

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer



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 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {
- B. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {
- C. 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();
- D. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {
- E. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

Answer: BC**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
package a;
public abstract class Animal {
    protected abstract void walk();
}
package b;
public abstract class Human extends Animal {
    // line 1
}
```

Which two lines inserted in line 1 will allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. protected void walk(){}
- B. void walk(){}
- C. abstract void walk();
- D. private void walk(){}
- E. public abstract void walk();

Answer: AE**NEW QUESTION 3**

Which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with a Print interface?

- A. private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();
- B. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = ServiceLoader.load (Print.class);
- C. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<> ();
- D. private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two statements are true about the modular JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. The foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform are found in the java.base module.
- B. An application must be structured as modules in order to run on the modular JDK.
- C. It is possible but undesirable to configure modules' exports from the command line.
- D. APIs are deprecated more aggressively because the JDK has been modularized.

Answer: AC**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
    System.out.print(x++);
}
```

Which "for" loop produces the same output?

A.

```
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
    System.out.print(++b);
}
```

B.

```
for(a; a < 10; a++){
    System.out.print(a);
}
```

C.

```
for(int d = 0; d < 10; ){
    System.out.print(d);
    ++d;
}
```

D.

```
for(int c = 0; ; c++){
    System.out.print(c);
    if(c == 10){
        break;
    }
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 7

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 11
- B. the loop starting line 7
- C. the loop starting line 14
- D. the loop starting line 3

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 FileAlreadyExistsException.
- 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: C**Explanation:**

```
27 public class Main {
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
30         Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
31         Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
32
33         Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
34         Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
35         Files.delete (outputFile);
36     }
37 }
38
```

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

```
public class Main {
    class Student {                                // line 1
        String classname;
        Student(String classname) {                // line 2
            this.classname = classname;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var student = new Student("Biology"); // line 3
    }
}
```

Which two independent changes will make the Main class compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Move the entire Student class declaration to a separate Java file, Student.java.
- B. Change line 2 to public Student(String classname).
- C. Change line 1 to public class Student {.
- D. Change line 3 to Student student = new Student("Biology");.

E. Change line 1 to static class Student {.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
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 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20     }
21     public static void main (String[] args) {
22         var student = new Student ("Biology");
23     }
24 }
```

NEW QUESTION 10

Which command line runs the main class com.acme.Main from the module com.example?

- A. java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main
- B. java -classpath com.example.jar 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: D

NEW QUESTION 10

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: A

NEW QUESTION 13

Given the code fragment:


```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List<Integer> even = List.of();  
    even.add(0, -1);  
    even.add(0, -2);  
    even.add(0, -3);  
    System.out.println(even);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. The compilation fail
- B. [-1, -2, -3]
- C. [-3, -2, -1]
- D. A runtime exception is thrown.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

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

Explanation:

```

1 public class Test{
2     private int num = 1;
3     private int div = 0;
4
5     public void divide() {
6         try {
7             num = num / div;
8             System.out.print("Exception");
9         }
10        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
11        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
12        finally { num = 300; }
13        System.out.print(num);
14    }
15    public static void main(String args[])
16    {
17        Test test = new Test();
18        test.divide();
19    }
20 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

☐ In

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32484 kilobyte(s)

300

NEW QUESTION 18

Given:

```

1 public class Secret {
2     String[] names;
3     public Secret(String[] names) {
4         this.names = names;
5     }
6     public String[] getNames() {
7         return names;
8     }
9 }

```

Which three actions implement Java SE security guidelines? (Choose three.)

- A. Change line 7 to return names.clone();.
- B. Change line 4 to this.names = names.clone();.
- C. Change the getNames() method name to get\$Names().
- D. Change line 6 to public synchronized String[] getNames() {.
- E. Change line 2 to private final String[] names;.
- F. Change line 3 to private Secret(String[] names) {.
- G. Change line 2 to protected volatile String[] names;.

Answer: EFG

NEW QUESTION 22

Given:

```
public class X {  
    private Collection collection;  
    public void set(Collection collection) {  
        this.collection = collection;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {  
    public void set(Map<String,String> map) {  
        super.set(map); // line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles? (Choose two.)

- A. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- B. set(map.values());
- C. super.set(List<String> map)
- D. super.set(map.values());
- E. set(map)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 26

Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

- A. class, package, import
- B. package, import, class
- C. import, package, class
- D. package, class, import
- E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27

A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped. To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?

A)

```
module com.company.customer {  
    opens com.company.customer;  
}  
module com.company.sales{  
    opens com.company.sales;  
}  
module com.company.orders {  
    opens com.company.orders;  
}
```

B)

