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NEW QUESTION: 1

Given:

```
package b;
public class Person {
   protected Person() {            //line 1
   }
}
```

and

```
package a;
import b.Person;
public class Main {                //line 2
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     Person person = new Person(); //line 3
   }
}
```


Which two allow a.Main to allocate a new Person? (Choose two.)

A. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {

B. In Line 2, add extends Person to the Main classpublic class Main extends Person {and change Line 3 to create a new Main objectPerson person = new Main();

C. In Line 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {

D. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

E. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   private int x;
   private static int y;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Tester t1 = new Tester();
      t1.x = 2;
      Tester.y = 3;
      Tester t2 = new Tester();
      t2.x = 4;
      t2.y = 5;
      System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);
      System.out.println(t2.x+","+Tester.y);
      System.out.println(t2.x+","+t1.y);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2,34,34,5

B. 2,34,54,5

C. 2,54,54,5

D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
      Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
      Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());

      t1.start();
      t2.run();
      t3.start();

      t1.start();
   }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable {
   public void run() {
      System.out.println("Running.");
   }
}
```

Which one is correct?

A. An IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at run time.

B. Three threads are created.

C. The compilation fails.

D. Four threads are created.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
Running.
Running.
Running.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException
    at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)
    at Main.main(Main.java:12)
```

NEW QUESTION: 4

Given the code fragment:

Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");

Path outputFile = Paths get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");

Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");

Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);

Files.copy(outputFile, directory);

Files.delete (outputFile);

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist.

What is the result?

A. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.

B. The program throws a FileaAlreadyExistsException.

C. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.

D. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
  Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
  Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");

  Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
  Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
  Files.delete (outputFile);
 }
 }
```


NEW QUESTION: 5

Which set of commands is necessary to create and run a custom runtime image from Java source files?

A. java, jdeps

B. javac, jar

C. javac, jlink

D. jar, jlink

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Given:

```
switch(i%5) {
  case 2:
    i *= i;
    break;
  case 3:
    i++;
    break;
  case 1:
  case 4:
    i++;
    continue;
  default:
    break;
}
System.out.print(i + " ");
i++;
```


What is the result?

A. 0 4 9

B. 0

C. 10

D. nothing

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

Given TripleThis.java:

```
6.  import java.util.function.*;
7.  public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.        Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.       TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11.    }
12.    public static <T> void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.       System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14.    }
15. }
```

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Which two replacements done together remove this compiler warning?

A. Replace line 12 with public static <T> void printValue (Function<T, T> f, T num) {,

B. Replace line 12 with public static int printValue function<Integer, Integer>, f, T num {.

C. Replace line 9 with function<Integer>, Integer> = X -> { return (integer) x * 3; }.

D. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue function<Integer> f, int num) {.

E. Replace line 9 with function<Integer> tripler = x-> - { return (Integer) X * 3 ; }.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

Given the code fragment:

```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

A. 23

B. 12

C. 123

D. 13

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given the code fragment:

```
String s1 = new String("ORACLE");
String s2 = "ORACLE";
String s3 = s1.intern();

System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

What is the result?

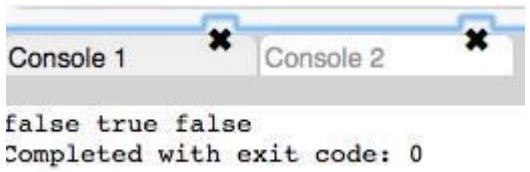
A. false true true

B. true false false

C. false false true

D. false true false

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 10

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      Path path = Paths.get("/usr/work");
      // line 1
      System.out.println(attributes.isDirectory());
    } catch (IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
}
```

You want to examine whether path is a directory.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files, readAttributes (path, FileAttributes, class);

B. BasicFileAttributes attributes =Files.getAttribute (path, "insdirectory");

C. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, BasicFileAttributes.class

D. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files isDirectory (path);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 11
Given a Memberclass with fields for nameand yearsMembership, including getters and setters and a print method, and a list of clubMembersmembers:

```
String testName = "smith";
int testMembershipLength = 5;
long matches = clubMembers
.peek(new Consumer<Member>() {
    @Override
    public void accept(Member m) {
       m.print();
       }
    })
.filter(m -> m.getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)
.map(m -> testName.compareToIgnoreCase(m))
.filter(a -> a == 0)
.count();
System.out.println(matches);
```

Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references? (Choose two.)
A. filter(Member::getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)
B. peek(Member::print)
C. map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)
D. filter(Integer::equals(0))
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Given:

```
public interface API {    //line 1
  public void checkValue(Object value)
              throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
  public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
    if(val instanceof Number) {
      return true;
    }else {
      try {
         Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
         return true;
      }catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
        return false;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile? (Choose two.)
A. Change Line 1 to an abstract class:public abstract class API {

B. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
C. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:protected void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;
D. Change Line 1 to a class:public class API {
E. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:public abstract void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13
Given this enum declaration:

```
1. enum Alphabet {
2.     A, B, C
3.
4. }
```

Examine this code:
System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());
What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?
A. String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }
B. final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }
C. static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }
D. static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Given:

```
class Employee {
    String office;
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
 5. public class HRApp {
 6.     var employee = new ArrayList<Employee>();
 7.     public var display() {
 8.         var employee = new Employee();
 9.         var offices = new ArrayList<>();
10.         offices.add("Chicago");
11.         offices.add("Bangalore");
12.         for (var office : offices) {
13.             System.out.print("Employee Location"+ office);
14.         }
15.     }
16. }
```

Which two lines cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

A. line 12

B. line 6

C. line 8

D. line 9

E. line 7

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Given:

```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
   private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now();
   public LocalDate getDate() {
      return now;
   }
}
```

and

```
package test;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Diary d = new Diary();
      System.out.println(d.getDate());
   }
}
```


Which statement is true?

A. All classes from the package java.time. are loaded for the class Diary.

B. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.

C. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

D. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given this requirement:

Module vehicle depends on module part and makes its com.vehicle package available for all other modules.

Which module-info.java declaration meets the requirement?

A

```
module vehicle{
    requires part;
    exports com.vehicle;
}
```

B

```
module vehicle {
    requires part;
    uses com.vehicle;
}
```

C

```
module vehicle{
    requires part;
    exports com.vehicle to part;
}
```

D

```
module vehicle {
    requires com.vehicle;
    exports part;
}
```


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

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)
A. Accept only valid characters and input values.
B. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.
C. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.
D. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.
E. Assume inputs have already been validated.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Given:

```
public class Test {
   private String[] strings;
}
```

Which two constructors will compile and set the class field strings? (Choose two.)

```
public Test(List<String> strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

```
public Test(String... strings) {
   strings = strings;
}
```

```
public Test(String... strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

```
public Test(String strings) {
  strings = strings;
}
```

```
public Test(String[] strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option E

C. Option B

D. Option A

E. Option D

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        byte x = 7, y = 6;
        // line 1
        System.out.println(z);
    }
}
```

Which expression when added at line 1 will produce the output of 1.17?

A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);

B. float z = Math.round((int)(x/y),2);

C. float z = Math.round((float)x/y,2);

D. float z = Math.round((float)x/y*100)/(float)100;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
Console 5   Console 7

1.17

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION: 20

Given:

```
// line 1
List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange","banana"));
fruits.replaceAll(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code fragment to compile?

