

10. Given the content from the courses.txt file:

```
123:Java:1
124:MySQL:2
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt"),
try {
/* line 1 */
} catch (IOException ex) {
System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.txt file?

- List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line);
}
- System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
- List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line); }
- Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
- Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->



9. Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0, y = 6;  
        for( ; x < y ; x++, y--) { // line 1  
            if (x%2 == 0) {  
                continue;  
            }  
            System.out.println(x+"-"+y);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

1-5

0-6

1-5

2-4

0-6

1-5

2-4

0-6

2-4

2-4

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7. Given the code fragment:

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

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

- Add catch(N | L | M e)
- Add catch(L | M | N e)
- Add catch(L e)
- Add catch(L | N e)
- Add catch(M | L e)

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:27:57

8. Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the `java.se` module:

```
module java.se {  
    ...  
    requires transitive java.xml;  
    ...  
}
```

What does the `transitive` modifier mean?

- Any module that attempts to require the `java.se` module actually requires the `java.xml` module instead.
- Any module that requires the `java.se` module does not need to require the `java.xml` module.
- Only a module that requires the `java.se` module is permitted to require the `java.xml` module.
- Any module that requires the `java.xml` module does not need to require the `java.se` module.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:28:51

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

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

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answer before submitting the test. Click here to answer.

Time Remaining 01:28:19

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

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Which two replacements remove this compiler warning and prints 12?

- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function<Integer, Integer> f, Integer num) {`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; }`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function<Integer, Integer> f, Integer num) {`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function<Integer, Integer> f, Integer num) {`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; }`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; }`

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Time Remaining 01:28:39

5. 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?

- Remove **abstract** keyword in line 1.
- Add **@Override** annotation at line 2.
- Replace the code in line 2 with **Car ob = new Car();**
- Remove the parameter from **wheels** method in line 3.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:17

2. Given:

```
public class Foo {  
    public static String ALPHA = "alpha";  
    protected String beta = "beta";  
    private final String delta;  
    public Foo(String d) {  
        delta = ALPHA + d;  
    }  
    public String foo() {  
        return beta += delta;  
    }  
}
```

Which change would make Foo more secure?

- protected final String beta = "beta";
- public static final String ALPHA = "alpha";
- public String beta = "beta";
- private String delta;

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```
18.     try {
19.         if (a < b) {
20.             throw new A();
21.         }
22.     }
23.     catch(Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }
24.     System.out.println("Continue...");
```

You must define the A exception class. The program execution must be terminated if the condition at line 19 is true and an A exception is thrown at line 20.

Which code fragment at line n1 defines A as per the requirement?

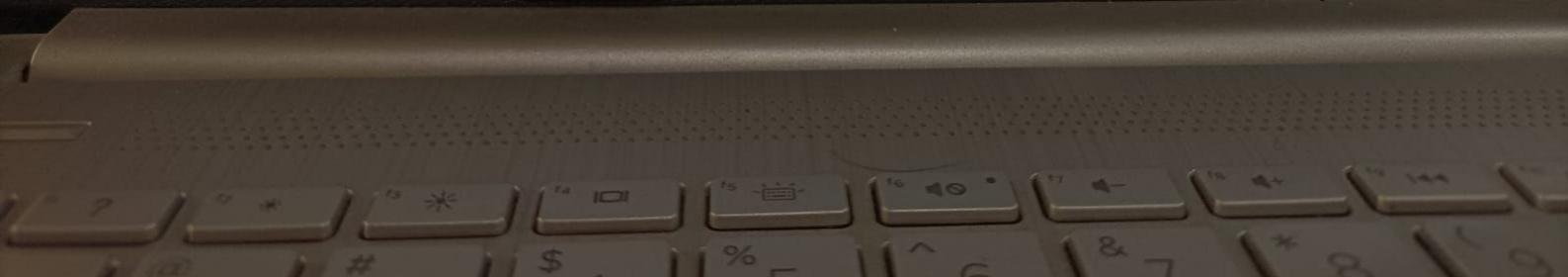
- class A extends Throwable {
- class A extends ArithmeticException {
- class A extends RuntimeException {
- class A extends Exception {

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question(s) you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:07

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

- java, jdeps
- jar, jlink
- javac, jlink
- javac, jar

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question(s) you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:44

1. Given the code fragment:

```
/* line n1 */  
A() {  
    super ("The Mandatory Criteria Yet to Meet");  
}  
  
15. public class TestCE {  
16.     public static void main(String[] args) throws A {  
17.         int a = 10, b = 13;  
18.         try {  
19.             if (a < b) {  
20.                 throw new A();  
21.             }  
22.         }  
23.         catch(Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }  
24.         System.out.println("Continue...");  
25.     }  
26. }
```

You must define the A exception class. The program execution must be terminated if the condition is



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question. You can always return to this page by clicking Back. You can click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:58

20. Given the declaration:

```
@interface Resource {  
    String[] value();  
}
```

Examine this code fragment:

```
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
```

Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment?

- @Resource
- @Resource("Customer1")
- @Resource(value={{}})
- @Resource({"Customer1", "Customer2"})
- @Resource



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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question(s) you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:44

1. Given the code fragment:

```
/* line n1 */
A() {
    super ("The Mandatory Criteria Yet to Meet");
}
}

15. public class TestCE {
16.     public static void main(String[] args) throws A {
17.         int a = 10, b = 13;
18.         try {
19.             if (a < b) {
20.                 throw new A();
21.             }
22.         }
23.         catch(Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }
24.         System.out.println("Continue...");
```

25. }

26. }

You must define the A exception class. The program execution must be terminated if the condition at line 19 is true.



18. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<String> fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");  
        Stream<String> s1 = fruits.stream();  
        Stream<String> s2 = s1.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));  
        System.out.println("-----");  
        Stream<String> s3 = s2.sorted();  
        Stream<String> s4 = s3.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));  
        System.out.println("-----");  
        String strFruits = s4.collect(Collectors.joining(", "));  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- banana orange apple lemon

apple banana lemon orange

- banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

- banana orange apple lemon
----- apple banana lemon orange
- banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange



19. Given:

```
var c = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(List.of("1", "2", "3", "4"));
Runnable r = () -> {
    try {
        Thread.sleep(150);
    }
    catch (InterruptedException e) {
        System.out.println(e);
    }
    c.set(3, "four");
    System.out.print(c + " ");
}
Thread t = new Thread(r);
t.start();
for(var s: c) {
    System.out.print(s + " ");
    Thread.sleep(100);
}
```

What is the output?

- 1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 four
- 1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 4
- 1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 four
- 1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 4

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:23:29

16. 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?



Hello World

- The compilation fails at line 9.
- The compilation fails at line 2.
- The compilation fails at line 8.

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17. Given:

```
class Item {  
    public String name; public int count;  
    public Item(String name, int count) {  
        this.name = name; this.count = count;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var items = List.of(new Item("A", 10), new Item("B", 2),  
                           new Item("C", 12), new Item("D", 5), new Item("E", 6));  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is below zero.");  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine the items list if it contains an item for which the variable count is below zero.

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findFirst()) {
- if(items.stream().anyMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) { 3
- if(items.stream().allMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findAny()) {

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Time Remaining 01:24:08

You are ready to submit your test.

15. Given:

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

and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static Person createPeople() {  
        Person jane = new Person("Jane");  
        Person john = new Person("John",jane);  
        return jane;  
    }  
    public static Person createPerson(Person person) {  
        person = new Person("Jack",person);  
        return person;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```



Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:24:23

14. Given:

```
5. IntStream str = IntStream.of(2, 3, 4);
6. IntFunction<Integer> func = x -> y -> x * y;
7. str.map(func.apply(10)).forEach(System.out::println);
```

Which action will enable the code to compile?

- Replace line 6 with `IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> func = x -> y -> x * y;`
- Replace line 6 with `Function<UnaryOperator> func = x -> y -> x * y;`
- Replace line 6 with `BiFunction<Integer> func = x -> y -> x * y;`
- Replace line 6 with `IntFunction<UnaryOperator> func = x -> y -> x * y;`



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and

```
public class Tester {
    public static Person createPeople() {
        Person jane = new Person("Jane");
        Person john = new Person("John", jane);
        return jane;
    }
    public static Person createPerson(Person person) {
        person = new Person("Jack", person);
        return person;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = createPeople();
        /* line 1 */
        person = createPerson(person);
        /* line 2 */
        String name = person.toString();
        System.out.println(name);
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- The memory allocated for John object can be reused in line 1.
- The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 1
- The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2.
- The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 2.

