

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

Time Remaining 01:29:40

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

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

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3. Your organization provides a cloud server to your customer to run their Java code. You are reviewing the changes for the next release and you see this change in one of the config files:

```
old: JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g"  
new: JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g -noverify"
```

Which is correct?

- You reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.
- You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.
- You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.
- You accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.

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4. 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 ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- The compilation fails.
- AnotherClass#methodA()
 SomeClass#methodA()
- SomeClass#methodA()
 AnotherClass#methodA()
- AnotherClass#methodA()
 AnotherClass#methodA()
- SomeClass#methodA()
 SomeClass#methodA()



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2. Which module defines the foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform?

- java.lang
- java.se
- java.object
- java.base

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7. Given the code fragment:

```
Supplier supplier = () -> "Hello World";  
// line 1
```

Which statement on line 1 is calling the method of the supplier object correctly?

- System.out.println(supplier.accept());
- System.out.println(supplier.get());
- System.out.println(supplier.test());
- System.out.println(supplier.apply());

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6. Given:

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

and

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

Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles?

- map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- set(map.values());
- super.set(List map)
- super.set(map.values());
- set(map)

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9. Which two statements are true about running code on the class path and the module path?

- A modular JAR placed on the `-classpath` results in an automatic module.
- A modular JAR placed on the `-classpath` results in a named application module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the `-classpath` results in an unnamed module.
- A modular JAR placed on the `--module-path` results in a named application module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the `--module-path` results in a named application module.

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8. Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        int number = 20;  
        Predicate<Integer> p = a -> a % 2 != 0;  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println(number + " is odd.");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println(number + " is even.");  
    }  
}
```

Which statement on line 1 enables the Test class to compile?

- if(p.apply(number)) {
- if(p.accept(number)) {
- if(p.test(number)) {
- if(p.get(number)) {

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## 5. 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(); B  
Foo f2 = new Bar(); H  
Bar b1 = new Bar(); H  
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>(); C
```

Which three are true?

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



Time Remaining 01:27:02

11. Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

- `@interface Author {  
 String name() default "";  
 String date();  
}`
- `@interface Author {  
 String name();  
 String date default "";  
}`
- `@interface Author extends Serializable {  
 String name() default "";  
 String date();  
}`
- `@interface Author {  
 String name();  
 String date;  
}`
- `@interface Author {  
 String name() default null;  
 String date();  
}`

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15. Given :

```
class Super {  
    static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }  
    String name() { return "Harry"; } _____  
}
```

and

```
class Sub extends Super {  
    static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }  
    String name() { return "Potter"; } _____  
}
```

and

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Super s = new Sub();  
        System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- Good Night, Potter
- Good Morning, Harry
- Good Morning, Potter
- Good Night, Harry

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10. Which two statements are correct about modules in Java?

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

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**Time Remaining 01:26:48**

13. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

21

15

23

11

5

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**Time Remaining 01:26:54**

12. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- 1 3 5 7 9 11
- 0 1 3 5 7 9
- 2 4 6 8
- 2 4 6 8 10

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17. Given:

```
public class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private String neighborhood;  
    private LocalDate birthday;  
    private int salary;  
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>(...);  
Map<String, Employee> m = roster.stream()  
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the `m` map contain the employee with the highest salary for neighborhood?

- `.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,  
 Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getSalary))));`
- `.collect(Collectors.maxBy(Employee::getSalary,  
 Collectors.groupingBy(Comparator.comparing(e ->  
 e.getNeighborhood()))));`
- `.collect(Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary()  
 - x.getSalary(),  
 Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood)));`
- `.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(e -> e.getNeighborhood(),  
 Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary() - x.getSalary())));`

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

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14. Given the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     private final int x = 1;  
10.    static final int y;  
11.    public Test() {  
12.        System.out.print(x);  
13.        System.out.print(y);  
14.    }  
15.    public static void main(String args[]) {  
16.        new Test();  
17.    }  
18. }
```

What is the result?

- The compilation fails at line 16.
- The compilation fails at line 9.
- 1
- The compilation fails at line 13.
- 10

Compilation fails at 10

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19. Which two are valid statements?

- BiPredicate test = (final Integer x, var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate test = (final var x, y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate test = (var x, final var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate test = (Integer x, final var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate test = (Integer x, final Integer y) -> (x.equals(y));

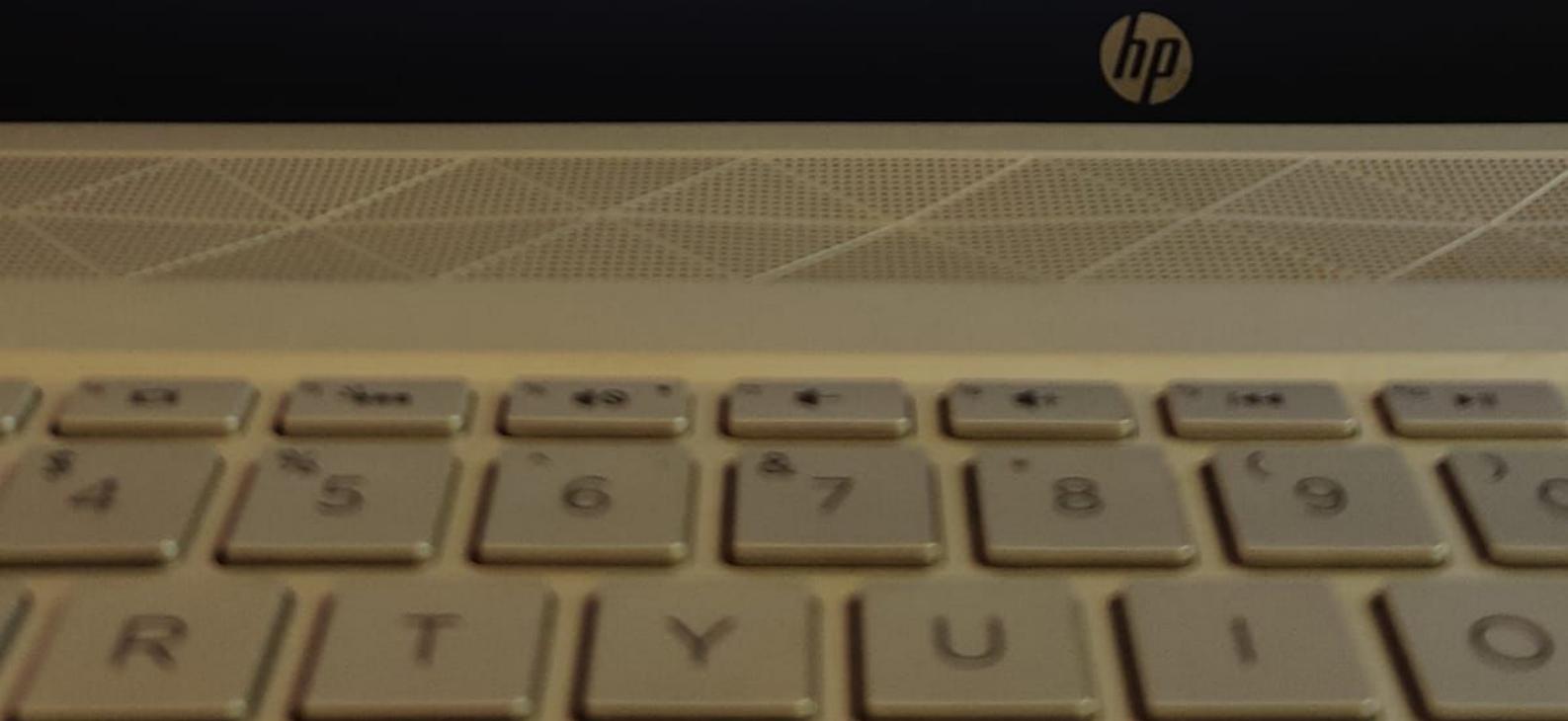
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Time Remaining 01:25:47

### 20. Examine:

```
Class.forName(JDBC_DRIVER_CLASS_NAME);
```

When is it necessary to execute this statement?

