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. 200.0 : 100.0

B. 400.0 : 200.0

C. 400.0 : 100.0

D. Compilation fails.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (88%) | 6%

☐ 👤 **hyodaeun** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 5 months ago

Answer is c

upvoted 15 times

☐ 👤 **dongwenlong3** `Most Recent ⊙` 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is c

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

400.0 : 100.0

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **joeMP** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer - C

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **nuray** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A. 200.0 : 100.0

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dibya17** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **YukiSatoh** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

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 optional.

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

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

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

⊟ 👤 **KarreRavi** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **joeMP** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer - B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gg7495** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B as

1) The Default statement is optional in Switch.

2) Case label literals must be final constant values

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ondo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Réponse B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **NabilBenAsker** 1 year, 12 months ago

Answer is B

the break and default are optional

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **felipegomeztreufo** 2 years, 1 month ago

answer B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Because break statement at the end of the case statements is optional

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **masloa** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago

iSnover 2 years, 8 months ago

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
                .parse("2014-05-04")
                .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

B. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00.000

C. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 2 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

upvoted 16 times

☐ 👤 **Gyzmou** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct, i know will be error, but tested too what exactly error will show

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Poornima_D** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Exception - Expects both date and time

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** 9 months, 1 week ago

Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

at java.base/java.time.LocalDate.get0(LocalDate.java:709)

at java.base/java.time.LocalDate.getLong(LocalDate.java:688)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimePrintContext.getValue(DateTimePrintContext.java:308)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatterBuilder$NumberPrinterParser.format(DateTimeFormatterBuilder.java:2763)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatterBuilder$CompositePrinterParser.format(DateTimeFormatterBuilder.java:2402)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatterBuilder$CompositePrinterParser.format(DateTimeFormatterBuilder.java:2402)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatterBuilder$CompositePrinterParser.format(DateTimeFormatterBuilder.java:2402)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter.formatTo(DateTimeFormatter.java:1849)

at java.base/java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter.format(DateTimeFormatter.java:1823)

at java.base/java.time.LocalDate.format(LocalDate.java:1813)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Elanche** 10 months, 1 week ago

Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **nuray** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

The Problem

LocalDate.parse("2014-05-04") correctly parses the string into a LocalDate object representing May 4, 2014.

However, when you try to format this LocalDate with DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME, it throws an error because ISO_DATE_TIME expects both date and time components, but LocalDate only contains date information.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dibya17** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer is D as both date and time is required but here only date is provided

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gg7495** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer is (d)

Exception is thrown as datetime formatter requires both date and time and only date is being provided here.

It will work fine if below is the input

String date = LocalDate.parse("2014-05-04").format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ondo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Réponse B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

An exception is thrown at runtime.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **sina_** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException at .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Thando_4** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NabilBenAsker** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Exception in thread UnsupportTemporalTypeException.To fix this problem

LocalDate.parse("2023-07-05").format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_Local_DATE)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **felipegomeztreufo** 2 years, 1 month ago

Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it will thow an datetimeexception at runtime

upvoted 1 times

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;          //line n1
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

    A. Sum is 600

    B. Compilation fails at line n1.

    C. Compilation fails at line n2.

    D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

    E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **theCloudCTO** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 3 months ago

C.

This is a casting issue but the code fails to compile so the answer is c.

The ClassCastException is a runtime exception where you're trying to cast an object to a different object type, but here the code fails to compile because you cannot cast a long to a string.

upvoted 10 times

👤 **rasifer** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 11 months ago

Sorry, answer is C....tested..

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Poornima_D** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Integer can cast to long but not to String

upvoted 1 times

👤 **vic88** 9 months, 1 week ago

can't cast long to String. n2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dibya17** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C, as we cannot cast from long to string

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NabilBenAsker** 1 year, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Compilation fail cannot cast from Long to String. we have to use String.valueOf(s2+s3) or change the variable s4 to Long

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mete5554** 2 years, 7 months ago

output =

java: incompatible types: long cannot be converted to java.lang.String

upvoted 1 times

👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, string is not primitive type to cast, so it's not a Class Cast exception but compilation failure on line n2.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **bakhdak** 3 years ago

Answer is C .

It is compile error, due to String is not Primitive .

upvoted 1 times

👤 **AverageJoe** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LUISGAR** 3 years, 4 months ago

If it does not compiles it cannot throw an Exception

upvoted 1 times

👤 **SSJ5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C. It fails to compile at line n2

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Varsha_vanshi** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **hackGh** 4 years, 7 months ago

c compile error

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Gyzmou** 4 years, 11 months ago

C:

$javac HelloWorld.java

HelloWorld.java:7: error: incompatible types: long cannot be converted to String

String s4 = (String) (s3*s2); ^

1 error

public static void main(String []args){

Short s1 = 200;

Integer s2 = 400;

Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;

String s4 = (String) (s3*s2);

System.out.println("sum is "+s4);

}

upvoted 5 times

👤 **testOz** 5 years ago

the answer is C. it is about casting but it gives alert at the compile time

upvoted 4 times

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

Suggested Answer: *A*

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

---

 rpaiter Highly Voted 👍 4 years, 4 months ago

Letter A, is correct, Encapsulation is the form to hide variables to external class.

upvoted 9 times

 KarreRavi Most Recent ⊙ 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Encapsulation

upvoted 1 times

---

 arjunrawatirissoftware 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

 Sezam 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 NabilBenAsker 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Encapsulation . The best practise is to create an attribut with private access modifier and make getter to consult and setter to change the value of the attribut.

upvoted 1 times

---

 jebril 1 year ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

---

 felipegomeztreufo 1 year, 1 month ago

Letter A

upvoted 1 times

 Vicky_65 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

---

 iSnover 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is the letter A, we were able to do this through encapsulation.

upvoted 1 times

 SSJ5 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Varsha_vanshi** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Medo83** 3 years, 6 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **mmojica** 3 years, 8 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Gyzmou** 3 years, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

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 n2 public.

    C. Make the method at line n3 public.

    D. Make the method at line n3 protected.

    E. Make the method at line n4 public.

Suggested Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

☐ 👤 **Ancient1** [Highly Voted 👍] 2 years, 9 months ago

C, D
Cannot reduce the visibility of the inherited method from an abstract class.
In this case, can't change resolve from
protected > default
But you can change it to
protected > protected
protected > public
  upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** [Most Recent ⊘] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Answer A and B
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Esau11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

Actually, I need to revise my previous answer. The correct combination is C and E.
Because:

Earth's revolve() (line n3) has default access but inherits from protected access in Planet - it needs to be made at least protected (option D) or public (option C)
Earth's rotate() (line n4) is implementing an abstract method with default access - it needs to be made public (option E) as it can't be more restrictive than the parent's access level

Therefore my final answer is C and E - Make line n3 public and line n4 public.
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Esau11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

We need TWO modifications that would allow compilation. The valid combinations are:

- D and E would work together - Making Earth's revolve() protected to match parent, and making rotate() public to be accessible.
- C and E would work together - Making both Earth methods public would satisfy all access requirements.

Therefore, the two modifications that would enable the code to compile are:
D. Make the method at line n3 protected
AND
E. Make the method at line n4 public

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jp_ofi** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

default has more visibility than protected

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **vic88** 9 months, 1 week ago

'revolve()' in 'Earth' clashes with 'revolve()' in 'Planet'; attempting to assign weaker access privileges ('package-private'); was 'protected'. Change revolve() public or protected.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **swgreen** 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer: C or D.

Compilation Error: Cannot reduce the visibility of the inherited method from Parent.

Solution: Make Earth.revolve() from default to protected/public.

The order from least to most visible is: private < 'default' < protected < public.

Code:
abstract class Parent {
protected void revolve() {} // n1
abstract void rotate(); // n2
}
class Earth extends Parent {
void revolve() {} // n3
protected void rotate() {} // n4
}

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer C, D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

I see hier 3 correct answers: C,D,E! E is ciddect too, because method rotate() can bee public. I have tested it!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Ondo** 1 year, 9 months ago

réponse A et E

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gg7495** 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct answer is C and D as

the overriden method in child class should be as least as accessible as the parent class method. Thus. by making it public and protected it will be more / same accessible as parent class method.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Because for metjod overriding the method which is overriding should be as accessible as than the overridden method

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answers are C, D.

We only have to make changes in //line n3
Either we have to keep it the same as protected or we can widen the scope to public.

private< (default) < protected < public

//line n4 is already correct because the scope was widen from (default) to protected.
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago
CE. protected line 4 can be change to public.
D: protected = protected
  upvoted 1 times

Given:

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

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

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

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

And given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

    A. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual

    B. null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual

    C. Compilation fails only at line n1

    D. Compilation fails only at line n2

    E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

A (90%)	5%

⊟ 👤 **antran0412** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

4W 100 Auto

4W 150 Manual

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **9de58b9** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **andradaradu** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

It is going to complain you're not overriding the parent constructor. Answer's E.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer -A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 1 year, 10 months ago

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

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

Vehicle() {}
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
String trans;

Car (String trans) {

//line n1

this.trans = trans;

}

Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {

super(type, maxSpeed); // line n2

this.trans = trans;
}
}

public class q7 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Car c1 = new Car ("Auto");

Car c2 = new Car ("4W", 150, "Manual");

System.out.println(c1.type + " "+ c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
System.out.println(c2.type +" " +c2.maxSpeed + " "+c2.trans);
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

👤 **mbns** 1 year, 11 months ago

Who determines that the correct anwers is E? It is obviously A. I have tested.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **swgreen** 10 months, 1 week ago

Yes, answer is A. Java makes implicit call to 'super()'.

upvoted 1 times

samarrrr 2 years, 1 month ago

instance variable can be inhertited , if the subclass dosent have the value (variable) the default it s not 0 or null , it s her superclass values

upvoted 2 times

---

mrstevebang 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

My answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

---

miankita 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A.

Child class constructors automatically called parent class one.

upvoted 4 times

---

willokans 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A

No compilation fail

c1.type and c1.maxSpeed have default values assinged to them in the Vehicle class.

calling c1.type will fetch the Vehicle.typevalue of "4W"

calling c1.maxSpeed will fetch the Vehicle.maxSpeed value of 100

upvoted 2 times

---

carloswork 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

To test:

package teste;

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

Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed){ //Construtor da classe Pai
this.type=type;
this.maxSpeed=maxSpeed;
}
Vehicle(){} // Construtor Default
} // fim da classe Vehicle

public class Car extends Vehicle{
String trans;

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

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

public static void main(String[] args) {

Car c1=new Car("Auto");

```
Car c2=new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");


System.out.println(c1.type + " " +c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
System.out.println(c2.type + " " +c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);


} // Fim da main
} // Fim da class Car
```
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

No compilation errors. Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

No compilation errors. I tested the code and the correct answer is A: "super()" and "this" were used correctly in the constructors.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ancient1** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A

Tested: Yes

Notes: No issue of compilation in this case. Both c1 and c2 are calling super constructors (c1 is using an implicit call), which are defined properly.

upvoted 2 times

Given:

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

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

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start(); // line n1
        c.init();  // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1.

B. Initialized Started Initialized

C. Initialized Started

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (89%) | 11%
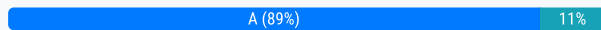
👤 **Hirushi** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 7 months ago

class Caller{

public void init() {

//private void init() {

System.out.println("Initialized");

}

public void start(){

//private void start(){

init();

System.out.println("Started");

}

}

class TestCall{

public static void main(String[] args){

Caller c = new Caller();

c.start();

c.init();

}

}

Answer is A and D(bcz init and start are private methods). If both public answer will be B(Initialized Started Initialized)

   upvoted 5 times

👤 **hrvoojex** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

When I click reveal answer it says A. Why?

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A and D.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Responses are A/D because they are private

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **joeMP** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answers is A/D for methods init() and start() are private

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gg7495** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A and D

Private methods are only accessible in the same class

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **namaoo** 1 year, 9 months ago

answer is A cannot access a private method

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **jebril** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is a

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **felipegomeztreufo** 2 years, 1 month ago

AnswerA

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **mrstevebang** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct is A

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

compilation fails due to methods iniyt and start haveing private access

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **tawa_z58** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A ,compilations fails at line n1 we choose or select where the error starts

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2. Since, both the methods are private and are not available outside the class.

So, A and D are the correct answers.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 1 year, 10 months ago

Error pops up at line 1, since it's not a multiple choice, so A

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be both A and D since both of the methods have private access modifiers.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Compilation fails at line n1 because start() has private access in Caller class. "Caller" class IS NOT an inner class because it can be seen from the code block in which the class is declared and IS NOT at the member level of the class TestCall (that is, at the same level as the instance variables, constructors, or methods).

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Given these two classes:

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

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

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

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill
(represented by the member variable bill) through the useElectricity method.

An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

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

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

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 7 months ago

Here, both A and B give the correct answer and the only difference is, when we put the minus(-) value to useElectircity() method, A will calculate the
bill and provide the negative answer.

B always calcluates bill as 0.0.

I also think B is the answer the first time. because it validates the Kwh and also compiles successfully. Doesn't tamper with the bill variable as well.

But I have another confusing point, In question last line saying like this,

"member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?"

Here, it says member variable always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate.
So, I have a point answer is A.

can anyone explain this? my point is valid or not???
  upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago
You must check positif value: B
  upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **The_Java_Champion** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
  You would be correct if the condition was if(kWh >= 0)
  but since they are checking if kWh is strictly greater than 0 kWh > 0 then its value will never be increased. Because when you first create an
  Instance of ElectricAccount, The kWh variable is not initialized and set to 0 by default . So when you call the addKWh method it will always find
  that kWh is 0 inside the if the statement and 0 is not strictly greater than 0 so the code inside the if statement is ignored and you are always stuck
  with the same 0 value.
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iheb07** 1 year, 2 months ago
Answer is B
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago
Answer is B
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 1 year, 10 months ago
Answer is B.

A may output negative
B.
C will compile error (Cannot call private)
D, the setBill can be called by customer (Check line 2 of the rule)

Credits to Hirushi
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **mbns** 1 year, 11 months ago
The correct answer is C. All other methods are public. The method must be private that the customer can not change it
  upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **tawa_z58** 1 year, 6 months ago
  then how can that method be called from the customer class since we need to call it. if we want the customer not to change, we have to make
  sure that all our implementations are not giving the customer access to changing the bill by either going up or down. making the kwh method
  private will cause an error as the method wont be visible in the Customer class.
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **TanmoyB** 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer is B
  upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago
Code for future refer:
class HelloWorld {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Hi");
Customer c = new Customer();
//c.useElectircity(100);
//c.useElectircity(200);

c.useElectircity(-100);

```
}
}
```

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
/*
//C --> COMPILE ERROR (addKWh(double) has private access in ElectricAccount)
private void addKWh(double kWh){
if(kWh > 0){
this.kWh += kWh;
this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}

System.out.println(bill);
}
*/
```

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
class ElectricAccount{
private double kWh;
private double rate = 0.07;
private double bill;
//line 1 (It will provide upcoming 4 replies)
}
```

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago

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

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

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
class ElectricAccount{
private double kWh;
private double rate = 0.07;
private double bill;
//line 1 (It will provide upcoming 4 replies)
}
```

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago

```
/*
//A --> print correct answer, minus answer prints with minus(-) values
public void addKWh(double kWh){
System.out.println(bill); // (only one call)0.0
//(call twice)0.0 7.000000000000001

this.kWh += kWh;
this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;

System.out.println(bill); //(only one call)7.000000000000001
//(call twice)7.000000000000001 21.000000000000004

//???minus bill amount calculate for minus(-) values
```

```
                        }
                        */
                            upvoted 1 times
```

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago
```
    /*
    //B --> print correct answer, when minus(-) value pass displays 0.0
    public void addKWh(double kWh){
    if(kWh > 0){
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }

    System.out.println(bill); //1st call -> 7.000000000000001
    //2nd call -> 21.000000000000004

