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QUESTION 1

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehhicle {
   int distance;       //line n1
   Vehicle (int x) {        this distance = x;
   }
   public void increSpeed(int time)   {    //line n2        int timeTravel = time;           //line n3
      class Car {            int value = 0;             public void speed () {                value = distance /timeTravel;
            System.out.println (“Velocity with new speed”+value+”kmph”);
         }        }
      new Car().speed();
   }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```

What is the result?

A. Velocity with new speed
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

Given:

```
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);
IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y;          //line n1 IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10));    //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.output::print);
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with:
   IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

B. Replace line n1 with:
IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

C. Replace line n1 with:
BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

D. Replace line n2 with:
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);
values.stream ()
   .map(n -> n*2)        //line n1
   .peek(System.out::print)    //line n2     .count();
```

What is the result?

A. 246

B. The code produces no output.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
   public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, “z”); unsortMap.put (5, “b”); unsortMap.put (1, “d”); unsortMap.put (7, “e”); unsortMap.put (50, “j”);
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( )  {
   @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); }  } ); treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {
   System.out.print (entry.getValue () + “ “);
}
   } }
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.
B. d b e z j
C. j z e b d
D. z b d e j

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?

A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.programmerinterview.com/index.php/java-questions/interface-vs-abstract-class/

QUESTION 6

```
Given: public class Counter  {
    public static void main (String[ ] args) {
        int a = 10;         int b = -1;
        assert (b >=1) : “Invalid Denominator”;
        int ? = a / b;
        System.out.println (c);
    } }
```

What is the result of running the code with the –ea option?

A. -10
B. 0
C. An AssertionError is thrown.
D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

```
Given: class Bird  {
    public void fly ()  {  System.out.print(“Can fly”); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird  {
    public void fly ()  {  System.out.print(“Cannot fly”); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
class Birdie {
public static void main (String [ ] args)  {
        fly( ( ) -> new Bird ( ));         fly (Penguin : : new);
    }
    /* line n1 */ }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) {   bird :: fly ();
    }
B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) {   bird.accept( ) fly ();
    }

C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) { bird.get( ) fly ();
 }

D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { LOST

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given:

```
1.abstract class Shape  {
2.Shape ( )   { System.out.println  (“Shape”);     }
3.protected void area ( ) { System.out.println  (“Shape”);     } 4. }
5.
6.class Square extends Shape  {
7.int side;
8.Square int side {
9./* insert code here */
10.this.side = side;
11.}
12.public void area ( ) { System.out.println  (“Square”);     }
13.}
14.class Rectangle extends Square {
15.int len, br;
16.Rectangle (int x, int y)   {
17./* insert code here */
18.len = x, br = y;
19.}
20.void area ( ) { System.out.println  (“Rectangle”);     }
21.}
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

A. At line 1, remove abstract

B. At line 9, insert super ( );

C. At line 12, remove public

D. At line 17, insert super (x);

E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;

F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

Correct Answer: CD
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9
Given:

```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction   {                  //line n1
    static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE  = 3;
    int stIndex, lstIndex;     int [ ] data;
    public Sum (int [ ]data, int start, int end)   {
        this.data = data;          this stIndex = start;         this. lstIndex = end;
    }
    protected void compute ( )    {
        int sum = 0;
        if (lstIndex - stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE)  {          for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++)   {
                sum += data [i];
            }
            System.out.println(sum);
        } else {
            new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( );
            new Sum (data, stIndex,
                    Math.min  (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
                    ).compute ();
        }
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( ); int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10} fjPool.invoke (new Sum
(data, 0, data.length));
```

and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55. Which statement is true?

A. The program prints several values that total 55.
B. The program prints 55.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10
Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V>   {     private K key;     private V value; public Foo (K key, V value) (this.key = key; this value = value;) public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice (T
value) (return new Foo<T, T> (value, value); )
public K getKey () (return key;) public V getValue () (return value;) }
```

Which option fails?

A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100););
B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
C. Foo<?, ?> percentage = new Foo <> (97, 32););
D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11
Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (
   Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),
   Arrays.asList ("2", null)0;
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ());
nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);
```

What is the result?

A. 1John2null
B. 12
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
Given the code fragment:
Path file = Paths.get (“courses.txt”); // line n1
Assume the courses.txt is accessible.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

A. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException   {     File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();     if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0)
{
      for (File aFile : listOfFiles)   {            if (aFile.isDirectory ())   {
            recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
         }   else   {
            if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (“.class”))
               aFile.delete ();
         }
      }
   }
}
```

Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.
What is the result?

A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.

B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.
C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.
D. The method throws an IOException.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
Given the code fragments:

```
4.void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception  {
5.if (Math.random() >-1 throw new Exception (“Try again”);6. } and
24.try {
25.doStuff ( ):
26.} catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException | Exception e)  {
27.System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
28.catch (Exception e)   {
29.System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
30.}
```

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.
B. Replace line 26 with:
} catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
C. Replace line 26 with:
} catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15
Given the definition of the Country class:

```
public class country {
    public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE}
    String name;
    Continent region;
    public Country (String na, Continent reg)   {
        name = na, region = reg;
        }
        public String getName () {return name;}         public Continent getRegion () {return region;}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (     new Country (“Japan”, Country.Continent.ASIA),     new Country (“Italy”, Country.Continent.EUROPE),     new Country
(“Germany”, Country.Continent.EUROPE));
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()     .collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,
    Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));
System.out.println(regionNames);
```

A. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}

B. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}

C. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

D. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, “A”); books.put (1002, “C”); books.put (1001, “B”); books.put (1003, “B”); System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}

B. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

C. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17
Given:

```
class Book {     int id;     String name;
    public Book (int id, String name)  {
        this.id = id;         this.name = name;
    }
    public boolean equals (Object obj) {           //line n1
        boolean output = false;         Book b = (Book) obj;         if (this.name.equals(b name))}            output = true;
        }         return output;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Book b1 = new Book (101, “Java Programing”);
Book b2 = new Book (102, “Java Programing”);
System.out.println (b1.equals(b2));                 //line n2
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints true.
B. The program prints false.
C. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {
D. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties:
welcome1=”Good day!”
and given the code fragment:

```
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream (“/resources/Message.properties”);
```

```
prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty(“welcome1”));
System.out.println(prop.getProperty(“welcome2”, “Test”));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty(“welcome3”));
```

What is the result?

A. Good day!   Test
   followed by an Exception stack trace
B. Good day!
   followed by an Exception stack trace
C. Good day!   Test   null
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19
Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.
B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.
C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.
D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
Given the code fragment:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get(“/Pics/MyPic.jpeg”);
System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() +
          “:” + p1.getName(1) +
        ":" + p1.getFileName());
```

Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist. What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.

B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg

C. 1:Pics:/Pics/ MyPic.jpeg

D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

Given the code fragments:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {
   private static AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger (0);
   public void run ()  {       int x = count.incrementAndGet();
      System.out.print (x+" ");
   } } and
Thread thread1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread3 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread [] ta = {thread1, thread2, thread3}; for (int x= 0; x < 3; x++)  {     ta[x].start(); }
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints 1 2 3 and the order is unpredictable.

B. The program prints 1 2 3.

C. The program prints 1 1 1.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) throws IOException   {
   BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new InputStremReader (System.in));
   System.out.print (“Enter GDP: “);
   //line 1 }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 1, enables the code to read the GDP from the user?

A. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.readline());

B. int GDP = br.read();

C. int GDP = br.nextInt();

D. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.next());

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get (“/data/december/log.txt”);
Path destination = Paths.get(“/data”);
Files.copy (source, destination);
```

and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains: 10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully
What is the result?

A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/log.txt file is copied to it.

B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.

C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.

D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

Given:

```
class Student   {
   String course, name, city;
   public Student (String name, String course, String city)  {        this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
   }
   public String toString()   {
      return course + “:” + name + “:” + city;
   }
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(     new Student (“Jessy”, “Java ME”, “Chicago”),     new Student (“Helen”, “Java EE”, “Houston”),     new Student (“Mark”, “Java
ME”, “Chicago”)); stds.stream()
   .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
   .forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
```

What is the result?

A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
   [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

B. Java EE
   Java ME

C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
   [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String>   {    public default boolean test (String str)    {        return str.equals (“Java”);
   } } and
List<String> strs = Arrays.asList(“Java”, “Java EE”, “Java ME”);
Predicate<String> cf1 = s - > s.length() > 3;
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter()  {        //line n1
   public boolean test (String s)  {        return s.contains (“Java”);
   } };
long c = strs.stream()
```

```
    .filter(cf1)
    .filter(cf2                        //line n2
.count();
System.out.println(c);
```

What is the result?

A. 2
B. 3
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

Given:

```
public class Emp   {
    String fName;     String lName;
    public Emp (String fn, String ln)  {
        fName = fn;         lName = ln;
    }
    public String getfName() { return fName; }     public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (     new Emp (“John”, “Smith”),     new Emp (“Peter”, “Sam”),     new Emp (“Thomas”, “Wale”));
emp.stream()     //line n1
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of fName and then ascending order of lName?

A. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map(Emp::getlName).reserved

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency   {
    PENNY (1),
    NICKLE(5),
    DIME (10),
    QUARTER(25);     private int value;
    public USCurrency(int value)   {         this.value = value;
    }
    public int getValue()    {return value;}
}
public class Coin {
    public static void main (String[] args)   {         USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;         System.out.println(usCoin.getValue()):
    } }
```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile?

A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.
B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.
C. Remove the new keyword from the instantion of usCoin.
D. Make the getter method of value as a static method.
E. Add the final keyword in the declaration of value.

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Given:

```
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable {     public void close () throws Exception {         System.out.print (“Scanner closed.”);
    }
    public void scanImage () throws Exception {
        System.out.print (“Scan.”);         throw new Exception(“Unable to scan.”);
    } }
```

```
class ImagePrinter implements AutoCloseable {     public void close () throws Exception {        System.out.print (“Printer closed.”);
   }
   public void printImage ()  {System.out.print(“Print.”);    }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
try (ImageScanner ir = new ImageScanner();
      ImagePrinter iw = new ImagePrinter())   {
   ir.scanImage();     iw.printImage();
}  catch (Exception e)  {
   System.out.print(e.getMessage()); }
```

What is the result?

A. Scan.Printer closed. Scanner closed. Unable to scan.

B. Scan.Scanner closed. Unable to scan.

C. Scan. Unable to scan.

D. Scan. Unable to scan. Printer closed.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

Given the structure of the STUDENT table: Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)

Given:

```
public class Test   {
   static Connection newConnection =null;
   public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException {        try (Connection con = DriveManager.getConnection(URL, username, password))   {
         newConnection = con;
      }
      return newConnection;
   }
   public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException {
      get DBConnection ();
      Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
      st.executeUpdate(“INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, ‘Kelvin’)”);
   } }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.
B. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.
C. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee  {
   Optional<Address> address;
   Employee (Optional<Address> address)  {        this.address = address;
   }
public  Optional<Address> getAddress()  {   return address;  }
}
class Address   {     String city = "New York";     public String getCity  {   return city:   }
   public String toString()   {        return city;
   } } and
Address address = null;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
```

What is the result?

A. New York
B. City Not available
C. null
D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)