A. Function function = String::toUpperCase;

B. UnaryOperator function = s > s.toUpperCase();

C. UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;

D. Function<String> function = m > m.toUpperCase();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.*;
4  import java.util.stream.Stream;
5  import java.util.function.Function;
6  import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;
7
8  class Hello {
9  public static void main(String[] args) {
10
11   UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
12    List<String>fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange", "banana"));
13   fruits.replaceAll(function);
14
15     }
16 }
```

NEW QUESTION: 21

Given:

```
public class Sportscar extends Automobile{
  private float turbo;
    ....
  public void setTurbo (float turbo){
     this.turbo = turbo;
  }
}
```

What is known about the Sportscar class?

A. The Sportscar class is a subclass of Automobile and inherits its methods.

B. The Sportscar class is a superclass that has more functionality than the Automobile class.

C. The Sportscar class inherits the setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

D. The Sportscar subclass cannot override setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given the content:

MessagesBundle.properties file:

```
username = Username
password = Password
```

and

MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:

```
username = Utilisateur
password = Le passe
```

and

MessagesBundle_ru.properties file:

```
username = Пользователь
password = Пароль
```

and the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);
    ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", new Locale("ru"));
    System.out.println("User " + msg.getString("username"));
    System.out.println("Pass " + msg.getString("password"));
  }
}
```

What Is the result?

A)

```
User = Пользователь
Pass = Пароль
```

B)

The compilation fails.

C)

A `MissingResourceException` is thrown at runtime.

D)

```
User = Utilisateur
Pass = Le passe
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 23
Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in))) {
         System.out.print("Input: ");
         String input = in.readLine();
         System.out.println("Echo: " + input);
      } catch (IOException e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
      }
   }
}
```


And the command:
java Main Helloworld
What is the result ?
A. Input: Echo:
B. Input: Helloworld Echo: Helloworld
C. Input: Then block until any input comes from System.in.
D. Input: Echo: Helloworld
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

bin
data
src

sample.java

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.stream.Stream;
4  import java.lang.String;
5  import java.util.List;
6  import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
7
8  import java.util.Scanner;
9
10 public class sample{
11   public static void main (String[] args)
12   {
13    try (BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)))
14    {
15      System.out.print("Input:");
16      String input = in.readLine();
17      System.out.print("Input:" + input);
18    }
19    catch (IOException e)
20    {e.printStackTrace();
21    }
```

Slide

onsole 10
put:

NEW QUESTION: 24

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
      Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
      Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());

      t1.start();
      t2.run();
      t3.start();

      t1.start();
   }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable {
   public void run() {
      System.out.println("Running.");
   }
}
```

Which one is correct?

A. An IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at run time.

B. Three threads are created.

C. The compilation fails.

D. Four threads are created.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
Running.
Running.
Running.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException
    at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)
    at Main.main(Main.java:12)
```

NEW QUESTION: 25

Given:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int i = 1;
     for(String s : args) {
        System.out.println((i++) + ") " + s);
     }
  }
}
```

executed with this command:

java Main one two three

What is the output of this class?

A. nothing

B. A java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.

C. 1) one

D. The compilation fails.

E. 1) one2) two3) three

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

Given:

```
1.  void insertionSort(int values[]) {
2.       int n = values.length;
3.       for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
4.            int tmp = values[j];
5.            int i = j - 1;
6.            while ( (i > -1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
7.                 values[i + 1] = values[i];
8.                 i--;
9.            }
10.           values[i + 1] = tmp;
11.      }
12. }
```

After which line can we insert assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1]; to verify that the values array is partially sorted?

A. after line 8
B. after line 6
C. after line 5
D. after line 10
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10
11
12 public class Main {
13
14
15     void insertionSort (int values[]) {
16       int n = values.length;
17       for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
18         int tmp = values[j];
19
20         int i = j - 1;
21         assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1];
22         while ((i > 1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
23           values[i + 1] = values[i];
24           i--;
25
26         }
27         values[i + 1] = tmp;
28
29       }
30     }
31   }
```

NEW QUESTION: 27
Given:

```
public interface TestInterface {
   default void samplingProbeProcedure(){
     probeProcedure();
     System.out.println("Collect Sample");
     System.out.println("Leave Asteroid");
     System.out.println("Dock with Main Craft");
   }
   default void explosionProbeProcedure(){
     probeProcedure();
     System.out.println("Explode")
   }
}
```

Examine these requirements:

* Eliminate code duplication.
* Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface.

Which method can be added to meet these requirements?

A.
```
private default void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```

B.
```
static void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```

C.
```
private void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```

D.
```
default void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```

A. Option B

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Given:

```
List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
for (String s: v) {
     list1.add(s);
     hs1.add(s);
}
System.out.print(hs1.size() + " " + list1.size() + " ");
HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
System.out.print(hs2.size() + " " + list2.size());
```

What is the result?

A. 3 5 3 3

B. 3 3 3 3

C. 3 5 3 5

D. 5 5 3 3

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```java
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;


public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
        Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
        String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
        for (String s: v) {
            list1.add(s);
            hs1.add(s);
        }
        System.out.println(hs1.size() + "" + list1.size() + "");
        HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
        LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
        System.out.print(hs2.size() + "" + list2.size());

    }
}
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s), Memory: 36204 kilobyte(s)

```
35
33
```

NEW QUESTION: 29

Given:

```
    public Iterable a();
}
public interface B extends A {
    public Collection a();
}
public interface C extends A {
    public Path a();
}
public interface D extends B, C
{
```

Why does D cause a compilation error?

A. D extends more than one interface.

B. D does not define any method.

C. D inherits a() only from C.

D. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
  class L extends Exception { }
  class M extends L { }
  class N extends RuntimeException { }
  public void p() throws L { throw new M(); }
  public void q() throws N { throw new N(); }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      Test t = new Test();
      t.p();
      t.q();
    } /* line 1 */ {
      System.out.println("Exception caught");
    }
  }
}
```


What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

A. Add catch (L |N e).

B. Add catch (M |L e).

C. Add catch (N | L | M e).

D. Add catch (L |M N e).

E. Add catch (L e).

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given:

```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

A. String

B. List<String>

C. char

D. List<Character>

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32

Given:

```
class Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }
    String name() { return "Harry"; }
}

and

class Sub extends Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }
    String name() { return "Potter"; }
}

and

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Super s = new Sub();
        System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name());
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Good Morning, Potter

B. Good Night, Potter

C. Good Morning, Harry

D. Good Night, Harry

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

Given:

```
public interface Builder {
    public A build(String str);
}

and

public class BuilderImpl implements Builder {
    @Override
    public B build(String str) {
        return new B(str);
    }
}
```


Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. B cannot be abstract.

B. B is a subtype of A.

C. A is a subtype of B.

D. A cannot be final.

E. A cannot be abstract.

F. B cannot be final.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

Given:

```
public class Test {
  private String[] strings;
}
```

Which two constructors will compile and set the class field strings? (Choose two.)

