1Z0-819 Dumps

Java SE 11 Developer

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NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

```
package b;
public class Person {
    protected Person() {              //line 1
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
import b.Person;
public class Main {                    //line 2
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = new Person(); //line 3
    }
}
```

Which two allow a.Main to allocate a new Person? (Choose two.)

A. In Line 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {
B. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {
C. In Line 2, add extends Person to the Main classpublic class Main extends Person {and change Line 3 to create a new Main objectPerson person = new Main();
D. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {
E. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 2
Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?

A. Supplier
B. Predicate
C. Function
D. Consumer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
Which two statements are true about the modular JDK? (Choose two.)

A. The foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform are found in the java.base module.
B. An application must be structured as modules in order to run on the modular JDK.
C. It is possible but undesirable to configure modules' exports from the command line.
D. APIs are deprecated more aggressively because the JDK has been modularized.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 4
Given:

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

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile? (Choose two.)

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

B. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:protected void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;
C. Change Line 1 to a class:public class API {
D. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
E. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:public abstract void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: F

Explanation:

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

```
3
```

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

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

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:

```
1. {
2.    Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.    while (iter.hasNext()) {
4.      foo(iter.next());
5.    }
6.    Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.    while (iter.hasNext()) {
8.      bar(iter2.next());
9.    }
10. }
11.    for (Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
12.      foo(iter.next());
13.    }
14.    for (Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
15.      bar(iter2.next());
16.    }
```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

A. the loop starting line 11
B. the loop starting line 7
C. the loop starting line 14
D. the loop starting line 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
Given this enum declaration:
```
1. enum Letter {
2.   ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
3.   int v;
4.   Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
5.   /* Insert code here */
6. }
```

Examine this code: System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);
What code should be written at line 5 for this code to print 200?

A. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(ALPHA.v); }
B. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(Letter.values()[1]); }
C. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
D. String toString() { return "200"; }

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
13 ▾ public class Main {
14 ▾   enum Letter {
15        ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
16        int v;
17        Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
18        public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
19
20
21
22   }
23 ▾ public static void main (String[] args) {
24     System.out.println(Letter.values() [1]);
25   }
26   }
27
28
```
Result

compiled and executed in 1.099 sec(s)

```
200
```

NEW QUESTION 9
Given:

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Olá Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
B. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
C. f1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
D. b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
E. f2.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
F. b1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
G. f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
H. f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!
I. f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

Answer: BFG

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

jdeps -jdkinternals C:\workspace4\SimpleSecurity\jar\classes.jar
Which describes the expected output?

A. jdeps lists the module dependencies and the package names of all referenced JDK internal API
B. If any are found, the suggested replacements are output in the console.
C. jdeps outputs an error message that the -jdkinternals option requires either the -summary or the - verbose options to output to the console.
D. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar and prints all class-level dependencies.
E. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal API
F. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

Answer: A

Explanation:
-jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal APIs. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 13
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
sample.java              X    +

 1 import java.util.*;
 2 import java.io.*;
 3 import java.util.stream.Stream;
 4 import java.lang.String;
 5 import java.util.List;
 6 import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
 7
 8 import java.util.Scanner;
 9
10 public class sample{
11   public static void main (String[] args)
12   {
13     try (BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)))
14     {
15       System.out.print("Input:");
16       String input = in.readLine();
17       System.out.print("Input:" + input);
18     }
19     catch (IOException e)
20     {e.printStackTrace();
21     }
```

Slide

```
Console 10    X
Input:
```

NEW QUESTION 18
Which command line runs the main class com.acme.Main from the module com.example?

A. java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main
B. java –classpath com.example.jar com.acme.Main
C. java --module-path mods -m com.example/com.acme.Main
D. java -classpath com.example.jar –m com.example/com.acme.Main

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22
Given:
```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createdTime;
    transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
    SerializedMessage(String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException |ClassNotFoundException e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```
When is the readObject method called?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
Given the declaration:

```
@interface Resource {
    String name();
    int priority() default 0;
}
```

Examine this code fragment:
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

A. @Resource(priority=100)
B. @Resource(priority=0)
C. @Resource(name="Customer1", priority=100)
D. @Resource(name="Customer1")
E. @Resource

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 29
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
What makes Java dynamic?

A. At runtime, classes are loaded as needed, and new code modules can be loaded on demand.
B. The runtime can process machine language sources as well as executables from different language compilers.
C. The Java compiler uses reflection to test if class methods are supported by resources of a target platform.
D. The Java compiler preprocesses classes to run on specific target platforms.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Given:

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

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

˅ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ˅   In

CommandLine Arguments

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

300

NEW QUESTION 37
Consider this method declaration:

```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
    Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
    String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
    stmt .execute();
}
```

A) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + user
B) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + stmt.enquoteIdentifier(user) Is A or B the correct replacement for <EXPRESSION> and why?

A. A, because it sends exactly the value of user provided by the calling code.
B. B, because enquoting values provided by the calling code prevents SQL injection.
C. A and B are functionally equivalent.
D. A, because it is unnecessary to enclose identifiers in quotes.
E. B, because all values provided by the calling code should be enquoted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 40
Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    private State state;
    public void foo() throws Exception {
        try {
            lock.lock();
            state.mutate();
        }
        finally {
            lock.unlock();
        }
    }
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

A. No change is required.
B. Make the declaration of lock static.
C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 42
Given:

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.IOException;

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
        } //line 1
    }
    private static void doA() throws IOException, IndexOutOfBoundsException {
        if (false) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        } else {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
}
```

What must be added in line 1 to compile this class?

A. catch(IOException e) { }
B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }
C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) { }
D. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }
E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44
Given:

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Hola Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ABH

NEW QUESTION 47
Given:

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

    DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
        // line 1
    }
    int setCCount(int c){
        return c;
    }
    void setGCount(int gCount){
        this.gCount = gCount;
    }
}
```

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 52
Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)

A. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.
B. Accept only valid characters and input values.
C. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.
D. Assume inputs have already been validated.

E. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 55
Given:

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   import java.io.*;
3   import java.lang.Thread;
4   import java.util.ArrayList;
5   import java.util.LinkedList;
6   import java.util.List;
7   import java.util.function.Consumer;
8
9 - public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
10 -   public static void main (String[] args) {
11          List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
12          Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
13          Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(":" + x.toUpperCase()));
14
15       fruits.forEach(output);
16
17     }
18  }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4   Interactive   Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

▶ Execute   •••   ⌑

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

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

NEW QUESTION 58
Given:

```
class Employee {
    String office;
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
5. public class HRApp {
6.     var employee = new ArrayList<Employee>();
7.     public var display() {
8.         var employee = new Employee();
9.         var offices = new ArrayList<>();
10.        offices.add("Chicago");
11.        offices.add("Bangalore");
12.        for (var office : offices) {
13.            System.out.print("Employee Location"+ office);
14.        }
15.    }
16. }
```

Which two lines cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

A. line 12
B. line 6
C. line 9
D. line 8
E. line 7

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 59
Which statement about a functional interface is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 64
Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 1;
        for(String s : args) {
            System.out.println((i++) + ") " + s);
        }
    }
}
```

executed with this command: java Main one two three
What is the output of this class?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65
Given:

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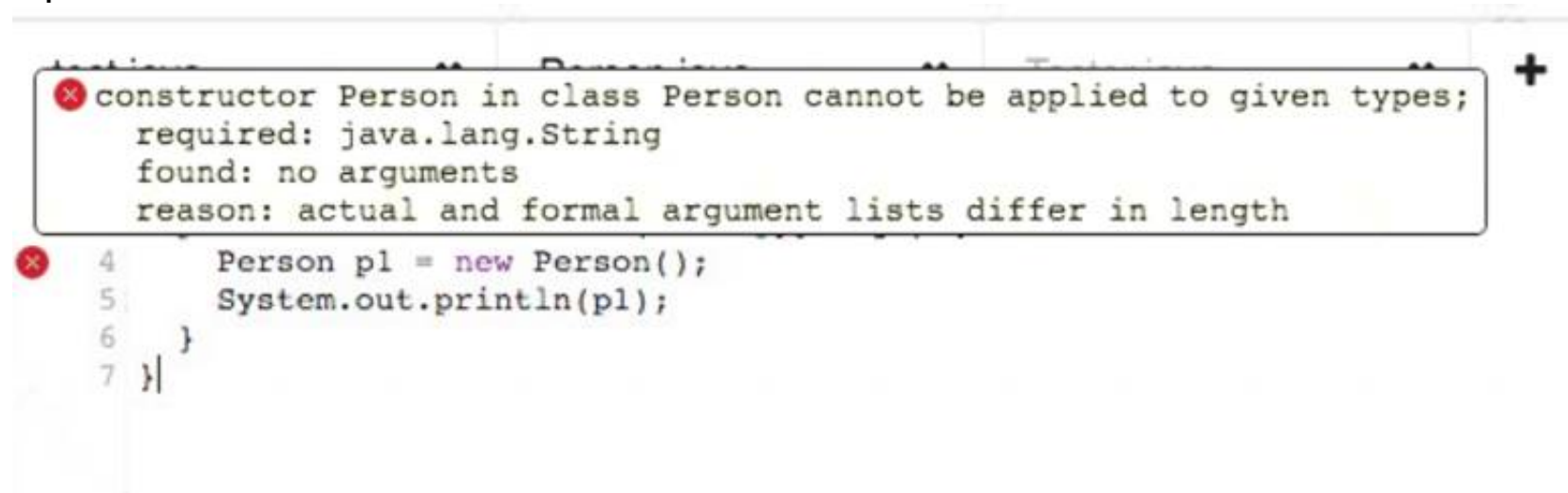
and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;
    required: java.lang.String
    found: no arguments
    reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length
 4      Person p1 = new Person();
 5      System.out.println(p1);
 6    }
 7 }|
```

NEW QUESTION 69
Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 72
Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 75
Which describes an aspect of Java that contributes to high performance?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 4          ✖     Console 5          ✖
hello
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 81
Given:

```
interface MyInterface1 {
    public int method() throws Exception;
    private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}
interface MyInterface2 {
    public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
    public boolean equals();
}
interface MyInterface3 {
    public void method();
    public void method(String str);
}
interface MyInterface4 {
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }
    public void method();
}
interface MyInterface5 {
    public static void sMethod();
    public void method(String str);
}
```

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

A. MyInterface1
B. MyInterface3
C. MyInterface5
D. MyInterface2
E. MyInterface4

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 82
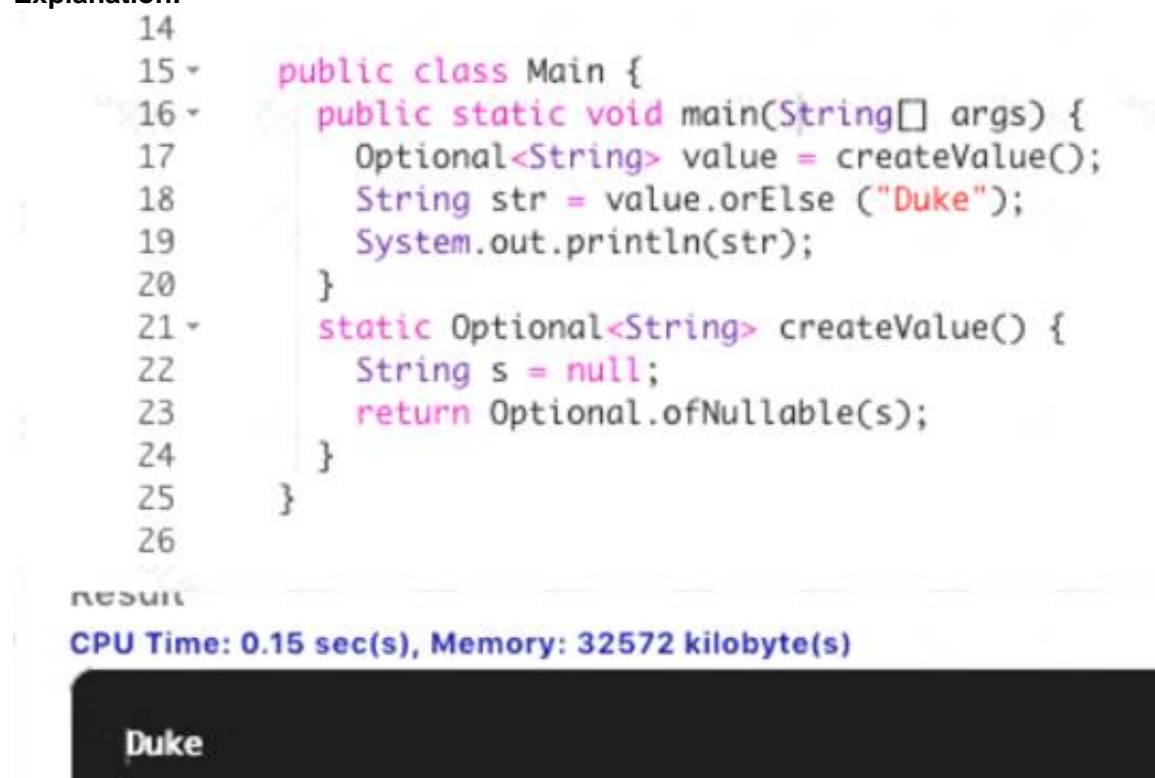Given:

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Result

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

Duke

NEW QUESTION 83
Analyze the code:

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 84
Given:
/code/a/Test.java containing:

```
package a;
import b.Best;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Best b = new Best();
    }
}
```

and
/code/b/Best.java containing: package b;
public class Best { }
Which is the valid way to generate bytecode for all classes?

A. java /code/a/Test.java
B. javac –d /code /code/a/Test
C. java /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
D. java –cp /code a.Test
E. javac –d /code /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
F. javac –d /code /code/a/Test.java

Answer: E

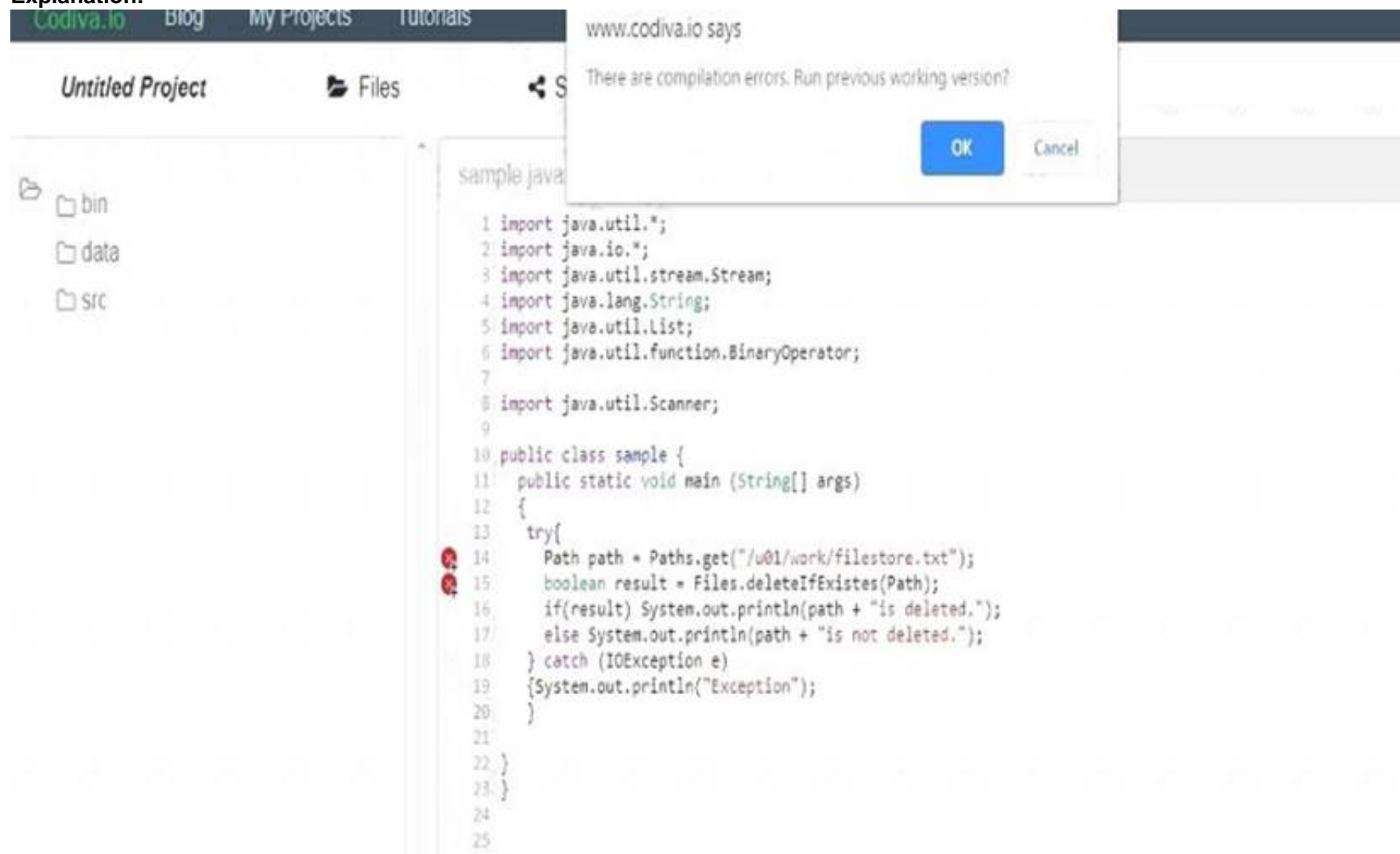**NEW QUESTION 89**
Given:
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        }
    }
}
```
Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.
B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
C. Exception
D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 92

Given:

```java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
        Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter(x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce((i, j)
-> i + j);
        result.ifPresent(System.out::print); // line 1
```

Which is true about line 1?

A. If the value is not present, a NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
B. It always executes the System.out::print statement.
C. If the value is not present, a NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
D. If the value is not present, nothing is done.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   import java.io.*;
3   import java.lang.Thread;
4   import java.util.ArrayList;
5   import java.util.LinkedList;
6   import java.util.List;
7   import java.util.function.Consumer;
8   import java.util.stream.Stream;
9   import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10  import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13  public class Main {
14      public static void main(String[] args) {
15          var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
16          Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter (x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce( (i, j) -> i + j);
17
18      }
19  }
```

Result
CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 33380 kilobyte(s)

JDoodle in Action.... Running the program...

NEW QUESTION 97

Given:

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

What is the type of x?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Which two modules include APIs in the Java SE Specification? (Choose two.)

A. java.logging
B. java.desktop
C. javafx
D. jdk.httpserver
E. jdk.jartool

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 100

Given the contents:
MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US)
MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour
and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString("message"));

Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

A. MessageBundle_en_US.properties
B. MessageBundle_en.properties
C. MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties
D. MessageBundle_US.properties
E. MessageBundle.properties

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 103
Which code fragment compiles?

```
A.  Comparator comparator = new Comparator<?>() {
       public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
          return i.compareTo(j);
       }
    };

B.  var comparator = new Comparator<>() {
       public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
          return i.compareTo(j);
       }
    };

C.  Comparator<> comparator = new Comparator<Integer>() {
       public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
          return i.compareTo(j);
       }
    };

D.  Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
       public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
          return i.compareTo(j);
       }
    };
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  class abc {
4    public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6      Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
7        public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
8          return i.compareTo(j);
9        }
10     };
11
12   }
13 }
14
```

NEW QUESTION 104
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.*;
4  import java.util.stream.Stream;
5  import java.util.function.Function;
6  import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;
7
8  class Hello {
9  public static void main(String[] args) {
10
11     UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
12     List<String>fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange", "banana"));
13     fruits.replaceAll(function);
14
15        }
16 }
17
```

NEW QUESTION 109
Given:
```
List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
for (String s: v) {
     list1.add(s);
     hs1.add(s);
}
System.out.print(hs1.size() + " " + list1.size() + " ");
HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
System.out.print(hs2.size() + " " + list2.size());
```
What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Result

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

```
35
33
```

NEW QUESTION 113
Given this enum declaration:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114
......

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