**Question #1**

Given:

public class Tester {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int x = 0 , y = 6 for(; x < y ; x ++ , y --) { // line 1

if ( x / 2 ==0) { continue; } System.out.println ( x +"-"+y) ;

}

}

}  
What is the result?

2-4

0-6  
 1-5  
 2-4

1. 1-5

**Most Voted**

1-5  
 2-4

1. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
2. 0-6
3. 0-6  
    2-4

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #3**

Given:

import java.util.\*;

public class Foo {

public List<Integer> foo (Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

}

and

import java.util.\*;

public class Bar extends Foo {

//line n1

}  
  
Which two method definitions at line n1 in the Bar class compile? (Choose two.)

public List<Number> foo(Set<String> m) {...}

1. **B**

public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) {...}

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

1. **E**

public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) {...}

1. **F**

public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

**Correct Answer:**  
CF

**Question #4**

Given:

public class Tester (

public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);

sb.append("HOWDY");

36.insert(0,1);

sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");

sb.insert (6, "COW");

sb.delete(2, 7); System.out.println(sb.length());

1  
What is the result?

1. **A**

5

1. **B**

4

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

3

1. **D**

An exception is thrown at runtime

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #5**

Given the code fragment:  
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

switch(i % 5) {

case 2:

i += 2\*i;

break;

case 3:

i++;

break;

case 1:

case 4:

i++;

continue;

break;

default:

System.out.print(i + " ");

i++;

}

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

0 8 10

1. **B**

0

1. **C**

The code prints nothing.

1. **D**

0 4 9

1. **E**

0 8

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
E

**Question #6**

Given the code fragment:  
Locale locale Locale.US;

// line 1

double currency = 1 00.00;

System.out.println(formatter. format (currency));  
You want to display the value of currency as $100.00.  
Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

1. **A**

NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale).getCurrency();

1. **B**

NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);

1. **C**

NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

1. **D**

NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
A

**Question #7**

Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

1. **A**

int[][][] e = {{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};

1. **B**

short sh = (short)’A’;

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

float x = 1f;

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

byte b = 10;  
char c = b;

1. **E**

String contact# = “(+2) (999) (232)”;

1. **F**

int x = 12\_34;

**Most Voted**

1. **G**

boolean false = (4 != 4);

**Correct Answer:**  
CBF

**Question #8**

Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a new feature for mlib.jar, you see that the customer visible method public void enableService(String hostName, String portNumber) executes this code fragment  
try {

accessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<Void>) () -> {

transportSocket = new Socket(hostname, portNumber);

return null;

});

}  
and you see this grant is in the security policy file:  
grant codebase "file:${mlib.home}/j2se/home/mlib.jar" {

permission java.io.SocketPermission "\*", "connect";

};  
What security vulnerability does this expose to your cloud customer's code?

1. **A**

privilege escalation attack against the OS running the customer code

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

SQL injection attack against the specified host and port

1. **C**

XML injection attack against any mlib server

1. **D**

none because the customer code base must also be granted SocketPermission

1. **E**

denial of service attack against any reachable machine

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #9**

Given:  
  
public class Tester {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Person p = new Person("Joe");

checkPerson(p);

System.out.println(p);

p = null;

System.out.println(p);

}

and

public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {

if (p == null) {

p = new Person("Mary");

} else {

p = null;

}

return p;

}

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

Joe -  
null

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

null  
Mary

1. **C**

Joe -  
Marry

1. **D**

null  
null

**Correct Answer:**  
A

**Question #10**

Given:  
List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();

list1.add("A");

list1.add("B");

List<String> list2 = Collections.unmodifiableList(list1);

list1.add("C");

System.out.println(list1);

System.out.println(list2);  
What is the result?

1. **A**

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

1. **B**

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

1. **C**

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

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

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

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #11**

Which module-info.java is correct for a service provider for a print service defined in the PrintServiceAPI module?

1. **A**

module PrintServiceProvider {  
requires PrintServiceAPI;  
exports org.printservice.spi;  
}

1. **B**

module PrintServiceProvider {  
requires PrintServiceAPI;  
provides org.printservice.spi.Print with  
com.provider.PrintService;  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

module PrintServiceProvider {  
requires PrintServiceAPI;  
uses com.provider.PrintService;  
}

1. **D**

module PrintServiceProvider {  
requires PrintServiceAPI;  
exports org.printservice.spi.Print with  
com.provider.PrintService;  
}

**Correct Answer:**  
A

**Question #12**

Given the code fragment:  
public static void main(String[] args) {

var symbols = List.of("USD", "GBP", "EUR", "CNY");

var exchangeRate = List.of(1.0, 1.3255, 1.1969, 0.1558094);

var map1 = IntStream.range(0, Math.min(symbols.size(), exchangeRate.size()))

.boxed()

.collect(Collectors.toMap(i -> symbols.get(i), i -> 1.0 / exchangeRate.get(i)));

var map2 = map1.entrySet().stream()

.sorted(Map.Entry.comparingByKey())

.collect(Collectors.toMap(Map.Entry::getKey, Map.Entry::getValue, LinkedHashMap::new));

map2.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.printf("%s -> %.2f%n", k, v));

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

EUR -> 0.84 -  
  
GBP -> 0.75 -  
  
USD -> 1.00 -  
CNY -> 6.42

1. **B**

The compilation fails.

1. **C**

CNY -> 6.42 -  
  
EUR -> 0.84 -  
  
GBP -> 0.75 -  
USD -> 1.00

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

USD -> 1.00 -  
  
GBP -> 0.75 -  
  
EUR -> 0.84 -  
CNY -> 6.42

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #13**

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

1. **A**

to process the current item and return void

1. **B**

to remove an item from the end of the stream

1. **C**

to process the current item and return a stream

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

to remove an item from the beginning of the stream

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #14**

Given:  
import java.io.\*;

public class Tester {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

doA();

doB();

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.print("c");

return;

} finally {

System.out.print("d");

}

System.out.print("e");

}

private static void doA() {

System.out.print("a");

if (false) {

throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();

}

}

private static void doB() throws FileNotFoundException {

System.out.print("b");

if (true) {

throw new FileNotFoundException();

}

}

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

abcd

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

The compilation fails.

1. **C**

adf

1. **D**

abd

1. **E**

abdf

**Correct Answer:**  
A

**Question #16**

Given:

@Repeatable(Meals.class)

@Target(ElementType.TYPE)

@interface Meal {

String starter() default "";

String mainCourse();

String dessert() default "";

}

and

@Target(ElementType.TYPE)

public @interface Meals {

Meal[] value();

}  
  
  
Which two are valid usages of the annotation? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

@Meal(mainCourse=”pizza”)  
@Meal(dessert=”pudding”)  
public class Main {  
}

1. **B**

@Meal(mainCourse=null)  
public class Main {  
}

1. **C**

@Meal(starter=”snack”, dessert=”ice cream”)  
public class Main {  
}

1. **D**

@Meal(mainCourse=”pizza”)  
@Meal(mainCourse=”salad”)  
public class Main {  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

@Meal(mainCourse=”pizza”, starter=”snack”, dessert=”pudding”) public class Main {  
}

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
BE

**Question #17**

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? (Choose three.)

1. **A**

System.out.println(Season.valueOf(“SPRING”).ordinal());

1. **B**

System.out.println(Season.values(1));

1. **C**

System.out.println(Season.SPRING);

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

System.out.println(Season.valueOf(“SPRING”));

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

System.out.println(Season.valueOf(‘s’));

1. **F**

System.out.println(sA[0]);

1. **G**

System.out.println(sA[1]);

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
BCE

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/4#answerQ17)

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**Question #18**

Given:  
public class DNAsynth {

int aCount;

int tCount;

int cCount;

int gCount;

DNAsynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){

// line 1

}

int setCCount(int c) {

return c;

}

void setGCount(int gCount) {

this.gCount = gCount;

}

}  
Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

cCount = setCCount(c);

1. **B**

setCCount(c) = cCount;

1. **C**

setGCount(g);

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

tCount = tCount;

1. **E**

aCount = a;

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
BD

**Question #19**

Given:  
Given:

/proj/msg/messages.properties file:

message=Hello {0}, regards {1}

and

/proj/msg/messages\_ja\_JP.properties file:

message=こんにちは {0}, 宜しくお願いします {1}

and

/proj/msg/Test.java class:

package msg;

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// line 1

System.out.println(message);

}

}  
and  
  
and  
  
You want to print the message こんにちは Joe, 宜しくお願いします, Jane.  
Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

1. **A**

ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“/proj/msg/messages”, new Locale(“ja”,“JP”));  
Object[] names = “Joe”, “Jane”);  
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString(“message”),names);

1. **B**

ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“msg.messages”, Locale.JAPAN);  
Object[] names = “Joe”, “Jane”);  
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString(“message”),names);

1. **C**

Locale.setDefault(Locale.JAPAN);  
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“messages”);  
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString(“message”),“Joe”,“Jane”);

1. **D**

ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“messages”, Locale.JAPAN);  
String[] names = “Joe”, “Jane”);  
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString(“message”),names);

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

**Question #20**

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

jdep=summary Test.class  
What is the result on execution of these commands?

1. **A**

Test.class - > java.sql -> java.base

1. **B**

On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.

1. **C**

Test.class -> java.base -  
Test.class - > java.sql

1. **D**

Test.class -> java.base -  
  
Test.class - > java.sql -  
java.sql -> java.base

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #21**

A company has an existing Java 8 jar file, sales-app-1.1.1.jar, that uses several Apache open source jar files that have not been modularized.  
commons-beanutils-1.9.3.jar

commons-collections4-4.2.jar

(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.collections4)

commons-lang3-3.8.1.jar

(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.lang3)

commons-text-1.3.jar

(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.text)

Which module-info.java file should be used to convert sales-app-1.1.jar to a module?

1. **A**

module com.company.sales\_app {  
requires commons.beanutils;  
requires org.apache.commons.collections4;  
requires org.apache.commons.lang3;  
requires org.apache.commons.text;  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

module com.company.sales\_app {  
requires org.apache.commons.beanutils;  
requires org.apache.commons.collections4;  
requires org.apache.commons.lang3;  
requires org.apache.commons.text;  
}

1. **C**

module com.company.sales\_app {  
requires commons.beanutils;  
requires commons.collections4;  
requires commons.lang3;  
requires commons.text;  
}

1. **D**

module com.company.sales\_app {  
requires commons.beanutils-1.9.3;  
requires commons.collections4-4.2;  
requires commons.lang3-3.8.1;  
requires commons.text-1.3;  
}

**Correct Answer:**  
A

**Question #22**

Which two are valid statements? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

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

1. **B**

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

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

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

1. **D**

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

1. **E**

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

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
CE

**Question #23**

Given:  
public class Person {

private String name = "Green";

public void setName(String name) {

String title = "Mr. ";

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?

1. **A**

Mr. Green

1. **B**

Green

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. **D**

Mr. Blue

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #24**

Given:  
import java.util.function.BiFunction;

public class Pair<T> {

final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;

T left = null;

T right = null;

private Pair<T> validator=null;

Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {

validator = v;

set(x, y);

}

void set(T x, T y) {

if(!validator.apply(x, y)) throw new IllegalArgumentException();

setLeft(x);

setRight(y);

}

void setLeft(T x) {

left = x;

}

void setRight(T y) {

right = y;

}

final boolean isValid() {

return validator.apply(left, right);

}

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

1. **A**

left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

1. **B**

setLeft and setRight must be protected.

1. **C**

left and right must be private.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

isValid must be public.

**Correct Answer:**  
D  
**Question #25**

char[] characters = new char[100];

try (FileReader reader = new FileReader("file\_to\_path");) {

// line 1

System.out.println(String.valueOf(characters));

} catch (IOException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}  
You want to read data through the reader object.  
Which statement inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

1. **A**

characters = reader.read();

1. **B**

reader.readLine();

1. **C**

characters.read();

1. **D**

reader.read(characters);

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #26**

Given:  
package com.foo;

public class Foo {

static final int A = 0;

public static final int B = 0;

private static final int C = 0;

int d = 0;

protected int e = 0;

public int f = 0;

private int g = 0;

public void foo(int h) {

int i = 0;

}

package com.foo.bar;

public class Bar extends com.foo.Foo {

@Override

public void foo(int j) {

// line 1

}

} (Choose four.)