A.
```
public Test(List<String> strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

B.
```
public Test(String... strings) {
   strings = strings;
}
```

C.
```
public Test(String... strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

D.
```
public Test(String strings) {
  strings = strings;
}
```

E.
```
public Test(String[] strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 35
Given:
Automobile.java
```
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
   abstract void wheels();
}
```
Car.java

```
public class Car extends Automobile {
                                        // line 2
    void wheels(int i) {                // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

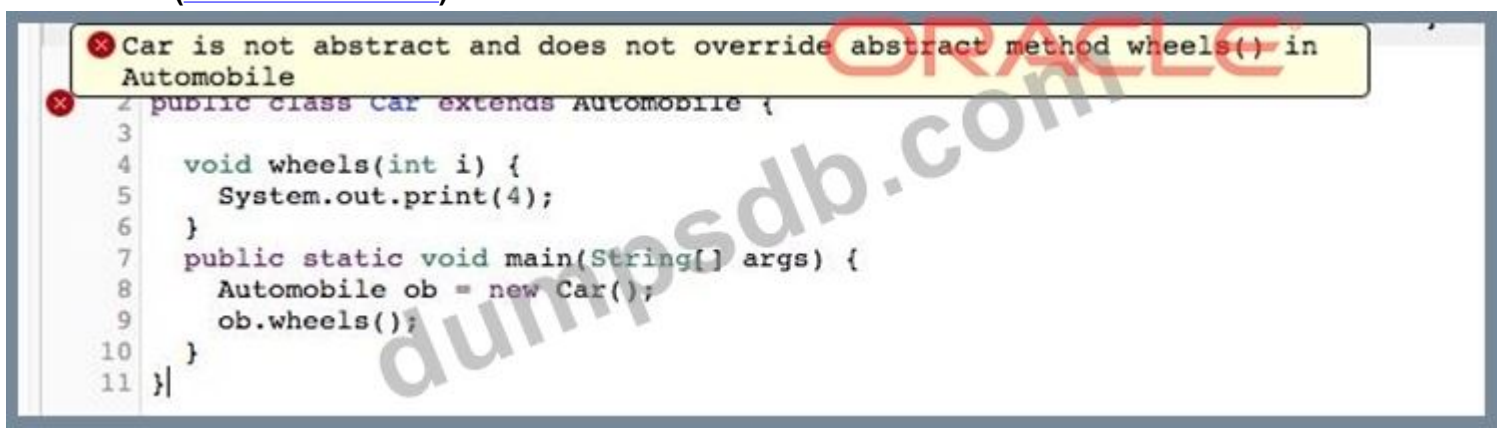
A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.

B. Add @Override annotation in line 2.

C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();

D. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 36

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   static class Person implements /* line 1 */ {
      private String name;
      Person(String name) { this.name = name; }
      /* line 2 */
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person[] people = {new Person("Joe"),
                         new Person("Jane"),
                         new Person("John")};
      Arrays.sort(people);
      for(Person person: people) {
         System.out.println(person.name);
      }
   }
}
```

You want the code to produce this output:

John

Joe

Jane

Which code fragment should be inserted on line 1 and line 2 to produce the output?

A. Insert Comparable<Person> on line 1.
Insert
public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) {
return p1.name.compare(p2.name);
}
on line 2.
B. Insert Comparator<Person> on line 1.
Insert
public int compare(Person person) {
return person.name.compare(this.name);
}
on line 2.
C. Insert Comparator<Person> on line 1.
Insert
public int compareTo(Person person) {
return person.name.compareTo(this.name);
}
on line 2.
D. Insert Comparator<Person> on line 1.
Insert
public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) {
return p1.name.compare(p2.name);
}
on line 2.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Given:

```
public class Menu {
  enum Machine{
    AUTO("Truck"), MEDICAL("Scanner");
    private String type;
    private Machine(String type) {
      this.type = type;
    }
    private void setType(String type) {
      this.type = type;                                    // line 1
    }
    private String getType() {
      return type;
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Machine.AUTO.setType("Sedan");                         // line 2
    for (Machine p : Machine.values()) {
      System.out.println(p + ": " + p.getType()); // line 3
    }
  }
}
```

A) An exception is thrown at run time.

B)

```
AUTO: Sedan
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

C) The compilation fails due to an error on line 2.

D) The compilation fails due to an error on line 1.

E)

```
AUTO: Truck
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

F)

The compilation fails due to an error on line 3.

A. Option E

B. Option C

C. Option F

D. Option A

E. Option B

F. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      byte x = 7, y = 6;
      // line 1
      System.out.println(z);
   }
}
```

Which expression when added at line 1 will produce the output of 1.17?

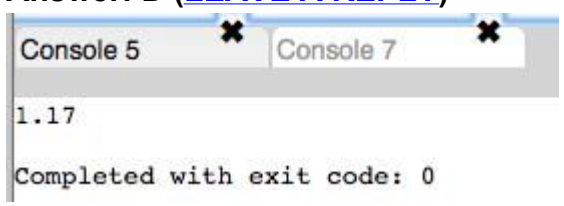
A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);

B. float z = Math.round((int)(x/y),2);

C. float z = Math.round((float)x/y,2);

D. float z = Math.round((float)x/y*100)/(float)100;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 39

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String neighborhood;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private int salary;
}

and

List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>(...);
Map<String, Optional<Employee>> m = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the m map contain the employee with the highest salary for each neighborhood?

A)

```
.collect(Collectors.maxBy(Employee::getSalary,
    Collectors.groupingBy(Comparator.comparing(e -> e.getNeighborhood()))));
```

B)

```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
    Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getSalary))));
```

C)

```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(e -> e.getNeighborhood(),
    Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary() - x.getSalary())));
```

D)

```
.collect(Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary() - x.getSalary(),
    Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood)));
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

```
A. var r=  new Random();
   new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
B. DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
              .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);
C. Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);
D. var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Given:

```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
   private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now()
   public LocalDate getDate() {
      return now;
   }
}

and

package test;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args)
      Diary d = new Diary();
      System.out.println(d.getDate());
   }
```

Which statement is true?

A. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.

B. All classes from the package java.time. are loaded for the class Diary.

C. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

D. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42

Given the code fragment:

```
 8. public class Test {
 9.     private final int x = 1;
10.     static final int y;
11.     public Test() {
12.         System.out.print(x);
13.         System.out.print(y);
14.     }
15.     public static void main(String args[]) {
16.         new Test();
17.     }
18. }
```

What is the result?

A. 10

B. The compilation fails at line

C. 1

D. The compilation fails at line 16.

E. The compilation fails at line 13.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.    private static class Greet {
3.       private void print() {
4.          System.out.println("Hello World");
5.       }
6.    }
7.    public static void main(String[] args) {
8.       Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.       i.print();
10.   }
11. }
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails at line 9.

B. The compilation fails at line 2.

C. Hello World

D. The compilation fails at line 8.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

A. List<? super Short> list = new ArrayList<Number>();

B. List<? super Number> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

C. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>();

D. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Object>();

E. List<? super Float> list = new ArrayList<Double>();

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.text.*;
3  import java.io.*;
4  import java.lang.Thread;
5  import java.util.ArrayList;
6  import java.util.LinkedList;
7  import java.util.List;
8  import java.util.function.Consumer;
9  import java.util.stream.Stream;
10 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
11 import java.util.Optional;
12
13 public class Intel {
14     public static void main (String[] args) {
15 List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
16 }
17 }
```


Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

NEW QUESTION: 45

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FizzBuzz {
    public static String convert(int x) {
        if (x % 15 == 0) return "FizzBuzz";
        else if (x % 3 == 0) return "Fizz";
        else if (x % 5 == 0) return "Buzz";
        else return Integer.toString(x);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 1; i < 101; i++) {
            System.out.println(convert(i));
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment replaces the for statement?

A. IntStream.ranged, 100).map(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

B. IntStream.range(1, 100).mapToObj(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

C. intstream.rangeclosed(I, 100).mapToObj{FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

D. IntStream.rangeClosed(I, 100).map(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Given:

```
package test.t1;
public class A {
   public int x = 42;
   protected A() {}                    // line 1
}
```

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
   int x = 17;                         // line 2
   public B() { super(); }             // line 3
}
```

and

```
package test;
import test.t1.*;
import test.t2.*;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      A obj = new B();                 // line 4
      System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

D. 42

E. 17

F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Which three annotation uses are valid? (Choose three.)
A. Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();
B. var v = "Hello" + (@Interned) "World"
C. Function<String, String> func = (var @NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();
D. var myString = (@NonNull String) str;
E. Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull var x) > x.toUpperCase();
F. var obj = new @Interned MyObject();
Answer: A,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
}

and

import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}
```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)
A. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
B. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
C. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
E. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49
Which command line runs the main class com.acme.Main from the module com.example?
A. java -classpath com.example.jar com.acme.Main
B. java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main
C. java --module-path mods -m com.example/com.acme.Main
D. java -classpath com.example.jar -m com.example/com.acme.Main
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given:

```
class Myclass {
public static void main(String [] args) {
    System.out.println(arg[1] + "--" + arg[3] + "--" + arg[0]);
    }
}
```

executed using this command:

java Myclass My Car is red

What is the output of this class?

A. Myclass--Car--red

B. My--is--java

C. Car--red--My

D. My--Car--is

E. java--Myclass--My

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which code fragment compiles?

A.
```
Comparator comparator = new Comparator<?>() {
  public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
    return i.compareTo(j);
  }
};
```

B.
```
var comparator = new Comparator<>() {
  public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
    return i.compareTo(j);
  }
};
```

C.
```
Comparator<> comparator = new Comparator<Integer>() {
  public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
    return i.compareTo(j);
  }
};
```

D.
```
Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
  public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
    return i.compareTo(j);
  }
};
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  class abc {
4    public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6     Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
7       public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
8         return i.compareTo(j);
9       }
10    };
11
12   }
13 }
```

NEW QUESTION: 52

Given:

```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
        // line 1
    }
    int setCCount(int c){
        return c;
    }
    void setGCount(int gCount){
        this.gCount = gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

A. setCCount(c) = cCount;

B. tCount = tCount;

C. cCount = setCCount(c);

D. setGCount(g);

E. aCount = a;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

A bookstore's sales are represented by a list of Sale objects populated with the name of the customer and the books they purchased.

public class Sale {

private String customer;

private List<Book> items;

// constructor, setters and getters not shown

}

public class Book {
private String name;
private double price;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
Given a list of Sale objects, tList, which code fragment creates a list of total sales for each customer in ascending order?

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
      .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
               groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
               summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
      .entrySet().stream()
      .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
      .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
             flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
             summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .sorted(Comparator. comparing (Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
             flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
             summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .entrySet().stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

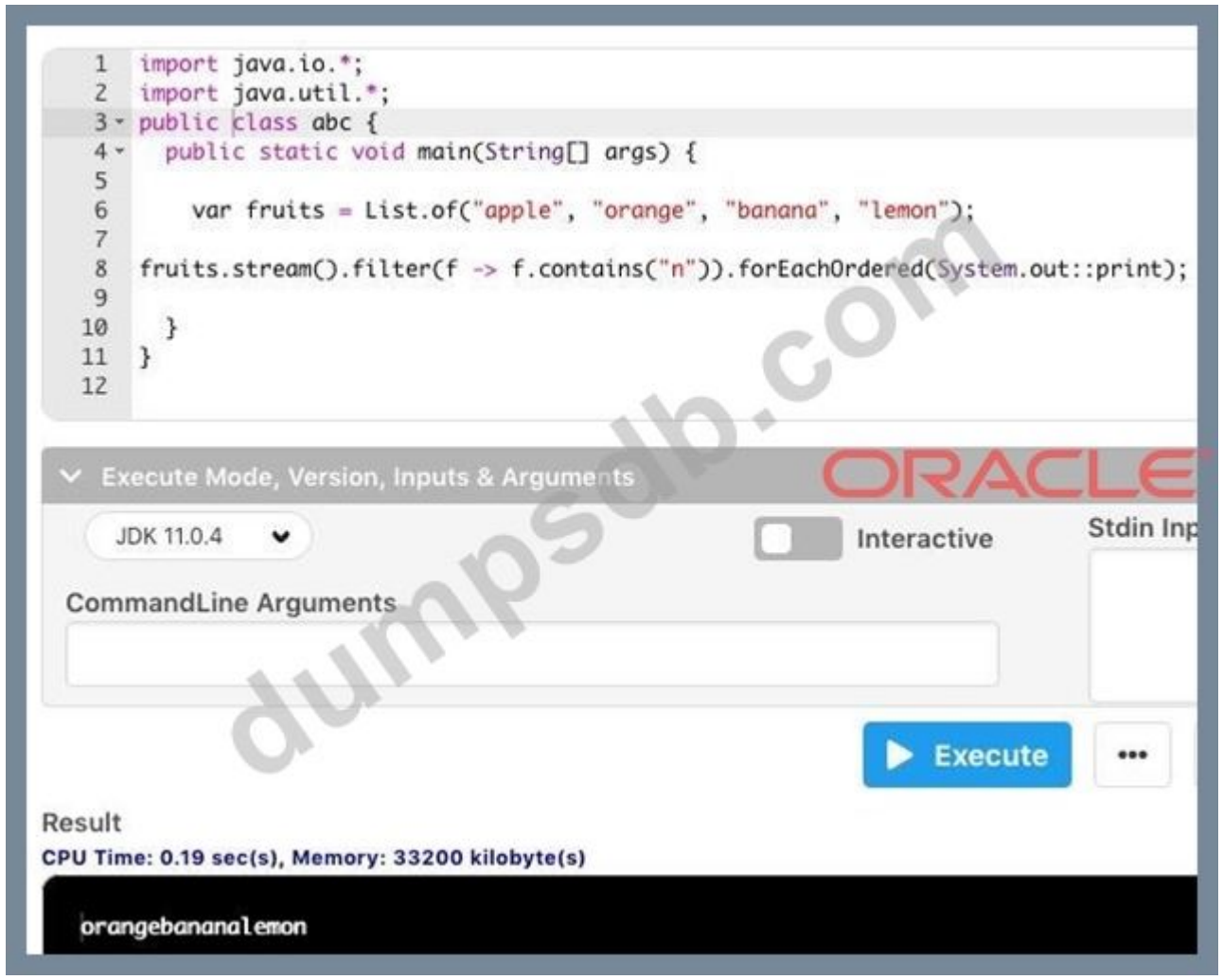
```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
             groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
             summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing (Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 54
Given:
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?
A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).findAny();
B. fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
C. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();

D. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f > f.contains("n"));

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 55

Given:

```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

A. List<Character>

B. char

C. String

D. List<String>

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

A. final void methodE();

B. public int x;
C. final void methodG(){System.out.println("G");}
D. public String methodD();
E. public abstract void methodB();
F. public void methodF(){System.out.println("F");}
G. private abstract void methodC();
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57
Which interface in the java.util.function package can return a primitive type?
A. ToDoubleFunction
B. LongConsumer
C. Supplier
D. BiFunction
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Given:
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?
A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).findAny();
B. fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
C. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();
D. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f > f.contains("n"));
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   final List<String> fruits =
      List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
   final List<String> types =
      List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
   final var stream =
      IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
          .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) ),
   stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Orange Juice

B. The compilation fails.

C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart

D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
13      public static void main (String[] args) {
14          final List<String> fruits =
15          List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16          final List<String> types =
17          List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18          final var stream =
19          IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20          .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21          stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22      }
23
24  }
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

NEW QUESTION: 60

Given:

```
public class Test {
   private int sum;
   public int compute() {
      int x = 0;
      while(x < 3) {
         sum += x++;
      }
      return sum;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Test t = new Test();
      int sum = t.compute();
      sum = t.compute();
      t.compute();
      System.out.println(sum);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 9

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 3

D. 6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61

Why does this compilation fail?

A. The method Y. print (object) does not call the method super.print (object)

B. The method x. print (object) is not accessible to Y.

C. In method x. print (Collection), system. Out :: prints is an invalid Java identifier.

D. The method Y. print (object...) cannot override the final method x.print (object....).

E. The method print (object) and the method print (object...) are duplicates of each other.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Given:

```
public interface InterfaceOne {
   void printOne();
}
```

Which three classes successfully override printOne()? (Choose three.)

A.
```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
   public abstract void printOne();
}
```

B.
```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
   private void printOne(){
      System.out.println("one");
   }
}
```

C.
```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
   public void printOne(){
      System.out.println("one");
   }
}
```

D.
```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
   public void printOne(){
      System.out.println("one");
   }
}
```

E.
```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
   public String printOne(){
      return "one";
   }
}
```

F.
```
public class TestClass{
   public void printOne(){
      System.out.println("one");
   }
}
```


A. Option C

B. Option F

C. Option D

D. Option B

E. Option A

F. Option E

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Given:

```
public class Foo {
   private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
   private State state;
   public void foo() throws Exception {
      try {
         lock.lock();
         state.mutate();
      }
      finally {
         lock.unlock();
      }
   }
}
```


What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

A. Make the declaration of lock static.

B. No change is required.

C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).

D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

A bookstore's sales are represented by a list of Sale objects populated with the name of the customer and the books they purchased.

public class Sale {

private String customer;

private List<Book> items;

// constructor, setters and getters not shown

}

public class Book {

private String name;

private double price;

// constructor, setters and getters not shown

}

Given a list of Sale objects, tList, which code fragment creates a list of total sales for each customer in ascending order?

A.
```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
        .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
                 groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
                 summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
        .entrySet().stream()
        .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
        .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

B.
```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
     .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
              flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
              summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
     .sorted(Comparator. comparing (Entry::getValue))
     .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

C.
```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
     .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
              flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
              summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
     .entrySet().stream()
     .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
     .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

D.
```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
     .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
              groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
              summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
     .sorted(Comparator.comparing (Entry::getValue))
     .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 65
Given:
var data = new ArrayList<>();
data.add("Peter");
data.add(30);
data.add("Market Road");
data.set(1, 25);
data.remove(2);
data.set(3, 1000L);
System.out.print(data);
What is the output?
A. [Market Road, 1000]
B. [Peter, 30, Market Road]
C. [Peter, 25, null, 1000]
D. An exception is thrown at run time.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
Console 1
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)
        at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)
        at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)
        at abc.main(abc.java:13)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION: 66

Given:

```
class CustomType<T> {
   public <T> int count(T[] anArray, T element) {
      int count = 0;
      for(T e : anArray) {
        if (e.equals(element)) ++count;
      }
      return count;
   }
}
```

and

```
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     String[] words = ("banana","orange","apple","lemon");
     Integer[] numbers = {1,2,3,4,5};
     CustomType type = new CustomType();
     CustomType<String> stringType = new CustomType<>();
     System.out.println(stringType.count(words, "apple"));
     System.out.println(type.count(words, "apple"));
     System.out.printin(type.count (numbers, 3));
  }
```

What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

B. The compilation fails.

C. 1

Null

null

D. 1

1

1

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
Console 4
Error: Could not find or load main class CustomType
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: CustomType
```

NEW QUESTION: 67
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> list = List.of(11,12,13,12,13);
Which statement causes a compile time error?
A. double f = list.get(0);
B. Integer b = list.get(0);
C. int c =list.get(0);
D. Double d = list.get(0);
E. Integer a = Integer.valueOf(list.get(0));
F. Double e = Double.valueOf(list.get(0));
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)
A. short sh = (short)'A';
B. String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";
C. boolean false = (4 != 4);
D. float x = 1f;
E. int x = 12_34;
F. byte b = 10;
char c = b;
G. int[][][] e = {{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69
Given:

```
enum QUALITY {
     A(100), B(75), C(50);
     int percent;
     private QUALITY(int percent) {
        this.percent = percent;
     }
}
```

and
checkQuality(QUALITY.A);
and

```
void checkQuality(QUALITY q) {
   switch (q) {
      case /* Insert code here */ :
         System.out.println("Best");
         break;
      default :
         System.out.println("Not best");
         break;
   }
}
```

Which code fragment can be inserted into the switch statement to print Best?

A. QUALITY.A.ValueOf()

B. A

C. A.toString()

D. QUALITY.A

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String... args) {
    List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(
                  List.of("Plane", "Automobile", "Motorcycle"));
    List<String> list2 = new ArrayList<>(List.copyOf(list1));

    list1.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));
    list2.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));
    System.out.println(list1.equals(list2));
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. False

B. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

C. True

D. A java.lang, UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Given:

```
public class Over {
   public void analyze(Object[] o){
     System.out.println("I am an object array");
   }
   public void analyze(long[] l){
     System.out.println("I am an array");
   }
   public void analyze(Object o){
     System.out.println("I am an object");
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[] nums = new int[10];
     new Over().analyze(nums);  // line 1
   }
}
```

What is the output?

A. I am an object array

B. I am an object

C. I am an array

D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Given:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] fruitNames = { "apple", "orange",
         "grape", "lemon", "apricot", "watermelon" };
    var fruits = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(fruitNames));
    fruits.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
    fruits.forEach(System.out::println);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

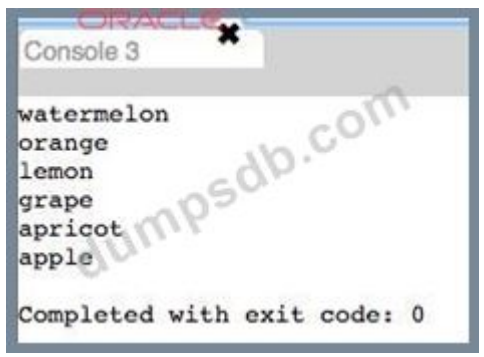
A. watermelonorangelemongrapeapricotapple

B. nothing

C. appleapricotgrapelemonorangewatermelon

D. appleorangegrapelemonapricotwatermelon

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 73

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... }
}

and

public class Bar extends Foo { ... }
```

Which two statements are true if the method is added to Bar? (Choose two.)

A. public Collection<String> foo(Collection<String> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.

B. public <T> List<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.

C. public <T> Collection<T> bar(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.

D. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.

E. public <T> Iterable<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.

F. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Stream<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Optional<String> value = createValue();
      String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
      System.out.println(str);
   }
   static Optional<String> createValue() {
      String s = null;
      return Optional.ofNullable(s);
   }
}
```

What is the output?

A. null

B. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

C. Duke

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
15  public class Main {
16    public static void main(String[] args) {
17      Optional<String> value = createValue();
18      String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
19      System.out.println(str);
20    }
21    static Optional<String> createValue() {
22      String s = null;
23      return Optional.ofNullable(s);
24    }
25  }
26
```


Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32572 kilobyte(s)

```
Duke
```

NEW QUESTION: 75

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
do {
   x++;
   if (x == 1) {
      continue;
   }
   System.out.println(x);
} while(x < 1);
```


What is the result?

A. 1

B. The program prints nothing.

C. It prints 1 in the infinite loop.

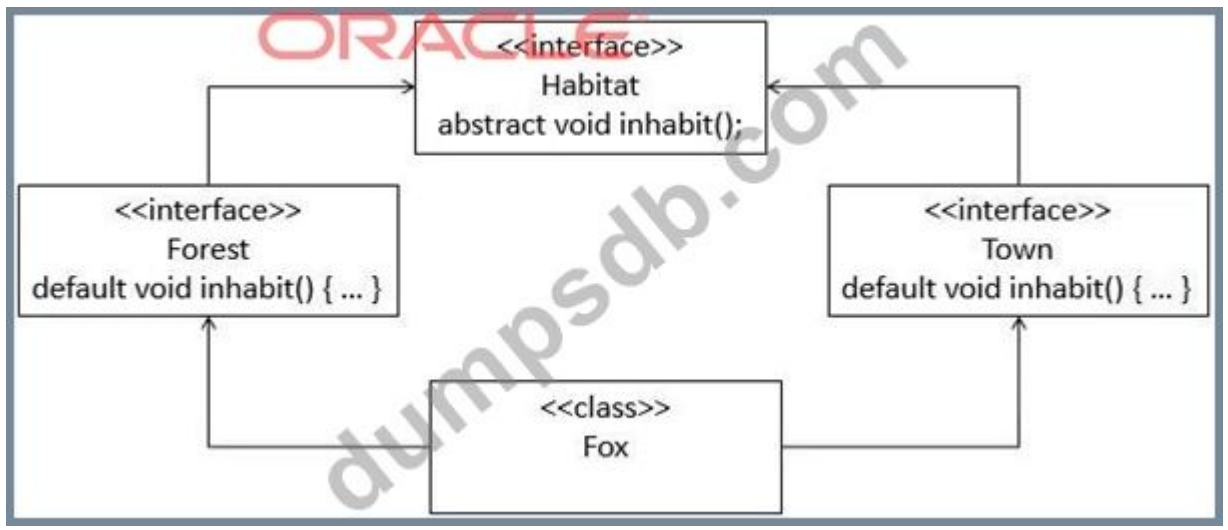
D. 01

E. 0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.

B. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.

C. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.

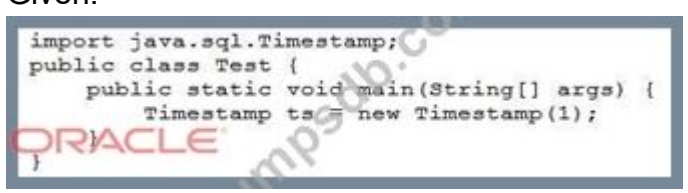
D. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

E. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Given:



```
import java.sql.Timestamp;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Timestamp ts = new Timestamp(1);
}
```

and the commands:

```
javac Test.java
jdeps -summary Test.class
```

What is the result on execution of these commands?

Test.class - > java.sql -> java.base

A. On execution, the jdepscommand displays an error.

Test.class -> java.base

B.

C. Test.class - > java.sql

java.sql -> java.base

D. Test.class - > java.sql
Test.class -> java.base
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work");
      // line 1
      System.out.println(attributes.isDirectory());
    } catch (IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
}
```

You want to examine whether path is a directory.
Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?
A. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, BasicFileAttributes.class
B. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files, readAttributes (path, FileAttributes, class);
C. BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files isDirectory (path);
D. BasicFileAttributes attributes =Files.getAttribute (path, "insdirectory");
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79
Given the formula to calculate a monthly mortgage payment:

$$M = P\frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n-1}$$

and these declarations:

```
double m;              //monthly payment
double r = 0.05/12;    //monthly interest rate
int p = 100_000;       //principal
int n = 180;           //number of payments
```

How can you code the formula?
A. m = p * ((r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n)) - 1));
B. m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1));
C. m = p * r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1;
D. m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1);
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Given:

```
public class Menu {
  enum Machine{
    AUTO("Truck"), MEDICAL("Scanner");
    private String type;
    private Machine(String type) {
      this.type = type;
    }
    private void setType(String type) {
      this.type = type;                          // line 1
    }
    private String getType() {
      return type;
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Machine.AUTO.setType("Sedan");               // line 2
    for (Machine p : Machine.values()) {
      System.out.println(p + ": " + p.getType()); // line 3
    }
  }
}
```


A) An exception is thrown at run time.

B)

```
AUTO: Sedan
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

C) The compilation fails due to an error on line 2.

D) The compilation fails due to an error on line 1.

E)

```
AUTO: Truck
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

F)

The compilation fails due to an error on line 3.

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option E

E. Option D

F. Option F

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

```
class Worker {
  private boolean finished = false;
  public void consumeResource(Resource resource){
    while(!resource.isReady()){
      System.out.println("waiting for a resource");
      try {
        Thread.sleep(1000);
      } catch (InterruptedException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    }
    setFinished(true);
  }
  public boolean isFinished() {
    return finished;
  }
  private void setFinished(boolean finished) {
    this.finished = finished;
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
Resource resource = new Resource();
Worker worker = new Worker();
Thread t1 = new Thread(() -> resource.processWork(worker));
Thread t2 = new Thread(() -> worker.consumeResource(resource));

t1.start();
t2.start();
```

Which situation will occur on code fragment execution?

A. Race Condition

B. Starvation

C. Deadlock

D. Livelock

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

Given:

```
public class Test {
   public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
      try {
         throw new RuntimeException("Someting happened");
      }  catch (Exception e) {
         throw new SpecificException(e.getMessage());
      }
   }
   public static void main(String args[]) {
      try{
         Test.doThings();
      }  catch (Exception e) {
         System.out.println(e.getMessage());
      }
   }
}
class GeneralException /* line 1 */ {
   public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
}
class SpecificException /* line 2 */ {
   public SpecificException(String s) { super(s); }
}
```


Which option should you choose to enable the code to print Something happened?