- It must be executed before each call to DriverManager to get a Connection using the named JDBC driver.
- It is no longer required to execute this method.
- It must be executed once and only before the first call to DriverManager to get a Connection using the named JDBC driver.
- It must be executed once and before accessing the named JDBC driver in any way.

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16. Given:

```
String[] words = {"am", "am", "first", "second", "mismatch"};
Map map = Arrays.stream(words)
                 .collect(Collectors
                           .groupingBy(x -> x, Collectors.counting()));
System.out.println(map);
```

Taking into account that the order of the elements is unpredictable, what is the output?

- {am=2, first=1, mismatch=1, second=2}
- {mismatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- {1=mismatch, 2=am}
- {mismatch=2, am=2, first=1, second=1}

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22. 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?

The compilation fails at line 9.

Hello World

The compilation fails at line 8.

The compilation fails at line 2.

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Time Remaining 01:24:58

21. Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance?

- `Paths.get(URI.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`
- `new Path("foo")`
- `Paths.get("foo")`
- `Paths.getPath("too")`
- `Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`

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```
    p1 = checkPerson(p);
    System.out.println(p1);
}
public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
    if (p == null) {
        p = new Person("Mary");
    }
    return p;
}
```

What is the result?

- Joe  
Joe
- Mary  
Mary
- null  
null
- Marry  
Joe

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24. Given:

```
public class ExSuper extends Exception {
    private final int eCode;
    public ExSuper(int eCode, Throwable cause) {
        super(cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public ExSuper(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
        super(msg, cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public String getMessage() {
        return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().get
    }
}

public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
        super(eCode, msg, cause);
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new
        FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
    }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
}
```



23. Given:

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

and

```
public class Tester {  
    static Person p = null;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        p = checkPerson(p);  
        System.out.println(p);  
        Person p1 = new Person("Joe");  
        p1 = checkPerson(p1);  
        System.out.println(p1);  
    }  
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {  
        if (p == null) {  
            p = new Person("Mary");  
        }  
        return p;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- Joe
- Joe
- Mary
- Mary
- null
- null



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

Time Remaining 01:24:08

25. 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);  
    }  
}
```

2 1 0 0 0  
2 0 0 0 0

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 1 0



```
public class ExSub extends ExSuper {  
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause)  
    { super(eCode, msg, cause); }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {  
    String param1 = "Oracle";  
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {  
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new  
FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));  
    }  
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));  
} catch (ExSuper ex) {  
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());  
}
```

What is the result?

- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- Compilations fails at Line 1.
- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt

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26. Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String... args) {  
    String filename = "/u01/work" + args[0];  
    // line n1  
  
    // ...  
}
```

You want to validate a path name before the read file. Before validation, all path names should be canonicalized.

Which code inserted on line n1 will accomplish this?

- Path file = Paths.get(filename);  
 Path canonicalPath = file.toAbsolutePath().toString();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
- File file = new File(filename).getAbsoluteFile();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(file);
- Path file = Paths.get(filename);  
 String canonicalPath = file.normalize().toString();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
- Q File file = new File(filename);  
 String canonicalPath = file.getCanonicalPath();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(f);

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27. Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "hat at store";  
        int x = s.indexOf("at");  
        s.substring(x + 3);  
        x = s.indexOf("at");  
        System.out.println(s + " " + x);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- hat at store 1
- hat at store 4
- An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- at once 1
- at once 0

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and

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

What is the result?

0,0,0

2,1,0

2,1,0

0,0,0

2,1,0

2,0,0

0,0,0

1,0,0

2,1,0

1,0,0

1,1,0

0,0,0

2,0,0

2,1,0

0,0,0

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29. Given the code fragment:

```
public class City {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String[] towns = {"boston", "paris", "bangkok", "oman"};  
        Comparator ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);  
        Arrays.sort(towns, ms);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(towns, "oman", ms));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 1

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28. Given:

```
public class StrBldr {  
    static StringBuilder sbl = new StringBuilder("yo ");  
    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) {  
        System.out.print(s + " oh " + sb2);  
        return new StringBuilder("ey");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

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31. Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private String name = "Green";  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        String title = "Mr. ";  
        this.name = title + name;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return name;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Person p = new Person();  
        p.setName("Blue");  
        System.out.println(p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- Mr. Green
- Mr. Blue
- Green

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32. Given:

```
public enum Season {  
    WINTER('w'), SPRING('s'), SUMMER('h'), FALL('f'),  
    char c;  
    private Season(char c) {  
        this.c = c;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Season[] sA = Season.values();  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments, at line n1, prints SPRING?

- System.out.println(Season.values(1));
- System.out.println(sA[1]);
- System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING").ordinal());
- System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING")); →
- System.out.println(Season.valueOf('s'));
- System.out.println(Season.SPRING);
- System.out.println(sA[0]);

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

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34. Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder txt1 = new StringBuilder("PPQRRRSTT");
int i = 0;
a:
while (i < txt1.length()) {
    char x = txt1.charAt(i);
    int j = 0;
    i++;
    b:
    while (j < txt1.length()) {
        char y = txt1.charAt(j);
        if (i != j && y == x) {
            txt1.deleteCharAt(j);
            // line 1
        }
        j++;
    }
}
System.out.println(txt1);
```

Which two statements inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to

- break b;
- continue a;
- i--;
- j--;
- continue b;
- break a;

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

**Time Remaining 01:22:02**

33. Given the code fragment:

```
var i = 1;  
var result = IntStream.generate(() -> { return i; })  
    .limit(100).sum();  
System.out.println(result);
```

Which statement prints the same value of result?

- System.out.println(IntStream.range(0, 99).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 100).map(x -> x).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.range(1, 100).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count());

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Sum



Time Remaining 01:21:15

37. 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", 15));  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is less than 0");  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine the `items` list if it contains an item for which the variable `count` is less than 0.

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

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

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Sur



## 36. 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  
-----[Previous](#)

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Time Remaining 01:21:40

35. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        final Reader reader = new FileReader("File1.txt");  
        try(reader) {  
            reader.read(); //line 1  
        } finally {  
            reader.read(); //line 2  
        }  
        reader.read(); //line 3  
    }  
}
```

If File1.txt does exist, what is the result?

- The program executes and prints nothing.
- The compilation fails.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 2.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 1.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 3.

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**Time Remaining 01:20:57**

39. Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;  
do {  
    x++;  
    if (x == 1) {  
        continue;  
    }  
    System.out.println(x);  
} while(x < 1);
```

What is the result?

0

0

1

The program prints nothing.

1

It prints 1 in infinite loop.

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Time Remaining 01:21:07

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

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Time Remaining 01:19:39

43. 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 courses.txt file?

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

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Time Remaining 01:20:05

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

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Sub



42. Given:

```
5. List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();  
6. list1.add("A");  
7. list1.add("B");  
8. List<String> list2 = Collections.unmodifiableList(list1);  
9. list1.add("C");  
10. System.out.println(list1);  
11. System.out.println(list2);
```

I2 is immutable but we can do anything with I1.

What is the result ?

On line 9, an exception is thrown at run time.

[A, B, C]  
[A, B, C]

[A, B, C]  
followed by an exception thrown on line 11.

