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NEW QUESTION: 1

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. 10:20

B. Compilation fails at line n2

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. 0:20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

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

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

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

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

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

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

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

What is the result?

A. true true

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

NEW QUESTION: 4
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
      String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");
      List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);
      if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
            System.out.println(s + "removed")'
      }
}
```

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. Hi removed
C. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.
D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Given the code fragment:

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

   public Employee (String name, int age) {
       setName (name)
       setAge (age)
       setSalary (2000);
   }
   public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
       setSalary (salary);
       this (name, age);
   }
   //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
   public void printDetails () {
       System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
   }
}
```

Test.java

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

Which is the result?

A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.

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

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

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

D.

E. Compilation fails in the Test class.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

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

A. . Replace line n1 with:

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

B. Replace line n2 with:

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

C. Replace line n2 with:

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

D. Replace line n1 with:

<e ip="img_166.jpg"></ e>

E. Replace line n1 with:

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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 C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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. A DateParseExceptionis thrown at runtime.

C.
```
date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

D. Compilation fails.

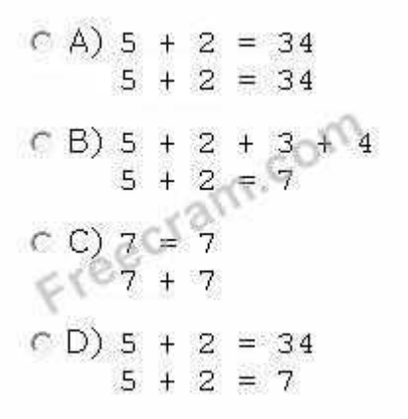
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given:

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

What is the result?



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

NEW QUESTION: 10
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
A. Error class is extendable.
B. Error class is unextendable.
C. Error is an Exception.
D. Error is a Throwable.
E. Error is a RuntimeException.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
Given the code fragment:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 12

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 11

C. Line 12

D. Line 9

E. Line 10

F. Line 7

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

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

A. A public class must have a main method.

B. A class can have only one private constructor.

C. The fields need not be initialized before use.

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

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

F. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

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

NEW QUESTION: 14

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

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

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. public int findMax (int [] numbers)

B. final int findMax (int [])

C. static int[] findMax (int max)

D. static int findMax (int [] numbers)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Given the following class:

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

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

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length heightwhenever the Rectangle class is used?

A. Change the setArea method to private.

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

C. Change the area field to public.

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

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

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

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A:

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

B:

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

C:

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

D:

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

E:

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

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option E

D. Option C

E. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?
A. sb. deleteAll ();
B. sb. removeAll ();
C. sb. delete (0, sb. length ());
D. sb. delete (0, sb. size ());
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Given the code fragments:

A. java:

```
package p1;
public class A {
}
```

B. java:

```
package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
        public void doStuff () {
                A b = new A ();
        }
}
```

C. java

```
package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
        public static void main (String [] args) {
                A 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = new B ();
        }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1.*;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1. p2.*;
```

B:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1.*;
```

C:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1. A;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1. A;
import p1. p2.B ;
```

D:

```
Replace line n1 with:
import p1;
Replace line n2 with:
import p1;
import p1. p2;
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Given the code fragment from three files:

SalesMan.java:

```
package sales;
public class SalesMan { }
```

Product.java:

```
package sales.products;
public class Product { }
```

Market.java:

```
1. package market;
2. // insert code here
3. public class USMarket {
4.     SalesMan sm;
5.     Product p;
6. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

```
A) import sales.*;

B) import java.sales.products.*;

C) import sales;
   import sales.products;

D) import sales.*;
   import products.*;

E) import sales.*;
   import sales.products.*;
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 20
Given the following class declarations:
public abstract class Animal
public interface Hunter
public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
public class Tiger extends Cat
Which answer fails to compile?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

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 C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

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 D C

B. A C D

C. A B C C

D. A B C D

E. A B D

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

B. Richard

Donald

C. Compilation fails.

D. null
Richard
Donald
E. A NullPointerExceptionis thrown at runtime.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25
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 p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

B.
```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

C. Compilation fails at the TestClass

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Given:

Base.java:

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

DerivedA.java:

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

DerivedB.java:

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


What is the result?

A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

B. DerivedB
DerivedB

C. Base
DerivedB

D. Base
DerivedA

E. DerivedB
DerivedA

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

Given the code fragment:

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

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                                  //line n1
        setName(name);
    }
    public Person (String name, int age) {
        Person (name);                              //line n2
        setAge (age);
    }
    //setter and getter methods go here

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


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Jesse 25
Walter 52

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

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Given:

```
class Test {
   public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [ ];
        numbers = new int [2];
        numbers [0] = 10;
        numbers [1] = 20;

        numbers = new int [4];
        numbers [2] = 30;
        numbers [3] = 40;
        for (int x : numbers) {
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;
        }
   }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 0 0 30 40

C. 10 20 30 40

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 400.0 : 200.0

B. 200.0 : 100.0

C. 400.0 : 100.0

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int[] arr = (1, 2, 3, 4);
      int i = 0;
      do {
            System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
            i++;
      } while (i < arr.length - 1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 2 3

B. 1 2 3 4

followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

C. Compilation fails.

D. 1 2 3 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```


Which statement is true?

A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

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

C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

D. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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: 33
Given:

```
class Equal {
      public static void main (String [] args) {
      String str1 = "Java";
      String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a"};
      String str3 = "";
       for (String str : str2) {
              str3 = str3+str;
       }
       boolean b1 = (str1= = str3);
       boolean b2 = (str1.equals (str3));
       System.out.print (b1+",   "+b2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. true, true
B. true, false
C. false, true
D. false, false
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
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: 35
Given:

```
class Test
      int a1;

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

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

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

What is the result?
A. 10 Hello Hello 11
B. 100 Hello Hello 121
C. 10 Hello Hello 121
D. 100 Hello 121
E. 10 Hello 11
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36
Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)
A. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
B. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
C. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.

D. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 37

Given:

```
interface Readable {
    public void readBook();
    public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {    // line n1
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book {                   // line n3
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n4
}
```


And given the code fragment:

Book book1 = new EBook ();

Book1.readBook();

Which option enables the code to compile?

A) Replace the code fragment at `line n1` with:
```
class Book implements Readable {
```

B) At `line n2` insert:
```
public abstract void setBookMark();
```

C) Replace the code fragment at `line n3` with:
```
abstract class EBook extends Book {
```

D) At `line n4` insert:
```
public void setBookMark() { }
```


A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

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. Compilation fails.

D. 1:2:3:4:5:

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. Compilation fails.

C. A B D E

D. A B C D E

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

A. Encapsulation

B. Inheritance

C. Abstraction

D. Instantiation

E. Polymorphism

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.
Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

NEW QUESTION: 41
Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {

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

and commands:

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

What is the result?
A. Object main 1
B. int main 1
C. String main 1
D. An exception is thrown at runtime
E. Compilation fails
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42
Given the following two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh){
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method use Electricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

A:

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

B:

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0){
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
    }
}
```

C:

```
private void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }
}
```

D:

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

A. float flt = 100F;

B. float flt = 100;

C.
```
float flt = (float) 111.00;
```

D.
```
double y1 = 203.22;
float flt = y1;
```

E.
```
int y2 = 100;
float flt = (float) y2;
```

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

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. 3 Found

C. Compilation fails.

D. 0 Found

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 100 0 : 100 200:

B. 100 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 0 :

D. 100 200 : 100 200 :

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

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 3 6

C. 3 4 5 6

D. 5 4 5 6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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
i, o

B. a, e
o, o

C. e, e
i, o

D. e, e
o, o

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

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 C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Given:

```
public class TestScope {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int var1 = 200;
        System.out.print(doCalc(var1));
        System.out.print(" "+var1);
    }
    static int doCalc(int var1){
        var1 = var1 * 2;
        return var1;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 400 400

B. Compilation fails.

C. 200 200

D. 400 200

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {
    protected void revolve() {            //line n1
    }

    abstract void rotate();               //line n2
}

class Earth extends Planet {
    void revolve() {                      //line n3
    }

    protected void rotate() {             //line n4
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Make the method at line n1 public.

B. Make the method at line n4 public.

C. Make the method at line n3 public.

D. Make the method at line n3 protected.

E. Make the method at line n2 public.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
    for (int[] a : arr) {
        for (int i : a) {
            System.out.print(i+ " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B.

```
1 3
1 3
```

```
1 3
```
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

C.

```
1 3
1 3 0 0
```

D.

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

E.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 52

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

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

What is the result?

