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NEW QUESTION: 1
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.*;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
B. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
C. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
E. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Error is a RuntimeException.
B. Error class is extendable.
C. Error is a Throwable.
D. Error is an Exception.
E. Error class is unextendable.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
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, 30, 90, 60, 90
B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75
C. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90
D. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75
E. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)
A:

```
abstract class A3 {
      private static int i;
      public void doStuff(){}
      public A3(){}
}
```

B:

```
final class A1 {
    public A1(){}
}
```

C:

```
public class A2 {
    private static int i;
    private A2(){}
}
```

D:

```
class A4 {
    protected static final int i;
    private void doStuff(){}
}
```

E:

```
final abstract class A5 {
    protected static int i;
    void doStuff(){}
    abstract void doIt();
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option E

D. Option A

E. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

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. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Java EE

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

    public void doStuff(String str) {
        int myNum = 0;
        try {
            String myStr = str;
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
            System.err.println("Error");
        }
        System.out.println(
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App();
        obj.doStuff("9009");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

B. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

D. Compilation fails

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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

A. Faster code at runtime

B. More efficient code at runtime

C. More dynamic code at runtime

D. More flexible and reusable code

E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

Given:

```
public class Test {
      int x, y;

      public Test(int x, int y) {
            initialize(x, y);
      }

      public void initialize(int x, int y) {
            this.x = x * x;
            this.y = y * y;
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 3, y = 5;
            Test obj = new Test(x, y);
            System.out.println(x + " " + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 0 0

C. 9 25

D. 3 5

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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

NEW QUESTION: 10
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 E
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option B
E. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11
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. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
D. A class can have only one private constructor.
E. A public class must have a main method.
F. The fields need not be initialized before use.
Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
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. Object main 1

B. String main 1

C. Compilation fails

D. int main 1

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

NEW QUESTION: 14
Given the following class:

```
public class Rectangle {
      private double length;
      private double height;
      private double area;

      public void setLength(double length) {
            this.length = length;
      }
      public void setHeight(double height) {
            this.height = height;
      }
      public void setArea() {
            area = length*height;
      }
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length heightwhenever the Rectangle class is used?
A. Change the area field to public.
B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
C. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.

D. Change the setArea method to private.

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

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

Answer: D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

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 C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("Base ");
    }
}
```

DerivedA.java:

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

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();
        b1 = (Base) b3;
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Base
DerivedA

B. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

C. DerivedB
DerivedA

D. DerivedB
DerivedB

E. Base
DerivedB

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.
```
public class Boat {

        public static void main (String [] args) {
               System.out.println  ("I float.");
               }
}
```

B.
```
public class Cake {
         public static void main (String [] ) {
               System.out.println  ("Chocolate");
               }
}
```

C.
```
public class Dog {
         public void main (String [] args) {
               System.out.println  ("Squirrel.");
               }
}
```

D.
```
public class Bank {
         public static void main (String () args) {
               System.out.println  ("Earn interest.");
               }
}
```


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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)
A. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.
C. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
D. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
E. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.
F. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19
Given:

```
public class App {

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

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

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

What is the result?
A. True null
B. Compilation fails
C. True false
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20
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: 21

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given the code fragment:

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


What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. 10 Hello Universe!

B. 9 Hello World!

C. Compilation fails.

D. 10 Hello World!

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

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

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

C. Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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. Double x = 1;

B. String x = "1";

C. Long x = 1;

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

E. Byte x = 1;

F. short x = 1;

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;
String days[] = ("sun", "mon", "wed", "sat");
for (String s:days) {
     switch (s) {
          case "sat":
          case "sun":
               wd -= 1:
               break;
          case "mon":
               wd++;
          case "wed":
               wd += 2;
     }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```


What is the result?

A. -1

B. 3

C. Compilation fails.

D. 4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Given:

```
class C2 {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
class C1 extends C2 implements I {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2()
```

What is the result?

A. C2C2

B. C1C2

C. Compilation fails

D. C1C1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. true true

B. false true

C. false false

D. true false

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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. 2014-09-30

B. 2014-07-31

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 07-31-2014

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30

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. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

B. 2012-02-11

C. 2012-02-10

D. Compilation fails

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
      int x = array.lenth;
      /* 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]);
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 32

Given:

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

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

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


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. Initialized
Started
Initialized

C. Initialized
Started

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

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 D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

The following grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
	X	X

This grid is created with the following code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive X's?

A. grid[1][3] = 'X';

B. grid[3][1] = 'X';

C. grid[0][2] = 'X';

D. grid[2][0] = 'X';

E. grid[1][2] = 'X';

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 35

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: 36

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

Null

C. Element 0

Element 1

D. Null element 0

Null element 1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

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. RTool::export
Tool::export

B. Tool::export
Tool:export

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

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

E. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

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. 0 0 30 40

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. 10 20 30 40

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4 }};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1324

B. 4231

C. 2313

D. 3142

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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 TRUE null
```

What is the result?

