➪Vendor: Oracle

➪Exam Code: 1z0-808

➪Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which two array initialization statements are valid? (Choose two.)
A. int array[] = new int[] {1,2,3};
B. int array[] = new int[3]; array = {1, 2, 3};
C. int array[] = new int[3] {1, 2, 3};
D. int array[] = new int[3]; array[0] = 1;
array[1] = 2;
array[2] = 3;
E. int array[3] = new int[] {1, 2, 3};
Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
for (int ii = 0; ii < 3;ii++) {
int count = 0;
for (int jj = 3; jj > 0; jj--) {
if (ii == jj) {
++count;
break;
}
}
System.out.print(count);
continue;
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0

B. 011

C. 000

D. 012

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

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 -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int 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. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Invalid calculation

E. Compilation fails only at line n1andline2.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.       int x = 5;
5.       while (isAvailable(x)) {
6.           System.out.print(x);
7.
8.       }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12.     return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```


Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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. Compilation fails
D. C2C2
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.
Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         /* insert code here */
4.         array[0]=10;
5.         array[1]=20;
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
7.     }
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

A
```
int[] array  = new int[1];
```

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

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

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

A. Option D

B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: B
Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 9
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 = "Duke";
B. String str2 = sb1. toString ();

C. String str2 = str1;
D. String str2 = new String (str1);
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.            System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?
A. int f = ps.indexOf (p2)
B. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
C. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");Int f = ps.indexOf (p)
D. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 11
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. Compilation fails.

B. A B D E

C. A B C

D. A B C D E

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

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

NEW QUESTION 13
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 static void main(String[] args) {
            Alpha ref1 = new Alpha (100);
            Alpha ref2 = new Alpha (50);
            Alpha ref3 = new Alpha (125);
            ref1.doPrint();
            ref2.doPrint();
            ref3.doPrint();
      }
}
```

What is the result?
A. ns = 50 s = 125 ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
B. ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
C. ns = 100 s =125
ns = 0 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
D. ns = 50 s = 50 ns = 125 s =125
ns = 100 s =100
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

Given: What is the result?

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```


A. 3 4 5 6

B. 3 6 4 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 4 3 6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

QUESTION NO:

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?

Sum is 600

A. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

B.

C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. A ClassCastExceptionis thrown at line n1.

E. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 16
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. AB
B. A element 0B element 1
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
D. A 0B 1
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?
A. true false
B. true true
C. false true
D. false false
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
Given the code fragment:
// insert code here arr[0] = new int[3]; arr[0][0] = 1; arr[0][1] = 2; arr[0][2] = 3;
arr[1] = new int[4]; arr[1][0] = 10; arr[1][1] = 20; arr[1][2] = 30; arr[1][3] = 40;
Which two statements, when inserted independently at line // insert code here, enable the code to compile?
A. int [] [] arr = new int [2] [0];
B. int [] [] arr = null;
C. int [] [] arr = new int [2] [ ];
D. int [] [] arr = new int [] [4];
E. int [] [] arr = new int [2];
F. int [] [] arr = new int [0] [4];
Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION 19

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, ei, i

B. a, ao, o

C. e, ei, i

D. a, eo, o

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

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, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21

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 3.0

B. Compilation fails at line n1

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. Area is 6.0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

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. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

```
class Book {int pages;}

public class App{
    int count;

    public void method(Book x, int k) {
        x.pages = 100;
        k = 200;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App();
        Book objBook = new Book();
        System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
        obj.method(objBook, obj.count);
        System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0:0

100:200

B. null:0
100:0
C. 0:0
100:0
D. null:null
100:null
Answer: C
Explanation:

```
15
16  class Book {int pages;}
17  public class App{
18      int count;
19
20      public void method(Book x, int k) {
21          x.pages = 100;
22          k = 200;
23      }
24
25      public static void main(String[] args) {
26          App obj = new App();
27          Book objBook = new Book();
28          System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
29          obj.method(objBook, obj.count);
30          System.out.println(objBook.pages + ":" + obj.count);
31      }
32  }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.24 sec(s), Memory: 35920 kilobyte(s)

