Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-819/

NEW QUESTION 1
Assuming the Widget class has a getPrice method, this code does not compile:

```
List widgets = List.of(new Widget("Basic Widget", 19.55), // line 1
                       new Widget("Enhanced Widget", 35.00),
                       new Widget("Luxury Edition Widget", 55.45));
Stream widgetStream = widgets.stream();                    // line 4
widgetStream.filter(a -> a.getPrice() > 20.00)             // line 5
            .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Which two statements, independently, would allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter(a > ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00).
B. Replace line 1 with List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.
C. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter((Widget a) > a.getPrice() > 20.00).
D. Replace line 4 with Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
Given:

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      char letter = 'b';
      int i = 0;
      switch(letter) {
         case 'a':
            i++;
            break;
         case 'b':
            i++;
         case 'c' | 'd': // line 1
            i++;
         case 'e':
            i++;
            break;
         case 'f':
            i++;
            break;
         default:
            System.out.print(letter);
      }
      System.out.println(i);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. b1
B. 2
C. b2
D. 1
E. b3
F. 3
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Answer: F

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 3
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    final List<String> fruits =
       List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
    final List<String> types =
       List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
    final var stream =
       IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
           .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Orange Juice
B. The compilation fails.
C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
12 public class Person {
13     public static void main (String[] args) {
14         final List<String> fruits =
15         List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16         final List<String> types =
17         List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18         final var stream =
19         IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20         .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22     }
23
24 }
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

NEW QUESTION 4
Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the java.se module:

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

What does the transitive modifier mean?

A. Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.sql module.
B. Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.sql module.
C. Any module that attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.sql module instead.
D. Any module that requires the java.sql module does not need to require the java.se module.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in))) {
         System.out.print("Input: ");
         String input = in.readLine();
         System.out.println("Echo: " + input);
      } catch (IOException e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
      }
   }
}
```

And the command: java Main Helloworld What is the result ?

A. Input: Echo:
B. Input: Helloworld Echo: Helloworld
C. Input:Then block until any input comes from System.in.
D. Input:Echo: Helloworld
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:

```
public class Main {
   class Student {                          // line 1
      String classname;
      Student(String classname) {           // line 2
         this.classname = classname;
      }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var student = new Student("Biology"); // line 3
   }
}
```

Which two independent changes will make the Main class compile? (Choose two.)

A. Move the entire Student class declaration to a separate Java file, Student.java.
B. Change line 2 to public Student(String classname).
C. Change line 1 to public class Student {.
D. Change line 3 to Student student = new Student("Biology");.
E. Change line 1 to static class Student {.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20         }
21         public static void main (String[] args) {
22             var student = new Student ("Biology");
23         }
24 }
```

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the formula to calculate a monthly mortgage payment:

$$M = P\frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n-1}$$

and these declarations:

```
double m;            //monthly payment
double r = 0.05/12; //monthly interest rate
int p = 100_000;     //principal
int n = 180;         //number of payments
```

How can you code the formula?

A. m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1));
B. m = p * ((r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n)) - 1));
C. m = p * r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1;
D. m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Given:

