Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

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
Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?

A. Supplier
B. Predicate
C. Function
D. Consumer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

A. jmod describe
B. java Hello.java
C. jdeps --list-deps
D. jar --show-module-resolution
E. java --show-module-resolution

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 6
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

Explanation:

```
12 public class Person {
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 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
Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

A. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, “zh-CN”);
B. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, Locale.CANADA_FRENCH);
C. Locale.setDefault(Locale.SIMPLIFIED_CHINESE);
D. Locale.setDefault(“en_CA”);
E. Locale.setDefault(“es”, Locale.US);

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 9
Given:

```
package A;
class Test {
  String name;
  public Test(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
  public String toString() {
    return name;
  }
}
```

and

```
package B;
import A.Test;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test test = new Test("Student");
    System.out.println(test);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. nothing
C. It fails to compile.
D. java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.
E. Student

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
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 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 15
Given:

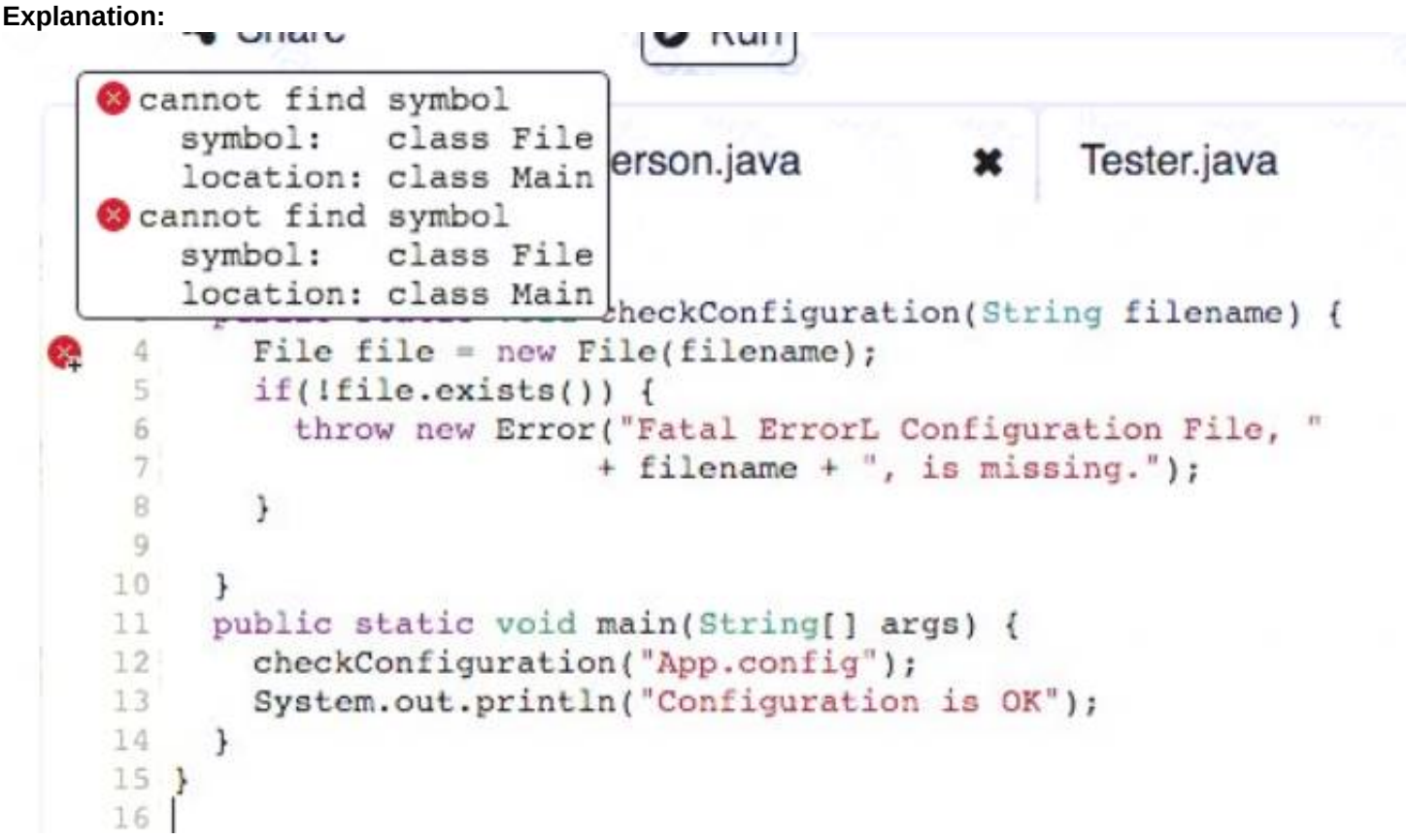
```
public class Main {

  public static void checkConfiguration(String filename) {
    File file = new File(filename);
    if(!file.exists()) {
      throw new Error("Fatal Error: Configuration File, "
            + filename + ", is missing.");
    }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    checkConfiguration("App.config");
    System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
  }
}
```

