Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

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

NEW QUESTION 1
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. B cannot be abstract.
B. B is a subtype of A.
C. A cannot be abstract.
D. A cannot be final.
E. B cannot be final.
F. A is a subtype of B.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 2
Given:

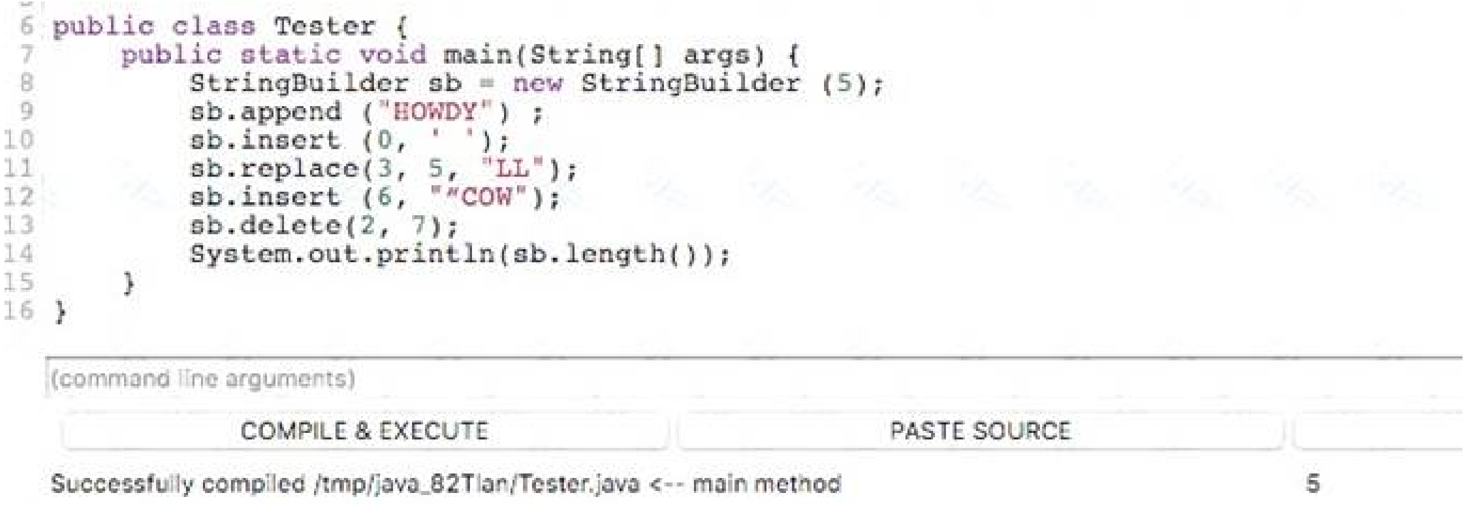
```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
      sb.append("HOWDY");
      sb.insert(0, ' ');
      sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
      sb.insert(6, "COW");
      sb.delete(2, 7);
      System.out.println(sb.length());
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 4
B. 3
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. 5

Answer: D

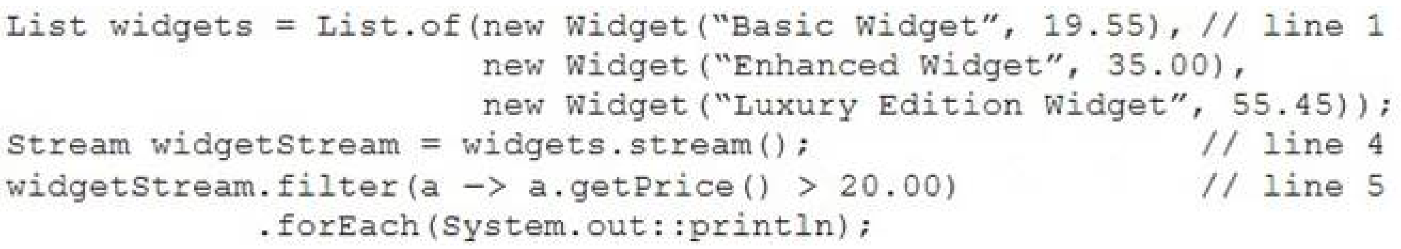
Explanation:



```
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());
    }
}
```

```
Successfully compiled /tmp/java_82Tlan/Tester.java <-- main method          5
```

NEW QUESTION 3
Assuming the Widget class has a getPrice method, this code does not compile:



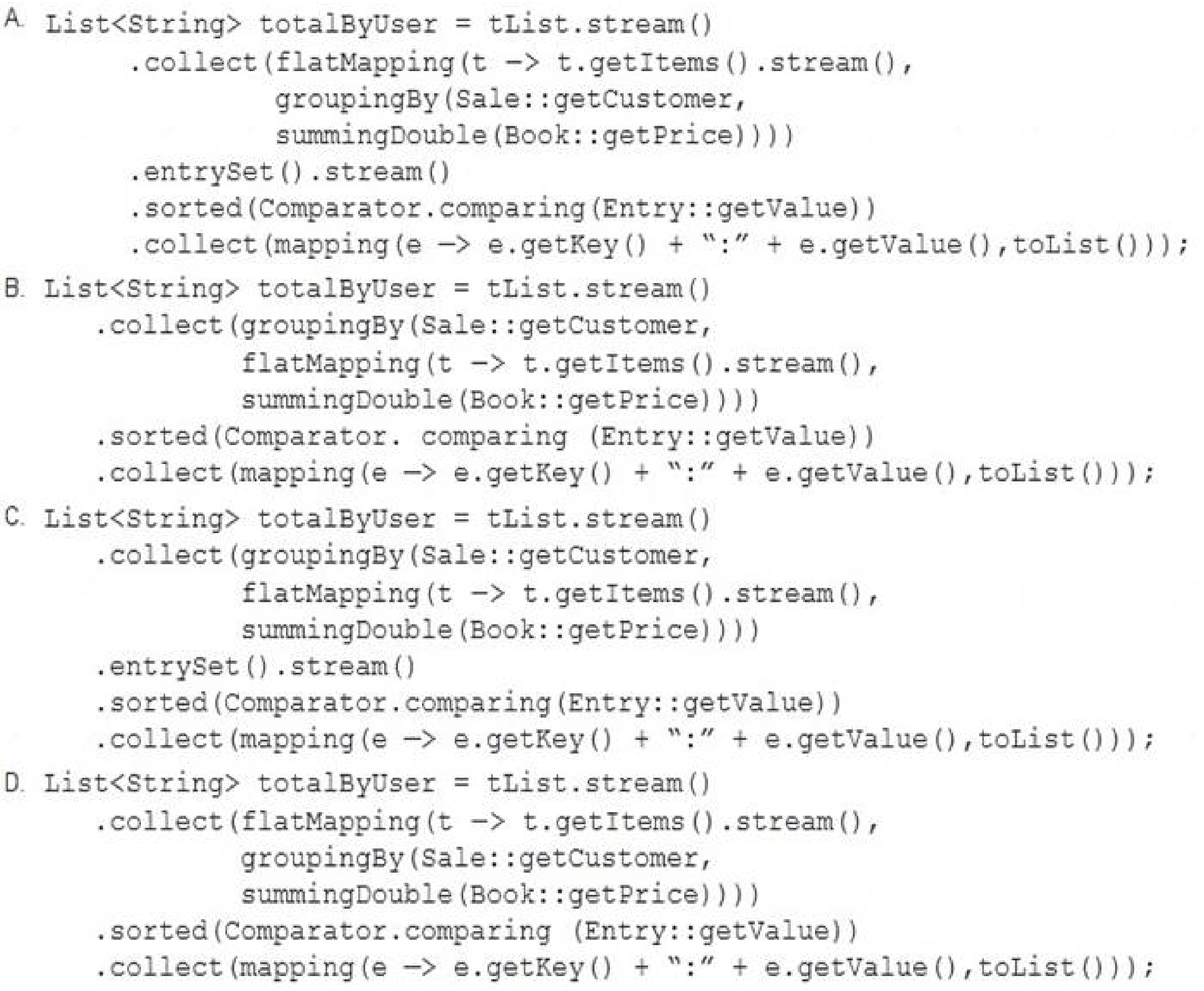
```
List widgets = List.of(new Widget(“Basic Widget”, 19.55), // line 1
                       new Widget(“Enhanced Widget”, 35.00),
                       new Widget(“Luxury Edition Widget”, 55.45));
Stream widgetStream = widgets.stream();                   // line 4
widgetStream.filter(a -> a.getPrice() > 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 4
A bookstore's sales are represented by a list of Sale objects populated with the name of the customer and the books they purchased.
public class Sale { private String customer;
private List<Book> items;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
public class Book { private String name; private double price;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
Given a list of Sale objects, tList, which code fragment creates a list of total sales for each customer in ascending order?

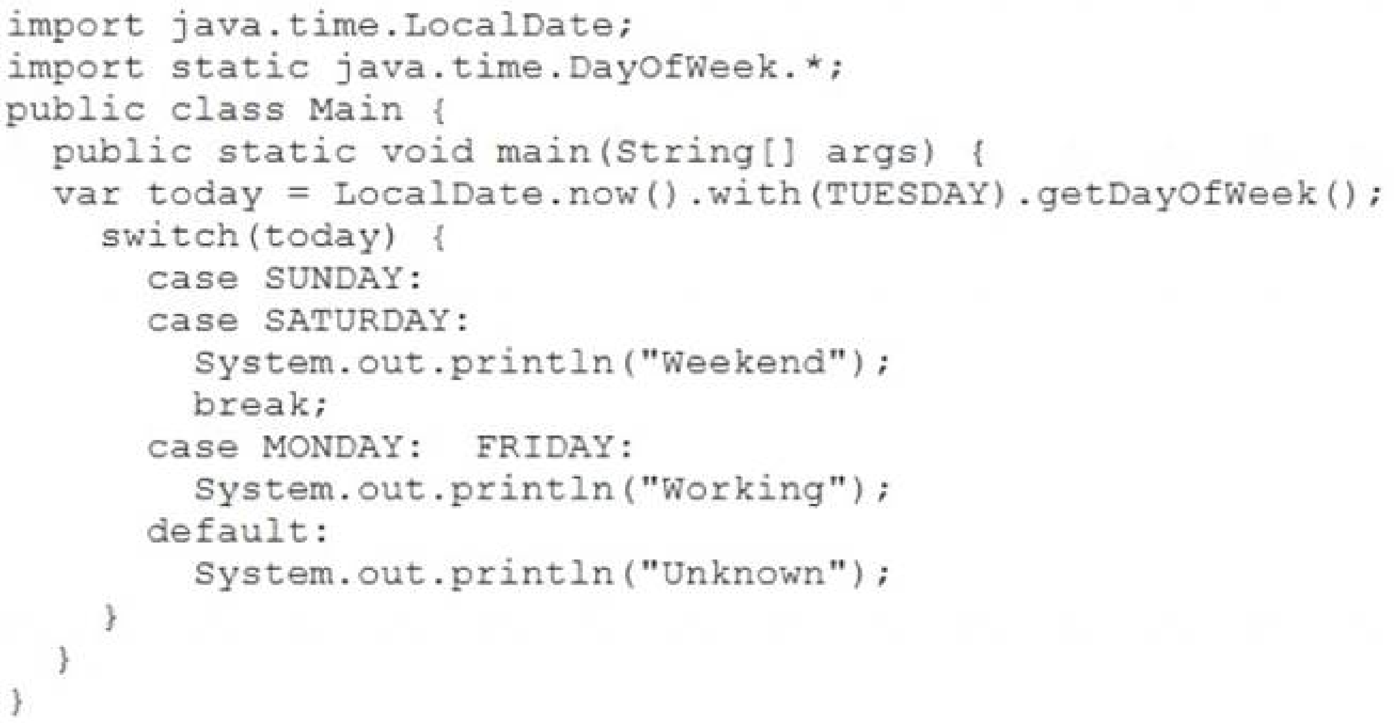


```
A. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
        .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
                 groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
                 summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
        .entrySet().stream()
        .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
        .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + “:” + e.getValue(),toList()));
B. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
      .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
               flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
               summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
      .sorted(Comparator. comparing (Entry::getValue))
      .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + “:” + e.getValue(),toList()));
C. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
      .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
               flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
               summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
      .entrySet().stream()
      .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
      .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + “:” + e.getValue(),toList()));
D. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
      .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
               groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
               summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
      .sorted(Comparator.comparing (Entry::getValue))
      .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + “:” + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:



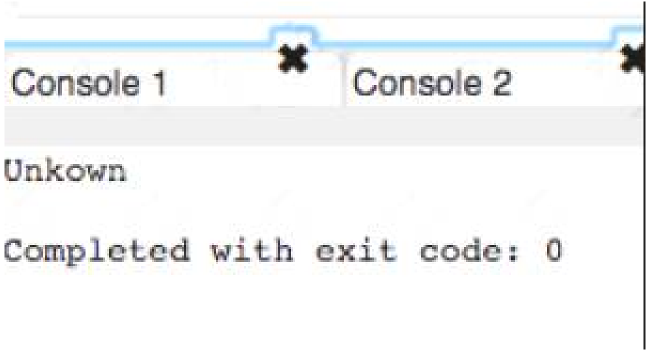
```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import static java.time.DayOfWeek.*;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  var today = LocalDate.now().with(TUESDAY).getDayOfWeek();
    switch(today) {
      case SUNDAY:
      case SATURDAY:
        System.out.println("Weekend");
        break;
      case MONDAY:  FRIDAY:
        System.out.println("Working");
      default:
        System.out.println("Unknown");
    }
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. WorkingUnknown
B. Unknown
C. TuesdayUnknown
D. The compilation fails.
E. Tuesday
F. Working

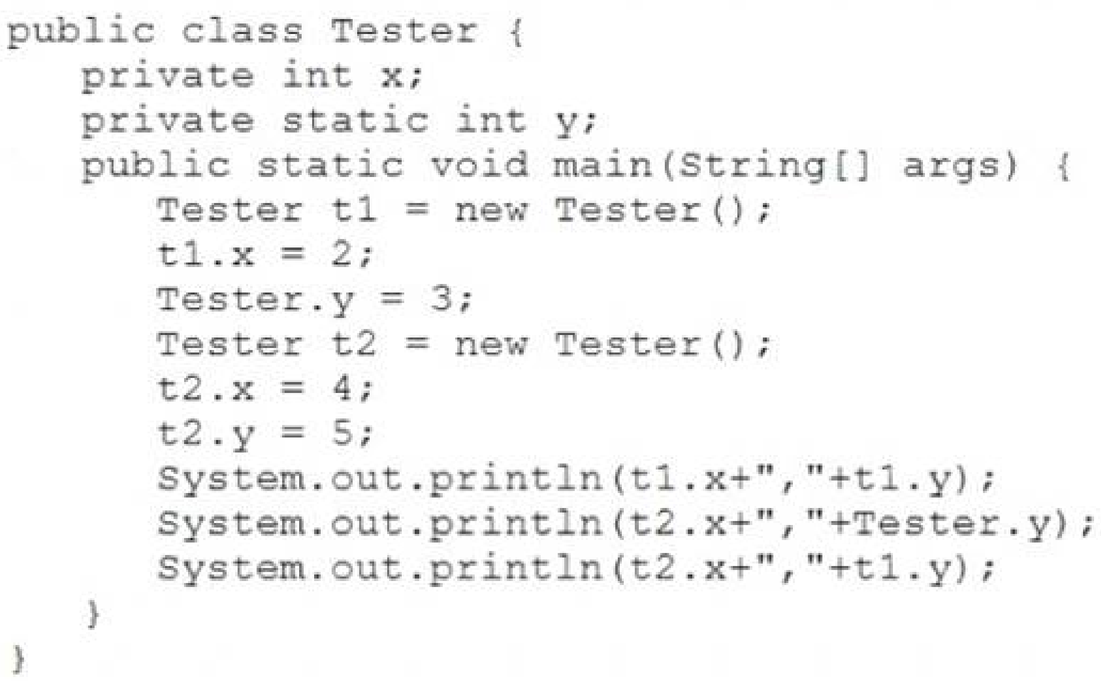
Answer: B

Explanation:



```
Unkown

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:



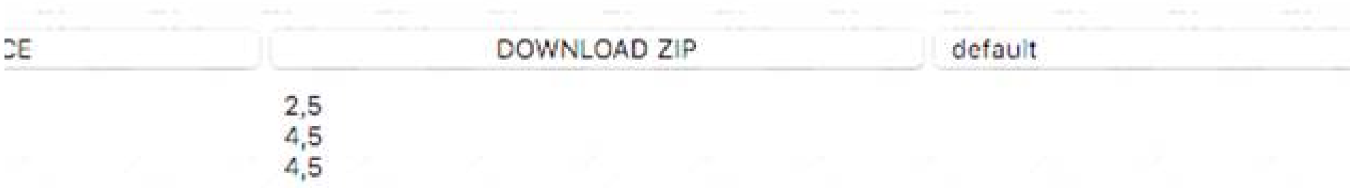
```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);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

What is the result?

A. 2,34,34,5
B. 2,34,54,5
C. 2,54,54,5
D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: C

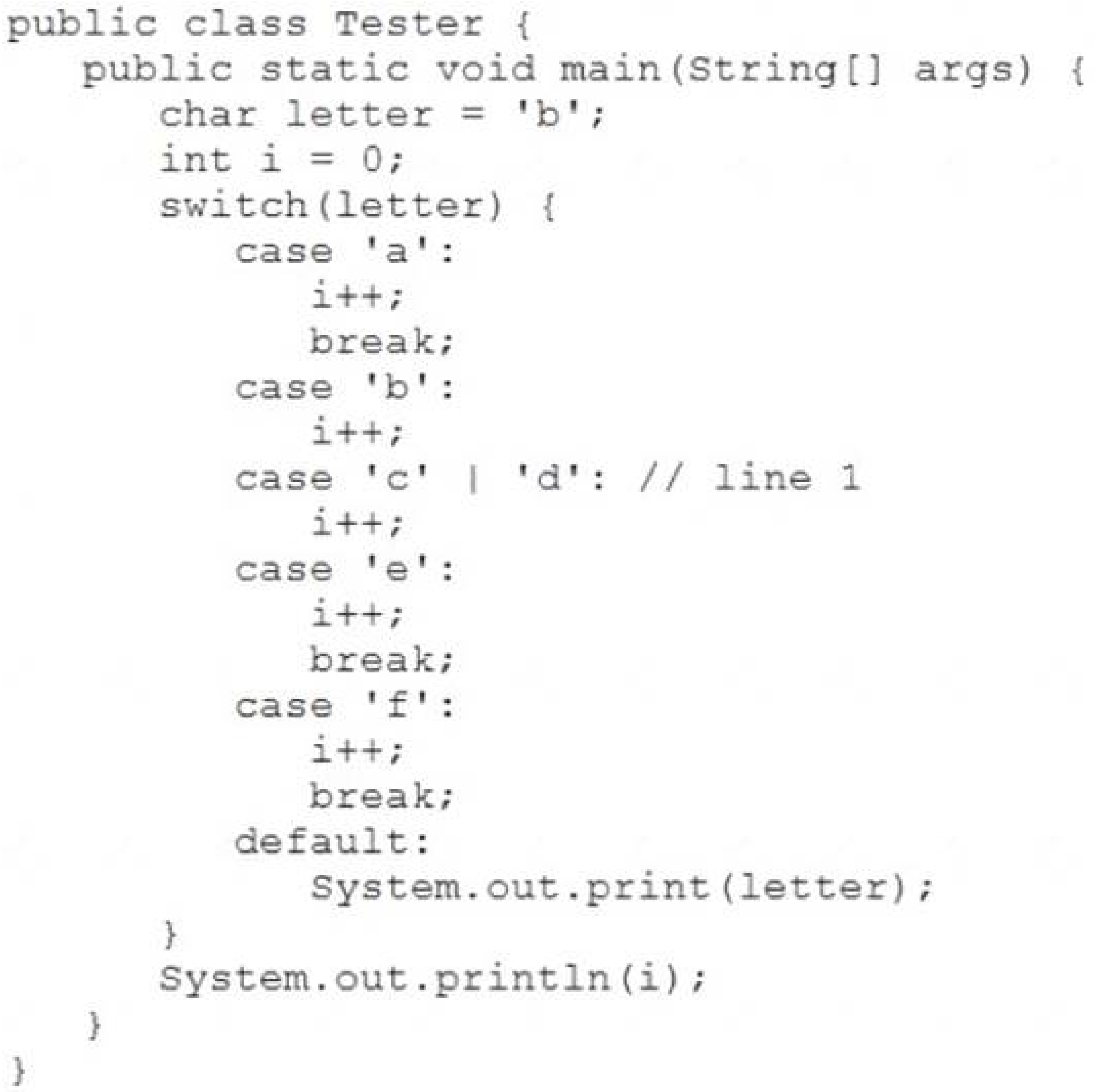
Explanation:



```
2,5
4,5
4,5
```

NEW QUESTION 7

Given:



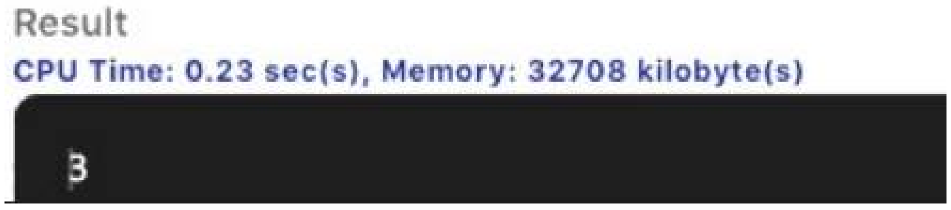
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char letter = 'b';
        int i = 0;
        switch(letter) {
            case 'a':
                i++;
                break;
            case 'b':
                i++;
            case 'c' | 'd': // line 1
                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:



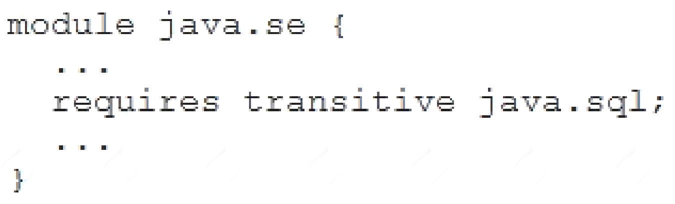
Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 32708 kilobyte(s)

```
3
```

NEW QUESTION 8

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



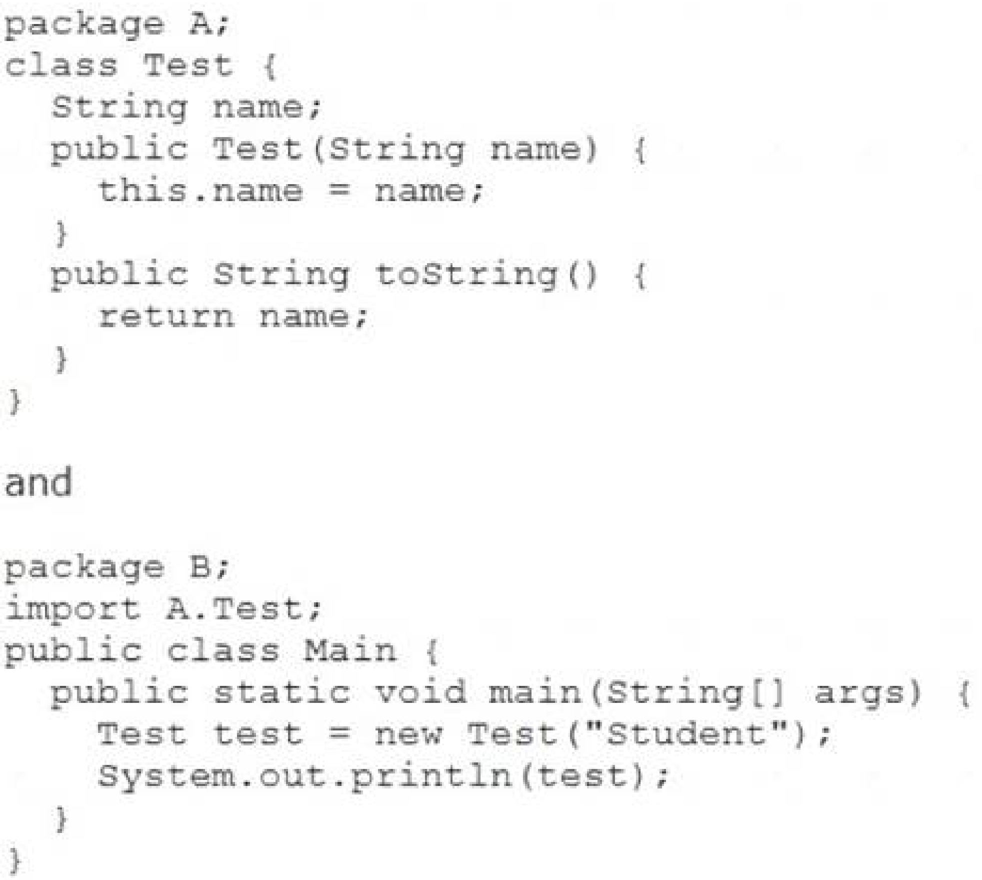
```
module java.se {
   ...
   requires transitive java.sql;
   ...
}
```

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 9
Given:



```
package A;
class Test {
  String name;
  public Test(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
  public String toString() {
    return name;
  }
}
```

and

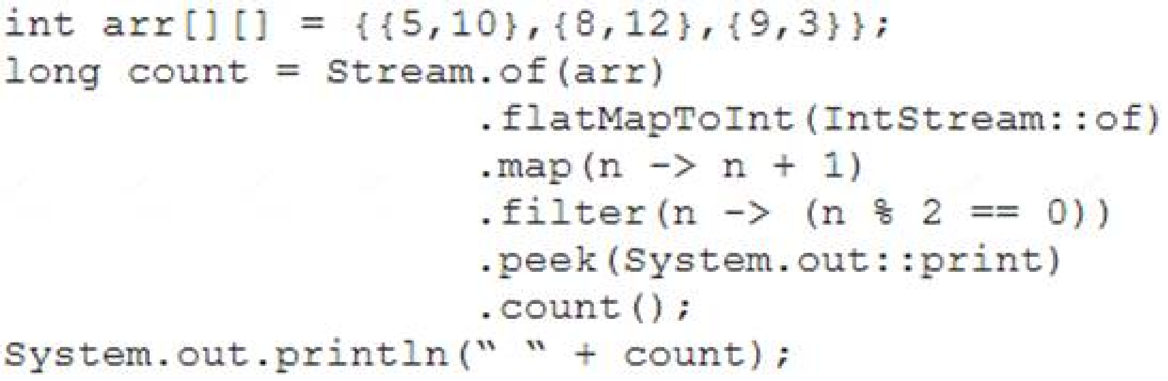
```
package B;
import A.Test;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test test = new Test("Student");
    System.out.println(test);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. nothing
C. It fails to compile.
D. java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.
E. Student

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:



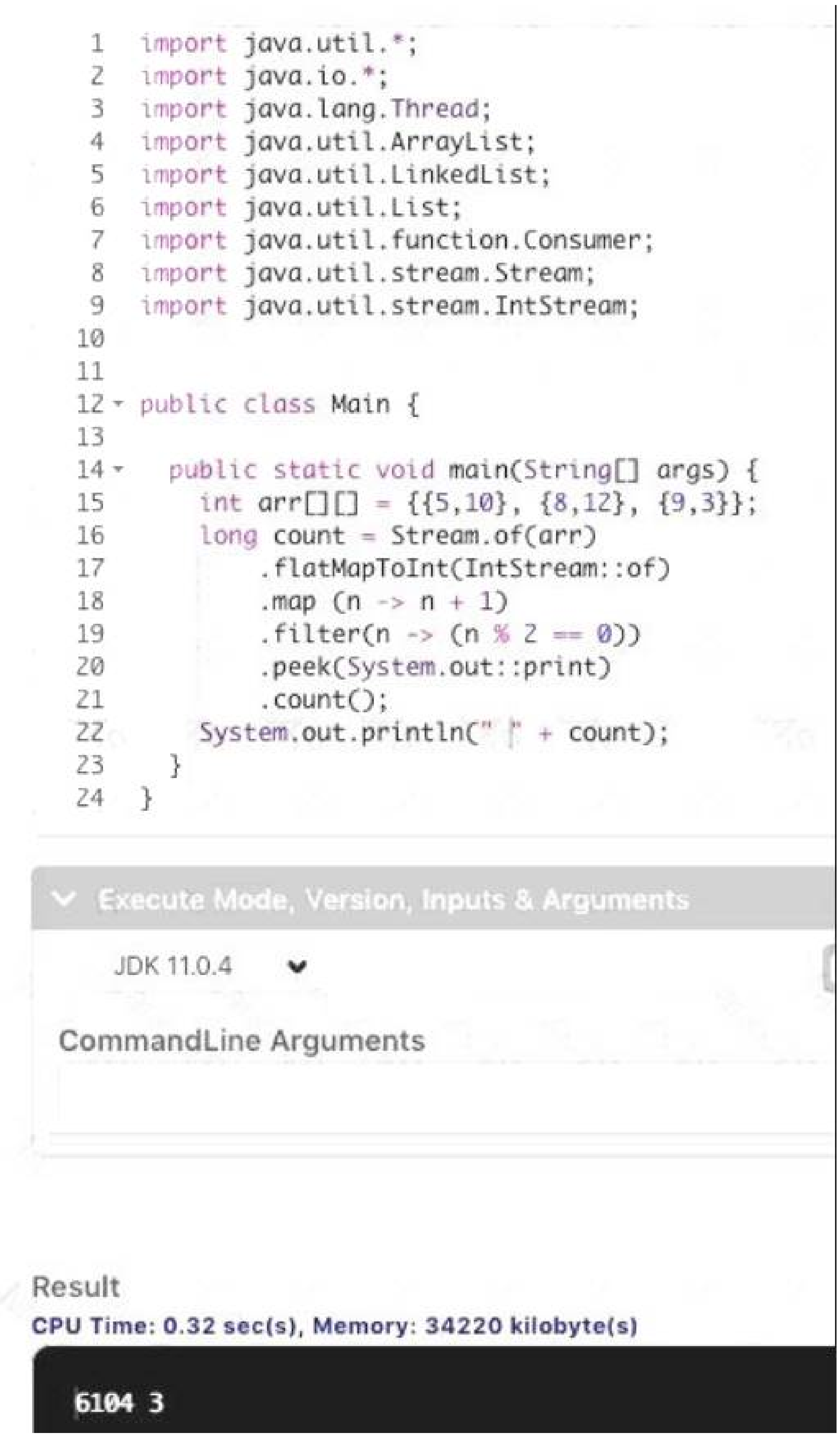
```
int arr[][] = {{5,10},{8,12},{9,3}};
long count = Stream.of(arr)
                    .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
                    .map(n -> n + 1)
                    .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
                    .peek(System.out::print)
                    .count();
System.out.println(“ “ + count);
```

What is the result?

A. 6910 3
B. 10126 3
C. 3
D. 6104 3

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;


public class Main {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int arr[][] = {{5,10}, {8,12}, {9,3}};
    long count = Stream.of(arr)
        .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
        .map (n -> n + 1)
        .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
        .peek(System.out::print)
        .count();
    System.out.println(" " + count);
  }
}
```

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 34220 kilobyte(s)

```
6104 3
```

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

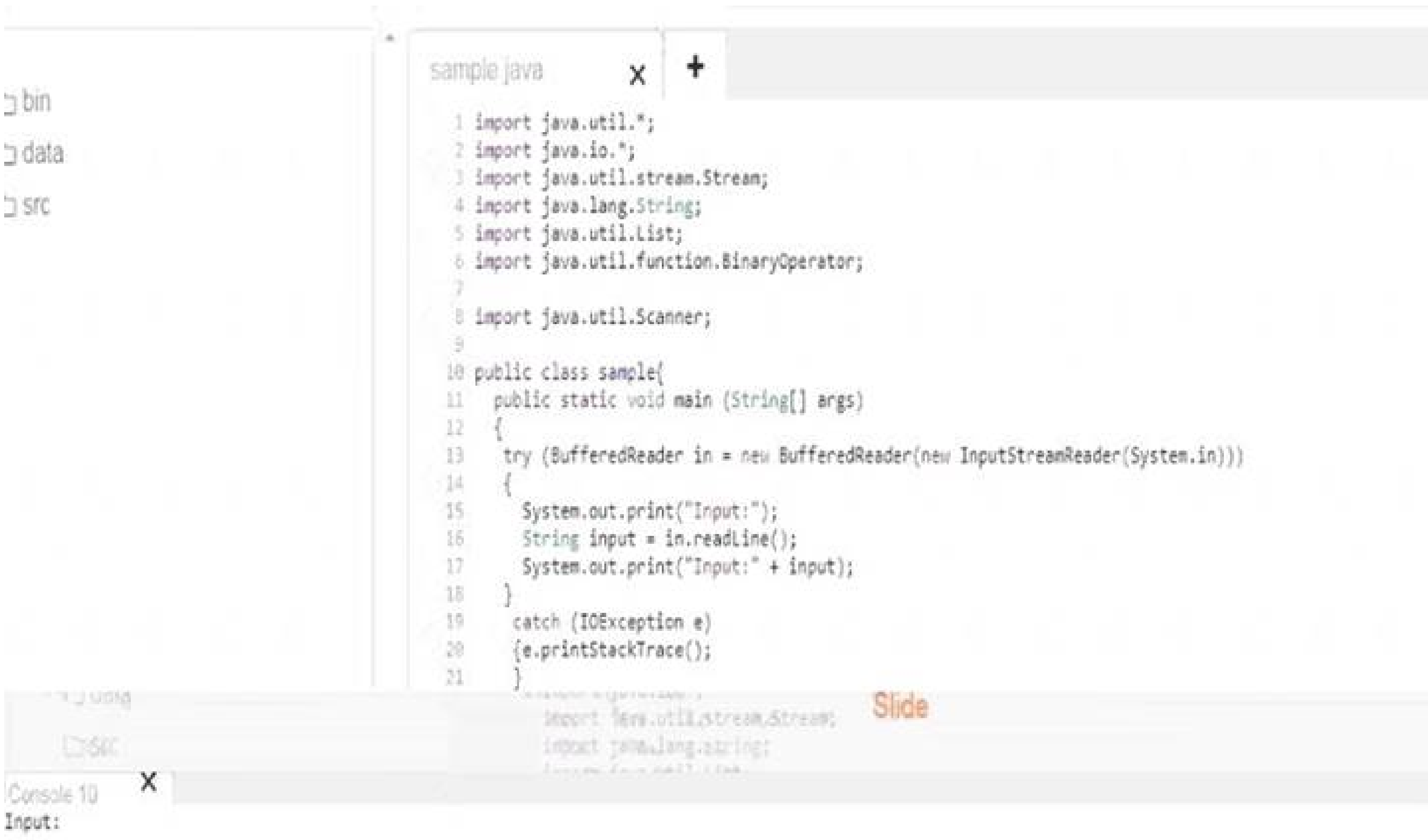
```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in))) {
         System.out.print("Input: ");
         String input = in.readLine();
         System.out.println("Echo: " + input);
      }  catch (IOException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



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.lang.String;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class sample{
  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.print("Input:" + input);
   }
    catch (IOException e)
    {e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

```
Input:
```

NEW QUESTION 13

Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
   String message;
   LocalDateTime createdTime;
   transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
   SerializedMessage(String message) {
      this.message = message;
      this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
   }
   private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
      try {
         in.defaultReadObject();
         this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
      } catch (IOException |ClassNotFoundException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
   }
}
```

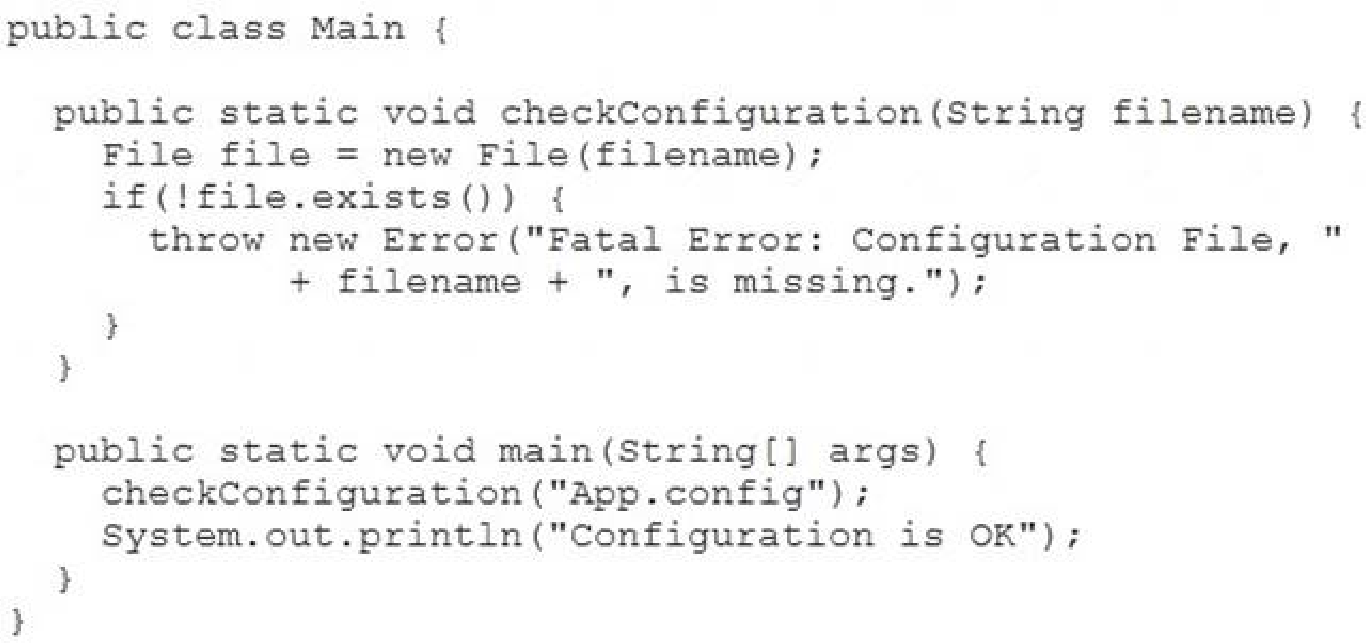
When is the readObject method called?

A. before this object is deserialized
B. after this object is deserialized
C. before this object Is serialized
D. The method is never called.
E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

Given:



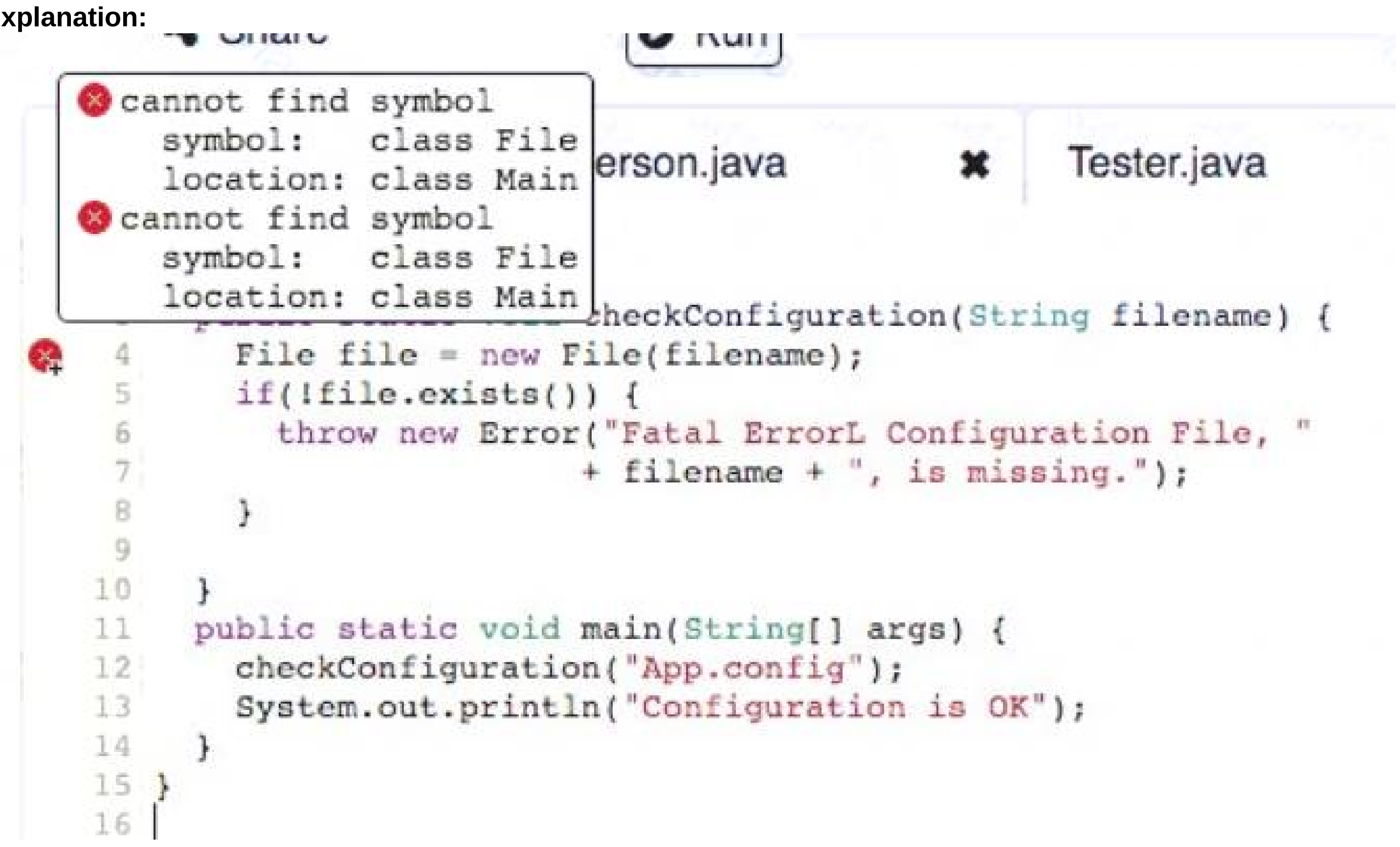
```
public class Main {

  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

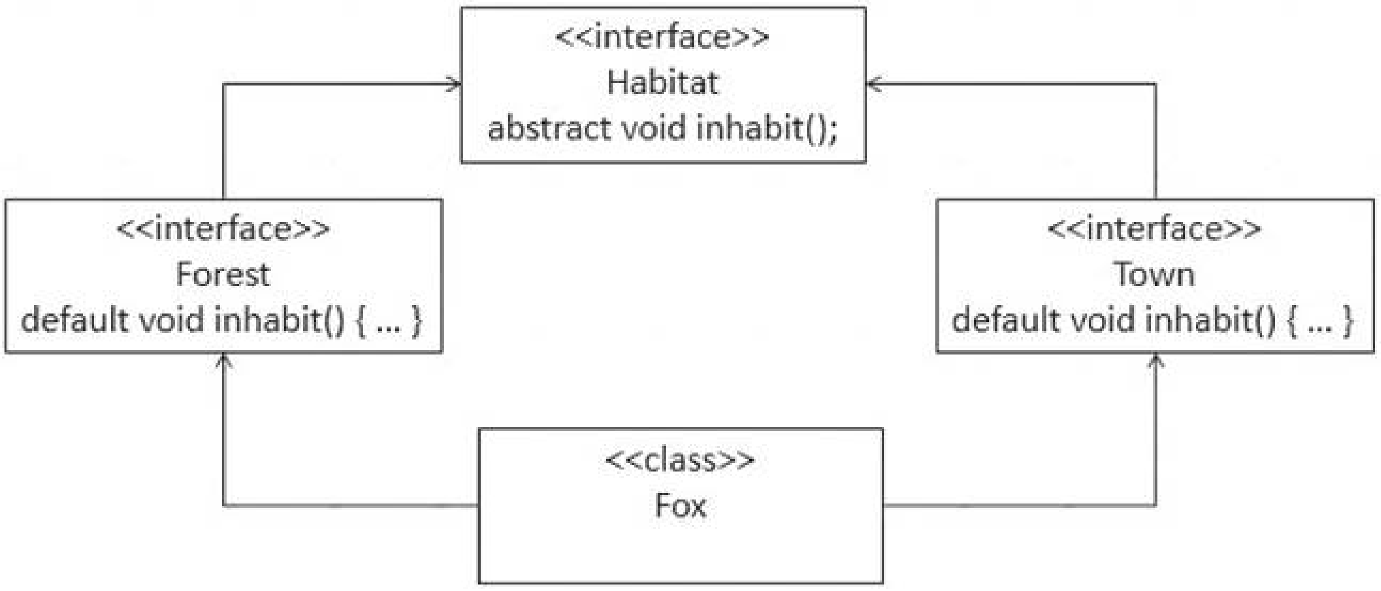
Explanation:



```
cannot find symbol
  symbol:   class File
  location: class Main
cannot find symbol
  symbol:   class File
  location: class Main
```

```
                    heckConfiguration(String filename) {
    File file = new File(filename);
    if(!file.exists()) {
      throw new Error("Fatal ErrorL Configuration File, "
                      + filename + ", is missing.");
    }

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

NEW QUESTION 17
Given:

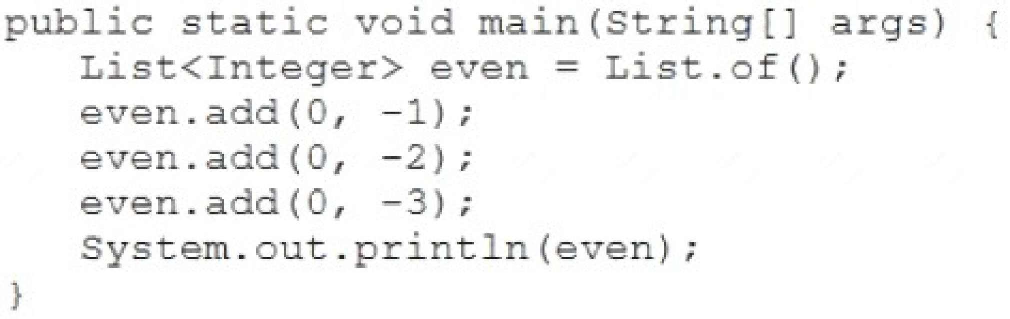


Which statement is true about the Fox class?

A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.
B. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Given the code fragment:



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

What is the output?

A. The compilation fail
B. [-1, -2, -3]
C. [-3, -2, -1]
D. A runtime exception is thrown.

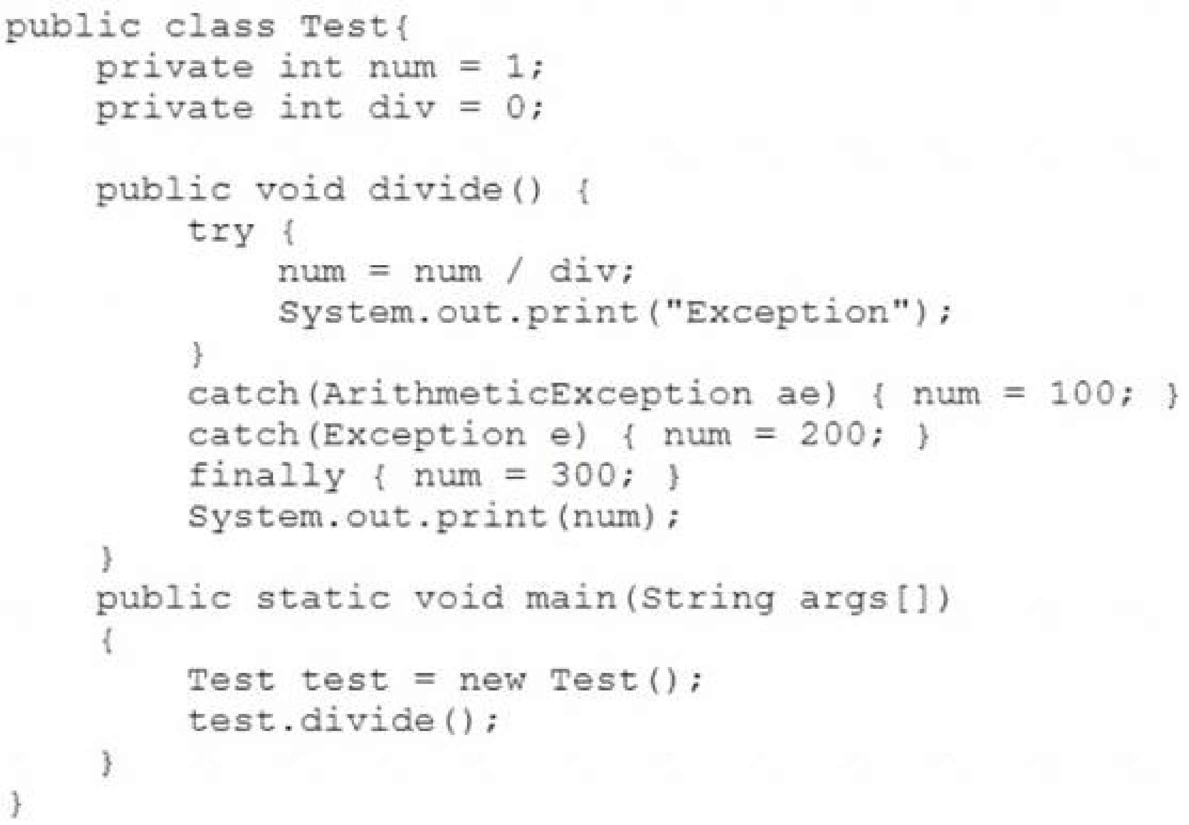
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
Given:
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.of(1997,2,7); DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern(/*insert code here*/); System.out.println(dtf.format (d1));
Which pattern formats the date as Friday 7th of February 1997?

A. “eeee dd+”th of”+ MMM yyyy”
B. “eeee dd'th of' MMM yyyy”
C. “eeee d+”th of”+ MMMM yyyy”
D. “eeee d’th of’ MMMM yyyy”

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29
Given:



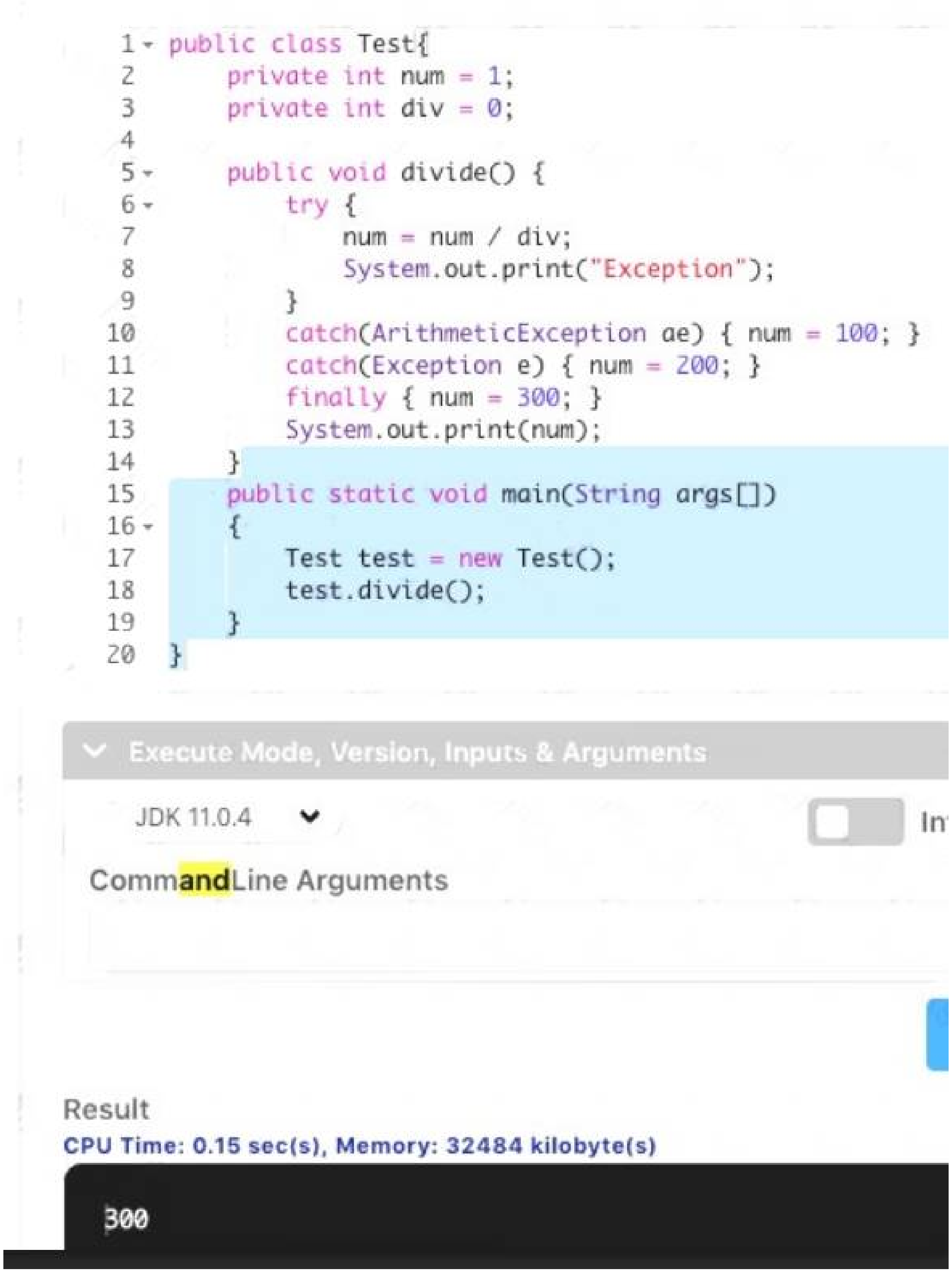
```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    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:



```
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();
    }
}
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

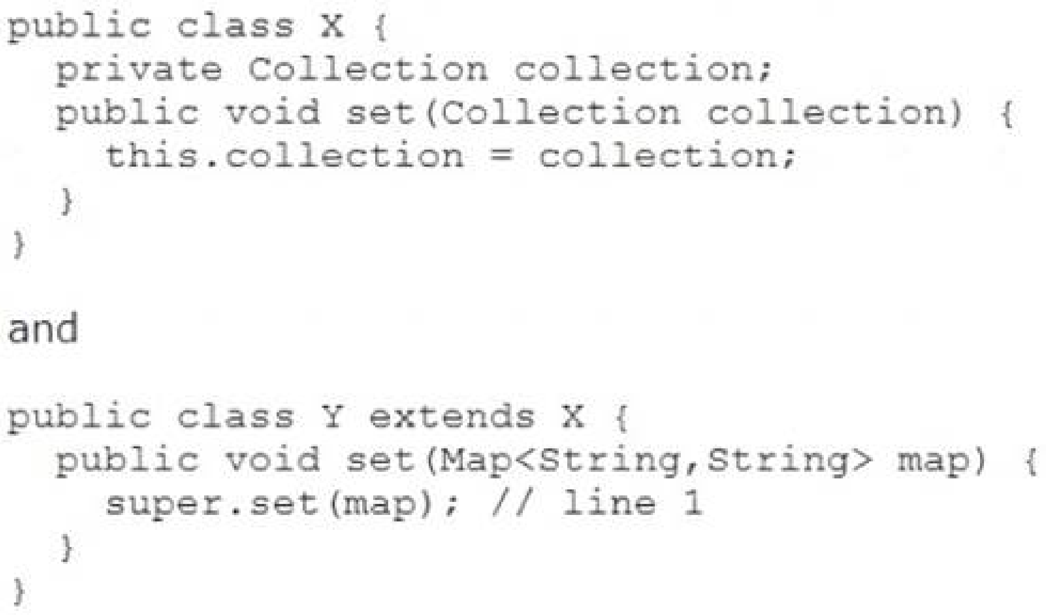
Result

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

```
300
```

NEW QUESTION 34

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
   }
}
```

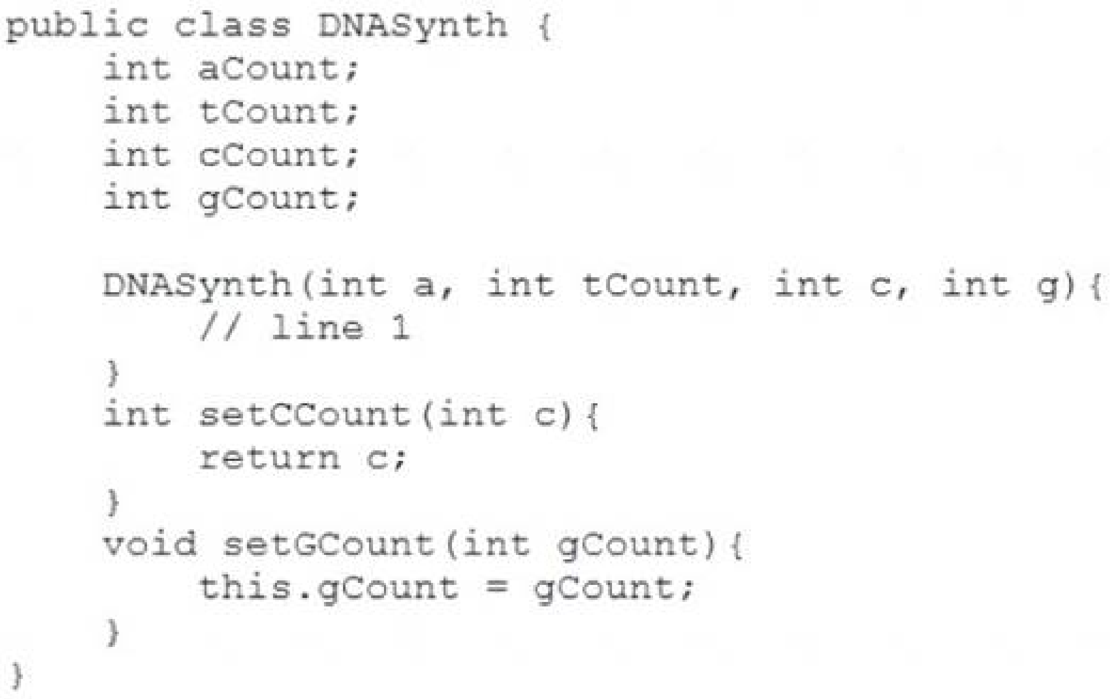
Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles? (Choose two.)

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 39

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;
    }
}
```

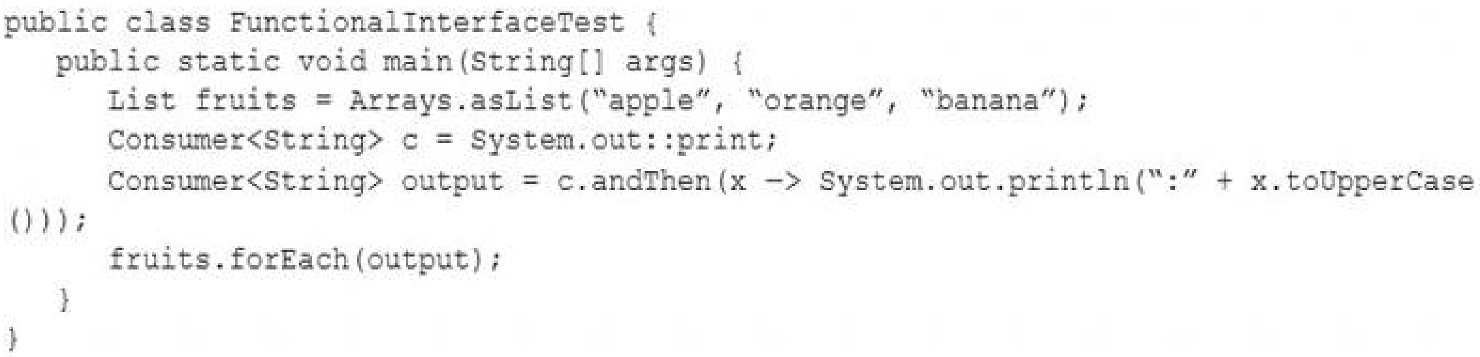
Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

A. setCCount(c) = cCount;
B. tCount = tCount;
C. setGCount(g);
D. cCount = setCCount(c);
E. aCount = a;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 40

Given:



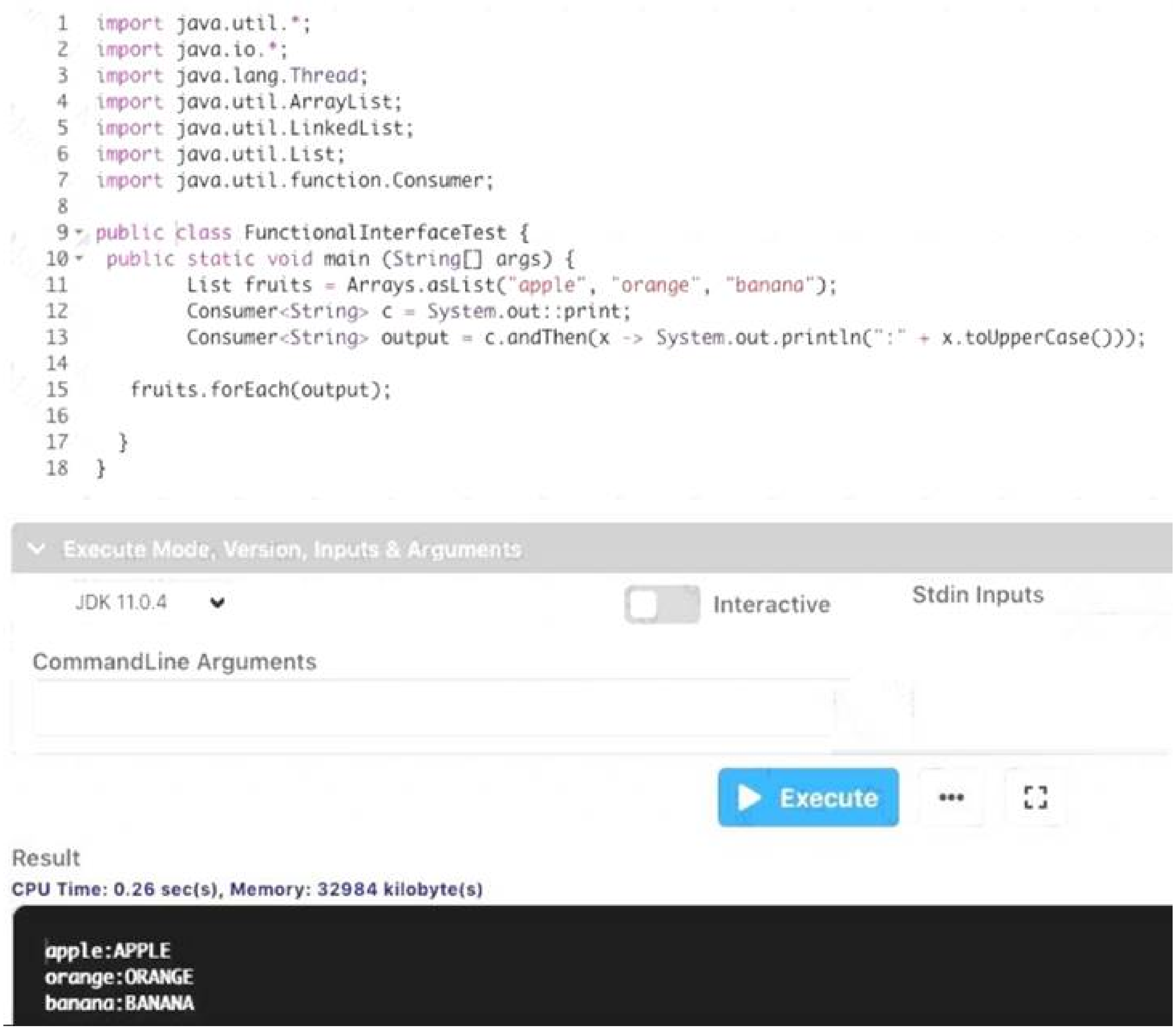
```
public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      List fruits = Arrays.asList(“apple”, “orange”, “banana”);
      Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
      Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(“:” + x.toUpperCase
()));
      fruits.forEach(output);
   }
}
```

What is the output?

A. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANAappleorangebanana
B. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
C. APPLE:apple ORANGE:orange BANANA:banana
D. appleorangebanana:APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
E. apple:APPLE orange:ORANGE banana:BANANA

Answer: E

Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;

public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
 public static void main (String[] args) {
        List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
        Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
        Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(":" + x.toUpperCase()));

    fruits.forEach(output);

   }
}
```

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32984 kilobyte(s)

```
apple:APPLE
orange:ORANGE
banana:BANANA
```

NEW QUESTION 42

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;
}
```

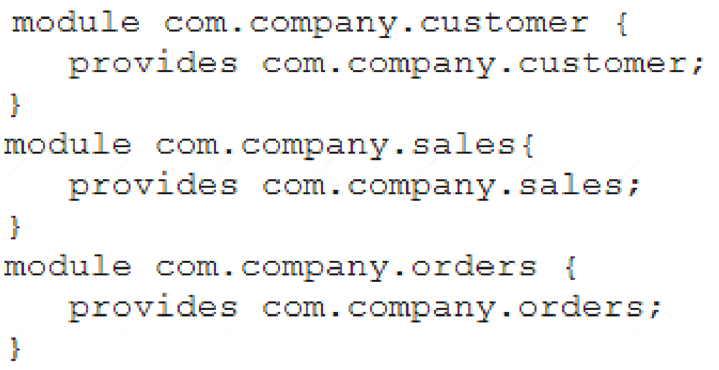
B)

```
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 46
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 50
Which statement about a functional interface is true?

A. It must be defined with the public access modifier.
B. It must be annotated with @FunctionalInterface.
C. It is declared with a single abstract method.
D. It is declared with a single default method.
E. It cannot have any private methods and static methods.

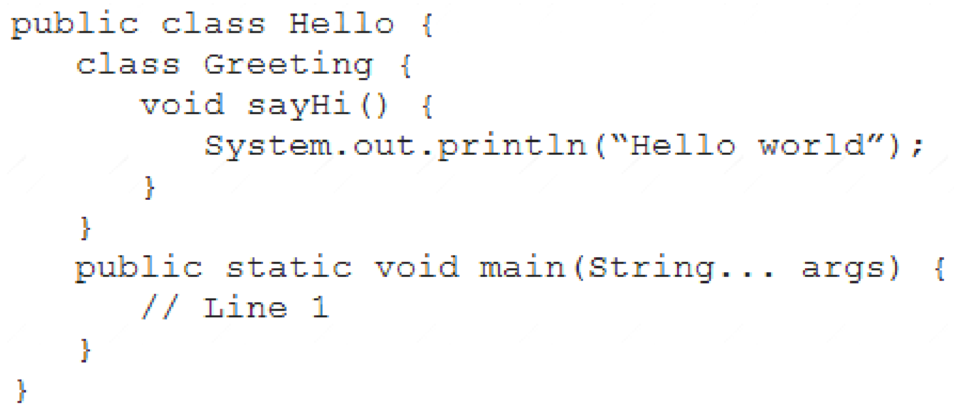
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55
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 57
Given:



```
public class Hello {
    class Greeting {
        void sayHi() {
            System.out.println("Hello world");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        // Line 1
    }
}
```

What code must you insert on Line 1 to enable the code to print Hello world?

A. Hello.Greeting myG = new Hello.Greeting() myG.sayHi();
B. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
C. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Hello.Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
D. Hello myH = new Hello(); Greeting myG = new Greeting(); myG.sayHi ();

Answer: B

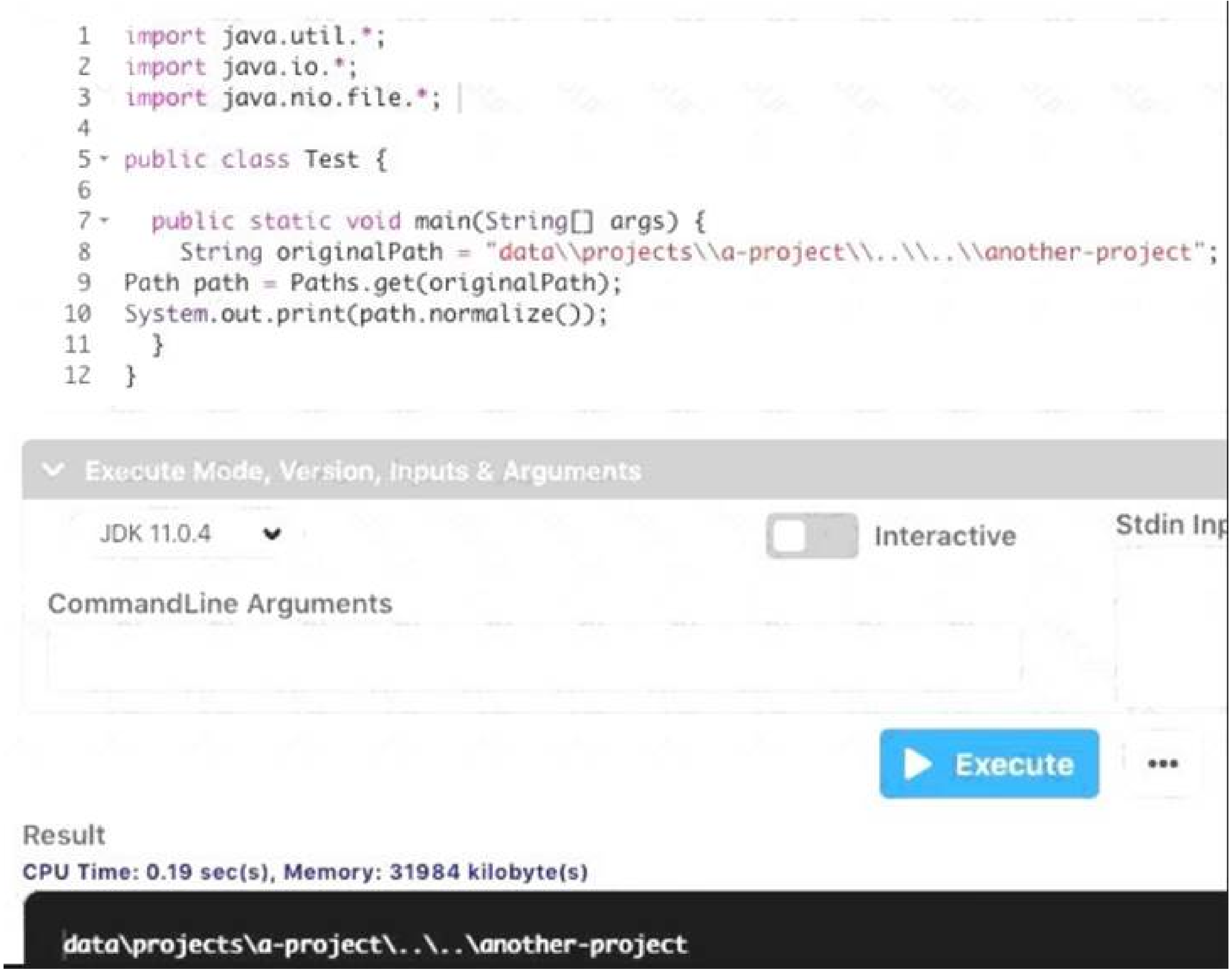
NEW QUESTION 61
Given:

String originalPath = “data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project”; Path path = Paths.get(originalPath); System.out.print(path.normalize());
What is the result?

A. data\another-project
B. data\projects\a-project\another-project
C. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project
D. data\projects\a-project\..\..\another-project

Answer: D

Explanation:

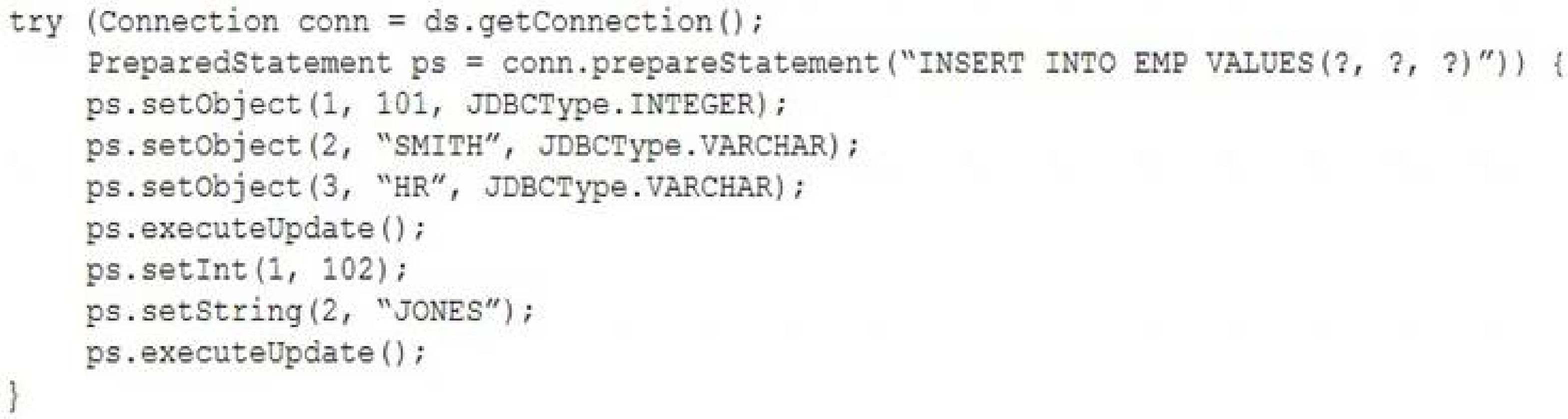


```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.nio.file.*;

public class Test {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String originalPath = "data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project";
Path path = Paths.get(originalPath);
System.out.print(path.normalize());
  }
}
```

Result
CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 31984 kilobyte(s)

```
data\projects\a-project\..\..\another-project
```

NEW QUESTION 65
Assume ds is a DataSource and the EMP table is defined appropriately.



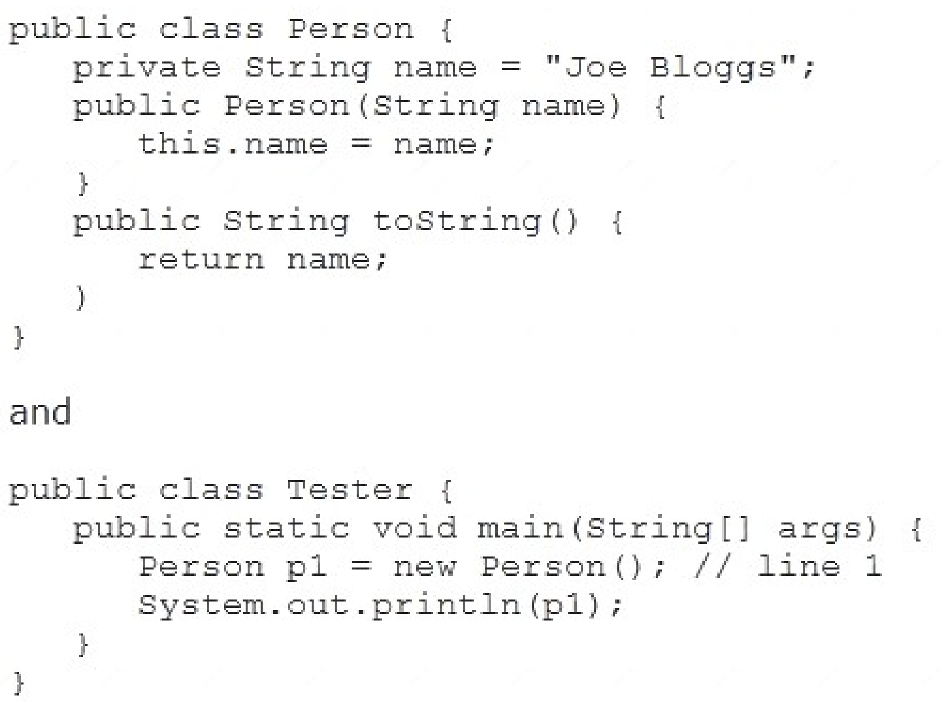
```
try (Connection conn = ds.getConnection();
     PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(?, ?, ?)")) {
     ps.setObject(1, 101, JDBCType.INTEGER);
     ps.setObject(2, "SMITH", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
     ps.setObject(3, "HR", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
     ps.executeUpdate();
     ps.setInt(1, 102);
     ps.setString(2, "JONES");
     ps.executeUpdate();
}
```

What does executing this code fragment do?

A. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', NULL)
B. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', 'HR')
C. inserts one row (101, 'SMITH', 'HR')
D. throws a SQLException

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
Given:



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

and

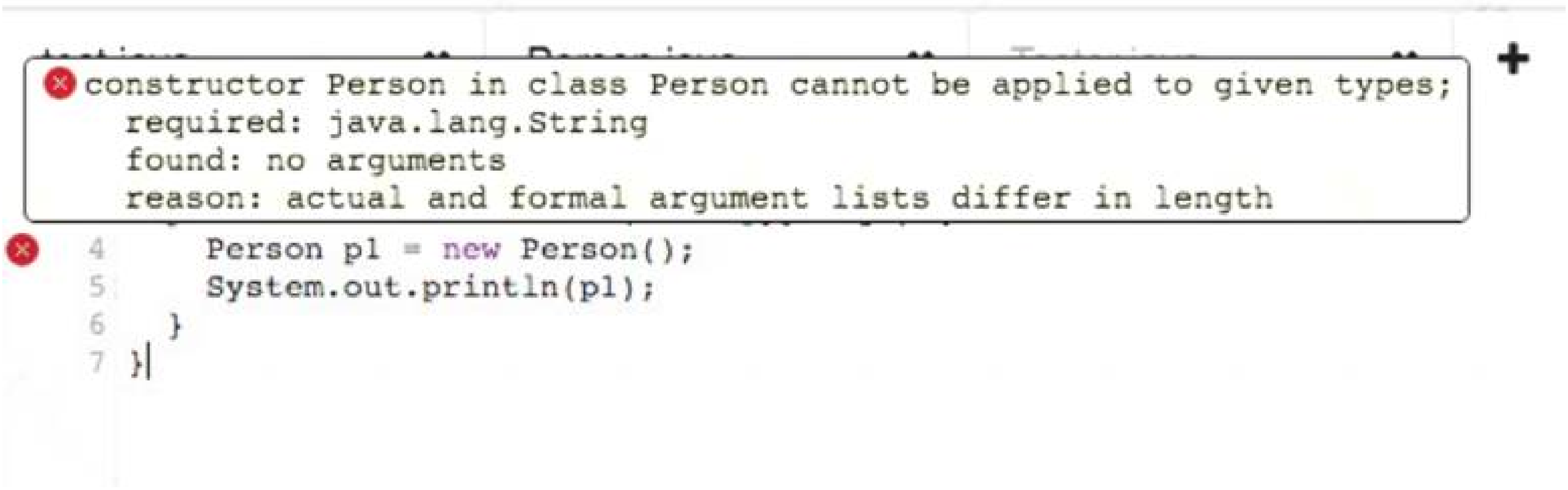
```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
      System.out.println(p1);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. Joe Bloggs
C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
D. p1

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;
  required: java.lang.String
  found: no arguments
  reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length
```

```
    Person p1 = new Person();
    System.out.println(p1);
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 70
Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.
E. Treat user input as normal information.
F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
G. Encapsulate confidential information.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 74
Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

A. String a = “A”;
B. Integer e = 5;
C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);
D. Double d = 4;
E. Long c = 23L;
F. Float f = 6.0;

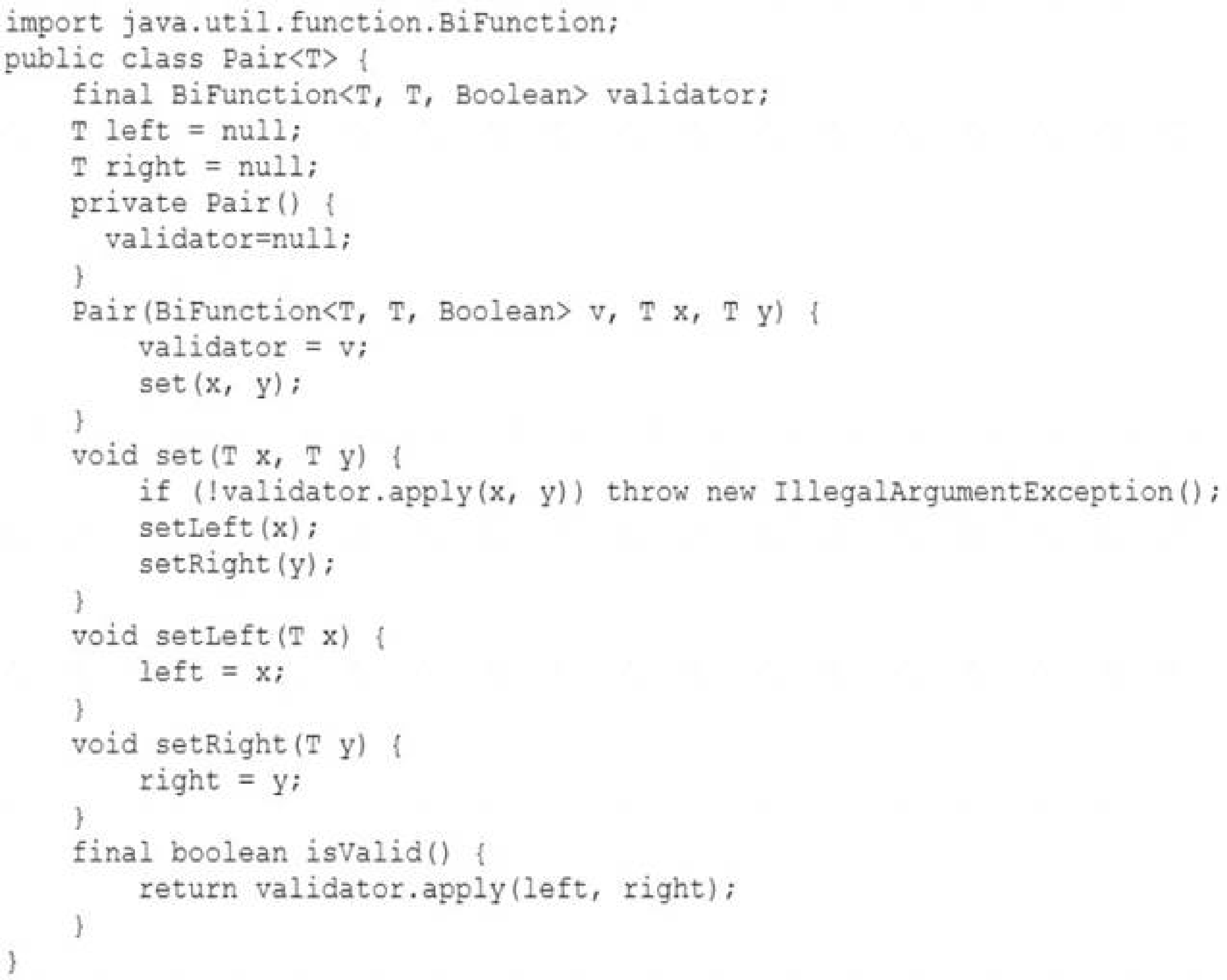
Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 77
Which describes an aspect of Java that contributes to high performance?

A. Java prioritizes garbage collection.
B. Java has a library of built-in functions that can be used to enable pipeline burst execution.
C. Java monitors and optimizes code that is frequently executed.
D. Java automatically parallelizes code execution.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 82
Given:



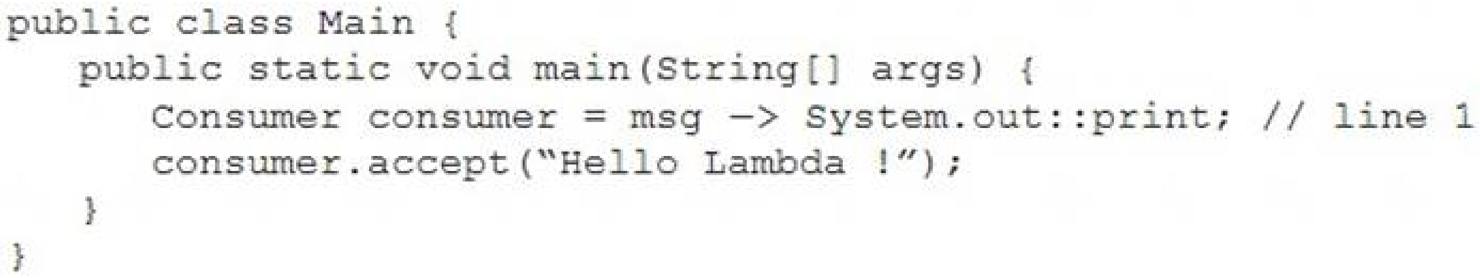
```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
      validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {
        validator = v;
        set(x, y);
    }
    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. setLeft and setRight must be protected.
B. left and right must be private.
C. isValid must be public.
D. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 85
Given:



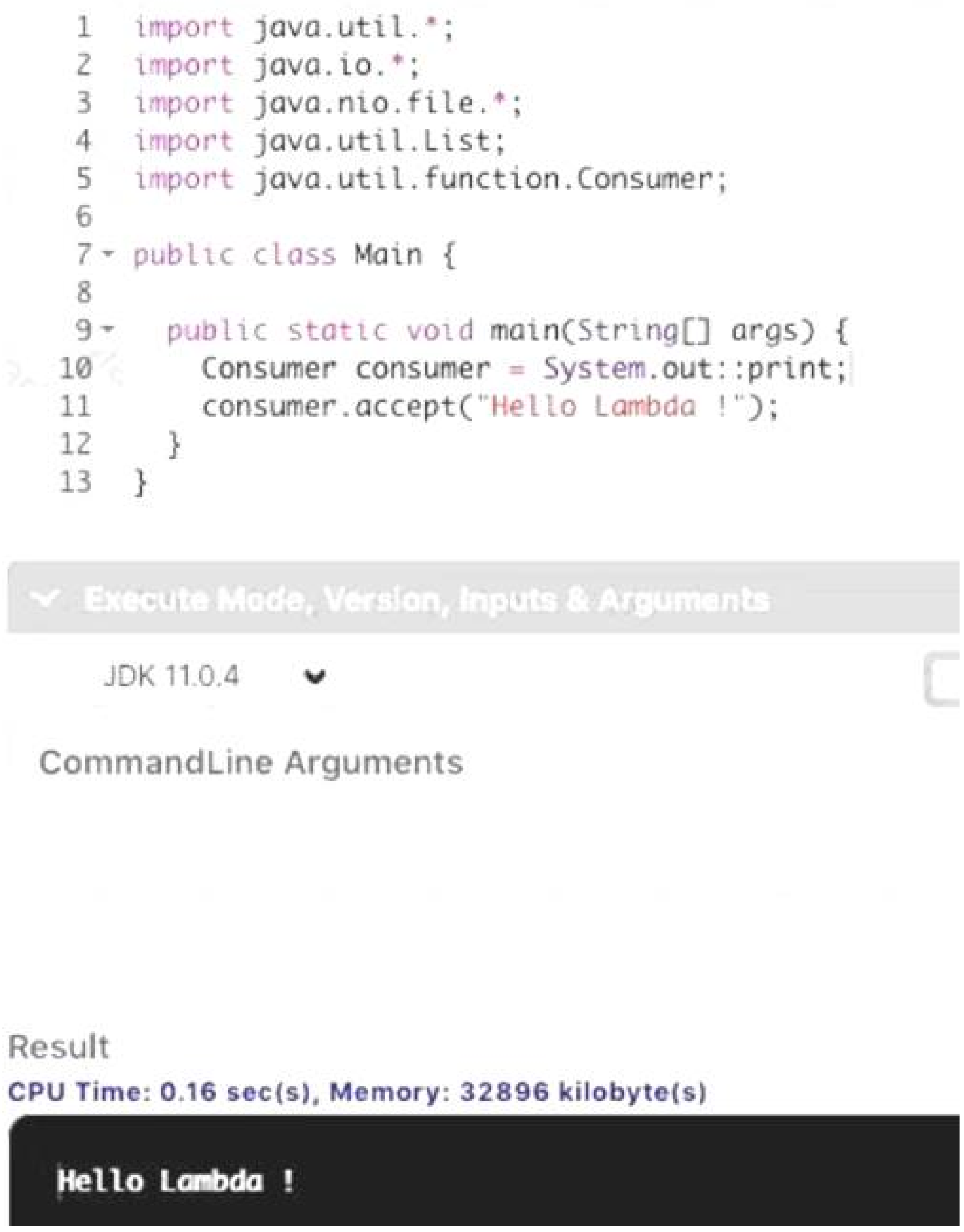
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Consumer consumer = msg -> System.out::print; // line 1
        consumer.accept(“Hello Lambda !”);
    }
}
```

This code results in a compilation error.
Which code should be inserted on line 1 for a successful compilation?

A. Consumer consumer = msg -> { return System.out.print(msg); };
B. Consumer consumer = var arg > {System.out.print(arg);};
C. Consumer consumer = (String args) > System.out.print(args);
D. Consumer consumer = System.out::print;

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.nio.file.*;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;

public class Main {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Consumer consumer = System.out::print;
    consumer.accept("Hello Lambda !");
  }
}
```

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

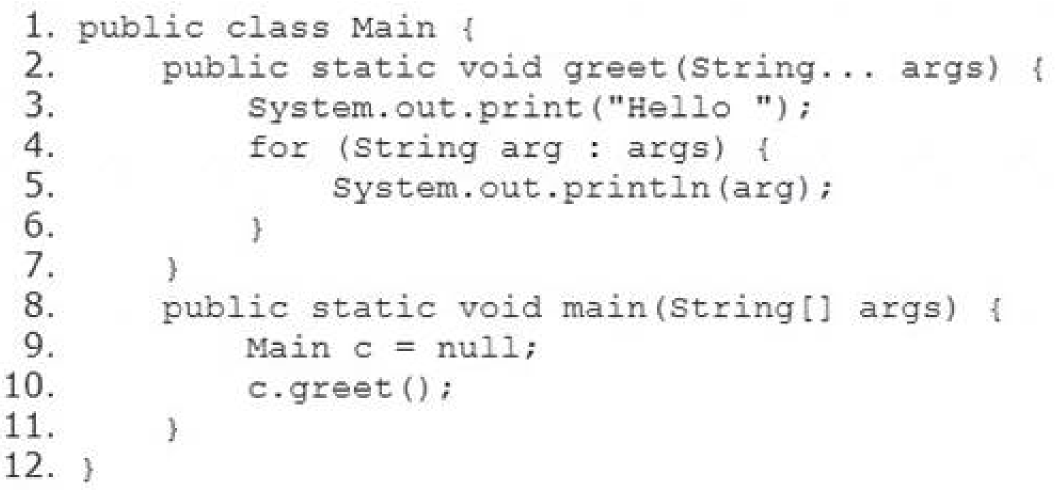
Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32896 kilobyte(s)

```
Hello Lambda !
```

NEW QUESTION 90

Given:



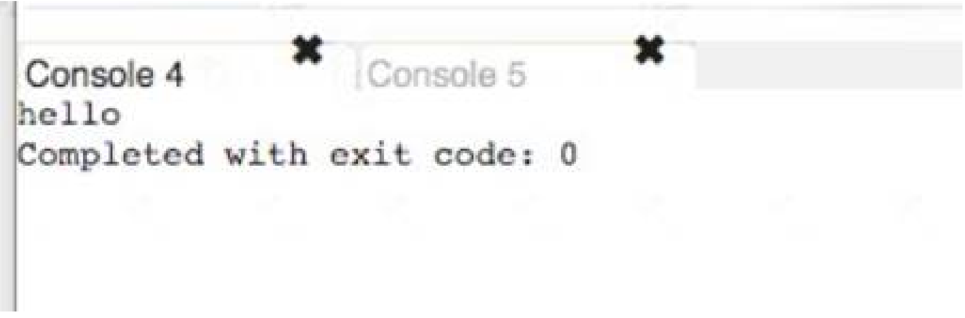
```
 1. public class Main {
 2.     public static void greet(String... args) {
 3.         System.out.print("Hello ");
 4.         for (String arg : args) {
 5.             System.out.println(arg);
 6.         }
 7.     }
 8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
 9.         Main c = null;
10.         c.greet();
11.     }
12. }
```

What is the result?

A. NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.
B. NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. Hello

Answer: D

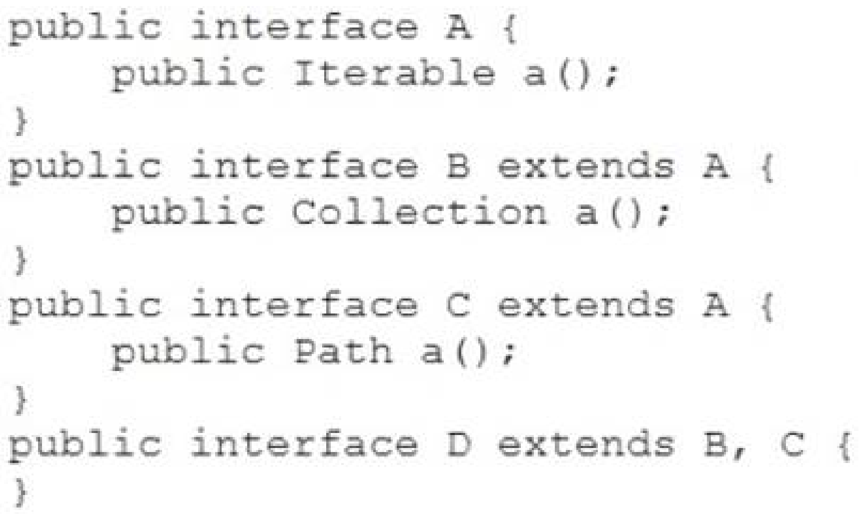
Explanation:



```
hello
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 95

Given:



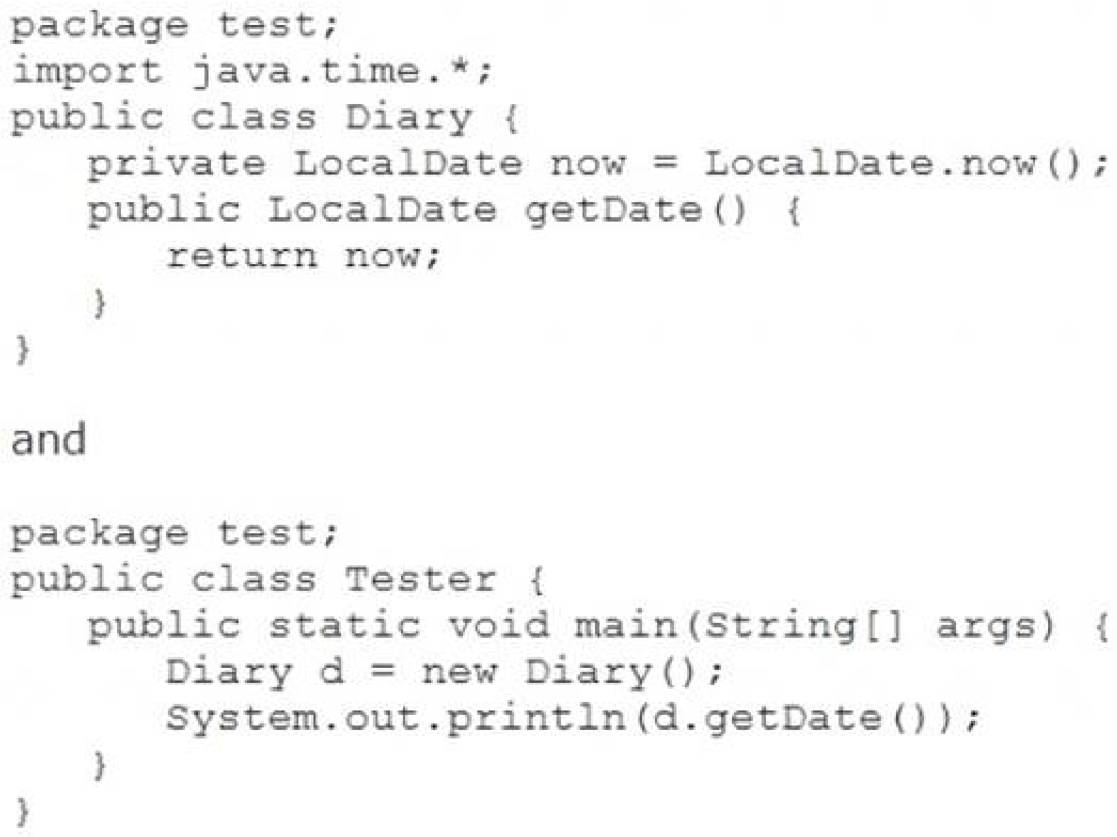
```
public interface A {
    public Iterable a();
}
public interface B extends A {
    public Collection a();
}
public interface C extends A {
    public Path a();
}
public interface D extends B, C {
}
```

Why does D cause a compilation error?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97
Given:



```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
   private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now();
   public LocalDate getDate() {
      return now;
   }
}
```

and

```
package test;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Diary d = new Diary();
      System.out.println(d.getDate());
   }
}
```

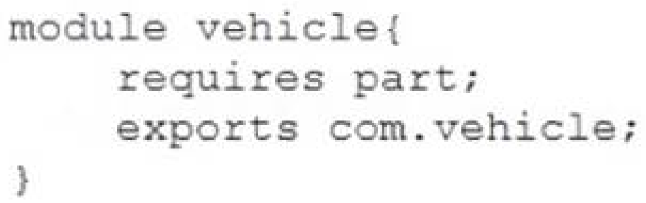
Which statement is true?

A. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.
B. All classes from the package java.tim
C. are loaded for the class Diary.
D. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.
E. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

Answer: A

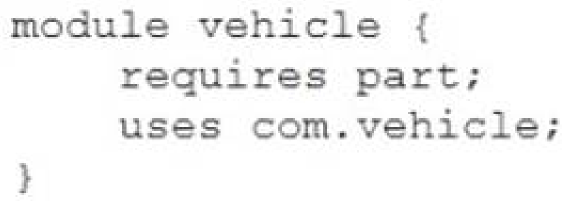
NEW QUESTION 102
Given this requirement:
Module vehicle depends on module part and makes its com.vehicle package available for all other modules. Which module-info.java declaration meets the requirement?

A



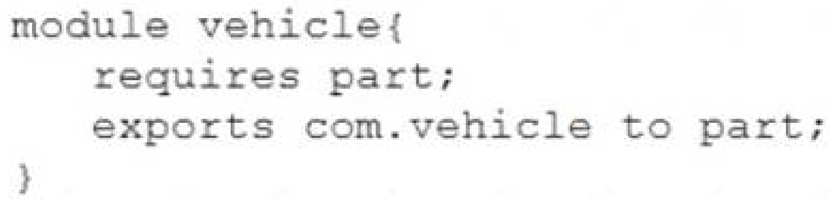
```
module vehicle{
     requires part;
     exports com.vehicle;
}
```

B



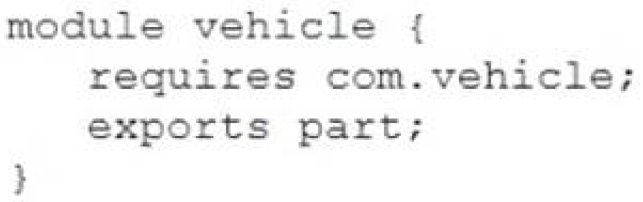
```
module vehicle {
     requires part;
     uses com.vehicle;
}
```

C



```
module vehicle{
    requires part;
    exports com.vehicle to part;
}
```

D

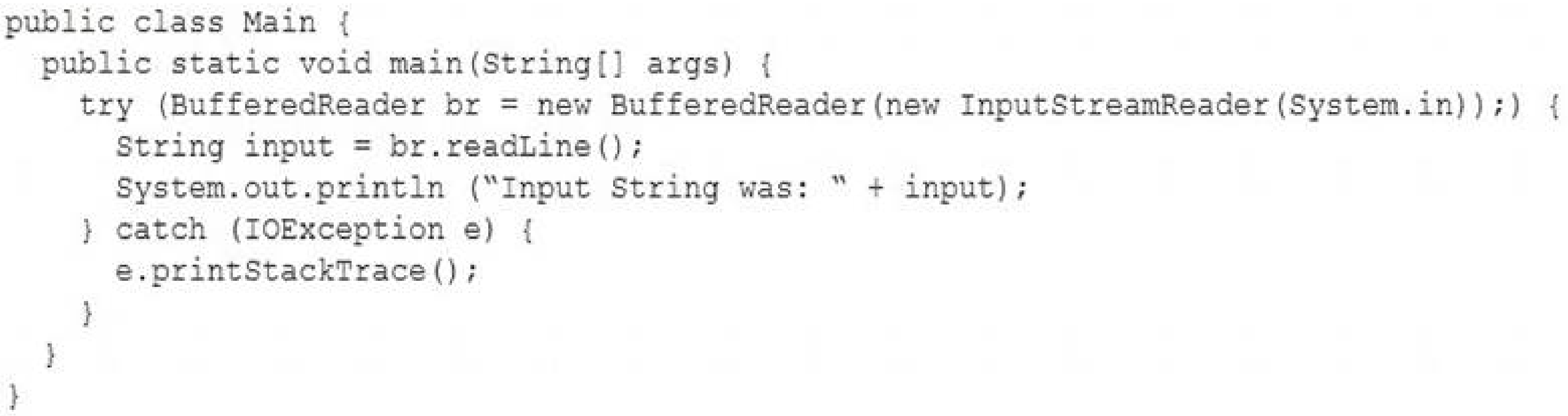


```
module vehicle {
    requires com.vehicle;
    exports part;
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104
Given:



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

Which is true?

A. System.out is the standard output strea
B. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
C. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
D. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
E. System.in is the standard input strea
F. The stream is already open.

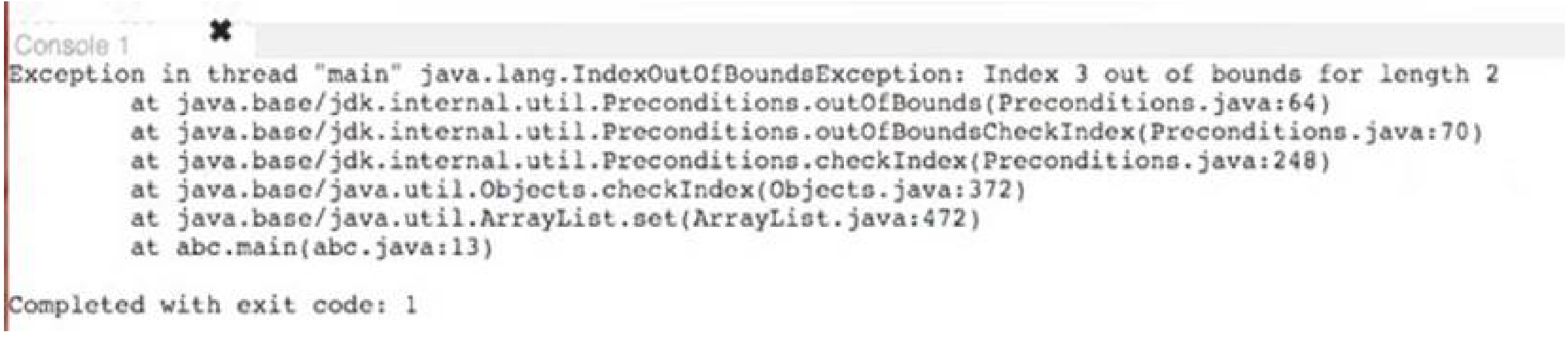
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 108
Given:
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add("Peter");
data.add(30); data.add("Market Road"); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data); What is the output?

A. [Market Road, 1000]
B. [Peter, 30, Market Road]
C. [Peter, 25, null, 1000]
D. An exception is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

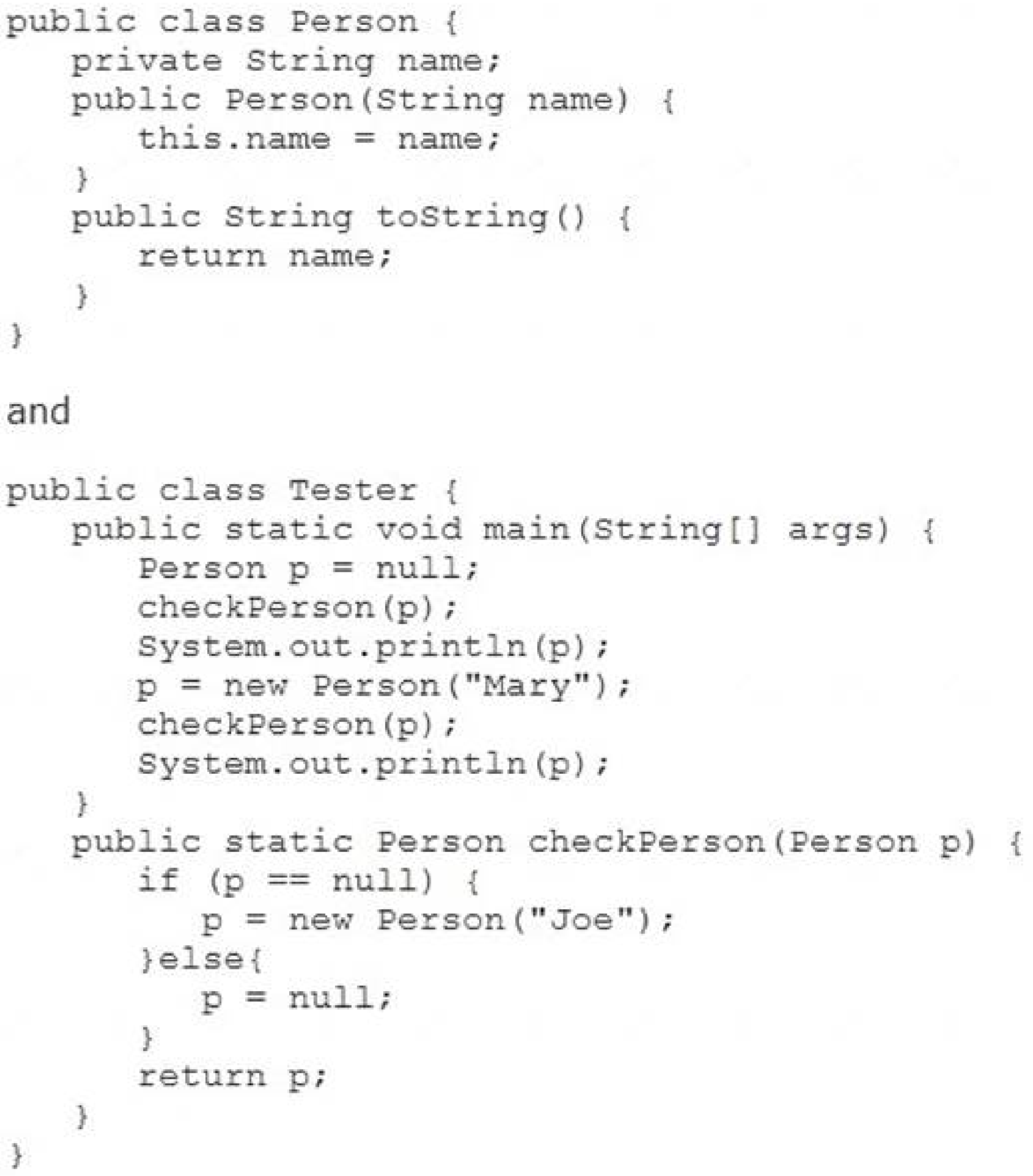
Explanation:



```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)
        at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)
        at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)
        at abc.main(abc.java:13)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION 113

Given:



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

and

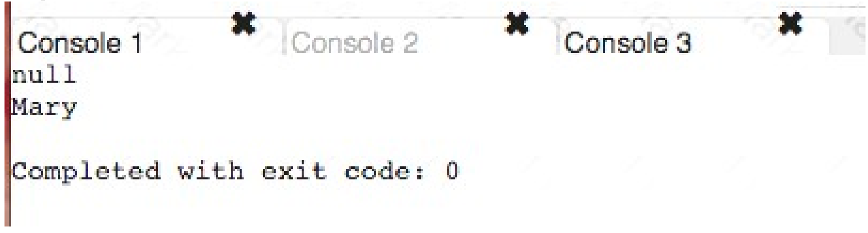
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p = null;
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
        p = new Person("Mary");
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
    }
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
       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



```
null
Mary

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 118

Which is a proper JDBC URL?

A. jdbe.mysql.com://localhost:3306/database
B. http://localhost.mysql.com:3306/database
C. http://localhostmysql.jdbc:3306/database
D. jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120
Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

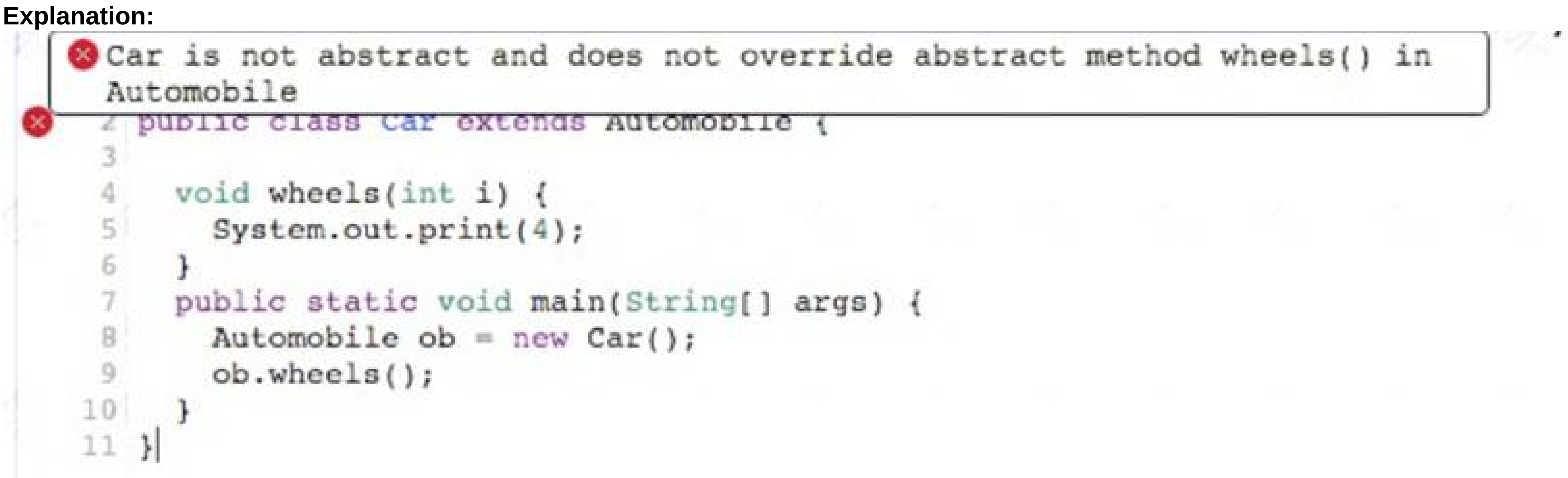
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
                                            // line 2
     void wheels(int i) {                   // line 3
          System.out.print(4);
     }
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
          ob.wheels();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

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:



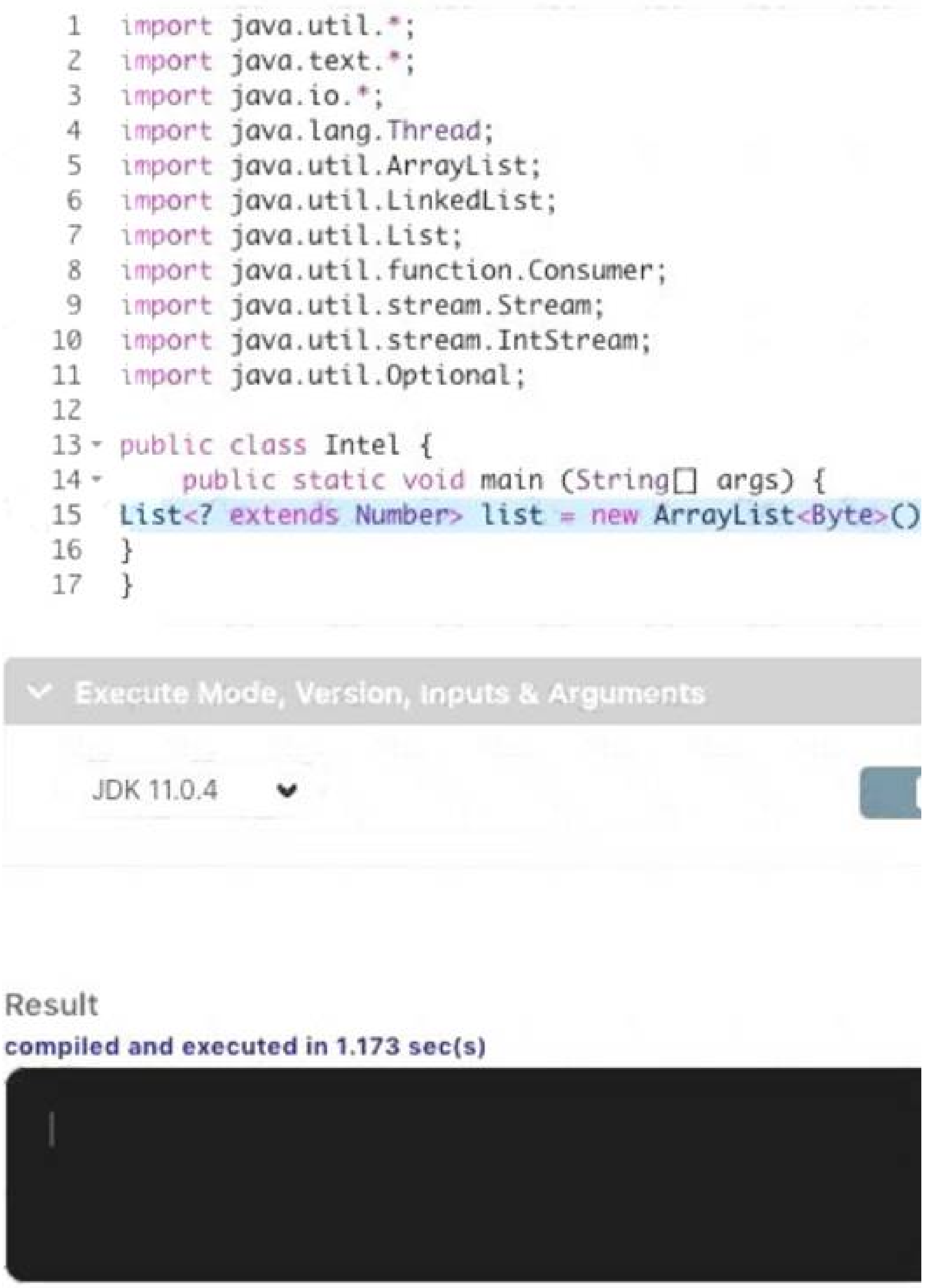
```
Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
Automobile
public class Car extends Automobile {

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

NEW QUESTION 125
Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

A. List<? super Short> list = new ArrayList<Number>();
B. List<? super Number> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
C. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>();
D. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Object>();
E. List<? super Float> list = new ArrayList<Double>();

Answer: AC

Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;

public class Intel {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
}
}
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

NEW QUESTION 129

Given:

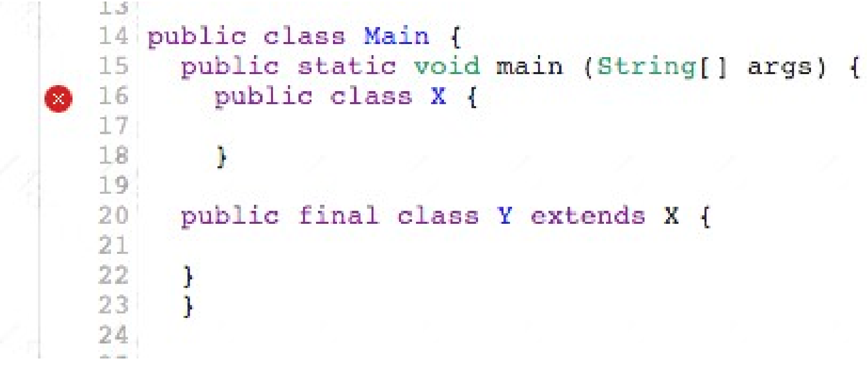
public class X {
}
and
public final class Y extends X {
}

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.
B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.
C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.
D. The compilation succeeds.

Answer: B

Explanation:



```
public class Main {
  public static void main (String[] args) {
    public class X {

    }

  public final class Y extends X {

  }
  }
```

NEW QUESTION 134

Given the code fragment:

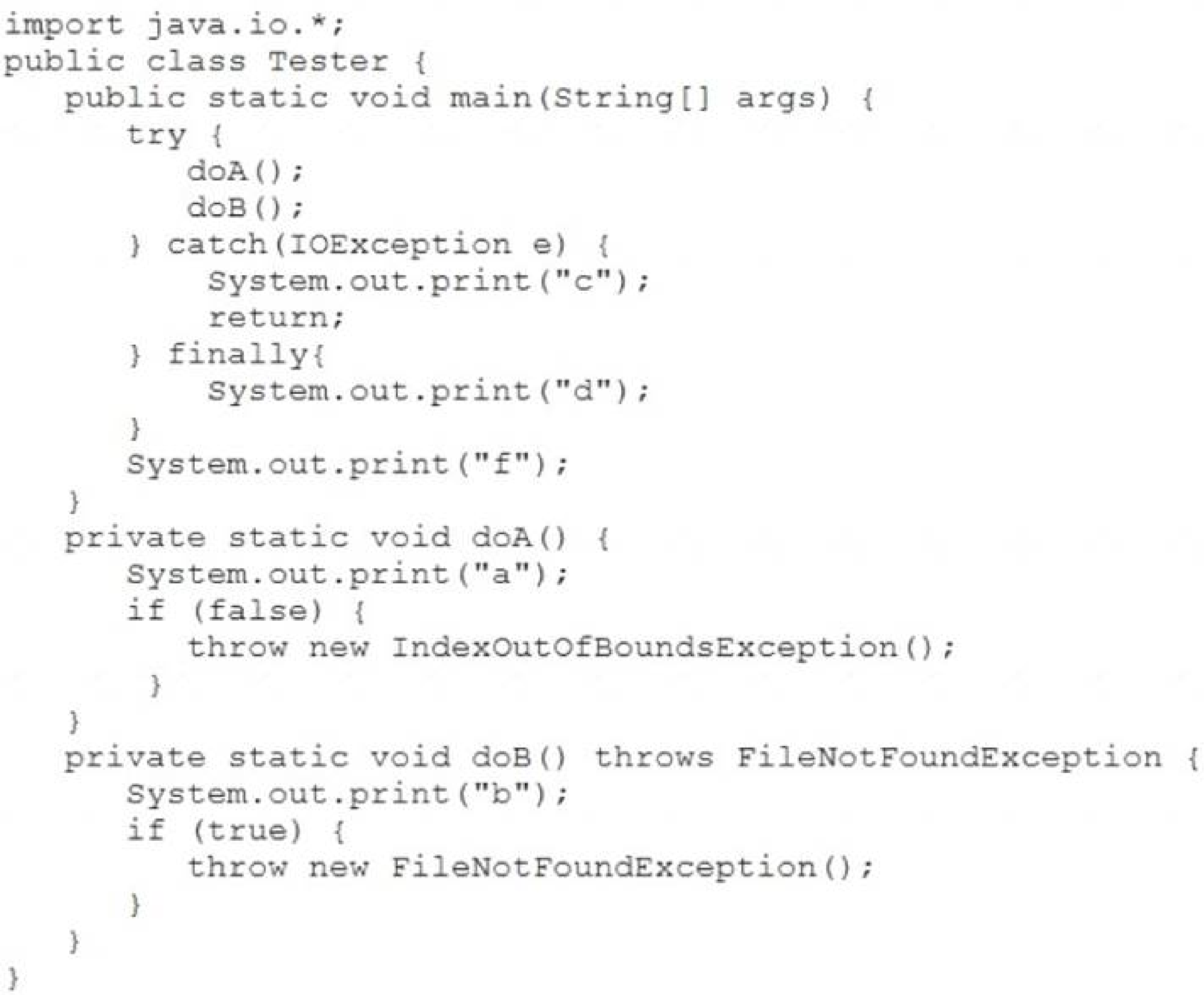
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1 Files.delete (source); // line 2

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 137
Given:



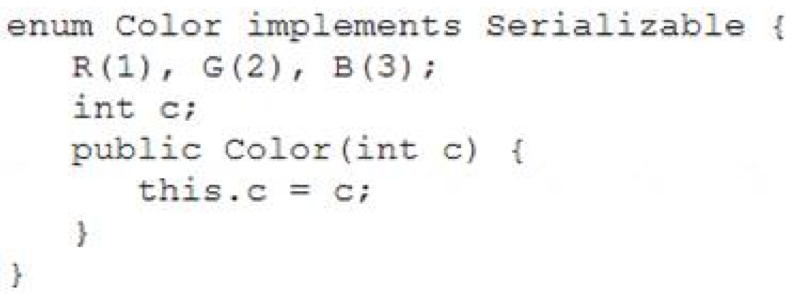
```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try {
         doA();
         doB();
      } catch(IOException e) {
          System.out.print("c");
          return;
      } finally{
          System.out.print("d");
      }
      System.out.print("f");
   }
   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 138
Given:



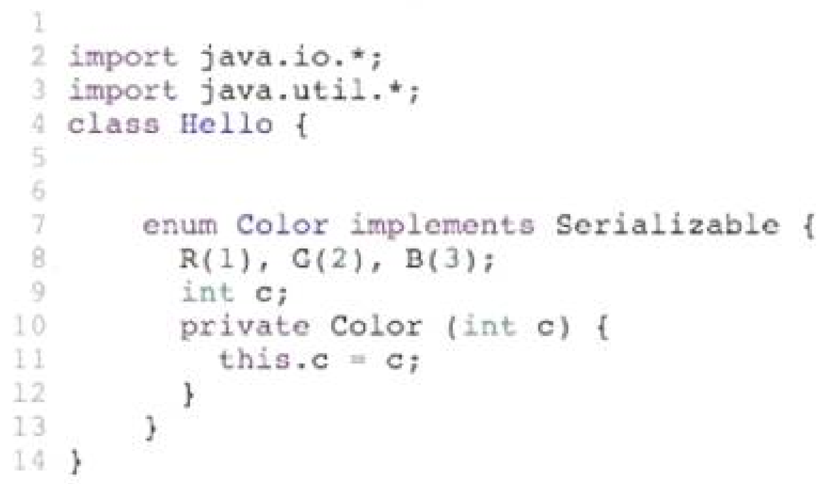
```
enum Color implements Serializable {
   R(1), G(2), B(3);
   int c;
   public Color(int c) {
      this.c = c;
   }
}
```

What action ensures successful compilation?

A. Replace public Color(int c) with private Color(int c).
B. Replace int c; with private int c;.
C. Replace int c; with private final int c;.
D. Replace enum Color implements Serializable with public enum Color.
E. Replace enum Color with public enum Color.

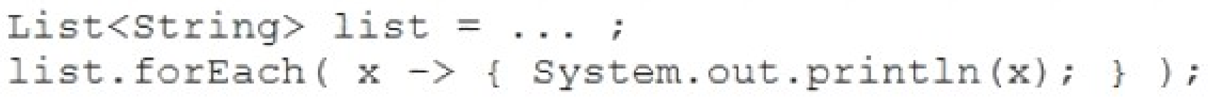
Answer: A

Explanation:



```

import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
class Hello {


    enum Color implements Serializable {
      R(1), G(2), B(3);
      int c;
      private Color (int c) {
        this.c = c;
      }
    }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 139
Given:



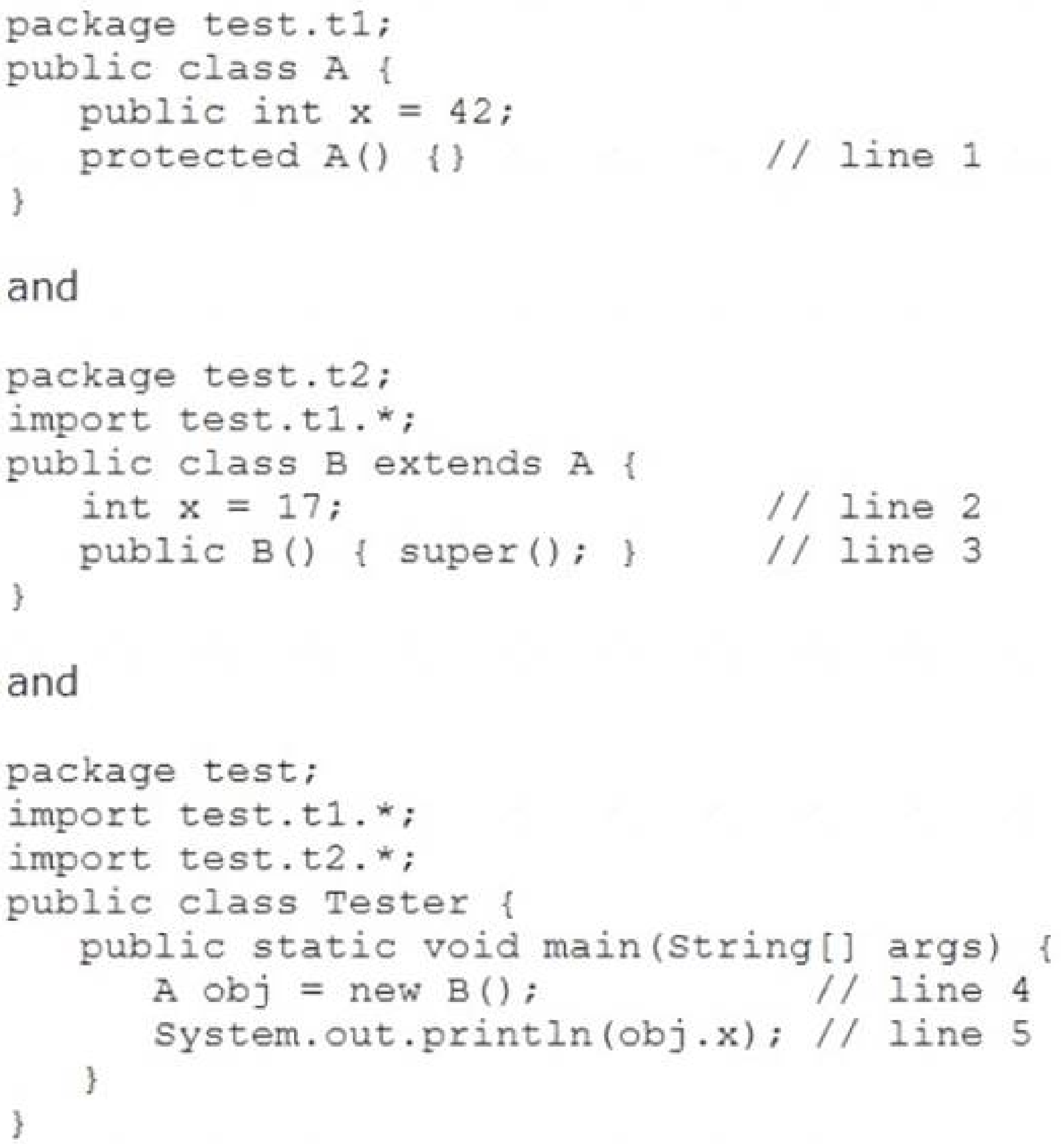
```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

A. char
B. List<Character>
C. String
D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
Given:



```
package test.t1;
public class A {
   public int x = 42;
   protected A() {}              // line 1
}
```

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
   int x = 17;                   // line 2
   public B() { super(); }       // line 3
}
```

and

```
package test;
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
B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
C. 17
D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: A

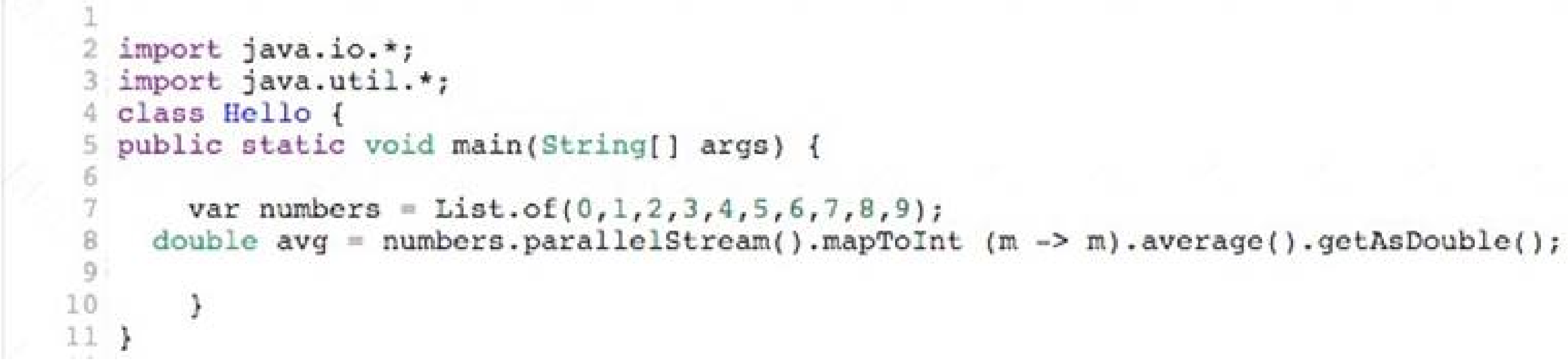
NEW QUESTION 142

var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

A. double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a > a);
B. double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m > m).average().getAsDouble ();
C. double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i > i).average().parallel();
D. double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();
E. double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n > n));

Answer: BD

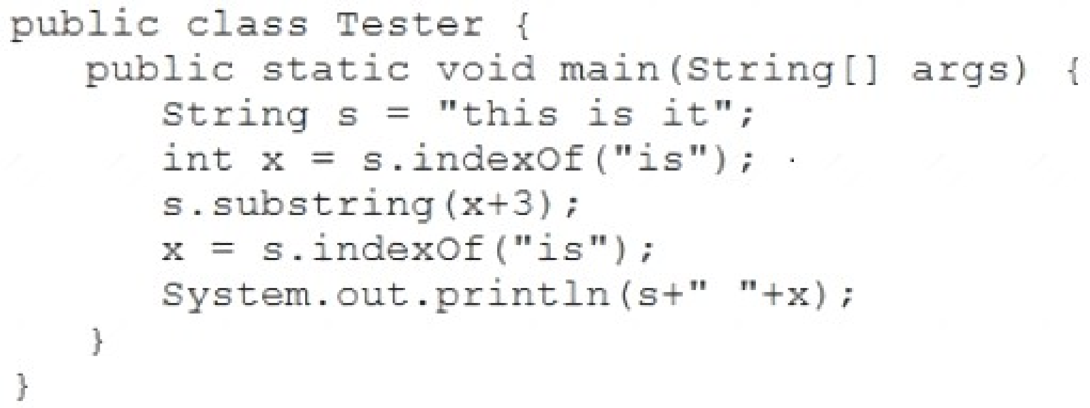
Explanation:



```

import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
class Hello {
public static void main(String[] args) {

    var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
  double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();

    }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 143

Given:



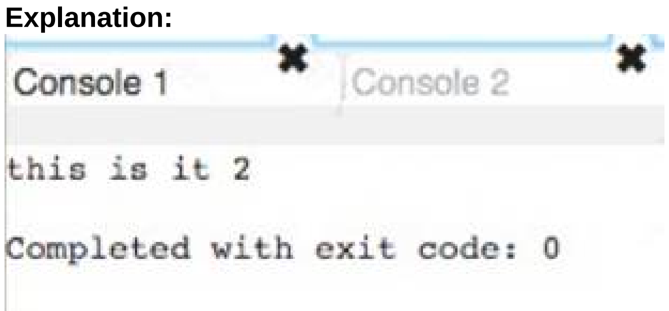
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "this is it";
        int x = s.indexOf("is");
        s.substring(x+3);
        x = s.indexOf("is");
        System.out.println(s+" "+x);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. is it 1
B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
C. is it 0
D. this is it 2
E. this is it 3

Answer: D

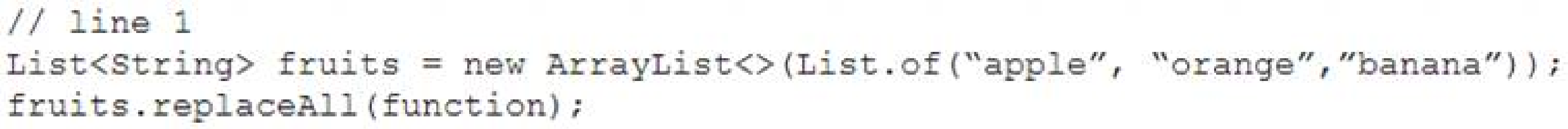
Explanation:



```
this is it 2

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 147

Given:



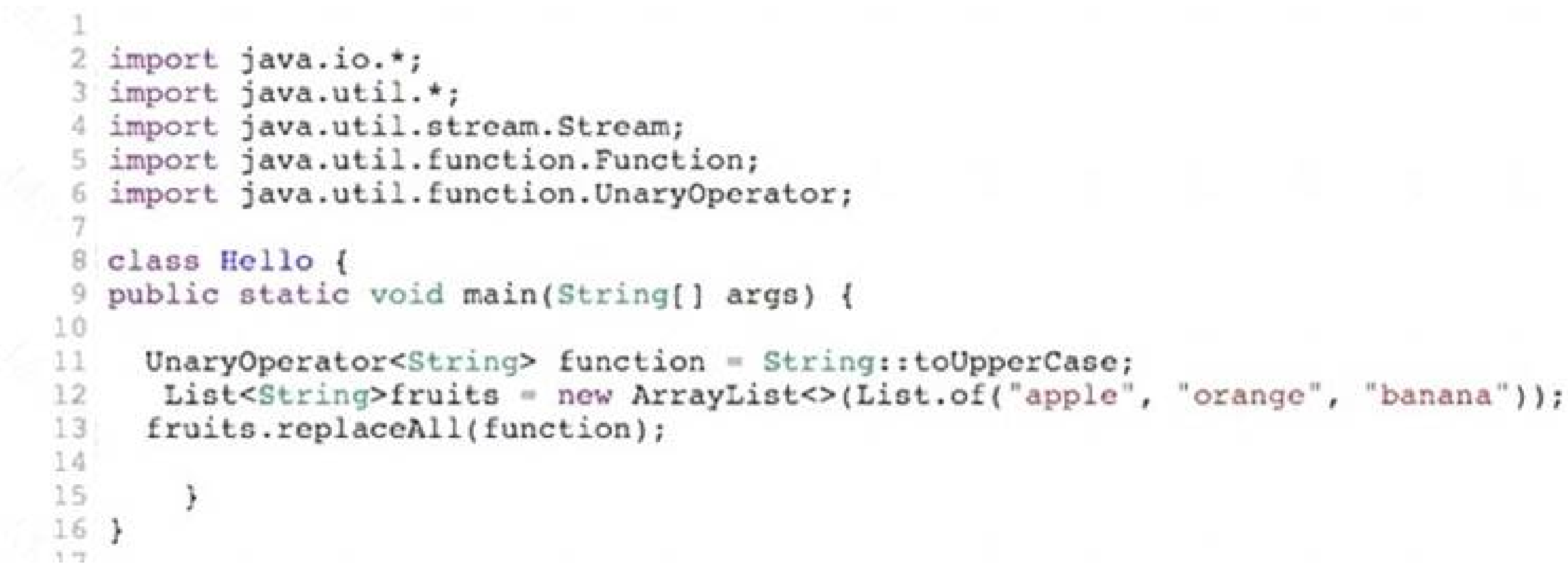
```
// line 1
List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange","banana"));
fruits.replaceAll(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code fragment to compile?

A. Function function = String::toUpperCase;
B. UnaryOperator function = s > s.toUpperCase();
C. UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
D. Function<String> function = m > m.toUpperCase();

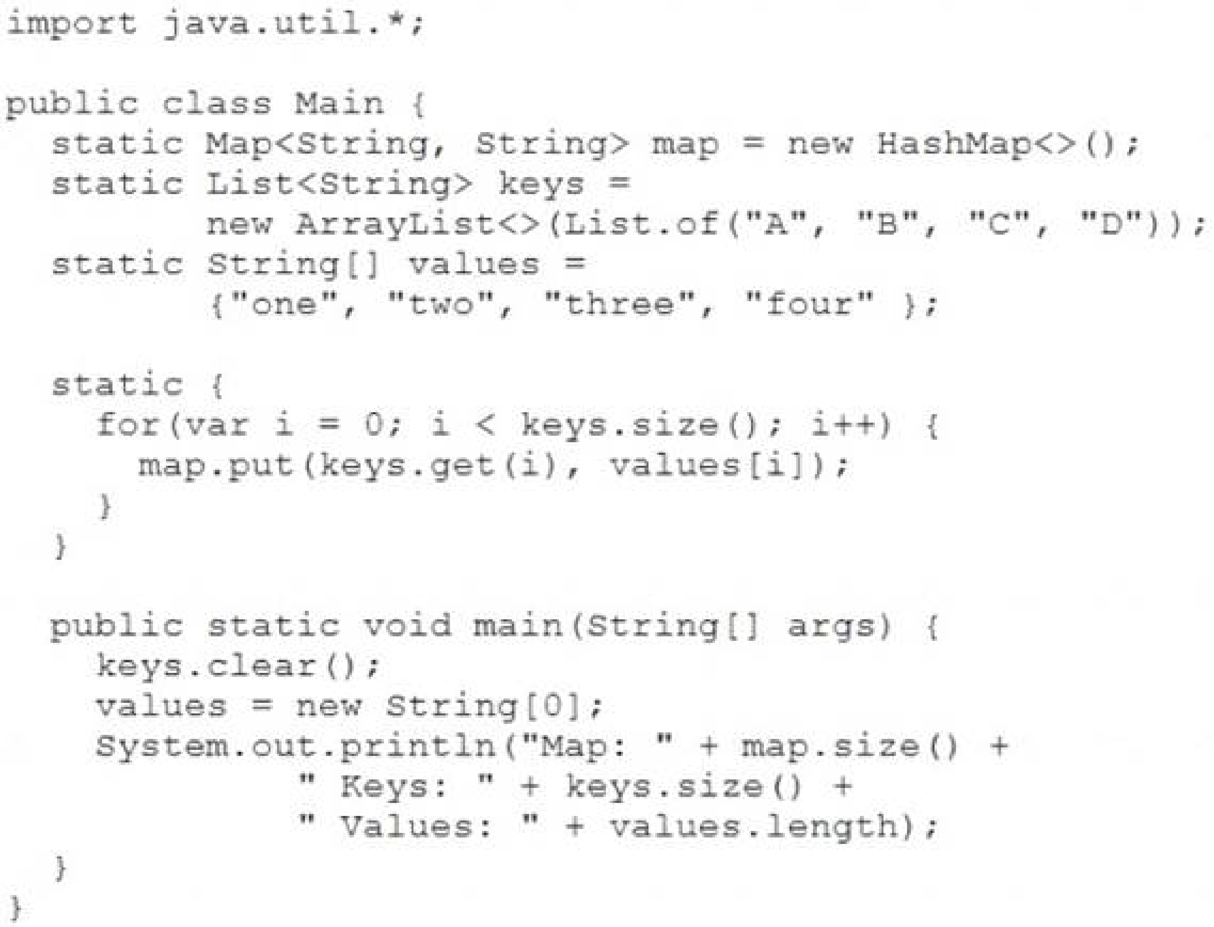
Answer: C

Explanation:



```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.function.Function;
import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;

class Hello {
public static void main(String[] args) {

  UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
   List<String>fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange", "banana"));
  fruits.replaceAll(function);

    }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 150
Given:



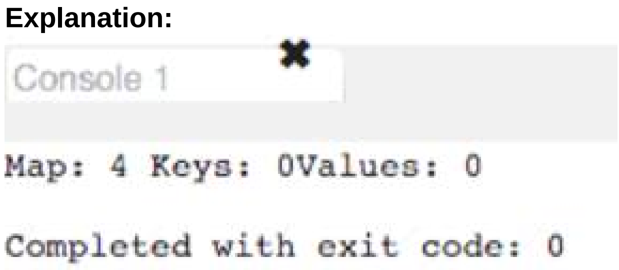
```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
  static Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
  static List<String> keys =
          new ArrayList<>(List.of("A", "B", "C", "D"));
  static String[] values =
          {"one", "two", "three", "four" };

  static {
    for(var i = 0; i < keys.size(); i++) {
      map.put(keys.get(i), values[i]);
    }
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    keys.clear();
    values = new String[0];
    System.out.println("Map: " + map.size() +
                  " Keys: " + keys.size() +
                  " Values: " + values.length);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Map: 0 Keys: 0 Values: 0
B. The compilation fails.
C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4
D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0
E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

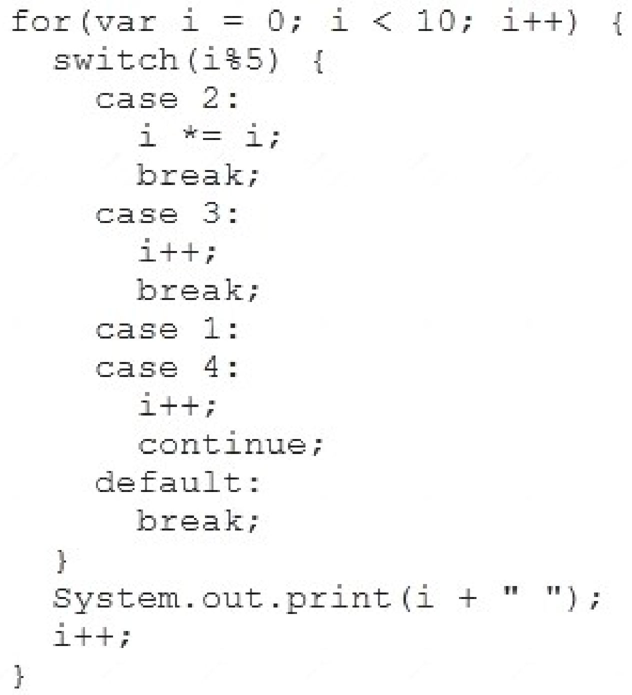
Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Map: 4 Keys: 0Values: 0

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 151
Given:



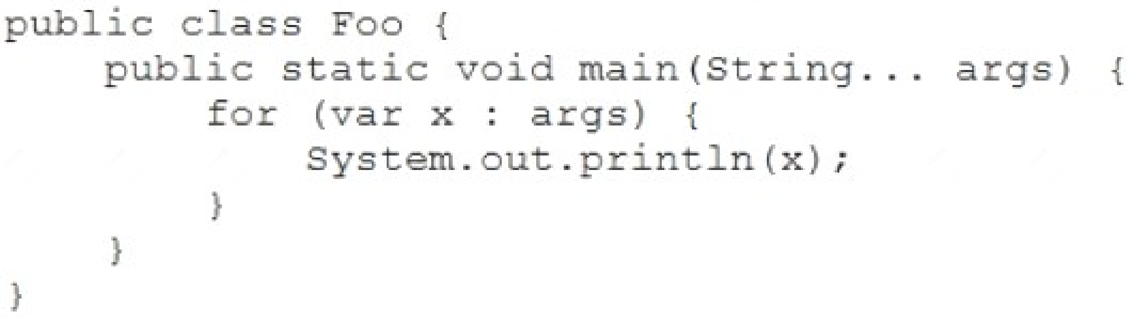
```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  switch(i%5) {
    case 2:
      i *= i;
      break;
    case 3:
      i++;
      break;
    case 1:
    case 4:
      i++;
      continue;
    default:
      break;
  }
  System.out.print(i + " ");
  i++;
}
```

What is the result?

A. nothing
B. 10
C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 153
Given:



```
public class Foo {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        for (var x : args) {
            System.out.println(x);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the type of the local variable x?

A. Character
B. char
C. String[ ]
D. String

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 154
......