```
0:0
100:0
```


NEW QUESTION 24
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. Compilation fails at line n1.
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. Java EE
D. Java SE
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25
Given:
public class Painting {
private String type;
public String getType() {
return type;
}
public void setType(String type) {
this.type = type;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
Painting obj1 = new Painting();
Painting obj2 = new Painting();
obj1.setType(null);
obj2.setType("Fresco");
System.out.print(obj1.getType() + " : " + obj2.getType());

}
}
What is the result?
A. : Fresco
B. null : Fresco
C. Fresco : Fresco
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26
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]);
}
```


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

NEW QUESTION 27
Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private int salary;

    public Employee(String name, int age) {
        setName(name);
        setAge(age);
        setSalary(2000);
    }

    public Employee(String name, int age, int salary) {
        this(name, age);
        setSalary(salary);
    }

    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here

    public void printDetails() {
        System.out.println(name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
    }
}
```


Test.java:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e1 = new Employee();
        Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);
        Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);

        e1.printDetails();
        e2.printDetails();
        e3.printDetails();
    }
}
```

Which is the result?

A Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B
```
null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

C
```
null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

D Compilation fails in the Test class.

E Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.

A. Option A
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option C
E. Option E
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28
Given: What is the result?

```
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;
    }
}
```

A. Compilation fails.
B. 400 400
C. 200 200
D. 400 200
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 29
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: 7007
B. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009
C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009
D. Compilation fails
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

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 : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(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 B
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

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);
    }
}

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

NEW QUESTION 32
Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 33
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. 9 25
C. 3 5
D. 0 0
Answer: C
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 34
Given:

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


What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 0 :

B. 0 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 0 0 :

D. 100 200 : 100 200 :

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```


Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt() {
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```


Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?
A. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
B. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
C. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
D. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
E. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 36
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 caicuiatePrice (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 D
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37
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 A
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38
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. 300:0
0:300
B. 200:300
200:300
C. 300:300
200:300
D. 300:100
200:300
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 39
Given the code fragment:

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


What is the result?
A. Element 0
Element 1
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. Null
Null
D. Null element 0
Null element 1
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40
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. Compilation fails
D. C2C2
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 41
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. final int findMax (int [])
B. static int findMax (int [] numbers)
C. static int[] findMax (int max)
D. public int findMax (int [] numbers)
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42
Given the code fragment:

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

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?
A. public abstract Toy getToy() {return new Toy();}
B. public abstract int computeDiscount();
C. public static void insertToy() {/* code goes here */}
D. public void printToy();
E. public int calculatePrice() {return price;}
Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION 43
What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?
A. Abstraction
B. Encapsulation
C. Polymorphism
D. Instantiation
E. Inheritance
Answer: B
Explanation:

Explanation
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.
References:

NEW QUESTION 44
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. Compilation fails.
B. 0
C. 1
D. 2
E. 3
Answer: B
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 45
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
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION 46
Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?
A. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
B. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored 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 error handling code is separated from the normal program function
E. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors
Answer: A,C,D
Explanation:
Reference:http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java

NEW QUESTION 47
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?
A. Long x = 1;
B. Double x = 1;

C. short x = 1;
D. Integer x = new Integer ("1");
E. Byte x = 1;
F. String x = "1";
Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION 48
Given:

```
1. public class Whizlabs {
2.
3.         public static void main(String[] args) {
4.                 String s = "A";
5.
6.                 switch (s) {
7.                 case "a":
8.                         System.out.print("simaple A ");
9.                 default:
10.                        System.out.print("default ");
11.                case "A":
12.                        System.out.print("Capital A ");
13.                }
14.        }
15. }
```


What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. simaple A default Capital A
C. simaple A default
D. simaple A
E. Capital A
Answer: B
Explanation:
Here we have to use two ternary operators combined. SO first we can use to check first condition which is x > 10, as follows;
x>10?">": (when condition false) Now we have to use another to check if x<10 as follows;
x<10?V:"=" We can combine these two by putting last ternary statement in the false position of first ternary statement as follows;
x>10?">":x<10?'<':"="
https;//docs.oraclexom/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