If file "App.config" is not found, what is the result?

A. Configuration is OK
B. The compilation fails.
C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Fatal Error: Configuration File, App.config, is missing.
D. nothing

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 16
Given:

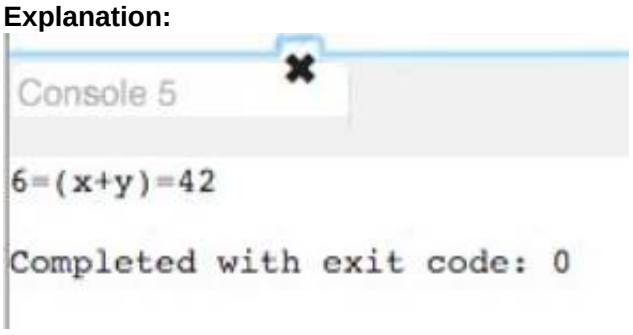
```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int x = 4;
      int y = 2;
      System.out.println(x+y+"=(x+y)="+x+y);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtim
B. 42=(x+y)=42
C. 42=(x+y)=6
D. 6=(x+y)=42
E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 21
Which describes a characteristic of setting up the Java development environment?

A. Setting up the Java development environment requires that you also install the JRE.
B. The Java development environment is set up for all operating systems by default.
C. You set up the Java development environment for a specific operating system when you install the JDK.
D. Setting up the Java development environment occurs when you install an IDE before the JDK.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25
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 30
Consider this method declaration:

```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
     Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
     String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
     stmt .execute();
}
```

A) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + user
B) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + stmt.enquoteIdentifier(user) Is A or B the correct replacement for <EXPRESSION> and why?

A. A, because it sends exactly the value of user provided by the calling code.
B. B, because enquoting values provided by the calling code prevents SQL injection.
C. A and B are functionally equivalent.
D. A, because it is unnecessary to enclose identifiers in quotes.
E. B, because all values provided by the calling code should be enquoted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34
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 38
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. No change is required.
B. Make the declaration of lock static.
C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41
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 43
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 46
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 47
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 9
D. line 8
E. line 7

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 52
You are working on a functional bug in a tool used by your development organization. In your investigation, you find that the tool is executed with a security policy file containing this grant.

```
grant codebase "file:${klib.home}/j2se/home/klib.jar" {
    permission java.security.AllPermission;
};
```

What action should you take?

A. Nothing, because it is an internal tool and not exposed to the public.
B. Remove the grant because it is excessive.
C. Nothing, because it is not related to the bug you are investigating.
D. File a security bug against the tool referencing the excessive permission granted.
E. Nothing, because listing just the required permissions would be an ongoing maintenance challenge.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55
Given the code fragment:

```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

A. -1 : 2
B. 2 : -1
C. 2 : 3
D. 3 : 0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:

```
String[][] arr = {
   {"Red", "White"},
   {"Black"},
   {"Blue", "Yellow","Green","Violet"}
};
for(int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {
   int column = 0;
   for(; column < arr[row].length; column++) {
      System.out.println("[" + row + "," + column + "] = " + arr[row][column]);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet
B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue
C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown
D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 59
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 A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

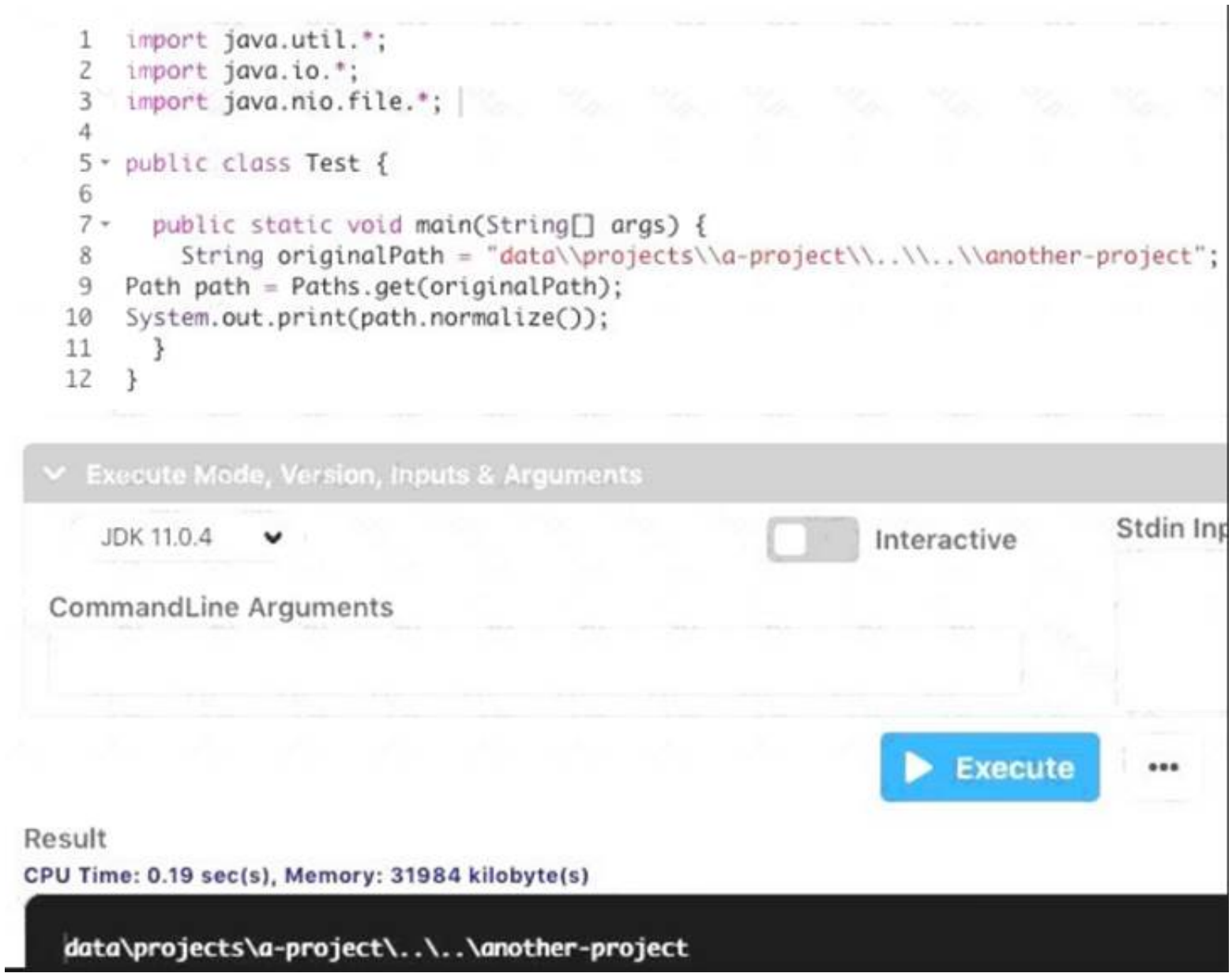
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60
Given:
String originalPath = “data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project”; Path path = Paths.get(originalPath); System.out.print(path.normalize());
What is the result?

A. data\another-project
B. data\projects\a-project\another-project
C. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project
D. data\projects\a-project\..\..\another-project

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 63
Given:

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

and

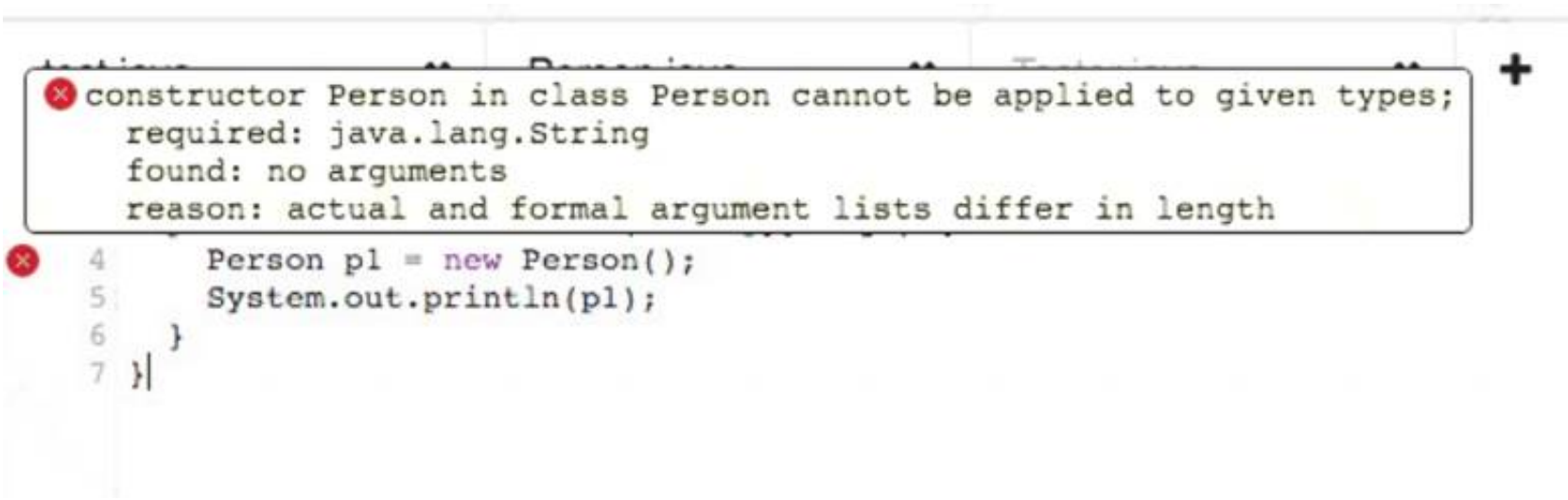
```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
      System.out.println(p1);
   }
}
```

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 65
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 68
Which describes an aspect of Java that contributes to high performance?

A. Java prioritizes garbage collection.
B. Java has a library of built-in functions that can be used to enable pipeline burst execution.
C. Java monitors and optimizes code that is frequently executed.
D. Java automatically parallelizes code execution.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72
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 74
Given:

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

    int getACount(int aCount){
        return aCount;
    }
    int getTCount(int tCount){
        return this.tCount;
    }
    int getCCount(){
        return getTotalCount() - this.aCount - getTCount(0) - gCount;
    }
    int getGCount(){
        return getGCount();
    }
    int getTotalCount(){
        return aCount + getTCount(0) + this.cCount + this.gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two methods facilitate valid ways to read instance fields? (Choose two.)

A. getTCount
B. getACount
C. getTotalCount
D. getCCount
E. getGCount

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 76
Given:

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
      validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {
        validator = v;
        set(x, y);
    }
    void set(T x, T y) {
        if (!validator.apply(x, y)) throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        setLeft(x);
        setRight(y);
    }
    void setLeft(T x) {
        left = x;
    }
    void setRight(T y) {
        right = y;
    }
    final boolean isValid() {
        return validator.apply(left, right);
    }
}
```

