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NEW QUESTION: 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();
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. BaseDerivedA

B. BaseDerivedB

C. DerivedBDerivedB

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

E. DerivedBDerivedA

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2

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);
```

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What is the result?

A. 102

B. 103

C. 100

D. Compilation fails

E. 101

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

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]);
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. True null

B. Compilation fails

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

D. True false

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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 A
C. Option B
D. Option D
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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
```

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NEW QUESTION: 6

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 + " ");
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. 2 4

C. 0 2 4 6

D. 0 2 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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
    }
}
```

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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:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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 { }
}
```

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Which statement is true?

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

B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

C. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.

D. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

E. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

F. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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. AC

B. CC

C. AB

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

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
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
c = null
b = false
f = 0.0

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION: 12

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. false false

B. false true

C. true false

D. true true

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

A. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all possible errors

B. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are customized to the particular program being created

C. Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred

D. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions

E. Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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 C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

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 = "Duke";

D. String str2 = str1;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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. 9 Hello World!

C. 10 Hello World!

D. 10 Hello Universe!

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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. 300:100200:300

B. 100:300300:200

C. 300:00:300

D. 300:300200:300

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18

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. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

B. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Sum is 600

E. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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

NEW QUESTION: 20
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. Fields need to be initialized before use.
C. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.
D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
E. A public class must have a main method.
F. A class can have final static methods.
Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21
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, Rick, Bran]

D. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22
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. Compilation fails.
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. 0 0 30 40
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
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]);
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 24
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. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

B. Hi removed

C. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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. Compilation fails

D. String main 1

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

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 D

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

NEW QUESTION: 27
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;
    }
}
```

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What is the result?
A. A B D E
B. A B C D E
C. A B C
D. Compilation fails.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
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();
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. A B C

B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

C. C B A

D. C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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

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

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

C. A package must contain a main class.

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

E. Objects cannot be reused.

F. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.

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

NEW QUESTION: 30

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) );
```

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What is the result?

A. 2014-07-31

B. 07-31-2014

C. 2014-09-30

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

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;
        }
    }
}
```

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

D. String x = "1";

E. long x = 1;

F. double x = 1;

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

A. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
B. Float flt = 100.00;
C. float flt = 100.00F;
D. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;
E. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

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. 10

B. 9

C. 8

D. 11

E. Compilation fails.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

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 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {

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

C. At line 7, insert x --;

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

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. [1, 2, 4, null]

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. [1, 2, 4]

D. [1, 3, 4]

E. Compilation fails.

F. [1, 3, 4, null]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

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 n3.

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. Read E-Book

E. Read Book

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

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();
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. Tool::exportTool::export

B. RTool::exportTool::export

C. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

E. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39

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. Requirement 2 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

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

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

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

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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
```

NEW QUESTION: 41

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. C1C1

B. C1C2

C. C2C2

D. Compilation fails

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

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;
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 43

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 element 0B element 1

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. A 0B 1

D. AB

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

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

A. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

B. More efficient code at runtime

C. Faster code at runtime

D. More flexible and reusable code

E. More dynamic code at runtime

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

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();
    }
}
```

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Which statement is true?

A. Only s is accessible via obj.

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

C. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

D. Both p and s are accessible via obj.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

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, ao, o

B. e, ei, i

C. a, eo, o

D. a, ei, i

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48

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 2 2 2

B. java MyFile 1 3 2 2

C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

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++;
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

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

NEW QUESTION: 51
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 C

B. Option A

C. Option E

D. Option B

E. Option D

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

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 D

C. Option A

D. Option C

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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

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
    }
}
```

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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;
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 54
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
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

D. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

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. Welcome Log 1:0

B. Welcome Log 2:1

C. Hello Log 2:1

D. Hello Log 1:0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

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 4followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

B. 1 2 3

C. 1 2 3 4

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59

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. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

C. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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 n2 public.

B. Make the method at line n1 public.

C. Make the method at line n3 protected.

D. Make the method at line n3 public.

E. Make the method at line n4 public.

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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. true true

B. false true

C. true false

D. Compilation fails.

E. false false

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 62

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. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

B. Java EE

C. Java SE

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

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
```

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

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NEW QUESTION: 64

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. Compilation fails at line n2.

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Area is 3.0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

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 ("Exception raised");

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 {

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

E. Option E

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

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();
    }
}
```

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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. RTool::exportTool::export

E. Tool::exportTool:export

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67

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
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

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

NEW QUESTION: 68
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();
        }
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. 97 9899 100 101 102 103

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. Compilation fails.

D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

E. 97 9899 100 null null null

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

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:0Welcome Visit Count: 1

B. Compilation fails at line n2.

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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
```

NEW QUESTION: 71

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. 2012-02-11

B. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

C. Compilation fails

D. 2012-02-10

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

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. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.

B. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
C. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.
D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
F. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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] +" ");
}
```

A. Option B
B. Option F
C. Option A
D. Option D

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

NEW QUESTION: 74
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
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

NEW QUESTION: 75
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. true true
B. true false
C. 1 null
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
E. false false
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
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. 2012-01-30

B. 2012-02-10

C. 2012-02-10 00:00

D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A method can have the same name as a field.

B. A public class must have a main method.

C. A class can have only one private constructors.

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

E. The fields need not be initialized before use.

F. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

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;
      }
}
```

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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?

A. Change the setArea method to private.

B. Change the area field to public.

C. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.

D. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.

E. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.

F. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.

Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

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. 0 0 : 100 0 :

B. 100 200 : 0 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 0 :

D. 100 200 : 100 200 :

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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 71 3

B. 1 31 3

C. 1 31 3 0 0

D. 1 3followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

E. Compilation fails.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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
```

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NEW QUESTION: 81

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
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. InitializedStartedInitialized

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. InitializedStarted

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

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();
    }
}
```

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What is the result?

A. DerivedBDerivedA

B. BaseDerivedB

C. BaseDerivedA

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

E. DerivedBDerivedB

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

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.");
                }
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 84
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. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. Compilation fails.

C. Failure

D. Success

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

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

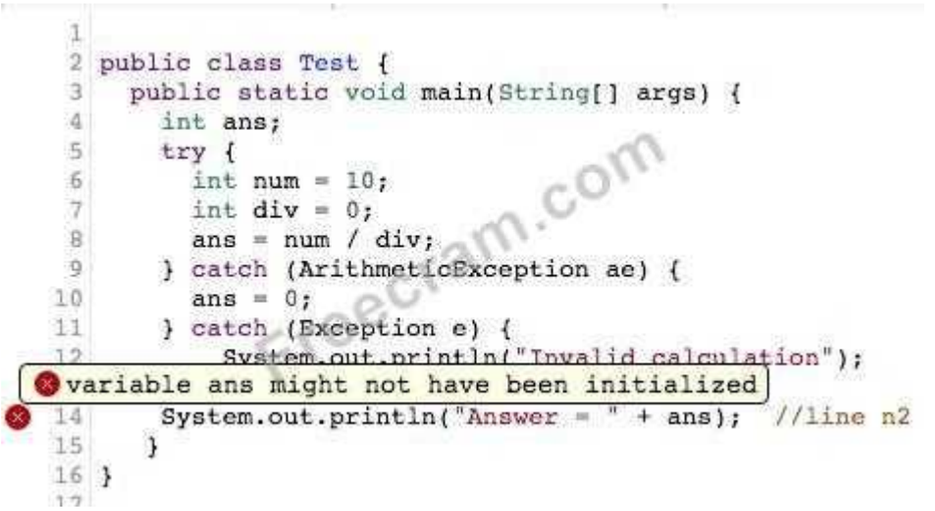
B. Invalid calculation

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



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