    //0.0 for minus(-) value
    }
    */
```
        upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Hirushi** 2 years, 7 months ago
Anyone know the exact correct answer?
    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago
Correct answer is B as it validates the Kwh and also compiles successfully. Doesn't tamper with the bill variable as well.
    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago
The answer is B

Because:

Option A: Does not validate the kwh arguments, and could be receive negative "watts".

Option C: The addKwh method was declared private, it is not accessible in the Customer class.

Option D: The bill member variable is not being changed, only the local scope of the setBill method is being used.
    upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago
The answer is B and no need to go far, all other options are syntax error. Only the letter B remains.
    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Rdharma** 2 years, 9 months ago
Answer is B
    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago
Answer should be B
    upvoted 4 times

Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. Match 1

B. Match 2

C. No Match

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Match 1

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pedone_valerio** 9 months, 1 week ago

public static void main(String[] args) {

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");

String s = "Java";

if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {

System.out.println("Match 1");

} else if (sb.equals(s)) {

System.out.println("Match 2");

} else {

System.out.println("No Match");

}

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iheb07** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AhmadTechie** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is A.

As sb.toString() => new string object gets created and String equals() method do content check

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer- A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

sb.toString() => converts it into String.

and thereafter, using equals() method on String will do the value comparison.

So, answer is A since the values are equal.

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **willokans** 2 years, 7 months ago

Inconvertible type error between String "Java" and StringBuilder "Java". To resolve StringBuilder to String append .toString() method to sb

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It is very simple since equals method compare by value.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **ZINGOM** 2 years, 9 months ago

A tostring convert a StringBuffer to a string

upvoted 1 times

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

⊟ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

@Override

public void setBookMark() {

}

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gg7495** 1 year, 9 months ago

C and D could be both correct. However, in the code fragment we are creating object of class Ebook thus, it cannot be abstract.

Thus, the correct answer is (D)

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.because we need to give all abstract methods in interface in class which is implementing the interface

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

D is the correct answer.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **willokans** 2 years, 7 months ago

D - As concrete class will need to implement unimplemented interface method.

Java Abstract class can implement interfaces without even providing the implementation of interface methods

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Def8** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A concrete class needs to implement all the abstract methods.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is letter D, answers A and B are clearly wrong, C would also be right, but what shows that it is wrong is the code fragment that calls the class directly. You cannot instantiate abstract classes directly as it was done in the code snippet, so the letter D is correct, implement the abstracted method.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **HamiltonValerio** 2 years, 8 months ago

Essa é boa heim!!! Letra D

upvoted 1 times

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. A B C D

B. A C D

C. A C D D

D. A B D

E. A B D C

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C. "A B C C", because ta.replace('C', 'D') dot't change ta

upvoted 40 times

☐ 👤 **hyodaeun** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 18 times

☐ 👤 **din_sub077** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is "A B C C" which is not there

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Answer is ABCC, see below

public static void main(String[] args) {

String ta = "A "; // ta= A

ta = ta.concat("B ");// ta= A B

String tb = "C ";

ta = ta.concat(tb); //ta = A B C

ta.replace('C', 'D'); //ta= ABC, note that ta.replace is not assigned to ta

ta = ta.concat(tb);// ta = A B C C

System.out.println(ta);

}

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **The_Java_Champion** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

The Correct answer is "A B C C ", not any of the other options provided.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **lakshman_rlr** 9 months, 1 week ago

The Output is "A" , Since strings are immutable so the ta will not be reassigned throught the excution

upvoted 1 times

Keep in mind that "ta" will take a new object after every " ta = ... "

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

ABCC is the correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Skytrix** 1 year, 8 months ago

The correct answer is ABCC

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **3Apr** 1 year, 9 months ago

None of this option are correct, replace doesn't modify ta, so basically the final output will be A B C C, if it was ta = ta.replace('C','D') it would be A B D C so C would be correct

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer ist "A B C C". There is now correct answere hier...

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **sscm** 1 year, 9 months ago

None of the option are correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 1 year, 10 months ago

No Solution (On the website)

A B C C
String is immutable (Not string builder)

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago

ABCC is the correct answer, String is immutable, until and unless its assigning or reassigning, it will not change the value.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

None of the options are correct and the Answer is A B C C and there is no option in the provided answers

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **pbbvr** 1 year, 10 months ago

A B C C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 11 months ago

why did the answer option C: ABCC change to ACDD??? Yesterday option C: contained the correct answer, today it has changed to another one and it turns out that there is no correct answer among the answer options.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **mbns** 1 year, 11 months ago

None of the choices is true. The true answer is ABCC. String cannot be changed and ta.replace('C', 'D') make no sense

upvoted 3 times

Given:
```
class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r){
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}
```
And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```
Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

○ A) `super.r = r;`
   `   this.c = c;`

○ B) `super(r);`
   `   this(c);`

○ C) `super(r);`
   `   this.c = c;`

○ D) `this.c = r;`
   `   super(c);`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **azmikadir** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 7 months ago

C tested.

upvoted 14 times

☐ 👤 **Stewart125** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 8 months ago

C is the correct answer.

A is incorrect as there is no default constructor available in CD class.

B is incorrect as you cannot have two constructor calls

D is incorrect as call to super must be first line of constructor

upvoted 7 times

   ☐ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 10 months, 1 week ago

   Agreed.

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sezam** 10 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

● 👤 **Sezam** 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct anser is C

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **Ankit1010** 1 year, 4 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **bakhdak** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

Call to super() must be first statement in Derived Class constructor.

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **archer1903** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

C tested.

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 3 years ago

Answer is C. super(); MUST be first all the time. In the example we have B and C but B is not correct cause I not using the this.r variable so only C is correct

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **SSJ5** 3 years, 1 month ago

C should be the answer

upvoted 1 times

● 👤 **levilevi** 3 years, 11 months ago

A is not correct because there is no default constructor in CD.

upvoted 4 times

● 👤 **SamAru** 4 years ago

Agree with Answer C!

upvoted 3 times

● 👤 **v323rs** 4 years, 5 months ago

I'm agree with azmikadir, the correct answer C

upvoted 5 times

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
```

Suggested Answer: *B*

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Option is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

Option B

-- First time e = 0, which is el on index 0. = 1

-- Second time e = 2, which is el on index 2 = 3

-- Third time e = 4, which is el on index 4 = 5

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

for(int e=0;e<5;e+=2){

System.out.println(a[e]);

}

}

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is correct. e is the index, we print el on index0, then index2, then index 4

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iammtander** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A STEP BY STEP ANSWER EXPLAINED

- The correct answer is B: int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2 : WHY?

- This option initializes e to 0, continues the loop while e is less than 5, and increments e by 2 each iteration.

- This results in accessing array elements at indices 0, 2, and 4, which correspond to the values 1, 3, and 5.

- Therefore, option B will enable the code to print 135.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jlicini** 1 year, 11 months ago

```
int a [] = {1,2,3,4,5};
for (int e=0; e<5; e+=2){
System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

B is the right one
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Shad657** 2 years, 4 months ago

B is correct
   upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

B is the correct answer
   upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **hashithaniro** 2 years, 6 months ago

Correct B
   upvoted 3 times

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.

B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.

C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.

D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

antwort A

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **KarreRavi** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer -A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sezam** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **zyl41** 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

answer is A

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Vote A

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **mmojica** 4 years, 8 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **IceTboogy** 4 years, 10 months ago

A is cool

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SamAru** 5 years ago

Answer is A!

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **ademdayton** 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 4 times

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 B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

☐ 👤 **krkpnr** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 3 months ago

Correct E

upvoted 12 times

☐ 👤 **DanielLeeee** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 9 months ago

import sales.*;

import sales.products.*;

OR

import sales.SalesMan;

import sales.products.Product;

upvoted 12 times

☐ 👤 **Krok** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Incorrect question: if class name of public class is USMarket then file can't have name Market.java

If we rename public class or file - correct answer "E"

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - E

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

E is the correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct - E

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

correct anser is E

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

E is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ddpk** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer E

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ddpk** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer C

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ddpk** 3 years, 5 months ago

Sorry it's answer E

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **andiks** 3 years, 11 months ago

Import sales* - Imports all classes in sales but sales itself.

Correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

E ist correct!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **PD1985** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is E, but there is a typo for last class. file name mentioned as Market.java however the class name is defined as USMarket.java.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **SamAru** 5 years ago

Agreeed, Option E is correct!

upvoted 4 times

Given this class:

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

And given this main method, located in another class:

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

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

A. acct.setAmount(-acct.getAmount());

B. acct.amount = 0;

C. acct.setAmount(0);

D. acct.getAmount() = 0;

E. this.amount = 0;

F. acct.changeAmount(0);

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

Suggested Answer: *BDF*

Community vote distribution

BCG (100%)

□ 👤 **baledevit** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCG`

The correct answer is BCG

B - The variable "amount" in Class CheckingAccount is public, which allows the change from the instance to the main method

C - method setAmount () when called from the instance in the main method allows to modify the variable "amount" in the instance of CheckingAccount

G - The changeAmount () method receives in input the same value present in the CheckingAccount instance but in negative. Being public, the variable does not generate an error.

upvoted 6 times

□ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BCG`

BCG is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCG`

BCG are the correct

upvoted 4 times

□ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCG`

BCG are correct answers

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

BCG are correct answers
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago
  BCG are the answer, You guys given D which is compilation error, acct.getAmount() = 0; not possible in java.
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 11 months ago
  Selected Answer: BCG
  B C G - tested!
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **tuyetan** 2 years ago
  B C G
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **dastkoz** 2 years, 2 months ago
  Selected Answer: BCG
  tested locally.
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **spongecodes** 2 years, 4 months ago
  Selected Answer: BCG
  BCG is the correct answer
  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago
  B, C, G are the correct answer.
  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **RAADEL3IMLAK** 2 years, 5 months ago
  the good answer is just B and C
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago
  Selected Answer: BCG
  this is crorrect
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago
  Selected Answer: BCG
  Tested, answer is BCG.
  upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago
    import java.lang.Math;

    public class CheckingAccount {

    public int amount;

    public CheckingAccount (int amount) {
    this.amount = amount;
    }

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

    public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));

    acct.amount = 0; /* B */

```
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());


acct.setAmount(0); /* C */
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());


acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount); /* G */
System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
}
```
   upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **wk8b** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCG

correct answer BCG
   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Philip0908** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCG

The answer is BCG
   upvoted 4 times

   ⊟ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago
   Tested and agreed
      upvoted 1 times

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red:blue:small:medium?

A.

```
for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

B.

```
for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```

C.

```
for (String [] c : shirts) {
    for (String s : c) {
        System.out.print(s + ":");
    }
}
```

D.

```
for (int index = 0; index <=2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx <=2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}
```

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 10 months ago

If D: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2!

the correct answer is C!

upvoted 17 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **z24134** 1 year, 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

C is the correct answer!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

C is the correct one!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct option is C

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

C is the correct one

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

```
class HelloWorld {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
//shirts[3][1] = "red"; //java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
for(String[] c : shirts){ //red:blue:small:medium:
for(String s : c){
System.out.println(s + ":");
}
}
// for(int index = 0; index <= 2;){ //red: blue: java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
// for(int idx=0; idx<=2;){
// System.out.println(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
// idx++;
// }
// index++;
// }
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **willokans** 2 years, 7 months ago

C is the answer for me

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

c is answer

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **amigo31** 2 years, 7 months ago

ANSWER IS C!

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **morgan3987** 2 years, 7 months ago

correct answer:C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Source code.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];

shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";

/* A
for (int index = 1; index < 2 ; index++) {
for (int idx = 1; idx < index ; 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] + ":" );
    }
    }
    */
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

```
    /* C */
    for (String [] c : shirts) {
    for (String s : c) {
    System.out.print(s + ":");
    }
    }

    /* D
    System.out.println();

    for (int index = 0; index <= 2; ) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx <= 2; ) {
    System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":" );
    idx++;
    }
    index++;
    }
    */

    }
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Tested, answer is only C.

A and B, didnt print anything.
D throws Exception (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException).
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Rewriting, A didn't print anything. B prints only "small:"
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **hhuo** 2 years, 8 months ago

Could anyone explain why B is not correct? I tested it, and it showed the exactly same result as C (red:blue:small:medium:).
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

For me, B option returned only "small:"
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

for the first comparison where index = 0 and idx = 0 the condition idx < index will fail iteself.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **wk8b** 2 years, 9 months ago

only C
D is incorrect:

red:blue:Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2

red:blue:Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 2

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.readCard(cardNo);                //line n2
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);               //line n3
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
```
Reading Card
Checking Card
```
B. Compilation fails only at line n1.

C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

D. Compilation fails only at line n3.

E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Suggested Answer: *D*

□ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

I think the correct answer is C. The exception for readCard() must be caught or declared to be thrown.

upvoted 14 times

□ 👤 **surya8833** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is 'C'.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C, exception on readCard is not handled

java: unreported exception java.lang.Exception; must be caught or declared to be thrown

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

answer is A, code compiles and prints

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer is C. Exception must be verified. RunTimeException is not mandotory to be verified

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **joeMP** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is C. Exception must be verified. RunTimeException is not mandotory to be verified

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **z24134** 1 year, 7 months ago

checked exception needs to be thrown

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **yefiw** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be C

upvoted 1 times

arjunrawatirissoftware 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 1 times

DriftKing 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C. Compilation fails only at line n2.

\\Code

public class Test {

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

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

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

upvoted 2 times

---

duydn 1 year, 10 months ago

C is the correct one, because when method throw checked exception, u have to handle it.

upvoted 1 times

---

a_really_reliable_programmer 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C

A, compile error (Does not print)

B, The method itself is not wrong, you just have to try/catch

C, Did not catch the Exception

D, Last line won't fail because it's method is runtime and runtime doesn't happen if it doesn't even compile.

upvoted 2 times

Sreeni_A 1 year, 10 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

---

jlicini 1 year, 11 months ago

C, Unhandled exception: java.lang.Exception ... Runtime is unchecked exception

upvoted 1 times

---

dsms 1 year, 11 months ago

C is the correct

upvoted 1 times

---

billy_the_kid 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C. Checked Exceptions should be handled or declared, in this case the problem is that we missed to declare the Exception in main method.

So in order your code to pass the compilation, you should add at the main method "throws Exception".

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is option C.Because checked exception should be declared or handle in main method for readcard method.

upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

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

    B. At line 7, insert x --;

    C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert System.out.print (x);

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

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **hyodaeun** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B

  upvoted 27 times

☐ 👤 **Mamlouk_Med** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 4 months ago

answer is B,

Sur la ligne 12 du programme, l'utilisation de "x--" dans la méthode isAvailable n'affecte pas la variable x de la méthode principale, car Java est toujours "pass by value".

L'option A fera la sortie "43210".

Option B, vous pouvez générer avec succès "54321".

Option C, cette logique est la même que l'option A.

L'option D, tant que la boucle ne sera pas exécutée.

  upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

x-- at line 7

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **7df49fb** 1 year, 3 months ago

B

changes made to x inside the isAvailable method do not affect the x in the main method because Java passes arguments by value.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is only one correct answer

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Anixtc** 2 years, 1 month ago

This is majorly helpful

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

option is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **willokans** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B

x-- will allow the loop to iterate from 5 to1 until x !> 0

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

To test:

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 5;
while(isAvailable(x)) {
System.out.print(x);
x--; // Answer B - Its ok.
}
}

public static boolean isAvailable (int x) {
return x-- > 0 ? true : false;
}
}

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **acyuta** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. It will be in sync with what is happening inside the function isAvailable

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **bakhdak** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **archer1903** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **archer1903** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **David2606** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B, la respuesta correcta es B

😑 👤 **oca808reattempt** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B

👤 **oca808reattempt** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B

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 = l; Replace line 7 with case 1:

C. At line 9, remove the break statement.

D. Remove the default section.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A : Boolean can't be used in switch

upvoted 22 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer -A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Switch cannot accept Boolean.

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **sylwia000001** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **sylwia000001** 2 years, 1 month ago

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String opt = "true";

switch (opt) {

case "true":

System.out.print("True");

break;

```
    default:
    System.out.print("***");


    }
    System.out.println("Done");


    }


    }
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Option is A.Because boolean type is not allowed in switch statement.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **hexadecimal82** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Obviously it's A

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Mthlagi** 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

Answer A correct switch doesn't check boolean values

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Fuego_412_** 4 years, 6 months ago

A is correct, you cannot have a boolean, double or long in a switch statement thus B is incorrect. C would result in the default statement being printed
out

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **bobob** 4 years, 10 months ago

The switch takes as input only String and int

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Anton2020** 3 years, 8 months ago

There are more options:

char, byte, short, Character, Byte, Short, Integer or enum

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **Gyzmou** 4 years, 11 months ago

A correct

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **SamAru** 5 years ago

Agreed Answer is option A!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer "A" Replace line 5 With String opt = "true"; Replace line 7 with case "true":

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **dya45792** 5 years, 6 months ago

Antwort B ergibt kein sinn , also es muss ein String sein , und bei C und D auslassen oder nicht kommt nur ; DONE raus

public static void main(String[] args) {

String opt = " true";

switch (opt) {

case "true":

System.out.print("True");

```
// break;
// default:
System.out.print("***");

}
System.out.println("Done");

}

}
```
also nur Done / oder ?

```
// break;
// default:
System.out.print("***");

}
System.out.println("Done");
```

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. 5 4 3 2 1 0

   B. 5 4 3 2 1

   C. 4 2 1

   D. 5

   E. Nothing is printed

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D

  upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 6 months ago

Antwort D ;

public static void main(String[] args) {

int num = 5;

do {

System.out.println(num-- + " ");

}while (num == 0);

}

}

5

  upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **TheeOne** `Most Recent ⊙` 5 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Do while executes atleast once,

--order--: print first then check the condition, in this case num will never be 0

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer - D

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **duydn** 10 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

do while always exec for the first loop, and the condition always false -> D is correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jlicini** 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Condition 'x == 0' is always 'false'

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **bakhdak** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mthlagi** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ddpk** 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer D

Do while loop works at least one time and (num==0) always return false.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 3 years ago

Answer is D! Do while loop works at least one time

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dizzi** 3 years, 4 months ago

The answer is D because the while condition must be met in order to iterate again.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 4 years, 5 months ago

Agree, correct answer "D" 5

upvoted 3 times

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b <c )? b: c: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

    A. 100

    B. 101

    C. 102

    D. 103

    E. Compilation fails

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

RoxyFoxy `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

d = (a<b)? ((a<c)?a :((b<c)?b : c)) : x

a = 100, b = 102, c = 102, d = 100

  upvoted 8 times

vic88 `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

x=103, a=100, b=102, c = 102

  upvoted 1 times

Skytrix 1 year, 8 months ago

The d part can be brocken down as follows

int d = (a<b)?