It is required that if p instanceof Pair then p.isValid() returns true.
Which is the smallest set of visibility changes to insure this requirement is met?

A. setLeft and setRight must be protected.
B. left and right must be private.
C. isValid must be public.
D. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 77

Given:

```
public interface A {
    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 inherits a() only from C.
B. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.
C. D extends more than one interface.
D. D does not define any method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
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 80
Which two are functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

A.
```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
   public void run();
}
```

B.
```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
   public void run();
   public void call();
}
```

C.
```
interface MyRunnable {
   public default void run() {}
   public void run(String s);
}
```

D.
```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
}
```

E.
```
interface MyRunnable {
   @FunctionalInterface
   public void run();
}
```

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 83
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 A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
Given:

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
    SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
    ac = sc;
    sc.methodA();
    ac.methodA();
  }
}
class SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
  }
}
class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
B. AnotherClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
C. The compilation fails.
D. SomeClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
E. AnotherClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()
F. SomeClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1  public class Test {
2    public static void main (String[] args) {
3      AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
   incompatible types: SomeClass cannot be converted to AnotherClass
5      ac = sc;
6      sc.methodA();
7      ac.methodA();
8    }
9  }
10 class SomeClass {
11   public void methodA() {
12     System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
13
14   }
15 }
16 class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
17   public void methodA() {
18     System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
19   }
20 }
```

NEW QUESTION 86
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 88
Which statement about access modifiers is correct?

A. An instance variable can be declared with the static modifier.
B. A local variable can be declared with the final modifier.
C. An abstract method can be declared with the private modifier.
D. An inner class cannot be declared with the public modifier.
E. An interface can be declared with the protected modifier.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91
Given:

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

public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. Hello world!Bonjour le monde!
B. Hello world!Hello world!
C. Bonjour le monde!Hello world!
D. Bonjour le monde!Bonjour le monde!

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 92
Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

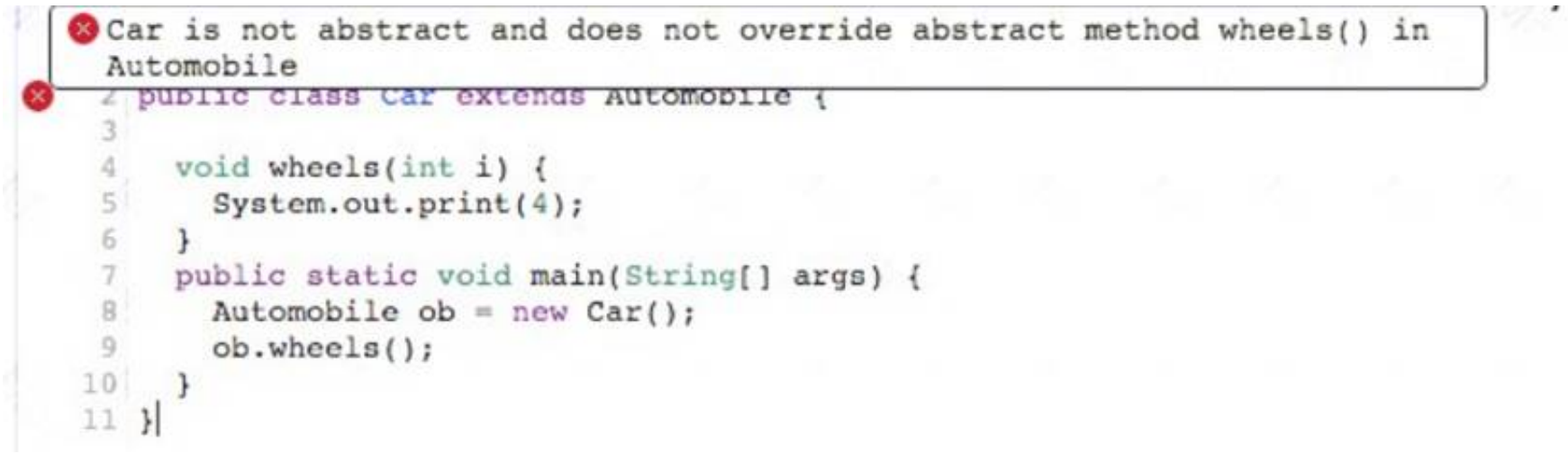
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
                                    // line 2
    void wheels(int i) {            // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

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

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 96
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 99
Given:

```
public class Employee {
   private String name;
   private String locality;
   /* the constructor, getter and setter methods code goes here */
}
```

and:

```
8. List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
9. long empCount = roster.stream()
10. /* insert code here */
11. System.out.print(empCount);
```

Which code, when inserted on line 10, prints the number of unique localities from the roster list?

A. .map(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();
B. map(e > e.getLocality()).count();
C. .map(e > e.getLocality()).collect(Collectors.toSet()).count();
D. .filter(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 100
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 101
Which interface in the java.util.function package can return a primitive type?

A. ToDoubleFunction
B. Supplier
C. BiFunction
D. LongConsumer

Answer: A

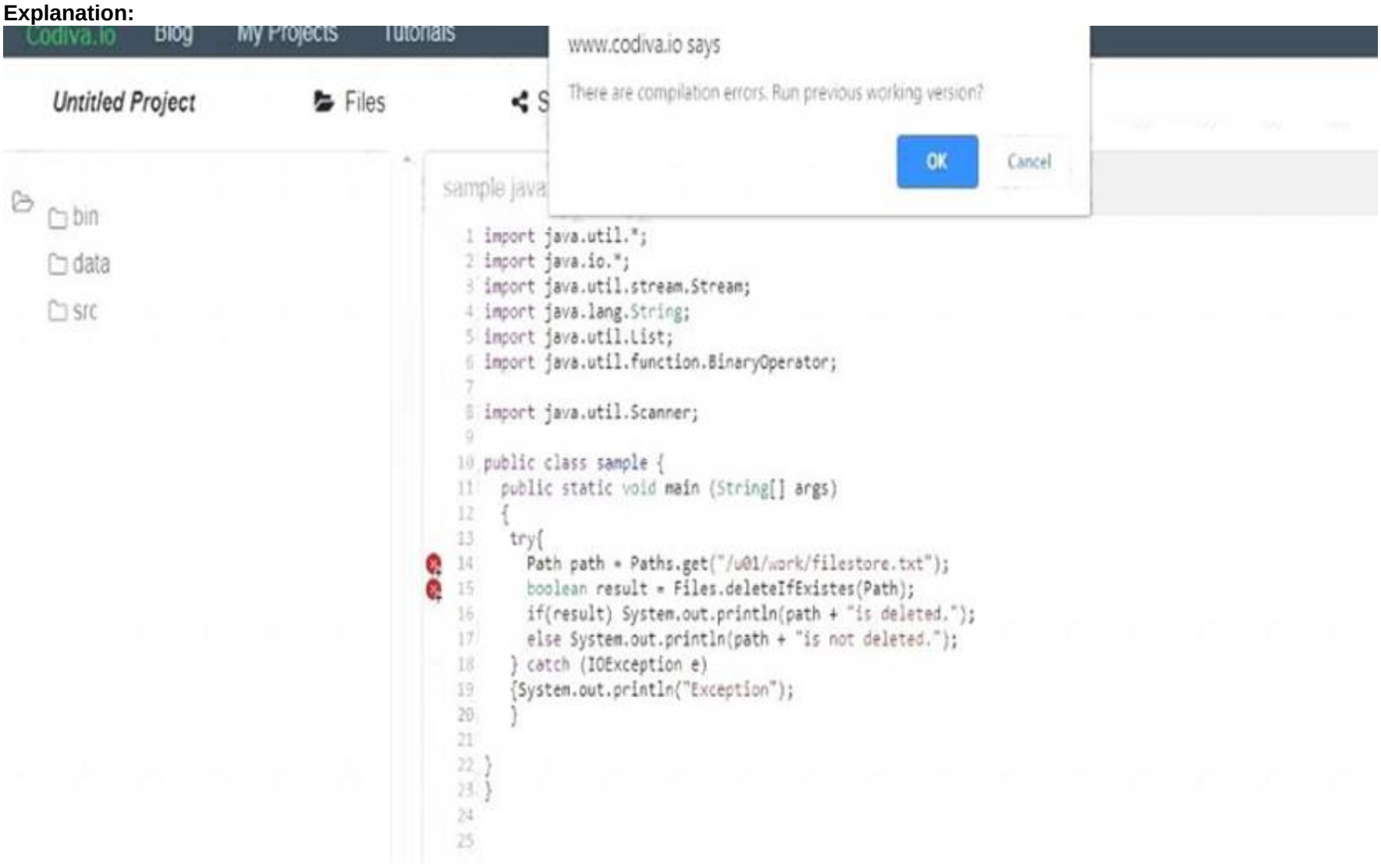
NEW QUESTION 106
Given:

```
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 110
Given:
List<String> longlist = List.of(“Hello”,”World”,”Beat”); List<String> shortlist = new ArrayList<>();
Which code fragment correctly forms a short list of words containing the letter “e”?

A.
```
longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```

B.
```
longList.parallelStream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```

C.
```
shortList = longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

D.
```
longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .collect(shortlist);
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 113
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. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
C. I am an array
D. I am an object

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 114
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 118
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. 42
B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
C. 17
D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123
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

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 127
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 131
Given:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    for(int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
      System.out.println(i + "). " + args[i]);
      switch(args[i]) {
        case "one":
          continue;
        case "two":
          i--;
          continue;
        default:
          break;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

executed with this command: java Main one two three What is the result?

A. 0). one
B. 0). one1). two2). three
C. The compilation fails.
D. It creates an infinite loop printing:0). one1). two1). two...
E. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134
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

Explanation:

```
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 }
14
```

NEW QUESTION 138
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 }
```

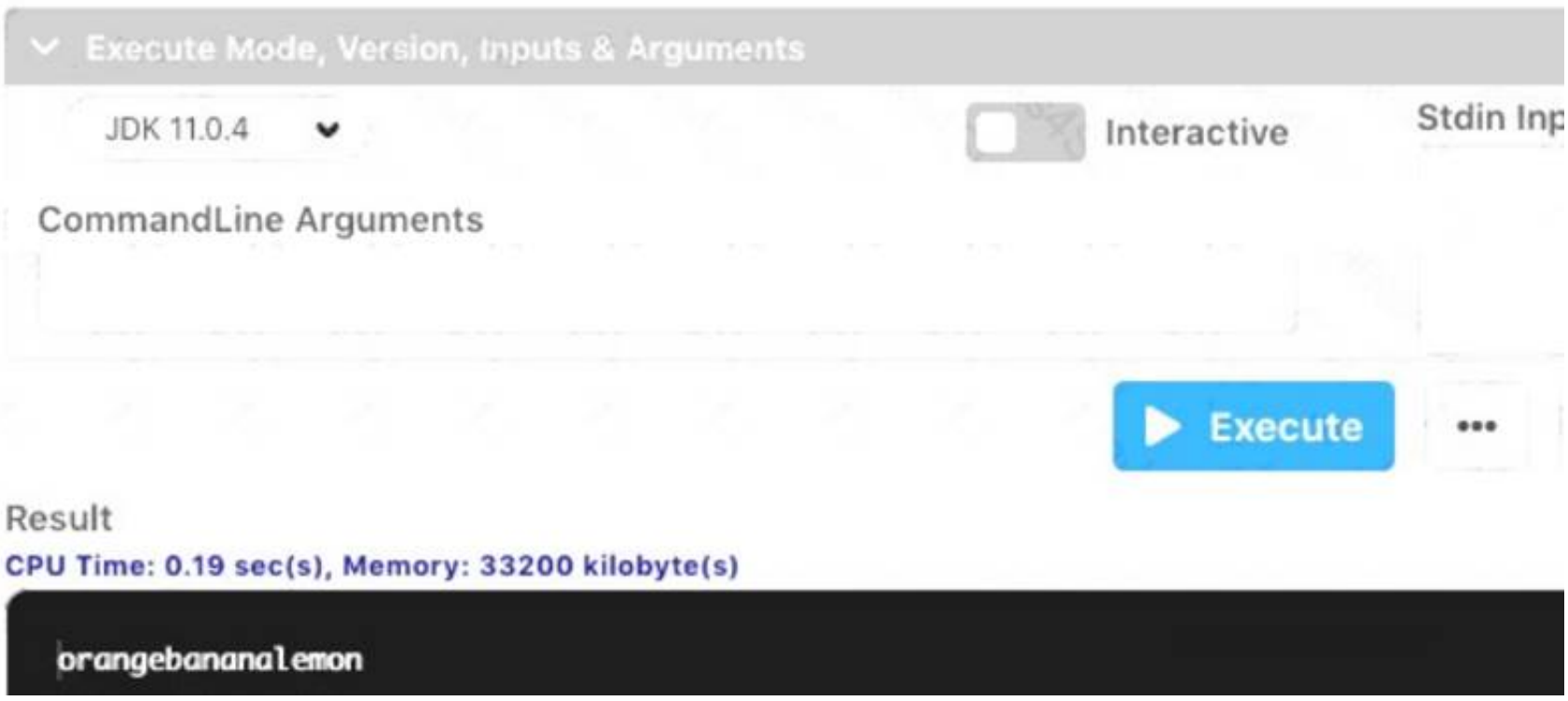
NEW QUESTION 140
Given:
var fruits = List.of(“apple”, “orange”, “banana”, “lemon”);
You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?

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

Explanation:

```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  public class abc {
4    public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6      var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
7
8  fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
9
10   }
11 }
12
```



NEW QUESTION 144
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 149
.....

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