151. Given:

11. static void test() throws RuntimeException {

12. try {

13. System.out.print("test ");

14. throw new RuntimeException();

15. }

16. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }

17. }

18. public static void main(String[] args) {

19. try { test(); }

20. catch (RuntimeException ex) { System.out.print("runtime "); }

21. System.out.print("end ");

22. }

What is the result?

A. test end

B. Compilation fails.

C. test runtime end

D. test exception end

E. A Throwable is thrown by main at runtime.

152. Given:

1. public class Plant {

2. private String name;

3. public Plant(String name) { this.name = name; }

4. public String getName() { return name; }

5. }

1. public class Tree extends Plant {

2. public void growFruit() { }

3. public void dropLeaves() { }

4. }

Which statement is true?

A. The code will compile without changes.

B. The code will compile if public Tree() { Plant(); } is added to the Tree class.

C. The code will compile if public Plant() { Tree(); } is added to the Plant class.

D. The code will compile if public Plant() { this("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.

E. The code will compile if public Plant() { Plant("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.

153. Given:

10. class Line {

11. public static class Point {}

12. }

13.

14. class Triangle {

15. // insert code here

16. }

Which code, inserted at line 15, creates an instance of the Point class defined in Line?

A. Point p = new Point();

B. Line.Point p = new Line.Point();

C. The Point class cannot be instatiated at line 15.

D. Line l = new Line() ; l.Point p = new l.Point();

154. Given:

10. class Nav{

11. public enum Direction { NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST }

12. }

13. public class Sprite{

14. // insert code here

15. }

Which code, inserted at line 14, allows the Sprite class to compile?

A. Direction d = NORTH;

B. Nav.Direction d = NORTH;

C. Direction d = Direction.NORTH;

D. Nav.Direction d = Nav.Direction.NORTH;

155. Given:

10. interface Data { public void load(); }

11. abstract class Info { public abstract void load(); }

Which class correctly uses the Data interface and Info class?

A. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {

public void load() { /\*do something\*/ }

}

B. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {

public void load() { /\*do something\*/ }

}

C. public class Employee extends Info implements Data {

public void load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

public void Info.load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

}

D. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {

public void Data.load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

public void load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

}

E. public class Employee implements Info extends Data {

public void load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

public void Info.load(){ /\*do something\*/ }

}

F. public class Employee extends Info implements Data{

public void Data.load() { /\*do something\*/ }

public void Info.load() { /\*do something\*/ }

}

156. Given:

11. public class Rainbow {

12. public enum MyColor {

13. RED(0xff0000), GREEN(0x00ff00), BLUE(0x0000ff);

14. private final int rgb;

15. MyColor(int rgb) { this.rgb = rgb; }

16. public int getRGB() { return rgb; }

17. };

18. public static void main(String[] args) {

19. // insert code here

20. }

21. }

Which code fragment, inserted at line 19, allows the Rainbow class to compile?

A. MyColor skyColor = BLUE;

B. MyColor treeColor = MyColor.GREEN;

C. if(RED.getRGB() < BLUE.getRGB()) { }

D. Compilation fails due to other error(s) in the code.

E. MyColor purple = new MyColor(0xff00ff);

F. MyColor purple = MyColor.BLUE + MyColor.RED;

157. Given:

10. class One {

11. void foo() { }

12. }

13. class Two extends One {

14. //insert method here

15. }

Which three methods, inserted individually at line 14, will correctly complete class Two? (Choose

three.)

A. int foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }

B. void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }

C. public void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }

D. private void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }

E. protected void foo() { /\* more code here \*/ }

158. Click the Exhibit button. Which statement is true about the classes and interfaces in the exhibit?

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/158.png'></img><br/>

A. Compilation will succeed for all classes and interfaces.

B. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 2.

C. Compilation of class C will fail because of an error in line 6.

D. Compilation of class AImpl will fail because of an error in line 2.

159. Given:

11. public interface A { public void m1(); }

12.