(a<c)?a:

(b<c)?b:c:

x;

  upvoted 1 times

    Skytrix 1 year, 8 months ago

    Therefore the answer is A

      upvoted 1 times

arjunrawatirissoftware 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

  upvoted 1 times

sushmitvawal 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is A.

Here is the source code to test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 100;

int a = x++; //x++ makes x=101 but returns old value so a =100

int b = ++x;// ++x makes x=102 and returns new value so b=102

int c = x++;//x++ makes x=103 but returns old value so c =102

int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a:(b < c) ? b : c : x;

//a<b=true-->(a<c)=true-->d=a

System.out.println(d);

}

upvoted 4 times

👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct one.

x = 103, a = 100, b = 102, c = 102, d = 100

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

a=x++ returns value before increasing => a=100

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

x=100

a=101

b=100

(a<b) false: return x; = 100

upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Here is the source code to test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 100;

int a = x++;

int b = ++x;

int c = x++;

int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a:(b < c) ? b : c : x;

System.out.println(d);

}

upvoted 1 times

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2);     //line n1
    Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

    A. Sum is 600

    B. Compilation fails at line n1.

    C. Compilation fails at line n2.

    D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

    E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

not compile at N1

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Short and Integer cannot cast to String -> B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NabilBenAsker** 1 year, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Short and Integer cannot convert to String. to fix this issue you must to change to String s3=String.valueOf(s1+s2)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **NabilBenAsker** 1 year, 12 months ago

Tested answer B Short cannot be converted to String

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

ClassCastException impossible, because inconvertible types => Compilation fails at N1

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

B is the correct answer as cannot cast int to java.lang.String.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Tested, answer is B.

Source code to test:
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
Short s1 = 200;
Integer s2 = 400;
String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2); // line n1
Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2; // line n2
System.out.println("Sum is " + s3);
}
```

A correct convert to string could be:
String s3 = String.valueOf(s1 + s2);
　　upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **UAK94** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct is B. Because the ClassCastException is a RuntimeException and it may not affect compilation. But here ceompilation fails at n1.
　　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct is B. Because the ClassCastException occurs when we try to cast to a PRIMITIVE variable type that does not hold the variable's value. String is not a primitive type and a primitive type cannot cast to a non-primitive type, error occurs when executing code on line n1.
　　upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Rdharma** 2 years, 9 months ago

B is the answer. int cannot be converted to String
　　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Philip0908** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

line n1 will not compile
　　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TD844** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

incompatible types: int cannot be converted to java.lang.String.
　　upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

incompatible types: int cannot be converted to java.lang.String!
　　upvoted 4 times

Given the code fragment:

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

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

☐ A) Replace line n2 with:
```
        e.name = "Joe";
        e.contract = true;
        e.salary = 100;
```

☐ B) Replace line n2 with:
```
        this.name = "Joe";
        this.contract = true;
        this.salary = 100;
```

☐ C) Replace line n1 with:
```
        this.name = new String("Joe");
        this.contract = new Boolean(true);
        this.salary = new Double(100);
```

☐ D) Replace line n1 with:
```
        name = "Joe";
        contract = TRUE;
        salary = 100.0f;
```

☐ E) Replace line n1 with:
```
        this("Joe", true, 100);
```

  A. Option A

  B. Option B

  C. Option C

  D. Option D

  E. Option E

Suggested Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (83%)	AB (17%)

☐ 👤 **abhayshitole** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D are correct. With C you will get compilation error that 'this' cannot be referenced from a static context

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

AC and D are all correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC, but the C Boolean(true) is deprecated sinceJava 9.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

AC is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **7df49fb** 1 year, 3 months ago

AC

the last line in main method should be : System.out.print(e.toString();

upvoted 1 times

👤 **arjunrawatirissoftware** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A and C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago

A is correct, C is incorrect, boolean is not same as Boolean, so this.contract = new Boolean("True"); is a compilation error for. D can be the another correct option if we are writing true instead of TRUE. Other than this none of these are correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **KeletsoM23** 1 year, 11 months ago

Why is D not correct?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PedroC123** 1 year, 9 months ago

Because its true and not TRUE.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **felipegomeztreufo** 2 years ago

Respuesta correcta es A, recordar que esta en un cotexto estatico por lo que no puede acceder con this ni menos con con la nombre de la variable

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

AC or AD - both correct

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

A and C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

a and c are correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

Tested. Answer is A and C.

Comments:

* Option C works even though it has been deprecated since version 9 (1z0-808 is about java 8).

** Option B would only be correct if it is inside the constructor, on line n1. As option B is pointing to line n2, it will throws an error.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Here is the code for testing:

```
public class Employee {

    String name;
    Boolean contract;
    double salary;
```

```
Employee(){
// Line n1 - Option C
/* this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100); */
}

public String toString() {
return name + " : " + contract + " : " + salary;
}

public static void main(String [] args) {
Employee e = new Employee();

// Line n2 - Option A
/* e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100; */

// Line n2 - Option B
/* this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100; */

System.out.print(e);
}
}
```
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The correct options are A and C, as all others contain syntax errors. It cannot be the letter B because "this" cannot be instantiated in static methods.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **alex_au** 2 years, 9 months ago

Should be A, C. We cannot do B as we cannot use "this" in the static method
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

If C, unnecesary boxing to Boolean and Double. If we use "new" we will create new objects.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Wrong, you can't put "this" in static methods. The correct one is A and C.
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

wrong, it is A, C and D
upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
    names.add("Robb");
    names.add("Bran");
    names.add("Rick");
    names.add("Bran");

    if (names.remove("Bran")) {
        names.remove("Jon");
    }
    System.out.println(names);
}
```

What is the result?

A. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

B. [Robb, Rick]

C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

antwort A ist richtig;

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);

}

}

[Robb, Rick, Bran]

upvoted 15 times

👤 **krkpnr** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 3 months ago

correct answer is Hodor.

upvoted 9 times

   👤 **RahulRajen777** 4 years, 1 month ago

   too much of GOT .. lead these kind of injuries..:P

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **TheeOne** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer = A. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

-The remove method in Java's List interface:

Removes the first occurrence of the specified element from the list (if it exists).

Returns true if the list contained the element and it was successfully removed.

Returns false if the list did not contain the element.

upvoted 1 times

vic88 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is A

upvoted 1 times

arjunrawatirissoftware 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 1 times

fvelazqueznava 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right one

upvoted 1 times

Sreeni_A 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer is A Robb Rick Bran

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct

upvoted 1 times

jjgry 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

.remove only removes first occurence

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 2 years, 4 months ago

A is correct

[Robb, Rick, Bran]

upvoted 1 times

kkaayyyy 2 years, 8 months ago

if condition removes first occurrence of Bran from the list and also returns True. Therefore at the end Bran is removed

upvoted 1 times

> **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago
>
> ANSWER IS "A"
>
> upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 3 years, 10 months ago

FIFO for Arraylist just like queue in data structure

upvoted 3 times

alexandrustefanescu 4 years ago

Answer is A correct!

upvoted 1 times

Aysegul 4 years ago

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

SSJ5 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

SamAru 5 years ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

mete23 5 years, 5 months ago

the answer A - correct. [Robb, Rick, Bran]

upvoted 2 times

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. C B A

B. C

C. A B C

D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

the super method is called by default :

first : constructor A is called.

second : constructor B .

Finally constructor C.

upvoted 16 times

👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 8 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⓘ` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

answer is c

upvoted 2 times

👤 **AhmadTechie** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is C

compiler add super() as first statement in constructor . hence super class constructor gets called and super class initialized before child class

upvoted 1 times

👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

super() added by JVM -> C is the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Dolly2901** 1 year, 11 months ago

by default compiler puts super() at first line inside any constructor. It calls it's super class constructor first. So correct Answer is ABC

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jjgry** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

all constructors call empty super constructor by default, before executing their own code

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **mete23** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C

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

class B extends A {
public B() {
System.out.println("B ");
}
}

class C extends B {
public C() {
System.out.println("C ");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
C c = new C();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C "A B C"

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Mamlouk_Med** 6 years, 4 months ago

correct,

implecit super() method execution before each system.out.println of each constructor

upvoted 1 times

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 5 6

B. 3 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 4 6

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (86%) | 14%

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig :

5 4 5 6

upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C, "5 4 5 6"

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **din_sub077** `Most Recent ⊘` 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

5 4 5 6

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

5 4 5 6. static variable is class level vs. instance variable.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AhmadTechie** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is C => as i is static variable it always hold

updated value that is shared by all instances

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Dolly2901** 1 year, 11 months ago

static variable is class level variable and it is shared to all objects of that class. and whenever its value gets updated it will update to all objects. so correct ans is 5 4 5 6

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The right one is C

upvoted 1 times

○   **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ans

upvoted 2 times

○   **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

X x1 = new X();

X x2 = new X();

x1.i = 3; // i is static (class variable), i = 3

x1.j = 4; // j is an instance variable, so for x1, j is 4

x2.i = 5; // i is updated from 3 to 5;

x2.j = 6; // j is an instance variable, so for x2 j is 6

upvoted 5 times

○   **Andrei_Nicolae** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

○   **hexadecimal82** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

○   **hexadecimal82** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

C is the correct answer. Changing a static variable value changes it in all instances of the class

upvoted 2 times

○   **SSJ5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

○   **Stewart125** 4 years, 8 months ago

Option C is correct.

Reason is because variable i is declared static so when;

x2.i = 5

is called, all X objects i values contain the new assigned value.

upvoted 5 times

○   **SamAru** 5 years ago

Agreed, Option C is correct!

upvoted 1 times

○   **mete23** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C

public 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);

}

}

upvoted 3 times

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Answer: *B*

👤 **namaoo** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the answer tried and tested

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

array needs 2 slots => A not correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is the valid array declaration and initialization.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Ankit1010** 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct.

C is wrong because of msissing [] in the left side

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 1 year, 8 months ago

B is the correct answer. The only difference is we first declare the array and then initialize it.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 1 year, 8 months ago

Letter B is correct and does not need to analyze too much. The letters A and D will give ArrayIndexOutOfBounds as they are creating an array with 1 space. The letter C is wrong because the "int array" needs to put the "int [] array" because the array type is instantiated like this.

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 1 year, 8 months ago

B is the correct answer. The only difference is we first declare the array and then initialize it.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 1 year, 8 months ago

Letter B is correct and does not need to analyze too much. The letters A and D will give ArrayIndexOutOfBounds as they are creating an array with 1 space. The letter C is wrong because the "int array" needs to put the "int [] array" because the array type is instantiated like this.

upvoted 2 times

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. A B C Work done

    B. A B C D Work done

    C. A Work done

    D. Compilation fails

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (80%)	A (20%)

👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 13 times

👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C ist richtig ,

public static void main(String[] args) {

String [] arr = {"A", "B" , "c", "D"};

for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {

System.out.println(arr[i] + " ");

if (arr[i].equals("C")) {

continue;

}

System.out.println("Work done");

break;

}

}

}

A

Work done

upvoted 10 times

    👤 **juipeng** 3 years, 1 month ago

    String [] arr = {"A", "B" , "C", "D"}; //c should be capitalized

    upvoted 1 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

A work done. C is right

upvoted 2 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C because of the break;

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

C is correct because, the first loop reach break -> end the loop

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 11 months ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

inside the loop is the break => C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

C is the correct.Because in first iteration it will print A and break the loop.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jjgry** 2 years, 3 months ago

if condition is false the first time we go though the loop

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **reem3** 3 years, 7 months ago

the break statement is inside the loop :) so the answer is c

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

C ist richtig!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SamAru** 5 years ago

Correct Answer is Option C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **mete23** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is C. "A Work done"

break; !!!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is "C". "A Work done"

upvoted 3 times

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 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 customized to the particular program being created

Suggested Answer: *ACE*

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

---

 iSnover `Highly Voted` 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

The answer is ACE, there's nothing to argue about. the alternatives are pretty solid and to the point.

upvoted 6 times

 vic88 `Most Recent` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

A, C, AND E

upvoted 1 times

 deyvi25 1 year, 2 months ago

ACE is the answer!

upvoted 1 times

 Kolodets 2 years, 2 months ago

standart exceptions can't cover all possible errors => B wrong

upvoted 1 times

 anmoldev2java 2 years, 7 months ago

why not CDE???

upvoted 1 times

 Ankit1010 2 years, 4 months ago

Because D says "MUST be handled in the method in which they occurred"

Which is not true. You can throw the exception from that method using throws in the method signature and handle it in the calling method.

upvoted 6 times

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 A

    B. Option B

    C. Option C

    D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **SamAru** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years ago

Correct Option is C

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

javac Greeting.jaca : To compile the program

java Greeting Duke : To run the program with argument "Duke"

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

c is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is the valid one

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The answer is the letter C, there is not much to say, here is the explanation of the commands:

javac Greeting.java ---> To compile the program

java Greeting Duke ---> To run the program with argument "Duke"

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

C is correct but this website is has more than 50% wrong answers.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C

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(100);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(50);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(125);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A) ns = 100 s = 125
   ns = 0 s = 125
   ns = 125 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 B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *A*

Result
CPU Time: 0.30 sec(s), Memory: 35948 kilobyte(s)

```
ns = 100 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is right

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **chuducanhchy** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A, default value of primitive int is 0.

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A.

To test:

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


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

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **EmiTanase** 2 years, 9 months ago

Why s is 125 than ns is 0?

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

   Hi, Emi! So, first we have:

   instance variable ns = 0 and static variable s = 0

   When we call the constructor, we will have:

   Alpha (100): if (s < ns) then s = ns and this.ns = ns

   so: if (0 <100) then s = 100 and this.ns = 100

   Alpha(50): now s = 100 because is static (updated above)

   if (100 < 50) which is false. ns = 0 because the instance variable is 0.

   Alpha(125): At this point, s = 100

   if (100 < 125) then s = 125 and ns = 125. So here s is updated!

   At this point, when we call System.out.println(), for all ref1, ref2, ref3 the value of s is 125 (remember s is static). For ref1, ns = 100, for ref2 ns = 0,

   and for ref3 ns = 125. I hope this helps you :) Roxy

      upvoted 9 times

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. 2 4

B. 0 2 4 6

C. 0 2 4

D. Compilation fails

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

antwort C ,

public static void main(String[] args) {

int ii = 0;
int jj = 7;
for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
System.out.println(ii + " ");

}
}

}
0
2
4

upvoted 12 times

👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 6 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

6 can't be less than jj-1 (7-1), so answer is C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

when ii is 6, it cannot pass the condition, so it will not be printed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

when C is 6, it cannot pass the condition, so it will not be printed

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

c is the correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

C is right answer

0 2 4

upvoted 1 times

👤 **XalaGyan** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **alexandrustefanescu** 4 years ago

C is Correct!

upvoted 2 times

👤 **SSJ5** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

👤 **szrertugrul** 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D.. ii variable is already declared, and cannot be used in for loop. Will throw Unresolved compilation problem: Duplicate local variable ii

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Stewart125** 4 years, 8 months ago

You are incorrect. The variable ii is never redeclared, you have mis-typed the question. If the reference to ii variable within the for loop had;

for (int ii = 0 .....

then option D - compilation error would be correct, however the re-declaration is not in this question.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **mete23** 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 6 times

👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

I'm agree, the correct answer "C"

0 2 4

upvoted 5 times

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
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. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **baledevit** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is D. Line 2 generate an DateTimeException at runtime because method have an invalid value for the second parameter MonthOfYear (20)!

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDate.html#of-int-int-int-

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Philip0908** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D because when using LocalDate.of, it should be arrange as year, month and day of month(e.g LocalDate.of(2014,6,20)

upvoted 5 times

👤 **JaMICHE** `Most Recent ⊙` 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D due of LocalDate date2=LocalDate.of(6,20,2014);

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **tawa_z58** 1 year, 6 months ago

We have a runtime exception, Because the format in which we gave the date in is not correct, it expects to see soemthing like this "2014-06-24", so if we fail to give the argument in that format, an expeption is thrown at runtime. Also, we have a compilation error on the declaration of date3, but since date2's declaration statement is the one which is first executed it means we wont get to the line where the compilation error is. The compilation error is there because we trien to use the DateTimeFormatter yet or date3's type was LocalDate not LocalDateTime.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **AhmadTechie** 1 year, 7 months ago

D is correct => month should be between 1-12 and day range is 1-28/31.

though there is no restriction on year range

upvoted 2 times

👤 **duydn** 1 year, 10 months ago

D is correct, format is: yyyy-MM-dd

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

D is the correct one

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is D

upvoted 4 times

anmoldev2java 2 years, 7 months ago

it will be runtime exception

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D.

Throw exception at runtime.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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);
}
```

upvoted 4 times

iSnover 2 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer is D, on line 2 the parameter passed is in the format mm-dd-yyyy, as they are integers it will compile but it will return an exception because the correct format is yyyy-mm-dd.

upvoted 3 times

Rdharma 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is D, the code compile because the method "LocalDate.of" received int numbers, but have a try catch of the format "year-month-day" that occur in this code.

upvoted 2 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 9 months ago

If date2 was intialised correctly then answer would be A

upvoted 1 times

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 = str1;

    B. String str2 = new String(str1);

    C. String str2 = sb1. toString();

    D. String str2 = "Duke";

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Mamlouk_Med** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 19 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is right

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

correct one is A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The answer is letter A, even the string containing the content inside them as they are not considered equal, to "circumvent" this, we must instantiate the second String taking the first as a reference as "str2 = str1;" and with that we can print true with the boolean "str2 == str1".

upvoted 4 times

👤 **OnGodNoCap** 2 years, 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **hexadecimal82** 3 years ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer is A not B !

upvoted 1 times

👤 **XalaGyan** 3 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **admin8** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A!!!

upvoted 1 times

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. Compilation fails.

