

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:07:06

32. Which two can be considered good practices for serializing Java objects?

- Implement serialization for long-term data storage.
- Always override the `readObject/writeObject` methods from the `java.io.Serializable` interface.
- Assign null value by default while serializing and deserializing a transient variable.
- Ensure that the class definition used is the same as the class definition used by Java runtime at the time when the object was serialized.
- Implement secure serialization by generating secure object hash or using encryption.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:09:17

3. Given TripleThis.java:

```
6. import java.util.function.*;
7. public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.    TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11. }
12. public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.     System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14. }
15. }
```

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?

- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; };`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; };`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num)`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, int num) {`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };`

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```
        if (other.isReady()) {
            resource.owner = other;
        } else {
            // do work with resource
            ready = false;
            resource.owner = other;
        }
    }
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();
Worker w2 = new Worker();
Resource r = new Resource();
resource.owner = w1;      compilation error here
new Thread( () -> {
    w1.work(w2, r);
} ).start();
new Thread( () -> {
    w2.work(w1, r);
} ).start();
```

Which describes the fragment?

- It is subject to livelock.
- It is subject to deadlock.
- The code does not compile.

It throws an `IllegalMonitorStateException`.

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see what you have answered so far. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:07:15

31. Which two are valid statements?

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

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34. 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().getMessa
    }
}

public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause)
        { super(eCode, msg, cause); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new
FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt"));
    }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException("MyFile.txt")); //
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:06:55

33. Given these two classes:

```
public class Resource {  
    public Worker owner;  
}  
  
public class Worker {  
    private boolean ready = true;  
    public synchronized boolean isReady() {  
        return ready;  
    }  
    public synchronized void work(Worker other, Resource resource) {  
        while (ready) {  
            while (resource.owner != this) {  
                try {  
                    wait(10);  
                }  
                catch (InterruptedException e) {}  
            }  
            if (other.isReady()) {  
                resource.owner = other;  
            }  
            else {  
                // do work with resource  
                ready = false;  
                resource.owner = other;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();  
Worker w2 = new Worker();
```

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test, answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:06:21

35. 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?

- Replace the code in line 2 with `Car ob = new Car();`
- Remove `abstract` keyword in line 1.
- Add `@override` annotation at line 2.
- Remove the parameter from `wheels` method in line 3.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:06:09

36. Given:

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

and

```
public class Tester {  
    static Person p = null;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        p = checkPerson(p);  
        System.out.println(p);  
        Person p1 = new Person("Joe");  
        p1 = checkPerson(p1);  
        System.out.println(p1);  
    }  
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {  
        if (p == null) {  
            p = new Person("Mary");  
        }  
        return p;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

Mary

Mary

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.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?

- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- Compilations fails at Line 1.
- 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt

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Finish Test

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready.

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37. Given:

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

and

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

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:05:40

38. Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    public Person(String name, int age) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
    public int getAge() {  
        return age;  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        var persons = Arrays.asList(new Person("Max", 18),  
            new Person("Peter", 23),  
            new Person("Pamela", 23),  
            new Person("David", 12));  
        int num = persons.stream()  
            .mapToInt(Person::getAge)  
            .filter(p -> p < 20)  
            .reduce(0, (a,b) -> a + b);  
        System.out.println(num);  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

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30

35

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```
    p = checkPerson(p);  
    System.out.println(p);  
    Person p1 = new Person("Joe");  
    p1 = checkPerson(p);  
    System.out.println(p1);  
}  
  
public static Person checkPerson(Person p)  
{  
    if (p == null) {  
        p = new Person("Mary");  
    }  
    return p;  
}
```

What is the result?

- Mary
 Mary
- Joe
 Joe
- Marry
 Joe
- null
 null

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```
        public String toString() {
            return name+" "+child;
        }
    }

and

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

Which statement is true?

- The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 2.
- The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2.
- The memory allocated for John object can be reused in line 1.
- The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 1

Time Remaining 01:05:25

39. Given:

```
public class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private String neighborhood;  
    private int salary;  
    // Constructors and setter and getter methods go here  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>();  
Predicate 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?

- Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r5 = roster.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
- Map<String, List<Employee>> r2 = roster.stream().filter(p)
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Employee::getNeighborhood));
- Map<String, List<Employee>> r1 = roster.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
- 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().filter(p)
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p));

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

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41. 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?

80

- The compilation fails.
- 3
- 385
- 25

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 00:49:26

42. Which three initialization statements are correct?

- short sh = (short)'A';
- float x = 1f;
- int x = 12_34;
- byte b = 10;
char c = b;
- boolean false = (4 != 4);
- int[][][] e = {{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};
- String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit the test.

Time Remaining 01:05:17

40. Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        float x = 2, y = 4, z = 4;  
        float a = y / x, b = y / z;  
        if (a > b) {  
            System.out.println(a + b);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 2.0
- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- 1.0
- The program prints nothing.
- 3.0

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answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answers.

Time Remaining 00:49:11

44. Given:

```
public class DNASynth {  
    int aCount;  
    int tCount;  
    int cCount;  
    int gCount;  
  
    void setACount(int cCount) {  
        cCount = cCount;  
    }  
    void setTCount() {  
        this.tCount = tCount;  
    }  
    int setCCount() {  
        return cCount;  
    }  
    int setGCount(int g) {  
        gCount = g;  
        return gCount;  
    }  
    void setAllCounts(int x) {  
        aCount = tCount = this.cCount = setGCount(x);  
    }  
}
```

Which two methods modify field values?

- setACount
- setTCount
- setGCount
- setCCount
- setGCount

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:49:20

43. Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileHandler{  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try (FileInputStream in = new FileInputStream("foo.txt")) {}  
        catch (FileNotFoundException e) {}  
    }  
}
```

FileInputStream will throw
FileNotFoundException but
AutoClosable will throw IOException

Which two actions, independently, enable the code to compile?

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (FileNotFoundException | Exception e) {}  
finally { in.close(); }
```

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (Exception | IOException e) {}
```

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (Exception e) {}
```

Adding throws FileNotFoundException declaration at the main() method

Adding throws IOException declaration at the main() method

Inserting:

```
finally { in.close(); }
```

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Finish

and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thing t1 = new Thing();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

0,0,0

2,1,0

2,1,0

2,0,0

2,1,0

0,0,0

1,0,0

1,1,0

0,0,0

0,0,0

1,0,0

2,1,0

0,0,0

2,1,0

2,0,0

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 00:48:43

46. Given:

```
class MyType<T> {  
    private T value;  
    public T getValue() {  
        return value;  
    }  
    public void setValue(T value) {  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        MyType<String> strType = new MyType<>();  
        MyType<? extends Number> type = new MyType<>();  
        strType.setValue("test");  
        type.setValue(null);  
        System.out.println(strType.getValue() + ":" + type.getValue());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result ?

The compilation fails.

An Exception is thrown at runtime.

test:0

test:null

null:null

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 00:48:56

45. Given:

```
public class Thing {  
    int x,y,z;  
    public Thing() {  
        this(2,1);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x) {  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x, int y) {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
}
```

200
210
000

and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thing t1 = new Thing();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 0,0,0
- 2,1,0
- 2,1,0
- 2,0,0
- 2,1,0
- 0,0,0

```
    void exampleMethod(String first);  
}  
  
public abstract class ExampleAbstractClass {  
    static String origin = "Abstract Class";  
    abstract void exampleMethod(String first, String second);  
}  
  
public class ExampleClass extends ExampleAbstractClass implements ExampleInterface{  
    public void exampleMethod(String first) {}  
    public void exampleMethod(String first, String second) {}  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();  
        //line n1  
    }  
}
```

Which two, when inserted at line n1 independently, will cause a compilation error?

- theInstance.exampleMethod(origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin);
- ((ExampleClass)theInstance).exampleMethod("Japan", "Mexico");
- theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin, ExampleInterface.origin);
- theInstance.exampleMethod("France");

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Time Remaining 00:48:20

48. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {  
    static String origin = "Interface";  
    void exampleMethod(String first);  
}  
  
public abstract class ExampleAbstractClass {  
    static String origin = "Abstract Class";  
    abstract void exampleMethod(String first, String second);  
}  
  
public class ExampleClass extends ExampleAbstractClass implements ExampleInterface{  
    public void exampleMethod(String first) { }  
    public void exampleMethod(String first, String second) { }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();  
        //line n1  
    }  
}
```

Mark for Review

Which two, when inserted at line n1 independently, will cause a compilation error?

theInstance.exampleMethod(origin); ambiguous variable

theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin);

((ExampleClass)theInstance).exampleMethod("Japan", "Mexico");

theInstance.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin, ExampleInterface.origin);

theInstance.exampleMethod("France");

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47. Given:

```
public enum Status {  
    BRONZE(5), SILVER(10), GOLD(15);  
    private int rate;  
    private Status(int rate) {  
        this.rate = rate;  
    }  
    public int getRate() { return rate; }  
    public Status addStatus(int rate) {  
        return new Status(20);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Status silver = Status.SILVER;  
        System.out.println(silver+silver.getRate());  
        Status platinum = Status.addStatus(20);  
        System.out.println(platinum+platinum.getRate());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- SILVER10
platinum20
- An exception is thrown at runtime.

- The compilation fails.

```
SILVER10  
PLATINUM20  
  
SILVER10  
20
```

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 00:48:09

50. 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?

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

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Time Remaining 00:48:13

49. Given:

```
public interface A {  
    abstract void x();  
    public default void y() {}  
}
```

and

```
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?

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

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9. Given the data of the EMP table:

ID	NAME	DEPT
101	SMITH	HR
102	JONES	ENG
103	WEAVER	HR

Assuming that `jdbcTemplate`, `username`, and `password` are declared and initialised.

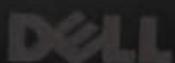
```
try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);
     PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE ID = ?"));
     PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID, NAME, DEPT) VALUES (?, ?, ?)");
     query.setString(1, "HR");
     ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();
     while (rs.next()) {
         update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);
         update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);
         update.execute();
     }
}
```

Which two happen upon execution?

- Memory leaks because `Connection`, `PreparedStatement`s, and `ResultSet` are not closed.]
- Three SQL statements are executed.]
- A `SQLException` is thrown because the `ResultSet` is not closed.]
- Three `PreparedStatement` objects are created.]
- Two SQL statements are executed.
- Two `PreparedStatement` objects are created.]

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9. Given the data of the EMP table:

ID	NAME	DEPT
101	SMITH	HR
102	JONES	ENG
103	WEAVER	HR

Assuming that `jdbcURL`, `username`, and `password` are declared and initialised.

```
try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);  
     PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE  
     ?");  
     PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID,  
     VALUES (?, ?)"));  
     query.setString(1, "HR");  
     ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();  
     while (rs.next()) {  
         update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);  
         update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);  
         update.execute();  
     }  
}
```

Which two happen upon execution?

- Memory leaks because `Connection`, `PreparedStatement`, and `ResultSet` are not closed.
- Three SQL statements are executed.
- A `SQLException` is thrown because the `ResultSet` is not closed.
- Three `PreparedStatement` objects are created.
- Two SQL statements are executed.
- Two `PreparedStatement` objects are created.

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Finish Test

DELL

F1	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12
Home	> II	BBP		PC	P			
\$	%	A	8	*	\			
4	5	6	7	8	9			

5. Given the content from the courses.txt file:

```
123:Java:1  
124:MySQL:2  
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");  
try {  
    /* line 1 */  
} catch (IOException ex) {  
    System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);  
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.

- List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s -> s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line);
}
- List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line); }
- System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
- Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);

DELL

F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10
~ ! @ # \$ % ^ & * _ +
4 5 6 7 8 9

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answers.

Time Remaining 01:25:07

11. Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies?

- java --show-module-resolution
- jar --show-module-resolution
- java Hello.java
- jmod describe
- jdeps --list-deps

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Summary

Answer before submitting the test. Click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered.

Time Remaining 01:24:59

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

- private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader
 = ServiceLoader.load(Print.class);
- private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();
- private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();
- private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = new
 java.util.ServiceLoader<>();

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Summary

Finish Test

5. Given the content from the courses.txt file:

```
123:Java:1  
124:MySQL:2  
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");  
try {  
    /* line 1 */  
} catch (IOException ex) {  
    System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);  
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.

- List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s -> s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line);
}
- List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line); }
- System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
- Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
- Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:24:44

14. Given:

```
class Separators {  
    public static String separator = "/";  
    public static String pathSeparator = ":";  
}
```

To secure this code, you want to make sure that the client code cannot modify it. Which code will accomplish this?

- abstract class Separators {
 public static String separator = "/";
 public static String pathSeparator = ":";
}
- class Separators {
 private static String separator = "/";
 private static String pathSeparator = ":";
}
- interface Separators {
 String separator = "/";
 String pathSeparator = ":";
}
- enum Separators {
 separator,
 pathSeparator
}

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Sur

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:24:53

13. Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance?

- `Paths.get(URI.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`
- `Paths.get("foo")`
- `new Path("foo")`
- `Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`
- `Paths.getPath("too")`

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Summa

The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code,
and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    List items1 = new ArrayList();
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");
          ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout)) {
        out.writeObject(b1);
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");
    }
}
```

Which action serializes the b1 object?

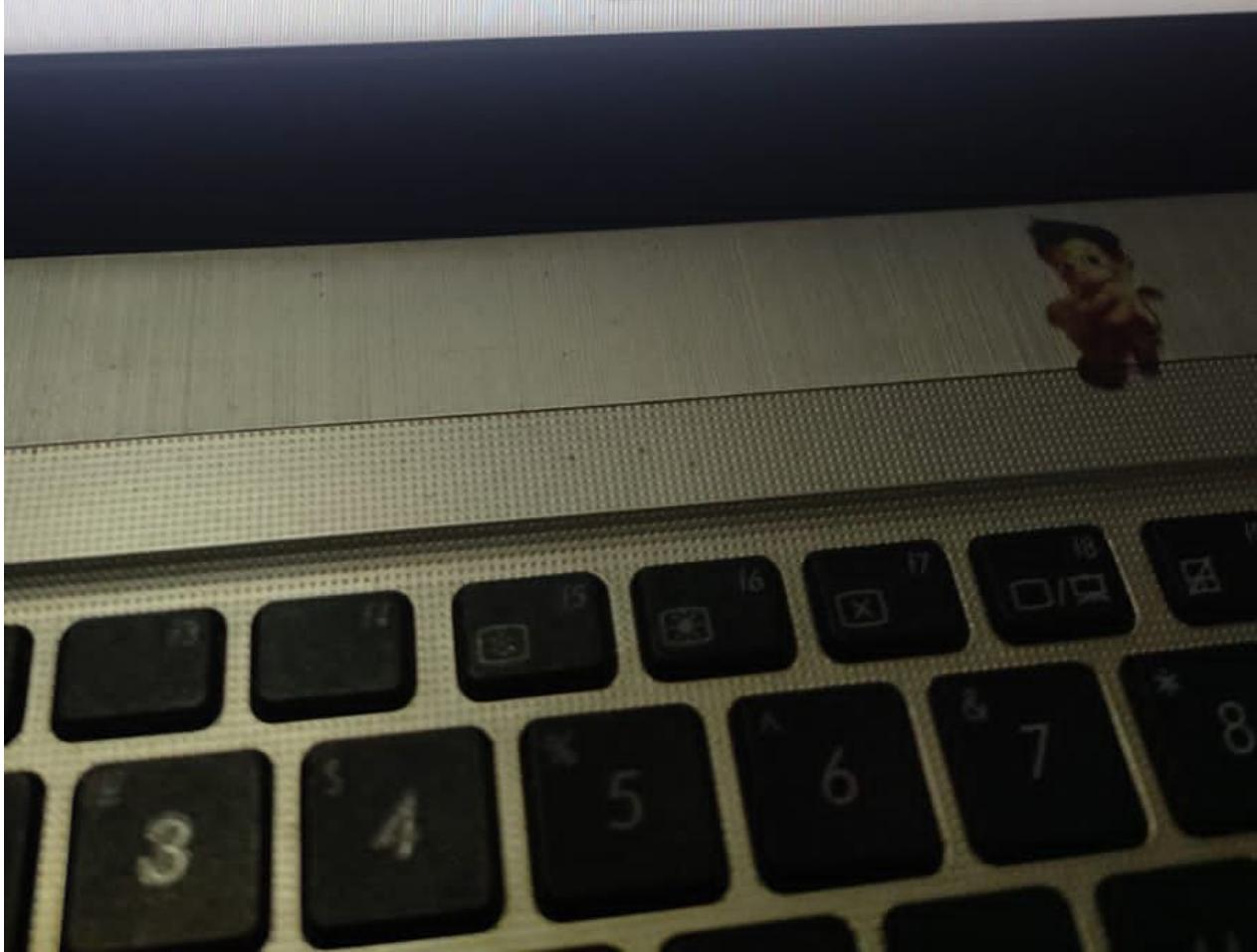
- Override `readObject()` and `writeObject()` methods in the Book class.
- Add `Serializable` to the Box and Item class.
- Handle `NotSerializableException` in the try clause or throw in the `main()` method de
- Implement the `Serializable` interface in the Item class.
- Remove `out.flush()` method invocation.

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[Summary](#)



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:24:22

16. Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

- public class Comps implements Comparator {
 public boolean compare(Object obj1, Object obj2) {
 return obj1.equals(obj2);
 }
}
- new Comparator() {
 public int compareTo(String str1, String str2) {
 return str1.compareTo(str2);
 };
- public class Comps implements Comparator {
 public int compare(String str1, String str2){
 return str1.length() - str2.length();
 }
}
- new Comparator() {
 public int compare(String str1, String str2) {
 return str1.compareTo(str2);
 }
};

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Summary



Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:24:35

15. Given the code fragment from Box.java:

```
public class Box implements Serializable {  
    private int boxId;  
    private String size;  
    private List items;  
}
```

Given the code fragment from Item.java:

```
public class Item {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
}
```

Given the information:

The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();  
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));  
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));  
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);  
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt"); ) {  
        ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout);  
        out.writeObject(b1);  
        out.flush();  
        out.close();  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");  
    }  
}
```

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:24:06

19. Given:

```
public class Option {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Ans : " + convert("a").get());  
  
        private static Optional convert(String s) {  
            try {  
                return Optional.of(Integer.parseInt(s));  
            } catch(Exception e) {  
                return Optional.empty();  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- Ans :
- The compilation fails.
- Ans : a

A `java.util.NoSuchElementException` is thrown at runtime.

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Summ

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready.

Time Remaining 01:24:11

18. Given:

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

What is the result?

- hat at store 4
- hat at store 1
- at once 0
- at once 1
- An `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

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N

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready.

Time Remaining 01:19:21

21. 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?

- line n1
- line n2
- line n3
- line n4

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22. Given:

```
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?



Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!



Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!



Bonjour le monde!

Hello world!



Hello world!

Hello world!

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:24:00

20. Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        int number = 20;  
        Predicate<Integer> p = a -> a % 2 != 0;  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println(number + " is odd.");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println(number + " is even.");  
    }  
}
```

Which statement on line 1 enables the Test class to compile?

- if(p.accept(number)) {
- if(p.apply(number)) {
- if(p.get(number)) {
- if(p.test(number)) {

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:18:56

23. 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?

- A is a subtype of B.
- A cannot be abstract.
- B cannot be final.
- B cannot be abstract.
- B is a subtype of A.
- B cannot be final.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your te

Time Remaining 01:24:16

17. Given:

```
public class StrBldr {  
    static StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("yo ");  
    static StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        sb1 = sb1.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));  
        System.out.println(sb1);  
    }  
  
    StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {  
        sb2 = sb2.append(s + " oh ");  
        return sb2;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- hey oh yo hi
- yo hi
- hey oh hi yo
- A compile time error occurs.
- yo hi hey oh

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Summary

Please answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit the test.

Time Remaining 01:18:43

25. 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?

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

```
    public B() { super(); }      // line 2
}                                // 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?

- The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- 17
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

42

- The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:18:51

24. Given:

```
List original = new  
ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4,5));
```

Which two code fragments remove the elements from the original list?

- Queue clq = new ConcurrentLinkedQueue<>(original);
for(Integer w : clq)
 clq.remove(w);
- List sl = Collections.synchronizedList(original);
for(Integer w : sl)
 sl.remove(w);
- List al = new ArrayList<>(original);
for(Integer w : al)
 al.remove(w);
- List cwa = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(original);
for(Integer w : cwa)
 cwa.remove(w);

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27. 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?

- module com.company.clients {
 exports com.company.clients.Client;
}
- module com.company.clients{
 requires com.company.clients;
}
- module com.company.clients{
 uses com.company.clients;
}
- module com.company.clients {
 exports com.company.clients;
}

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Summary

Finish Test

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:18:14

28. Given:

```
package pac;
public class Hello{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Module module = Hello.class.getModule();
        System.out.println("Module: " + module);
        System.out.println("Name: " + module.getName());
        System.out.println("Descriptor: " + module.getDescriptor());
    }
}
```

Given the directory structure:

```
\Test
| Hello.java
```

Given the commands to execute at the Test directory prompt:

```
Test>javac -d pac Hello.java
Test>java -cp pac pac.Hello
```

Which statement is true?

- Execute java --module-path pac pac.Hello Instead of java -cp pac pac.Hello execution the program prints:
Module: pac @<>
Name: pac.Test
Descriptor: null
- Create an empty module-info.java file in the Test directory and on execution of the commands, the program prints:
Module: unnamed module @<>

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready.

Time Remaining 01:18:33

26. Given:

```
package a;
abstract class A {
    void print() {
        System.out.print("Base class");
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
public class B extends A {
    protected void print() {
        System.out.print("Derived class");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        B b = new B();
        ((A)b).print();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- The compilation fails.
- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- Derived class
- Base class

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:18:01

Mark for Review

29. Given the code fragment:

```
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
LocalDate today = LocalDate.of(2018, 12, 17);
String mToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.MEDIUM));
String sToday = today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.SHORT));
System.out.println(mToday);
System.out.println(sToday);
```

What is the result?

- December 17, 2018
12/17/18
- Dec 17, 2018
12/17/18
- Friday, December 17, 2018
December 17, 2018
- 12/17/18
Dec 17, 2018

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Summary

Finish Test

Given the directory structure:

```
\Test  
| Hello.java
```

Given the commands to execute at the Test directory prompt:

```
Test>javac -d pac Hello.java  
Test>java -cp pac pac.Hello
```

Which statement is true?

- Execute `java --module-path pac pac.Hello` instead of `java -cp pac pac.Hello` and on execution the program prints:
Module: pac @<<hash code>>
Name: pac.Test
Descriptor: null
- Create an empty `module-info.java` file in the Test directory and on execution of the given commands, the program prints:
Module: unnamed module @<<hash code>>
Name: null
Descriptor: module-info



On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

```
Module: unnamed module @<</font><</font>hash code>>  
Name: null  
Descriptor: null
```

- On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

```
Module: pac.Hello @<</font><</font>hash code>>  
Name: unnamed  
Descriptor: null
```

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 00:59:43

24. Given:

```
public class Option {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Ans : " + convert("a").get());  
  
        private static Optional convert(String s) {  
            try {  
                return Optional.of(Integer.parseInt(s));  
            } catch (Exception e) {  
                return Optional.empty();  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown at runtime.
 Ans : a
 Ans :
 The compilation fails.

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Summary

DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:59:22

26. Given the code fragment:

```
module citizen {  
    exports com.name to greeting;  
}
```

and

```
module greeting {  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- public members in the com.name package are accessible to all modules.
- All members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- Inserting "requires citizen;" at greeting's module-info.java, enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.
- All members of com.name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
- public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.

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Summary

DELL

F4

Shift

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F6

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F7

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F8

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F9

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready.

Time Remaining 01:17:52

30. Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

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

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 00:59:03

29. Given the code fragment:

```
9. Integer[] ints = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};  
10. var list = Arrays.asList(ints);  
11. UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = x -> x * 3;  
12. list.replaceAll(uo);
```

Which can replace line 11?

- UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = var x -> { return x * 3; };
- UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = x -> { return x * 3};
- UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = (int x) -> x * 3;
- UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = (var x) -> (x * 3);

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Summary

DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Save & Submit if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:59:15

27. Which two can be considered good practices for serializing Java objects?

- Assign null value by default while serializing and deserializing a transient variable.
- Ensure that the class definition used is the same as the class definition used by Java runtime the time when the object was serialized.
- Implement secure serialization by generating secure object hash or using encryption.
- Always override the readObject/writeObject methods from the `java.io.Serializable` interface.
- Implement serialization for long-term data storage.

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Summary



DELL

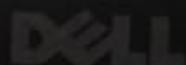
43. Given:

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair {
    final BiFunction validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction 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 ensure this requirement is met?

- `left`, `right`, `setLeft`, and `setRight` must be `private`.
- `setLeft` and `setRight` must be `protected`.
- `isValid` must be `public`.
- `left` and `right` must be `private`.



```
public class Pair {
    final BiFunction<T, T> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T> 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 ensure this requirement is met?

- `left`, `right`, `setLeft`, and `setRight` must be private.
- `setLeft` and `setRight` must be protected.
- `isValid` must be public.
- `left` and `right` must be private.

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```
public class Item {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
}
```

Given the information:

The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();  
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));  
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));  
    Box bl = new Box(123, "s", items1);  
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");  
        ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout);) {  
        out.writeObject(bl);  
        out.flush();  
        out.close();  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");  
    }  
}
```

Which action serializes the bl object?

- Handle NotSerializableException in the try clause or throw in the main() method definition.
- Remove out.flush() method invocation.
- Implement the Serializable interface in the Item class.
- Override readObject() and writeObject() methods in the Book class.
- Add serialVersionUID to the Box and Item class.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:52:07

45. Given:

```
class Item {  
    public String name; public int count;  
    public Item(String name, int count) {  
        this.name = name; this.count = count;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
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));  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is  
                           less than 0");  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine the items list if it contains an item for which the variable count is below zero.

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

- if(items.stream().allMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findAny()) {
- if(items.stream().anyMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findFirst()) {

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DELL

```
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;
    public B() { super(); } // line 2
} // 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?

- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- 42
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- 17

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Time Remaining 00:46:39**40. Given the code fragment:**

```
String s1 = new String("Java");
String s2 = s1.intern();
StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Java");
String s3 = sb1.toString();
System.out.println(s1 == s2);
System.out.println(s1.equals(sb1.toString()));
System.out.println(s2 == s3);
```

What is the result?

- false
true
true
- true
false
true
- false
true
false
- false
false
false

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Time Remaining 00:45:00

5. Given the content from the courses.txt file:

```
123:Java:1  
124:MySQL:2  
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");  
try {  
    /* line 1 */  
} catch (IOException ex) {  
    System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);  
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.txt file

- List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
 s.contains("Java"));
 for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line);
 }
- List<String> lines1 =
 Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
 for (String line : lines2) {
 System.out.println(line); }
- System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
 Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
 s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
- Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
 s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);

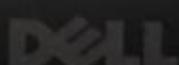
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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 00:51:48

49. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {  
    int one = 1;  
    static int two = 2;  
    static final int three = 3;  
}  
  
public class ExampleClass implements ExampleInterface {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();  
        //line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which three statements cause a compiler error when inserted at line 1?

- int d = ExampleInterface.one;
- int b = two;
- int c = three;
- int f = ExampleInterface.three;
- int h = theInstance.two;
- int i = theInstance.three++;
- int e = ExampleInterface.two++;
- int a = one++;
- int g = theInstance.one;

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DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 00:41:20

35. Which three initialization statements are correct?

- boolean false = (4 != 4);
- short sh = (short)'A';
- int x = 12_34;
- int[][][] e = {{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};
- String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";
- float x = 1f;
- byte b = 10;
char c = b;

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DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:29:51

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

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

What does the `transitive` modifier mean?

- Any module that requires the `java.xml` module does not need to require the `java.se` module.
- Any module that attempts to require the `java.se` module actually requires the `java.xml` module instead.
- Any module that requires the `java.se` module does not need to require the `java.xml` module.
- Only a module that requires the `java.se` module is permitted to require the `java.xml` module.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 00:42:18

25. Which two statements are correct about modules in Java?

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

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Sure answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:30

3. Given TripleThis.java:

```
6. import java.util.function.*;
7. public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.        TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11.    }
12.    public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.        System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14.    }
15. }
```

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?

- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {
- Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; } (Red box)
- Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; } (Red box)
- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) { (Red box)
- Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, int num) { (Red box)
- Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; }

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Fin

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test.

Time Remaining 01:29:38

2. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work");  
            // line 1  
            System.out.println(attributes.isDirectory());  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine whether path is a directory.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, FileAttributes.class);
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.getAttribute(path, "isDirectory");
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.isDirectory(path);
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, BasicFileAttributes.class);

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Summary

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining Q1:29:16

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

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

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Finish

```
IntStream.range(1, 4)
    .peek(System.out::print)
    .peek(i -> {
        if (i == 3)
            throw new RuntimeException("Exception thrown");
    });

```

What is the result?

- The program prints: 123 and the RuntimeException is thrown.
- The program prints nothing.
- The program prints: 12 and the RuntimeException is thrown.
- The program prints 1234 and a java.lang.IllegalStateException is thrown.

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Summ

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page
answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit

Time Remaining 01:29:23

4. Given:

```
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?

- `characters = reader.read();`
- `characters.read();`
- `reader.readLine();`
- `reader.read(characters);`

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Next

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next question. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining 01:28:45

8. Given:

```
var h = new HashMap();
String[] k = { "1", "2", null, "3" };
String[] v = { "a", "b", "c", null };

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    h.put(k[i], v[i]);
    System.out.print(h.get(k[i]) + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

a b c

a b c followed by an exception

a b c null

a b followed by an exception

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N

Time Remaining 01:28:53

Click Finish Test if you are ready to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to review.

7. Given:

```
class Item {  
    public String name; public int count;  
    public Item(String name, int count) {  
        this.name = name; this.count = count;  
    }  
}
```

Mark for Review

and the code fragment:

```
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));  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is below zero.");  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine the `items` list if it contains an item for which the variable `count` is below zero.

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

- `f(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findAny()) {`
- `if(items.stream().anyMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {`
- `if(items.stream().allMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {`
- `if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findFirst()) {`

Time Remaining 01:28:34

10. 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?

- 5
- 5 4 3 2 1
- nothing
- 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1

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Time Remaining 01:28:40

9. Given:

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        var list = new ArrayList(  
            List.of("Coffee", "Cappuccino", "Latte"));  
  
        list.forEach((item) -> {  
            list.remove(item);  
        });  
        System.out.println(list);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- It prints null
- A java.util.ConcurrentModificationException is thrown.
- It prints []
- [Coffee, Cappuccino, Latte]
- A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:13:48

45. Given:

```
class Item {  
    public String name; public int count;  
    public Item(String name, int count) {  
        this.name = name; this.count = count;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
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));  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is below zero");  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine the `items` list if it contains an item for which the variable count is below zero.

Which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

- if(items.stream().allMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findAny()) {
- if(items.stream().anyMatch(i -> i.count < 0)) {
- if(items.stream().filter(i -> i.count < 0).findFirst()) {

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DELL

F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F11

\$ % ^ & * (

4 5 6 7 8 9)

E R T Y U I O P

Time Remaining 01:17:56

44. 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?

- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- 42



48. Given:

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

Which three classes successfully override showFirst()?

- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public abstract void showFirst();
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 private void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}
- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}
- public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public String showFirst(){
 return "first";
 }
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 void showFirst();
}
- public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public void showFirst(){
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:13:32

46. Why would you choose to use a `peek` operation instead of a `forEach` operation on a Stream?
- To process the current item and return `void`.
 - To remove an item from the end of the stream.
 - To remove an item from the beginning of the stream.
 - To process the current item and return a stream.

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DELL



Time Remaining 01:13:03

49. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {  
    int one = 1;  
    static int two = 2;  
    static final int three = 3;  
  
}  
  
public class ExampleClass implements ExampleInterface {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();  
        //line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which three statements cause a compiler error when inserted at line 1?

- int d = ExampleInterface.one;
- int b = two;
- int c = three;
- int f = ExampleInterface.three;
- int h = theInstance.two;
- int i = theInstance.three++; 
- int e = ExampleInterface.two++; 
- int a = one++; 
- int g = theInstance.one;

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:26:55

18. 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?

- line n1
- line n2
- line n3
- line n4

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F2

F3

F4

F5

F6

F7

F8

F9

F10

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:27:36

11. Given:

```
String[] words = {"am", "am", "first", "second", "mismatch"};
Map map = Arrays.stream(words)
                 .collect(Collectors
                           .groupingBy(x -> x, Collectors.counting()));
System.out.println(map);
```

Taking into account that the order of the elements is unpredictable, what is the output?

- {mismatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- {mismatch=2, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- {am=2, first=1, mismatch=1, second=2}
- {1=mismatch, 2=am}

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DELL

19. Given:

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

What is the output?

- Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!
- Hello world!
Hello world!
- Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!
- Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

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DELL

F2

F3

F4

F5

F6

F7

F8

F9

F10

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to.

Time Remaining 01:02:27

8. 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?

- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- 2
- The compilation fails. effectively final things
- 3

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:32

34. 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?

3

80

The compilation fails.

385

25

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DELL

Time Remaining 01:20:42

48. Given:

```
class MyType<T> {
    private T value;
    public T getValue() {
        return value;
    }
    public void setValue(T value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        MyType<String> strType = new MyType<>();
        MyType<Integer> intType = new MyType<>();
        MyType<?> type = intType;
        strType.setValue("test");
        type.setValue(1234);
        System.out.println(strType.getValue() + ":" + type.getValue());
    }
}
```

page 21 similar question but different

What is the result ?

 The compilation fails. null:null test:null A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime. test:1

Exam

40. Given:

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

}

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
    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?

- 42
- 17
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

Test: 810 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:47

3. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Integer> data = IntStream.range(1, 10000).boxed();  
Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).sum(); //line 1
```

Which two code fragments, independently, replace line 1 to implement the equivalent reduce operation?

- `Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b);` with one parameter- optional
with two Integer
- `OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a+b);`
- `Integer sum = value.getAsInt();`
- `Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);`
- `OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);`
`Integer sum = value.getAsInt();`
- `int s = 0;`
- `Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));`

expected two parameter

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Finish Test



Answer the question(s) on this page. And just Next to go to the next page. You can answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:20:32

50. Given:

```
public class ConsoleTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Console console = System.console();  
        var name = console.readLine("Input Name: ");  
        var password = console.readPassword("Input Password: ");  
        System.out.println("Name is: " + name + ", Password is: " + String.valueOf(password));  
    }  
}
```

and the command:

```
java ConsoleTest
```

The user will input Duke and Java when the input is prompted.

What is the output?

Input Name: Duke
Input Password:
Name is: Duke, Password is: Java

Input Name: Duke
Input Password: Java
Name is: Duke, Password is: [C@4f6ee6e4

Input Name: Duke
Input Password: Java
Name is: Duke, Password is: Java

Input Name: Duke
Input Password:
Name is: Duke, Password is:



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Exam

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly and incorrectly. Answer all the questions before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:21

7. 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?

- The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.
- The compilation succeeds.

Test: B19 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:41

4. 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?

- The compilation fails.
- A NoSuchElementException is thrown at runtime.
- The code will produce the same result.
- The code may produce a different result.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 03:28:50

11. Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String... args) {  
    String filename = "/u01/work" + args[0];  
    // line n1  
  
    // ...  
}
```

You want to validate a path name before the read file. Before validation, all path names should be canonicalized.

Which code inserted on line n1 will accomplish this?

- Path file = Paths.get(filename);
Path canonicalPath = file.toAbsolutePath().toString();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
- File file = new File(filename).getAbsoluteFile();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(file);
- File file = new File(filename);
String canonicalPath = file.getCanonicalPath();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(f);
- Path file = Paths.get(filename);
String canonicalPath = file.normalize().toString();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);



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Finish Test

Q Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
        ac = sc;
        ac.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 ?

- SomeClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()
- A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- SomeClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()
- AnotherClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()
- AnotherClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

The compilation fails.

Test: B19 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:59

23. Given the code fragment:

```
module citizen {  
    exports com.name to greeting;  
}
```

and

```
module greeting {  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- All members of com.name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
- All members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- Inserting "requires citizen;" at greeting's module-info.java, enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.
- public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- public members in the com.name package are accessible to all modules.

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Finish Test

Time Remaining 05:28:44

Exam

12. Given the data of the EMP table:

ID	NAME	DEPT
101	SMITH	BR
102	JONES	ENG
103	WEAVER	HR

Assuming that `jdbcURL`, `username`, and `password` are declared and initialised.

```
try {Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);
    PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPT = ?");
    PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID, NAME)
VALUES (?, ?)");
    query.setString(1, "HR");
    ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();
    while (rs.next()) {
        update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);
        update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);
        update.execute();
    }
}
```

Which two happen upon execution?

- Two PreparedStatement objects are created.
- Three PreparedStatement objects are created.
- Memory leaks because Connection, PreparedStatements, and ResultSet are not closed.
- A SQLException is thrown because the ResultSet is not closed.
- Three SQL statements are executed.
- Two SQL statements are executed.

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:38

28. Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance?

- new Path("foo")
- Paths.get(URI.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))
- Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))
- Paths.getPath("too")
- Paths.get("foo")

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:57

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

- java.rmi
- java.prefs
- java.logging
- java.se
- java.desktop

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1. Given:

```
public class DNASynth {  
    int aCount;  
    int tCount;  
    int cCount;  
    int gCount;  
  
    void setACount(int cCount){  
        cCount = cCount;  
    }  
    void setTCount(){  
        this.tCount = tCount;  
    }  
    int setCCount(){  
        return cCount;  
    }  
    int setGCount(int g){  
        gCount = g;  
        return gCount;  
    }  
    void setAllCounts(int x){  
        aCount = tCount = this.cCount = setGCount(x);  
    }  
}
```

Which two methods modify field values?

- setTCount
- setCCount
- setGCount
- setGCount
- setACount

4B. Given:

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

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
    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?

- 42
- 17
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

Time Remaining 01:29:16

5. Given the content from the course.txt file:

123:Java:1
124:MySQL:2
125:Java Server Pages: 3

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");
try {
/* line 1 */
} catch (IOException ex) {
System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.txt file?

- List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line);
}
- List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line); }
- System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
- Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
s.contains("Java")).foreach(System.out::println);

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Summary

Finish Test

DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Save to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:41

2. Given:

```
File file1 = new File("file1.txt");
File file2 = new File("file2.txt");
try (BufferedReader reader =
      new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file1))) {
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
    reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file2));
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.print("Error reading files");
}
```

What is the result?

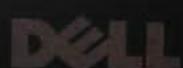
- The compilation fails.
- Error reading files is printed on the console.
- An unchecked exception is thrown at run time.
- The content from file1.txt and file2.txt is printed on the console.

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Summary



4. Given:

```
public class Thing {  
    int x,y,z;  
    public Thing() {  
        this(2,1);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x) {  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
    public Thing(int x, int y) {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thing t1 = new Thing();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,1,0
- 2,0,0
2,1,0
0,0,0
- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,0,0
- 1,0,0
1,1,0
0,0,0



```
public Thing(int x) {
    System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);
}
public Thing(int x, int y) {
    this(2);
    System.out.println(x + "," + y + "," + z);
}
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Thing t1 = new Thing();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,1,0
- 2,0,0
2,1,0
0,0,0
- 0,0,0
2,1,0
2,0,0
- 1,0,0
1,1,0
0,0,0
- 0,0,0
1,0,0
2,1,0



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Summary

DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:00

8. 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?

- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- 2
- The compilation fails.
- 3

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Summary

Finish Test

DELL

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:06

7. 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?

- 1.99,2.99
- 1.99,2.99,0.0
- 1.99,2.99,0

 The compilation fails.

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Summary

Finish Test

DELL

Time Remaining 01:28:37**10. Given:**

```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    public Person(String name, int age) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
    public int getAge() {  
        return age;  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        var persons = Arrays.asList(new Person("Max", 18),  
                                    new Person("Peter", 23),  
                                    new Person("Pamela", 23),  
                                    new Person("David", 12));  
        int num = persons.stream()  
                        .mapToInt(Person::getAge)  
                        .filter(p -> p < 20)  
                        .reduce(0, (a,b) -> a + b);  
        System.out.println(num);  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- 46
- 30
- 41
- 35

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Time Remaining 01:28:47

9. Given the data of the EMP table:

ID	NAME	DEPT
101	SMITH	HR
102	JONES	ENG
103	WEAVER	HR

Assuming that `jdbcTemplate`, `username`, and `password` are declared and initialised.

```
try (Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);  
     PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPT =  
     ?");  
     PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID, NAME)  
     VALUES (?, ?)")) {  
    query.setString(1, "HR");  
    ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();  
    while (rs.next()) {  
        update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);  
        update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);  
        update.execute();  
    }  
}
```

Which two happen upon execution?

- Memory leaks because `Connection`, `PreparedStatement`, and `ResultSet` are not closed.
- Three SQL statements are executed.
- A `SQLException` is thrown because the `ResultSet` is not closed.
- Three `PreparedStatement` objects are created.
- Two SQL statements are executed.
- Two `PreparedStatement` objects are created.

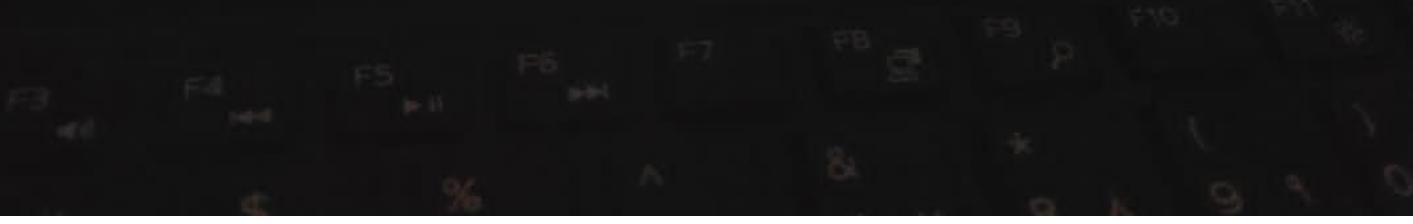
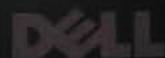
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Exam

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:26:22

17. 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?

- The compilation fails at line 9.
- The compilation fails at line 16.
- 10
- The compilation fails at line 13.
- 1



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Summary

Finish Test

```

import java.beans.PropertyChangeEvent;
import java.beans.PropertyChangeListener;
import java.beans.PropertyChangeSupport;

public class Main {
    private final PropertyChangeSupport pcs =
        new PropertyChangeSupport(this);
    private String name = "Test";
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
        String oldName = this.name;
        this.name = name;
        pcs.firePropertyChange("Name", oldName, name);
    }
    public void addListener(PropertyChangeListener listener) {
        pcs.addPropertyChangeListener(listener);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Main main = new Main();
        main.addListener(new PropertyChangeListener() {
            public void propertyChange(PropertyChangeEvent event) {
                System.out.println("Changed to " +
                    event.getNewValue());
            }
        });
        main.setName("Java");
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- The compilation fails.
- Changed to Test
- Changed to Java
- nothing

```

public class Main {
    private final PropertyChangeSupport pcs = new
        PropertyChangeSupport(this);
    private String name = "Test";
    public String getName(){
        return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name){
        String oldName = this.name;
        this.name = name;
        pcs.firePropertyChange("Name",
            oldName, name);
    }
    public void addListener(PropertyChangeListener
        listener){
        pcs.addPropertyChangeListener(listener);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Main main = new Main();
        main.addListener(new PropertyChangeListener() {
            @Override
            public void propertyChange(
                PropertyChangeEvent evt) {
                System.out.println("Changed to " +
                    evt.getNewValue());
            }
        });
        main.setName("Java");
        //main.setName("Test");
    }
}

```

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:26:18

18. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- 11
- 15
- 23
- 21
- 5

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Summary

Finish Test

Test: B19 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:59

23. Given the code fragment:

```
module citizen {  
    exports com.name to greeting;  
}
```

and

```
module greeting {  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- All members of com.name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
- All members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- Inserting "requires citizen;" at greeting's module-info.java, enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.
- public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- public members in the com.name package are accessible to all modules.

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Summary

Finish Test

Test: B19 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:26:10

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

- java.lang
- java.object
- java.se
- java.base

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Summary

Finish Test

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:57

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

- java.rmi
- java.prefs
- java.logging
- java.se
- java.desktop

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly and incorrectly.

Time Remaining 01:25:48

26. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work");  
            // line 1  
            System.out.println(attributes.isDirectory());  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

You want to examine whether path is a directory.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.getAttribute(path, "isDirectory");
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, FileAttributes.class);
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, BasicFileAttributes.class);
- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.isDirectory(path);

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Summary

Exam
Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered correctly or incorrectly before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:51

25. 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?

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

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:38

28. Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance?

- new Path("foo")
- Paths.get(URI.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))
- Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))
- Paths.getPath("too")
- Paths.get("foo")

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Summary

Finish Test

Answers will be cleared off this page, and since next page is the final one, click summary to save answers before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:48

27. Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder txt1 = new StringBuilder("PPQRRRSTT")  
int i = 0;  
a:  
while (i < txt1.length()) {  
    char x = txt1.charAt(i);  
    int j = 0;  
    i++;  
    b:  
    while (j < txt1.length()) {  
        char y = txt1.charAt(j);  
        if (i != j && y == x) {  
            txt1.deleteCharAt(j);  
            // line 1  
        }  
        j++;  
    }  
}  
System.out.println(txt1);
```

Which two statements inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to print PRRT?

- break b;
- i--;
- j--;
- continue b;
- continue a;
- break a;

```
public interface InterfaceOne {
    public void methodA();
    public void methodB();
}

and

public interface InterfaceTwo extends AbstractClass {}
```

```
and

public abstract class AbstractClass implements InterfaceOne {
    public String origin = "Abstract Class";
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("A");
    }
    public abstract void methodC();
}
```

```
and

public class ConcreteClass extends AbstractClass {
    public void methodC(String c) {
        System.out.println(c);
    }
}
```

Which three changes make this code compile?

Implement methodC() in ConcreteClass

Remove methodA() from AbstractClass

Implement methodB() in ConcreteClass

Implement methodA() in ConcreteClass

Add the keyword abstract to the methodA() and methodB() declarations in InterfaceOne

Remove methodA() from InterfaceOne

InterfaceTwo should no longer extend AbstractClass

32. Given:

```
public enum Status {  
    BRONZE(5), SILVER(10), GOLD(15);  
    private int rate;  
    private Status(int rate) {  
        this.rate = rate;  
    }  
    public int getRate() { return rate; }  
    public Status addStatus(int rate) {  
        return new Status(20);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Status silver = Status.SILVER;  
        System.out.println(silver+silver.getRate());  
        Status platinum = Status.addStatus(20);  
        System.out.println(platinum+platinum.getRate());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- SILVER10
PLATINUM20
- SILVER10
20
- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- SILVER10
platinum20

 The compilation fails.



31. Given:

```
public interface API {    //line 1
    public void checkValue(Object value)
        throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
    public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
        if(val instanceof Number) {
            return true;
        }else {
            try {
                Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
                return true;
            }catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                return false;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile?

Change Line 2 to an abstract method:

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

Change Line 1 to an abstract class:

```
public abstract class API {
```

Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:

```
public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
```

Change Line 1 to a class:

```
public class API {
```

Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:

```
protected void checkValue(Object value)
    throws IllegalArgumentException;
```

Exam X
Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:24:58

34. Which three initialization statements are valid?

- var loc = Set.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Map.of("UK", 1, "US", 2);
- var loc = List.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Set.of("UK", "US", "UK");
- var loc = ArrayList.of("UK", "US");
- var loc = Arrays.of("UK", "US", "ES");
- var loc = List.of("UK", null, "US");

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Finish Test

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:25:03

33. Given:

```
List<Integer> myList = Arrays.asList(9,8,9,2,7,2);
```

Which statement prints 2789?

- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(SortedSet::new))
 .stream().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x)); sortedSet interface
- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))
 .stream().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));
- myList.stream()
 .distinct()
 .forEach(x -> System.out.print(x));
- myList.stream()
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(HashSet::new))
 .sorted().forEach(x -> System.out.print(x)); collect is terminal so can't use sorted

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Summary

Finish Test

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which question answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:24:54

35. Given the code fragment:

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

What is the output?

- The compilation fails.
- A runtime exception is thrown.
- [-1, -2, -3]
- [-3, -2, -1]

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Time Remaining 01:31:29

37. Given:

```
class ConSuper {  
    protected ConSuper() {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.print("3");  
    }  
    protected ConSuper(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper {  
    ConSub() {  
        this(4);  
        System.out.print("1");  
    }  
    ConSub(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        new ConSub(4);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

 2134 214 2341 234

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:46

36. Given:

```
class Test {  
    void display(int i) {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
    void display(long l) {  
        System.out.println("two");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new Test().display(0B1010_0101_1001_0110);  
    }  
}
```

binary, until we write L at the end , it won't go to long

What is the result ?

- The compilation fails.
- one
- A NumberFormatException is thrown at runtime.
- two

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:35

38. 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 reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.
- You accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.
- You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.
- You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:30

39. Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileHandler {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try (FileInputStream in = new FileInputStream("foo.txt")) { }  
        catch (FileNotFoundException e) { }  
    }  
}
```

Which two actions, independently, enable the code to compile?

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (FileNotFoundException | Exception e) {}  
finally { in.close(); }
```

Inserting:

```
finally { in.close(); }
```

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (Exception e) {}
```



Adding throws IOException declaration at the main() method

Replacing the catch block with:

```
catch (Exception | IOException e) {}
```

Adding throws FileNotFoundException declaration at the main() method

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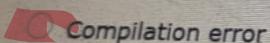
Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see what answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:22**41. Given:**

```
String s = "Oracle";
Runnable r = () -> {
    System.out.println(s);
};
s = "Java";
Thread t = new Thread(r);
t.start();
```

What is the result ?

- Java
- Oracle



- An exception is thrown at run time.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:26

40. Given the code fragment:

```
Supplier supplier = () -> "Hello World";
// line 1
```

Which statement on line 1 is calling the method of the supplier object correctly?

- System.out.println(supplier.test());
- System.out.println(supplier.accept());
- System.out.println(supplier.get());
- System.out.println(supplier.apply())

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Time Remaining 01:21:34

43. Given the code fragment:

```
/* line n1 */
A() {
    super ("The Mandatory Criteria Yet to Meet");
}

15. public class TestCE {
16.     public static void main(String[] args) throws A {
17.         int a = 10, b = 13;
18.         try {
19.             if (a < b) {
20.                 throw new A();
21.             }
22.         }
23.         catch(Exception e) { System.out.println(e); }
24.         System.out.println("Continue..."); 
25.     }
26. }
```



You must define the A exception class. The program execution must be terminated if the condition is true and an A exception is thrown at line 20.

Which code fragment at line n1 defines A as per the requirement?

- class A extends RuntimeException {
- class A extends Exception {
- class A extends Throwable {
- class A extends ArithmeticException {

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:21:19

42. 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?

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

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:01:02

Mark for Review

21. Given:

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

What is the result?

- at once 1
- hat at store 4
- at once 0
- An `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- hat at store 1

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:01:13

Mark for Review

19. Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private String name = "Green";  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        String title = "Mr. ";  
        this.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?

- An exception is thrown at runtime.
- Mr. Blue
- Mr. Green
- Green

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Exam

25. Given:

```
public interface Converter {
    public static final double POUNDS_PER_KILOGRAM = 2.20462; // line 1
    public double tare();
    public double net();
    public default double gross() { // line 2
        return tare() + net();
    }
    public default double tare(String units) {
        return toUnit(tare(), units);
    }
    public default double net(String units) {
        return toUnit(net(), units);
    }
    public default double gross(String units) {
        return toUnit(gross(), units);
    }
    private static double toUnit(double kilograms, String unit)
    { // line 3
        switch (unit) {
            case "KILO": return kilograms;
            case "POUND": return kilograms * POUNDS_PER_KILOGRAM;
            default: throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        }
    }
}
```

Mark for Review

Which is true?

- It compiles without errors.
- Line 3 is the first line to cause a compilation error.
- Line 2 is the first line to cause a compilation error.
- Line 1 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

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Answer the questions on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting this test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining: 01:00:48

Mark for Review

24. 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?

- Make foo and setB synchronized.
- Class A is thread safe.
- Make setB synchronized.
- Make foo synchronized.
- Make A synchronized.

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:00:30

26. Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{  
    ...  
}
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface?

- final void methodG(){
 System.out.println("G");
}
- public String methodD();
- final void methodE();
- public int x;
- private abstract void methodC();
- public void methodF(){
 System.out.println("F");
}
- public abstract void methodB();

M
a
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R
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e
w

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Exam

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:00:17

29. Given:

```
List<String> states = List.of("NY", "CA", "WA", "NC", "CO");
states.forEach(s -> System.out.println(s)); // line 1
```

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

states.forEach((var s) -> System.out.println(s));
 states.forEach(var s -> (System.out.println(s)));
 states.forEach((String s) -> {return System.out.println(s);});
 states.forEach((s) -> System.out.println(s)); **extra semicolon**

Mark for Review

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Answer the question(s) on this page and click the "Submit" button if you are ready to submit your answer before submitting the test. Click "Finish" if you are ready to submit.

Time Remaining: 01:29:56

1. Given:

```
public class StrBldr {  
    static StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("yo ");  
    static StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        sb1 = sb1.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));  
        System.out.println(sb1);  
    }  
  
    StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {  
        sb2 = sb2.append(s + " oh ");  
        return sb2;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A compile time error occurs.
- yo hi
- hey oh hi yo
- yo hi hey oh
- hey oh yo hi



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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 00:59:53

Mark for Review

30. Given:

```
interface Abacus{
    public int calc (int a, int b);
}

public class Main {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int result = 0;
        // line 1
        result = aba.calc(10, 20);
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

Which two codes, independently, can be inserted on line 1 to compile?

- Abacus aba = (a, b) -> a * b;
- Abacus aba = (int e, int f) -> { return e * f; };
- Abacus aba = (int m, int n) -> { m * n };
- Abacus' aba = (int i, j) -> { return i * j; };
- Abacus aba = v, w -> x * y;

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Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you have answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:29:41

4. 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?

- The compilation fails.
- A NoSuchElementException is thrown at runtime.
- The code will produce the same result.
- The code may produce a different result.

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you answered correctly. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:28:40

13. Which two statements are true about a class that is marked @Deprecated?

- The class cannot be extended.
- Using the class is guaranteed to cause errors at runtime.
- There is always another class that can be used instead of the deprecated class.
- The author of the class wants to discourage people from using the class in any way.
- Using the class will cause the Java compiler to give a warning.

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A program element annotated @Deprecated is one that programmers are discouraged from using, typically because it is dangerous, or because a better alternative exists. Compilers warn when a deprecated program element is used or overridden in non-deprecated code.

Time Beginning 01:29:28

6. Given the code fragment:

```
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 apple banana lemon orange



banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange



banana orange apple lemon

apple banana lemon orange



banana orange apple lemon

----- apple banana lemon orange

```
public class Item {  
    private int id;  
    private String name;  
}
```

Given the information:

The classes `Box` and `Item` are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes `Box` and `Item` contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();  
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));  
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));  
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);  
    try { FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");  
        ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout);  
        out.writeObject(b1);  
        out.flush();  
        out.close();  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");  
    }  
}
```

Which action serializes the `b1` object?

- Implement the `Serializable` interface in the `Item` class.
- Remove `out.flush()` method invocation.
- Override `readObject()` and `writeObject()` methods in the `Book` class.
- Add `SerialVersionUID` to the `Box` and `Item` class.
- Handle `NotSerializableException` in the `try` clause or throw in the `main()` method definition.

Test: 819 – Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:23:09

35. Given:

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

 Mark for Review

What is the result?

- Hello World
- The compilation fails at line 9.
- The compilation fails at line 2.
- The compilation fails at line 8.

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Exam

14. Given the code fragment from Box.java:

```
public class Box implements Serializable {
    private int boxId;
    private String size;
    private List items;
}
```

Given the code fragment from Item.java:

```
public class Item {
    private int id;
    private String name;
}
```

Given the information:

The classes Box and Item are encapsulated with getters and setters methods.
The classes Box and Item contains required constructors source code.

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    List items1 = new ArrayList<>();
    items1.add(new Item(1, "Pen"));
    items1.add(new Item(2, "Ruler"));
    Box b1 = new Box(123, "s", items1);
    try ( FileOutputStream fout = new FileOutputStream("boxser.txt");
        ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout)) {
        out.writeObject(b1);
        out.flush();
        out.close();
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Unable to Serialize");
    }
}
```

Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

Answer the question(s) on this page, and click Next to go to the next test page. Click Summary to see which questions you need to answer before submitting the test. Click Finish Test if you are ready to submit your test.

Time Remaining 01:22:57 Mark for Review**37. 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?

- System.out.println(IntStream.range(0, 99).count());
- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 100).map(x -> x).count()); 101
- System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count()); 100
- System.out.println(IntStream.range(1, 100).count());

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Test: 819 - Java SE 11 Developer

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Time Remaining 01:23:03

```
36. Given TripleThis.java:  
6. import java.util.function.*;  
7. public class TripleThis {  
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
9.         Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };  
10.        TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);  
11.    }  
12.    public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {  
13.        System.out.println(f.apply(num));  
14.    }  
15. }
```

Mark for Review

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?

- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) {`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {`
- Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, int num) {`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; };`
- Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; };`

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38. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        final Reader reader = new FileReader("File1.txt");  
        try(reader) {  
            reader.read(); //line 1  
        } finally {  
            reader.read(); //line 2  
        }  
        reader.read(); //line 3  
    }  
}
```

If File1.txt does exist, what is the result?

- The program executes and prints nothing.
- The compilation fails.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 2.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 1.
- A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 3.

Mark for Review

Now with Java 9 we have more syntactic sugar and we can have a resource declared outside the try-catch block but still handled properly. That's why with Java 9 the Try-With-Resources has been improved introducing a new syntax:

```
InputStream stream = new MyInputStream(...)  
try (stream) {  
    // do something with stream being sure that is going to be closed at the end  
} catch(IOException e) {  
    // you can surely use your resource here  
}
```

Note that this syntax will result in a compile time error for Java version 8 or minor

This is more "natural" way of writing even though in most use cases we don't need the resource outside the scope of the try block. The only restriction is that the reader variable should be effectively final or just final.

Anyway with this syntax you can surely have your resource used also in the catch and finally block

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Time Remaining 01:22:43

39. Given:

```
File file1 = new File("file1.txt");
File file2 = new File("file2.txt");
try (BufferedReader reader =
    new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file1))) {
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
    reader = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(file2));
    System.out.println(reader.readLine());
} catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.print("Error reading files");
}
```

Mark for Review

What is the result?

- An unchecked exception is thrown at run time.
- Error reading files is printed on the console.
- The content from file1.txt and file2.txt is printed on the console.
- The compilation fails.

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Time Remaining 01:22:29 Mark for Review**41. When running jdeps, which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files?**

- jdeps -cp lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --class-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps --module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps -classpath lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar
- jdeps application.jar
- jdeps --upgrade-module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

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Time Remaining 01:22:34

 Mark for Review

40. Given:

```
class ConSuper {  
    protected ConSuper() {  
        this(2);  
        System.out.print("3");  
    }  
    protected ConSuper(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
}  
  
and  
  
public class ConSub extends ConSuper {  
    ConSub() {  
        this(4);  
        System.out.print("1");  
    }  
    ConSub(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        new ConSub(4);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- 214
- 2134
- 2341
- 234

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Time Remaining 01:22:18

42. 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?

- On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.

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

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Time Remaining 01:22:01

44. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Integer> data = IntStream.range(1, 10000).boxed();
Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).sum(); //line 1
```

Which two code fragments, independently, replace line 1 to implement the equivalent reduce operation?

Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b);
 OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
 optionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce(0, (a, b) -> a+b);
Integer sum = value.getAsInt();
 Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
 int s = 0;
Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));

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Time Remaining 01:22:06

Mark for Review

43. Given the declaration:

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

Examine this code fragment:

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

Which two annotations may be applied at Local in the code fragment?

- @Resource
- @Resource({"Customer1", "Customer2"})
- @Resource(value={})
- @Resource("Customer1")
- @Resource

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Time Remaining 01:21:48

46. Which two are valid statements?

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

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Time Remaining 01:21:55

45. Given:

Mark for Review

```
<List<Integer>> numbers = List.of(2, 3, 0, 8, 1, 9, 5, 7, 6, 4);  
int sum = numbers.stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m); // line 1
```

You want to make the reduction operation parallelized.

Which two modifications will accomplish this?

- Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.stream().parallel().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);.
- Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.parallelStream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);.
- Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.stream().iterate(0, a -> a+1).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);.
- Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.stream().flatMap(a -> a).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);.
- Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.parallel().stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);.

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