Oracle.1z0-808.v2019-05-05.q86

Exam Code:	1z0-808
Exam Name:	Java SE 8 Programmer I
Certification Provider:	Oracle
Free Question Number:	86
Version:	v2019-05-05
# of views:	826
# of Questions views:	15869
https://www.freecram.com/torrent/Oracle.1z0-808.v2019-05-05.q86.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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: 2

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. An ArrayoutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

B. 1:2:3:

C. 1:2:3:4:5:

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```


What is the output?

A. 5
4

B. 4
21

C. 4
7

D. 4
5

E. 3
5

F. 4
4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4

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. DerivedB
DerivedB

B. Base
DerivedA

C. DerivedB
DerivedA

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

E. Base
DerivedB

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

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

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

A)
```
javac Greeting
java Greeting Duke
```

B)
```
javac Greeting.java Duke
java Greeting
```

C)
```
javac Greeting.java
java Greeting Duke
```

D)
```
javac Greeting.java
java Greeting.class Duke
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 6
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?

10 Hello Hello 11

A. 10 Hello Hello 121

B. 100 Hello 121

C. 100 Hello Hello 121

D. 10 Hello 11

E.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 7

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?

TRUE null

A. true false

B. false false

C.

D. A ClassCastExceptionis thrown at runtime.

E. true true

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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, Bran, Rick, Bran]

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. [Robb, Rick]

D. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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 at both line n1 and line n2

B. Compilation fails only at line n1

C.
```
Jesse 25
Walter 52
```

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 10

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Error is a RuntimeException.

B. Error is a Throwable.

C. Error class is unextendable.

D. Error is an Exception.

E. Error class is extendable.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

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?

Answer = 0

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Invalid calculation

C.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

E. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12

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 B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option E

E. Option C

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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 Book

B. Read E-Book

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

E. Compilation fails at line n3.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

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. 0

B. 5

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. -1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15

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 0 : 100 200:

B. 100 200 : 100 200 :

C. 100 0 : 100 0 :

D. 100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given the code fragment:

What is the result?

Invalid Name

A:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");
    String pwd [] = new String [3];
    int idx = 0;
    try {
        for (String n: names) {
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
    }
    for (String p: pwd) {
        System.out.println (p);
    }
}
```

B:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
```

C:

```
Invalid Name
 omas
 null
 null
```

D:

```
omas
 ter
 seph
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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, 60, 45, 90, 75

B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75

C. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

D. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90

E. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.

Given the code fragment:

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

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

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).

Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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. 10 : 10

B. 5 : 10

C. Compilation fails

D. 5 : 5

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

Given:

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20);  // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 0:20

B. Compilation fails at line n2

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. 10:20

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

☐ A)
```
if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
```

☐ B)
```
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
```

☐ C)
```
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
```

☐ D)
```
if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
    discount = 0.2;
} else {
    discount = 0;
}
if (qty >= 90) {
    discount = 0.5;
} else {
    discount = 0;
}
```

☐ E)
```
discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
```


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

NEW QUESTION: 22
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 C
B. Option D
C. Option A
D. Option B
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
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:false

C. true:false

D. false:true

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

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

C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
D. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
E. Change the area field to public.
F. Change the setArea method to private.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25
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. An exception is thrown at runtime.
Initialized
B. Compilation fails.
C. Started
Initialized
Initialized
D. Started
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A:

```
int sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
```

B:

```
int sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
```

C:

```
integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
```

D:

```
integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

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. 9 25

B. 3 5

C. 0 0

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

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, false

C. false, false

D. true, true

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. A B C Work done
C. A Work done
D. A B C D Work done
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31
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 D
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32
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 B
B. Option C
C. Option A
D. Option E
E. Option D
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33
Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)
A. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
B. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

C. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
D. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
E. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.
F. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Given:

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

And the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?
A:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C:

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D:

```
Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35

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. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

C. 97 98
99 100 null null null

D. Compilation rails.

E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Given:

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

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

class C extends B{

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. C B A

C. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

D. C

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie) ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A:

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B:

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

C:

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D:

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)
A. Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
B. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all the possible errors
C. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
D. Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
E. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java

NEW QUESTION: 39
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. p, r, and s are accessible by obj.