1. **A**

e

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

f

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

A

1. **D**

j

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

d

1. **F**

c

1. **G**

i

1. **H**

B

**Most Voted**

1. **I**

h

1. **J**

g

**Correct Answer:**  
CFHJ

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/6#answerQ26)

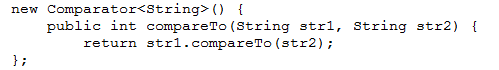
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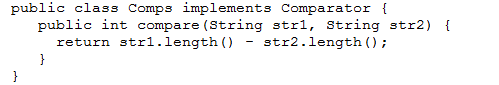
**Question #27**

Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

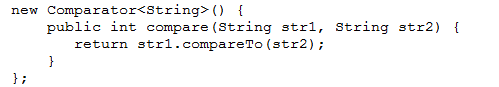
1. **A**



1. **B**

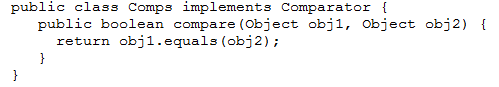


1. **C**



**Most Voted**

1. **D**



**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #28**

Given the code fragment:  
public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<Integer> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();

ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);

CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, () -> System.out.print(list));

IntStream.range(0, 5).forEach(n -> executorService.execute(() -> {

try {

list.add(n);

barrier.await();

} catch (InterruptedException | BrokenBarrierException e) {

System.out.println("Exception");

}

}));

executorService.shutdown();

}

}  
Which statement is true?

1. **A**

It never finishes.

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.

1. **C**

It finishes without any exception.

1. **D**

Threads in executorService execute for each of the two threads.

**Correct Answer:**  
A

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/6#answerQ28)

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**Question #29**

Given:  
public interface Rectangle {

default double calculateSurfaceArea(double l, double w) {

return l \* w;

}

}

public interface Ellipse {

default double calculateSurfaceArea(double majorR, double minorR) {

return Math.PI \* majorR \* minorR;

}

}

public class Cylinder implements Rectangle, Ellipse {

public double calculateSurfaceArea(double l, double w, double majorR, double minorR) {

double rectangle = Rectangle.super.calculateSurfaceArea(l, w);

double ellipseArea = Ellipse.super.calculateSurfaceArea(majorR, minorR);

return rectangle + ellipseArea / 2;

}

}  
What prevents this code from compiling?

1. **A**

The calculateSurfaceArea method within Cylinder must be declared default.

1. **B**

Cylinder is not properly calling the Rectangle and Ellipse interfaces’ calculateSurfaceArea methods.

1. **C**

Cylinder requires an implementation of calculateSurfaceArea with two parameters.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

The calculateSurfaceArea method within Rectangle and Ellipse requires a public access modifier.

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #30**

Given a Member class with fields for name and yearsMembership, including getters and setters and a print method, and a list of clubMembers members:  
String testName = "smith";

int testMembershipLength = 5;

long matches = clubMembers

.peek(new Consumer<Member>() {

@Override

public void accept(Member m) {

m.print();

}

})

.filter(m -> m.getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)

.map(m -> testName.compareToIgnoreCase(m))

.filter(a -> a > 0)

.count();

System.out.println(matches);  
Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

.filter(Integer::equals(0))

1. **B**

.map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

.filter(Member::getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)

1. **D**

.peek(Member::print)

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
BC

**Question #31**

Given:  
Path p1 = Paths.get(“/scratch/exam/topsecret/answers”);  
Path p2 = Paths.get(“/scratch/exam/answers/temp.txt”);  
Path p3 = Paths.get(“/scratch/answers/topsecret”);  
Which two statements print ..\..\..\answers\topsecret? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

System.out.print(p3.relativize(p1));

1. **B**

System.out.print(p2.relativize(p3));

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

System.out.print(p1.relativize(p3));

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

System.out.print(p3.relativize(p2));

1. **E**

System.out.print(p1.relativize(p2));

1. **F**

System.out.print(p2.relativize(p1));

**Correct Answer:**  
AC

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**Question #32**

Given the code fragment:  
class Classes implements Serializable {

String id;

}

class Person {

String name;

transient String address;

}

class Student extends Person implements Serializable {

String studentNo;

Classes classes = new Classes();

}  
Which fields are serialized in a Student object?

1. **A**

studentNo and classes

1. **B**

studentNo and name

1. **C**

studentNo, classes and name

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

studentNo, classes, name, and address

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #33**

Given:  
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?

1. **A**

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

1. **B**

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

1. **C**

-----  
-----

1. **D**

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

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

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

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #34**

public class Foo {

public void foo(Collection arg) {

System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");

}

}

and

public class Bar extends Foo {

public void foo(List arg) {

System.out.println("Hello world!");

}

public static void main(String... args) {

List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();

Collection<String> co = li;

Bar b = new Bar();

b.foo(li);

b.foo(co);

}

}  
  
What is the output?

1. **A**

Bonjour le monde!  
Bonjour le monde!

1. **B**

Hello world!  
Hello world!

1. **C**

Hello world!  
Bonjour le monde!

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

Bonjour le monde!  
Hello world!

**Correct Answer:**  
C

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**Question #35**

Given:  
import java.util.List;

import java.util.Optional;

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<Item> items = List.of(

new Item("A", 10),

new Item("B", 2),

new Item("C", 12),

new Item("D", 5),

new Item("E", 6)

);

double avg = items.stream().mapToInt(i -> i.amount).average().orElse(0.0);

Optional<Item> item = items.parallelStream()

.filter(i -> i.amount < avg).findAny();

System.out.println(item.orElseThrow());

}

}

class Item {

public String name;

public int amount;

public Item(String name, int amount) {

this.name = name;

this.amount = amount;

}

@Override

public String toString() {

return "Name: " + name + ", Amount: " + amount;

}

}  
What is true?

1. **A**

A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

1. **B**

The compilation fails.

1. **C**

This should print the same result each time the program runs.

1. **D**

This may not print the same result each time the program runs.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

**Question #36**

Given:  
public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[] furnitures = {"Door", "Window", "Chair"};

var sb = new StringBuilder();

for (var i = 0; i < furnitures.length; i++) {

var index = i + 1;

sb.append(index);

sb.append(")");

sb.append(furnitures[i].charAt(i));

sb.append(" ");

if (index < furnitures.length) {

sb.append(" ");

}

}

sb.delete(sb.length() - 2, sb.length() - 1);

sb.insert(0, '[').insert(sb.length(), ']');

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

What is the result?

A.  
What is the result?

1. **A**

The compilation fails.

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

[0). D, | 1). i, | 2). a]

1. **C**

[). o, | 1). a, | 2).]

1. **D**

[0). o, | 1). i, | 2). r]

1. **E**

ArrayIndexOutOfBounds Exception is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #37**

Given:  
public class Tester {

public static int reduce(int x) {

int y = 4;

class Computer {

int reduce(int x) {

return x - y--;

}

}

Computer a = new Computer();

return a.reduce(x);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.print(reduce(1));

}

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. **B**

-3

1. **C**

-2

1. **D**

The compilation fails.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #38**

Given the code fragment:  
public class Main { // line 1

private int count = 0; // line 2

public static void main(String[] args) {

Main test = new Main();

ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

service.submit(() -> {

for (int j = 0; j < 10000; j++) { // line 3

test.count++;

}

});

}

service.shutdown();

}

}  
You must make the count variable thread safe.  
Which two modifications meet your requirement? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

replace line 2 with public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {

1. **B**

replace line 1 with private volatile int count = 0;

1. **C**

replace line 3 with  
synchronized(test) {  
test.count++;  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

replace line 1 with private AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger(0); and replace line 3 with test.count.incrementAndGet();

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

replace line 3 with  
synchronized(test.count) {  
test.count++;  
}

**Correct Answer:**  
DE

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**Question #39**

Given the code fragment:  
// Line 1

public class Computator<N extends Number, C extends Collection<N>> { // Line 2

public double sum(C collection) { // Line 3

double sum = 0.0; // Line 4

for (N n : collection) {

sum += n.doubleValue();

}

return sum;

}

public static void main(String... args) { // Line 5

var numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9);

Computator<Integer, List<Integer>> c = new Computator<>();

System.out.println(c.sum(numbers));

}

}  
Which action enables Computator class to compile?

1. **A**

change Line 1 to add throws NumberFormatException

1. **B**

change Line 3 to Double sum = 0.0;

1. **C**

change Line 5 to List<Double> numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9);

1. **D**

change Line 2 to public Double sum ( C collection) {

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

change Line 4 to for (Double n : collection) {

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #40**

Given the code fragment:  
char d = 100, e = 'e'; // line 1

int x = d; // line 2

int y = (int) e; // line 3

System.out.println((char) x + (char) y); // line 4  
What is the result?

1. **A**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

1. **B**

201

1. **C**

de

1. **D**

203

1. **E**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

**Most Voted**

1. **F**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

**Correct Answer:**  
E

**Question #41**

Given the code fragment:  
public void foo(Function<Integer, String> fun) {...}  
Which two compile? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

foo( n -> Integer.toHexString(n) )

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

foo( toHexString )

1. **C**

foo( n -> n + 1 )

1. **D**

foo( int n -> Integer.toHexString(n) )

1. **E**

foo( n -> Integer::toHexString )

1. **F**

foo( Integer::toHexString )

**Most Voted**

1. **G**

foo( n::toHexString )

1. **H**

foo( (int n) -> Integer.toHexString(n) )

**Correct Answer:**  
AC

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**Question #42**

Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

1. **A**

@interface Author {  
String name() default “”;  
String date();  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

@interface Author extends Serializable {  
String name() default “”;  
String date();  
}

1. **C**

@interface Author {  
String name() default null;  
String date();  
}

1. **D**

@interface Author {  
String name();  
String date;  
}

1. **E**

@interface Author {  
String name();  
String date default “”;  
}

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #43**

Given:

public interface APIInterface (

and

public default void process() (System.out.println ("Process() called 1."); }

public abstract class AbstractAPI {

and

public abstract void process();}

public class Api Impl extends AbstractAPI implements APIInterface {

public void process();

}

System.out.println("Process() called 2.");}

public static void main(String[] args) {

var impl = new ApiImpl();

impl.process();

}}  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

The program prints Process()called 2.

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

A java.lang.NoSuchMethodException is thrown.

1. **C**

The program prints Process()called 1.

1. **D**

A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.

1. **E**

The compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:**  
E

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**Question #44**

Given:  
interface MyInterface1 {

public int method() throws Exception;

private void pMethod() { /\* an implementation of pMethod \*/ }

}

interface MyInterface2 {

public static void sMethod() { /\* an implementation of sMethod \*/ }

private boolean equals();

}

interface MyInterface3 {

public void method();

}

interface MyInterface4 {

public void method(String str);

}

interface MyInterface5 {

public static void sMethod();

public void method(String str);

}

Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

A. A

B. MyInterface4

C. B  
Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

MyInterface4

1. **B**

MyInterface5

1. **C**

MyInterface1

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

MyInterface3

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

MyInterface2

**Correct Answer:**  
DE

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 Question #45

Given:

class Super {

static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }

String name() { return "Harry"; }

}

class Sub extends Super {

static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }

String name() { return "Potter"; }

}

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Super s = new Sub();

System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name());

}

}

What is the result?

A.

Good Night, Harry

B.

What is the result?

1. **A**

Good Night, Harry

1. **B**

Good Morning, Potter

1. **C**

Good Morning, Harry

1. **D**

Good Night, Potter

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
B

**Question #46**

Question #46

public class Tester {

private static int i;

private static int[] primes = {2, 3, 5, 7};

private static String result = "";

public static void main(String[] args) {

while (i < primes.length) {

if (i == 3) {

break;

}

i++;

result += primes[i];

}

System.out.println(result);

}

}

What is the result?

A. A

357

Most Voted

B.  
What is the result?

1. **A**

357

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

35

1. **C**

235

1. **D**

2357

1. **E**

An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #47**

Given:  
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");

}

}

line n3  
Which line of code results in a compilation error?

1. **A**

line n1

1. **B**

line n3

1. **C**

line n2

1. **D**

line n4

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #48**

Given the code fragment:

public class Main {

public static void main(String... args) {

List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(

List.of("Earth", "Wind", "Fire"));

List<String> list2 = List.copyOf(list1);

list2.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));

System.out.println(list2.equals(list1));

}

}

What is the result?

1. **A**

A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

1. **B**

false

1. **C**

A java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

true

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #49**

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) {

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 (param.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {

throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));

}

throw new ExSub(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt")); // Line 1

} catch (ExSub ex) {

System.out.println(ex.getMessage());

}  
What is the result?

1. **A**

9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt

1. **B**

9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt  
9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt

1. **C**

9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

Compilations fails at Line 1.

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #50**

Which two interfaces are considered to be functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

@FunctionalInterface  
interface InterfaceC {  
public boolean equals(Object o);  
int breed(int x);  
int calculate(int x, int y);  
}

1. **B**

@FunctionalInterface  
interface InterfaceD {  
int breed(int x);  
}

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

@FunctionalInterface  
interface InterfaceE {  
public boolean equals(int i);  
int breed(int x);  
}

1. **D**

interface InterfaceA {  
int GERM = 13;  
public default int getGERM() { return GERM; }  
}

1. **E**

interface InterfaceB {  
int GERM = 13;  
public default int getGERM() { return get(); }  
private int get() { return GERM; }  
public boolean equals(Object o);  
int breed(int x);  
}

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
AC -

**Question #51**

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

1. **A**

private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = ServiceLoader.load(Print.class)

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

1. **C**

private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<>()

1. **D**

private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #52**

Given:  
  
Given:

public final class X {

private String name;

public String getName() {

return name;

}

public void setName(String name) {

this.name = name;

}

public String toString() { return getName(); }

}

and

public class Y extends X {

public Y(String name) {

super();

setName(name);

}

public static void main(String... args) {

Y y = new Y("HH");

System.out.println(y);

}

}  
  
  
  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

null

1. **B**

HH

1. **C**

Y@<>

1. **D**

The compilation fails

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #53**

Given:

class Scope {

static int myint=666;

public static void main(String[] args) {

int myint = myint;

System.out.println(myint);

}

}  
  
Which is true?

1. **A**

Code compiles but throws a runtime exception when run.

1. **B**

It prints 666.

1. **C**

The code compiles and runs successfully but with a wrong answer (i.e., a bug).

1. **D**

The code does not compile successfully.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #54**

Given:

package test.t1;

public class A {

public int x = 42; // line 1

protected A() {}

}

and

package test.t2;

import test.t1.\*;

public class B extends A { // line 2

int x = 17; // line 3

public B() { super(); }

}

and

package test;

import test.t1.\*;

import test.t2.\*;

public class Tester {

public static void main(String[] args) { // line 4

A obj = new B(); // line 5

System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5

}

}

What is the result?

A. A

42  
  
  
and  
  
  
  
and  
  
  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

42

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

1. **C**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

1. **D**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

1. **E**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

1. **F**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

1. **G**

17

**Correct Answer:**  
G

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**Question #55**

Given:  
  
// line 1

var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");

fruits.forEach(function);  
  
Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

1. **A**

Consumer function = (String f) -> (System.out.println(f);};

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

Supplier function = () -> fruits.get (0);

1. **C**

Predicate function = a -> a.equals("banana");

1. **D**

Function function = x -> x.substring(0,2);

**Correct Answer:**  
D

**Question #56**

Given:

public class Option {

public static void main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("Ans : " + convert("a").get());

}

private static Optional<Integer> convert(String s) {

try {

return Optional.of(Integer.parseInt(s));

} catch (Exception e) {

return Optional.empty();

}

}

}

What is the result?

A. A

A java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Most Voted  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

A java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

Ans : a

1. **C**

The compilation fails.

1. **D**

Ans :

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #57**

Given:  
  
public class Point {

@JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.STRING, name="name")

private String \_name;

@JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)

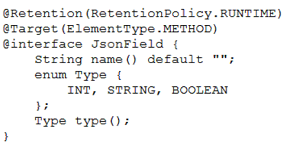
private int x;

@JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)

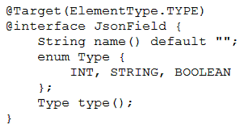
private int y;

}  
  
What is the correct definition of the JsonField annotation that makes the Point class compile?

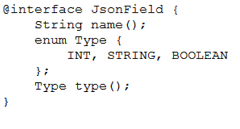
1. **A**



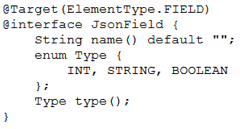
1. **B**



1. **C**



1. **D**



**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
C

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**Question #58**

Given:  
  
public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Anotherclass ac = new Anotherclass();

SomeClass sc = new Anotherclass();

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?

1. **A**

AnotherClass#methodA()  
SomeClass#methodA()

1. **B**

A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

1. **C**

The compilation fails.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

AnotherClass#methodA()  
AnotherClass#methodA()

1. **E**

SomeClass#methodA()  
AnotherClass#methodA()

1. **F**

SomeClass#methodA()  
SomeClass#methodA()

**Correct Answer:**  
B

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/12#answerQ58)

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**Question #59**

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?

1. **A**

D does not define any method.

1. **B**

D inherits a() only from C.

1. **C**

D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

D extends more than one interface.

**Correct Answer:**  
C

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/12#answerQ59)

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**Question #60**

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?

1. **A**

You accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.

1. **B**

You reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.

1. **C**

You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.

1. **D**

You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

**Question #61**

Given:  
  
public interface Worker {

public void doProcess();

}

and

public class HardWorker implements Worker {

public void doProcess() {

System.out.println("doing things");

}

}

and

public class Cheater implements Worker {

public void doProcess() { }

}

public class Main<T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1

private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2

public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3

processes.add(w);

}

public void run() {

processes.forEach((p) -> p.doProcess());

}

}

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

1. **A**

Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess (Worker w) {.

1. **B**

Replace Line 1 with public class Main extends Thread {.

1. **C**

Replace Line 2 with private List processes = new ArrayList<>();.

1. **D**

Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess(T w) {.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/13#answerQ61)

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**Question #62**

Given:  
  
public class Test{

public void process(byte v){

System.out.println("Byte value " +v);

}

public void process(short v){

System.out.println("Short value " +v);

}

public void process(Object v){

System.out.println("Object value " +v);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

byte x = 12;

short y = 13;

new Test().process(x+y); // line 1

}

}

What is the output?

1. **A**

Short value 25

1. **B**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

1. **C**

Byte value 25

1. **D**

Object value 25

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
B

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**Question #63**

Given:

var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");

Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(e -> e.contains("n")).findAny(); // line 1

System.out.println(result.get());  
  
You replace the code on line 1 to use ParallelStream.  
  
Which one is correct?

1. **A**

The code will produce the same result.

1. **B**

The compilation fails.

1. **C**

A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

1. **D**

The code may produce a different result.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #64**

class MyPersistenceData {

String str;

private void methodA() {

System.out.println("methodA");

}

}  
Which method should be overridden?

1. **A**

the readExternal method

1. **B**

nothing

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

the readExternal and writeExternal method

1. **D**

the writeExternal method

**Correct Answer:**  
C

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/13#answerQ64)

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**Question #65**

Given:

public class Foo {

public void foo(Collection arg) {

System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");

}

}

and

public class Bar extends Foo {

public void foo(Collection arg) {

System.out.println("Hello world!");

}

public void foo(List arg) {

System.out.println("Hola Mundol!");

}

}

and

Foo f1 = new Foo();

Foo f2 = new Bar();

Bar b1 = new Bar();

List<String> l1 = new ArrayList<>();  
  
  
Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

1. **A**

f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

1. **B**

b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

1. **C**

b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

1. **D**

f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

**Most Voted**

1. **F**

f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

1. **G**

f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

1. **H**

b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

**Most Voted**

1. **I**

f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

**Correct Answer:**  
A, C, I

**Question #66**

Given the code fragment:  
  
public class Test {

private final int x = 1;

static final int y;

public Test() {

System.out.print(x);

System.out.print(y);

}

public static void main(String args[]) {

new Test();

}

}

What is the result?

1. **A**

10

1. **B**

1

1. **C**

The compilation fails at line 9.

1. **D**

The compilation fails at line 16.

1. **E**

The compilation fails at line 13.

**Most Voted**

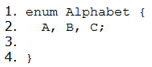
**Correct Answer:**  
E

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**Question #67**

Given this enum declaration:  
  
  
  
Examine this code:  
  
System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());  
  
What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?

1. **A**

static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString();

1. **B**

static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }

1. **D**

String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #68**

Given the code fragment:  
  
  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

5

1. **B**

11

1. **C**

15

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

21

1. **E**

23

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #69**

Given the declaration:  
  
@inteface Resource {  
String[] value();  
}  
  
Examine this code fragment:  
  
/\* Loc1 \*/ class ProcessOrders { ... }  
  
Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

@Resource({“Customer1”, “Customer2”})

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

@Resource(value={{}})

1. **C**

@Resource

1. **D**

@Resource(“Customer1”)

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

@Resource()

**Correct Answer:**  
AD

**Question #71**

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. **A**

1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 four

1. **B**

1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 4

1. **C**

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

1. **D**

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

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
B

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**Question #72**

Given the code fragment:  
  
  
  
Which can replace line 2?

1. **A**

UnaryOperator u = (int i) -> i \* 2;

1. **B**

UnaryOperator u = (var i) -> (i \* 2);

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

UnaryOperator u = var i -> { return i \* 2; };

1. **D**

UnaryOperator u = i -> { return i \* 2);

**Correct Answer:**  
B

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/15#answerQ72)

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**Question #73**

Given the content from lines.txt:  
  
  
C -  
C++  
  
Java -  
  
Go -  
  
Kotlin -  
  
and

String fileName = "lines.txt";

List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();

try (Stream<String> stream = Files.lines(Paths.get(fileName))) {

list = stream

.filter(line -> line.equalsIgnoreCase("JAVA"))

.map(String::toUpperCase)

.collect(Collectors.toList());

} catch (IOException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

list.forEach(System.out::println);  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

C -  
C++  
  
Go -  
Kotlin

1. **B**

JAVA

1. **C**

C -  
C++  
  
GO -  
KOTLIN

1. **D**

C -  
C++  
  
JAVA -  
  
GO -  
KOTLIN

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #74**

Given:  
  
ArrayList<Integer> al = new ArrayList<>();

al.add(1);

al.add(2);

al.add(3);

Iterator<Integer> itr = al.iterator();

while (itr.hasNext()) {

if (itr.next() == 2) {

al.remove(2);

System.out.print(itr.next());

}

}

What is the result?

1. **A**

1 2 followed by an exception

1. **B**

1 2 4 5

1. **C**

A ConcurrentModificationException is thrown at run time.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

1 2 3 followed by an exception

**Correct Answer:**  
C

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**Question #75**

Given:

public class Foo {

public static String ALPHA = "alpha";

protected string beta = "beta";

private final String delta;

public Foo(String d) {

delta = ALPHA + d;

}

public String foo() {

return beta += delta;

}

}  
  
Which change would make Foo more secure?

1. **A**

public String beta = "beta";

1. **B**

public static final String ALPHA = "alpha";

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

private String delta;

1. **D**

protected final String beta = "beta";

**Correct Answer:**  
C

**Question #76**

Given:  
  
public interface ExampleInterface{ }  
  
Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

public String methodD();

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

public int x;

1. **C**

final void methodG(){  
System.out.println("G");  
}

1. **D**

final void methodE();

1. **E**

public abstract void methodB();

**Most Voted**

1. **F**

public void methodF(){  
System.out.println("F") ;  
}

1. **G**

private abstract void methodC();

**Correct Answer:**  
AE

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**Question #77**

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?

1. **A**

hey oh hi

1. **B**

yo ey

1. **C**

A compile time error occurs.

1. **D**

oh hi hey

1. **E**

hey oh hi yo ey

**Most Voted**

1. **F**

hey oh hi ey

**Correct Answer:**  
E

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**Question #78**

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

1. **A**

java.base

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

java.se

1. **C**

java.lang

1. **D**

java.object

**Correct Answer:**  
A

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/16#answerQ78)

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**Question #79**

Given the code fragment:  
  
Integer i = 11;  
  
Which two statements compile? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

Double c = (Double) i;

1. **B**

Double b = Double.valueOf(i);

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

Double a = i;

1. **D**

double e = Double.parseDouble(i);

1. **E**

double d = i;

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
AB

**Question #80**

Given:

interface AbilityA {

default void action() {

System.out.println("a action");

}

}

and

interface AbilityB {

void action();

}

public class Test implements AbilityA, AbilityB { // line 1

public void action() {

System.out.println("ab action");

}

public static void main(String[] args) { // line 2

AbilityB x = new Test();

x.action();

}

}

What is the result?

1. **A**

The compilation fails on line 2.

1. **B**

ab action

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

An exception is thrown at run time.

1. **D**

a action

1. **E**

The compilation fails on line 1.

**Correct Answer:**  
E

**Question #81**

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?

1. **A**

Class A is thread safe.

1. **B**

Make foo and setB synchronized.

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

Make foo synchronized.

1. **D**

Make A synchronized.

1. **E**

Make setB synchronized.

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #82**

A company has an existing Java app that includes two Java 8 jar files, sales-8.10.jar and clients-10.2.jar.  
  
The jar file, sales-8.10.jar, references packages in clients-10.2.jar, but clients-10.2.jar does not reference packages in sales-8.10.jar.  
  
They have decided to modularize clients-10.2. jar.  
  
Which module-info.java file would work for the new library version clients-10.3.jar?

1. **A**

module com.company.clients{  
requires com.company.clients;  
}

1. **B**

module com.company.clients{  
uses com.company.clients;  
}

1. **C**

module com.company.clients {  
exports com.company.clients.Client;  
}

1. **D**

module com.company.clients {  
exports com.company.clients;  
}

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
C

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**Question #83**

Which two statements are correct about modules in Java? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

module-info.java cannot be empty.

1. **B**

module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.

1. **C**

By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

1. **D**

A module must be declared in module-info.java file,

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
AE

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**Question #84**

Assuming the user credentials are correct, which expression will create a Connection?

1. **A**

DriverManager.getConnection("http://database.jdbc.com", "J\_SMITH", "dt12%2f3")

1. **B**

DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:derby:com")

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc.derby.com")

1. **D**

DriverManager.getConnection()

1. **E**

DriverManager.getConnection("J\_SMITH", "dt12%2f3")

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #85**

Given:  
  
1. interface Pastry {

2. void getIngredients();

3. }

4. abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}

5. class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {

6. public void getIngredients() {}

7. }

8. class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {

9. void getIngredients(int x) {}

10. }  
  
Which is true? (Choose four.)

1. **A**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

1. **B**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.

1. **D**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

1. **E**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.

**Most Voted**

1. **F**

The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.

1. **G**

The compilation succeeds.

**Correct Answer:**  
ACEF

**Question #86**

Given:

public class Employee {

private String name;

private String neighborhood;

private int salary;

// Constructors and setter and getter methods go here

}  
  
and the code fragment:  
  
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();

Predicate<Employee> p = e -> e.getSalary() > 30;

Function<Employee, Optional<String>> f = e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood());  
  
Which two Map objects group all employees with a salary greater than 30 by neighborhood? (Choose two.)

1. **A**



**Most Voted**

1. **B**



1. **C**



1. **D**



1. **E**



**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #87**

Given:  
  
Given:

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

public class NewMain {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String[] catNames = {"abyssinian", "oxicat",

"korat", "laperm", "bengal", "sphynx"};

var cats = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(catNames));

cats.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));

cats.forEach(System.out::println);

}

}  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

abyssinian  
oxicat  
korat  
laperm  
bengal  
sphynx

1. **B**

abyssinian  
bengal  
korat  
laperm  
oxicat  
sphynx

1. **C**

sphynx  
oxicat  
laperm  
korat  
bengal  
abyssinian

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

nothing

**Correct Answer:**  
C

[**Hide Answer**](https://www.secexams.com/exams/Oracle/1z0-819/view/18#answerQ87)

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**Question #88**

Given:  
  
public class Price {

private final double value;

public Price(String value) {

this(Double.parseDouble(value));

}

public Price(double value) {

this.value = value;

}

public double getValue() { return value; }

public static void main(String[] args) {

Price p1 = new Price("1.99");

Price p2 = new Price(2.99);

Price p3 = new Price(0);

System.out.println(p1.getValue() + ";" + p2.getValue() + ";" + p3.getValue());

}

}

What is the result?

1. **A**

1.99,2.99,0

1. **B**

1.99,2.99,0.0

1. **C**

The compilation fails.

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

1.99,2.99

**Correct Answer:**  
B

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**Question #89**

Given:  
  
public class Person {

private String name;

private Person child;

public Person(String name, Person child) {

this(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);

}

}  
  
Which statement is true?

1. **A**

The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2.

1. **B**

The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 1.

1. **C**

The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 2.

1. **D**

The memory allocated for John object can be reused in line 1.

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #90**

Given:  
  
public class X {

protected void print(Object obj) {

System.out.println(obj);

}

public final void print(Object... objects) {

for(Object object : objects) {

print(object);

}

}

public void print(Collection collection) {

collection.forEach(System.out::println);

}

}

public class Y extends X {

public void print(Object obj) {

System.out.print("[" + obj + "]");

}

public void print(Object... objects) {

for(Object object : objects) {

System.out.println("[" + object + "]");

}

}

public void print(Collection collection) {

print(collection.toArray());

}

}

Why does this compilation fail?  
  
  
  
Why does this compilation fail?

1. **A**

The method X.print (object) is not accessible to Y.

1. **B**

The method Y.print (Object) does not call the method super.print (Object).

1. **C**

In method X.print (Collection), System.out::println is an invalid Java identifier.

1. **D**

The method Y.print (Object...) cannot override the final method X.print (Object...).

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

The method print (Object) and the method print (Object...) are duplicates of each other.

**Correct Answer:**  
D

**Question #91**

Given:  
  
Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();

while (loop.hasNext()) {

foo(loop.next());

}

Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();

while (loop.hasNext()) {

bar(loop2.next());

}

for (Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {

bar(loop2.next());

}

for (Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {

foo(loop.next());

}  
  
Which loop incurs a compile time error?

1. **A**

the loop starting line 11

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

the loop starting line 7

1. **C**

the loop starting line 14

1. **D**

the loop starting line 3

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #92**

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? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

System.out.printIn(IntStream.range(0, 99).count());

1. **B**

System.out.printIn(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count());

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

System.out.printIn(IntStream.range(1, 100).count());

1. **D**

System.out.printIn(IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 100).map(x -> x).count());

**Correct Answer:**  
BD

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**Question #93**

Given:  
  
int i = 3;

int j = 25;

System.out.println(i > 2 ? i > 10 ? 1 \* (j + 10) : 1 \* j + 5 : i);  
  
What is the result?

1. **A**

385

1. **B**

3

1. **C**

The compilation fails.

1. **D**

80

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

25

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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**Question #94**

Which two var declarations are correct? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

var names = new ArrayList<>();

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

var \_ = 100;

1. **C**

var var = “hello”;

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

var y = null;

1. **E**

var a;

**Correct Answer:**  
AC

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**Question #95**

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? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

Change Line 1 to a class:  
public class API {

1. **B**

Change Line 2 to an abstract method:  
public abstract void checkValue(Object value)  
throws IllegalArgumentException;

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:  
protected void checkValue(Object value)  
throws IllegalArgumentException;

1. **D**

Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:  
public interface API extends AutoCloseable {

1. **E**

Change Line 1 to an abstract class:  
public abstract class API {

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
BE

**Question #96**

Given:  
public interface A {

abstract void x();

public default void y() { }

}

and

public abstract class B {

public abstract void z();

}

public class C extends B implements A {

/\* insert code here \*/

}  
What code inserted into class C would allow it to compile?