A. false false

B. true false

C. true true

D. TRUE null

E. A ClassCastExceptionis thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41

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 C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Given:

Acc.java:

```
package p1;
public class Acc {
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p2;
import p1.Acc;
public class Test extends Acc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Acc obj = new Test();
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

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

C. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

D. Only s is accessible by obj.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. Compilation fails.

C. A B D E

D. A B C D E

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add("red");
16. colors.add("blue");
17. colors.add("yellow");
18. colors.remove(2);
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

A. (green, red, yellow, cyan)

B. (green, red, cyan, yellow)

C. An IndexOutOfBoundsExceptionis thrown at runtime.

D. (green, blue, yellow, cyan)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 200 :

B. 100 0 : 100 200:

C. 100 200 : 100 0 :

D. 100 0 : 100 0 :

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = new int[3];
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums1 = nums2;
for (int x : nums1){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1:2:3:4:5:

B. Compilation fails.

C. 1:2:3:

D. An ArrayoutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47
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. Compilation fails.
D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
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. public int findMax (int [] numbers)
B. static int findMax (int [] numbers)

C. final int findMax (int [])

D. static int[] findMax (int max)

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

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 11

C. Line 7

D. Line 10

E. Line 8

F. Line 9

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

NEW QUESTION: 50

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)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 51

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
      int price;
      // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1? (Choose three.)

A:

```
public static void insertToy() {
      /* code goes here */
}
```

B:

```
public abstract Toy getToy() {
      return new Toy();
}
```

C:

```
public void printToy();
```

D:

```
public int calculatePrice() {
      return price;
}
```

E:

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

A. Option C

B. Option B

C. Option E

D. Option A

E. Option D

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

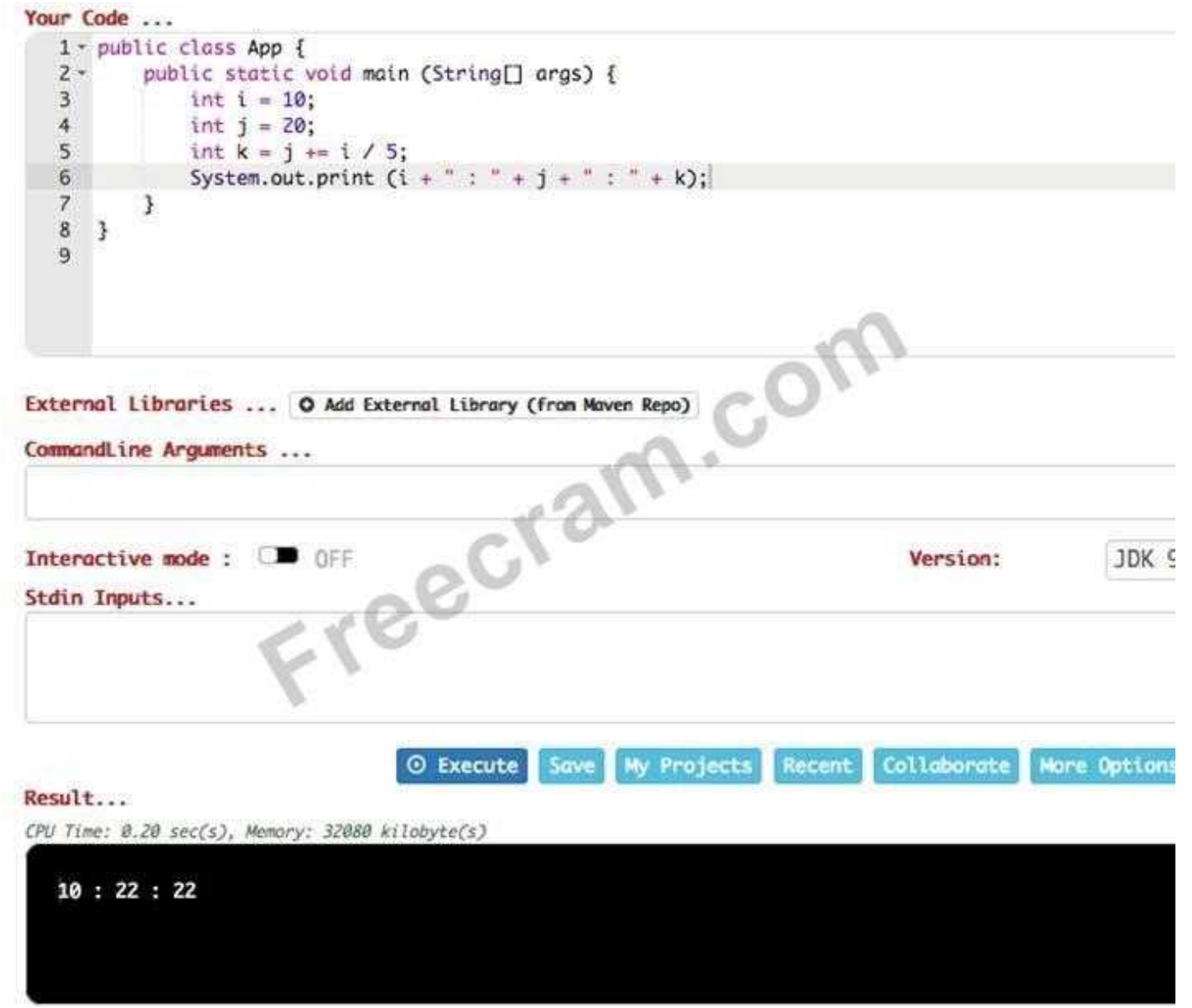
NEW QUESTION: 52

Given:

```
public class App {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int i = 10;
            int j = 20;
            int k = j += i / 5;
            System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 : 30 : 6
B. 10 : 22 : 22
C. 10 : 22 : 20
D. 10 : 22 : 6
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 53
You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.
Given the code fragment:

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

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


You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).
Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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


A. Option A
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option B
Answer: B,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 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
```

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 A
D. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55
Given:

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

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
6. Product p3 = p1;
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```


What is the result?

A. false:false

B. true:false

C. true:true

D. false:true

Answer: D (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. Compilation fails at line n1

B. 10:20

C. Compilation fails at line n2

D. 0:20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Given:

```
class Test
      int a1;

      public static void doProduct(int a) {
            a = a * a;
      )

      public static void doString(StringBuilder s) {
            s.append(" " + s);
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Test item = new Test();
            item.a1 = 11;
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");
            Integer i = 10;
            doProduct(i);
            doString(sb);
            doProduct(item.a1);
            System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
      }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 10 Hello 11

B. 100 Hello Hello 121

C. 100 Hello 121

D. 10 Hello Hello 121

E. 10 Hello Hello 11

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

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 A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

B. Only the C.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 B.java file compiles successfully.

F. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

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();
boook1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

A. Read E-Book

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Read Book

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

E. Compilation fails at line n3.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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 1
Result B 3
B. Result A 01
Result B 3
C. Result A 01
Result B 12
D. Result A 1
Result B 12

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

NEW QUESTION: 61
Given:

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

public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Student[] students = new Student[3];
            students[1] = new Student("Richard");
            students[2] = new Student("Donald");
            for (Student s : students) {
                  System.out.println("" + s.name);
            }
      }
}
```

What is the result?
A. A NullPointerExceptionis thrown at runtime.
B. null
Richard
Donald
C. Richard
Donald
D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

E. Compilation fails.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62
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 = 'i';
       obj2.var = 'o';

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


A. a, e
o, o
B. e, e
o, o
C. a, e
i, o
D. e, e
i, o
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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 D

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

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

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A)
```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

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

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

D) Compilation fails at the `Test` class.

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

NEW QUESTION: 65
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int ans = nim / div;
    } catch (ArithmeticExeption ae) {
        ans = 0                                    // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);        // line n2
}
```

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.
B. Answer = 0
C. Invalid calculation
D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
E. Compilation fails only at line n1.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66
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 n2 insert:
       amount = 100;
B. At line n2 insert:
       This. amount = 100
C. At line n2 insert:
       acct.amount = 100
D. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
           amount = 100;
       }
E. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
          this.amount = 100;
       }
F. At line n1 insert:
       public CheckingAccount () {
          acct.amount = 100;
}
```

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 67

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. 300:300
200:300

B. 200:300
200:300

C. 300:0
0:300

D. 300:100
200:300

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

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. 0 Found

D. 3 Found

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

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. 13480.0

B. 13480.02

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

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 D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

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

A. sb. removeAll ();

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

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

D. sb. deleteAll ();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

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 n1

C. Compilation fails at line n2.
D. Area is 3.0
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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. false, true
B. true, true
C. false, false
D. true, false
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 76
Given:

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

What is the result?
A. 11
B. 9
C. Compilation fails.
D. 10
E. 8
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 77

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

NEW QUESTION: 78

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, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

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. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 1

B. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 2

C. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

D. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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

NEW QUESTION: 81
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: 82

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. 5

C. 0

D. -1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Given:

```
class A {
   public void test () {
       System.out.println ("A");
   }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("B");
   }
}
public class C extends A {
    public void test () {
       System.out.println ("C");
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();
        b1 = (A) b2;                    //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;                  //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. A

C

B. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

C. C

C

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

E. A

B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given the following `main` method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Manager  manager  = new Manager();
    Director director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```


Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

B. employee.salary = 50_000;

C. director.salary = 80_000;

D. employee.budget = 200_000;

E. manager.stockOption = 500;

F. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Given the following class declarations:

public abstract class Animal

public interface Hunter

public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

Which answer fails to compile?

A)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

B)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

C)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

D)
```
ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

E)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 87
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. 400 400
C. 400 200
D. 200 200
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88
Given the code fragment:

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

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
B. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.
C. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
D. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
E. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

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


What is the result?
A. B
B. A
C. A B
D. Either A or B
E. A compile time error occurs at line n1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)