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NEW QUESTION: 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 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = 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;
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

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 B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

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 E
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option D
E. Option C
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public statuc 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 = 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 clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 5

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 B
B. Option A
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[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. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
B. 97 98
99 100 null null null
C. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
D. Compilation fails.
E. 97 98
99 100 101 102 103
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7
You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following 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 */ }
}
```

A. Option D
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount:
    // line n1
}
```

And given the following 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?

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;
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option F

C. Option A

D. Option B

E. Option E

F. Option C

Answer: A,E,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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 TestClass

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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. Compilation fails.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 10 20 30 40

D. 0 0 30 40

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

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";
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

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. Compilation fails

C. C1C1

D. C1C2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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.

A. Option B

B. Option E

C. Option D

D. Option C

E. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1  public class Test {
2
3          static int count = 0 ;
4          int i = 0;
5
6          public void changecount () {
7              while (i<5) {
8                  i++;
9                  count++;
10             }
11         }
12     public static void main (String [ ] args) {
13        Test check1 = new Test () ;
14        Test check2 = new Test () ;
15        check1.changecount () ;
16        check2.changecount () ;
17        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count) ;
18     }
19 }
20
```

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
```


NEW QUESTION: 15

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
```

What is the result?

A. Java SE

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. Java EE

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static int stVar = 100;
      public int var = 200;
      public String toString() {
            return var + ":" + stVar;
      }
}
```

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. 200:300
200:300
B. 300:100
200:300
C. 300:300
200:300
D. 300:0
0:300
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17
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]
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]
D. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
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 (2);
    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.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 19

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.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION: 20

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

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 second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.

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

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

D. Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

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. 13480.02

B. Compilation fails.

C. 13480.0

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

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; });
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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


What is the result?

A. 102

B. 100

C. 103

D. 101

E. Compilation fails

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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
```

A. Option A

B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26
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. 2
B. 3
C. 1
D. 4
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27
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(50);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A)
```
ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 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 C
C. Option D
D. Option B
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

B. Base
DerivedB

C. DerivedB
DerivedA

D. Base
DerivedA

E. DerivedB
DerivedB

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

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?

Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

A. Welcome Visit Count: 2

B. Welcome Visit Count:1

C. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

D. Welcome Visit Count: 1

Welcome Visit Count:1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

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. At line 9, remove the break statement.

B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = I;

Replace line 7 with case 1:

C. Remove the default section.

D. Replace line 5 With String opt = "true";

Replace line 7 with case "true":

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Given:

```
public class Test {

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

And given the commands:

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

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. Compilation fails.

C. Failure

D. Success

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33

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. Compilation fails.

B. 200 200

C. 400 400

D. 400 200

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Given the following 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] +" ");
}
```

A. Option E

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option F

E. Option C

F. Option B

Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

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. Sytem.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds;
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? (Choose two.) Canine 60 Long Feline 80 Short

. Replace line n1 with:

A:

```
super ();
this.bounds = bounds;
```

Replace line n1 with:

B:

```
this.bounds = bounds;
super ();
```

Replace line n2 with:

C:

```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this (bounds);
```

Replace line n1 with:

D:

```
this ("Canine", 60);
this.bounds = bounds
```

Replace line n2 with:

E:

```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option E

E. Option A

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

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. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

B. A B C

C. C B A

D. C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

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
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 38

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

C. Double x = 1;

D. Long x = 1;

E. String x = "1";

F. short x = 1;

Answer: A,B,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

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. 07-31-2014

B. 2014-07-31

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 2014-09-30

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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)
```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
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. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
C. Tool::export
Tool:export
D. Compilation fails only at line n1.
E. RTool::export
Tool::export
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

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. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.

C. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

D. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.

E. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
        int [] stack = {10,20,30};
        int size = 3;
        inti dx = 0;
        /*line n1 */
       System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );
}
```


Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints The Top element: 30?

```
A. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx >=size);
B. while (idx < size) {
       idx++;
}
C. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx <size -1);
D. do {
       idx++;
   } while (idx<= size);
E. while (idx <= size -1) {
       idx++
}
```


A. Option A
B. Option C
C. Option B
D. Option D
E. Option E
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)
A. Objects cannot be reused.
B. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.
C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
D. A package must contain more than one class.
E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
F. A main method must be declared in every class.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:
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)

NEW QUESTION: 45

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. 1 Found

B. Compilation fails.

C. 3 Found

D. 0 Found

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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

C. Compilation fails

D. 0 2 4 6

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47
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 max = findMax (numbers);
}
/*line n1 */ {
   int max = 0;
   /* code goes here*/
   return max;
 }
}
```


Which method signature do you use at line n1?
A. static int[] findMax (int max)
B. final int findMax (int [])
C. public int findMax (int [] numbers)
D. static int findMax (int [] numbers)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48
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?

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();
B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {
C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {
D. Replace line 13 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent ();
}
catch (Exception e) {}
catch (IOException e) {}
```

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option C
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option D
E. Option E
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
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: A DateParseExceptionis thrown at runtime.

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given the following 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 the following main 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]);
    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
```


A. Option D
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option B
E. Option E
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
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 D
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option E
E. Option B
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52
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.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/

NEW QUESTION: 53
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
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54

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 6 4 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 4 3 6

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

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. 0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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. 0:20

B. 10:20
C. Compilation fails at line n2
D. Compilation fails at line n1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)
A. A class can have overloaded static methods.
B. A method can have the same name as a field.
C. A class can have only one private constructor.
D. A public class must have a main method.
E. The fields need not be initialized before use.
F. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
Answer: B,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
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. false false
B. true false
C. false true
D. Compilation fails.
E. true true
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
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. Nothing is printed

C. 5

D. 5 4 3 2 1

E. 4 2 1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                                  //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 only at line n1.

B. Jesse 25
Walter 52

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B. Null element 0
Null element 1

C. Null
Null

D. Element 0
Element 1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62

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) String str3 = str2;
   if (str1 == str3)

B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))

C) String str3 = str2;
   if (str1.equals(str3))

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.
B. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.
C. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.
D. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.
E. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.
F. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

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 D

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option E

E. Option C

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

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. Compilation fails at line n2.

B. Compilation fails at line n1

C. Area is 3.0

D. Area is 6.0

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

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. Compilation fails

B. int main 1

C. An exception is thrown at runtime

D. String main 1

E. Object main 1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67

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 = sb1. toString ();

B. String str2 = new String (str1);

C. String str2 = str1;

D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this();                                    //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 + " " + number ;
    }
    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:

```
Jesse 25
Walter 52
```

B: Compilation fails only at line n1

C: Compilation fails only at line n2
D: Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option D
D. Option C
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Error is a Throwable.
B. Error is an Exception.
C. Error class is extendable.
D. Error is a RuntimeException.
E. Error class is unextendable.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70
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 D

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

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, 4, 45, 60, 90

B. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

C. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72

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. Only s is accessible by obj.

B. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

C. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 73

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 the 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 tailored to the particular program being created

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 74

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. At line 7, insert x --;

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

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

D. Replace line 6 with System.out. print (--x) ;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75

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

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 12

B. Line 7

C. Line 10

D. Line 9

E. Line 11

F. Line 8

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76

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
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

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 D E

B. Compilation fails.

C. A B D E

D. A B C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

A. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.

B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.

C. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

D. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

E. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.

F. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

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
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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= = str3);
       boolean b2 = (str1.equals (str3));
       System.out.print (b1+",   "+b2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. true, false

B. true, true

C. false, true

D. false, false

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

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 false

B. true true

C. false true

D. false false

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

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
4

B. 5
4

C. 4
21

D. 3
5

E. 4
7

F. 4
5

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)