    B. false true

    C. true false

    D. true true

    E. false false

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is B.

false true

  upvoted 15 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is right

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

correct answer is B

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test ts = new Test();

System.out.println(isAvailable + " ");

isAvailable = ts.doStuff();

System.out.println(isAvailable);

}

public static boolean doStuff() {

return !isAvailable;

}

static boolean isAvailable = false;

}

  upvoted 2 times

iSnover 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is the letter B -> "False True", there's not much to comment on, it's a basic question.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is B:

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test ts = new Test();

System.out.println(isAvailable + " ");

isAvailable = ts.doStuff();

System.out.println(isAvailable);

}

public static boolean doStuff() {

return !isAvailable;

}

static boolean isAvailable = false;

}

upvoted 2 times

rami510 4 years, 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

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 B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Suggested Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

⊟ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

D is not right because it's double checked again after if (qty >=90) {discount = 0.5), reset the discount to 0.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **BelloMio** 1 year ago

Ok I got why D is wrong.

it is wrong in the case if qty is 85 for example.

it will go in the first if condition which will make discount = 0.2 all good.

Then it will also go in the second if condition where it will go into the else statement and assign discount = 0, making the code not correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Only A and C are correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **anassasl** 1 year, 9 months ago

why D is not correct ?

upvoted 1 times

montoyamontes 1 year, 8 months ago

If qty = 80 then the result must be discount=0.2

if(qty> 80 && qty <90) { //80>90: true && 80<90: true

discount = 0.2 // this is correct

}else{

discount =0 //this is ignored

}

if(qty>=90){ //80>=90:false

discount = 0.5 //this is ignored so go to else

}else{ //

discount=0

}

Finally discount=0 != 0.2

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 2 years, 3 months ago

thisis correct

upvoted 1 times

---

carloswork 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is AC.

It boring to test...

It is necessary to change the value of the variable 'qty' to perform the test. The code can be compiled on the command line and the value passed by "args" or simply change the value of this variable directly in the code.

That's it.

To test:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
double discount = 0;
int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
qty=90; // change here

// Answer A
if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
System.out.println(discount);

if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
System.out.println(discount);

// Answer C
discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2: 0;
System.out.println(discount);
}
```

upvoted 1 times

---

kkaayyyy 2 years, 8 months ago

A and C are the correct options because

in Option B we are using the discount variable twice, and thus only the second discount's value will be the final updated value

in Option D only the case where qty >= 90 will work

in Option E everytime the output printed will be 0.2 no matter if the condition is 1st or 2nd.

upvoted 3 times

Given:

```
public class Test {

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

And given the commands:

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

What is the result?

    A. Success

    B. Failure

    C. Compilation fails.

    D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (71%)	C (29%)
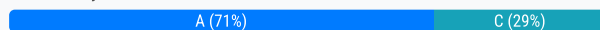
☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **GaelBernard** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I tried and it's indeed possible to run bytecode using "Java MyClass" instead of "java MyClass". Therefore, C is wrong.

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **jjgry** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Code will compile and run successfully

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 2 years, 4 months ago

Javac or javac

Java or java

can be used.

So, correct answer is A - Success

  upvoted 1 times

TheoKamp 2 years, 7 months ago

Look at the second command is Java Test Hello with a capital J this not compile

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 2 years, 6 months ago

I checked this case, but If we pass java command with capital letter, it is finely compiled and run

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Java is used ... but we need to use java command to run

upvoted 2 times

kkaayyyy 2 years, 8 months ago

A. Success is the right answer.

When we compare the content of args[0] with "Hello" we satisfy the first IF condition - SUCCESS

upvoted 2 times

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

    A. Objects can be reused.

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

    C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.

    D. A package must contain a main class.

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

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

Suggested Answer: *BCF*
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)

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

The correct Answer is ACE:

A - Correct, The objects CAN be reused

B - Wrong, If your superclass not is abstract and an interface, you choose if you want override or not the methods

C - Correct, Objects can share behaviors with other objects, this is polymorphism

D - Wrong, you can create a empyt package

E - Correct, Object is the root class of all other objects, this comes automatically even if you don't put "extends Object" after the class declaration

F - Wrong, you can create a empyt class

upvoted 14 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

A C E is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Er_Ankit** 1 year, 9 months ago

The correct Answer is ACE:

upvoted 2 times

👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

A - The objects CAN be reused

C - Objects can share behaviors with other objects

E - Object is the root class of all other objects

upvoted 2 times

👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

ACE is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **spongecodes** 2 years, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

ACE is correct as parent class methods need not be overriden in the child class, if parent class is not abstract or an interface

upvoted 2 times

👤 **RAADEL3IMLAK** 2 years, 5 months ago

correct answer :

A

B: a subclass must override the methods from a superclass.

This is an object-oriented feature because it allows developers to create a hierarchy of classes, where a subclass can inherit properties and behaviors from a superclass, and then override or extend those behaviors as needed. This is known as inheritance and polymorphism, which are fundamental object-oriented concepts.

C

not good :

D

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

This is not an object-oriented feature, as Object is a class in the Java programming language that is the superclass of all other classes. It provides a common set of methods that can be called on any object, such as equals(), hashCode(), and toString().

F.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

ACE should be correct

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

i think it should be CEF

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **baledevit** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: ACE

The answer of ISnover fully clarifies

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **Rdharma** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: ACE

ACE should be the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **Ashoke** 2 years, 9 months ago

BDF are clearly wrong

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Ashoke** 2 years, 9 months ago

ACE should be correct

upvoted 4 times

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. 4

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

E. 4

F. 4

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

A (50%)   C (50%)

---

letmein2 `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years ago

result:

4

5

// 4 elements in the array, 5 chars in Venus.

upvoted 28 times

rasifer `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 11 months ago

Answer is:

4

5

upvoted 10 times

vic88 `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

4 and 5. 4 elements in the array, and 5 chars in the String of "Venus" which [1]

upvoted 1 times

somrita90 1 year, 10 months ago

AD or CD

upvoted 1 times

Sreeni_A 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is 4 and 5 (CD)

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 2 years, 2 months ago

CD

there is length variable of array and length() method of String => 4, 5

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 2 years, 2 months ago

Given options are not chooseable.But,the output is 4 and 5

upvoted 1 times

odzio33 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

```
String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};
System.out.println(planets.length); //4 elements in the array
System.out.println(planets[1].length()); //Venus - 5 characters
```
So there are two possible answers: 4 and 5
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

Possible Real Answers:

A. 4
21

B. 5
4

C. 3
5

D. 4
4

E. 4
7

F. 4
5

Link: https://vceguide.com/what-is-the-output-3/
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

I tested, the output has two numbers (4, 5) but the available options are not well formatted. It was should be a checkbox.
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is
4
5
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

```
String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};
System.out.println(planets.length); //4 elements in the array
System.out.println(planets[1].length()); //at index 1, Venus has 5 characters
```
So there are two possible answers: 4 and 5
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **sumit_1919** 2 years, 10 months ago

answer is
4
5
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Anupam_Anand** 3 years, 5 months ago

answer is 4
5 but it is not associated with any option
  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **brianhuang881215** 3 years, 10 months ago

ans CDEF
  upvoted 1 times
```

SSJ5 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer

4

5

upvoted 1 times

dya45792 5 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C , D,

public static void main(String[] args) {

String []planetStrings = { "Mercury", "Venus", "Erath", "Mars"};

System.out.println(planetStrings.length);

System.out.println(planetStrings[1].length());

}

4

5

upvoted 4 times

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

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   A. Option A

   B. Option B

   C. Option C

   D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *BC*

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct is B and C, because:

- A is Wrong, will print "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-1234-5678-9101-1121" because String is immutable and in the line 2 of the Anwser is an code isolated, not chance the "sb" variable

- B is Correct, you can acess the value of the method substring with the parrametrs direclty

- C is Correct, with the method "append" of StringBuilder in the line 2 of the Answer, you can concatenate with an String and can choose the range of String that you want concatenate

- D is Wrong, because de range is incorrect

   upvoted 5 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BC`

Answer is BC

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

insert(int Index, String) method of StringBuilder replaces only the given index => D wrong

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: BC`

public class Main2 {

public static String maskCC(String creditCard){

```java
String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
return x + creditCard.substring(15,19);
}
public static String maskCC2(String creditCard){
String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
System.out.println(maskCC2("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
}
}
```
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **TOPPSI** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Correct Anwser BC. Tested
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

B and C is the correct answer
   upvoted 1 times

Given:

Acc.java:

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

Test.java:

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

Which statement is true?

    A. Both p and s are accessible via obj.

    B. Only s is accessible via obj.

    C. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

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

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (67%)	C (33%)

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The correct Answer is C, because class (even if it is outside the package) extends from the class with the protected attribute, it will have access to it. So access is by package and by inheritance.

upvoted 8 times

    ☐ 👤 **TheeOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

    Incorrect:

    Field r (protected) is accessible in the subclass (Test) via inheritance. However, it is not accessible via the object reference obj because obj is of type Acc, not Test. In Java, protected members are only accessible directly through inheritance or within the same package.

    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ru_H33** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct ans is B:

Even though Test is child of ACC we are not able to access protected r variable. Reason is packages are different. If you want to access protected member in different package then it can be accessed only using "Child class object" not using parent class or Child class reference hold by parent. For protected r to be visible need to create object of Test t=new Test ; int pr=t.r;

Here ACC obj=new Test //We are calling protected using parent class reference hence invalid. If protected r is in same package then it would be valid .

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **jp_ofi** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

It would be C if Test obj = new Test();

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is right

upvoted 1 times

MPignaProTech 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

public and protected classes are accessible, C is the correct anwer

upvoted 1 times

TheeOne 5 months, 1 week ago

Incorrect Field r (protected):

It is accessible in the subclass (Test) via inheritance. However, it is not accessible via the object reference obj because obj is of type Acc, not Test. In Java, protected members are only accessible directly through inheritance or within the same package.

upvoted 1 times

Krok 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B.

C - isn't correct, this is a tricky question.

This case is shown in the book "OCA: Oracle® Certified Associate Java® SE 8 Programmer I Study Guide Exam 1Z0-808" by Jeanne Boyarsky, Scott Selikoff

upvoted 1 times

---

deyvi25 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct Answer is B.

C is incorrect because 'obj' is out of hirarchy three.

upvoted 1 times

7df49fb 1 year, 3 months ago

Although the object instanciation happens to be in a Test class (subclass of Acc), it is stored in a Acc reference. We are not allowed to refer to members of Acc class since we are not in the same package of Acc;

upvoted 1 times

---

yassineRaddaoui 2 years, 4 months ago

good question

upvoted 1 times

---

tawa_z58 2 years, 4 months ago

C is the answer only if the child class extends the class which the variable being accessed even if they are in different packages

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 2 years, 4 months ago

B is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

---

odzio33 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

package p2;

import p1.Acc;

public class Test extends Acc {
public static void main(String[] args){
Acc obj = new Test();
// System.out.println(obj.p);
// System.out.println(obj.q);
// System.out.println(obj.r);
System.out.println(obj.s);
}
}

upvoted 4 times

---

haisaco 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 7 months ago

i also had doubt like why not c but protected are available in subclass but not on objects ... on obj private is the one we can access

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jimcoun** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer.
Because the type is created as Acc, the protected field cannot be accessed.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is the letter C, the variable "r" is protected and it can be accessed directly by another class if the child class extends the mother even though they are in different packages.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

On test, answer is B.
The best way to know this, write the code and compile.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

To test:

// Acc.java

package p1;

public class Acc {
int p = 0;
private int q = 1;
protected int r = 2;
public int s = 3;
}

// Test.java

package p2;
import p1.Acc;

public class Test extends Acc {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Acc obj = new Test();

System.out.println(obj.p);
System.out.println(obj.q);
System.out.println(obj.r);
System.out.println(obj.s);

}
}

upvoted 1 times

Given:

```
Base.java:

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

DerivedA.java:

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

DerivedB.java:

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

What is the result?

A. Base DerivedA

B. Base DerivedB

C. DerivedB DerivedB

D. DerivedB DerivedA

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 13 times

👤 **walkietalkie** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 1 month ago

tested Correct : DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 7 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

Polymorphy: the most specific available overridden method for the object type is used => take from the bottom (lowest Child) DerivedB DerivedB

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

public 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.test();
b2.test();
b3.test();

b1= (Base) b3;
b1.test();
Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
b4.test();
b1.test();
}
}
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

Casting doesn't change the object itself. In inheritance, we create new classes that inherit features of the superclass while polymorphism decides what form of method to execute.
Answer is C DerivedB DerivedB
  upvoted 2 times

    ☐ 👤 **FollowingJesus** 1 week, 2 days ago

    Thank you, needed this. God bless - Matthew 11:28
      upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

//Base.java
public 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();
}

}
```

----
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **hhuo** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

DerivedB DerivedB
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **tapsshore** 2 years, 11 months ago

answer is DerivedB DerivedB i have tested in IDE
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **juipeng** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
class Base {
public void test() {
System.out.println("Base ");
}
}
public class DerivedA extends Base{
public void test() {
System.out.println("DerivedA ");
}
}
public 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();
}
}
```
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Murad22** 3 years, 2 months ago

the answer is B, because of the test method is overrided, and the call happened in subclass, right ??

hitdaroad 3 years, 2 months ago

I just tested and it's E. You cannot cast a DerivedB instance to DerivedA

hitdaroad 3 years, 2 months ago

im sorry I read it wrong, I thought derivedB extended Base

XalaGyan 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

CosminCof 3 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is E, class cast exception

letmein2 6 years ago

Correct. There is no problem with the casting (implicit upcasting is actually optional).

hitdaroad 3 years, 2 months ago

I just tested and it's E. You cannot cast a DerivedB instance to DerivedA

hitdaroad 3 years, 2 months ago

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

😀 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years ago

Correct. I guess there would be a java.lang.OutOfMemoryError.

upvoted 13 times

😀 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

upvoted 9 times

😀 **vic88** `Most Recent ⏱` 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

😀 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

it prints infinitely.

