Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-819/

NEW QUESTION 1

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

Explanation:

```
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  }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result
CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32504 kilobyte(s)

Hello World

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3
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 C

D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
Given:

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import static java.time.DayOfWeek.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  var today = LocalDate.now().with(TUESDAY).getDayOfWeek();
    switch(today) {
      case SUNDAY:
      case SATURDAY:
        System.out.println("Weekend");
        break;
      case MONDAY:   FRIDAY:
        System.out.println("Working");
      default:
        System.out.println("Unknown");
    }
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. WorkingUnknown
B. Unknown
C. TuesdayUnknown
D. The compilation fails.
E. Tuesday
F. Working

Answer: B

Explanation:

Console 1	Console 2

Unkown

Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char letter = 'b';
        int i = 0;
        switch(letter) {
            case 'a':
                i++;
                break;
            case 'b':
                i++;
            case 'c' | 'd': // line 1
                i++;
            case 'e':
                i++;
                break;
            case 'f':
                i++;
                break;
            default:
                System.out.print(letter);
        }
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. b1
B. 2
C. b2
D. 1
E. b3
F. 3
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Answer: F

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 32708 kilobyte(s)

3

NEW QUESTION 6
Given an application with a main module that has this module-info.java file:
```
module main {
    exports country;
    uses country.CountryDetails;
}
```
Which two are true? (Choose two.)

A. A module providing an implementation of country.CountryDetails can be compiled and added without recompiling the main module.
B. A module providing an implementation of country.CountryDetails must have a requires main; directive in its module-info.java file.
C. An implementation of country.countryDetails can be added to the main module.
D. To compile without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module source path that provides an implementation of country.CountryDetails.
E. To run without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module path that provides an implementation of country.CountryDetails.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 7
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 Comparator<Person> on line 1.Insertpublic int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}on line 2.
B. Insert Comparator<Person> on line 1.Insertpublic int compareTo(Person person) { return person.name.compareTo(this.name);}on line 2.
C. Insert Comparable<Person> on line 1.Insertpublic int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}on line 2.
D. Insert Comparator<Person> on line 1.Insertpublic int compare(Person person) { return person.name.compare(this.name);}on line 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
Given:
```
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. before this object is deserialized
B. after this object is deserialized
C. before this object Is serialized
D. The method is never called.
E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Given the code fragment:
var pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
Future outcome = pool.submit(() > 1);
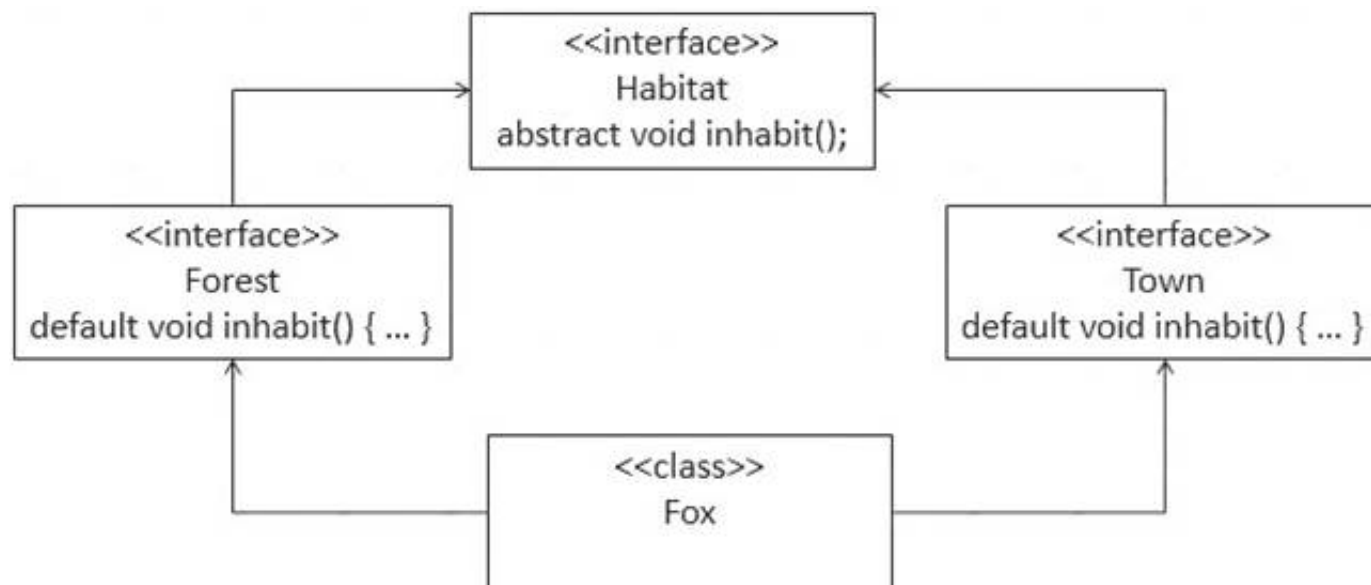Which type of lambda expression is passed into submit()?

A. java.lang.Runnable
B. java.util.function.Predicate
C. java.util.function.Function
D. java.util.concurrent.Callable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
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 does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (Reader reader1 = new FileReader("File1.txt");
            Reader reader2 = new FileReader("File2.txt");
            Reader reader3 = new FileReader("File3_txt")) {

    } catch (IOException ex) {
        Logger.getLogger(Main.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
    }
    // Line 1
    System.out.println("Done");
}
```

When run and all three files exist, what is the state of each reader on Line 1?

A. All three readers are still open.
B. All three readers have been closed.
C. The compilation fails.
D. Only reader1 has been closed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13
Given:

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.IOException;

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
        } //line 1
    }
    private static void doA() throws IOException, IndexOutOfBoundsException {
        if (false) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        } else {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
}
```

What must be added in line 1 to compile this class?

A. catch(IOException e) { }
B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }
C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) { }
D. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }
E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
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. setGCount(g);
D. cCount = setCCount(c);
E. aCount = a;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 16
Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)

A. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.
B. Accept only valid characters and input values.
C. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.
D. Assume inputs have already been validated.
E. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 19
Given:

```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
    .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The output will be exactly 2 1 3 4 5.
B. The program prints 1 4 2 3, but the order is unpredictable.
C. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5, but the order is unpredictable.
D. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 1 2 3 4 5.
E. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
8 - public class Secret {
9 -     public static void main(String[] args) {
10      Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
11      List<Integer> list =
12      new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
13      list.parallelStream()
14      .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
15      }
16  }
```

∨ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4   ∨

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 37040 kilobyte(s)

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

NEW QUESTION 22

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. 01
B. 1
C. The program prints nothing.
D. It prints 1 in the infinite loop.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27

Given:

```
public class Hello {
    class Greeting {
        void sayHi() {
            System.out.println("Hello world");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        // Line 1
    }
}
```

What code must you insert on Line 1 to enable the code to print Hello world?

A. Hello.Greeting myG = new Hello.Greeting() myG.sayHi();
B. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
C. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Hello.Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
D. Hello myH = new Hello(); Greeting myG = new Greeting(); myG.sayHi ();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32
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
Which two statements are correct about modules in Java? (Choose two.)

A. java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.
B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.
C. A module must be declared in module-info.java file.
D. module-info.java cannot be empty.
E. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 41
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

NEW QUESTION 46
Given:

```
try {
    // line 1
    lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
        .forEach (line --> {
            try {
                Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(),StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
            } catch (IOExeption 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 47
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 52
Given:
```
public class Confidential implements Serializable{
    private String data;

    public Confidential(String data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}
```
Which two are secure serialization of these objects? (Choose two.)

A. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.
B. Declare fields transient.
C. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.
D. Make the class abstract.
E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 54
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.");
    }
}
```
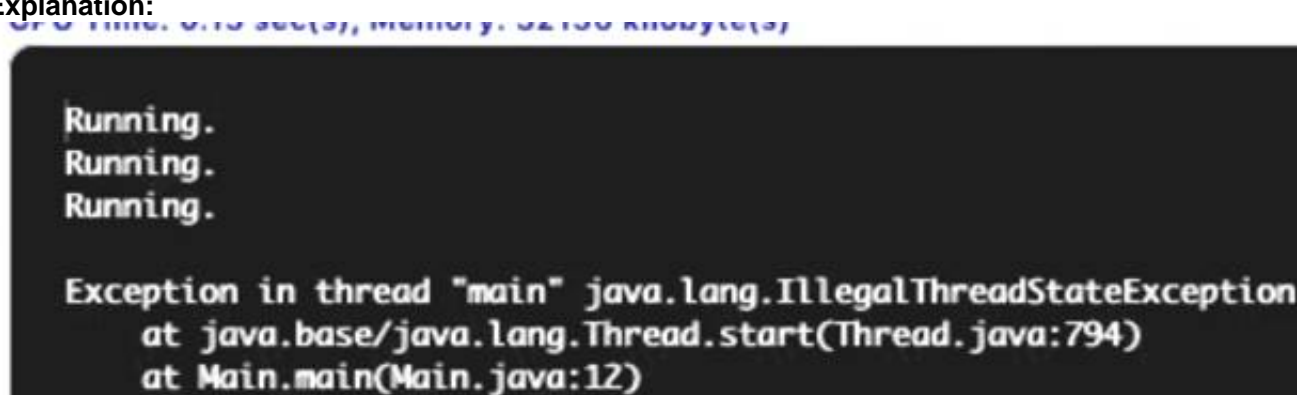
Which one is correct?

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:

NEW QUESTION 59
Given:

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

and

```java
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 63
Given: Automobile.java

```java
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
    abstract void wheels();
}
```

Car.java

```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

Explanation:

```
   ⊗ Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
     Automobile
 ⊗  2 public class Car extends Automobile {
    3
    4    void wheels(int i) {
    5       System.out.print(4);
    6    }
    7    public static void main(String[] args) {
    8       Automobile ob = new Car();
    9       ob.wheels();
   10    }
   11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 68
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

Explanation:

```
   13
   14 public class Main {
   15    public static void main (String[] args) {
 ⊗ 16       public class X {
   17
   18       }
   19
   20    public final class Y extends X {
   21
   22    }
   23    }
   24
```

NEW QUESTION 69
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<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
B. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 73
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

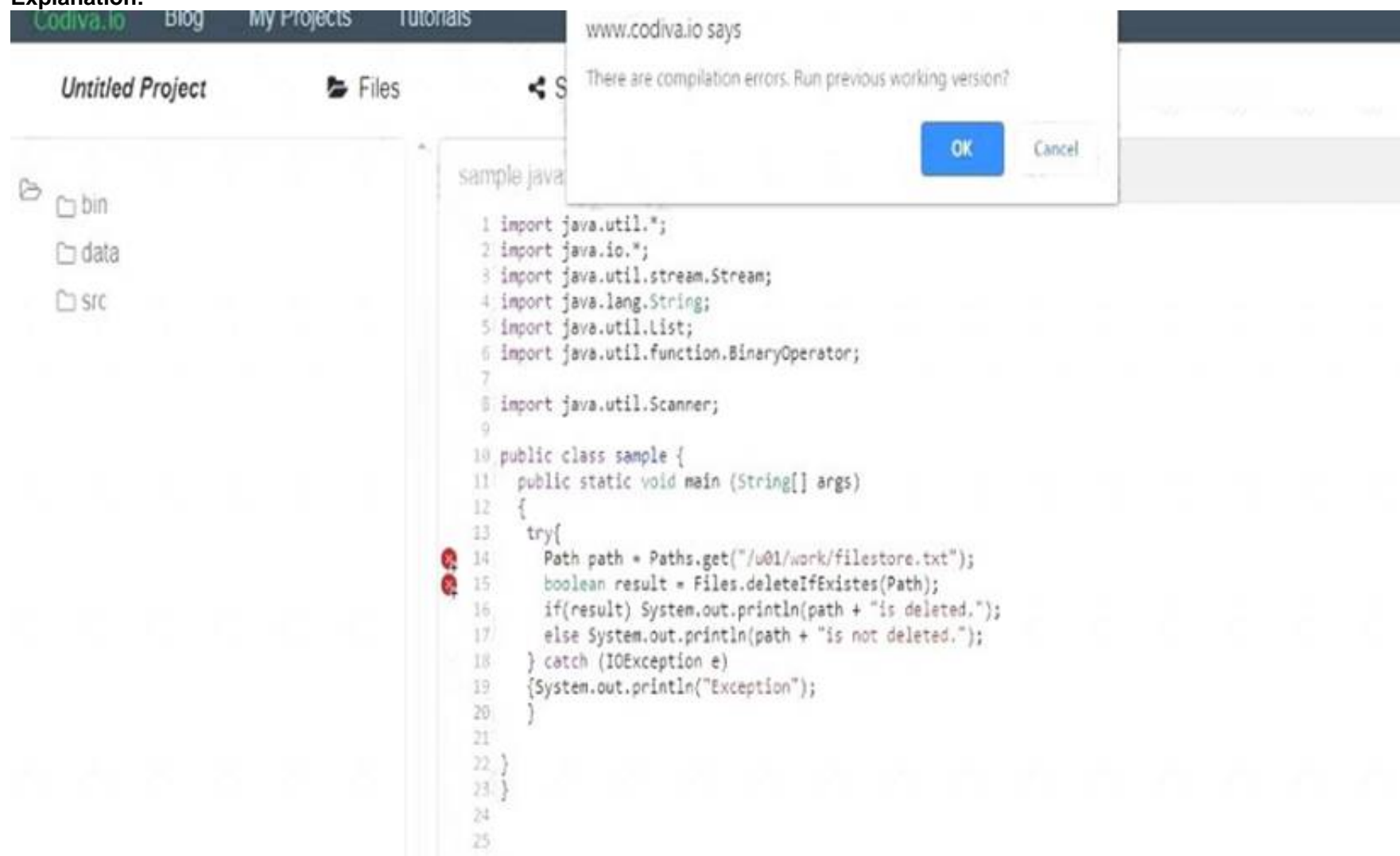**NEW QUESTION 78**
Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        }
    }
}
```

Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.
B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
C. Exception
D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 83
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 86
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 subclass cannot override setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.
C. The Sportscar class is a superclass that has more functionality than the Automobile class.
D. The Sportscar class inherits the setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

Answer: A

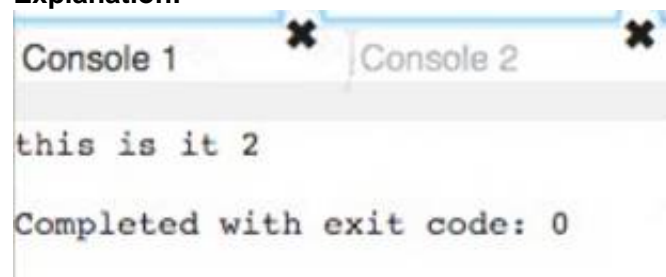**NEW QUESTION 89**
Given:

```
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

Explanation:


```
Console 1        Console 2

this is it 2

Completed with exit code: 0
```


NEW QUESTION 92
Given:

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

    void setACount(int cCount){
        cCount = cCount;
    }
    void setTCount(){
        this.tCount = tCount;
    }
    int setCCount(){
        return cCount;
    }
    int setGCount(int g){
        gCount = g;
        return gCount;
    }
    void setAllCounts(int x){
        aCount = tCount = this.cCount = setGCount(x);
    }
}
```

Which two methods modify field values? (Choose two.)

A. setAllCounts
B. setACount
C. setGCount
D. setCCount
E. setTCount

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 93
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 fail
B. 1.99,2.99,0
C. 1.99,2.99,0.0
D. 1.99,2.99

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
 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 96
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 101
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