A. B

B. Either A or B

C. A

D. A compile time error occurs at line n1

E. A B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Given:

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

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();
t1.var = 300;
System.out.println(t1);
Test t2 = new Test();
t2.stVar = 300;
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

A. 200:300

200:300

B. 300:0

0:300

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

NEW QUESTION: 54
Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
    public String name;
    public int moons;

    public Planet(String name, int moons) {
        this.name = name;
        this.moons = moons;
    }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };

    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2]);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```


What is the output?

A)
```
planets
Earth
1
```

B)
```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
```

C)
```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
```

D)
```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
```

E)
```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 55
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. Compilation fails

B. C2C2

C. C1C1

D. C1C2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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[2];
```

B:

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

C:

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

D:

```
int array [2];
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 57

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 1 3 2 2

B. java MyFile 2 2 2

C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 58

Given the following class:

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

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

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount ();
    //line n2
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

A:

At `line n1` insert:

```
public CheckingAccount(){
    amount = 100;
}
```

B:

At `line n2` insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C:

At `line n2` insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D:

At `line n1` insert:

```
public CheckingAccount(){
    this.amount = 100;
}
```

E:

At `line n2` insert:

```
acct.amount = 100;
```

F:

At `line n1` insert:

```
public CheckingAccount(){
    acct.amount = 100;
}
```

A. Option F

B. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 59
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 A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 60

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //line n1
        switch (x) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("One");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Two");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

(Choose three.)

A. String x = "1";

B. short x = 1;

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

D. Long x = 1;

E. Double x = 1;

F. Byte x = 1;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 61

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. Compilation fails

B. 2012-02-10

C. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

D. 2012-02-11
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5.     boolean opt = true;
6.     switch (opt) {
7.         case true:
8.             System.out.print("True");
9.             break;
10.        default:
11.            System.out.print("***");
12.    }
13.    System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?
A. Replace line 5 With String opt = "true";
Replace line 7 with case "true":
B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = I;
Replace line 7 with case 1:
C. Remove the default section.
D. At line 9, remove the break statement.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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 C
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64
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. Failure

B. Success

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65

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 A

B. Option B

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

NEW QUESTION: 66
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 C
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
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. 0 2 4

B. 2 4

C. Compilation fails

D. 0 2 4 6

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Given:

```
public class SumTest {

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

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

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

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

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

What is the result?

A:

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

B:

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

C:

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

D:

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

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

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 false

D. false true

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 70

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 A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Nothing is printed

B. 5

C. 5 4 3 2 1 0

D. 5 4 3 2 1

E. 4 2 1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Given the code fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. 13480.02

C. 13480.0

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73

Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
for(XXX) {
    System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

A:

```
int e = 0; e <= 4; e++
```

B:

```
int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2
```

C:

```
int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1
```

D:

```
int e = 1; e < 5; e += 2
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Answer = 0

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

C. Invalid calculation

D. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

E. Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75

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. Compilation fails.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
E. 97 98
99 100 null null null
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{

    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
        System.out.println("Reading Card");
    }

    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
        System.out.println("Checking Card");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ex = new Test();
        int cardNo = 12344;
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);                    //line n2
        ex.readCard(cardNo);                     //line n3
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails only at line n3.
B. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.
C.

```
Reading Card
Checking Card
```

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
E. Compilation fails only at line n1.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Given:

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

And given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. false:true

B. true:false

C. false:false

D. true:true

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 1324

B. 4231

C. 2313

D. 3142

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

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. employee.budget = 200_000;

B. manager.stockOption = 500;

C. employee.salary = 50_000;

D. director.salary = 80_000;

E. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

F. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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:

< ip="img_115.jpg"></e>

C:

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
    i++;
}
```

D:

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i +" ");
}
```

E:

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

F:

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] +" ");
}
```

A. Option E

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

E. Option B

F. Option F

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81

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

NEW QUESTION: 82
Given the following segment of code :
```
ArrayList<Vehicle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Motorcycle());
```
Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile?
A. Vehicleand Motorcycleboth implement the Transportationinterface
B. Vehicleand Motorcycleboth extend the Transportation superclass.
C. Vehicleis a superclass of Motorcycle.
D. Vehicleis an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycleclass.
E. Motorcycleis a superclass of Vehicle.
F. Motorcycleis an interface that implements the Vehicleclass.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83
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

NEW QUESTION: 84

Given:

```
public class App {

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

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

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

What is the result?

A. True null

B. True false

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

D. Compilation fails

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Given:

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

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Given:

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

Given the code fragment:

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

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

C. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

E. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

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


What is the result?

A. Match 2

B. Match 1

C. No Match

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)