[A, B, C]  
[A, B]

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45. Given:

```
interface AbilityA {  
    default void action() {  
        System.out.println("a action");  
    }  
}
```

and

```
interface AbilityB {  
    void action();  
}
```

and

```
public class Test implements AbilityA, AbilityB { // line 1  
    public void action() {  
        System.out.println("ab action");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        AbilityB x = new Test(); // line 2  
        x.action();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- An exception is thrown at run time.
- a action
- The compilation fails on line 1.
- ab action
- The compilation fails on line 2.

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Time Remaining 01:19:29

44. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {  
    int one = 1;  
    static int two = 2;  
    static final int three = 3;  
}  
  
public class ExampleClass implements ExampleInterface {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();  
        //line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which three statements cause a compiler error when inserted at line 1?

- int a = one++;
- int b = two;
- int d = ExampleInterface.one;
- int h = theInstance.two;
- int e = ExampleInterface.two++;
- int c = three;
- int i = theInstance.three++;
- int f = ExampleInterface.three;
- int g = theInstance.one;

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**Time Remaining 01:19:05**

46. Given:

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

Which three classes successfully override `showFirst()`?

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

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



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

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



Time Remaining 01:18:56

47. Given:

```
class Test {  
    void display(int i) {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
    void display(long l) {  
        System.out.println("two");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new Test().display(0B1010_0101_1001_0110);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result ?

- The compilation fails.
- two
- one
- A NumberFormatException is thrown at runtime.

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**Time Remaining 01:20:43**

40. Given the code fragment:

```
class NoMatchException extends RuntimeException {}  
  
public class Test{  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            if ("oracle".equals("ORACLE".toLowerCase())) {  
                throw new NoMatchException();  
            }  
        } catch (NoMatchException | NullPointerException npe) {  
            System.out.println("Exception 1");  
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {  
            System.out.println("Exception 2");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            System.out.println("Exception 3");  
        } finally {  
            System.out.println("Finally Block");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

How many lines of text does this program print?

- four
- three
- one
- two

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

Time Remaining 01:18:40

49. Given:

```
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.now();  
d1.plusDays(1);  
d1 = d1.minusMonths(2);  
LocalDate d2 = d1.plusWeeks(3);  
d2.minusDays(4);  
d2 = null;
```

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

*9*

5

*3*

2

4

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**Time Remaining 01:18:47****48. Given:**

```
class MyType<T> {
    private T value;
    public T getValue() {
        return value;
    }
    public void setValue(T value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```

**and**

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        MyType<String> strType = new MyType<>();
        MyType<? extends Number> type = new MyType<>();
        strType.setValue("test");
        type.setValue(null);
        System.out.println(strType.getValue() + ":" + type.getValue());
    }
}
```

**What is the result ?**

- test:null
- An Exception is thrown at runtime.
- The compilation fails.
- null:null
- test:0

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✓ ↺ ↻ Ā + ☰ :

1 A,B,G

2 java.base

3 D

4 compilation fails

5 F , C , last option - b1.foo(c) prints

Hello World!

6 B,D —

7 supplier.get(); (B)

8 p.test

9 A,C -----

10 — C,D -

11 A

12— 13579 -----

13 ----- 15 —

14 D – The compilation fails at line 13

—

15 goodnight potter

16 B

17 C

18 C -----

## Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

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

Time Remaining 01:18:30

50. Given:

```
class MyPersistenceData {  
    String str;  
    private void methodA() {  
        System.out.println("methodA");  
    }  
}
```

You want to implement the `java.io.Serializable` interface to the `MyPersistenceData` class.

Which method should be overridden?

- The `readExternal` method
- The `readExternal` and `writeExternal` method
- The `writeExternal` method
- Nothing

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30 doesn't compile successfully

31C

32 options B F D //

33 D

34 continue a , break b

35 D not sure //

36 A

37 A

38 D

39 prints nothing

40option D ==> two

41 option B

42 C compiled

43 C sankalp ye sahi kar

44 a ,e , g

45 ab action

46 a,b,c

47 C-one

48 test:null

49 B

50 nothing

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

Time Remaining 01:29:41

1. Given:

```
public enum Season {  
    WINTER('w'), SPRING('s'), SUMMER('h'), FALL('f')  
    char c;  
    private Season(char c) {  
        this.c = c;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Season[] sA = Season.values();  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments, at line n1, prints SPRING?

- System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING").ordinal());
- System.out.println(sA[0]);
- System.out.println(sA[1]);
- System.out.println(Season.SPRING);
- System.out.println(Season.values(1));
- System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING"));
- System.out.println(Season.valueOf('s'));

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[Finish Test](#)



15 goodnight potter

16 B

17 C

18 C -----

19 C and E

20 B

21 A,C ----

22 hello world

23 marry joe

24 A- r -----

25 E

26

27 hat at store 1 -----

28 E====> hey oh hi yo ey

29 D - 1 ---

30 doesn't compile successfully

31C

32 options B F D //

33 D

34 continue a , break b

35 D not sure //

36 A

37 A

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

Time Remaining 01:29:25

3. Which two statements are correct about modules in Java?

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

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Finish Test



**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 01:29:32

2. Which statement is true?

- System.exit() invokes the close() method for the InputStream/OutputStream resources.
- PrintWriter outputs characters and automatically flushes the stream.
- PrintStream outputs only bytes.
- Console.readPassword() method encrypts the text entered.

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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 what you have answered so far. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:14

5. Which two assignments create Locale instances?

- locale = "en-USA";
- locale = "fr\_FR";
- locale = Locale.getDefault();
- locale = new Locale("en", "GB");
- locale = Locale.getAvailableLocales();

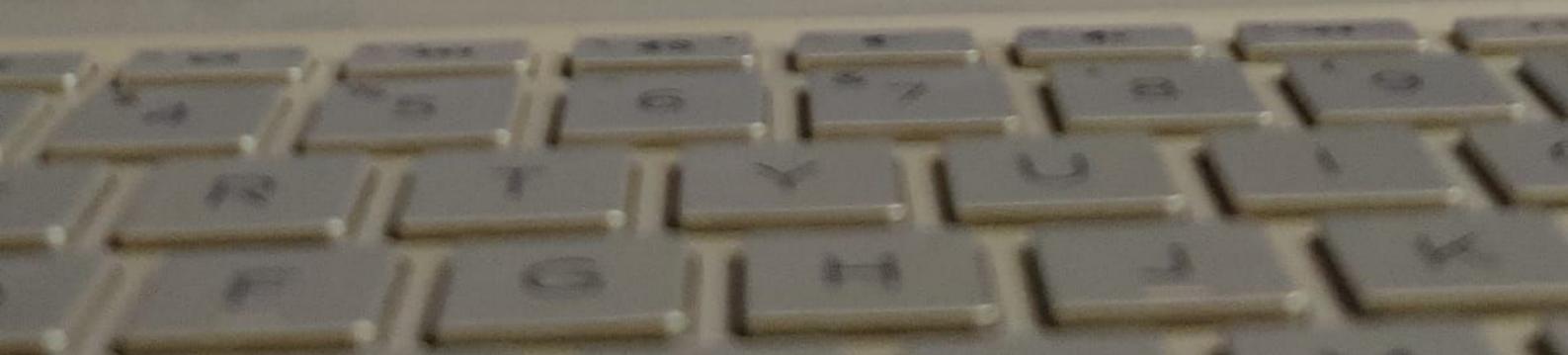
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Finish Test



Time Remaining 01:29:07

6. Given:

```
class ConSuper {  
    protected ConSuper() {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.print("3");  
    }  
    protected ConSuper(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper {  
    ConSub() {  
        this(4);  
        System.out.print("1");  
    }  
    ConSub(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        new ConSub(4);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 2134
- 2341
- 214

**A** 234

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Summary



## 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 you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:19

4. Which two statements are true about running code on the class path and the module path?

- A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in a named application module.
- A modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an unnamed module.
- A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an automatic module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module.

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Finish Test



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

Time Remaining 01:28:54

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

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Summary



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

**Time Remaining 01:29:00**

7. Given the declaration:

```
@Target({TYPE, METHOD})
@interface Resource {}

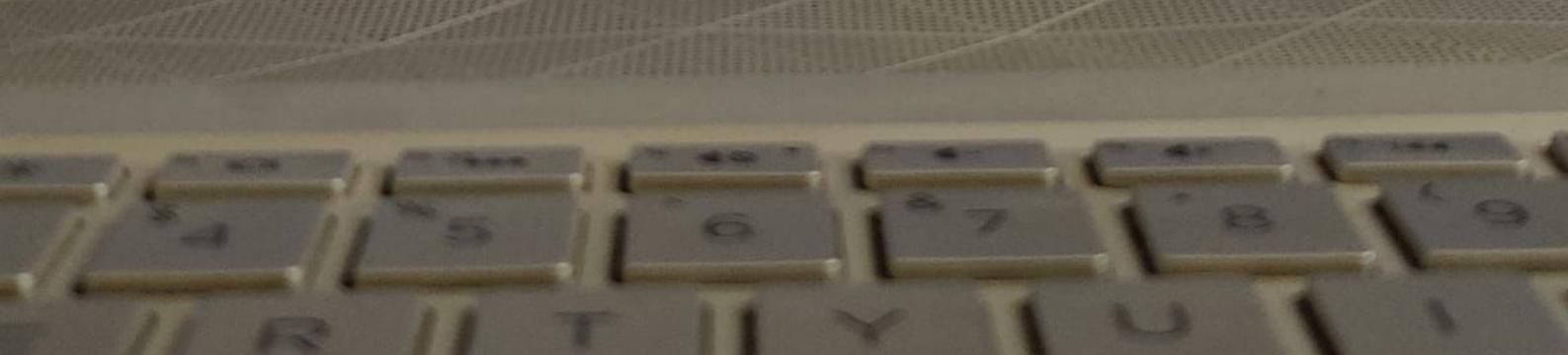
/* Loc1 */ class Manager extends /* Loc2 */ Person {
    /* Loc3 */ Manager() {...}
    /* Loc4 */ String getDepartmentName() {...}
    /* Loc5 */ String departmentName;
}
```

In which two locations is it legal to apply the @Resource annotation?

- Loc5
- Loc4
- Loc3
- Loc1
- Loc2

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

**Time Remaining 01:28:36** Mark for Review**10. Given:**

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        String s = "10";  
        try {  
            int x = 0;  
            x = Integer.parseInt(s,2); // line 1  
            System.out.println("X is "+x);  
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {  
            System.out.println("Error parsing value of "+x); // line 2  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**What is the result?**

- X is 2.
- Error parsing value 0
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- X is 10.

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

Time Remaining 01:28:49

9. Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private String name = "Green";  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        String title = "Mr. ";  
        this.name = title + name;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return name;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Person p = new Person();  
        p.setName("Blue");  
        System.out.println(p);  
    }  
}
```

Mr. Blue

What is the result?

- Green
- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- Mr. Green



## Test: B19 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary when you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:27:33

11. Which three initialization statements are correct?

9

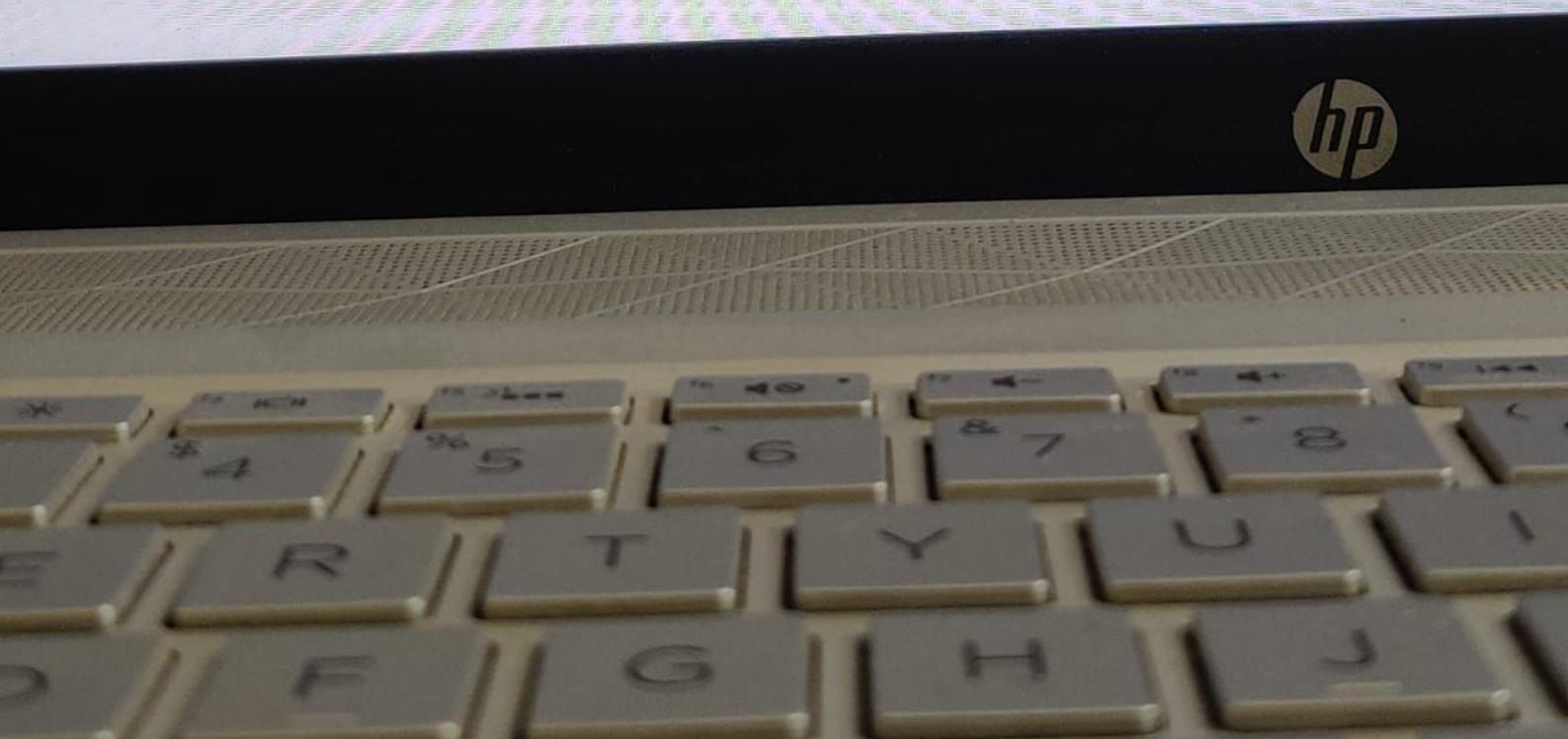
- float x = 1f;
- int[][][] e = ((1,1,1),(2,2,2));
- boolean false = (4 != 4);
- short sh = (short)'A';
- int x = 12\_34;
- byte b = 10;
- char c = b;
- String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";

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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 page. You can click Previous to go back to the previous page. Click Finish Test if you are finished with the test.

Time Remaining 01:27:22

12. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- 11
- 21
- 15
- 23
- 5

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

Time Remaining 01:27:12

13. Given:

```
int i = 3;  
int j = 25;  
System.out.println( i > 2 ? i > 10 ? i * (j + 10) : i * j + 5 : i);
```

What is the result?

- 385
- 25
- 3
- The compilation fails.

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

Time Remaining 01:26:56

15. Given:

```
class MyType<T> {
    private T value;
    public T getValue() {
        return value;
    }
    public void setValue(T value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        MyType<String> strType = new MyType<>();
        MyType<Integer> intType = new MyType<>();
        MyType<?> type = intType;
        strType.setValue("test");
        type.setValue(1234);
        System.out.println(strType.getValue() + ":" + type.getValue());
    }
}
```

Compilation Error

What is the result ?