A. Add extends GeneralException on line 1.
Add extends Exception on line 2.

B. Add extends SpecificException on line 1.
Add extends GeneralException on line 2.

C. Add extends Exception on line 1.
Add extends Exception on line 2.

D. Add extends Exception on line 1.
Add extends GeneralException on line 2.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```java
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {

  public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
    try{
      throw new RuntimeException("Something happened");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      throw new SpecificException (e.getMessage());

    }
  }

  public static void main(String args[]) {
    try{
      Test.doThings();
    }catch (Exception e) {
      System.out.println(e.getMessage());
    }
    }
    class GeneralException extends Exception {
      public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
    }
  class SpecificException extends GeneralException {
    public SpecificException(String s) { super(s);}
  }
}
```


NEW QUESTION: 83

Given:

```java
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
   String message;
   LocalDateTime createdTime;
   transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;
   SerializedMessage(String message) {
      this.message = message;
      this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
   }
   private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
      try {
         in.defaultReadObject();
         this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
      } catch (IOException |ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
   }
}
```


When is the readObject method called?

A. after this object is serialized

B. after this object is deserialized

C. The method is never called.

D. before this object Is serialized

E. before this object is deserialized

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Given:

public class X {

}

and

public final class Y extends X {

}

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

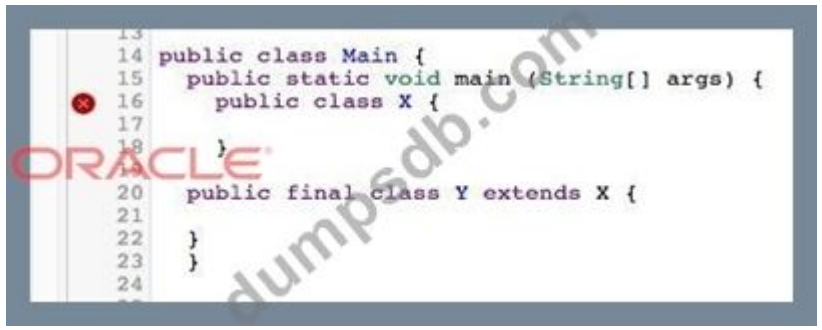
A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.

B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.

C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.

D. The compilation succeeds.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 85

Given:

```
public class GameObject {
  public Object[] move(int x, int y) {
    System.out.println("Move GameObject");
    return new Integer[] { x + 10, y + 10};
  }
}
```

and

```
public class Avatar extends GameObject {
  public Object[] move(Number x, Number y) {
    System.out.println("Move Character");
    return super.move(x.intValue(), y.intValue());
  }
  public static void main(String... args) {
    var character = new Avatar();
    character.move(10.0, 10.0);
    character.move(10, 10);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A)

```
Move GameObject
Move GameObject
```

B)

```
Move Character
Move GameObject
Move GameObject
```

C)

```
Move GameObject
```

D)

```
Move GameObject
Move Character
Move GameObject
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ...
}

and

import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}
```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

A. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

B. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }

C. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

E. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

F. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 87

Which method throws an exception for not-a-number and infinite input values?

A)

```
static float validate1(String s) throws IllegalArgumentException {
     return Float.parseFloat(s);
}
```

B)

```
static float validate3(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (!Float.isFinite(f) || f < min || f > max) {
         throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

C)

```
static float validate2(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (f < min || f > max) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

D)

```
static float validate4(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (Float.isFinite(f) && f < min && f > max) {
         throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   private int x;
   private static int y;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Tester t1 = new Tester();
      t1.x = 2;
      Tester.y = 3;
      Tester t2 = new Tester();
      t2.x = 4;
      t2.y = 5;
      System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);
      System.out.println(t2.x+","+Tester.y);
      System.out.println(t2.x+","+t1.y);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2,34,34,5

B. 2,34,54,5

C. 2,54,54,5

D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Olá Mundo!");
    }
}
```


and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!

B. b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

C. f2.foo(c) prints Ola Mundo!

D. b1.foo(c) prints Ola Mundo!

E. f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

F. f1.foo(c) prints Ola Mundo!

G. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

H. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
I. f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
Answer: D,G,I (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90
Given:

```
1. {
2.    Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.    while (iter.hasNext()) {
4.      foo(iter.next());
5.    }
6.    Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.    while (iter.hasNext()) {
8.      bar(iter2.next());
9.    }
10. }
11.   for (Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
12.     foo(iter.next());
13.   }
14.   for (Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
15.     bar(iter2.next());
16.   }
```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?
A. the loop starting line 7
B. the loop starting line 14
C. the loop starting line 11
D. the loop starting line 3
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Given the declaration:

```
@interface Resource {
   String name();
   int priority() default 0;
}
```

Examine this code fragment:
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)
A. @Resource
B. @Resource(name="Customer1")

C. @Resource(name="Customer1", priority=100)
D. @Resource(priority=100)
E. @Resource(priority=0)
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92
Given:

```
public class Test {
   private int sum;
   public int compute() {
      int x = 0;
      while(x < 3) {
         sum += x++;
      }
      return sum;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Test t = new Test();
      int sum = t.compute();
      sum = t.compute();
      t.compute();
      System.out.println(sum);
   }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 9
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. 3
D. 6
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Given:

```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    public void divide() {
        try {
            num = num / div;
            System.out.print("Exception");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
        finally { num = 300; }
        System.out.print(num);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Test test = new Test();
        test.divide();
    }
}
```


What is the output?

A. 300

B. Exception

C. 200

D. 100

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Given:

```
public class MethodTest {
  // line 1
}
```

Which two method implementations are correct, when inserted independently in line 1? (Choose two.)

A.
```
public boolean methodD(int x) {
   return x > 0;
}
```

B.
```
public String methodB() {
   System.out.println("methodB");
}
```

C.
```
public char methodE (String msg) {
   return msg;
}
```

D.
```
public void methodC(int x) {
   return ++x;
}
```

E.
```
public void methodA() {
   System.out.println("methodA");
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option E

D. Option B

E. Option C

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Given the Person class with age and name along with getter and setter methods, and this code fragment:

```
List<Person> persons = new ArrayList(List.of(new Person(44,"Tom"),
                                              new Person(40,"Aman"),
                                              new Person(40,"Peter")));
persons.sort(Comparator.comparing(Person::getAge))
                                    .thenComparing(Person::getName)
                                    .reversed());
persons.forEach(p1->System.out.print(" "+p1.getName()));
```

What will be the result?

A. Tom Peter Aman

B. Tom Aman Peter

C. Aman Peter Tom

D. Aman Tom Peter

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Given:

```
int i = 10;
do {
  for(int j = i/2; j > 0; j--) {
    System.out.print(j + " ");
  }
  i-=2;
} while (i > 0);
```

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1

B. 5

C. nothing

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

For Mul

```
1  public class Tester {
2      public static void main(String[] args) {
3          int i = 10;
4          do {
5              for (int j = i/2; j > 0; j--); {
6          }
7          i-=2;
8          } while (i > 0);
9  }
10 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

ORACLE

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.14 sec(s), Memory: 29952 kilobyte(s)

[redacted]

NEW QUESTION: 97

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      String s = "this is it";
      int x = s.indexOf("is");
      s.substring(x+3);
      x = s.indexOf("is");
      System.out.println(s+" "+x);
   }
}
```


What is the result?