```
public class Main {

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

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

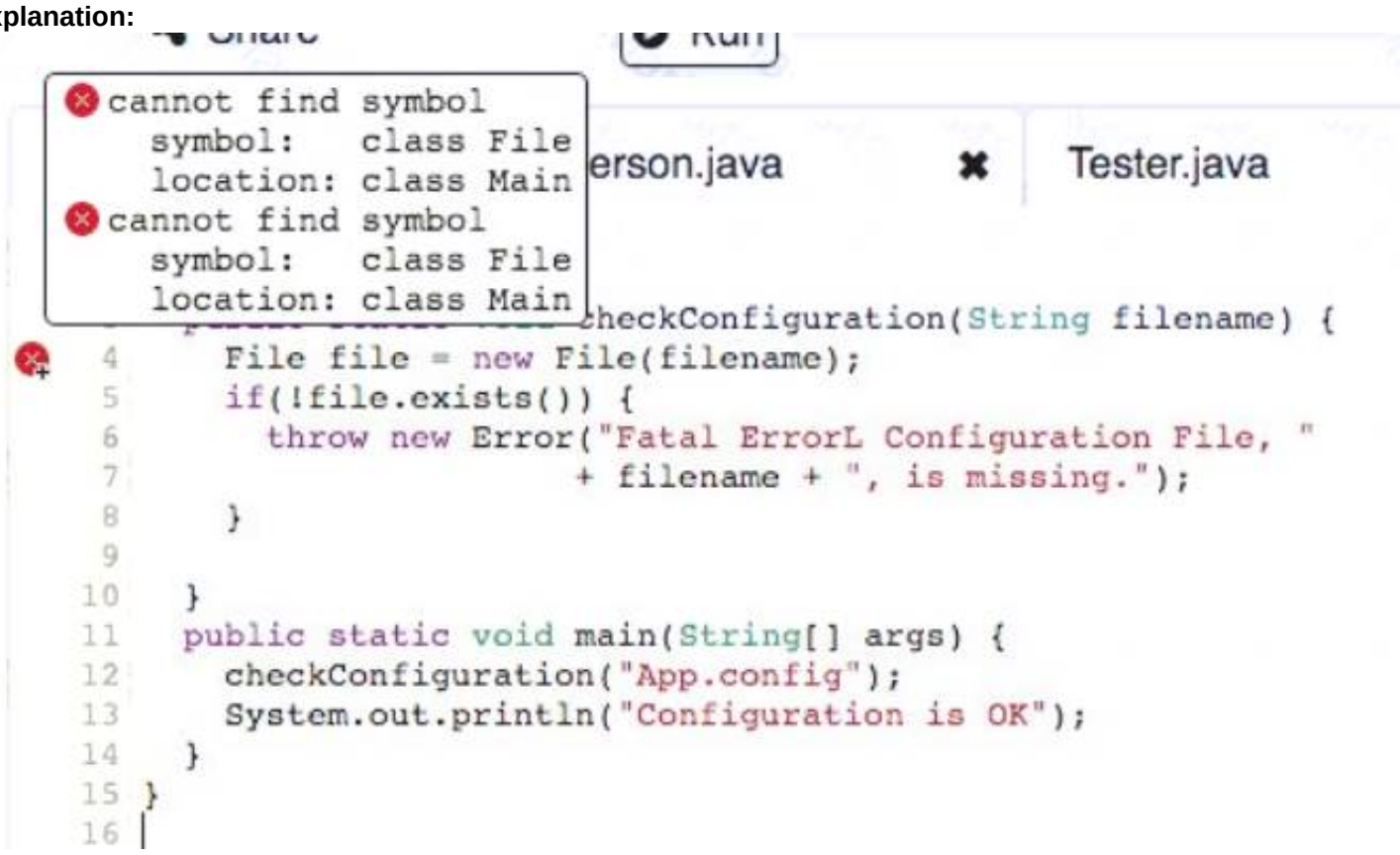
If file "App.config" is not found, what is the result?

A. Configuration is OK
B. The compilation fails.
C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Fatal Error: Configuration File, App.config, is missing.

D. nothing

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

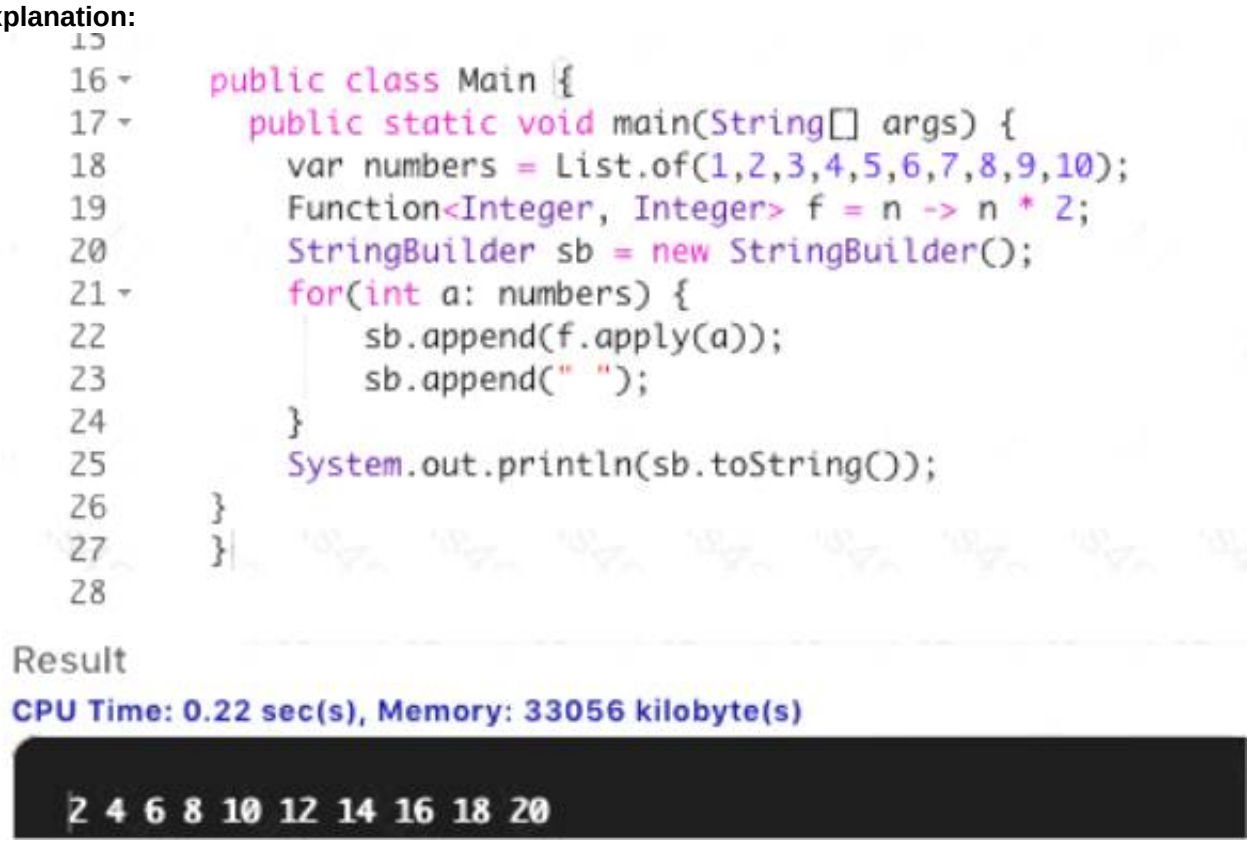
```
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
   sb.append(f.apply(a));
   sb.append(" ");
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

A. Function<Integer, Integer> f = n > n * 2;
B. Function<Integer> f = n > n * 2;
C. Function<int> f = n > n * 2;
D. Function<int, int> f = n > n * 2;
E. Function f = n > n * 2;

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    public void divide() {
        try {
            num = num / div;
            System.out.print("Exception");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
        finally { num = 300; }
        System.out.print(num);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Test test = new Test();
        test.divide();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. 300
B. Exception
C. 200
D. 100

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1  public class Test{
2      private int num = 1;
3      private int div = 0;
4
5      public void divide() {
6          try {
7              num = num / div;
8              System.out.print("Exception");
9          }
10         catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
11         catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
12         finally { num = 300; }
13         System.out.print(num);
14     }
15     public static void main(String args[])
16     {
17         Test test = new Test();
18         test.divide();
19     }
20 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32484 kilobyte(s)

```
300
```

NEW QUESTION 11
Given:

```
class ConSuper {
    protected ConSuper(){
        this(2);
        System.out.print("1");
    }
    protected ConSuper(int a){
        System.out.print(a);
    }
}
```

and

```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
    ConSub(){
        this(4);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args){
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2134
B. 2143
C. 214
D. 234

Answer: C

Explanation:

Console 1

```
214
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 13
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.)

A. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v)));
B. set(map.values());
C. super.set(List<String> map)
D. super.set(map.values());
E. set(map)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 17
Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

A. class, package, import
B. package, import, class
C. import, package, class
D. package, class, import
E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped.
To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?
A)
```
module com.company.customer {
    opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    opens com.company.orders;
}
```
B)
```
module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}
```
C)
```
module com.company.customer {
    requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    requires com.company.orders;
}
```
D)
```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 20
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Examine these module declarations:

```
module ServiceAPI {
    exports com.example.api;
}

module ServiceProvider {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    provides com.example.api with com.myimpl.Impl;
}

module Consumer {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    uses com.example.api;
}
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

A. The ServiceProvider module is the only module that, at run time, can provide the com.example.api API.
B. The placement of the com.example.api API in a separate module, ServiceAPI, makes it easy to install multiple provider modules.
C. The Consumer module should require the ServiceProvider module.
D. The ServiceProvider module should export the com.myimpl package.
E. The ServiceProvider module does not know the identity of a module (such as Consumer) that uses the com.example.api API.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 27
Which two describe reasons to modularize the JDK? (Choose two.)

A. easier to understand the Java language
B. improves security and maintainability
C. easier to expose implementation details
D. improves application robustness
E. easier to build a custom runtime linking application modules and JDK modules

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 28
Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 31
Given:

```
void myLambda() {
    int i = 25;
    Supplier<Integer> foo = () -> i;
    i++;
    System.out.println(foo.get());
}
```

Which is true?

A. The code compiles but does not print any result.
B. The code prints 25.
C. The code does not compile.
D. The code throws an exception at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33
Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

A.
```
var r=  new Random();
new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

B.
```
DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
            .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);
```

C.
```
Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);
```

D.
```
var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 38
Given:
```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int i = 1;
     for(String s : args) {
        System.out.println((i++) + ") " + s);
     }
  }
}
```
executed with this command: java Main one two three
What is the output of this class?

A. The compilation fails.
B. 1) one2) two3) three
C. A java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
D. 1) one
E. nothing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 43
Given:
```
try {
  // line 1
  lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
    .forEach (line --> {
       try {
          Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(),StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
       } catch (IOExeption e) {
         e.printStackTrace();
       }
    });
} catch (IOException e) {
  e.printStackTrace();
}
```
You want to obtain the Stream object on reading the file. Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. var lines = Files.lines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
B. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
C. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));

D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45
Given these two classes:

```
public class Resource {
   public Worker owner;
   public synchronized boolean claim(Worker worker) {
      if (owner == null) {
           owner = worker;
           return true;
      }
      else return false;
   }
   public synchronized void release() {
      owner = null;
   }
}
public class Worker {
   public synchronized void work(Resource... resources) {
      for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
           while (!resources[0].claim(this)) { }
           while (!resources[1].claim(this)) { }
           // do work with resource
           resources[1].release();
           resources[0].release();
      }
   }
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();
Worker w2 = new Worker();
Resource r1 = new Resource();
Resource r2 = new Resource();
new Thread( () -> {
     w1.work(r1, r2);
} ).start();
new Thread( () -> {
     w2.work(r2, r1);
} ).start();
```

Which describes the fragment?

A. It throws IllegalMonitorStateException.
B. It is subject to deadlock.
C. It is subject to livelock.
D. The code does not compile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47
Given:

```
public class Confidential implements Serializable{
   private String data;

   public Confidential(String data) {
      this.data = data;
   }
}
```

Which two are secure serialization of these objects? (Choose two.)

A. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.
B. Declare fields transient.
C. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.
D. Make the class abstract.
E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 52
Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 53
Given:

```
public method foo() throws FooException {
    ...
}
```

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a compilation error. Which statement is true about FooException?

A. FooException is a subclass of RuntimeError.
B. FooException is unchecked.
C. The body of foo can only throw FooException.
D. The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58
Given the code fragment:

```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?
A. 23
B. 12
C. 123
D. 13

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Console 1
23
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 61
Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. JoeMarry
B. Joenull
C. nullnull
D. nullMary

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 62
Given:

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

What is the output?

A. null
B. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
C. Duke
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
14
15    public class Main {
16      public static void main(String[] args) {
17        Optional<String> value = createValue();
18        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
19        System.out.println(str);
20      }
21      static Optional<String> createValue() {
22        String s = null;
23        return Optional.ofNullable(s);
24      }
25    }
26
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32572 kilobyte(s)

```
Duke
```

NEW QUESTION 66

Given:

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

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Console 1 Console 2

```
Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 70
Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

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

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
Automobile
2 public class Car extends Automobile {
3
4   void wheels(int i) {
5     System.out.print(4);
6   }
7   public static void main(String[] args) {
8     Automobile ob = new Car();
9     ob.wheels();
10  }
11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 72
Analyze the code:

```
public class Test {
    static String prefix = "Global:";
    private String name = "namescope";
    public static String getName(){
      return new Test().name;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      Test t = new Test();
      System.out.println(/* Insert code here */);
    }
}
```

Which two options can you insert inside println method to produce Global:namescope? (Choose two.)

A. Test.prefix+Test.name
B. new Test().prefix+new Test().name
C. Test.prefix+Test.getName()
D. Test.getName+prefix
E. prefix+Test.name
F. prefix+name

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 75
Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
}
```

and

```
import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}
```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

A. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
B. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 79
Given the code fragment:
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1 Files.delete (source); // line 2
Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what Is the result?

A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.
C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82
Given:

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

and

```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
// ...
Predicate<Employee> y = (Employee e) -> e.getBirthday()
    .isBefore(IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1));
Set<String> s1 = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the s1 set contain the names of all employees born before January 1, 1989?

A.
```
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
.get(true)
.stream()
.map(Employee::getName)
.collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));
```

B.
```
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
.get(true)
.map(Employee::getName)
.collect(Collectors.toSet());
```

C.
```
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.mapping(
    Employee::getName, Collectors.toSet())));
```

D.
```
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.groupingBy(
    Employee::getName, Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))));
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86
Which interface in the java.util.function package can return a primitive type?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91
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("f");
   }
   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?

A. The compilation fails.
B. abdf
C. abd
D. adf
E. abcd

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 92
Given:

```
List<Reader> dataFiles = new ArrayList<>();
File indexFile = new File("MyIndex.idx");
try (BufferedReader indexReader =
      new BufferedReader(new FileReader(indexFile))) {
   for(String file = indexReader.readbine(); file != null;
      file = indexReader.readLine()) {
    BufferedReader dataReader = new BufferedReader (
      new FileReader(new File(file))); // Line 1
    dataFiles.add(dataReader); // Line 2
    processData(dataReader); // Line 3
   }
}  catch (IOException ex) {
   ...
}  finally {
   for(Reader r : dataFiles) {
      try {
         r.close();
      } catch (IOException ex) (
        ...
      } // Line 4
   }
}
```

What will secure this code from a potential Denial of Service condition?

A. After Line 4, add indexReader.close().
B. On Line 3, enclose processData(dataReader) with try with resources.
C. After Line 3, add dataReader.close().
D. On Line 1, use try with resources when opening each dataReader.
E. Before Line 1, check the size of dataFiles to make sure it does not exceed a threshold.