upvoted 1 times

😀 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
String[] myArray;
try{
while (true){
myList.add("My string");
}
}catch (RuntimeException e){
System.out.println("catch RunTimeException");

```
}catch (Exception e){
System.out.println("catch Exception");
}
System.out.println("Ready to use ");
}
}

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
at java.util.Arrays.copyOf(Arrays.java:3210)
at java.util.Arrays.copyOf(Arrays.java:3181)
at java.util.ArrayList.grow(ArrayList.java:265)
at java.util.ArrayList.ensureExplicitCapacity(ArrayList.java:239)
at java.util.ArrayList.ensureCapacityInternal(ArrayList.java:231)
at java.util.ArrayList.add(ArrayList.java:462)
at catch_error_loop_true.Main.main(Main.java:11)
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

java.lang.OutOfMemoryError

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **UAK94** 2 years, 8 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

Answer is C.

P.S. In code fragments you have to assume that required imports are done!!!

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Mthlagi** 3 years, 4 months ago

The correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **aabbcc99** 3 years, 8 months ago

None of the answers are correct, there is no import for Arraylist so compilation fails

upvoted 3 times

  ☐ 👤 **tawa_z58** 2 years, 5 months ago

  these are code snippets so assume all imports are done and focus on the given problem code fragments

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **rebelsta** 3 years, 2 months ago

  very smart. You'll surely crack OCA.

  upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **claudevan** 3 years, 9 months ago

A JVM executa o codigo até um certo porto do loop "while(true)" na minha
máquina eu conseguir simular 56 entradas no ArrayList, ao verificar o consumo
de memoria excessivo a JVM para a execução para evitar um erro de
java.lang.OutOfMemoryError, dessa forma o código acima executa sem erro na JVM.
Porém existe um "Erro de tempo de execução" que a JVM omite.
A resposta correta é a questão C onde diz que existe um "Erro de tempo de execução!".

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Tarik2190** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
String[] myArray;
try{
while (true) {
}
} catch (RuntimeException e) {
System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {
System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
}

System.out.println("Ready to use");

}
```
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ayla** 4 years, 7 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space

upvoted 2 times

👤 **365everyday** 4 years, 9 months ago

The while loop executes continuously, and keeps shoving strings into the array. Eventually the program will fail, because it will run out of memory (hence the error). Nothing gets printed, as there are no exceptions thrown and the println statement is never reached.

upvoted 7 times

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 A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **odzio33** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

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

}

5 + 2 = 34

5 + 2 = 7

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Fuego_412_** 3 years ago

D is Correct. Remember String concatenation? This question tests just that with a mix of operator precedence

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **babacandy** 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 3 years, 11 months ago

5 + 2 = 34

5 + 2 = 7

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **letmein2** 4 years, 6 months ago

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; });`

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **Skytrix** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Why id D wrong?

upvoted 2 times

    ☐ 👤 **yanoolthecool** 7 months ago

    I answered the same thing, and I was wrong, its missing the ***return*** keyword.

    upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is the right one

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 1 year, 4 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **odzio33** 1 year, 5 months ago

```java
public class Test {
public static void checkAge(List<Person> personList, Predicate<Person> pearsonPredicate){
for(Person p : personList){
if(pearsonPredicate.test(p)){
System.out.println(p.name + " ");
}
}
}
public static void main(String[] args){
List<Person> personList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
new Person("Charlie", 40),
new Person("Smith", 38)
);
checkAge(personList, p -> p.getAge() > 40);
}
}
```

Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

Answer is C.

```java
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Predicate;

public class TestPredicate {

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));

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

}
```

Output: Hank

upvoted 1 times

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. A B C D E

    C. A B D E

    D. Compilation fails.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **xreiazetai8arros** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **odzio33** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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;

}

}

A B D E

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 2 months ago

A B D E

is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct Answer is C, I turn the code

upvoted 1 times

---

iSnover 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct Answer is C, I turn the code

upvoted 1 times

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. true false

    C. false false

    D. false true

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years ago

Correct.

Classic trap. str.trim() did not assign back to str. There was no effect.

  upvoted 16 times

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

correct answer C.

false false

  upvoted 5 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⏱` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

" " returne false, C is the correct answer

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

C. Whitespace is content => isEmpty() returns false

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is right.Because String is with the one space and it will not executes true for both conditions.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

String str2 = " ";

str2.trim(); // if we use str2 = str2.trim(); the answer will be true true

System.out.println(str2.equals("") + " " + str2.isEmpty());

The trim() method in Java String is a built-in function that eliminates leading and trailing space

Answer is C

false false

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Ripfumelo** 2 years, 5 months ago

--- exec-maven-plugin:3.0.0:exec (default-cli) @ mavenproject40 ---

true true

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 0.823 s

Finished at: 2023-01-06T14:42:05+02:00

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer C because String is immutable so it can't be changed. Here trim() has no effect on str. If we had: "str = str.trim();" the correct answer would have been true true.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **XalaGyan** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Raju15** 4 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer is C. Tested. Make sure you assign String str = " "; (Space in between double quotes) when you test the code.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ayla** 4 years, 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **pillu2012** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is correct! tested

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **hcampos** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is correct. You should try the following code.

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

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **tamanna786** 4 years, 9 months ago

it is false false. there is a space between to double quotes .

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **pillu2012** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **hcampos** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is wrong because str.trim () returns a new string instance.
In the end, str continues with the original value.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **atlassi708** 4 years, 7 months ago

not a new string instance but put an empty string in the string pool
but the main cause is that String is an immutable class

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **M_Jawad** 5 years, 6 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) `Str1.toLowerCase();`
       `if (str1 == str2)`

- B) `if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))`

- C) `Str1.toLowerCase();`
       `if (str1.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))`

- D) `if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

B is the correct option because == operator checks the same address and as str1 and str2 have different addresses but same content.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Rembember the strings are immutable

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DriftKing** 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

public class App {

public static void main (String[] args) {

String str1 = "Java";
String str2 = new String("java");

if(str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))
{
System.out.println("Equal");
} else {
System.out.println("Not Equal");
}
}
}

}

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is wrong. The new value is not assigned to str1

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
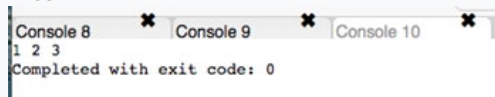
Given the code fragment:

```
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 4 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

B. 1 2 3

C. 1 2 3 4

D. Compilation fails.

Suggested Answer: *B*

```
Console 8    ✖    Console 9    ✖    Console 10    ✖
1 2 3
Completed with exit code: 0
```

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The correct answer is A because when i = 4, arr[4] does not exist, causes the ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. I tested on eclipse and return this answer.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **reenarani04325** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Priyamed** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested and answer is A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Omar_Deeb** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Sure A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

Tested and correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

A all the way

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

correct is A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

int[] arrInts = {1,2,3,4};

int i = 0;

do{

```
System.out.print(arrInts[i] + " ");
i++;
}while (i < arrInts.length + 1);
```

1 2 3 4 Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Gauravlti** 2 years, 6 months ago

https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/oracle/view/1546-exam-1z0-808-topic-1-question-141-discussion/
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

Notice that the loop iterates over the size of the array + 1, throwing an exception. It will print the 4 elements of the array and the exception (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException).
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer is A not B
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **RoxyFoxy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A because when i = 4, arr[4] does not exist, so ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException!
upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Joker74** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A

It prints 1 2 3 4 and then when we try to access arr[arr.lenghth+1] causes the ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.
upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

    A. Element 0 Element 1

    B. Null element 0 Null element 1

    C. Null Null

    D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Saftschnitzel** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 2 months ago

To add to the explanation: The JVM throws a null pointer exception because a method (concat()) is called on an object containing null. Note that the print() method does not cause JVM to throw an exception and prints null.

upvoted 23 times

👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years ago

correct.

null pointer is thrown at the line

strs[idx].concat("element" + idx);

because strs[0] is null.

upvoted 6 times

👤 **vic88** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is right.

During each iteration:

First iteration (idx = 0):

strs[0] is null.

strs[idx].concat(" element " + idx) attempts to call concat on null, which leads to a NullPointerException.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

String[] strings = new String[2];

int idx = 0;

for(String s : strings){

strings[idx].concat(" element " + idx);

idx++;

}

for (idx = 0; idx < strings.length; idx++){

System.out.println(strings[idx]);

```
        }
```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **tawa_z58** 2 years, 7 months ago

D is correct .NullPointerException is thrown at runtime .

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

Correct

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

upvoted 3 times

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. 0:20

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **SoNofPATEL** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

this() and super() cannot both be used in the same constructor call: In a single constructor, you can either call another constructor in the same class using this() or call a constructor in the superclass using super(). You cannot use both of them in a single constructor call.

upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **vic88** Most Recent ⊘ 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DriftKing** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Code -

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;
}
}
public class MyClass {
public static void main(String args[]) {
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

The correct one is the letter C and it has been tested. The reason for presenting the hashcode is because the MyString object does not have the to String method, whereas the Stringbuilder does, which is why it printed correctly.

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **DriftKing** `Most Recent ⊙` 10 months ago

Answer is C.

Code -

class MyString {

String msg;

MyString(String msg) {

this.msg=msg;

}

}

// Since both classes are in same package

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"));

}

}

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **UAK94** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

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.     fVar = iVar;
8.     iVar = fVar;
9.     fVar = dVar;
10.    dVar = fVar;
11.    iVar = dVar;
12.    dVar = iVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile? (Choose three.)

A. Line 7

B. Line 8

C. Line 9

D. Line 10

E. Line 11

F. Line 12

Suggested Answer: *ADF*

Community vote distribution

BCE (100%)

⊟ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct answer is BCE

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Terry8420** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is BCE

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago

Line 8,9 & 11. BCE

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Omar_Deeb** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Sure this is the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct.Because those lines will not compile due to invalid type assignment

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **spongecodes** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer should be BCE i.e lines 8,9,11 as higher data type cannot be cast to lower data type

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **odzio33** 2 years, 5 months ago

```
int ivar = 100;
float fvar = 100.00f;
double dvar = 123;

fvar = ivar;
// ivar = fvar;
// fvar = dvar;
dvar = fvar;
// ivar = dvar;
dvar = ivar;
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RAADEL3IMLAK** 2 years, 5 months ago

```
int ivar = 100;
float fvar = 100.00f;
double dvar = 123;
is tested:
fvar = ivar; ok
ivar = fvar; no
fvar = dvar; no
dvar = fvar; ok
ivar = dvar; no
dvar = ivar; ok
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

Correct is BCE:
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct is BCE:
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is BCE.

Like this:

```
int i = 1;
float f = 2.0f;
double d = 3.0;

i=f;
f=d;
i=d;
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **UAK94** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct is BCE.
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

We can't convert float to int && Double to float && Double to int. Basically we can't convert Bigger datatypes to smaller ones without some explicit type casting.
So Answer is 8, 9, 11 i.e. BCE
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct is BCE:

A - Float can be a int;

D - Double can be a Float;

F - Double can be a int.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Joker74** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

We can't convert larger data type into smaller data type without using explicit type casting.

Eg: float f=100.1f;

int i=f; //we can't do this

int x=(int) f; //explicit type casting we can do this

upvoted 3 times

Given:

```
MainTest.java:

public class MainTest {

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

and commands:

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

What is the result?

A. int main 1

B. Object main 1

C. String main 1

D. Compilation fails

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 10 months ago

correct. You can overload the main() method, but only public static void main(String[] args) will be used when your class is launched by the JVM.

upvoted 23 times

👤 **fvelazqueznava** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

yOU CAN OVERRIDE MAIN METHOD,BUT ALWAYS THE JVM WILL EXECUTE THE STRING [] ARGS

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is the right one

upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

To test:

public class Test {

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

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

public static void main(String[] args) {

```
System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);
}//main String


}
```
upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Note: Run on command line or on IDE with args...

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Note that the main method is being overloaded and is called from the command line. In this way, it is possible to perform this overload. This can be tested by following what I'm saying.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 8 months ago

C - String main 1 is the answer because even after reloading main function it will still accept the main with String[] args

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Only public static void main(String[] args) will be used when your class is launched by the JVM.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Joker74** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **babacandy** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 4 times

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
```

Suggested Answer: *A*

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 9 months ago

A is correct.

Array would be initialize as {{10,10,10}}

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ankit1010** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A is the correct answer

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Hirushi** 11 months, 1 week ago

Obvious

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 2 months ago

Tested. Answer is A.

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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;
}
}

for(int i = 0 ; i < num.length ; i++) {

```
for(int j = 0; j < num[i].length ; j++) {
System.out.printf("\n num[%d][%d]="+num[i][j],i,j);
}
}


}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct one is the letter A, remember that when instantiating a matrix, the first [] represents the rows and the second [] represents the column, that is, [1][3] means a matrix of one row and 3 columns. and following the for logic of the question, it will print the answer of the letter A.

upvoted 2 times

Given this 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 this 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].name);
    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
```

Suggested Answer: *C*

🔲 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **diptimayee** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

🔲 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B after verification

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **gu_esposar** 1 year, 3 months ago

THE ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **mesonjesi** 1 year, 7 months ago

ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

String and int implement toString method => will be printed well. array not

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is B only.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **tawa_z58** 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is B .name and position are directly called .

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **morgan3987** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer:B

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

public class Planet {

public String name;
public int moons;

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

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

```
        }
    }
```
upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Solution is B.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct is Letter B, because in the first line return with hash, but in the second and third line the object is called in the position directly, now return:

Planets.Planet;hash

Earth

1

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago

I've tested the code and I'm getting option B as answer

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago

Idk what I was smoking but this is clearly wrong

upvoted 1 times

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this 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 */ }
}
```

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 8 months ago

The wording of the question is a little complex, but looking at the answers we can eliminate the wrong ones and quickly mark the right option which is the letter A. An abstract class, unlike an interface, can exist without any abstract method, but when reading the question needs to have at least one abstract method to work correctly, eliminating options B and C. The "printToy" method doesn't need to be abstract because it can sell a toy without a description, but we can't sell a toy without a price so the only method that needs to be abstract is the "calculatePrice". Which indicates that the correct answer is the letter A.

upvoted 10 times

👤 **DarGrin** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

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, 30, 75, 60, 90

D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90

E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

👤 **Saftschnitzel** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 2 months ago

C is correct.

upvoted 9 times

👤 **DarGrin** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is corrrect

upvoted 1 times

👤 **GauriKatara** 1 year, 2 months ago

package p1;

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[] intArr = {15,30,45,60,75};

intArr[2] = intArr[4];

intArr[4] = 90;

/* this is for testing code

* for (int i = 0; i < intArr.length; i++) { System.out.printf("\n intArr[%d]="

* + intArr[i], i); }

*/

}

}

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

thanks

upvoted 1 times

👤 **baledevit** 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is correct!

upvoted 1 times

👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

C is correct, remember that Java indexes from 0, so the lists too and the last index is its size -1

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 3 years, 3 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **natiqbashir** 3 years, 5 months ago

Yeah C seems legit

upvoted 1 times

Given this array:

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

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Answer: *BE*

👤 **Harch** 9 months, 1 week ago

It's A, E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kingofkotha** 1 year, 1 month ago

B, E are correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 2 months ago

B and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 4 months ago

B and E is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **IbrahimAlnutayfi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is BC

upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer B and E.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 2 months ago

B and E is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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 { }
}
```
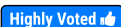
Which statement is true?

    A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

    B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.

    C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.

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

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

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

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **ashwinbalu** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is A. class B won't compile as we can't have private or protected variables in a block. class C won't compile as package declaration should be first statement followed by import statement (s).

upvoted 21 times

☐ 👤 **Stewart125** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 8 months ago

Comments here are incorrect as to why C won't compile. The format should be;

Package

Imports

Class

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

On ly A compile. in B we have private variable in a block this cannot compile

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DriftKing** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Only A.java wile compile.

Class B won't compile because the scope of the local variables belong to the method/block/constructor/ these are not accessed from outside, therefore, having access specifiers like public, private, protected (which allows access outside of the current context) makes no sense.

Class C won't compile as package should be the first statement and then import.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct answer is: The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gfdhsfgcdfs** 2 years, 11 months ago

C.java will not compile because you cannot create private variables inside a method.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rameasy** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is A. C will not compile as the class name of C.java is A.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **zelimir** 5 years, 3 months ago

F - C compiles successfully too

upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **krkpnr** 5 years, 3 months ago

  Main method must be static

  upvoted 1 times

    ☐ 👤 **Saftschnitzel** 5 years, 2 months ago

    Not true. You can have a method called main, which is not static, but cannot be compiled through the command line directly. The issue here is the package statement following the import statement, when it should be the other way round.

    upvoted 8 times

      ☐ 👤 **natiqbashir** 4 years, 5 months ago

      Sorry, but you both wrong. Check the order of package and import statements in the C class

      upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

A - correct, Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.

upvoted 5 times

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 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

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

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

D. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

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

Suggested Answer: *DE*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

The Correct options are BD. I'm gonna explain:

A -> Wrong, because enhanced for cannot read collections in reverse and alternately, it loops through each element and only in an ascending way.

B -> Correct, with standard for you can go through elements of a collection in ascending, descending and alternating ways.

C -> Wrong, you can loop backwards through an i-- in the third parameter of your for with the correct condition and you can also access collections alternately instead of putting "i++" in the third parameter of the standard for you, you can put the expression "i = i + 2" or any other number you want in place of 2.

D -> Correct, an enhanced for processes all elements of an array in input form.