A. is it 1

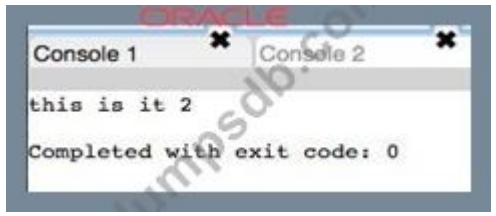
B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

C. is it 0

D. this is it 2

E. this is it 3

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 98

Given:

```
public class Price {
   private final double value;
   public Price(String value) {
      this(Double.parseDouble(value));
   }
   public Price(double value) {
      this.value = value;
   }
   public Price () {}
   public double getValue() { return value; }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
      Price p2 = new Price(2.99);
      Price p3 = new Price();
      System.out.println(p1.getValue()+","+p2.getValue()+","+p3.getValue());
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.

B. 1.99,2.99,0

C. 1.99,2.99,0.0

D. 1.99,2.99

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1
2  public class Price {
3    private final double value;
4    public Price(String value) {
5      this(Double.parseDouble (value));
6    }
7    public Price(double value) {
8      this.value = value;
   variable value might not have been initialized
10   public Price (){}
11   public double getValue() { return value; }
12   public static void main (String[] args) {
13     Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
14     Price p2 = new Price("2.99");
15     Price p3 = new Price();
16     System.out.println(p1.getValue()+","+p2.getValue()+","+p3.getValue());
17   }
18 }
```

NEW QUESTION: 99

Given these two classes:

```
public Worker owner;
public synchronized boolean claim(Worker worker)
   if (owner == null) {
        owner = worker;
        return true;
   }
   else return false;
}
public synchronized void release() {
   owner = null;
}
public class Worker {
   public synchronized void work(Resource... resources) {
      for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
           while (!resources[0].claim(this)) { }
           while (!resources[1].claim(this)) { }
           // do work with resource
           resources[1].release();
           resources[0].release();
      }
   }
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();
Worker w2 = new Worker();
Resource r1 = new Resource();
Resource r2 = new Resource();
new Thread( () -> {
     w1.work(r1, r2);
} ).start();
new Thread( () -> {
     w2.work(r2, r1);
} ).start();
```

Which describes the fragment?

A. It is subject to livelock.

B. It throws IllegalMonitorStateException.

C. The code does not compile.

D. It is subject to deadlock.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Given:

```
public class Hello {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println(args[0]+args[1]+args[2]);
   }
}
```

executed using command:

java Hello "Hello World" Hello World

What is the output?

A. Hello WorldHello World

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. Hello WorldHelloWorld

D. Hello World Hello World

E. HelloHello WorldHelloWorld

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Consumer consumer = msg -> System.out::print; // line 1
      consumer.accept("Hello Lambda !");
   }
}
```

This code results in a compilation error.

Which code should be inserted on line 1 for a successful compilation?

A. Consumer consumer = msg -> { return System.out.print(msg); };

B. Consumer consumer = var arg -> {System.out.print(arg);};

C. Consumer consumer = (String args) -> System.out.print(args);

D. Consumer consumer = System.out::print;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Given:

```
var i = 10;
var j = 5;
i += (j * 5 + j) / i - 2;
System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

A. 5

B. 11

C. 3

D. 23

E. 25

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103

Given:

```
public class Test {
   private int sum;
   public int compute() {
      int x = 0;
      while(x < 3) {
         sum += x++;
      }
      return sum;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Test t = new Test();
      int sum = t.compute();
      sum = t.compute();
      t.compute();
      System.out.println(sum);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 9

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 3

D. 6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
Console 1 ✖   Console 2 ✖   Console 3 ✖

6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION: 104

Given:

```
enum Color implements Serializable {
   R(1), G(2), B(3);
   int c;
   public Color(int c) {
      this.c = c;
   }
}
```

What action ensures successful compilation?

A. Replace public Color(int c) with private Color(int c).

B. Replace int c; with private int c;.

C. Replace int c; with private final int c;.

D. Replace enum Color implements Serializable with public enum Color.

E. Replace enum Color with public enum Color.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.*;
4  class Hello {
5
6
7      enum Color implements Serializable {
8          R(1), G(2), B(3);
9          int c;
10         private Color (int c) {
11             this.c = c;
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

NEW QUESTION: 105

Given:

```
public class Main {
  private String[] strings = {"ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ",
                              "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz", "0123456789"};
  public void write(String filename){
    // line 1
      for (String str: strings) {
        ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(str.getBytes());
        fileChannel.write(buffer);
      }
    }catch(IOException e){
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Main test = new Main();
    test.write("file_to_path");
  }
}
```

You want to obtain the Filechannel object on line 1.

Which code fragment will accomplish this?

A)

```
try (FileChannel fineChannel = Channels.newChannel(new FileOutputStream(filename));) {
```

B)

```
try(FileChannel fileChannel = new FileOutputStream(filename).getChannel();) {
```

C)

```
try (FileChannel fileChannel = new FileOutputStream(new FIleChannel(filename));) {
```

D)

```
try(FileChannel fileChannel = new FileChannel(new FileOutputStream(filename));) {
```

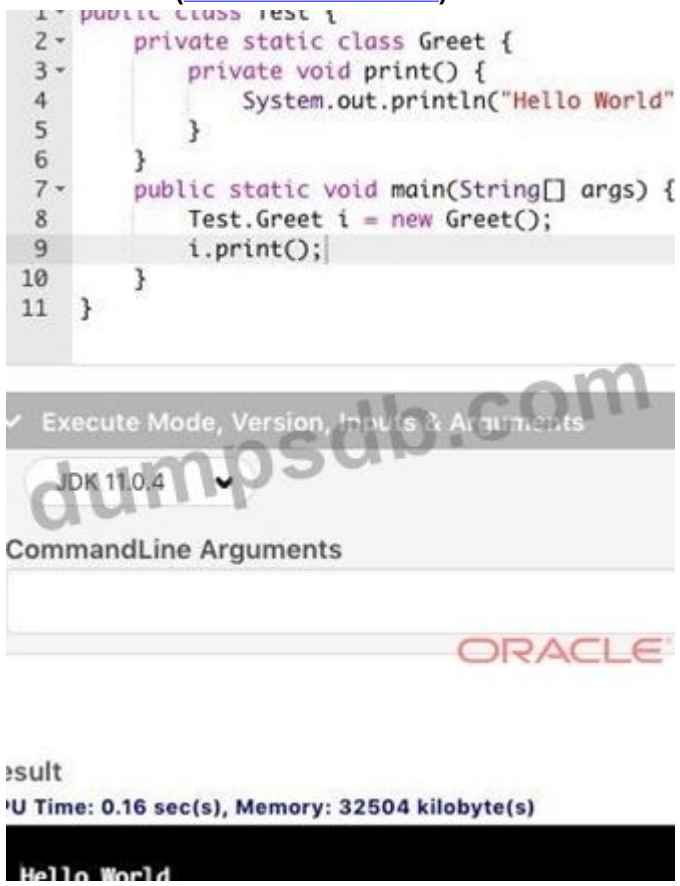
A. Option D

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

NEW QUESTION: 106
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.    private static class Greet {
3.       private void print() {
4.          System.out.println("Hello World");
5.       }
6.    }
7.    public static void main(String[] args) {
8.       Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.       i.print();
10.   }
11. }
```

What is the result?
A. The compilation fails at line 9.
B. The compilation fails at line 2.
C. Hello World
D. The compilation fails at line 8.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 107

Given:

```
public class Hello {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(args[0]+args[1]+args[2]);
    }
}
```

executed using command:

java Hello "Hello World" Hello World

What is the output?

A. Hello WorldHelloWorld

B. Hello WorldHello World

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. HelloHello WorldHelloWorld

E. Hello World Hello World

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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