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The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");
          ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout)) {
        out.writeObject(b1);
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");
    }
}
```

Which action serializes the b1 object?

- Add `SerialVersionUID` to the `Box` and `Item` class.
- Override `readObject()` and `writeObject()` methods in the `Book` class.
- Handle `NotSerializableException` in the `try` clause or throw in the `main()` method definition.
- Remove `out.flush()` method invocation.
- Implement the `Serializable` interface in the `Item` class.

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Exam

Zoom

Mark

12. Given the code fragment from Box.java:

```
public class Box implements Serializable {  
    private int boxId;  
    private String size;  
    private List items;  
}
```

Given the code fragment from Item.java:

```
public class Item {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
}
```

Given the information:

The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();  
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));  
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));  
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);  
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");  
        ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout);) {  
        out.writeObject(b1);  
        out.flush();  
        out.close();  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```



Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:17

13. Assuming the bodies are correct, which will result in a compilation error?

- public BiFunction<String, String, String> foo;
- public void foo (BiFunction<int, int, boolean> predicate) { ... }
- public <T> BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> predicate(Function<T, T> transform) { ... }
- class Foo<T> {
 public Foo(BiFunction<T, T, T> op) { ... }
}

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see what you answered before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:17:54

30. Given:

```
class Scope {  
    static int myint=666;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int myint = myint;  
        System.out.println(myint);  
    }  
}
```

Which is true?

- Code compiles but throws a runtime exception when run.
- It prints 666.
- The code compiles and runs successfully but with a wrong answer (i.e., a bug).
- The code does not compile successfully.

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answer before submitting the test. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. You can always go back to this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:26:00

11. Given:

```
public class A {  
    int a = 0;  
    int b = 0;  
    int c = 0;  
    public void foo(int i) {  
        a += b * i;  
        c -= b * i;  
    }  
    public void setB(int i) {  
        b = i;  
    }  
}
```

Which makes class A thread safe?

- Make `setB` synchronized.
- Make `foo` and `setB` synchronized.
- Class A is thread safe.
- Make `foo` synchronized.
- Make A synchronized.

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```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair {
    final BiFunction validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction 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 ensure this requirement is met?



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:18:23

28. Given:

```
File file1 = new File("file1.txt");
File file2 = new File("file2.txt");
try (BufferedReader reader =
      new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file1))) {
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
    reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file2));
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.print("Error reading files");
}
```

What is the result?

- The compilation fails.
- Error reading files is printed on the console.
- An unchecked exception is thrown at run time.
- The content from file1.txt and file2.txt is printed on the console.

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```
    }
    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 ensure this requirement is met?

- `setLeft` and `setRight` must be protected.
- `left` and `right` must be private.
- `isValid` must be public.
- `left`, `right`, `setLeft`, and `setRight` must be private.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:18:39

26. Given the code fragment:

```
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
LocalDate today = LocalDate.of(2018, 12, 17);
String mToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.MEDIUM));
String sToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.SHORT));
System.out.println(mToday);
System.out.println(sToday);
```

What is the result?

Dec 17, 2018

12/17/18

Friday, December 17, 2018

December 17, 2018

December 17, 2018

12/17/18

12/17/18

Dec 17, 2018



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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:18:32

27. Given:

```
Path v1 =  
Paths.get("./forest/.") .resolve(Paths.get("tree.txt"));  
Path v2 = new File("/forest/.water/../tree.txt") .toPath();  
System.out.print(Files.isSameFile(v1, v2));  
System.out.print(" " + v1.equals(v2));  
System.out.print(" " + v1.normalize() .equals(v2.normalize()));
```

Assuming all referenced paths exist within the file system, what is the result?

- false true true
- false false true
- true true true
- true false true

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ANSWER BEFORE SUBMITTING THE TEST. CLICK FINISH TEST IF YOU ARE READY TO SUBMIT YOUR TEST.

Time Remaining 01:19:15

24. Given:

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        var list = new ArrayList(  
            List.of("Coffee", "Cappuccino", "Latte"));  
  
        list.forEach((item) -> {  
            list.remove(item);  
        });  
        System.out.println(list);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- It prints []
- A java.util.ConcurrentModificationException is thrown.
- It prints null
- [Coffee, Cappuccino, Latte]
- A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test when you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:19:25

23. When running jdeps, which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files?

- jdeps application.jar
- jdeps --classpath lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --upgrade-module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --class-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps -cp lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

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Doubt