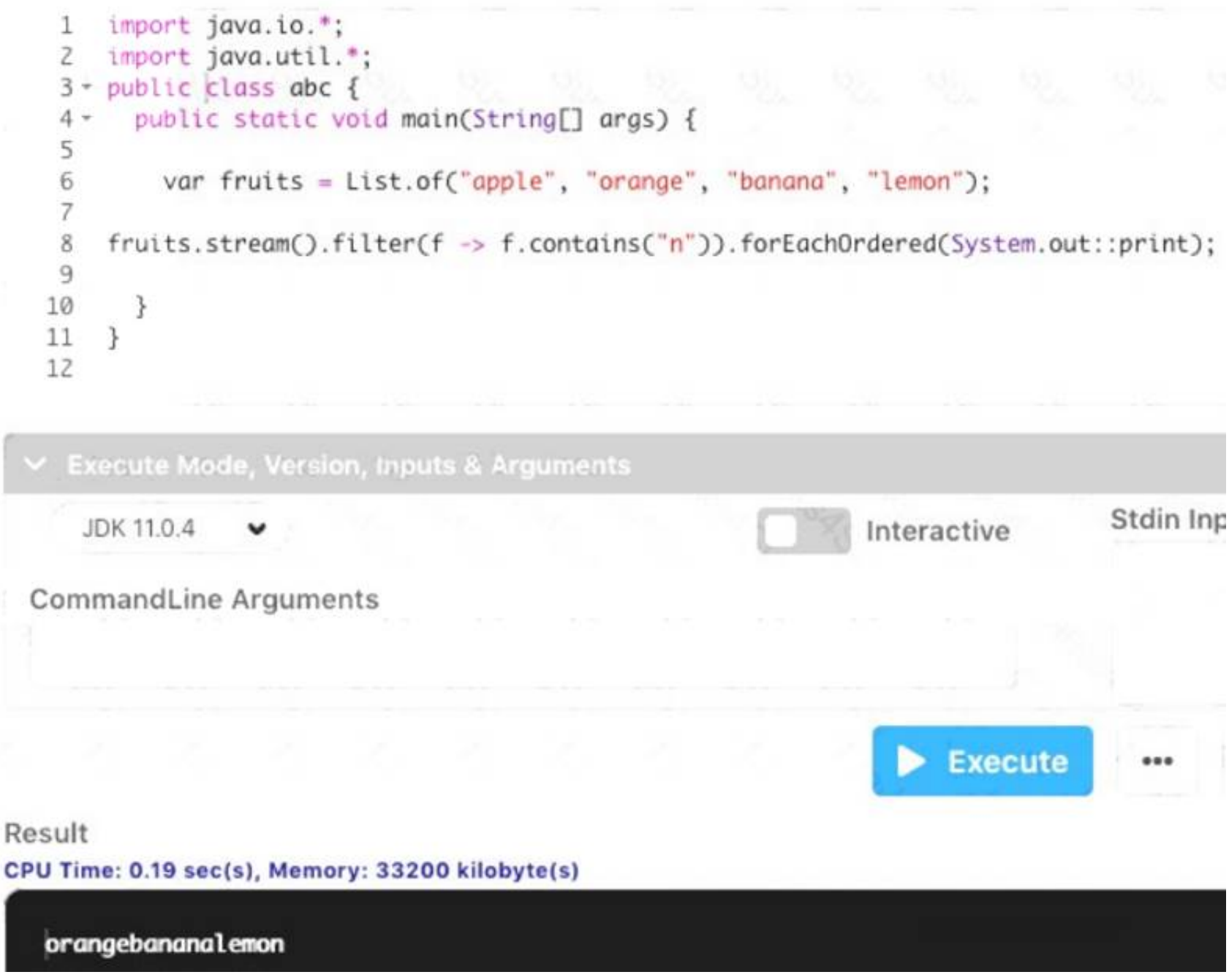
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93
Given:
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?

A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).findAny();
B. fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
C. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();
D. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f > f.contains("n"));

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 98
Given:

```
List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
String[] v = {“a”, “b”, “c”, “b”, “a”};
for (String s: v) {
     list1.add(s);
     hs1.add(s);
}
System.out.print(hs1.size() + “ “ + list1.size() + “ “);
HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
System.out.print(hs2.size() + “ “ + list2.size());
```

What is the result?

A. 3 5 3 3
B. 3 3 3 3
C. 3 5 3 5
D. 5 5 3 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
16         Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
17         String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
18         for (String s: v) {
19             list1.add(s);
20             hs1.add(s);
21         }
22         System.out.println(hs1.size() + "" + list1.size() + "");
23         HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
24         LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
25         System.out.print(hs2.size() + "" + list2.size());
26
27     }
28 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s), Memory: 36204 kilobyte(s)

```
35
33
```

NEW QUESTION 99
Given:

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  switch(i%5) {
    case 2:
      i *= i;
      break;
    case 3:
      i++;
      break;
    case 1:
    case 4:
      i++;
      continue;
    default:
      break;
  }
  System.out.print(i + " ");
  i++;
}
```

What is the result?

A. nothing
B. 10
C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101
.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual 1Z0-819 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the 1Z0-819 Product From:

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-819/

Money Back Guarantee

1Z0-819 Practice Exam Features:

* 1Z0-819 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* 1Z0-819 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* 1Z0-819 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* 1Z0-819 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.   private static class Greet {
3.      private void print() {
4.         System.out.println("Hello World");
5.      }
6.   }
7.   public static void main(String[] args) {
8.      Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.      i.print();
10.  }
11. }
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails at line 9.
B. The compilation fails at line 2.
C. Hello World
D. The compilation fails at line 8.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1  public class Test {
2      private static class Greet {
3          private void print() {
4              System.out.println("Hello World");
5          }
6      }
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9          i.print();
10     }
11 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32504 kilobyte(s)

```
Hello World
```

NEW QUESTION 2
Given: