# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Answer = 0
B. Invalid calculation
C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class Test {
3   public static void main(String[] args) {
4     int ans;
5     try {
6       int num = 10;
7       int div = 0;
8       ans = num / div;
9     } catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
10      ans = 0;
11    } catch (Exception e) {
12        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
  variable ans might not have been initialized
14    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);  //line n2
15  }
16 }
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**
Given the content of three files:

A.java:

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

B.java:

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

C.java:

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

Which statement is true?

A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.
B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.
C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.
D. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.
E. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.
F. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 4**
Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
      String name;
      int age;
}
```

And:

```
4.public class Test {
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        Student s1 = new Student();
7.        Student s2 = new Student();
8.        Student s3 = new Student();
9.        s1 = s3;
10.       s3 = s2;
11.       s2 = null;
12.  }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**
Given the following main method:

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

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0
B. 5 4 3 2 1
C. 4 2 1
D. 5
E. Nothing is printed

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**
Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
    res = "White";
} else {
    res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

**A**

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

**B**

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

**C**

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

**D**

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 7**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate Time dt= LocalDateTime.of (2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays (30);
dt. plusMonths (1);
System.out.print (dt format (DateTimeFormatter. ISO_DATE) );
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtim
B. 07-31-2014
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 8**
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 100
B. 101
C. 102
D. 103
E. Compilation fails

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 9**
Given this code for a Planet object:

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

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

And this method:

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

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

What is the output?

A
```
planets
Earth
1
```

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given the code fragment:
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;          //line n1
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Sum is 600
B. Compilation fails at line n1.
C. Compilation fails at line n2.
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given the code fragment:
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int data[] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};
    int key = 2014;
    int count = 0;
    for (int e: data) {
        if (e != key) {
            continue;
            count++;
        }
    }
    System.out.print(count + " Found");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 0 Found
C. 1 Found
D. 3 Found

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 14**
Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

```
class A4 {
    protected static final int i = 10;
    private A4() {}
}
```

E

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 16**
Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.
B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.
C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 20**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();
    points.add(1);
    points.add(2);
    points.add(3);
    points.add(4);
    points.add(null);
    points.remove(1);
    points.remove(null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtim
B. [1, 2, 4]
C. [1, 2, 4, null]
D. [1, 3, 4, null]
E. [1, 3, 4]
F. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 25**
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 1324
B. 2313
C. 3142
D. 4231

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 30**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2 4
B. 0 2 4 6
C. 0 2 4
D. Compilation fails

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 32**
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++);    // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg();                                            // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
B. Compilation fails at line n2.
C. Compilation fails at line n1.
D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3   int count;
4   public static void displayMsg() {
5     System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6   }
7   public static void main(String[] args) {
8     App.displayMsg();
9     displayMsg();
10  }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 34**
Given these two classes:

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

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

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

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the useElectricity method.
An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.
How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 38**
Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.        List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.        Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike);
12.        ps.add(p2);
13.
14.        // insert code here
15.
16.        if (f >= 0) {
17.            System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.        }
19.    }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 42**
Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 11
C. 8
D. 9
E. 10

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 44**
Given:

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

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

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

And given the code fragment: Book book1 = new EBook(); book1.readBook();
Which option enables the code to compile?

- A) Replace the code fragment at `line n1` with:
  `class Book implements Readable {`
- B) At `line n2` insert:
  `public abstract void setBookMark();`
- C) Replace the code fragment at `line n3` with:
  `abstract class EBook extends Book {`
- D) At `line n4` insert:
  `public void setBookMark() { }`

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 46**
Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

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

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

What is the result?

A. 200.0 : 100.0
B. 400.0 : 200.0
C. 400.0 : 100.0
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 49**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtim
B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 54**
Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

**NEW QUESTION 56**
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
      int price;
      // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

**A**

```
public static void insertToy() {
      /* code goes here */
}
```

**B**

```
final Toy getToy() {
    return new Toy();
}
```

**C**

```
public void printToy();
```

**D**

```
public int calculatePrice() {
      return price;
}
```

**E**

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE

**NEW QUESTION 60**
Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    static int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6
B. 3 4 3 6
C. 5 4 5 6
D. 3 6 5 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 62**
Given:

```
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
abstract class C2 implements I {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
class C1 extends C2  {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

A. C1C2
B. C1C1
C. Compilation fails.
D. C2C2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 65**
Given this class:

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

And given this main method, located in another class:

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

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

A

At `line n1` insert:

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

B

At `line n2` insert:

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

C

At `line n2` insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At `line n1` insert:

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

E

At `line n2` insert:

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

F

At `line n1` insert:

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

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

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 69**
Given:

Base.java:

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

DerivedA.java:

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

DerivedB.java:

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

What is the result?

A. BaseDerivedA
B. BaseDerivedB
C. DerivedBDerivedB
D. DerivedBDerivedA
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 70**
Given:

```
class Test {
    int a1;

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

    public static void doString(String s) {
        s.concat(" " + s);
    }

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

What is the result?

A. 10 Hello Hello 11

B. 10 Hello Hello 121
C. 100 Hello 121
D. 100 Hello Hello 121
E. 10 Hello 11

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 72**
Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;          //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2
        }
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0
B. Area is 3.0
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 73**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World ";
    myStr.trim();
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
    System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. -1
C. 5
D. 10

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 74**
Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

A. float flt = 100.00F;
B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
C. Float flt = 100.00;
D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 79**
What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

A. Encapsulation
B. Inheritance
C. Abstraction
D. Instantiation
E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

**NEW QUESTION 83**
Given:

```
public class Test {
      int x, y;

      public Test(int x, int y) {
            initialize(x, y);
      }

      public void initialize(int x, int y) {
            this.x = x * x;
            this.y = y * y;
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 3, y = 5;
            Test obj = new Test(x, y);
            System.out.println(x + " " + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 3 5
C. 0 0
D. 9 25

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 85**
Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

A. Match 1
B. Match 2
C. No Match
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 89**
Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A. nullRichardDonald
B. RichardDonald
C. Compilation fails.
D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 94**
Given this class:

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

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

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

A. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
E. Change the setArea method to private.
F. Change the area field to public.

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 98**
Given the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

A. Replace line 6 with System.out.print (--x);
B. At line 7, insert x --;
C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 102**
Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 103**
Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A. 10:20
B. 0:20
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 104**
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A Compilation fails.

B
```
1 3
1 3
```

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

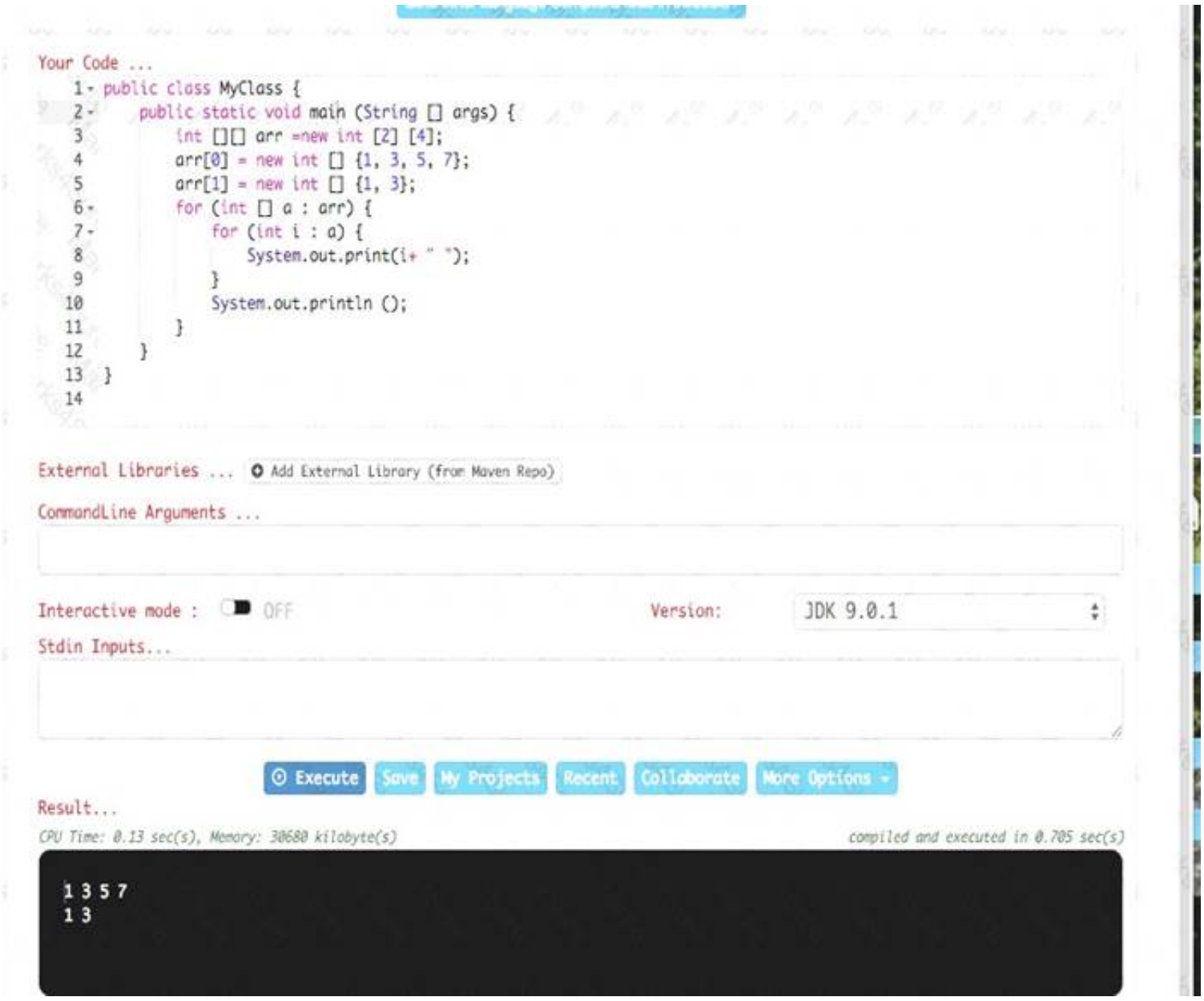
D
```
1 3
1 3 0 0
```

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

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**




**NEW QUESTION 105**
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