13. class B implements A { }

14. class C implements A { public void m1() { } }

15. class D implements A { public void m1(int x) { } }

16. abstract class E implements A { }

17. abstract class F implements A { public void m1() { } }

18. abstract class G implements A { public void m1(int x) { } }

What is the result?

A. Compilation succeeds.

B. Exactly one class does NOT compile.

C. Exactly two classes do NOT compile.

D. Exactly four classes do NOT compile.

E. Exactly three classes do NOT compile.

160. Given:

1. class Alligator {

2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. int []x[] = {{1,2}, {3,4,5}, {6,7,8,9}};

4. int [][]y = x;

5. System.out.println(y[2][1]);

6. }

7. }

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

E. 7

F. Compilation fails.

161. Click the Exhibit button. What is the result?

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/161.png'></img><br/>

A. go in Goban

go in Sente

B. go in Sente

go in Goban

C. go in Sente

go in Goban

D. go in Goban

go in Sente

E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 17.

162. Given:

12. NumberFormat nf = NumberFormat.getInstance();

13. nf.setMaximumFractionDigits(4);

14. nf.setMinimumFractionDigits(2);

15. String a = nf.format(3.1415926);

16. String b = nf.format(2);

Which two statements are true about the result if the default locale is Locale.US? (Choose two.)

A. The value of b is 2.

B. The value of a is 3.14.

C. The value of b is 2.00.

D. The value of a is 3.141.

E. The value of a is 3.1415.

F. The value of a is 3.1416.

G. The value of b is 2.0000.

163. Given:

11. String test = "a1b2c3";

12. String[] tokens = test.split("\\d");

13. for(String s: tokens) System.out.print(s + " ");

What is the result?

A. a b c

B. 1 2 3

C. a1b2c3

D. a1 b2 c3

E. Compilation fails.

F. The code runs with no output.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

164. Given:

11. class Converter {

12. public static void main(String[] args) {

13. Integer i = args[0];

14. int j = 12;

15. System.out.println("It is " + (j==i) + " that j==i.");

16. }

17. }

What is the result when the programmer attempts to compile the code and run it with the

command java Converter 12?

A. It is true that j==i.

B. It is false that j==i.

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 13.

165. Given:

1. public class BuildStuff {

2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. Boolean test = new Boolean(true);

4. Integer x = 343;

5. Integer y = new BuildStuff().go(test, x);

6. System.out.println(y);

7. }

8. int go(Boolean b, int i) {

9. if(b) return (i/7);

10. return (i/49);

11. }

12. }

What is the result?

A. 7

B. 49

C. 343

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

166. Given:

12. String csv = "Sue,5,true,3";

13. Scanner scanner = new Scanner( csv );

14. scanner.useDelimiter(",");

15. int age = scanner.nextInt();

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. After line 15, the value of age is 5.

C. After line 15, the value of age is 3.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

167. Given:

1. import java.util.\*;

2. public class WrappedString {

3. private String s;

4. public WrappedString(String s) { this.s = s; }

5. public static void main(String[] args) {

6. HashSet<Object> hs = new HashSet<Object>();

7. WrappedString ws1 = new WrappedString("aardvark");

8. WrappedString ws2 = new WrappedString("aardvark");

9. String s1 = new String("aardvark");

10. String s2 = new String("aardvark");

11. hs.add(ws1); hs.add(ws2); hs.add(s1); hs.add(s2);

12. System.out.println(hs.size()); } }

What is the result?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

F. Compilation fails.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

168. Given a class whose instances, when found in a collection of objects, are sorted by using the

compareTo() method, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. The class implements java.lang.Comparable.

B. The class implements java.util.Comparator.

C. The interface used to implement sorting allows this class to define only one sort sequence.

D. The interface used to implement sorting allows this class to define many different sort

sequences.

169. Given:

1. import java.util.\*;

2. public class Example {

3. public static void main(String[] args) {

4. // insert code here

5. set.add(new Integer(2));

6. set.add(new Integer(1));

7. System.out.println(set);

8. }

9. }

Which code, inserted at line 4, guarantees that this program will output [1, 2]?

A. Set set = new TreeSet();

B. Set set = new HashSet();

C. Set set = new SortedSet();

D. List set = new SortedList();

E. Set set = new LinkedHashSet();

170. Given:

11. public class Person {

12. private name;

13. public Person(String name) {

14. this.name = name;

15. }

16. public int hashCode() {

17. return 420;

18. }

19. }

Which statement is true?

A. The time to find the value from HashMap with a Person key depends on the size of the map.

B. Deleting a Person key from a HashMap will delete all map entries for all keys of type Person.

C. Inserting a second Person object into a HashSet will cause the first Person object to be

removed as a duplicate.

D. The time to determine whether a Person object is contained in a HashSet is constant and does

NOT depend on the size of the map.

177. Given:

1. class TestException extends Exception { }

2. class A {

3. public String sayHello(String name) throws TestException {

4. if(name == null) throw new TestException();

5. return "Hello " + name;

6. }

7. }

8. public class TestA {

9. public static void main(String[] args) {

10. new A().sayHello("Aiko");

11. }

12. }

Which statement is true?

A. Compilation succeeds.

B. Class A does not compile.

C. The method declared on line 9 cannot be modified to throw TestException.

D. TestA compiles if line 10 is enclosed in a try/catch block that catches TestException.

178. Given:

11. public static void main(String[] args) {

12. for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {

13. if (i > 6) break;

14. }

15. System.out.println(i);

16. }

What is the result?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 10

D. 11

E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

179. Given:

3. public class Breaker {

4. static String o = "";

5. public static void main(String[] args) {

6. z:

7. o = o + 2;

8. for(int x = 3; x < 8; x++) {

9. if(x==4) break;

10. if(x==6) break z;

11. o = o + x;

12. }

13. System.out.println(o);

14. }

15. }

What is the result?

A. 23

B. 234

C. 235

D. 2345

E. 2357

F. 23457

G. Compilation fails.

180. Given:

5. class A {

6. void foo() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }

7. }

8. class SubB2 extends A {

9. void foo() { System.out.println("B "); }

10. }

11. class Tester {

12. public static void main(String[] args) {

13. A a = new SubB2();

14. a.foo();

15. }

16. }

What is the result?

A. B

B. B, followed by an Exception.

C. Compilation fails due to an error on line 9.

D. Compilation fails due to an error on line 14.

E. An Exception is thrown with no other output.

181. Given:

11. public static void main(String[] args) {

12. String str = "null";

13. if (str == null) {

14. System.out.println("null");

15. } else (str.length() == 0) {

16. System.out.println("zero");

17. } else {

18. System.out.println("some");

19. }

20. }

What is the result?

A. null

B. zero

C. some

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

182. Given:

1. public class Mule {

2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. boolean assert = true;

4. if(assert) {

5. System.out.println("assert is true");

6. }

7. }

8. }

Which command-line invocations will compile?

A. javac Mule.java

B. javac -source 1.3 Mule.java

C. javac -source 1.4 Mule.java

D. javac -source 1.5 Mule.java

183. Given:

11. static void test() {

12. try {

13. String x = null;

14. System.out.print(x.toString() + " ");

15. }

16. finally { System.out.print("finally "); }

17. }

18. public static void main(String[] args) {

19. try { test(); }

20. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }

21. }

What is the result?

A. null

B. finally

C. null finally

D. Compilation fails.

E. finally exception

184. Given:

1. public class Boxer1{

2. Integer i;

3. int x;

4. public Boxer1(int y) {

5. x = i+y;

6. System.out.println(x);

7. }

8. public static void main(String[] args) {

9. new Boxer1(new Integer(4));

10. }

11. }

What is the result?

A. The value "4" is printed at the command line.

B. Compilation fails because of an error in line 5.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 9.

D. A NullPointerException occurs at runtime.

E. A NumberFormatException occurs at runtime.

F. An IllegalStateException occurs at runtime.

185. Which two code fragments are most likely to cause a StackOverflowError? (Choose two.)

A. int []x = {1,2,3,4,5};

for(int y = 0; y < 6; y++)

System.out.println(x[y]);

B. static int[] x = {7,6,5,4};

static { x[1] = 8;

x[4] = 3; }

C. for(int y = 10; y < 10; y++)

doStuff(y);

D. void doOne(int x) { doTwo(x); }

void doTwo(int y) { doThree(y); }

void doThree(int z) { doTwo(z); }

E. for(int x = 0; x < 1000000000; x++)

doStuff(x);

F. void counter(int i) { counter(++i); }

186. Given:

11. static void test() throws RuntimeException {

12. try {

13. System.out.print("test ");

14. throw new RuntimeException();

15. }

16. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }

17. }

18. public static void main(String[] args) {

19. try { test(); }

20. catch (RuntimeException ex) { System.out.print("runtime "); }

21. System.out.print("end ");

22. }

What is the result?

A. test end

B. Compilation fails.

C. test runtime end

D. test exception end

E. A Throwable is thrown by main at runtime.

187. Given:

11. public static void main(String[] args) {

12. Integer i = new Integer(1) + new Integer(2);

13. switch(i) {

14. case 3: System.out.println("three"); break;

15. default: System.out.println("other"); break;

16. }

17. }

What is the result?

A. three

B. other

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails because of an error on line 12.

E. Compilation fails because of an error on line 13.

F. Compilation fails because of an error on line 15.

188. Given:

21. class Money {

22. private String country = "Canada";

23. public String getC() { return country; }

24. }

25. class Yen extends Money {

26. public String getC() { return super.country; }

27. }

28. public class Euro extends Money {

29. public String getC(int x) { return super.getC(); }

30. public static void main(String[] args) {

31. System.out.print(new Yen().getC() + " " + new Euro().getC());

32. }

33. }

What is the result?

A. Canada

B. null Canada

C. Canada null

D. Canada Canada

E. Compilation fails due to an error on line 26.

F. Compilation fails due to an error on line 29.

189. Given:

11. class ClassA {}

12. class ClassB extends ClassA {}

13. class ClassC extends ClassA {}

and:

21. ClassA p0 = new ClassA();

22. ClassB p1 = new ClassB();

23. ClassC p2 = new ClassC();

24. ClassA p3 = new ClassB();

25. ClassA p4 = new ClassC();

Which three are valid? (Choose three.)

A. p0 = p1;

B. p1 = p2;

C. p2 = p4;

D. p2 = (ClassC)p1;

E. p1 = (ClassB)p3;

F. p2 = (ClassC)p4;

190. Which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. A final method in class X can be abstract if and only if X is abstract.

B. A protected method in class X can be overridden by any subclass of X.

C. A private static method can be called only within other static methods in class X.

D. A non-static public final method in class X can be overridden in any subclass of X.

E. A public static method in class X can be called by a subclass of X without explicitly referencing

the class X.

F. A method with the same signature as a private final method in class X can be implemented in a

subclass of X.

G. A protected method in class X can be overridden by a subclass of X only if the subclass is in

the same package as X.

191. Given:

10. interface A { void x(); }

11. class B implements A { public void x() {} public void y() {} }

12. class C extends B { public void x() {} }

And:

20. java.util.List<A> list = new java.util.ArrayList<A>();

21. list.add(new B());

22. list.add(new C());

23. for (A a : list) {

24. a.x();

25. a.y();

26. }

What is the result?

A. The code runs with no output.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.

D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 21.

E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 23.

F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 25.

192. Given:

1. package test;

2.

3. class Target {

4. public String name = "hello";

5. }

What can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

A. any class

B. only the Target class

C. any class in the test package

D. any class that extends Target

193. Click the Exhibit button. What two must the programmer do to correct the compilation errors?

(Choose two.)

<br/>

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A. insert a call to this() in the Car constructor

B. insert a call to this() in the MeGo constructor

C. insert a call to super() in the MeGo constructor

D. insert a call to super(vin) in the MeGo constructor

E. change the wheelCount variable in Car to protected

F. change line3 in the MeGo class to super.wheelCount = 3;

194. A team of programmers is involved in reviewing a proposed design for a new utility class. After

some discussion, they realize that the current design allows other classes to access methods in

the utility class that should be accessible only to methods within the utility class itself. What design

issue has the team discovered?

A. Tight coupling

B. Low cohesion

C. High cohesion

D. Loose coupling

E. Weak encapsulation

F. Strong encapsulation

195. Given:

5. class Thingy { Meter m = new Meter(); }

6. class Component { void go() { System.out.print("c"); } }

7. class Meter extends Component { void go() { System.out.print("m"); } }

8.

9. class DeluxeThingy extends Thingy {

10. public static void main(String[] args) {

11. DeluxeThingy dt = new DeluxeThingy();

12. dt.m.go();

13. Thingy t = new DeluxeThingy();

14. t.m.go();

15. }

16. }

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. The output is mm.

B. The output is mc.

C. Component is-a Meter.

D. Component has-a Meter.

E. DeluxeThingy is-a Component.

F. DeluxeThingy has-a Component.

196. Given:

10. interface Jumper { public void jump(); } ...

20. class Animal {} ...

30. class Dog extends Animal {

31. Tail tail; 32. } ...

40. class Beagle extends Dog implements Jumper{

41. public void jump() {}

42. } ...

50. class Cat implements Jumper{

51. public void jump() {}

52. }

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. Cat is-a Animal

B. Cat is-a Jumper

C. Dog is-a Animal

D. Dog is-a Jumper

E. Cat has-a Animal

F. Beagle has-a Tail

G. Beagle has-a Jumper

197. Click the Exhibit button. What is the result?

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A. Value is: 8

B. Compilation fails.

C. Value is: 12

D. Value is: -12

E. The code runs with no output.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

198. Given a valid DateFormat object named df, and

16. Date d = new Date(0L);

17. String ds = "December 15, 2004";

18. // insert code here What updates d's value with the date represented by ds?

A. 18. d = df.parse(ds);

B. 18. d = df.getDate(ds);

C. 18. try {

19. d = df.parse(ds);

20. } catch(ParseException e) { };

D. 18. try {

19. d = df.getDate(ds);

20. } catch(ParseException e) { };

199. Which two scenarios are NOT safe to replace a StringBuffer object with a StringBuilder object?

(Choose two.)

A. When using versions of Java technology earlier than 5.0.

B. When sharing a StringBuffer among multiple threads.

C. When using the java.io class StringBufferInputStream.

D. When you plan to reuse the StringBuffer to build more than one string.

200. Given:

11. String test = "a1b2c3";

12. String[] tokens = test.split("\\d");

13. for(String s: tokens) System.out.print(s + " ");

What is the result?

A. a b c

B. 1 2 3

C. a1b2c3

D. a1 b2 c3

E. Compilation fails.

F. The code runs with no output.

G. An exception is thrown at runtime.

201. Given:

1. public class TestString3 {

2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. // insert code here

5. System.out.println(s);

6. }

7. }

Which two code fragments, inserted independently at line 3, generate the output 4247? (Choose

two.)

A. String s = "123456789";

s = (s-"123").replace(1,3,"24") - "89";

B. StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");

s.delete(0,3).replace(1,3,"24").delete(4,6);

C. StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("123456789");

s.substring(3,6).delete(1,3).insert(1, "24");

D. StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");

s.substring(3,6).delete(1,2).insert(1, "24");

E. StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("123456789");

s.delete(0,3).delete(1,3).delete(2,5).insert(1, "24");

202. Given:

11. String test = "Test A. Test B. Test C.";

12. // insert code here

13. String[] result = test.split(regex);

Which regular expression, inserted at line 12, correctly splits test into "Test A", "Test B", and "Test

C"?

A. String regex = "";

B. String regex = " ";

C. String regex = ".\*";

D. String regex = "\\s";

E. String regex = "\\.\\s\*";

F. String regex = "\\w[ \.] +";

203. Which statement is true?

A. A class's finalize() method CANNOT be invoked explicitly.

B. super.finalize() is called implicitly by any overriding finalize() method.

C. The finalize() method for a given object is called no more than once by the garbage collector.

D. The order in which finalize() is called on two objects is based on the order in which the two

objects became finalizable.

204. Given:

11. public class ItemTest {

12. private final int id;

13. public ItemTest(int id) { this.id = id; }

14. public void updateId(int newId) { id = newId; }

15.

16. public static void main(String[] args) {

17. ItemTest fa = new ItemTest(42);

18. fa.updateId(69);

19. System.out.println(fa.id);

20. }

21. }

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. The attribute id in the ItemTest object remains unchanged.

D. The attribute id in the ItemTest object is modified to the new value.

E. A new ItemTest object is created with the preferred value in the id attribute.

205. Given:

11. interface DeclareStuff {

12. public static final int EASY = 3;

13. void doStuff(int t); }

14. public class TestDeclare implements DeclareStuff {

15. public static void main(String [] args) {

16. int x = 5;

17. new TestDeclare().doStuff(++x);

18. }

19. void doStuff(int s) {

20. s += EASY + ++s;

21. System.out.println("s " + s);

22. }

23. }

What is the result?

A. s 14

B. s 16

C. s 10

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

206. Click the Exhibit button. Which three code fragments, added individually at line 29, produce the

output 100? (Choose three.)

<br/>

<img src='./scjp/206.png'></img><br/>

A. n = 100;

B. i.setX( 100 );

C. o.getY().setX( 100 );

D. i = new Inner(); i.setX( 100 );

E. o.setY( i ); i = new Inner(); i.setX( 100 );

F. i = new Inner(); i.setX( 100 ); o.setY( i );

207. Given:

11. public class Commander {

12. public static void main(String[] args) {

13. String myProp = /\* insert code here \*/

14. System.out.println(myProp);

15. }

16. }

and the command line:

java -Dprop.custom=gobstopper Commander Which two, placed on line 13, will produce the

output gobstopper? (Choose two.)

A. System.load("prop.custom");

B. System.getenv("prop.custom");

C. System.property("prop.custom");

D. System.getProperty("prop.custom");

E. System.getProperties().getProperty("prop.custom");

208. Given:

1. interface DoStuff2 {

2. float getRange(int low, int high); }

3.

4. interface DoMore {

5. float getAvg(int a, int b, int c); }

6.

7. abstract class DoAbstract implements DoStuff2, DoMore { }

8.

9. class DoStuff implements DoStuff2 {

10. public float getRange(int x, int y) { return 3.14f; } }

11.

12. interface DoAll extends DoMore {

13. float getAvg(int a, int b, int c, int d); }

What is the result?

A. The file will compile without error.

B. Compilation fails. Only line 7 contains an error.

C. Compilation fails. Only line 12 contains an error.

D. Compilation fails. Only line 13 contains an error.

E. Compilation fails. Only lines 7 and 12 contain errors.

F. Compilation fails. Only lines 7 and 13 contain errors.

G. Compilation fails. Lines 7, 12, and 13 contain errors.

209. Given:

3. interface Fish { }

4. class Perch implements Fish { }

5. class Walleye extends Perch { }

6. class Bluegill { }

7. public class Fisherman {

8. public static void main(String[] args) {

9. Fish f = new Walleye();

10. Walleye w = new Walleye();

11. Bluegill b = new Bluegill();

12. if(f instanceof Perch) System.out.print("f-p ");

13. if(w instanceof Fish) System.out.print("w-f ");

14. if(b instanceof Fish) System.out.print("b-f ");

15. }

16. }

What is the result?

A. w-f

B. f-p w-f

C. w-f b-f

D. f-p w-f b-f

E. Compilation fails.

F. An exception is thrown at runtime.