NEW QUESTION 49
Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 3 6 4 6

B. 3 4 5 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 4 3 6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

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. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);
      date.plusDays(10);
      System.out.println(date);
}
```

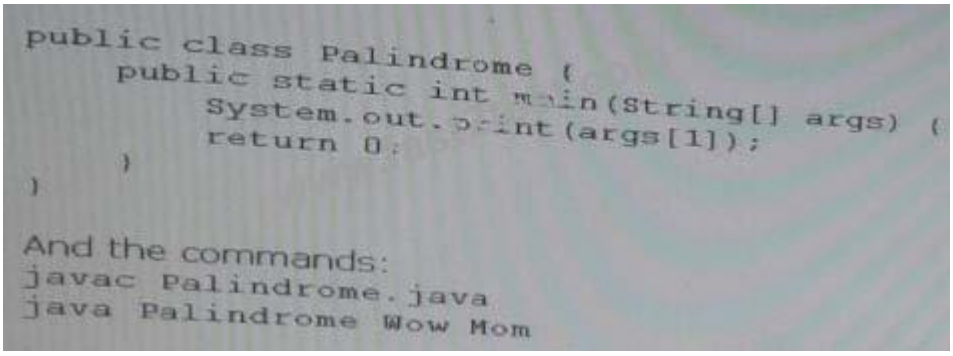
What is the result?
A. 2012-02-10
B. 2012-02-11
C. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.
D. Compilation fails
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 52
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 n1 and line n2.
B. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
C. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 1
D. Welcome Visit Count:1
Welcome Visit Count: 2
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53
Given: What is the result?



A. Wow
B. Paildrome
C. The code compiles, but does not execute.
D. Mom
E. Compilation fails
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int 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. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.
B. Answer = 0
C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
E. Invalid calculation
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55
Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?
A. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90
B. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75
C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90
D. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75
E. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
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. Compilation fails
D. C2C2
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57
Given:

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

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

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. C

C. C B A

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

Given:

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

And given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. true:true
B. false:true
C. true:false
D. false:false
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
Consider following interface.

```
interface Runnable{
                public void run();
}
```

Which of the following will create instance of Runnable type?
A. None of the above.
B. Runnable run = 0 > System.outprintlnfRun");
C. Runnable run = 0 -> {System.out.println("Run");}
D. Runnable run = > System.ouLprintlnfRun"};
E. Runnable run = 0 -> System.outprintlnfRun");
Answer: C
Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.
To create we have used following method with LocalDate class;
public static LocalDate of(intyear, int month, intdayOfMonth)
Here we need to remember that month is not zero based so if you pass 1 for month, then
month will be January.
Then we have used period object of 1 day and add to date object which makes current date to next day, so final output is 2015-03-27. Hence option A is correct.

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?

A. Make the method at line n1 public.

B. Make the method at line n4 public.

C. Make the method at line n3 public.

D. Make the method at line n2 public.

E. Make the method at line n3 protected.

Answer: C,E

NEW QUESTION 61

Given the code fragment:

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

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

☐ A) Replace line n2 with:

```
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
```

☐ B) Replace line n2 with:

```
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
```

☐ C) Replace line n1 with:

```
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
```

☐ D) Replace line n1 with:

```
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
```

☐ E) Replace line n1 with:

```
this("Joe", true, 100);
```

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

NEW QUESTION 62
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: B

NEW QUESTION 63
Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?
A. It can be overloaded.
B. It has private access modifier in its declaration.
C. It can take arguments.
D. The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its superclass.
Answer: D
Explanation:
In both Java and C#, a "default constructor" refers to a nullary constructor that is automatically generated by the compiler if no constructors have been defined for the class. The default constructor is also empty, meaning that it does nothing. A programmer-defined constructor that takes no parameters is also called a default constructor.

NEW QUESTION 64
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
    int data [] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};
    int key = 2014;
    int count = 0;
    for (int e: data) {
        if (e != key) {
            continue:
            count++;
        }
    }
    System.out.print (count + "Found");
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 1 Found

C. 0 Found

D. 3 Found

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

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 = "Duke";

B. String str2 = sb1. toString ();

C. String str2 = str1;

D. String str2 = new String (str1);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

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. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67

Given: What is the result?