- A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- test:null



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

Time Remaining 01:27:03

14. Given:

```
class Employee {  
    String office;  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
5. public class HRApp {  
6.     var employee = new ArrayList();  
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?

- line 12
- line 7
- line 9
- line 6
- line 8

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

**Time Remaining 01:26:42****17. Given:**

```
1. List fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");
2. fruits.sort(new Comparator() {
    @Override
    public int compare(String m, String n) {
        return n.compareTo(m);
    }
});
```

Which statement will refactor line 2 to use a lambda expression?

- fruits.sort((String d, String e) -> {e.compareTo(d);});
- fruits.sort((a, b) -> {return b.compareTo(a);});
- fruits.sort( o, p -> p.compareTo(o));
- fruits.sort((String x, y) -> {return y.compareTo(x)});

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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 Submit when you are ready to submit your test.

**Time Remaining 01:26:49**

16. Given the code fragment:

1. var list = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
2. UnaryOperator u = i -> i \* 2;
3. list.replaceAll(u);

Which can replace line 2?

- UnaryOperator<Integer> u = (var i) -> (i \* 2);
- UnaryOperator<Integer> u = i -> { return i \* 2};
- UnaryOperator<Integer> u = var i -> { return i \* 2; };
- UnaryOperator<Integer> u = (int i) -> i \* 2;

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```
        super(msg, cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public String getMessage() {
        return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().getMessage();
    }
}

public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause)
        { super(eCode, msg, cause); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new
FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
    }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

- 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- Compilations fails at Line 1.

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Time Remaining 01:26:34

18. Given:

```
public class ExSuper extends Exception {
    private final int eCode;
    public ExSuper(int eCode, Throwable cause) {
        super(cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public ExSuper(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
        super(msg, cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public String getMessage() {
        return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().getMe
    }
}
public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
        super(eCode, msg, cause);
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new
FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
    }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```



```
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) {  
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");  
    }  
}
```

Which action serializes the b1 object?

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

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

**Time Remaining 01:26:20**

19. 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) {  
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");  
    }  
}
```



Time Remaining 01:24:11

21. Given:

```
import java.sql.Timestamp;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Timestamp ts = new Timestamp(1);
    }
}
```

and the commands:

```
javac Test.java
jdeps -summary Test.class
```

What is the result on execution of these commands?

- Test.class -> java.sql -> java.base
- Test.class -> java.base Test.class -> java.sql
- On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.
- Test.class -> java.base Test.class -> java.sql java.sql -> java.base

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Time Remaining 01:23:42

22. Given:

```
public class App {  
    // line 1  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new App().new Greeting().greet("Joe");  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment added to line 1 enables the code to compile and print Hello Joe?

- static class Greeting {  
 public void greet(String name) {  
 System.out.println("Hello " + name);  
 }  
}
- interface Greeting {  
 public default void greet(String name) {  
 System.out.println(greet+name);  
 }  
}
- class Greeting {  
 private void greet(String name) {  
 System.out.println("Hello " + name);  
 }  
}
- class Greeting {  
 public static void greet(String s) {  
 System.out.println("Hello "+ s);  
 }  
}

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

Time Remaining 01:26:09

20. Which module defines the foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform?

- java.lang
  - java.object
  - java.base
  - java.se

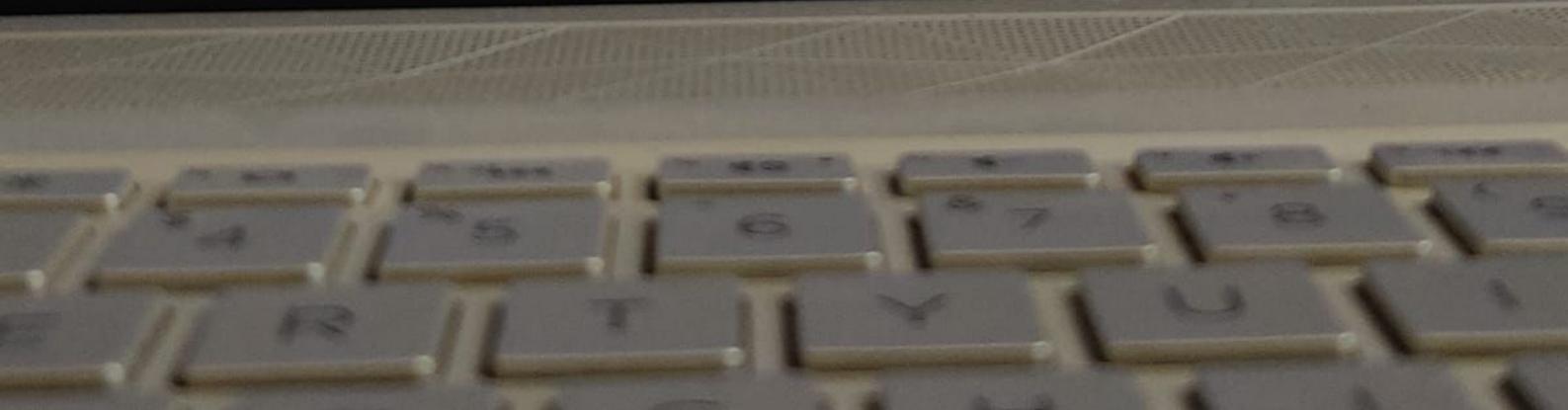
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## Finish



```
        }
        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) {
        Person person = createPeople();
        /* line 1 */
        person = createPerson(person);
        /* line 2 */
        String name = person.toString();
        System.out.println(name);
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

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

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23. 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) {  
        Person person = createPeople();  
        /* line 1 */  
        person = createPerson(person);  
        /* line 2 */  
        String name = person.toString();  
        System.out.println(name);  
    }  
}
```



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

**Time Remaining 01:22:47****25. 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?**

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

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

**Time Remaining 01:22:36****26. Given:**

```
public class ResourceTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        final MyResource res1 = new MyResource();  
        MyResource res2 = new MyResource();  
        try(res1 ; res2) {  
            // do something  
        } catch(Exception e) {}  
    }  
    static class MyResource implements AutoCloseable {  
        public void close() throws Exception {}  
    }  
}
```

**Which statement is true?**

- The code fails to compile as MyResource must implement Closeable.
- The code fails to compile as try-with-resource needs a variable declaration such as MyResource r1 = res1; MyResource r2 = res2;.
- The code fails to compile as res2 should be declared as final.
- The code compiles successfully.

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

Time Remaining 01:22:58

24. Given the code fragment:

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

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

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

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

**Time Remaining 01:22:15**

28. Given:

```
public class Foo {  
    public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... }  
}
```

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo { ... }
```

Which two statements are true if the method is added to Bar?

- public <T> Iterable<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } **overrides** Foo.foo.
- public <T> List<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } **overrides** Foo.foo.
- public <T> Collection<T> bar(Collection<T> arg) { ... } **overloads** Foo.foo.
- public <T> Collection<T> foo(Stream<T> arg) { ... } **overloads** Foo.foo.
- public Collection<String> foo(Collection<String> arg) { ... } **overrides** Foo.foo.
- public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } **overloads** Foo.foo.

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Time Remaining 01:22:24

27. Given:

```
public final class X {  
    public static X createX(double amount) {  
        return new X(amount);  
    }  
    public double amount;  
    private X(double amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return String.valueOf(amount);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public final class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        X x = X.createX(100.0);  
        x.amount = 500.0;  
        System.out.println(x);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 100.0
- A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.
- 500.0
- The compilation fails.

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30. Given:

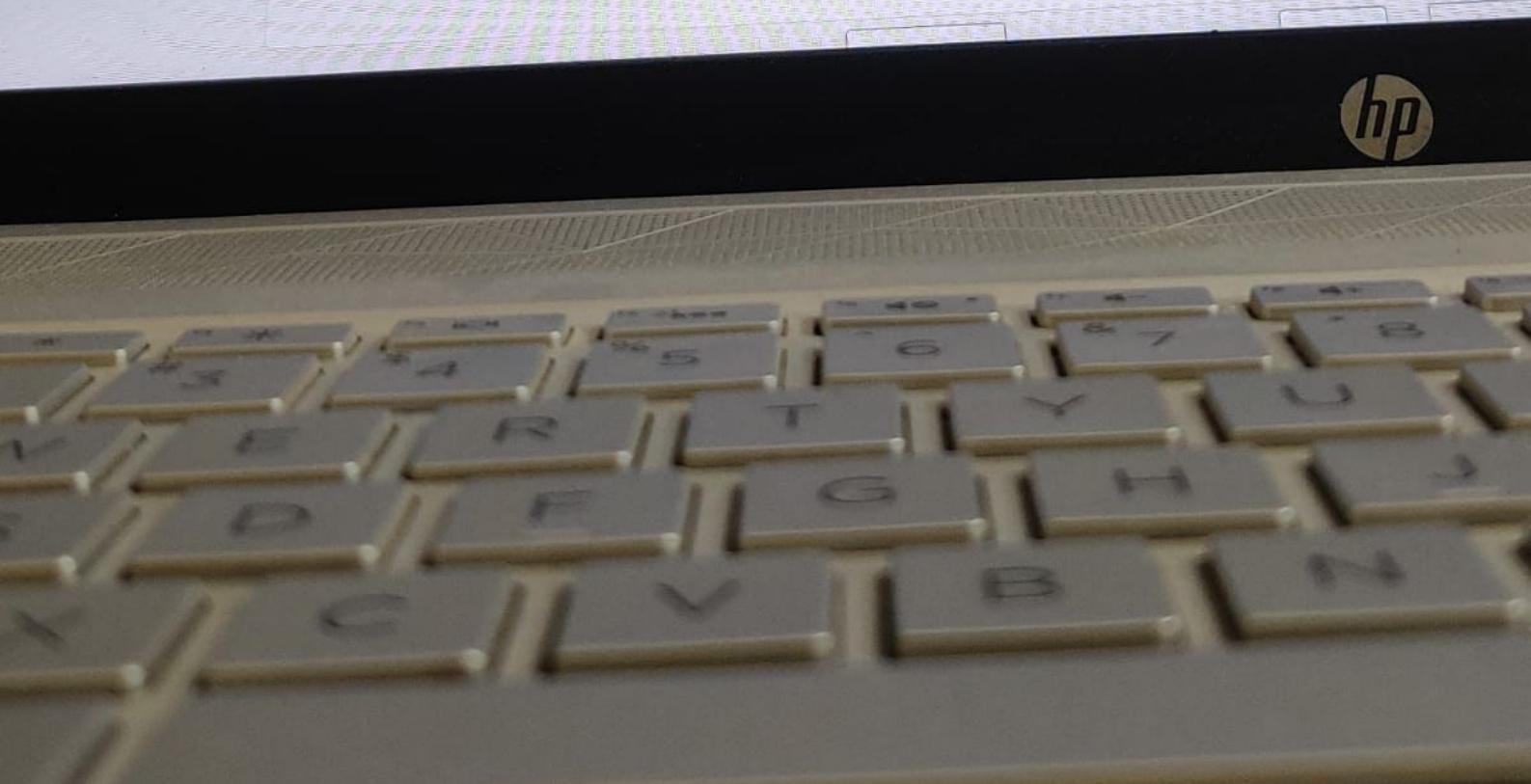
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
        sc = ac;
        sc.methodA();
        ac.methodA();
    }
}

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 ?

- AnotherClass#methodA()  
SomeClass#methodA()
- SomeClass#methodA()  
AnotherClass#methodA()
- AnotherClass#methodA()  
AnotherClass#methodA()
- A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- The compilation fails.
- SomeClass#methodA()  
SomeClass#methodA()



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

**Time Remaining 01:22:09**

29. Given:

```
public class Sports {  
    ....  
    public double getRatings() {  
        ....  
    }  
    ....  
}
```

and

```
public class Football extends Sports {  
    ....  
    public double getRatings() {  
        ....  
    }  
    ....  
}
```

Ma'am told this

Which is the correct implementation of the getRatings method in the Football subclass?

- The subclass getRatings method implementation directly accesses the fields in the Sports superclass.
- The subclass getRatings method uses `public.getRatings()` to call the base class method and uses its own named fields in the implementation.
- The subclass getRatings method uses `new.getRatings()` to call the base class method and uses its own named fields in the implementation.



**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 01:20:23****32. Given:**

```
String[] words = {"am", "am", "first", "second", "mismatch"};
Map map = Arrays.stream(words)
                 .collect(Collectors
                           .groupingBy(x -> x, Collectors.counting()));
System.out.println(map);
```

Taking into account that the order of the elements is unpredictable, what is the output?

- {1=mismatch, 2=am}
- {mismatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- {mismatch=2, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- {am=2, first=1, mismatch=1, second=2}

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Time Remaining 01:20:13

33. 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 {  
 void showFirst();  
}
- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
 public abstract void showFirst();  
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
 private void showFirst(){  
 System.out.println("first");  
 }  
}



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 01:20:32

31. Given:

```
public class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private LocalDate birthday;  
    private int salary;  
    /* the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here */  
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>();  
Predicate p = e -> e.getSalary() > 25;  
LocalDate d = IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1);  
long youngAndRich = roster.stream()  
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment, when inserted on line 1, gives the number of employees who were born after January 1, 1989 and have a salary greater than 25?

- .filter(p)  
.filter(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))  
.count();
- .filter(p)  
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))  
.get(true)  
.count();
- .filter(p && e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))  
.count();
- .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(p))  
.get(true)  
.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))  
.get(true)



# Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

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

Time Remaining 01:19:51

34. 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?

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

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35. Given:

```
public interface API {    //line 1
    public void checkValue(Object value)
        throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
    public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
        if(val instanceof Number) {
            return true;
        }else {
            try {
                Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
                return true;
            }catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                return false;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile?

**Change Line 1 to an abstract class:**

```
public abstract class API {
```

**Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:**

```
protected void checkValue(Object value)
    throws IllegalArgumentException;
```

**Change Line 2 to an abstract method:**

```
public abstract void checkValue(Object value)
    throws IllegalArgumentException;
```

**Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:**

```
public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
```

**Change Line 1 to a class:**

```
public class API {
```



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

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

**Time Remaining 01:19:25**

37. 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?

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

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

**Time Remaining 01:19:32****36. Given the code fragment:**

```
public class City {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String[] towns = {"boston", "paris", "bangkok", "oman"};  
        Comparator ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);  
        Arrays.sort(towns, ms);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(towns, "oman", ms));  
    }  
}
```

**What is the result?**

- 3
- 2
- 1
- 1

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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 Previous to go to the previous test page. Click Submit to submit your answers. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answers.

Time Remaining 01:18:40

41. Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder txt1 = new StringBuilder("PPQRRRSTT");
int i = 0;
a:
while (i < txt1.length()) {
    char x = txt1.charAt(i);
    int j = 0;
    i++;
    b:
    while (j < txt1.length()) {
        char y = txt1.charAt(j);
        if (i != j && y == x) {
            txt1.deleteCharAt(j);
            // line 1
        }
        j++;
    }
}
System.out.println(txt1);
```

Which two statements inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to

- break b
- continue a;
- j--;
- i--;



**Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer**

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

**Time Remaining 01:17:49****42. Given the code fragment:**

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
es.execute(() -> System.out.print("Ping "));
// line 1
System.out.println(future.get()); // line 2
es.shutdown();
```

**Which statement at line 1 will print Ping Pong?**

- Future<String> future = es.submit(() -> "Pong");
- Future<String> future = new Callable() {
 public String call() throws Exception {
 return "Pong";
 }
}.call();
- Future<String> future = es.execute(() -> "Pong");
- Future<String> future = es.invokeAny(new Callable<String>() {
 public String call() throws Exception {
 return "Pong";
 }
});

[Previous](#)**Page 42 of 50**[Next](#)[Sum](#)

## Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

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

Time Remaining 01:19:15

38. Given the code fragment:

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

Which "for" loop produces the same output?

- ```
for(int c = 0; ; c++) {
    System.out.print(c);
    if(c == 10) {
        break;
    }
}
```
- ```
for(a; a < 10; a++) {
    System.out.print(a);
}
```
- ```
for(int d = 0; d < 10; ) {
    System.out.print(d);
    ++d;
}
```
- ```
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
    System.out.print(++b);
}
```

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

**Time Remaining 01:17:29**

44. Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String... args) {  
    String filename = "/u01/work" + args[0];  
    // line n1  
  
    // ...  
}
```

You want to validate a path name before the read file. Before validation, all path names should be canonicalized.

Which code inserted on line n1 will accomplish this?

- Path file = Paths.get(filename);  
 Path canonicalPath = file.toAbsolutePath().toString();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
- File file = new File(filename).getAbsoluteFile();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(file);
- D File file = new File(filename);  
 String canonicalPath = file.getCanonicalPath();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(f);
- Path file = Paths.get(filename);  
 String canonicalPath = file.normalize().toString();  
 FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);

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

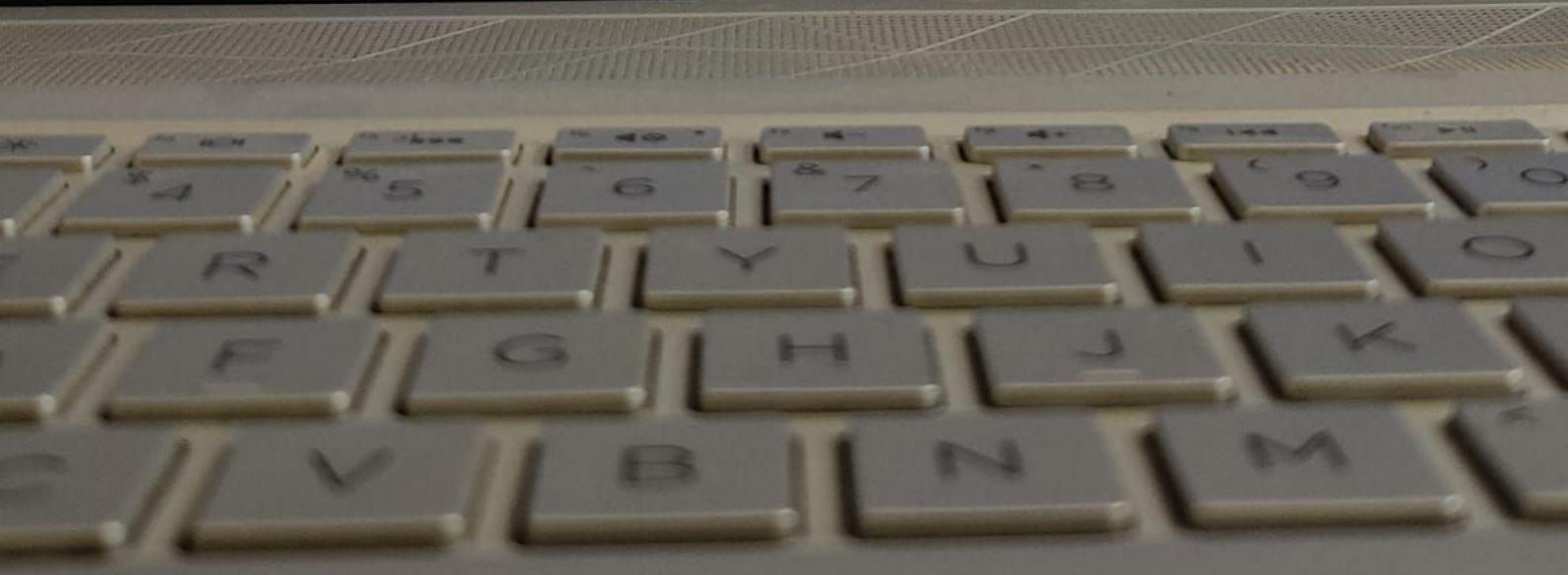
**Time Remaining 01:17:38**

43. Your organization provides a cloud server to your customer to run their Java code. You are reviewing the changes for the next release and you see this change in one of the config files:

```
old: JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g"  
new: JAVA_OPTS="$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g -noverify"
```

Which is correct?

- You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.
- You reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.
- You accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.
- You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.

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Time Remaining 01:17:10

46. Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    private int x;  
    private static int y;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Tester t1 = new Tester();  
        t1.x = 2;  
        Tester.y = 3;  
        Tester t2 = new Tester();  
        t2.x = 4;  
        t2.y = 5;  
        System.out.println(t1.x+", "+t1.y);  
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+Tester.y);  
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+t1.y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

 2,5 4,5 4,5 2,3 4,5 4,5 2,3 4,5 4,3 2,3 4,3 4,5[Previous](#)

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

Time Remaining 01:17:00

47. 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  
                           less than 0");  
    }  
}
```

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

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

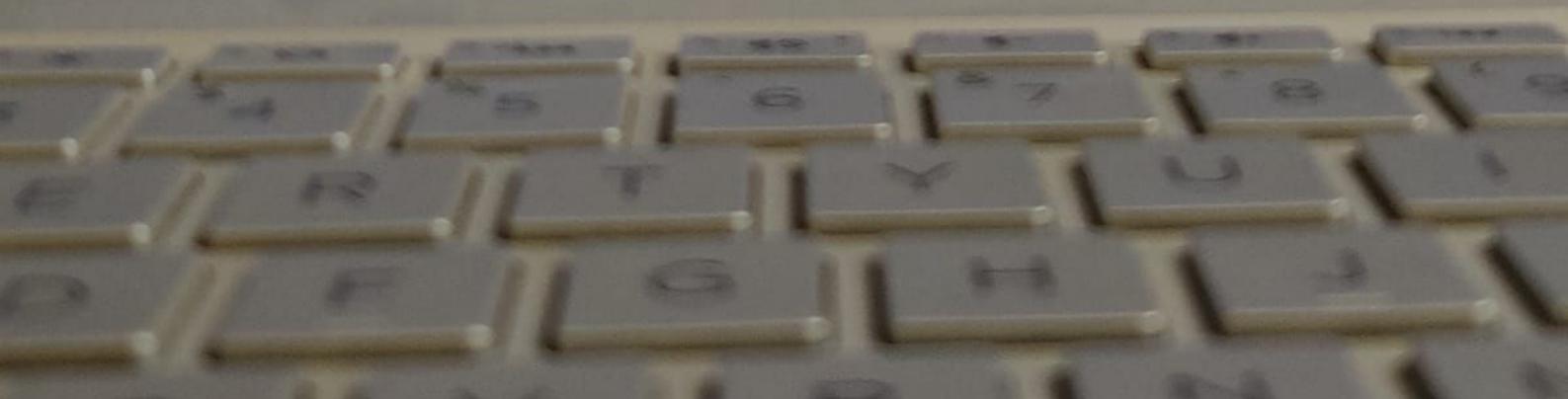
- if(items.stream().anyMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findFirst()) {
- if(items.stream().allMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findAny()) {

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

Time Remaining 01:17:19

45. Given these declarations;

```
String eName = "SMITH";
String empId = "42";
```

and these two code fragments:

Fragment 1:

```
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES ('" + eName + "', '" + empId + "')";
stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

Fragment 2:

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (?, ?)";
PreparedStatement pStmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
pStmt.setObject(1, eName, JDBCType.VARCHAR);
pStmt.setObject(2, empId, JDBCType.VARCHAR);
pStmt.executeUpdate();
```

Which code fragment is preferred and why?

- Fragment 1 because it is shorter.
- Fragment 1 because it is more performant.
- Fragment 2 because it explicitly specifies the SQL types of the column values.
- Fragment 2 because it prevents SQL injection.

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

Time Remaining 01:16:44

49. Given:

```
5. List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
6. list1.add("A");
7. list1.add("B");
8. List<String> list2 = Collections.unmodifiableList(list1);
9. list1.add("C");
10. System.out.println(list1);
11. System.out.println(list2);
```

What is the result ?

- [A, B, C]
- [A, B, C]
- On line 9, an exception is thrown at run time.
- [A, B, C]
- [A, B]
- [A, B, C]  
followed by an exception thrown on line 11.

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

Time Remaining 01:16:52

48. Why would you choose to use a peek operation instead of a forEach operation on a Stream?

- To process the current item and return a stream.
- To remove an item from the end of the stream.
- To remove an item from the beginning of the stream.
- To process the current item and return void.

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

Time Remaining 01:19:06

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

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

Time Remaining 01:19:00

39. 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 f, T 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 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x \* 3; }
- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num)
- Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x \* 3; }
- Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x \* 3; }
- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, int num)
- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {

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

**Time Remaining 01:16:36**

50. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the output?

- The compilation fails.
- A runtime exception is thrown.
- [-3, -2, -1]
- [-1, -2, -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 you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:37

2. Which two statements are correct about modules in Java?

Mark for Review

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

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DELL

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

Time Remaining 01:18:51

40. Given the code fragment:

```
var i = 1;
var result = IntStream.generate(() -> { return i; })
    .limit(100).sum();
System.out.println(result);
```

Which statement prints the same value of result?

- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 100).map(x -> x).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.range(1, 100).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.range(0, 99).count());

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TIME Remaining 01:26:58

4. Given:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
        Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
  
        t1.start();  
        t2.run();  
        t3.start();  
  
        t1.start();  
    }  
}  
  
class MyThread implements Runnable {  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Running.");  
    }  
}
```

Which one is correct ?

- Three threads are created.
- Four threads are created.
- An IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at runtime.
- The compilation fails.

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Finish Test

Submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:28:29

5. Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

- public class Comps implements Comparator {  
 public int compare(String str1, String str2){  
 return str1.length() - str2.length();  
 }  
}
- new Comparator() {  
 public int compare(String str1, String str2) {  
 return str1.compareTo(str2);  
 }  
};
- public class Comps implements Comparator {  
 public boolean compare(Object obj1, Object obj2) {  
 return obj1.equals(obj2);  
 }  
}
- new Comparator() {  
 public int compareTo(String str1, String str2) {  
 return str1.compareTo(str2);  
 }  
};

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DELL

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 01:29:22**

3. Which two statements are true about running code on the class path and the module path?

Mark for Review

- A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an automatic module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an unnamed module.
- A modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module.
- A non-modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module.
- A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in a named application 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 need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:00

7. Which is a valid statement?

- BiPredicate testEquality = (var x, var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate testEquality = (var x, y) -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate testEquality = var x, var y -> (x.equals(y));
- BiPredicate testEquality = (var x, Integer y) -> (x.equals(y));

Mark for Review

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

**Time Remaining 01:25:00**

12. Which module defines the foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform?

- java.lang
- java.se
- java.base
- java.object

Mark for Review

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

**Time Remaining 01:14:35**

28. Given the code fragment:

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

Mark for Review

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

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

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

Time Remaining 01:13:29

50. Given:

```
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.now();  
d1.plusDays(1);  
d1 = d1.minusMonths(2);  
LocalDate d2 = d1.plusWeeks(3);  
d2.minusDays(4);  
d2 = null;
```

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

- 4
- 5
- 3
- 2

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DELL

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 01:17:59**

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

[Mark for Review](#)

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

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DELL

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

Time Remaining 01:08:33

Mark for Review

35. 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?

- Hello world!
- Bonjour le monde!
- Bonjour le monde!

DELL

Time Remaining 01:06:35

33. 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");  
    }  
}
```

Mark for Review

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

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

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 01:10:24

40. 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()));
```

Want to Review

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

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

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30. Given:

Mark for Review

```
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?

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

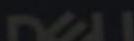
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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

**Time Remaining 01:04:08**

31. Given the declaration:

Mark for Review

```
@Target({TYPE, METHOD})  
@interface Resource {}  
  
/* Loc1 */ class Manager extends /* Loc2 */ Person {  
    /* Loc3 */ Manager() {...}  
    /* Loc4 */ String getDepartmentName() {...}  
    /* Loc5 */ String departmentName;  
}
```

In which two locations is it legal to apply the @Resource annotation?

- Loc3
- Loc2
- Loc4
- Loc1
- Loc5

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Time Remaining 00:51:01

6. Given the data of the EMP table:

Mark for Review

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

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();  
    }  
}
```

2 is ok  
3 is ok

Which two happen upon execution?

- A `SQLException` is thrown because the `ResultSet` is not closed.
- Three `PreparedStatement` objects are created.
- Three SQL statements are executed.

Time Remaining 00:50:22

36. Given:

Mark for Review

```
package a;  
abstract class A {  
    void print() {  
        System.out.print("Base class");  
    }  
}
```

and

```
package a;  
public class B extends A {  
    protected void print() {  
        System.out.print("Derived class");  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        B b = new B();  
        ((A)b).print();  
    }  
}
```



What is the output?

- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- Base class
- The compilation fails.
- Derived class

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

**Time Remaining 01:03:32**

29. Which three initialization statements are valid?

- var loc = List.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Set.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Set.of("UK", "US", "UK");
- var loc = List.of("UK", null, "US");
- var loc = Arrays.of("UK", "US", "ES");
- var loc = ArrayList.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Map.of("UK", 1,"US",2);

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## Test 019 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 00:41:53**

Mark for Review

50. Given:

```
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.now();
d1.plusDays(1);
d1 = d1.minusMonths(2);
LocalDate d2 = d1.plusWeeks(3);
d2.minusDays(4);
d2 = null;
```

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

- 4
- 5
- 3
- 2

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47. Given the code fragment:

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

Mark for Review

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

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

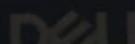
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```
    p = new Person("Mary");
}
return p;
}
```

What is the result?

- null  
null
- Marry  
Joe
- Joe  
Joe
- Mary  
Mary

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DELL

10. Given:

```
public class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
    public Resource() {
        System.out.print("A");
    }
    @Override
    public void close() {
        System.out.print("B");
    }
    public void printResource() {
        System.out.print("C");
    }
}
```

and

```
try (Resource r = new Resource()) {
    r.printResource();
} finally {
    System.out.print("D");
}
```

What is the result?

- ADBC
- ACD
- ACB
- ACBD

8. Given:

Mark for Review

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

and

```
public class Tester {  
    static Person p = null;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        p = checkPerson(p);  
        System.out.println(p);  
        Person p1 = new Person("Joe");  
        p1 = checkPerson(p1);  
        System.out.println(p1);  
    }  
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {  
        if (p == null) {  
            p = new Person("Mary");  
        }  
        return p;  
    }  
}
```

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 00:14:50

40. 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?

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



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

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

What does the `transitive` modifier mean?

- 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.
- 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.

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17. Given:

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

What is the output?

- A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Duke  
 null

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