B. Both p and s are accessible by obj.

C. Both r and s are accessible by obj.

D. Only s is accessible by obj.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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: 41

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

A. sb. removeAll ();

B. sb. deleteAll ();

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

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

A. The fields need not be initialized before use.
B. A public class must have a main method.
C. A class can have overloaded static methods.
D. A method can have the same name as a field.
E. A class can have only one private constructor.
F. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
Answer: B,D,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
Given the code fragment:

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


Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, 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 C
B. Option B
C. Option E
D. Option A

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

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)
A. Objects cannot be reused.
B. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.
C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
D. A package must contain more than one class.
E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
F. A main method must be declared in every class.
Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language- basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html (see the sub title, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Given the code fragment:

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

NEW QUESTION: 46
You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.
Given the code fragment:

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax (numbers);
}
/*line n1 */ {
   int max = 0;
   /* code goes here*/
   return max;
 }
}
```

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

D. static int[] findMax (int max)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       char var1 = 'a';
       char var2 = var1;
       var2 = 'e';

       Vowel obj1 = new Vowel ();
       Vowel obj2 = obj1;
       obj1.var = 'i';
       obj2.var = 'o';

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


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

NEW QUESTION: 48
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?

(green, red, yellow, cyan)

A. (green, red, cyan, yellow)

B. An IndexOutOfBoundsExceptionis thrown at runtime.

C.

D. (green, blue, yellow, cyan)

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Given the code fragment:

What is the result?

A:

```
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();
    }
}
```

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: 50
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails
B. 0 2 4
C. 0 2 4 6
D. 2 4
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51
Given:

```
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
```

What is the result?

A)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
```

B)
```
5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
```

C)
```
7 = 7
7 + 7
```

D)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 52
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. An exception is thrown at runtime

C. Failure

D. Success

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53

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 C

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

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. Null element 0

Null element 1

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. Element 0

Element 1

D. Null

Null

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A)
```
date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20
```

B)
```
date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

C) Compilation fails.

D) A `DateParseExcpetion` is thrown at runtime.

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

NEW QUESTION: 57
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 10
D. Line 8
E. Line 7
F. Line 9
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
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 D
C. Option A
D. Option E
E. Option B
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59
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. 0 Found

C. 1 Found

D. 3 Found

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

NEW QUESTION: 61
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 D
C. Option C
D. Option A
E. Option B
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62

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. 9 Hello World!

B. Compilation fails.

C. 10 Hello Universe!

D. 10 Hello World!

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {

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

and commands:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. int main 1
C. Object main 1
D. String main 1
E. An exception is thrown at runtime
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64
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. 2313
B. 3142
C. 4231
D. 1324
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65
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. 0 0 30 40

B. Compilation fails.

C. 10 20 30 40

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66

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 C D E

D. A B D E

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67
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: 68
Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 3 4 3 6

B. 5 4 5 6

C. 3 6 4 6

D. 3 4 5 6

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69

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 A
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70
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. Jesse 25
Walter 52

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

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

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: 72
Given the code fragment:

```
7.  StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8.  String str1 = sb1.toString();
9.  // insert code here
10.   System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?
A. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
B. String str2 = new String (str1);
C. String str2 = str1;
D. String str2 = "Duke";
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
Given:

```
class Alpha {
    int ns;
    static int s;
    Alpha(int ns) {
        if (s < ns) {
            s = ns;
            this.ns = ns;
        }
    }
    void doPrint() {
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
    }
}
```

And,

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

What is the result?

A)
```
ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 125
```

B)
```
ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
```

C)
```
ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 100
```

D)
```
ns = 50 s =  50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 74
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 false

C. false true

D. true false

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

E.
```
int array = new int[2];
```

F.
```
int array [2];
```

G.
```
int[] array;
array = int[2];
```

H.
```
int[] array n= new int[2];
```

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76

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. manager.stockOption = 500;

B. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

C. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

D. director.salary = 80_000;

E. employee.budget = 200_000;

F. employee.salary = 50_000;

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

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. 8

B. 10

C. 9

D. Compilation fails.

E. 11

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () {}

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

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
        //line n1
}
    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed,String bounds) {
        //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal ("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal ("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println (wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " +
wolf.bounds);
10. Sytem.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds;
```

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

. Replace line n1 with:

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

A.

Replace line n1 with:

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

B.

Replace line n2 with:

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

C.

Replace line n1 with:

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

D.

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

E.

Replace line n2 with:

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.

B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.

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

D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/

NEW QUESTION: 80

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

NEW QUESTION: 81
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 A

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option C

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

Given:

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

What is the result?

Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

A. Welcome Visit Count:1

B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

C. Welcome Visit Count: 2

D. Welcome Visit Count: 1

Welcome Visit Count:1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 84

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 C

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85

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 D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation