

```
public abstract class B {  
    public abstract void z();  
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {  
/* insert code here */  
}
```

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

- A `public void x() {}
public void z() {}` Most Voted

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

- C `void x() {}
public void y() {}
public void z() {}`

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

- E `void x() {}
public void z() {}`

Correct Answer:

A





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. Most Voted
- B Remove abstract keyword in line 1.
- C Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();;
- D Add @Override annotation at line 2.



Question

4



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Question #92

A⁻ A⁺

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.)

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

B System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count()); Most Voted

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

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

Correct Answer:

BD

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

7



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Question #93

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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



[Hide Answer](#)

Question

2

1

0

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Question #94

A⁻ A⁺

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

A var names = new
ArrayList<>();

Most Voted

B var _ = 100;

C var var = "hello";

Most Voted

D var y = null;

E var a;

Correct Answer:

AC

[Hide Answer](#)

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

and

```
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?

- A The method X.print (object) is not accessible to Y.
- B The method Y.print (Object) does not call the method super.print (Object).
- C In method X.print (Collection),
System.out::println is an invalid Java identifier.

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

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





```
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?

- A
abyssinian
oxicat
korat
laperm
bengal
sphynx

- B
abyssinian
bengal
korat
laperm
oxicat
sphynx

- C
sphynx
oxicat
laperm
korat
bengal
abyssinian

Most Voted

- D nothing



Question



4



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Question #81

A- A+

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?

A Class A is thread safe.

B Make foo and setB
synchronized.

Most Voted

C Make foo synchronized.

D Make A synchronized.

E Make setB synchronized.

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer

Question



7



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Question #83

A- A+

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

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

Correct Answer:

AE

[Hide Answer](#)

[Hide Answer](#)

Question



6

[Share](#)**Question #79****A⁻ A⁺**

Given the code fragment:

Integer i = 11;

Which two statements compile? (Choose two.)

A Double c = (Double) i;

B Double b =
Double.valueOf(i);

Most Voted

C Double a = i;

D double e = Double.parseDouble(i);

E double d = i; **Most Voted**

Correct Answer:

AB

[Hide Answer](#)

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Question

10

1

0

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Question #71

A⁻ A⁺

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?

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

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

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

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

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

B



Hide Answer

Question



3



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Question #77

A⁻ A⁺

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?

- A hey oh hi
- B yo ey
- C A compile time error occurs.
- D oh hi hey
- E hey oh hi yo ey Most Voted
- F hey oh hi ey

Correct Answer:

E



Question



10



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Question #68

A- A+

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A 5

B 11

C 15 Most Voted

D 21

E 23

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer

Question



11



Given:

```
public interface Builder {  
    public A build(String str);  
}
```

and

```
public class BuilderImpl implements Builder {  
    @Override  
    public B build(String str) {  
        return new B(str);  
    }  
}
```

Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A A cannot be abstract.

B A cannot be final. Most Voted

C B cannot be abstract. Most Voted

D B cannot be final.

E B is a subtype of A. Most Voted

F A is a subtype of B.

Correct Answer:

ABD



```
        System.out.println("Hola Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

- A f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- B b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- C b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- D f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde! Most Voted
- E f2.foo(li) prints Hello world! Most Voted
- F f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- G f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- H b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo! Most Voted
- I f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

Correct Answer:



Question #66

A⁻ A⁺

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A 10

B 1

C The compilation fails at line 9.

D The compilation fails at line 16.

E The compilation fails at
line 13.

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

E

Hide Answer



Question



9



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Question #62

A⁻ A⁺

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?

A Short value 25

B The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

C Byte value 25

D Object value 25

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

B



Q uestions

5



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Question #63**A⁻ A⁺**

Given:

```
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny(); // line 1
System.out.println(result.get());
```

You replace the code on line 1 to use
ParallelStream.

Which one is correct?

- A The code will produce the same result.
- B The compilation fails.
- C A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- D The code may produce a different result.

Most Voted**Correct Answer:****D****Hide Answer**

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Question



7

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Question #56

A⁻ A⁺

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** **java.util.NoSuchElementException** **Most Voted**
is thrown at run time.
- B Ans : a
- C The compilation fails.
- D Ans :

Correct Answer:

A



Question

5



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Question #59

A- A+

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?

A D does not define any method.

B D inherits a() only from C.

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

Most Voted

D D extends more than one interface.

Correct Answer:

C

Hide Answer



Question #52

A⁻ A⁺

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?

A null

B HH

C Y@<>

D The compilation fails

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

D





```
import test.t1.*;
import test.t2.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B(); // line 4
        System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A 42 Most Voted

- B The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- D The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- E The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- F The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

G 17

Correct Answer:

G



Hide Answer

Question

8

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Question #48

A⁻ A⁺

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);  
  
        list1.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));  
        list2.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));  
        System.out.println(list2.equals(list1));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

B false

A

C java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

Most Voted

D true

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer

Question

7

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Question #50

A- **A+**

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

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

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

Most Voted

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

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

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





Question

7



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Question #47

A- A+

Given:

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

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

A line n1

B line n3

C line n2

D line n4 Most Voted

Correct Answer:

D



Question



6



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Question #41

A- A+

Given the code fragment:

```
public void foo(Function<Integer, String> fun)  
{...}
```

Which two compile? (Choose two.)

A foo(n ->
 Integer.toHexString(n)) Most Voted

B foo(toHexString)

C foo(n -> n + 1)

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

E foo(n -> Integer::toHexString)

F foo(Integer::toHexString) Most Voted

G foo(n::toHexString)

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

Correct Answer:

AC

[Hide Answer](#)



Question

29



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Question #44

A⁻ A⁺

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();  
    public void method(String str);  
}  
interface MyInterface4 {  
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }  
    public void method();  
}  
interface MyInterface5 {  
    public static void sMethod();  
    public void method(String str);  
}
```

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

A MyInterface4

B MyInterface5

C MyInterface1 Most VotedD MyInterface3 Most Voted

E MyInterface2

Correct Answer:

DE

Hide Answer

Question #39

A- A+

Given the code fragment:

```
// Line 1
public class Computator <N extends Number, C extends Collection<N>> {
    public N sum (C collection) {
        double sum = 0.0; // Line 2
        for(N n : collection) { // Line 3
            sum += n.doubleValue(); // Line 4
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        var numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9); // Line 5
        Computator<Integer, List<Integer>> c = new Computator<>();
        System.out.println(c.sum(numbers));
    }
}
```

Which action enables Computator class to compile?

- A change Line 1 to add throws
NumberFormatException
- B change Line 3 to Double sum = 0.0;
- C change Line 5 to List<Double> numbers
= List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9);
- D change Line 2 to public
Double sum (C collection)
{Most Voted
- E change Line 4 to for (Double n :
collection) {

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer





Question

4



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Question #34

A⁻ A⁺

```
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?

A Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

B Hello world!
Hello world!

C Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!

Most Voted

D Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Correct Answer:

C





Question



3



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Question #36

A⁻ A⁺

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(i)  
                .append(".").  
                .append(furnitures[i].charAt(i))  
                .append(", ");  
            if (index < furnitures.length) {  
                sb.append(" | ");  
            }  
        }  
        sb.delete(sb.length() - 2, sb.length() - 1);  
        sb.insert(0, '[').insert(sb.length() - 1, ']');  
        System.out.println(sb);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A The compilation fails. Most Voted

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

C () o, | 1). a, | 2).]

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

E ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer:

A





Question

3



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Question #30

A- A+

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.)

A .filter(Integer::equals(0))

B .map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)

Most Voted

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

D .peek(Member::print)

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

BC

Hide Answer



Question

10

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Question #32

A⁻ A⁺

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?

A studentNo and classes

B studentNo and name

C studentNo, classes and
name

Most Voted

D studentNo, classes, name, and address

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer

Question

5

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[Hide Answer](#)

Question

[8](#)[Share](#)

Question #25

A⁻ A⁺

```
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?

A characters = reader.read();

B reader.readLine();

C characters.read();

D reader.read(characters); Most Voted

Correct Answer:

B

[Hide Answer](#)

[Hide Answer](#)

Question



5

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Question #27

A- **A+**

Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

A

```
new Comparator<String>() {  
    public int compareTo(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.compareTo(str2);  
    }  
}
```

B

```
public class Comps implements Comparator {  
    public int compare(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.length() - str2.length();  
    }  
}
```

C

```
new Comparator<String>() {  
    public int compare(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.compareTo(str2);  
    }  
}
```

Most Voted**D**

```
public class Comps implements Comparator {  
    public boolean compare(Object obj1, Object obj2) {  
        return obj1.equals(obj2);  
    }  
}
```

Correct Answer:**A**[Hide Answer](#)

Question



15



[Hide Answer](#)

Question

[8](#)[Share](#)**Question #22****A⁻ A⁺**

Which two are valid statements? (Choose two.)

- A BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test =
(final Integer x, var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- B BiPredicate<Integer,
Integer> test = (var x, final
var y) -> (x.equals(y)); Most Voted
- C BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test =
(Integer x, final var y) -> (x.equals(y));
- D BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test =
(final var x, y) -> (x.equals(y));
- E BiPredicate<Integer,
Integer> test = (Integer x,
final Integer y) ->
(x.equals(y)); Most Voted

Correct Answer:**CE**

Question #20

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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

and the commands:

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

What is the result on execution of these commands?

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

B On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.

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

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

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

C

Hide Answer

[Hide Answer](#)

Question



5

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Question #13

[A-](#) [A+](#)

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

- A to process the current item and return void
- B to remove an item from the end of the stream
- C to process the current item and return a stream
- D to remove an item from the beginning of the stream

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

C

[Hide Answer](#)

[Hide Answer](#)

Question



8

[Share](#)**Question #15****A⁻ A⁺**

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> list = List.of(11,12,13,12,13);
```

Which statement causes a compile time error?

- A Double d = list.get(0); Most Voted
- B double f = list.get(0);
- C Integer a = Integer.valueOf(list.get(0));
- D Integer b = list.get(0);
- E int c = list.get(0);
- F Double e = Double.valueOf(list.get(0));

Correct Answer:

C

[Hide Answer](#)



Question #9

A⁻ A⁺

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

What is the result?

A

Joe -
null

Most Voted

B

null
Mary

C

Joe -
Marry

D

null
null

Correct Answer:

A

Question #12

A- A+

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,  
            (oldValue, newValue) -> oldValue, LinkedHashMap::new));  
    map2.forEach((var k, var v)->System.out.printf("%s -> %.2f\n",k, v));  
}
```

What is the result?

EUR -> 0.84 -

A GBP -> 0.75 -

USD -> 1.00 -

CNY -> 6.42

B The compilation fails.

CNY -> 6.42 -

C EUR -> 0.84 -

Most Voted

GBP -> 0.75 -

USD -> 1.00

USD -> 1.00 -

D GBP -> 0.75 -

EUR -> 0.84 -

CNY -> 6.42



Question



8



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Question #5

A⁻ A⁺

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;  
        default:  
            break;  
    }  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
    i++;  
}
```

What is the result?

A 0 8 10

B 0

C The code prints nothing.

D 0 4 9

E 0 8 Most Voted

Correct Answer:

E



Correct Answer:

A

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

4



[Share](#)

Question #7

[A⁻](#) [A⁺](#)

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

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

B short sh = (short)'A'; Most Voted

C float x = 1f; Most Voted

D byte b = 10;
char c = b;

E String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";

F int x = 12_34; Most Voted

G boolean false = (4 != 4);

Correct Answer:

CBF

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

7



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Question #2**A⁻ A⁺****Given:**

```
int i = 10;
do {
    for(int j = i/2; j > 0; j--) {
        System.out.print(j + " ");
    }
    i-=2;
} while (i > 0);
```

What is the result?**A 5 4 3 2 1****B 5****C nothing****D 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1****Most Voted****Correct Answer:****C****Hide Answer****Question****12****Share****Question #3****A⁻ A⁺****Given:**

```
import java.util.*;
```



Question

14



Share

Question #1

A⁻ A⁺

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?

A 2-4

B 1-5

C 1-5 Most Voted

D 1-5

E 2-4

F 0-6

G 2-4

H The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

I 0-6

J 2-4





Question #3

A⁻ A⁺

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.)

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

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

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

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

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

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



Question



16



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Question #4

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);  
        sb.append("HOWDY");  
        sb.insert(0, ' ');  
        sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");  
        sb.insert(6, "COW");  
        sb.delete(2, 7);  
        System.out.println(sb.length());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A 5

B 4

Most Voted

C 3

D An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer:

B

Hide Answer





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Question

9



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Question #6

A⁻ A⁺

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?

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

B NumberFormat formatter =
NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);

C NumberFormat formatter =
NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

D NumberFormat formatter =
NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer



Correct Answer:

A

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

5

[Share](#)

Question #10

[A-](#) [A+](#)

Given:

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

What is the result?

[A, B, C]

A followed by an exception thrown on line
11.

[A, B, C]

[A, B]

C [A, B, C]

[Most Voted](#)

[A, B, C]

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

Correct Answer:

C

[Hide Answer](#)



Question

7



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Question #8

A- A+

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?

privilege escalation attack

- A against the OS running the customer code Most Voted

- B SQL injection attack against the specified host and port

- C XML injection attack against any mlib server

D none because the customer code base

- E must also be granted
SocketPermission

- F denial of service attack against any reachable machine

Correct Answer:

B



Question #14

A- A+

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 abcd Most Voted

B The compilation fails.

C adf

D abd

E abdf

Correct Answer:

A



Question

3

1

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Question #11

A- **A+**

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

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

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

Most Voted

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

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

Correct Answer:

A



and

```
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
public @interface Meals {
    Meal[] value();
}
```

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

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

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

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

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

Most Voted

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

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

BE

BCE

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

12

[Share](#)

Question #18

A⁻ A⁺

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.)

A cCount = setCCount(c);

B setCCount(c) = cCount;

C setGCount(g); Most Voted

D tCount = tCount;

E aCount = a; Most Voted

Correct Answer:

BD

[Hide Answer](#)



Question

9



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Question #17

A- A+

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.)

A System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING").ordinal());

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

C System.out.println(Season.SPRING); Most Voted

D System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING")); Most Voted

E System.out.println(Season.valueOf('s'));

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

G System.out.println(sA[1]); Most Voted

Correct Answer:

BCE

Hide Answer

Question

12



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Question #21

A- A⁺

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?

```
module com.company.sales_app {  
    requires commons.beanutils;  
    requires  
        org.apache.commons.collections4;  
    A requires  
        org.apache.commons.lang3;  
    requires  
        org.apache.commons.text;  
}
```

Most Voted

```
module com.company.sales_app {  
    requires  
        org.apache.commons.beanutils;  
    requires  
        B org.apache.commons.collections4;  
    requires org.apache.commons.lang3;  
    requires org.apache.commons.text;  
}
```

```
module com.company.sales_app {  
    requires commons.beanutils;  
    requires commons.collections4;  
    c requires commons.lang3;  
    requires commons.text;  
}
```

module com.company.sales_app {





Question #19

A- A+

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}, 宜しくお願ひします,{1}
```

and

```
/proj/msg/Test.java class:  
  
package msg;  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}
```

You want to print the message こんにちは

Joe, 宜しくお願ひします, Jane.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A

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

B

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

C

```
 Locale.setDefault(Locale.JAPAN);  
 ResourceBundle messages =  
 ResourceBundle.getBundle("messages");  
 String message =  
 MessageFormat.format(messages.getString("message"),"Joe","Jane");
```

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 #24**A⁻ A⁺****Given:**

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        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?

- A left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.
- B setLeft and setRight must be protected.
- C left and right must be private. Most Voted
- D isValid must be public.

Correct Answer:**D****Hide Answer**

[Hide Answer](#)

Question

10

[Share](#)**Question #23****A⁻ A⁺****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?**A** Mr. Green**B** Green **Most Voted****C** An exception is thrown at runtime.**D** Mr. Blue**Correct Answer:****C**

Question #29

A⁻ **A⁺**

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 rectArea = Rectangle.super.calculateSurfaceArea(l, w);  
        double ellipseArea = Ellipse.super.calculateSurfaceArea(majorR, minorR);  
        return rectArea + ellipseArea * 2;  
    }  
}
```

What prevents this code from compiling?

The calculateSurfaceArea method

- A within Cylinder must be declared default.

- B Cylinder is not properly calling the Rectangle and Ellipse interfaces' calculateSurfaceArea methods.

- C Cylinder requires an implementation of calculateSurfaceArea with two parameters.

Most Voted

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

Correct Answer:

B





Question



15



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Question #28

A⁻ A⁺

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?

- A It never finishes. Most Voted
- B The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.
- C It finishes without any exception.
- D Threads in executorService execute for each of the two threads.

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer



```
    public void foo(int h) {  
        int i = 0;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
package com.foo.bar;  
public class Bar extends com.foo.Foo {  
    @Override  
    public void foo(int j) {  
        // line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which four identifiers from the Foo and Bar classes are visible at line 1? (Choose four.)

A e Most Voted

B f Most Voted

C A

D j Most Voted

E d

F c

G i

H B Most Voted

I h

J g





Question

5



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Question #31

A⁻ A⁺

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.)

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

B System.out.print(p2.relativize(p3)); Most VotedC System.out.print(p1.relativize(p3)); Most Voted

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

AC



Question

4



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Question #35

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Optional;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var items = List.of(new Item("A", 10), new Item("B", 2),
                           new Item("C", 12), new Item("D", 5),
                           new Item("E", 6));
        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?

- A A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- B B The compilation fails.
- C C This should print the same result each time the program runs.
- D D This may not print the same result each time the program runs.Most Voted

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer





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?

banana orange apple lemon

A

apple banana lemon orange

B

banana orange apple lemon

apple banana lemon orange

C

D

banana orange apple
lemon apple banana
lemon orange

Most Voted

E

banana orange apple lemon apple
banana lemon orange

Correct Answer:

D





Question



5



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Question #37

A⁻ A⁺

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?

A An exception is thrown at runtime.

B -3

C -2

D The compilation fails. Most Voted

Correct Answer:

D



Question



9



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Question #40

A⁻ A⁺

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);
```

What is the result?

A The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

B 201

C de

D 203

E The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

Most Voted

F The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Correct Answer:

E

Hide Answer



Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    private int count = 0; // line 1  
    public static void main(String[] args) { // line 2  
        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++) {  
                    test.count++; // line 3  
                }  
            });  
        }  
        service.shutdown();  
    }  
}
```

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

- A replace line 2 with public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {
- B replace line 1 with private volatile int count = 0;

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

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

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

Correct Answer:



Question



4



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Question #42

A- A+

Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

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

Most Voted

B @interface Author extends Serializable
{
 String name() default "";
 String date();
}

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

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

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

Correct Answer:





Question



11



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Question #45

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

A Good Night, Harry

B Good Morning, Potter

C Good Morning, Harry

D Good Night, Potter

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

B

Hide Answer





Question #43

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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

and

```
public abstract class AbstractAPI {  
    public abstract void process();  
}
```

and

```
public class ApiImpl 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?

A The program prints
Process()called 2. Most Voted

B A java.lang.NoSuchMethodException is
thrown.

C The program prints Process()called 1.

D A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is
thrown.

E The compilation fails.

Correct Answer:

E



Question #46

A- A+

```
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 357 Most Voted

B 35

C 235

D 2357

E An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer



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Question #49

[A⁻](#) [A⁺](#)**Given:**

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

and the code fragment:

```
try {  
    String param = "Oracle";  
    if (param.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {  
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));  
    }  
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt")); // Line 1  
} catch (ExSuper ex) {  
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());  
}
```

What is the result?

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

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

C 9001: APPLICATION
ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt Most Voted

D Compilations fails at Line 1.

Correct Answer:**D**[Hide Answer](#)



Hide Answer

Question



8



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Question #48

A⁻ A⁺

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);  
  
        list1.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));  
        list2.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));  
        System.out.println(list2.equals(list1));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

B false

C A

D java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

E true

Correct Answer:

A



Question



3



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Question #51

A⁻ A⁺

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

- A private java.util.ServiceLoader
loader = ServiceLoader.load(Print.class) Most Voted
- B private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();
- C private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<>()
- D private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer



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7

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Question #53

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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

Which is true?

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

Correct Answer:

A

[Hide Answer](#)

Question



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Question #55

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

```
// line 1
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
fruits.forEach(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

Consumer function =

- A (String f) ->
(System.out.println(f));

Most Voted

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer

← Previous Questions

Next Questions →



Question #58**A⁻ A⁺**

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 AnotherClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

B A ClassCastException is thrown at
runtime.

C The compilation fails. Most Voted

D AnotherClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()

E SomeClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()

F SomeClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

Correct Answer:



```
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?

A

```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)  
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)  
@interface JsonField {  
    String name() default "";  
    enum Type {  
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN  
    };  
    Type type();  
}
```

B

```
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)  
@interface JsonField {  
    String name() default "";  
    enum Type {  
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN  
    };  
    Type type();  
}
```

C

```
@interface JsonField {  
    String name();  
    enum Type {  
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN  
    };  
    Type type();  
}
```

D

```
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)  
@interface JsonField {  
    String name() default "";  
    enum Type {  
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN  
    };  
    Type type();  
}
```

Most Voted





Question #60

A⁻ A⁺

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

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

Which is correct?

You accept the change because -

- A noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.

You reject the change because -Xms8g

- B -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.

You accept the change because -

- C noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.

You reject the change

- D because -noverify is a critical security risk.

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

D





Question



7



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Question #64

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

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

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

Which method should be overridden?

A the readExternal method

B nothing Most Voted

C the readExternal and writeExternal method

D the writeExternal method

Correct Answer:

C



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

and

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

and

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

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

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

Most Voted

Correct Answer:





Question



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Question #67

A- A+

Given this enum declaration:

```
1. enum Alphabet {  
2.     A, B, C;  
3.  
4. }
```

Examine this code:

```
System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());
```

What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

D



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Question



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Question #72

[A-](#) [A+](#)

Given the code fragment:

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

Which can replace line 2?

A UnaryOperator u = (int i) -> i * 2;

B UnaryOperator u = (var i) -> (i * 2); Most Voted

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

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

Correct Answer:

B

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Question



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Question

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Question #69

A- A+

Given the declaration:

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

Examine this code fragment:

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

Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

A

@Resource({"Customer1",
"Customer2"})

Most Voted

B

@Resource(value={{}})

C

@Resource

D

@Resource("Customer1")

Most Voted

E

@Resource()

Correct Answer:

AD



```
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) {
}
list.forEach(System.out::println);
```

What is the result?

A
C -
C++
Go -
Kotlin

B JAVA

C
C -
C++
GO -
KOTLIN

D JAVA - Most Voted
GO -
KOTLIN

Correct Answer:

D



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Question



4

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Question #75

A⁻ A⁺

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?

- A public String beta = "beta";
- B public static final String ALPHA = "alpha"; Most Voted
- C private String delta;
- D protected final String beta = "beta";

Correct Answer:

C



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Question



4

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Question #74

[A-](#) [A+](#)

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?

A 1 2 followed by an exception

B 1 2 4 5

A
C ConcurrentModificationException Most Vote
is thrown at run time.

D 1 2 3 followed by an exception

Correct Answer:

C

Question #76

A⁻ **A⁺**

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

A public String methodD(); Most Voted

B public int x;

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

D final void methodE();

E public abstract void
methodB(); Most Voted

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

G private abstract void methodC();

Correct Answer:

AE



Hide Answer

Question

2

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Question #78

A⁻ A⁺

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

A java.base Most Voted

B java.se

C java.lang

D java.object

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer

Question

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Question #79

A⁻ A⁺

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

- A The compilation fails on line 2.
- B ab action Most Voted
- C An exception is thrown at run time.
- D a action
- E The compilation fails on line 1.

Correct Answer:
E

[Hide Answer](#)



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

Most Voted

Correct Answer:

AE

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Question

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Question #84

A⁻ A⁺

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

A DriverManager.getConnection("http://database.jdbc.com",
"J_SMITH", "dt12%2f3")

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

Most Voted

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

D DriverManager.getConnection()

E DriverManager.getConnection("J_SMITH",
"dt12%2f3")

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer

Question

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QUESTION #82

A A

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?

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

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

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

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

Most Voted



```
private int salary;  
// Constructors and setter and getter methods go here
```

Find 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.)

A

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r4 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

Most Voted

B

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r3 = roster.stream().filter(p)  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p));
```

C

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r1 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,  
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

D

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r2 = roster.stream().filter(p)  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Employee::getNeighborhood));
```

E

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r5 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,  
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

Correct Answer:

A

Question #85**A⁻ A⁺****Given:**

```
1. interface Pastry {  
2.     void getIngredients();  
3. }  
4. abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}  
5.  
6. class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {  
7.     public void getIngredients() {}  
8. }  
9. class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {  
10.    void getIngredients(int x) {}  
11. }
```

Which is true? (Choose four.)

A The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

B The compilation fails due to an error in line 9. Most Voted

C The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.

D The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

E The compilation fails due to an error in line 6. Most Voted

F The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.

G The compilation succeeds.

Correct Answer:**ACEF**

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Question



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Question #91

[A⁻](#) [A⁺](#)

Given:

```
1. {
2.     Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.     while (loop.hasNext()) {
4.         foo(loop.next());
5.     }
6.     Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.     while (loop.hasNext()) {
8.         bar(loop2.next());
9.     }
10. }
11. for (Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {
12.     bar(loop2.next());
13. }
14. for (Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {
15.     foo(loop.next());
16. }
```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

 A the loop starting line 11

Most Voted

 B the loop starting line 7 C the loop starting line 14 D the loop starting line 3

Correct Answer:

A

[Hide Answer](#)

and

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

Which statement is true?

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

Correct Answer:

A



Question

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Question #88

A⁻ A⁺

Given:

```
public class Price {  
    private final double value;  
    public Price(String value) {  
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));  
    }  
    public Price(double value) {  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
    public Price () {}  
    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();  
        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" , "+p2.getValue()+" , "+p3.getValue());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A 1.99,2.99,0

B 1.99,2.99,0.0

C The compilation fails. Most Voted

D 1.99,2.99

Correct Answer:

B

Hide Answer

Question

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secexams.com/exams/Orac + :
cate<Employee> p = e -> e.getSa
lon<Employee, Optional<String>>
-> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNe

- | two Map objects group all employees by neighborhood?
- | salary greater than 30 by neighborhood? (Choose two.)

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r4 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r3 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p));
```

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r1 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,  
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r2 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Employee::getNeighborhood));
```

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r5 = roster.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,  
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

Given:

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

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

A

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

Most Voted

B

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

Most Voted

C

```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
    public String showFirst() {  
        return "first";  
    }  
}
```

D

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

E

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

Most Voted

F

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

Correct Answer:
ABE

Hide Answer



```
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.)

- A Change Line 1 to a class:

```
public class API {
```

Change Line 2 to an abstract method:

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

Most Voted

- B Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:

C protected void checkValue(Object value)
throws IllegalArgumentException;

- D Change Line 1 to extend

E java.lang.AutoCloseable:
public interface API extends
AutoCloseable {

Change Line 1 to an abstract class:

F Most Voted
public abstract class API {

Question

7



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Question #93

A⁻ **A⁺**

Given:

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

What is the result?

A 385

B 3

C The compilation fails.

D 80 **Most Voted**

E 25

Correct Answer:

A

Hide Answer

Question

2



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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.)

- A Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, int num) { Most Voted
- B Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {
- C Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; }
- D Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) { Most Voted
- E Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; }
- F Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> [return x * 3;]

Correct Answer:

AD





Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A 0

B It prints 1 in infinite loop.

C 1

D The program prints nothing.

Most Voted

E 1

Correct Answer:

D

Hide Answer





Question



3



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Question #98

A- A+

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 super.set(List map)
- B map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- C set(map.values()); Most Voted
- D set(map)
- E super.set(map.values()); Most Voted

Correct Answer:





Question



9



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Question #103

A- A+

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?

A [Lettuce, Kale]

B A compilation error is thrown.

C [Lettuce, Kale]
[Seabass, Salmon] Most Voted

D [Kale, Lettuce]
[Salmon, Seabass]

Correct Answer:

B



Question #102**A⁻ A⁺**

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.)

A Main.prefix + Main.name

B prefix + getName

C Main.prefix +
Main.getName()

Most Voted

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

Most Voted

E prefix + name

F prefix + Main.name

Correct Answer:

BC



Question #101**A⁻ A⁺**

Given the code fragment:

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

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

- A Add catch(M | L e)
- B Add catch(L e) Most Voted
- C Add catch(N | L | M e)
- D Add catch(L | N e)
- E Add catch(L | M | N e)

Correct Answer:

B

Hide Answer