```
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");
    }
}
```

A. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

B. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

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

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

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

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

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

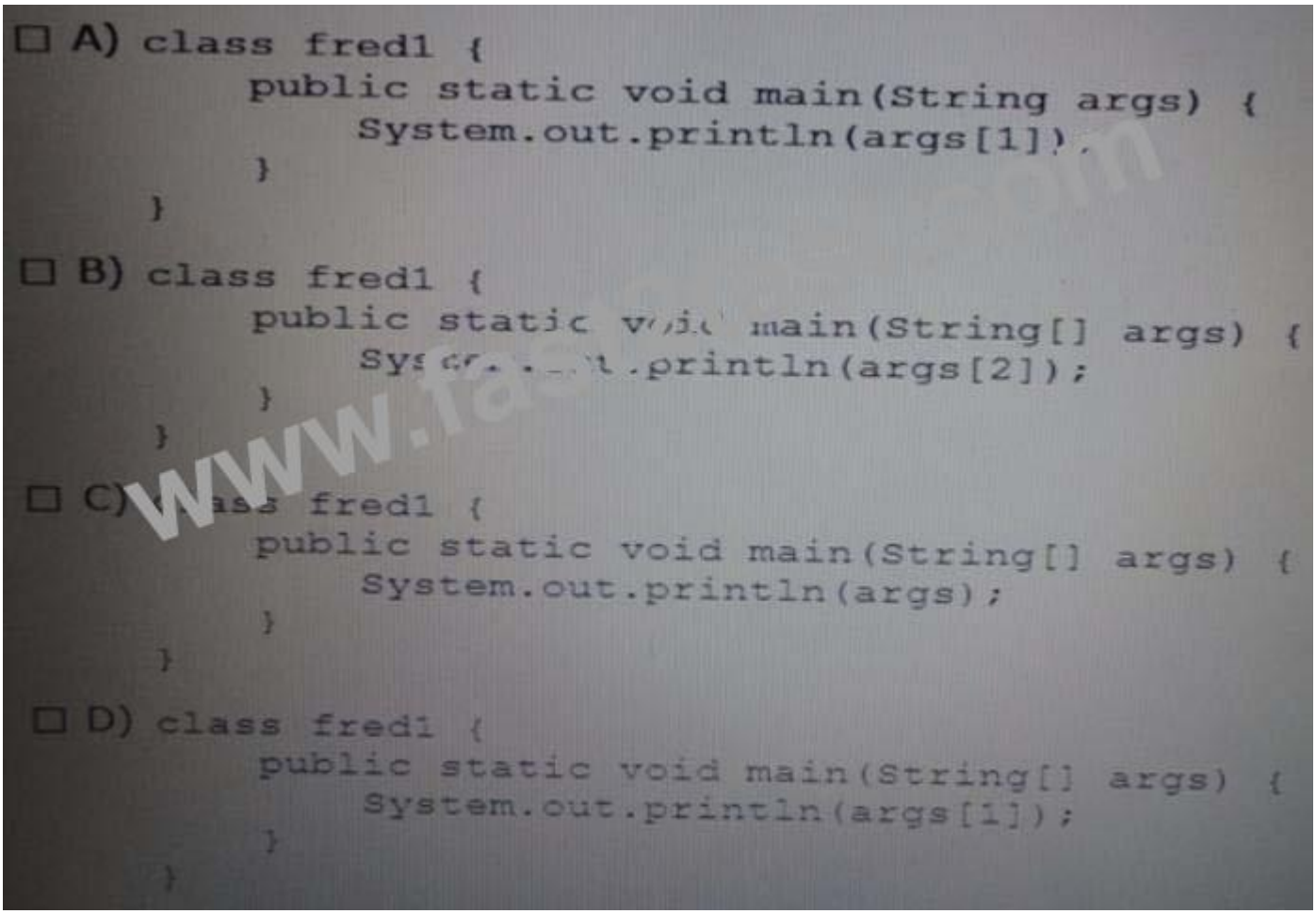
Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

Which two will compile, and can be run successfully using the command: Java fred1 hello walls



A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Throws java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2 at certquestions.Fred1.main(Fred1.java:3)

C. Prints out: [Ljava.lang.String;@39341183
D. Prints out: walls

NEW QUESTION 70
Given:

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

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

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

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


And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails only at line n1
B. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2
C. Compilation fails only at line n2
D. 4W 100 Auto4W 150 Manual
E. Null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71
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?

2012-02-10

A. A DateTimeExceptionis thrown at runtime.

B.

C. 2012-02-10 00:00

D. 2012-01-30

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 72

Given the following classes: Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

```
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
}
```

A. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

B. employee.budget = 200_000;

C. manager.stockOption = 500;

D. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

E. director.salary = 80_000;

F. employee.salary = 50_000;

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION 73

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

☐ A)
```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

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

☐ C)
```
for (int i=0 ; i<Arr) {
    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 F
B. Option A
C. Option D
D. Option B
E. Option C
F. Option E
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74
Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

A. No Match
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. Match 2
D. Match 1
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75
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 -1) {
   idx++
}
```

C.
```
do {
   idx++;
} while (idx >=size);
```

D.
```
do {
   idx++;
} while (idx <size -1);
```

E.
```
while (idx < size) {
   idx++;
}
```

Answer: B
Explanation:
Explanation

NEW QUESTION 76
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 0 1 2 3

B. java MyFile 1 3 2 2

C. java MyFile 2 2 2

D. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

View the exhibit.

```
class MissingInfoException extends Exception { }

class AgeOutofRangeException extends Exception { }

class Candidate {
      String name;
      int age;
      Candidate(String name, int age) throws Exception {
            if (name == null) {
                  throw new MissingInfoException();
            } else if (age <= 10 || age >= 150) {
                  throw new AgeOutofRangeException();
            } else {
                  this.name = name;
                  this.age = age;
            }
      }
      public String toString() {
            return name + " age: " + age;
      }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
4.  public class Test {
5.      public static void main(String[] args) {
6.          Candidate c = new Candidate("James", 20);
7.          Candidate c1 = new Candidate("Williams", 32);
8.          System.out.println(c);
9.          System.out.println(c1);
10.     }
11. }
```

Which change enables the code to print the following?
James age: 20 Williams age: 32
A. Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding: catch(Exception e1) { //code goes here} catch (missingInfoException e2) { //code goes here} catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}
B. Replacing line 5 with public static void main (String [] args) throws.Exception {
C. Enclosing line 6 and line 7 within a try block and adding: catch (missingInfoException e2) { //code goes here} catch (AgeOutofRangeException e3) {//code goes here}
D. Replacing line 5 with public static void main (String [] args) throws MissingInfoException, AgeOutofRangeException {
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78
Given the code fragment:
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder ( ) ;
Sb.append ("world");
Which code fragment prints Hello World?
A. sb.set(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);D
B. sb.insert(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);
C. sb.add(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);
D. sb.append(0,"Hello "); System.out.println(sb);
Answer: B
Explanation:
The java.lang.StringBuilder.insert(int offset, char c) method inserts the string representation of the char argument into this sequence. The second argument is inserted into the contents of this sequence at the position indicated by offset. The length of this sequence increases by one.The offset argument must be greater than or equal to 0, and less than or equal to the length of this sequence.
Reference: Java.lang.StringBuilder.insert() Method

NEW QUESTION 79
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 = "Duke";
B. String str2 = new String(str1);
C. String str2 = str1;
D. String str2 = sb1. toString();
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?
A. A B C C
B. A B D
C. A B C D
D. A B D C
E. A C D
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81
Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {

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

and commands:

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

What is the result?
A. An exception is thrown at runtime
B. String main 123
C. String main 1 2 3
D. String main 1
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82
Given the fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?
A. 13480.0
B. An exception is thrown at runtime
C. 13480.02
D. Compilation fails
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 83
Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
D. 97 9899 100 null null null
E. 97 9899 100 101 102 103
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84
Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```


What is the result?
A. 3 6 4 6
B. 3 4 5 6
C. 5 4 5 6
D. 3 4 3 6
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85
Given:
public class App {
// Insert code here
System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java");
}
}
Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?
A. public static void main (String [] args) {
B. static void main (String [] args) {
C. static public void main (String [] args) {
D. public void main (String [] args) {
E. public static void Main (String [] args) {
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
Incorrect: Not B: No main class found. Not C: Main method not found not E: Main method is not static.

NEW QUESTION 86

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. Compilation fails only at line n1

B. Jesse 25
Walter 52

C. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super(10);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       super(y);
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```


And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car(20);
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A. 20:20

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. 10:20

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 88

Given:

```
public class Test {

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


And given the commands:

javac Test.Java

Java Test Hello

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. Failure
C. An exception is thrown at runtime
D. Success
Answer: B

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. A B
B. A compile time error occurs at line n1
C. A
D. Either A or B
E. B
Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 90
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                          // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n4
    }
}
```


What is the result?
Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
A. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
B. Welcome Visit Count: 1
Welcome Visit Count:1
C. Welcome Visit Count: 2
D. Welcome Visit Count:1
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91
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. AClassCastExceptionis thrown at runtime.
C. true false
D. true true
E. TRUE null
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
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
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION 93
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. Compilation fails.
B. Success
C. An exception is thrown at runtime
D. Failure
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
Given:
public class DoBreak1 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String[] table = {"aa", "bb", "cc", "dd"};
for (String ss: table) {
if ("bb".equals(ss)) {
continue;
}
System.out.println(ss);
if ("cc".equals(ss)) {
break;
}
}
}
}
What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. aa bb
C. aa
D. cc dd
E. cc
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?
A. Element 0
Element 1
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. Null
Null
D. Null element 0
Null element 1
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96
Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private int salary;

    public Employee (String name, int age) {
        setName (name)
        setAge (age)
        setSalary (2100);
    }
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
        setSalary (salary);
        this (name, age);
    }
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
    public void printDetails () {
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
    }
}
```

Test.java

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args {
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50);
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);
        e1.printDetails ();
        e2.printDetails ();
        e3.printDetails ();
    }
}
```

Which is the result?

A Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B
```
null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

C
```
null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

D Compilation fails in the Test class.

E Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.

A. Option D
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option C
E. Option E
Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 97
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 8

B. Line 9

C. Line 7

D. Line 12

E. Line 10

F. Line 11

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

NOTE: I am not sure at all about the answers.

NEW QUESTION 98

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. 100 Hello 121

B. 10 Hello 11

C. 10 Hello Hello 121

D. 10 Hello Hello 11

E. 100 Hello Hello 121

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Given the following class:

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

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

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

B. amount = 0;

C. acct. getAmount () = 0;

D. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

E. acct.changeAmount(0);

F. acct.amount = 0;

G. acct (0) ;

H. this.amount = 0;

Answer: A,D,F

NEW QUESTION 100

boolean log3 = (5.0 != 6.0) && (4 != 5);

boolean log4 = (4 != 4) || (4 == 4);

System.out.println("log3:"+ log3 + \nlog4" + log4);

What is the result?

A. log3:false log4:true

B. log3:false log4:false

C. log3:true log4:true

D. log3:true log4:false

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

Given:

```
public class Test {

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


And given the commands:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. Failure
C. An exception is thrown at runtime
D. Success
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102
Given:

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

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

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

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

And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?
A. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual
B. Compilation fails only at line n1
C. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2
D. Null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual
E. Compilation fails only at line n2
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103
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
DerivedB

B. DerivedB
DerivedA

C. Base
DerivedA

D. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

E. DerivedB
DerivedB

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 104

Given the code fragment:

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

    Person(String name) {                                    // line n1
        setName(name);
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        Person(name);                                        // line n2
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person("Walter",52);
        System.out.println(p1.show());
        System.out.println(p2.show());
    }
}
```


What is the result?

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

B. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Jesse 25Walter 52

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 105

Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. 97 98
99 100 101 102 103

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. 97 98
99 100 null null null

D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

E. Compilation rails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 106

Given:

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

B. Only s is accessible by obj.

C. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

D. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

Answer: B