E -> Wrong, you can do it alternately with a standard for as I explained in alternative C.

upvoted 9 times

    ☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

    Thank You!

      upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

BD are correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago

B & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **tuyetan** 2 years ago

B and D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **magseroooni** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

B and D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

B and Dare correct.

upvoted 1 times

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. 400 200

- B. 200 200

- C. 400 400

- D. Compilation fails.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

Antwort A , ist richtig :

public static void main(String[] args) {

int var1 = 200;

System.out.println(doCalc(var1));

System.out.println(" " + var1);

}

static int doCalc(int var1) {

var1 = var1 * 2;

return var1;

}

}

400

200

upvoted 12 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 1 week ago

pass by value => old value outside of method

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct one

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **haisaco** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is the right Answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **debreelias** 2 years, 2 months ago

A is the right Answer

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **lilz** 2 years, 10 months ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **v323rs** 3 years, 11 months ago

agree with dya45792

upvoted 4 times

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 B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **Mamlouk_Med** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 4 months ago

correct answer is D

the cat class doesn't extended by tiger

upvoted 29 times

☐ 👤 **pawankalyan** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years ago

correct answer is D

upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **mesonjesi** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 10 months, 1 week ago

D is the answer because Tiger is child class of Cat, generic type is Tiger, they are trying to add Cat object

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **sina_** 11 months, 1 week ago

A is correct answer at D: reference object of Tiger and make object of Cat but {Class Tiger extands Cat} Tiger Is a Cat and Cat is Animal that has a

Hunter and E because of "ArratLIst"

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **tuyetan** 1 year ago

D if no shuffling of order of options :))

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

Cat is not necessarily a Tiger and therefore doesn't extend Tiger => D

upvoted 1 times

Vicky_65 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.Because can;t able to add parent object in child list.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is D

E must be a typo - it compiles otherwise

upvoted 1 times

DiamondWhite 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Maybe they chose E because there is a typo.. List is spelled as LIst..

upvoted 1 times

hexadecimal82 2 years ago

D and E

upvoted 1 times

archer1903 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

MintyUikey 2 years, 3 months ago

This is the explanation I got for option E, Found it silly though :-

"Look at the right side of the declaration ArrayLIst() rather than ArrayList "

upvoted 4 times

HersNo 2 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is D,E.

why E , because ArrayList() but not ArrayLIst()

upvoted 1 times

admin8 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D!!!!

upvoted 1 times

JongHwa 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

DDDD is correct

upvoted 1 times

Kolodets 1 year, 2 months ago

yes agree

upvoted 1 times

brianhuang881215 2 years, 10 months ago

E is an indecisive answer

upvoted 1 times

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

    A. It can run on any platform.

    B. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.

    C. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

    D. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.

    E. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

Reference:

http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 👤 **Mamlouk_Med** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 4 months ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 23 times

 👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 10 months ago

correct answer is C

upvoted 7 times

 👤 **Alok1105** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is E, should have both JRE and Java Compiler

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **somrita90** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C. they are giving wrong answer and giving explanation also :-P

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Ru_H33** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer should be C . Because bytecode is already compiled hence again you don't need compiler. Now you only need JRE to run that bytecode.

upvoted 5 times

 👤 **odzio33** 1 year, 4 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **anmoldev2java** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

jre is platform dependent and used for running bytecode

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **mz0** 1 year, 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

you can compile anywhere and copy the bytecode and run it on JRE

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **Winston123** 2 years, 1 month ago

In the actual OCA exam, the question needs to choose 2 options. Thus, C and D are both correct.

upvoted 5 times

   👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

The other option is It can be serialized across network.
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **hexadecimal82** 2 years ago
So it is answer E as it combines both C and D answers. Right ?
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago
No, in E have a word "only", be carefull...
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **JongHwa** 2 years, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: C
correct is C
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **atlassi708** 3 years, 7 months ago
correct answer is C because the bytecode is a code already compiled it need a runtime environment JRE
upvoted 3 times

□ 👤 **atlassi708** 3 years, 7 months ago
correct answer is C because the bytecode is a code already compiled it need a runtime environment JRE
upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **M_Jawad** 4 years, 6 months ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 5 times

Given:

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

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Suggested Answer: *A*

👤 **M_Jawad** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 6 months ago

correct

upvoted 13 times

👤 **somrita90** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months, 1 week ago

Object instance only one, answer A

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Anupam_Anand** 2 years, 5 months ago

A. Single object referenced by two reference variables.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **SamAru** 2 years, 8 months ago

Little Confused can any one explain in detail please.?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Anton2020** 2 years, 6 months ago

like atlassi708 said, the new keyword is only used once.
The other ways are not valid ways to create a new Java Object instance.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Kostux** 2 years, 9 months ago

Bit confused, one object is create but 4 instance variables (3 pointing to that object, 1 is Null)
So 4 instances of this object type but only one object itself

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

obj1 reference points to obj1 object. obj 2 reference points to obj1 object. obj3 reference points to null. onj4 reference points to null. We have onlyone object

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atlassi708** 3 years, 7 months ago

A -> because we use the word new one time

upvoted 4 times

👤 **babacandy** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;          //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
            area = p * b * h;    //line n2
        }
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0

B. Area is 3.0

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is 6.0

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rdharma** 1 year ago

area is not declared and initialized. So this will cause to a compilation error.

upvoted 1 times

　👤 **namaoo** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

　its static variable can be accessed anywhere and default double value is0.0

　upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rdharma** 1 year ago

area is not initialized.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is A which is 6.0

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rajeevkuamr** 1 year, 5 months ago

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

The local variables p,b,h may not have been initialized

upvoted 2 times

　👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

　not a problem. The rule is initialize locals before using. We use our locals only if they get initialized (area formula is inside the if-statement). If the
　If-block not runs, area takes its default value 0.0

　upvoted 3 times

　👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

　so answer is A

carloswork 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested. Answer is A.

UAK94 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A.

```java
public class Triangle {

static double area;
int b=2, h=3;

public static void main(String[] args) {

double p,b,h;
if (area==0) {
b=3;
h=4;
p=0.5;
area=p*b*h;
}
System.out.println(area);
}

}
```

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. byte x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. String x = "1";

D. long x = 1;

E. double x = 1;

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

Suggested Answer: *ABF*

Community vote distribution

ABF (100%)

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

ABF is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ankit1010** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A B F is correct

switch accepts => 'char, byte, short, int, Character, Byte, Short, Integer, String, or an enum'

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **RAADEL3IMLAK** 12 months ago

D is also correct long x = 1;

upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **Ru_H33** 10 months, 1 week ago

   Switch don't accept long .

   upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ABF

Answer is ABF.

Simple test:

public static void main(String[] args) {

Integer x = new Integer("1");

switch(x) {
case 1:
System.out.println("Integer");
break;
```

```
    default:
    System.out.println("Nothing");
    }


    }
```
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **UAK94** 1 year, 2 months ago

ABF is correct.

  upvoted 1 times

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 false

B. True null

C. Compilation fails

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 5 months ago
the correct answer A.
True false
upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **Rdharma** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago
`Selected Answer: A`
A is the answer
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago
`Selected Answer: A`
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago
`Selected Answer: A`
Tested. Answer is A.

Source code:

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]);

}
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **BhushahK** 3 years, 1 month ago
Correct Answer - A (True, False) - tested
upvoted 1 times

👤 **this_nickname** 3 years, 11 months ago

new Boolean(null) will call the construcor :

public Boolean(String s) {

this(parseBoolean(s));

}

public static boolean parseBoolean(String s) {

return ((s != null) && s.equalsIgnoreCase("true"));

}

So the returned value will be false.

The answer is A

upvoted 4 times

👤 **auroravismara** 4 years ago

Correct answer is B. tested -> True null in console

Boolean[] x = new Boolean[2];

x[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));

x[1] = null;

System.out.println(x[0] + " " + x[1]);

upvoted 1 times

👤 **levilevi** 3 years, 11 months ago

given is: x[1] = new Boolean(null);

and it prints true false.

checked

upvoted 3 times

👤 **mete23** 4 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer A.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **letmein2** 4 years, 10 months ago

by default anything else is a false.

private static boolean toBoolean(String name) {

return ((name != null) && name.equalsIgnoreCase("true"));

}

upvoted 2 times

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

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

What is the result?

    A. A

    B. B

    C. Either A or B

    D. A B

    E. A compile time error occurs at line n1

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (67%)   C (33%)

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

I agree, the correct answer B

B

upvoted 9 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Answer is C, Math.Random can be<0.5

upvoted 1 times

👤 **yanoolthecool** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

exception is caught in method, B.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ripfumelo** 2 years, 5 months ago

THE ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

class MyException extends RuntimeException{}

public class Test {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
method1();
} catch (MyException e) {
System.out.println("A");
}

}

public static void method1() {
try {
throw Math.random() > 0.5 ? new MyException() : new RuntimeException();
} catch (RuntimeException re) {
System.out.println("B");
}
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Chirag3105** 3 years, 1 month ago

B is only correct answers, as MyException is subclass of RuntimeException, so it will be caught by the catch block in the method1.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **deksero2** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct beacause MyException extends Runtime exception.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **BuhlebesizweMnqobi** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **deksero2** 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It is B. Runtime catches MyException too.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **ddpk** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B. Because MyException is RuntimeException.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Anupam_Anand** 3 years, 5 months ago

correct answer is B because MyException is RuntimeException itself.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **admin8** 3 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C!!!!!

upvoted 3 times

  ☐ 👤 **Nicolas_Cage** 2 years, 1 month ago

  yes it is!

  upvoted 1 times

  ☐ 👤 **uncopino** 3 years, 5 months ago

  wrong. MyException extends RuntimeException

  upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **Adel_Kedidi** 3 years, 4 months ago

  wrong. for both classes MyException or RuntimeException, we'll have 'B' printed since MyException is a subclass of RuntimeException. Thanks for rectifying...

  upvoted 2 times

JongHwa 3 years, 7 months ago

correct answer is B

```
class MyException extends RuntimeException{}
public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
method1();
} catch (MyException e) {
System.out.println("A");
}

}
public static void method1() {
try {
throw new MyException();
} catch (RuntimeException e) {
System.out.println("bb");
}
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

sudar123 3 years, 8 months ago

E. compilation error at line n1

"Exception" needs to be declared

upvoted 1 times

uncopino 3 years, 5 months ago

nope. RuntimeException as any class extenting it is an unchecked exception, plus it is already hadled in a try block so double wrong

upvoted 1 times

lena 4 years, 4 months ago

B ,

catch (RuntimeException re)" always catches a RuntimeException

upvoted 1 times

mete23 5 years, 5 months ago

the correct answer B

upvoted 2 times

Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

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

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

What is the result?

A. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009

B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007

C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

D. Compilation fails

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🔲 👤 **letmein2** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 10 months ago

correct. The myStr in try block becomes out-of-scope when it reaches the print line.

upvoted 16 times

🔲 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig

public class App {

String myStr = "7007";

public void doStuff(String str) {

int myNum = 0;

try {

String myStr = str;

myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);

} catch (NumberFormatException ne) {

System.err.println("Error");

}

System.out.println("myStr:" + myStr + "myNum:" + myNum);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

App obj = new App();

obj.doStuff("9009");

}

}

myStr:7007 myNum:9009

upvoted 11 times

⊟ 👤 **Sreeni_A** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct, Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **TondyNetsh** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

correct. The myStr in try block becomes out-of-scope when it reaches the print line.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ravshan87** 2 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer would be D, if the author is serious here to miss a closing brace at the end of the class.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **ravshan87** 2 years, 9 months ago

I take it back, C is the correct Answer. No braces are missing.

upvoted 2 times

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

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

Community vote distribution

BD (56%)	CD (44%)

  Sudhakar_Senthilkumar 6 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

More Dynamic and Flexible

  upvoted 1 times

---

  netoplaxe 1 year ago

CD is the correct Answer. In Enthuware Exam-Pool you will find the same question and the correct answer which is CD

  upvoted 1 times

---

  dsms 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B: More flexible and reusable code: Polymorphism makes code more flexible and reusable because it allows objects of different classes to be treated as if they are objects of the same class. This means that if you have a method that works with an object of a particular class, you can also use that method with objects of other classes that inherit from that class or implement the same interface. This can save a lot of time and effort because you don't have to write a separate method for each class.

  upvoted 3 times

---

    dsms 1 year, 10 months ago

C: More dynamic code at runtime: Polymorphism makes code more dynamic at runtime because it allows the actual method that gets called to be determined at runtime rather than at compile time. This means that if you have a method that is overridden in a subclass, the version of the method that gets called will depend on the type of the object at runtime. This can lead to more flexible and powerful code that can adapt to different situations.

    upvoted 5 times

---

      dsms 1 year, 10 months ago

made a misprint. I mean D , not C

      upvoted 2 times

---

  winfred_lu 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C: Method overriding is runtime polymorphism. The process in which call to the overridden method is resolved at runtime, also known as dynamic method dispatch.

D: Method overriding works together with inheritance to enable code reuse of existing classes without the need for re-compilation.

  upvoted 4 times

---

  anmoldev2java 2 years, 7 months ago

why cant C

  upvoted 2 times

---

  iSnover 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answer is BD, not much to explain. Polymorphism makes the code more efficient in the sense that an object accesses features of the parent or child class and it also makes the code more flexible.
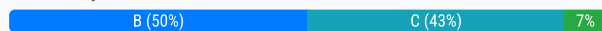
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

     B. 1:2:3:

     C. Compilation fails.

     D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (50%)	C (43%)	7%

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B, code for testing

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **reenarani04325** 10 months ago

Answer is c because there is space between nums 2= nums 1 that is not same as nums2

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **yanoolthecool** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

An online complier gave me B.

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Terry8420** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B , because array is a object

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ManuTov** 1 year, 10 months ago

Assignment statement `nums2 = nums1`, where there's a space and both arrays will now point to the same memory location.

   upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer : B and tested locally

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pbbvr** 1 year, 10 months ago

or C if there is a typo error

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pbbvr** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: B

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C

public static void main(String[] args) {
int nums1[] = {1, 2 ,3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3 ,4 ,5};

nums 2 = nums 1; // not defined. The variable has a space between nums and 2

```
for (int i : nums2) {
System.out.print(i + ":");
}
}
```
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **yanoolthecool** 1 year, 7 months ago

There's space between the numbers 1 and 2 and the nums

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Compilation fails: no variables "num 1" and "num 2" defined

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **jackymak** 1 year, 11 months ago

That maybe correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **GaelBernard** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested code provided by rachuk

Even though both arrays have different sizes, there's no problem in reassigning their variables. Variables are still nothing else than references to objects.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

correct one is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rachuk** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is B, code for testing:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
int nums1[] = {1, 2 ,3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3 ,4 ,5};

nums2 = nums1;

for (int i : nums2) {
System.out.print(i + " : ");
}
}
```
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Annie432** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Ran this program I was surprised with the result but A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

Compilation fails. It should be nums2 instead of nums 2.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

B is corrent, in line 3 "nums2" becomes a reference of "nums1".

B is corrent, in line 3 "nums2" becomes a reference of "nums1".

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. true:false

C. false:true

D. false:false

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (67%)   D (33%)

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 6 months ago

Antwort C, ist richtig

public class Product {

int id;

String name;

public Product (int id, String name) {

this.id = id;

this.name = name;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Product p1 = new Main (101, "Pen");

Product p2 = new Main (101, "Pen");

Product p3 = p1;

boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;

boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);

System.out.println(ans1 + " : " + ans2);

}

}

false : true

upvoted 18 times

☐ 👤 **JoseCG** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct answer is C, code for testing:
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **98Rohitsahu** 1 year, 7 months ago
Correct Answer is C.
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago
correct answer is C: false:true
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2; // false - because p1 and p2 is two different objects
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name); // true
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: C
correct one is C
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Solliii** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: D
tested:
class Product {
int id;
String name;

public Product(int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen ");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);

}

}
  upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **Mtandwa** 1 year, 11 months ago
  Unfortunately you added a space after Pen in p1 that's why the answer came out as false.
  answer is C
    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Ripfumelo** 2 years, 5 months ago
The answer is C:tested and proven
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
c is correct
  upvoted 1 times

```
class Product {
int id;
String name;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);
}
}
```

```
class Product {
int id;
String name;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {
Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen ");
Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
Product p3 = p1;
boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
System.out.print(ans1 + " " + ans2);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

    ⊟ 👤 **DiamondWhite** 2 years, 11 months ago

    You have a white space in the first name "Pen "

    upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Bradleyyeo** 3 years, 3 months ago

equals method not overriden so should be false:false right?

upvoted 1 times

    ⊟ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago

    ans2 is comparing the name property not the object itself so its true that "Pen".equals("Pen")

    upvoted 1 times

    ⊟ 👤 **Ghamm** 1 year, 7 months ago

    Yes, i am agree with you. But when I compiled the correct option is C only.

    upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Yogesh_gavate19** 3 years, 11 months ago

false false

upvoted 1 times

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.salary = 50_000;

    B. director.salary = 80_000;

    C. employee.budget = 200_000;

    D. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

    E. manager.stockOption = 500;

    F. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

Suggested Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

  ⊟ 👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

    Selected Answer: CE

  C and E are correct

    upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **ManuTov** 10 months, 1 week ago

  Since budget is a member variable declared in the Manager class (subclass), instances of the Employee class (superclass) cannot directly access or modify the budget variable.