```
module com.company.customer {  
    exports com.company.customer;  
}  
module com.company.sales{  
    exports com.company.sales;  
}  
module com.company.orders{  
    exports com.company.orders;  
}
```

C)

```
module com.company.customer {  
    requires com.company.customer;  
}  
module com.company.sales{  
    requires com.company.sales;  
}  
module com.company.orders {  
    requires com.company.orders;  
}
```

D)


```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

Which two describe reasons to modularize the JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. easier to understand the Java language
- B. improves security and maintainability
- C. easier to expose implementation details
- D. improves application robustness
- E. easier to build a custom runtime linking application modules and JDK modules

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 23
- D. 25
- E. 11

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 36

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. The compilation fails.
- B. 1) one2) two3) three
- C. A java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
- D. 1) one
- E. nothing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name = "Joe Bloggs";
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

and

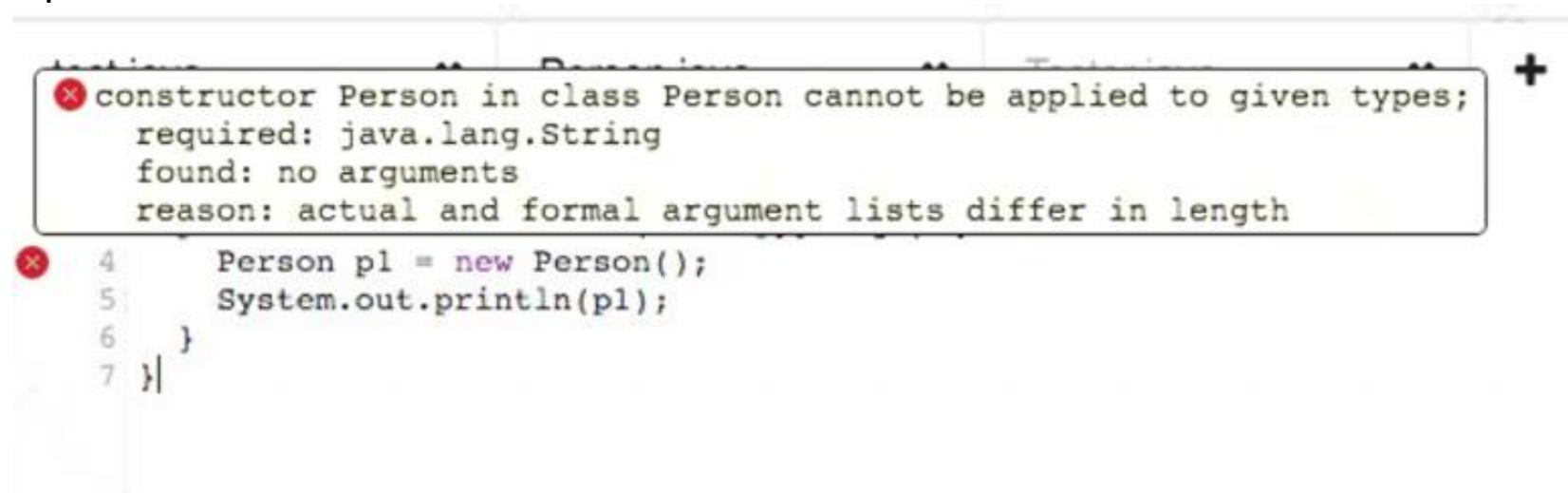
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
        System.out.println(p1);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. Joe Bloggs
- C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- D. p1

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 41

Given:

```
try {
    // line 1
    lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
        .forEach (line --> {
            try {
                Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(), StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        });
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to obtain the Stream object on reading the file. Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. var lines = Files.lines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- B. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- C. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

- A. String a = "A";
- B. Integer e = 5;

- C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);
- D. Double d = 4;
- E. Long c = 23L;
- F. Float f = 6.0;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 47

Given:

```
1. public class Main {
2.     public static void greet(String... args) {
3.         System.out.print("Hello ");
4.         for (String arg : args) {
5.             System.out.println(arg);
6.         }
7.     }
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Main c = null;
10.        c.greet();
11.    }
12. }
```

What is the result?

- A. NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.
- B. NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. Hello

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 52

Which two statements are true about Java modules? (Choose two.)

- A. Modular jars loaded from --module-path are automatic modules.
- B. Any named module can directly access all classes in an automatic module.
- C. Classes found in -classpath are part of an unnamed module.
- D. Modular jars loaded from -classpath are automatic modules.
- E. If a package is defined in both the named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 54

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

- A. java, jdeps
- B. javac, jlink
- C. jar, jlink
- D. javac, jar

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

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();
    }
}

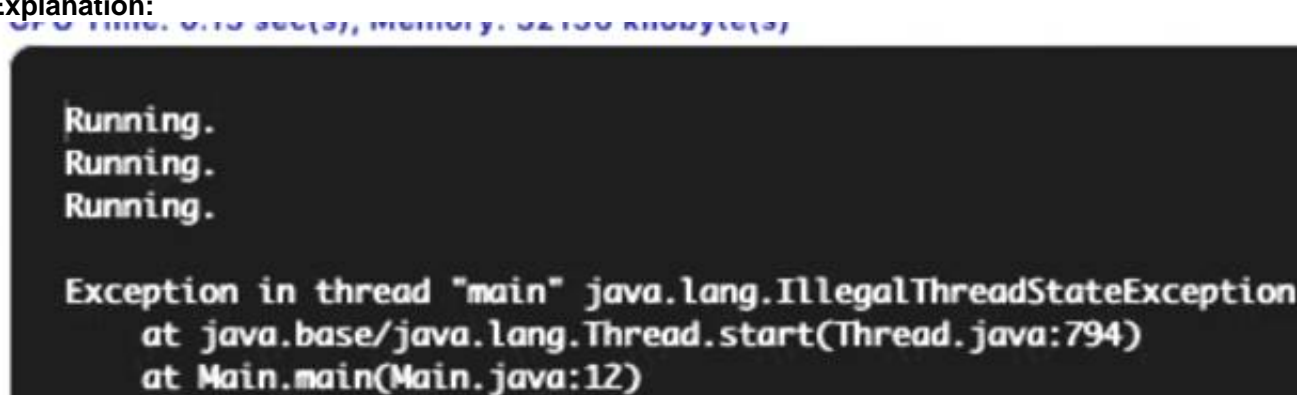
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Running.");
    }
}
```

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

Explanation:



```
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 58

Given the code fragment:

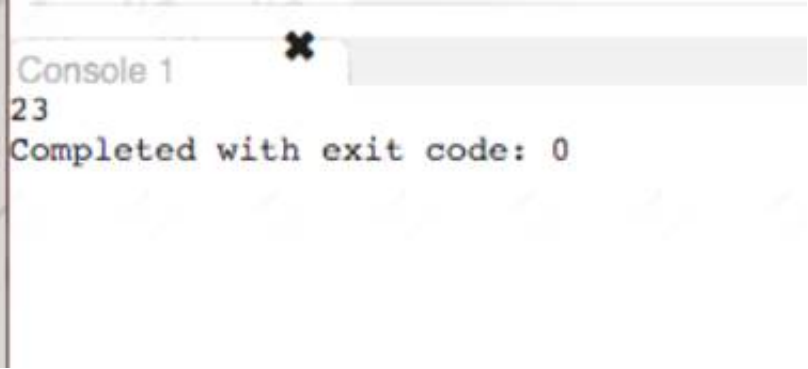
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

- A. 23
- B. 12
- C. 123
- D. 13

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
Console 1
23
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 59

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p = null;
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
        p = new Person("Mary");
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
    }
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
        if (p == null) {
            p = new Person("Joe");
        }else{
            p = null;
        }
        return p;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. JoeMarry
- B. Joenull
- C. nullnull
- D. nullMary

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1 Console 2 Console 3
null
Mary
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 61

Given:

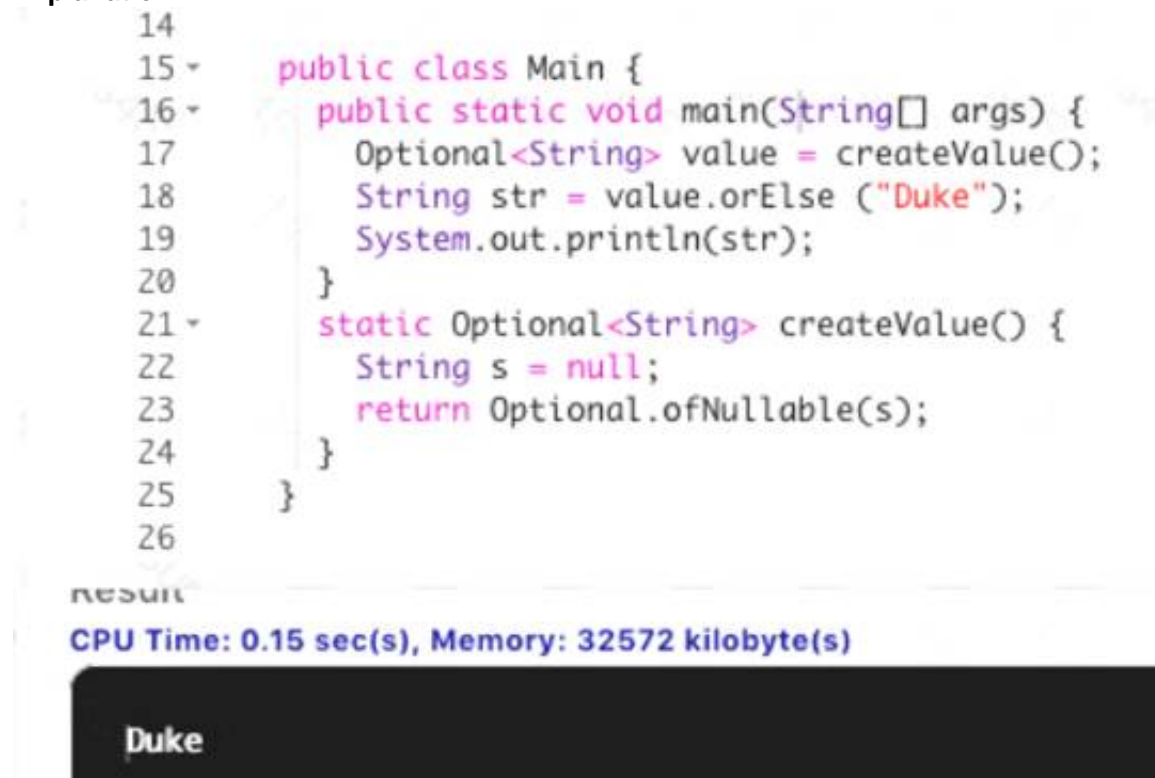

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Optional<String> value = createValue();
        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    static Optional<String> createValue() {
        String s = null;
        return Optional.ofNullable(s);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

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

Explanation:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a code editor on the left and a console on the right. The code in the editor is the same as the one in the previous block. The console output shows "Duke".

```
14
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 65

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. Aman Tom Peter
- B. Tom Aman Peter
- C. Aman Peter Tom
- D. Tom Peter Aman

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 66

Given:

/code/a/Test.java containing:

```
package a;
import b.Best;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Best b = new Best();
    }
}
```

and

/code/b/Best.java containing: package b;

```
public class Best { }
```

Which is the valid way to generate bytecode for all classes?

- A. java /code/a/Test.java
- B. javac -d /code /code/a/Test
- C. java /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- D. java -cp /code a.Test
- E. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- F. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 67

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1  
Files.delete(source); // line 2
```

Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what is the result?

- A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
- B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.
- C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
- D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

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

Explanation:

```
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 74

Given:

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

What is the type of x?

- A. char
- B. List<Character>
- C. String
- D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

```
var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
```

You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. `double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a -> a);`
- B. `double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble ();`
- C. `double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i -> i).average().parallel();`
- D. `double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();`
- E. `double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n -> n));`

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 class Hello {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
8         double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();
9
10    }
11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 80

Given the contents:

MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US)

MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour

and the code fragment: `Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);`

`Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();`

`ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString("message"));`

Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

- A. MessageBundle_en_US.properties
- B. MessageBundle_en.properties
- C. MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties
- D. MessageBundle_US.properties
- E. MessageBundle.properties

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 84

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. `Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull var x) -> x.toUpperCase();`
- E. `var myString = (@NonNull String) str;`
- F. `var obj = new @Interned MyObject();`

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 89

Given:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    static Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
    static List<String> keys =
        new ArrayList<>(List.of("A", "B", "C", "D"));
    static String[] values =
        {"one", "two", "three", "four" };

    static {
        for(var i = 0; i < keys.size(); i++) {
            map.put(keys.get(i), values[i]);
        }
    }

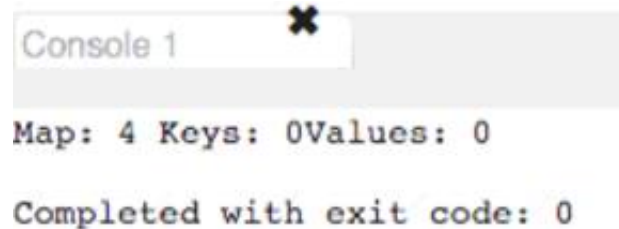
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        keys.clear();
        values = new String[0];
        System.out.println("Map: " + map.size() +
            " Keys: " + keys.size() +
            " Values: " + values.length);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Map: 0 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4
- D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1
Map: 4 Keys: 0Values: 0
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 91

Given:

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    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. nothing
- B. 10
- C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 92

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. `final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- B. `static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }`
- C. `static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- D. `String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93

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