1. **A**

public void x() { }  
public void z() { }

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

public void x() { }  
protected void y() { super.y(); }  
public void z() { }

1. **C**

void x() { }  
public void y() { }  
public void z() { }

1. **D**

void x() { super.y(); }  
public void z() { }

1. **E**

void x() { }  
public void z() { }

**Correct Answer:**  
A

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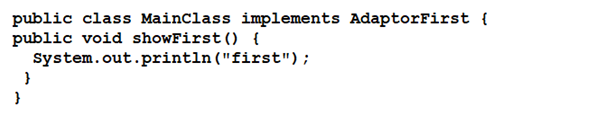
**Question #97**

Given:  
  
public interface Adaptorfirst {

void showFirst();

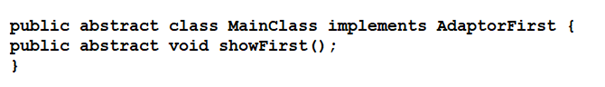
}  
  
Which three classes successfully override showFirst()? (Choose three.)

1. **A**



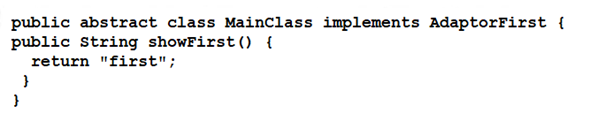
**Most Voted**

1. **B**

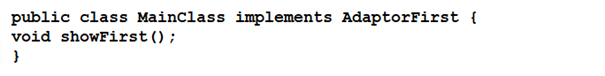


**Most Voted**

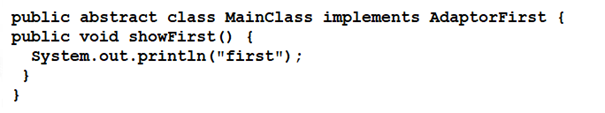
1. **C**



1. **D**

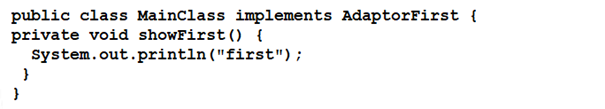


1. **E**



**Most Voted**

1. **F**



**Correct Answer:**  
ABE

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**Question #98**

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? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

super.set(List map)

1. **B**

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

1. **C**

set(map.values());

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

set(map)

1. **E**

super.set(map.values());

**Most Voted**

**Correct Answer:**  
CE

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**Question #99**

Given the code fragment:  
  
int x = 0;

do {

x++;

if (x == 1) {

continue;

}

System.out.println(x);

} while (x < 1);

What is the result?

1. **A**

0

1. **B**

It prints 1 in infinite loop.

1. **C**

1

1. **D**

The program prints nothing.

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

1

**Correct Answer:**  
D

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**Question #100**

Given TripleThis.java:  
  
import java.util.function.\*;

public class TripleThis {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Function<Integer, Integer> tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x \* 3; };

TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);

}

public static <T> void printValue(Function<T, T> f, T num) {

System.out.println(f.apply(num));

}

}  
  
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? (Choose two.)

1. **A**

Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, int num) {

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {

1. **C**

Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x —> { return (Integer) x \* 3; }

1. **D**

Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) {

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x \* 3; }

1. **F**

Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> [ return x \* 3; ]

**Correct Answer:**  
AD

**Question #101**

**Given the code fragment:  
  
Given the code fragment:**

**public class Test {**

**class L extends Exception { }**

**class M extends L { }**

**class N extends RuntimeException { }**

**public void p() throws L { throw new M(); }**

**public void q() throws N { throw new N(); }**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**Test t = new Test();**

**t.p();**

**t.q();**

**/\* line 1 \*/**

**System.out.println("Exception caught");**

**}**

**}  
  
What change on line 1 will make this code compile?**

1. **A**

**Add catch(M | L e)**

1. **B**

**Add catch(L e)**

**Most Voted**

1. **C**

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

1. **D**

**Add catch(L | N e)**

1. **E**

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

**Correct Answer:  
B**

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**Question #102**

**Given the code fragment:  
  
public class Main {**

**static String prefix = "Mondial:";**

**private String name = "domainmodel";**

**public static String getName() {**

**return new Main().name;**

**}**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**Main m = new Main();**

**System.out.println(/\* Insert code here \*/);**

**}**

**}**

**Which two code snippets inserted independently inside println method print Mondial:domainmodel? (Choose two.)**

1. **A**

**Main.prefix + Main.name**

1. **B**

**prefix + getName**

1. **C**

**Main.prefix + Main.getName()**

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

**new Main().prefix + new Main().name**

**Most Voted**

1. **E**

**prefix + name**

1. **F**

**prefix + Main.name**

**Correct Answer:  
BC**

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**Question #103**

**Given the code fragment:  
  
public class CreateArrayListExample {**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**List vegetables = new ArrayList<>();**

**vegetables.add("Kale");**

**vegetables.add(0, "Lettuce");**

**System.out.println(vegetables);**

**List fish = new ArrayList<>();**

**fish.add("Salmon");**

**fish.add(0, "Seabass");**

**System.out.println(fish);**

**}**

**}  
  
What is the result?**

1. **A**

**[Lettuce, Kale]**

1. **B**

**A compilation error is thrown.**

1. **C**

**[Lettuce, Kale]  
[Seabass, Salmon]**

**Most Voted**

1. **D**

**[Kale, Lettuce]  
[Salmon, Seabass]**

**Correct Answer:  
B**

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**Question #104**

**Given:  
  
  
Automobile.java -**

**public abstract class Automobile { // line 1**

**abstract void wheels();**

**}**

**// Car.java**

**public class Car extends Automobile { // line 2**

**void wheels(int i) { // line 3**

**System.out.print(4);**

**}**

**public static void main(String[] args) {**

**Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4**

**ob.wheels();**

**}**

**}**

**What must you do so that the code prints 4?**

**A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.  
  
  
  
What must you do so that the code prints 4?**

1. **A**

**Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.**

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

**Remove abstract keyword in line 1.**

1. **C**

**Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();.**

1. **D**

**Add @Override annotation at line 2.**

**Correct Answer:  
A**

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**Question #105**

**Which module is required for any application using Swing or AWT?**

1. **A**

**java.desktop**

**Most Voted**

1. **B**

**java.prefs**

1. **C**

**java.se**

1. **D**

**java.logging**

1. **E**

**java.rmi**

**Correct Answer:  
A**