  And stockOption does not exit.

    upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

    Selected Answer: CE

  CE are the invalid.

    upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

    Selected Answer: CE

  Answer is CE.

  To test:

  class Employee {

  public int salary;

  }

```
class Manager extends Employee {
public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
public int stockOptions;

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

employee.salary = 50_000; // A
director.salary = 80_000; // B
// employee.budget = 200_000; // C
manager.budget = 1_000_000; // D
// manager.stockOption = 500; // E
director.stockOptions = 1_000; // F

System.out.println(employee.salary);
System.out.println(director.salary);
// System.out.println(stockOptions);
System.out.println(manager.budget);
// System.out.println(manager.stockOption);
System.out.println(director.stockOptions);
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 8 months ago

We cannot access variable budget by the object of employee and variable stockOptions by the object of manager as they lie in the child branch. Thus C and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago

This question is not written correctly, the actual questions references all the objects using the Employee class

upvoted 1 times

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

Suggested Answer: *A*

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **JoseCG** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **dya45792** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

Antwort A , ist richtig

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(" I float. ");

}

}

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **WeeChungus** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months, 1 week ago

A is correct, but also C.

While C is not having the 'correct' static void main method, but the syntax itself is correct - which is asked.

The question itself leads to answer A and C

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 9 months ago

⊟ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 3 months ago

A is correct, C is not because there are round brackets after String - they should be square like A

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **prabhatrai17** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

only option A is correct. main method must be static. option C can't be right. since question itself asking choose one example that is valid.

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Anupam_Anand** 1 year, 11 months ago

C is also correct what is wrong with C.

   upvoted 2 times

  ⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 2 months ago

It has to be "static" otherwise it is treated as a normal method of the class, not a method for running the class.

So, needs to be - public static void main (String[] args){}

   upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **abhi7597** 2 years, 2 months ago

the Correct Answer is A and C because in C you can define main method without static in it.

   upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **Harid** 3 years, 4 months ago

Anwer is A, C

   upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **andreolo** 3 years, 4 months ago

What is wrong with c?

   upvoted 4 times

  ⊟ 👤 **krzysiekprzybylak** 2 years, 10 months ago

Nothing A,C are correct

   upvoted 1 times

  ⊟ 👤 **brianhuang881215** 2 years, 4 months ago

brilient

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **SamAru** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct, its A

   upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Zafar_Nasim** 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct,but C also follows correct syntax.If main is not static then it is treated just like any other method.

   upvoted 6 times

  ⊟ 👤 **levilevi** 3 years, 5 months ago

Yes I checked C it's correct too.

   upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **v323rs** 3 years, 11 months ago

The correct answer A

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

upvoted 4 times

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. 2313

C. 3142

D. 4231

Suggested Answer: *D*

🔲 👤 **DJava** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years ago

Wrong question. Result: 2313

upvoted 32 times

🔲 👤 **abhayshitole** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

2413 is the correct answer.

Due to inner loop it will first print row 1 and then row 0.

Tested it.

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **rasifer** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is:

2

3

1

3

(TESTED)

upvoted 12 times

🔲 👤 **TheeOne** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Tested and got 2413

This creates a 2D array:

n[0] = {1, 3}

n[1] = {2, 4}

First for Loop (Reverse Iteration of n):

for (int i = n.length - 1; i >= 0; i--)

n.length is 2 (since it has two rows).

i starts at 1 (i.e., n.length - 1).

The loop runs from i = 1 down to i = 0.

Nested Enhanced for Loop (Iterating Over Each Row):

for (int y : n[i])

This iterates over each element in n[i].

Execution Order:

First Iteration (i = 1 → n[1] = {2, 4}):

for (int y : n[1]) prints:
2 4
Second Iteration (i = 0 → n[0] = {1, 3}):

for (int y : n[0]) prints:
1 3
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AhmadTechie** 7 months ago
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[][] n = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
for (int y : n[i]) {
System.out.print(y);
}
}
}
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **AhmadTechie** 7 months ago
Correct Answer is 2413
  upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **mesonjesi** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct answer is 2413
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct answer is 2413
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 10 months ago
No Answer.
2413

Reason:
Outer for -> 1 -> 0
Inner loop for 1 -> {2,4}
Inner loop for 0 -> {1,3}
Answer 2413.
  upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Omar_Deeb** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer Tested : 2413

code :
int n [][] = { {1,3},{2,4} };
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
for(int y : n[i])
{
System.out.println(y);
}
}
  upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
No answer in the mentioned list. Answer is 2413 and tested locally
  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Pay attention !!!
No such option among A,B,C,D.

The correct output is 2413.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **winfred_lu** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct output is 2413.

No such option among A,B,C,D.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **tuyetan** 1 year ago

Output: 2413

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

2413, wrong question

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 1 year, 3 months ago

2413 is the correct output.

Option is not present

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Rajeevkuamr** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer should be 2413

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer should be 2413

upvoted 4 times

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.

B. Initialized Started Initialized

C. Initialized Started

D. Compilation fails.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **JoseCG** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer: Compilation fails, why?

init() and start() are private methods of the Caller class. So TestCall can't access to them.

upvoted 19 times

> 👤 **Zafar_Nasim** 4 years, 1 month ago
>
> Also Caller c=new Caller(); should be used
>
> upvoted 7 times
>
> > 👤 **devysf** 2 years, 11 months ago
> >
> > i think, that usage is typo. We can ignore it. But i wonder that oracle test typo like that?
> >
> > upvoted 2 times

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer D.

Compilation fails.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** `Most Recent ⊘` 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

start() and init() functions of Caller are having private modifier. They are not accessible from outside of class.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Answer is D.

To test:

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

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

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Caller c = new Caller();
c.start();
c.init();
}
}
```
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mthlagi** 2 years, 4 months ago
Caller c new Caller();

if this line it is like this then the correct answer is
Initialized
Started
Initialized
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mthlagi** 2 years, 4 months ago
Caller c = new Caller();
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **brianhuang881215** 2 years, 10 months ago
DCUPs good
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Surendra88** 2 years, 11 months ago
start() and init() functions of Caller are having private modifier. which is not accessible from outside of class. So, compilation Error (D answer)
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 3 years, 3 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **syddanialshz75** 4 years, 7 months ago
Correct
upvoted 3 times

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. Invalid calculation

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (75%)   C (25%)

😐 👤 **SamAru** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years ago

Yes the answer is E, provided the declared variable num is used as is instead of nim

upvoted 5 times

😐 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Correct answer is E. compilation failed at Line n1 (missing semicolon) and at line n2 (cannot access variable "ans" outside the try catch)

upvoted 1 times

😐 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

semicolon is missing so correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

😐 👤 **Omar_Deeb** 1 year, 10 months ago

compiles error on the third line

upvoted 1 times

😐 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

correct answer is C.

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

int num = 10;

int div = 0;

int ans = num/div;

}catch(ArithmeticException ae) {

ans = 0 // Pay attention! No semicolon after zero !!

}catch(Exception e) {

System.out.println("Invalid calculation");

```
        }
        System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);
    }
```
   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

if there was a semicolon at the end of ans = 0, then the compiler would show two errors and the answer would be: error n1 and n2

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

botn n1 and n2 will causes compilation error.

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

The variable "ans" is being used outside its scope.

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **juipeng** 3 years, 1 month ago

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
int num = 10;
int div = 0;
int ans = num/div;
}catch(ArithmeticException ae) {
ans = 0;
}catch(Exception e) {
System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
}
System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);
}
```
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Winston123** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

Checked

   upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **EmilioDeBaku** 4 years ago

Answer is E

   upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **machineallen** 4 years, 2 months ago

line 1 is ok.

   upvoted 2 times

   ☐ 👤 **Jimmyson** 3 years, 7 months ago

   Uyahlanya

   upvoted 2 times

      ☐ 👤 **Kittyyyy** 3 years, 7 months ago

      Hahaha mara love

      upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **notkniram** 4 years, 7 months ago

Not Agree, Answer is D. I think there is a type in the question with nim. Compilation is ok on line1.

   upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **notkniram** 4 years, 7 months ago

   Sorry Answer E is correct.

   upvoted 2 times

v323rs 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree, the correct answer is "E"

Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

upvoted 3 times

brianhuang881215 3 years, 10 months ago

cool

it is only one answer!

so does only two answers

what a great grammer

upvoted 2 times

JoseCG 5 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 2 times

JoseCG 5 years, 5 months ago

"ans" can't be resolve because is out of the block where was declared.

upvoted 12 times

Given:

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

What is the result?

   A. 100 200 : 0 0 :

   B. 100 200 : 100 0 :

   C. 100 200 : 100 200 :

   D. 0 0 : 100 0 :

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The correct is A, because m2 object variables x and y are not assigned so, these have default zero values. so the answer is 100:200:0:0 and you can test the code:

public class MyField {

int x;
int y;

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

public void display () {
System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

MyField m1 = new MyField ();
m1.x = 100;

```
m1.y = 200;
MyField m2 = new MyField();
m2.doStuffy(m1.x, m1.y);
m1.display();
m2.display();


}
}
```
upvoted 7 times

```
public class MyField {

int x;
int y;

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

public void display () {
System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {

MyField m1 = new MyField ();
m1.x = 100;
m1.y = 200;
MyField m2 = new MyField();
m2.doStuffy(m1.x, m1.y);
```

```
        m1.display();
        m2.display();

    }
}
```
upvoted 1 times

🖃 👤 **Rajeevkuamr** 1 year, 5 months ago

A. 100 200 : 0 0

because x =x; if this.x=x then answer is B

upvoted 3 times

🖃 👤 **Rajeevkuamr** 1 year, 5 months ago

B. 100 200 : 100 0

upvoted 1 times

🖃 👤 **haisaco** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

🖃 👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

100 200 : 0 0 :

upvoted 1 times

🖃 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

As below (iSnover comment), Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

🖃 👤 **Joker74** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

m2 object variables x and y are not assigned so, these have default zero values. so the answer is 100:200:0:0

upvoted 4 times

🖃 👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Tested and agreed

upvoted 1 times

Given:

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

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

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

What is the result?

A. a, e i, i

B. a, e o, o

C. e, e i, i

D. a, a o, o

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

⊟ 👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

aeii is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.Because for obj2 is obj1.So,if we assign i to obj2 .var it will change obj1 also.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **odzio33** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

public class Vowel {

private char var;

public static void main (String[] args){

char var1= 'a';

char var2 = var1;

var2 = 'e';

Vowel obj1 = new Vowel();

Vowel obj2 = obj1;

obj1.var = 'o';

obj2.var = 'i';

System.out.println(var1 +", " +var2);

System.out.print(obj1.var +", " + obj2.var);

}

}

a, e

i, i

　upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A and correct, because the obj2 is a same object of obj1 (Vowel obj2 = Vowel obj1), then when change obj2.var to 'i' changes too obj1.var to 'i'. Then print "a, e, i, i".

　upvoted 1 times

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

    A. Compilation fails.

    B. 10 Hello Universe!

    C. 10 Hello World!

    D. 9 Hello World!

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer C

10 Hello World!

  upvoted 8 times

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

The corrent answer is B. Because when have "++" after of the variable as "aVar++" is added +1 when exit of the lace and i've tested the cod and return letter B.

  upvoted 7 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

a fragment code is missing

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is: 10 Hello Universe!

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 2 years, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is correct one.

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Correct answer is B. Tested

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Ripfumelo** 2 years, 5 months ago

--- exec-maven-plugin:3.0.0:exec (default-cli) @ mavenproject42 ---

10 Hello Universe!

BUILD SUCCESS

Total time: 1.075 s

Finished at: 2023-01-10T10:27:57+02:00

----

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Tested. Answer is B.

Source code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

int aVar = 9;

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

}
```

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **shivkumarx** 2 years, 9 months ago

It seems noone here knows post and pre-increment.

if aVar =9 then aVar++ < 10 evaluates to 9 <10, therefore B is correct (tested).

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Saran2021** 4 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Roy25** 4 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **JoseCG** 5 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 5 times

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 11

C. 8

D. 9

E. 10

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (86%)   14%

👤 **Zafar_Nasim** `Highly Voted 👍` 5 years, 1 month ago

D is correct because trim() only removes leading and lagging spaces.

upvoted 9 times

   👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

   No trim() just remove space on first and last string

   upvoted 4 times

👤 **carloswork** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

String s = "Java SE 8 1";

int len = s.trim().length();

System.out.print(len);

upvoted 7 times

👤 **Jadran2205** `Most Recent ⊘` 4 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is definitely correct.Tested

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

trim delete spaces at the begining and the end

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Jess1985B** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is B - 11. Just calculate spaces before and after string.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is: 11

upvoted 1 times

👤 **haisaco** 2 years, 6 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **tawa_z58** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B trim() removes only begining and end white spaces of a string

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

See the code:

public static void main (String[] args) {

String s = "Java SE 8 1";

int len = s.trim().length();

System.out.print(len);

}

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, because trim remove only spaces and remember, can't be 8 because is true that Java indexes form 0, but not in case of count de size of String. I tested

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **archer1903** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested D. 9

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **lilz** 4 years, 4 months ago

String s = "Java Duke";

int len = s.trim().length();

System.out.println(len);

D

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **JoseCG** 5 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 4 times

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:
```
javac Test.java
java Test 1 null
```
What is the result?

    A. 1 null

    B. true false

    C. false false

    D. true true

    E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **BelloMio** 7 months ago

boolean valueOf(string s)

The Boolean returned represents a true value if the string argument is not null and is equal, ignoring case, to the string "true"

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Boolean.html#valueOf-boolean-

Which means it returns false when a string is equal to "1"

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **dsms** 1 year, 4 months ago

answer is: false false

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **winfred_lu** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

false false

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 1 month ago

java Test 1 null

1 and null are Strings because args type is String[].

public static Boolean valueOf(String s) {

return parseBoolean(s) ? TRUE : FALSE;

}

If the specified boolean is true, then the string "true" will be returned, otherwise the string "false" will be returned.

In this case, if the value is not true, all other String values return false.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **anmoldev2java** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ans

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Remember to run in command line "java Test 1 null".

boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
System.out.println(a + " " + b);

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct is C, The default valor of a boolean type is false. When the valor is null, in boolean case, it is automatically transformed into false. In the line 2, as the boolean value was not started, so it is false too. Answer False False.

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **Joker74** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

if we pass other then true(equals ignore case) as a Boolean argument then it is referred as false.

upvoted 2 times

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails. B. 1 3
                           1 3

C. 1 3
    followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

D. 1 3
    1 3 0 0

E. 1 3 5 7
    1 3

Suggested Answer: *E*

👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I dont understand, why not 1,3,5,7

and then 1,3,0,0 ? The 2.Array hat 4 values two, or?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **dsms** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is: 1357

13

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Kolodets** 1 year, 2 months ago

int [2] [4] means eachcolumn has 4 values, so the second row should be 1,3,0,0? LAcking slots would be default initialized

upvoted 2 times

Vicky_65 1 year, 2 months ago

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

carloswork 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is E.

To test:

```
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.println(i+ " ");
}
System.out.println();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct, because the "int [2] [4]" It says it's a 2-row, 4-column matrix.

upvoted 1 times

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

A. sb. deleteAll ();

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

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

D. sb. removeAll ();

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 11 months ago

the correct answer C

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

upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **muksa** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Correct is C, because in the method dele as "sb. delete (0, sb. length ());" you must pass the parameters to perform the deletion of the strings, the first parameter was position 0 and the end was the total size taking the letter of the last place.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **nesreenmhd123** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct C

upvoted 6 times

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";
```

Suggested Answer: *D*

🔲 👤 **NiFo** 1 year ago

why A is not correct?

  upvoted 2 times

> 🔲 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 10 months ago
>
>   So in if statement:
>
>   compare ? x : y
>
>   x and y cannot contain "=", must be value
>
>   upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct is D

  upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is D.

Source code:

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
res = "White";
} else {

```java
        res = "No Result";
    }

    System.out.println(res);

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

    System.out.println(res);

}
```
  upvoted 1 times

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)
```

Suggested Answer: *A*

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **a_really_reliable_programmer** 10 months ago

Compile Error...

Line 11, ("Mike) -> Missing a quotation mark

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **spongecodes** 1 year, 3 months ago

A as new Person("Mike") will return a different object

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A.

```java
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

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

public static void main(String[] args) {

List ps = new ArrayList();
Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
ps.add(p2);

/* A */
int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

if (f >= 0) {
System.out.println("Mike Found");
}

}
```
  upvoted 1 times

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.

Suggested Answer: *D*
Reference:
http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

☐ 👤 **Saftschnitzel** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 2 months ago
D is correct.
upvoted 9 times

☐ 👤 **kingprofessor** `Highly Voted 👍` 3 years, 12 months ago
D is correct.
upvoted 5 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 3 weeks ago
`Selected Answer: D`
D is correct
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago
`Selected Answer: D`
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

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. System.out.println(tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " + tiger.bounds);
```

and this output:

Canine 60 Long -

Feline 80 Short -

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output? (Choose two.)

A. . Replace line n1 with:
```
super ();
this.bounds = bounds;
```

B. Replace line n1 with:
```
this.bounds = bounds;
super ();
```

C. Replace line n2 with:
```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this (bounds);
```

D. Replace line n1 with:
```
this ("Canine", 60);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

E. Replace line n2 with:
```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

A and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A,E

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

The correct ones are A and E, you can eliminate the other options just for the syntax error. It is a question that does not need a complex analysis. Always the "super()" or "super(var, var)" must come before "this" and it must be written "this.var = var;" anything outside of these other than instantiating by the class like "Animal.type t = type;" instead of the correct syntax of this is wrong.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

A and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A,E

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

Given the code fragment:

```
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);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Invalid Name

B. Invalid Name
omas

C. Invalid Name
omas
null
null

D. omas
ter
seph

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 10 months, 1 week ago

It should be a compilation error, due to syntax, for this line
String names[] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joshep");
  upvoted 2 times

  ☐ 👤 **yanoolthecool** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

  keen eye
    upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct. Answer is C.

In the first 'for', when trying to execute n.substring for the name "Peter", an exception will be thrown. So in the catch block it will print "Invalid Name",
in the second 'for' it will print "omas" and the default values of the remaining elements of the pwd array.

It can be tested, iSnover give the source code below.
  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

Corrent is C, there are no comments to make. If you want to test the code:

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

```java
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);
}
}
}
```
upvoted 3 times

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?

```
                      null : 0: 0        null : 0 : 0
A. Compilation fails in the Employee class. B. Jack : 50 : 0    C. Jack : 50 : 2000
                      Chloe : 40 : 5000    Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.

D. Compilation fails in the Test class.

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

Suggested Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (83%)   A (17%)
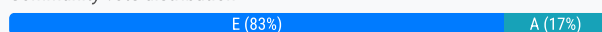
👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jackymak** 2 years, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: E`

1. this(name, age) must be in the first line of the constructor.

2. No constructor for new Employee();

upvoted 3 times

akbiyik 2 years, 7 months ago

this(name, age) must be in the first line of the constructor.

Since the Employee class defined two constructor, Employee class doesn't have anymore no-argument default constructor.

upvoted 3 times

carloswork 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

anmoldev2java 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

employee constructor itself will not compile because it calls this() not in the first line .. ultimately other class will not compile

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The correct answer is E, there are no comments to make. There are errors in the instantiation of the constructor in the first class, and in the other class, which is the execution class, it is calling the constructor that has an error, so the class cannot be started because it is also in error. The 2 files do not compile.

upvoted 1 times

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 o1 = new A();
        B o2 = 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;
```

Suggested Answer: *C*

☐ 👤 **af8c3f3** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested on IDE, both A and C are correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **7df49fb** 1 year, 3 months ago

C : A is needed in class B;

A and B are needed in class C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is C, agree

upvoted 1 times

dsms 1 year, 10 months ago

correct answer A !!!!!!

import p1.*;

import p1.p2.*;

upvoted 2 times

---

yanoolthecool 1 year, 6 months ago

nah man, read it again, class C need 2 imports

in answer A it only mentions 'import p1.p2.*;' in class C, which will give problem in detecting class A

upvoted 1 times

IbrahimAlnutayfi 2 years ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

---

iSnover 2 years, 8 months ago

The answer is the letter C. You don't need to explain much because the other alternatives are very wrong. But it's worth remembering that when we use * we import all the classes in the package but we don't import the classes of the sub-packages. Having this concept the others are wrong

upvoted 4 times

Kolodets 2 years, 2 months ago

good tip

upvoted 1 times

ManuTov 1 year, 10 months ago

I do not understand p1. p2.B ??

I only see p2.B or p2.*

upvoted 1 times

Given:

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

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        A b1 = new A ();
        A b2 = new C ();

        b1 = (A) b2;            //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;          //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B

B. A C

C. C C

D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

The right answer is the letter E, class C cannot be B because B extends A and C also extends C, there is no inheritance between C and B because neither of the 2 classes extends the other, generating the exception Class Cast Exception on the line 2 where trying to perform the polymorphism of C -> B. I also tested the code, if you want to test it too it is below:

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

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

```
public class C extends A {

public void test () {
System.out.println ("C");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
A b1 = new A ();
A b2 = new C ();

b1 = (A) b2; //line n1
A b3 = (B) b2; //line n2

b1.test ();
b3.test ();
}
}
```
upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Down casting is forbiden

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: E`

down casting is forbiden. E is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **7df49fb** 1 year, 3 months ago

E : B is subclass of A, C is subclass of A, we can cast from one to another via implicite and explicite casting

C is not a subclass of B, so we can't cast from C to B and vice versal

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **somrita90** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C C tested

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sreeni_A** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is E

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **IbrahimAlnutayfi** 2 years ago

The answer is E

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **eilla** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is E as C cannot be cast to B as it does not inherit from that class

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: E`

Tested as below, with iSnover's source code, answer is E.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is E. It shows the error as " Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class p1.Acc cannot be cast to class p1.B (p1.Acc and p1.B are in module KK.java of loader 'app')

at KK.java/p1.Acc.main(Acc.java:20)

"

upvoted 1 times

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
```

> **Suggested Answer:** *D*

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B, i tested. Trie it:

public class Main {

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);


}
```
upvoted 10 times

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */ {
        int[] keys = new int[3];
        /* code goes here*/
        return keys;
    }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. public int findMax (int[] numbers)

B. static int[] findMax (int[] max)

C. static int findMax (int[] numbers)

D. final int findMax (int[])

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (78%)   C (22%)

👤 **praroopgupta** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer should be B as we want int array as response.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **7df49fb** 1 year, 3 months ago

Don't be confused !!

method : access modifier optional specifier return type methode name (parameters)

static int findMax(int[])

static : because, the method is used directly in a static main method (the method exist alone without instanciating the class Test)

int : return type, we want just the maximum int value from the array

int[]: the method takes an array of int.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **dsms** 1 year, 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The answer is C:

static int findMax (int[] numbers)

upvoted 2 times

👤 **IbrahimAlnutayfi** 2 years ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Kolodets** 2 years, 2 months ago

Judging by question, we need single value so I would take C. But in the code array is returned (strangely), so B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is : B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Annie432** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Return type is int[]

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **baledevit** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B!

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct is Letter B because we want int array as response and I tested.

upvoted 2 times

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

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Suggested Answer: *ACE*

Community vote distribution

CDF (80%) | BCD (20%)

□ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 years, 9 months ago

`Selected Answer: CDF`

Correct is CDF, A and E are wrong because you can create empty classes without problems. You can overload static methods (D) and The fields not necessarily need be ubutialized before use.

upvoted 6 times

□ 👤 **Bramagon** 2 years, 1 month ago

Don't agree with D. Static methods can't be overwritten, they can only be hidden. There are only 2 right answers here imo

upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **Harch** 1 year, 3 months ago

It says overloaded, not overwritten. It's not the same.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊙` 7 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: CDF`

CDF is good

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: CDF`

CDF IS THE CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: CDF`

CDF are correct

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **Alok1105** 1 year, 9 months ago

CDF is correct. Below is code.

package exam_javase1;

public class ClassBehavior {

//can have overloaded static methods
static int proof() {
return 1;
}

static int proof(int a) {
return a;

```
}

//can have method name same as variable name
int sum;

int sum() {
//fields not necessarily needs to be initialed before use
return sum+=1;
}

//can have multiple private constructor
private ClassBehavior() {

}

private ClassBehavior(int a) {

}

void methodA() {
System.out.println("Inside A");
}

//No main method required
}
```
   upvoted 1 times

Given the code fragment:

```
Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}
```

What is the result?

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

Suggested Answer: *D*

☐ 👤 **iSnover** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct is D. To be 3, in secound line needs (1 + 2) and not "(1) + (2)" or "1 + 2". When have String + in "Println", the numbers need to sum be in an expression without non-primitive types or be enclosed in parentheses also without non-primitive types. When you have a non-primitive type together with a primitive in println, concatenation is done. Here's the logic of the expression:

Result + (1) + (2)

Result + 1 + 2

Result 12

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **spongecodes** `Most Recent ⊘` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Java expressions are left associative so entire expression is evaluated as String so D

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 2 months ago

It's D.

Result A is 01

Result B is 12

upvoted 3 times

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.

B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

C. Welcome Visit Count:1 Welcome Visit Count: 1

D. Welcome Visit Count:1 Welcome Visit Count: 2

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🔲 👤 **MPignaProTech** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

count is declared as package-private but bot static, you cannot do count++; or count = anyValue. Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **DarGrin** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is a answer

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **IbrahimAlnutayfi** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🔲 👤 **eilla** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is B.

A static method can only reference other static methods and static fields. Count is non static and therefore produces "error: non-static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context"

I initially thought App.displayMessage() was the issue because an app object hadn't been instantiated. However here app is not an object but rather a class reference to a static method. Static fields do not need an object of that class in order to be used.

This error could also be fixed by making displayMessage non static and creating an app object to reference the method from in main

public class App {
int count;
public static void displayMessage() {
count++;
System.out.println("Welcome. Visit count: " + count);

```
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
App.displayMessage();
App.displayMessage();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B is Answer. Because you cannot make a static reference to the non-static field count. To make codes complie need to change "count" into a static variable as "static int count".

upvoted 3 times

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

    //setter and getter methods go here

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

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

What is the result?

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

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Jesse 25 Walter 52

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Compilation only fail in the 2nd line, because to call a constructor in the same file, you need to use this()

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **eilla** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is B.

Correct syntax for the second constructor to call the first would be to use this(name).

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

To test:

class Person {

String name;

int age = 25;

```
Person (String name) { // line 1
setName(name);
}

public Person (String name, int age) {
Person(name); // line 2
setAge(age);
}

// setter and getter methods go here
public void setName (String name) { this.name = name; }
public void setAge (int age) { this.age = age; }

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

public class Teste {
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());
}
}
```
upvoted 2 times

👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer is B, the line 1 compiles normaly and execute because even though the constructor is not public, the main method is in the same class and can be seen to be instantiated. On line 2, the constructor is wrong because a method is being used inside it.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Question is written wrong here, compilation only fails at n2

upvoted 2 times

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.

Suggested Answer: *B*

```
                        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
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **v323rs** `Highly Voted 👍` 4 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer B

10 10

  upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **KeletsoM23** `Most Recent ⊙` 11 months, 4 weeks ago

compilation will fail due to a missing ;. but if we replace that semi colon and run it, the out out will be 10:10

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

To test:

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);
}
}
```
upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Deviramu** 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago
   if count is static, how can it print 2 different values?
   upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **brianhuang881215** 2 years, 10 months ago
what a good host
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **AmineGh** 3 years, 2 months ago
```
public class count {
static int count =0;
int i =0;
public void changeAccount() {
while(i<5) {
i++;
count++;
}

}

public static void main(String args[]) {
count c1= new count();
count c2 = new count();
c1.changeAccount();
c2.changeAccount();
System.out.println(c1.i + ":"+c2.count );
}
}
```
Answewer is c : 5:10
upvoted 1 times

   ☐ 👤 **mz0** 1 year, 11 months ago
   it is c1.count. your code has c1.i
   upvoted 2 times

   ☐ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago
   Impossible, an static variable can only have one value, is 10 and 10
   upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **SSJ5** 3 years, 3 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **onyddimmav4576** 3 years, 6 months ago
Compilation fails missing a ;
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **hackGh** 3 years, 7 months ago

b

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();
    points.add(1);
    points.add(2);
    points.add(3);
    points.add(4);
    points.add(null);
    points.remove(1);
    points.remove(null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 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.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer : C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sreeni_A** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer : E

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **CreazyyyyGirl** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rajeevkuamr** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is E.

[1,3,4]

upvoted 1 times

👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

points.remove(null) makes a call to remove(Object).

ArrayList class provides two overloaded remove() methods.

remove(int index): Accepts the index of the object to be removed

remove(Object obj): Accepts the object to be removed

  upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is E.

[1,3,4]

  upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **kkaayyyy** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is [1, 3, 4]

  upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

The right answer is the letter E, because the number 1 is added in the second line of the list, but the list indexes from 0, so the 1 is in position zero and the removal done in line 7 removes the data in position 1 of the list which is 2. Remembering that you cannot give the NullPointer exception because lists can print null if it is inserted in one of the positions of the list, it would only give NullPointer exception if the list was empty. If you have any doubts, I'll also test the code, feel free:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();
points.add(1);
points.add(2);
points.add(3);
points.add(4);
points.add(null);
points.remove(1);
points.remove(null);
System.out.println(points);
}
```

  upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **praroopgupta** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer should be [1,3,4]

  upvoted 3 times

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40

B. 0 0 30 40

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **mvpVN** `Highly Voted 👍` 6 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **MPignaProTech** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **fvelazqueznava** 1 year, 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B is correct because the new() means that the reference will point to a other object in the heap

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **akbiyik** 2 years, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Each class variable, instance variable, or array component is initialized with a default value when it is created. For example;

int[] intArray = new int[10];
This allocates the memory for an array of size 10. This size is immutable.

Java populates our array with default values depending on the element type - 0 for integers, false for booleans, null for objects, etc. Let's see more of how we can instantiate an array with values we want.

The slow way to initialize your array with non-default values is to assign values one by one:

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **carloswork** 2 years, 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is B.

To test:

```java
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.println(" " + x);
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **iSnover** 2 years, 9 months ago

The correct one is B, because a new reference is given to the numbers list, which overwrites the old one and 30 is added to position 2 and 40 to position 3 of the list, as it was reset, position 0 and 1 had no numbers, so they won the value of 0 because when an int has no reference to a number, 0 is given for the pattern, so when printing the list it outputs "0 0 30 40"

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **nesreenmhd123** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pg13** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **SamAru** 5 years ago

Yes the answer is Option B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **v323rs** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is "B"
0 0 30 40

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **muksa** 5 years, 6 months ago

Correct is B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **rasifer** 5 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B, tested.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **pawankalyan** 6 years ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 4 times

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

    A. float flt = 100.00F;

    B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;

    C. Float flt = 100.00;

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

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

Suggested Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

  👤 **fvelazqueznava** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD are the right ones that result in compilation error

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **DarGrin** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD are corect

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **anastacia** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is C and D.

A. float flt = 100.00F; // correct

B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00; // correct

C. Float flt = 100.00; // assigning a double to Float object without explicit cast

D. double y1 = 203.22; float flt = y1; // assigning a double to a float without explicit cast

E. int y2 = 100; float flt = (float) y2 ; // correct

  upvoted 3 times

  👤 **IbrahimAlnutayfi** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CD

The answer is CD

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Vicky_65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

C and D are not valid.

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **Hirushi** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is : CD

tested

  upvoted 1 times

  👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is CD.

  upvoted 2 times

  👤 **akbiyik** 1 year, 7 months ago

Example 2;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class ArrayDefaultValues {

```
int intArray[] = new int[3];
float floatArray[] = new float[3];
byte byteArray[] = new byte[3];
boolean boolArray[] = new boolean[3];
String stringArray[] = new String[3];
public static void main(String args[]){
ArrayDefaultValues obj = new ArrayDefaultValues();
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.intArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.floatArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.byteArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.boolArray));
System.out.println(Arrays.toString(obj.stringArray));
}
}

Output
[0, 0, 0]
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
[0, 0, 0]
[false, false, false]
[null, null, null]
```
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **carloswork** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is CD.

To test, uncomment one option at a time in the IDE and check the error.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
//float flt = 100.00F; // A - Ok
//float flt = (float) 1_11.00; // B - Ok
//Float flt = 100.00; // C - Error - need cast to Float.
//double y1 = 203.22; float flt = y1; // D - Error - need cast to float.
//int y2 = 100; float flt = (float) y2 ; // F - Ok
}
```
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Wrong Question, because Letters A, C and D not compiles...
   upvoted 1 times

   👤 **iSnover** 1 year, 9 months ago

   The reason of A and C is that the number 100.00 cannot be a float
      upvoted 1 times

👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer is C and D
   upvoted 4 times

👤 **shivkumarx** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why does C not create compilation error
   upvoted 1 times