```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] catNames = { "abyssinian", "oxicat",
                             "korat", "laperm", "bengal", "sphynx" };
        var cats = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(catNames));
        cats.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
        cats.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- abyssinian
oxicat
korat
laperm
bengal
sphynx
- sphynx
oxicat
laperm
korat
bengal
abyssinian
- nothing
- abyssinian
bengal
korat
laperm



Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:19:43

21. Which two can be considered good practices for serializing Java objects?

- Implement serialization for long-term data storage.
- Ensure that the class definition used is the same as the class definition used by Java runtime at the time when the object was serialized.
- Assign null value by default while serializing and deserializing a transient variable.
- Always override the `readObject/writeObject` methods from the `java.io.Serializable` interface.
- Implement secure serialization by generating secure object hash or using encryption.

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```
public void showFirst(){
    System.out.println("first");
}

 public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
    public void showFirst(){
        System.out.println("first");
    }
}

 public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
    private void showFirst(){
        System.out.println("first");
    }
}

 public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
    public abstract void showFirst();
}

 public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
    void showFirst();
}
```

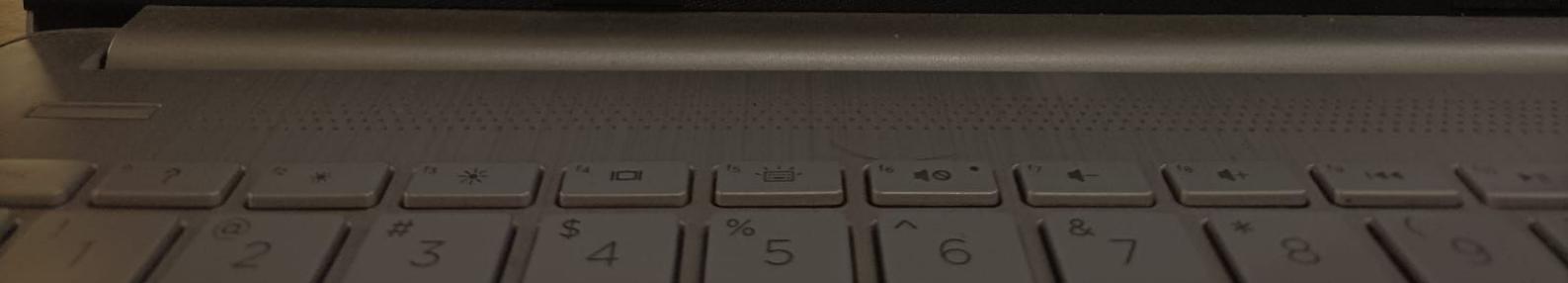
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You have 19:31 minutes left for this test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:19:31

22. A company has an existing Java app that includes two Java 8 jar files, sales-8.10.jar and clients-10.2.jar.

The jar file, sales-8.10.jar, references packages in clients-10.2.jar, but clients-10.2.jar does not reference packages in sales-8.10.jar.

They have decided to modularize clients-10.2.jar.

Which module-info.java file would work for the new library version clients-10.3.jar?

- module com.company.clients{
 requires com.company.clients;
}
- module com.company.clients {
 exports com.company.clients;
}
- module com.company.clients {
 exports com.company.clients.Client;
}
- module com.company.clients{
 uses com.company.clients;
}

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42. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {
    static String origin = "Interface";
    void exampleMethod(String first);
}

public abstract class ExampleAbstractClass {
    static String origin = "Abstract Class";
    abstract void exampleMethod(String first, String second);
}

public class ExampleClass extends ExampleAbstractClass implements ExampleInterface {
    public void exampleMethod(String first) { }
    public void exampleMethod(String first, String second) { }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();
        //line n1
    }
}
```

Which two, when inserted at line n1 independently, will cause a compilation error?

- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin, ExampleInterface.origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod(origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod("France");
- ((ExampleClass)theInstance).exampleMethod("Japan", "Mexico");



Time Remaining 01:02:09

43. Given:

```
public class StrBldr {
    static StringBuilder sbl = new StringBuilder("yo ");
    static StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        sbl = sbl.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));
        System.out.println(sbl);
    }

    StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {
        sb2 = sb2.append(s + " oh ");
        return sb2;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- hey oh yo hi
- yo hi
- yo hi hey oh
- hey oh hi yo
- A compile time error occurs.

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Exam X Zoom X

Time Remaining 01:01:19

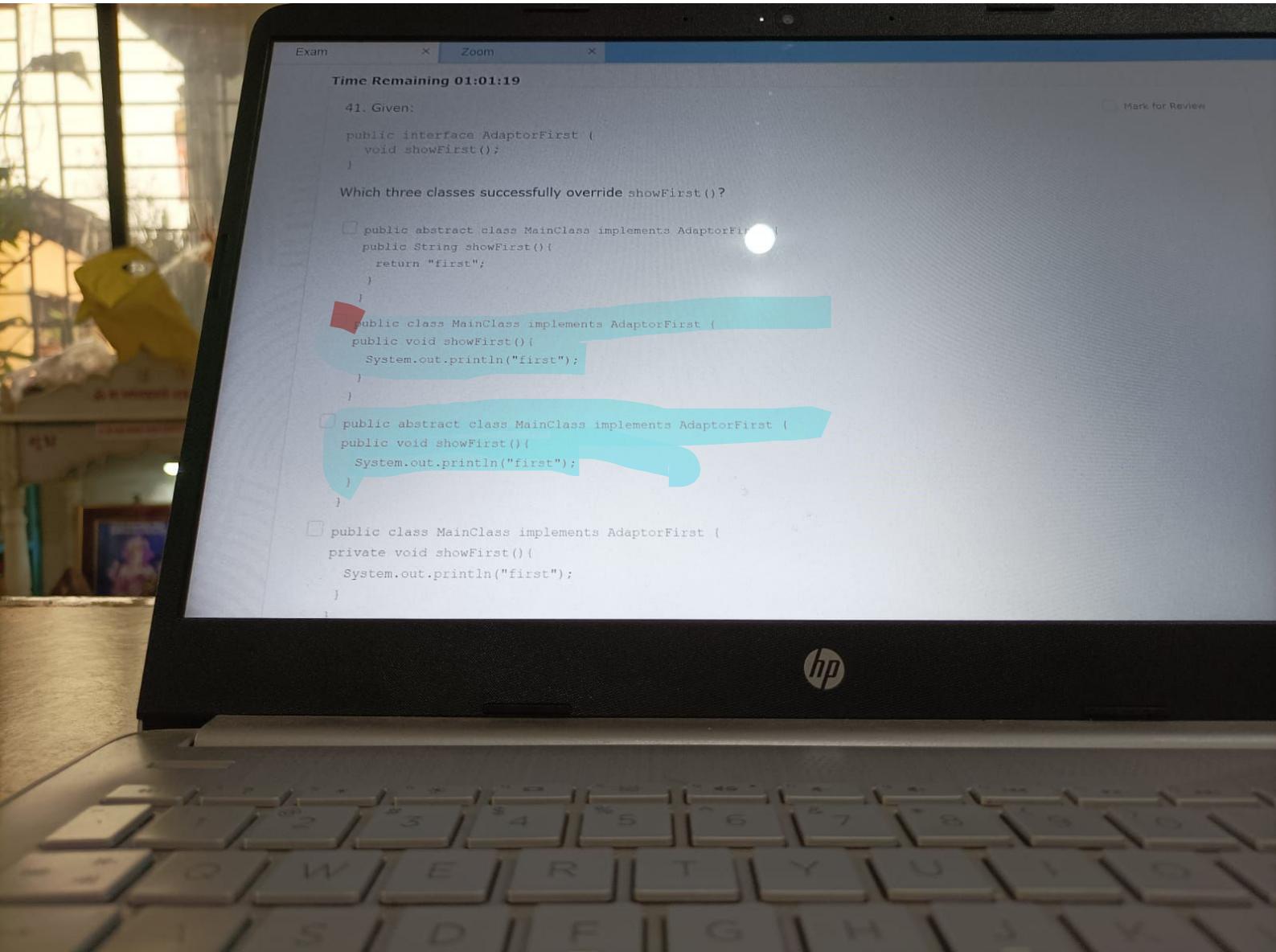
Mark for Review

41. Given:

```
public interface AdaptorFirst {  
    void showFirst();  
}
```

Which three classes successfully override showFirst()?

- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public String showFirst(){
 return "first";
 }
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}
- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 private void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}



and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thing t1 = new Thing();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,0,0
- 2,0,0
2,1,0
0,0,0
- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,1,0
- 1,0,0
1,1,0
0,0,0
- 0,0,0
1,0,0
2,1,0

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:02:22

44. Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

- s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");
- s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");
- s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");
- s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");

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```
public class Cheater implements Worker {
    public void doProcess() { }
}

and

public class Main <T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1
    private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2
    public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3
        processes.add(w);
    }
    public void run() {
        processes.forEach((p) -> p.doProcess());
    }
}
```

What needs to change to make these classes compile and still handle all types of interface Worker?

- Replace Line 1 with `public class Main extends Thread {`
- Replace Line 2 with `private List processes = new ArrayList<>();`
- Replace Line 3 with `public void addProcess(Worker w) {`
- Replace Line 3 with `public void addProcess(T w) {`

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46. Given:

```
public interface Worker {  
    public void doProcess();  
}  
  
and  
  
public class HardWorker implements Worker {  
    public void doProcess() {  
        System.out.println("doing things");  
    }  
}  
  
and  
  
public class Cheater implements Worker {  
    public void doProcess() { }  
}  
  
and  
  
public class Main <T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1  
    private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2  
    public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3  
        processes.add(w);  
    }  
    public void run() {  
        processes.forEach(p -> p.doProcess());  
    }  
}
```

What needs to change to make these classes compile and still handle all types of interface Worker?



Time Remaining 01:02:35

Mark for Review

45. Given:

```
public class Thing {  
    int x,y,z;  
    public Thing() {  
        this(2,1);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x) {  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x, int y) {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thing t1 = new Thing();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 0,0,0
- 2,1,0
- 2,0,0
- 2,0,0



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:03:38

48. Given:

```
<ListInteger> numbers = List.of(2, 3, 0, 8, 1, 9, 5, 7, 6, 4);
int sum = numbers.stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m); // line 1
```

You want to make the reduction operation parallelized.

Which two modifications will accomplish this?

- Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.parallelStream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().iterate(0, a -> a+1).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.parallel().stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().flatMap(a -> a).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().parallel().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question(s) you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:03:29

47. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Integer> data = IntStream.range(1, 10000).boxed();
Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).sum(); //line 1
```

Which two code fragments, independently, replace line 1 to implement the equivalent reduce operation?

- Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
- Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b);
- OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a+b);
 Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
- OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
 Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
- int s = 0;
 Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:03:59

50. 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?

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

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:03:50

49. Given:

```
List<Integer> myList = Arrays.asList(9,8,9,2,7,2);
```

Which statement prints 2789?

- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(SortedSet::new))
 .stream().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));
- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(HashSet::new))
 .sorted().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));
- myList.stream()
 .distinct()
 .forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));
- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))
 .stream().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:49:56

23. When running jdeps, which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files?

- jdeps application.jar
- jdeps -classpath lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --upgrade-module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --class-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps -cp lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

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answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:48:31

26. Given the code fragment:

```
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
LocalDate today = LocalDate.of(2018, 12, 17);
String mToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.MEDIUM));
String sToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.SHORT));
System.out.println(mToday);
System.out.println(sToday);
```

Mark for Review

What is the result?

- Dec 17, 2018
12/17/18
- Friday, December 17, 2018
December 17, 2018
- December 17, 2018
12/17/18
- 12/17/18
Dec 17, 2018

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10. Given the content from the courses.txt file:

```
123:Java:1  
124:MySQL:2  
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Mark for Review

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");  
try {  
    /* line 1 */  
} catch (IOException ex) {  
    System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);  
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.txt file?

- ```
List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
 s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line);
}
```
- ```
System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
```
- ```
List<String> lines1 =
 Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line); }
```
- ```
Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->  
    s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
```
- ```
Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
 s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
```

36. Given:

Mark for Review

```
public enum Status {
 BRONZE(5), SILVER(10), GOLD(15);
 private int rate;
 private Status(int rate) {
 this.rate = rate;
 }
 public int getRate() { return rate; }
 public Status addStatus(int rate) {
 return new Status(rate);
 }
}

and

public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Status silver = Status.SILVER;
 System.out.println(silver+silver.getRate());
 Status platinum = Status.addStatus(20);
 System.out.println(platinum+platinum.getRate());
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- The compilation fails.
- SILVER10  
PLATINUM20
- SILVER10  
20

and

```
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Status silver = Status.SILVER;
 System.out.println(silver+silver.getRate());
 Status platinum = Status.addStatus(20);
 System.out.println(platinum+platinum.getRate());
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- The compilation fails.
- SILVER10  
PLATINUM20
- SILVER10  
20
- SILVER10  
platinum20
- An exception is thrown at runtime.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

**Time Remaining 00:48:12**

27. Given:

```
Path v1 =
Paths.get("./forest/..").resolve(Paths.get("tree.txt"));
Path v2 = new File("/forest/../water/tree.txt").toPath();
System.out.print(Files.isSameFile(v1, v2));
System.out.print(" " + v1.equals(v2));
System.out.print(" " + v1.normalize().equals(v2.normalize()));
```

Assuming all referenced paths exist within the file system, what is the result?

- false true true
- false false true
- true true true
- true false true

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and

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

Which three are true?

- f1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
- b1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
- f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
- f2.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

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Time Remaining 00:46:23

38. Given:

```
class Super {
 final int num; // line n1
 public Super(int num) {
 this.num = num;
 }
 final void method() {
 System.out.println("Output from Super");
 }
}
class Sub extends Super {
 int num; // line n2
 Sub(short num) { // line n3
 super(num);
 }
 protected void method() { // line n4
 System.out.println("Output from Sub");
 }
}
```

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

- line n2
- line n3
- line n1
- line n4

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37. Given:

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

and

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

and

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

Which three are true?

- f1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are correct?

- f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!**
- f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!**
- f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!**
- b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!**
- f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!**
- f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!**
- b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!**
- f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!**
- b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!**

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QUESTION

39. Given:

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

and

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

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are correct?

- f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

## Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:44:38

47. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Integer> data = IntStream.range(1, 10000).boxed();
Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).sum(); //line 1
```

Which two code fragments, independently, replace line 1 to implement the equivalent reduce operation?

- `Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);`
- `Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b);`
- `OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a+b);
Integer sum = value.getAsInt();`
- `OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
Integer sum = value.getAsInt();`
- `int s = 0;
Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));`

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46. Given:

```
public interface Worker {
 public void doProcess();
}
```

and

```
public class HardWorker implements Worker {
 public void doProcess() {
 System.out.println("doing things");
 }
}
```

and

```
public class Cheater implements Worker {
 public void doProcess() {}
}
```

and

```
public class Main <T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1
 private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2
 public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3
 processes.add(w);
 }
 public void run() {
 processes.forEach(p -> p.doProcess());
 }
}
```

What needs to change to make these classes compile and still handle all types of interface Worker?

40. Given:

```
public interface A {
 abstract void x();
}
```

and

```
public abstract class B /* position 1 */ {
 /* position 2 */
 public void x() {}
 public abstract void z();
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {
 /* position 3 */
}
```

Which code, when inserted at one or more marked position, would allow classes B and C to compile?

