java and Trader.java files:

```
package sales;
public class Customer {
    public void m1() {}
    private void m2() {}
    protected void m3() {}
    void m4() {}
}

package market;
import sales.*;
public class Trader extends Customer { }
```

Which two methods can be overridden in the Trader class from the Customer class? (Choose two.)

A. m2()

B. m3()

C. m4()

D. m1()

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

BD (67%) AB (33%)

tawa_z58 5 months, 2 weeks ago

BD corect .AC not because as , you can not override the private method in Java because it's bonded during compile time using static binding. It's also not visible on sub-class so cannot be overridden but you can hide the method by declaring another private method of the same signature

upvoted 1 times

Rajeevkuamr 5 months, 4 weeks ago

BD,Only the public and protected methods can be overriden

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

An erratum to my previous comment, the correct one is BD
- B: m3 is protected, but can be accessed if the other class extends the parent class even though it is in a different package.
- D: m1 is public, just by importing the package you can access it normally.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

The correct answer is AB, talking about overloading and it has 4 methods that have 4 different types of visibility, following this logic, the ones that have less visibility are the AB responses, remember that when a method does not come with its declared visibility, java sets visibility to "default" by default which is more restricted than private.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 10 months ago

Private methods can not be overridden so answer is wrong
Answers should be BD

upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

```
public class StockRoom {
     private int stock = 10;
     private int qty;
     public void purchase(int q) {stock += q; this.qty = q;}
     public void sell(int q) {stock -= q; this.qty = q;}
     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);
          StockRoom.printStock("Sold");
               StockRoom k2 = new StockRoom();
          k2.purchase(5);
          StockRoom.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 and qty variables and purchase()and sell()methods static.

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

D. Declare the stock and qty variables static.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

As below.

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Aswer is C.

To test:

```
public class StockRoom {
private int stock = 10; // declare as static
private int qty; // declare as static
public void purchase(int q) {stock += q; this.qty = q;}
public void sell(int q) {stock -= q; this.qty = q;}
public void printStock(String action ) { declare as static
System.out.println(action + ":" + qty + " items. Stock in Hand: " + stock);
}

public static void main (String[] args) {
StockRoom k1 = new StockRoom();
k1.sell(5);
StockRoom.printStock("Sold");
StockRoom k2 = new StockRoom();
k2.purchase(5);
StockRoom.printStock("Purchased");
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Question #227

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder sObj = new StringBuilder("Java");
System.out.println(sObj.indexOf("the"));
sObj.append("the Great");
System.out.println(sObj.indexOf("the"));
```

What is the result?

A. 5

B. false
6

C. −1
5

D. −1
−1

Correct Answer: *C*

Question #228 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
8. public static void main (String[] args) {
9.     int[] codes = new int[5];
10.    codes[1] = 10;
11.    codes[2] = 20;
12.    codes[3] = 30;
13.    codes[4] = 40;
14.    codes[5] = 50;
15.    for (int i = 1; i <codes.length ; i++) {
16.         System.out.print(codes[i] + ":");
17.    }
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at line 10.

B. 10 : 20 : 30 : 40 : 50 :

C. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at line 14.

D. The code fails to compile.

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #229 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragments, inserted at line n1 independently, print The Top element: 30? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *BC*

Question #230 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {
static float height;
    public float jump(long x) {
        System.out.printIn("Jump1");
        return height + x;
    }
    public float jump(int x) {
        System.out.printIn("Jump2");
        return height + x;
    }
    public float jump(float x) {
        System.out.printIn("Jump3");
        return height + x;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App()
        obj.jump(10);
        obj.jump(100);
        obj.jump(10.01f);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Jump1 -
Jump1 -
Jump1

B. Jump2 -
Jump2 -
Jump3

C. Jump3 -
Jump3 -
Jump3

D. Jump1 -
Jump1 -
Jump3

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #231 *Topic 1*

Given the code from the App.java.file:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(args[0] + ":" + args[1]);
    }
}
```

Which command prints SE 8 Standard in the console window?

A. java App “SE 8 Standard”

B. java App “SE 8”, “Standard”

C. java App SE 8 Standard

D. java App “SE 8” Standard

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #232 *Topic 1*

Examine the given definitions:

```
class Player {}

interface Playable {
     public void play();
     public void setPlayers(List players);
}

class Game implements Playable {
     private List<Player> players;
     public List<Player> getPlayers() { return players; }
     public void setPlayers(List<Player> players) { this.players = players; }

     public void play() { System.out.println("Played."); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Playable p = new Game();
List<Player> players = new ArrayList<>();
p.setPlayers (players);
p.play();
```

Which statement is true about the implementation of Object-Oriented Programming concepts in the given code?

A. Polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation are implemented.

B. Only polymorphism and inheritance are implemented.

C. Polymorphism, inheritance, and abstraction are implemented.

D. Only inheritance and encapsulation are implemented.

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #233 *Topic 1*

Given the content from the Tree.java and Plant.java files:

```
package root;
public class Tree {
    public void m1() {}
    private void m2() {}
    protected void m3() {}
    void m4() {}
}

package branch;
import root.*;
public class Plant extends Tree {
    public void m1(){}
    public void m2(){}
    public void m3(){}
    public void m4(){}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
9. Tree t = new Plant();
10. /* insert code fragment here */
```

Which code fragment is valid at line 10?

A. t.m1();

B. t.m1();
t.m3();

C. t.m1();
t.m2();
t.m3();
t.m4();

D. t.m1();
t.m3();
t.m4();

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #234 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List&lt;String&gt; lst = Arrays.asList("A","B","C","D");
/* insert code here */
```

Which inserted code prints DCBA?

A.
```
int idx = lst.size()-1;
while(idx >=1) {
    System.out.print(lst.get(idx));
    idx--;
}
```

B.
```
int idx = 0;
while(idx >=0) {
    idx = lst.size();
    System.out.print(lst.get(--idx));
}
```

C.
```
int idx = lst.size();
while(idx >0) {
    System.out.print(lst.get(idx--));
}
```

D.
```
int idx = lst.size();
while(idx >= 1) {
    System.out.print(lst.get(--idx));
}
```

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #235 *Topic 1*

Given this class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    //line n1
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();
    //line n2
}
```

Which two pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100? (Choose two.)

A. At `line n1` insert:
```
public CheckingAccount(){
    amount = 100;
}
```

B. At `line n2` insert:
```
this.amount = 100;
```

C. At `line n2` insert:
```
amount = 100;
```

D. At `line n1` insert:
```
public CheckingAccount(){
    this.amount = 100;
}
```

E. At `line n2` insert:
```
acct.amount = 100;
```

F. At `line n1` insert:
```
public CheckingAccount(){
    acct.amount = 100;
}
```

Correct Answer: *DE*