- `@Override // position 3`  
`void x () {} // position 3`  
`@Override // position 3`  
`public void z() {} // position 3`
- `public void z() {} // position 3`
- `@Override // position 2`  
`public void z() {} // position 3`
- `implements A // position 1`  
`@Override // position 2`

43. Given:

```
public class StrBldr {
 static StringBuilder sbl = new StringBuilder("yo ");
 static StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 sbl.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));
 System.out.println(sbl);
 }

 StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {
 sb2 = sb2.append(s + " oh ");
 return sb2;
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- hey oh yo hi
- yo hi
- yo hi hey oh
- hey oh hi yo
- A compile time error occurs.

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42. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {
 static String origin = "Interface";
 void exampleMethod(String first);
}

public abstract class ExampleAbstractClass {
 static String origin = "Abstract Class";
 abstract void exampleMethod(String first, String second);
}

public class ExampleClass extends ExampleAbstractClass implements ExampleInterface{
 public void exampleMethod(String first) { }
 public void exampleMethod(String first, String second) { }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();
 //line n1
 }
}
```

Mark for Review

Which two, when inserted at line n1 independently, will cause a compilation error?

- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin, ExampleInterface.origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod(origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod("France");
- ((ExampleClass)theInstance).exampleMethod("Japan", "Mexico");

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}

and

```
public class Main <T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1
 private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2
 public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3
 processes.add(w);
 }
 public void run() {
 processes.forEach((p) -> p.doProcess());
 }
}
```

What needs to change to make these classes compile and still handle all types of interface Worker?

- Replace Line 1 with public class Main extends Thread {
- Replace Line 2 with private List processes = new ArrayList<>();
- Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess(Worker w) {
- Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess(T w) {

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Click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

**Time Remaining 00:37:21**

26. Given the code fragment:

```
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
LocalDate today = LocalDate.of(2018, 12, 17);
String mToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.MEDIUM));
String sToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.SHORT));
System.out.println(mToday);
System.out.println(sToday);
```

What is the result?

- Dec 17, 2018  
12/17/18
- Friday, December 17, 2018  
December 17, 2018
- December 17, 2018  
12/17/18
- 12/17/18  
Dec 17, 2018

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

**Time Remaining 00:37:04**

27. Given:

```
Path v1 =
Paths.get("./forest/.") .resolve(Paths.get("tree.txt"));
Path v2 = new File("/forest/.water/..tree.txt") .toPath();
System.out.print(Files.isSameFile(v1, v2));
System.out.print(" " + v1.equals(v2));
System.out.print(" " + v1.normalize().equals(v2.normalize()));
```

Assuming all referenced paths exist within the file system, what is the result?

- false true true
- false false true
- true true true
- true false true



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```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String[] catNames = { "abyssinian", "oxicat",
 "korat", "laperm", "bengal", "sphynx" };
 var cats = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(catNames));
 cats.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
 cats.forEach(System.out::println);
 }
}
```

Mark for Review

What is the result?

- abyssinian  
oxicat  
korat  
laperm  
bengal  
sphynx
- sphynx  
oxicat  
laperm  
korat  
bengal  
abyssinian
- nothing
- abyssinian  
bengal  
korat



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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

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32. Which two var declarations are correct?

- var a;
- var var = "hello";
- var names = new ArrayList<>();
- var y = null;
- var \_ = 100;



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31. Given the data of the EMP table:

| ID  | NAME   | DEPT |
|-----|--------|------|
| 101 | SMITH  | HR   |
| 102 | JONES  | ENG  |
| 103 | WEAVER | HR   |

Mark for Review

Assuming that `jdbcURL`, `username`, and `password` are declared and initialised.

```
try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);
 PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPT = ?");
 PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID, NAME)
VALUES (?, ?)")) {
 query.setString(1, "HR");
 ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();
 while (rs.next()) {
 update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);
 update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);
 update.execute();
 }
}
```

Which two happen upon execution?

- Two SQL statements are executed.
- Two PreparedStatement objects are created.
- Three SQL statements are executed.
- Three PreparedStatement objects are created.
- Memory leaks because Connection, PreparedStatements, and ResultSet are not closed.
- A SQLException is thrown because the ResultSet is not closed.

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test when you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:36:09

47. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Integer> data = IntStream.range(1, 10000).boxed();
Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).sum(); //line 1
```

Which two code fragments, independently, replace line 1 to implement the equivalent reduce operation?

- Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
- Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b);
- OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a+b);
 Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
- OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
 Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
- int s = 0;
 Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));

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