EXAMTOPICS
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Topic 1 - Single Topic

Question #1 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehicle {
int distance;
Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) {
int timeTravel = time; //line n1
//line n3
class Car {
int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel; //line n2
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
speed(); //line n3
}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```

What is the result?

A. Velocity with new speed 1 kmph

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

sandoro 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Actually I was confused because at the top we have Class Vehicle with capital letter instead of class Vehicle

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

MR_JAVA 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The method speed is not visable for the method , you must to create Object referance from inner class

upvoted 1 times

Jonanien 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D, function call without object reference

upvoted 2 times

Kyle_XY 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is D

upvoted 1 times

HanenBA 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the call to the method speed() is out of the class Car, so the call must be with new Car().speed() to be correct

upvoted 2 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Compiling the code we get compilation error at line 3 speed() it should be new Car().speed()
Hence, the correct answer is D, but if we get this question in real exam, should we follow the answer given here and answer it as A or we should go by answer D? really confusing.

upvoted 1 times

Minks 1 year, 11 months ago

The correct answer is D. The code fails at line 3. Tested

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

If we test it with new.Car().speed() answer is A, and just how it is is answer is D.

upvoted 3 times

meyow 2 years, 3 months ago

```
it can be like that

package exam_topics.q01;

public class Vehicle {
int distance;

Vehicle(int x) {
this.distance = x;
}

public void increSpeed(int time) {

int timeTravel = time; //line n1

class Car {
int value = 0;

public void speed() {
value = distance / timeTravel; //line n2
System.out.println("Velocity with new speed" + value + "kmph");
}
}

Car car=new Car();
car.speed();
}


public static void main(String[] args) {
Vehicle v = new Vehicle(100);
v.increSpeed(60);
}
}


answer D
```

upvoted 2 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

```
correct answer is A, tested
class Vehicle {
int distance;
Vehicle (int x) {
this.distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) {
int timeTravel = time; //line n1
class Car {
int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance / timeTravel; //line n2
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed " + value + " kmph");
}
}
```

```
new Car().speed(); //line n3
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

MilkBiscuit 2 years, 8 months ago

There are 2 'line 3' and increSpeed doesn't even have the close bracket.

upvoted 1 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 3 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Given:

IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);

IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y; //line n1

IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.output::print);

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

B. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

C. Replace line n1 with: BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

D. Replace line n2 with: IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Correct Answer: *B*

Temilaw25 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is definitely B. This is an example of higher order function where the function interface returns another function.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is B. The function.apply() expects IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator>

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

B, tested, but I think we need to change (System.output::print) to (System.out::print)

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B,tested.

upvoted 3 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);
values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.peek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
```

What is the result?

A. 246

B. The code produces no output.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

speed045 Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

In java 8, count() acts as a terminal operation. so values will be printed. In java 9 or above, output might not be printed as the jre can determine the number from stream directly without using peek() operation on elements.

upvoted 6 times

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

karta 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In java 8 answer is A
In java 9 or more answer is B

upvoted 2 times

kishanrao 1 year ago

The answer is B, output might not be printed

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

A test.

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Please help, i typed the code as following but i'm not getting any output, what can be wrong?:

```
package birdie;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
class Vehicle {

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);
values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.peek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

ayzo 2 years, 6 months ago

Yes the correct answer is 246, so A is the correct option.

upvoted 3 times

rameasy 3 years ago

Ans: A

upvoted 4 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B . when you use count() , you cant peak on the elements of the stream.

The number of elements covered by the stream source, a List, isknown and the intermediate operation, peek, does not inject intoor remove elements from the stream (as may be the case for flatMap or filter operations). Thus the count is thesize of the List and there is no need to execute the pipelineand, as a side-effect, print out the list elements.

upvoted 2 times

Pasci 3 years, 2 months ago

no, Answer A is correct! copy paste the code into eclipse and be surprised ;-)

upvoted 2 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. d b e z j

C. j z e b d

D. z b d e j

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

mvpVN Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

C (compiled & tested)

upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is C because of overriden compare() method which says to compare in DESC order

upvoted 1 times

Eden0516 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C (Tested)

upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C Tested!!

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C. Because
@Override
public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {
return o2.compareTo(o1);
}
is decrease.

upvoted 1 times

Thientvse 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is C (compiled and tested as following):

```
package birdie;

import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.TreeMap;
import java.util.function.IntFunction;
import java.util.function.IntUnaryOperator;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;

class Vehicle {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");
}
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

akitravv 2 years, 3 months ago

```
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.TreeMap;

public class MyClass
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
//HashMap is an unsorted Map in Java, neither key nor value is sorted.
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap<>();
unsortMap.put(10, "z");
unsortMap.put(5, "b");
unsortMap.put(1, "d");
unsortMap.put(7, "e");
unsortMap.put(50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap<Integer, String>(new Comparator<Integer>()
{
@Override
public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2)
{
//returns values in descending order
return o2.compareTo(o1);
}
});
treeMap.putAll(unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet())
{
System.out.print(entry.getValue() + " ");
}
}
}

//ANSWER: C. j z e b d
```

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

```
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (
(Comparator<? super Integer>) new Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override
public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {
return o2.compareTo(o1);
}
}
```

);
answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago
Answer is "j z e b d" .If the compare method is returning o1.compareTo(o2) then the answer is "d b e z j ".
upvoted 3 times

Question #5

Topic 1

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.

B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.

C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.

D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.

E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Correct Answer: *BE*
Reference:
https://books.google.com.br/books?id=nS2tBQAAQBAJ&pg=PT235&lpg=PT235&dq=You+want+to+share+code+among+several+closely+related+classes.&source=bl&ots=3oYOu2XXN-&sig=uVFS0KB15BqyEgghXnnjJSUdcrE&hl=pt-BR&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjlsKe-n6baAhVEhZAKHeiEDTgQ6AEIMDAB#v=onepage&q=You%20want%20to%20share%20code%20among%20several%20closely%20related%20classes.&f=false

mvpVN Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago
B,E
(B: the relationship between the interface itself and the class implementing the interface is not necessarily strong)
upvoted 6 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago
answers are
B,E
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
answer is B, E
upvoted 2 times

Destroyer 3 years, 9 months ago
Interface only support public access modifier so A is not correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #6 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator";
int Ñ = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
```

What is the result of running the code with the ""ea option?

A. -10

B. 0

C. An AssertionError is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Temilaw25 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C. The moment assertion is enabled, this happens:
In the code, the condition in the assert statement is b >= 1. This condition is false because b is assigned the value -1. Therefore, when the JVM encounters this assert statement (with assertions enabled via the "ea" option), it throws an AssertionError with the message "Invalid Denominator".
Assertions are disabled by default in Java. The "ea" option is a command-line switch that can be used to enable assertions during program execution.

upvoted 1 times

Kim514 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A
-ea to enable assertions
With this option, assertions can be enabled (by default, they are turned off).

In a language that supports assertions, the programmer can add runtime conditional checks. In Java, this is done by adding an assert statement, followed by a condition. When assertions are disabled, these statements are ignored completely, but when enabled, the JVM throws an error if the condition turns out to be false. This can be used to check whether the program works as expected. An example of an assert statement in Java:

int i = 25; assert i < 24;
When assertions are enabled with the -ea option, the preceding code will result in a java.lang.Error instance thrown by the JVM once the assert statement runs. When not explicitly specified ...

upvoted 2 times

Kim514 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C! (sorry)

upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is D. Compilation error - since c is not declared. There is no way this code block would get compiled if copied/pasted to console.

upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 10 months, 2 weeks ago

A, tested in console

upvoted 2 times

dexdinh91 10 months, 2 weeks ago

""ea is not -ea

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Use -ea option: java -ea className
Answer is C.
upvoted 3 times

9641 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

int c = a / b;
upvoted 2 times

akitravv 2 years, 3 months ago

D. Compilation error - since c is not declared.
System.out.println(Ñ); gives -10 as output
upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C,because assertions are enabled.If they are disabled answer is A.There is one more thing - int = a/b needs to be changed to int c = a/b ,if not,leads to compilation error,
upvoted 7 times

lxl 2 years, 4 months ago

A, tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Can fly"); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
class Birdie {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
fly( ( ) -> new Bird ( ));
fly (Penguin : : new);
}
/* line n1 */
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) { bird :: fly (); }

B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) { bird.accept( ) fly (); }

C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) { bird.get( ) fly (); }

D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { bird::fly(); }

Correct Answer: *C*

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 10 months, 2 weeks ago

lack a dot, shoule be compile error

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is C but it must have a period(.) after bird.get().
Eventually bird.get().fly()

upvoted 3 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

```
public class ch7 {
public static void main(String[] args) {
fly(() -> new Bird());
fly(Penguin::new);
}
static void fly(Supplier<Bird> bird) {
bird.get().fly();
}
}


class Bird {
public void fly() {
System.out.println("Can fly");
}
}

class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly() {
System.out.println("Cannot fly");
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Compiling the code with answer C (it is the right answer) results in following output:
Can flyCannot fly

upvoted 2 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

C, tested

upvoted 1 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

```
package birdie;

import java.util.function.Supplier;

class Bird {
public void fly() {
System.out.print("Can fly");
}
}

class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly() {
System.out.print("Cannot fly");
}
}

public class Birdie {
public static void main(String[] args) {
fly(() -> new Bird());
fly(Penguin::new);
}

static void fly(Supplier<Bird> bird) {
bird.get().fly();
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
3. protected void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
4. }
5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
9. /* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;
11. }
12. public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); }
13. }
14. class Rectangle extends Square {
15. int len, br;
16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
17. /* insert code here */
18. len = x, br = y;
19. }
20. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }
21. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. At line 1, remove abstract

B. At line 9, insert super ( );

C. At line 12, remove public

D. At line 17, insert super (x);

E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;

F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

Correct Answer: *DF*

Community vote distribution

DF (100%)

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: D (class square does not have default constructor) and F (overriden method is less visible)

upvoted 1 times

Eden0516 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DF

Correct answer: D, F (Tested)

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer is D, F.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,F

```
abstract class Shape {

Shape () {
System.out.println ("Shape");
}
```

```
protected void area () {
System.out.println ("Shape");
}
}

class Square extends Shape {

int side;

Square (int side){
this.side = side;
}

public void area ( ) {
System.out.println ("Square");
}
}

class Rectangle extends Square {

int len, br;

Rectangle (int x, int y) {
super(x);
len = x;
br = y;
}
public void area ( ) {
System.out.println ("Rectangle");
}
}
```

upvoted 4 times

bnagaraja9099 2 years, 3 months ago

Options: D,F

upvoted 3 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction { //line n1 static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE = 3; int stIndex, lstIndex; int [ ] data; public Sum (int [ ]data, int
start, int end) { this.data = data; this stIndex = start; this. lstIndex = end;
}
protected void compute ( ) {
int sum = 0;
if (lstIndex "" stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE) {
for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++) {
sum += data [i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
} else {
new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( );
new Sum (data, stIndex,
Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
).compute ();
}
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( );
int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
fjPool.invoke (new Sum (data, 0, data.length));
```

and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55.

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints several values that total 55.

B. The program prints 55.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is A,but if we do little change to this:
if (lstIndex - stIndex >= THRESHOLD_SIZE) answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

If you use (lstIndex - stIndex >= THRESHOLD_SIZE) then you will not get the benefit of using parallel tasking which is the point of RecursiveAction and RecursiveTask.

upvoted 1 times

Pasci 3 years, 2 months ago

if (lstIndex - stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE)

upvoted 3 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct, tested

upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #10 *Topic 1*

Given the content of Operator.java, EngineOperator.java, and Engine.java files:

```
Operator.java:
public abstract class Operator {
    protected void turnON();
    protected void turnOFF();
}

EngineOperator.java:
public class EngineOperator extends Operator{
    public final void turnON() { System.out.print("ON ");  }
    public final void turnOFF() { System.out.println("OFF");  }
}

Engine.java:
public class Engine{
    Operator m = new EngineOperator();
    public void operate() {
        m.turnON();
        m.turnOFF();
    }
}
Engine carEngine = new Engine();
carEngine.operate();
```

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. The Engine.java file fails to compile.

B. The EngineOperator.java file fails to compile.

C. The Operator.java file fails to compile.

D. ON OFF

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

answer is C becouse method is
protected abstract void turnOn();
protected abstract void turnOFF();

upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer - C

upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

methods do not have body in class Operator

upvoted 1 times

karta 1 year ago

answer is C
the Operator class turnON()& turnOFF() method need the body or change to abstract

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

If we do not make changes to turnON() and turnOFF() methods, then Operator class will not compile.

class abstract class Operator {
protected void turnON();
protected void turnOFF();
}

class EngineOperator extends Operator {
public final void turnON() {
System.out.println("ON");
}

public final void turnOFF() {

```
System.out.println("OFF");
}
}

class Engine {
Operator m = new EngineOperator();
public void operate() {
m.turnON();
m.turnOFF();
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Engine carEngine = new Engine();
carEngine.operate();
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C:

There are 2 ways to print output as ON/OFF:
1) methods turnON() and turnOFF() need to be declared as abstract.
or
2) methods turnON() and turnOFF() need to be declared as protected void turnON() {some code here...}.

Only then, EngineOperator class will be able to override these methods.

upvoted 3 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 4 months ago

C

but if corrected, then there are 2 possibilities:
1. if all classes in same package, then D.
2. if not in same package, then A.

upvoted 3 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago

answer is C

upvoted 4 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (
Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),
Arrays.asList ("2", null));
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ()); nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);
```

What is the result?

A. 1John2null

B. 12

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

D, a compile error occurs.

if we change "Stream<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt((x) -> x.stream ());"
to "Stream<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMap((x) -> x.stream ());"
then the output is 1John2null

upvoted 14 times

Shad657 Most Recent 1 month ago

Compilation error: incompatible types: bad return type in lambda expression
Stream<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt((x) -> x.stream());
^
Stream<String> cannot be converted to IntStream

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

D, Compilation error at line:
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ());

upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

answer is D , a compilation error

upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");

// line n1

Assume the courses.txt is accessible.

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

A. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

D. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

Correct Answer: *D*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.
C must like is
List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(file);lines.stream().forEach(System.out::println);

upvoted 2 times

iamajavacompiler 2 years, 4 months ago

Both C and D work.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes thats correct.We usually use readAllLines() for large files and lines() for small files.

upvoted 1 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

public class FileLinesMain {
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
Files.lines(file);
Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file);
fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));
}
}
Answer : D

upvoted 4 times

Question #13 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {
File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) {
if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
} else {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class"))
aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
```

Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked. What is the result?

A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.

B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.

C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.

D. The method throws an IOException.

Correct Answer: *A*

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct answer A. Tested using IDEA.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
a tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
4. void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception {
5. if (Math.random() >-1 throw new Exception ("Try again");
6. }
```

and

```
24. try {
25. doStuff ( ):
26. } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException | Exception e) {
27. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
28. catch (Exception e) {
29. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
30. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.

B. Replace line 26 with: } catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {

C. Replace line 26 with: } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {

D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

Correct Answer: *C*

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Option C is correct despite the fact that the code wouldnt still compile because of error on line 5 (missing closing bracket in the if)
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Option A can't compile
Types in multi-catch must be disjoint: 'java.lang.NumberFormatException' is a subclass of 'java.lang.Exception'
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer C is better than A.
Code is more readable.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
it is not just because of readability. multi-catch can't have parent and child together. Exception is parent of both ArithmeticException and NumberFormatException.
upvoted 3 times

bnagaraja9099 2 years, 3 months ago
Ans: C. If you do
A, you still get this exception The exception ArithmeticException is already caught by the alternative Exception
upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 3 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

luzeli25 2 years, 10 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 2 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 3 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Country class:

```
public class country {
public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE}
String name;
Continent region;
public Country (String na, Continent reg) {
name = na, region = reg;
}
public String getName () {return name;}
public Continent getRegion () {return region;}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (
new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),
new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),
new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,
Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList()))));
System.out.println(regionNames);
```

A. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}

B. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}

C. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

D. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
the correct answer is A , tested...
upvoted 6 times

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 6 times

griglad 1 year, 6 months ago
No look at the order of enum values. Asia goes first and then Europe
upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago
Selected Answer: A
Tested on JDoodle.com using JDK 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, always got the same result:
A- {EUROPE=[Italy, Germany], ASIA=[Japan]}
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 3 weeks ago
correct answer is B (with JDK8).
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
With JDK 8 the answer is B
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is B.
Because: new country("Japan", country.Continent.ASIA) this code is first

upvoted 3 times

bnagaraja9099 2 years, 3 months ago

JDK 11 - returned A on testing..
{EUROPE=[Italy, Germany], ASIA=[Japan]}

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A with JDK14.
B with JDK8.

upvoted 1 times

griglad 1 year, 6 months ago

Yeah but we dont care about what JDK14 says as this exam is for JDK8

upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago

I use JDK15, answer is B

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

Maybe i typed wrong somewhere,but its actually B on both JDK8 and JDK14.If you change continent places in main method output is different.

upvoted 2 times

Astelitik 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A. The order is important

upvoted 2 times

Astelitik 2 years, 11 months ago

Sorry, I meant B - {ASIA=[Japan], EUROPE=[Italy, Germany]}

upvoted 4 times

rameasy 3 years ago

Ans: B.Tested.

upvoted 2 times

Choucou 3 years, 11 months ago

correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, "A");
books.put (1002, "C");
books.put (1001, "B");
books.put (1003, "B");
System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}

B. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

C. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

TreeMap inherits SortedMap and automatically sorts the element's key

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested.

upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct anwser is B

upvoted 1 times

kishanrao 1 year ago

the Ans:B

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

B, tested.

upvoted 1 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

Given:
class Book {
int id;
String name;
public Book (int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1
boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.name.equals(b name))}
output = true;
}
return output;
}
}
and the code fragment:
Book b1 = new Book (101, "Java Programing");
Book b2 = new Book (102, "Java Programing");
System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2
Which statement is true?

A. The program prints true.

B. The program prints false.

C. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {

D. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Correct Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
the code prints true
upvoted 9 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is A:

```
public class Book {
int id;
String name;

public Book(int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}

@Override
public boolean equals(Object obj) {
boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.name.equals(b.name)) {
output = true;
}
return output;
}
}

public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Book b1 = new Book(101, "Java Programing");
Book b2 = new Book(102, "Java Programing");
System.out.println(b1.equals(b2));
```

}
}
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 4 times

Question #18 *Topic 1*

Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties:
welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment:
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1"));
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));
What is the result?

A. Good day! Test followed by an Exception stack trace

B. Good day! followed by an Exception stack trace

C. Good day! Test null

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *C*

r1muka5 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is C. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago
C. but more Correct answer is :
"Good day!"
Test
null
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
C. tested
upvoted 1 times

PontPont 2 years, 2 months ago
answer is C
upvoted 4 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.

B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.

C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.

D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

Correct Answer: *C*

r1muka5 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Option C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
Answer is correct, c
upvoted 2 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg");
System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() +
":" + p1.getName(1) +
":" + p1.getFileName());
```

Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist.

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.

B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg

C. 3:.:MyPic.jpeg

D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

Correct Answer: *B*

Huim Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is B， even when the directory does not exist.

upvoted 7 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes correct i realized after.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

I didnt see that pics directory does NOT exist.So answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is B.
If it does not exist, an exception will be thrown when attempting to perform certain operations on the p1 object, such as reading or writing to the file.

upvoted 1 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {
private static AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger (0);
public void run () {
int x = count.incrementAndGet();
System.out.print (x+" ");
}
}
```

and

```
Thread thread1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread3 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread [] ta = {thread1, thread2, thread3};
for (int x= 0; x < 3; x++) {
ta[x].start();
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints 1 2 3 and the order is unpredictable.

B. The program prints 1 2 3.

C. The program prints 1 1 1.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *A*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
A is correct answer. Tested.
upvoted 12 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

sansay61 2 years, 7 months ago
a is correct. there's no sync block or method in runnable.
upvoted 2 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
A is correct, tested
upvoted 3 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago
B is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Samps 2 years, 12 months ago
try running same code several times
upvoted 2 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new InputStremReader (System.in));
System.out.print ("Enter GDP: ");
//line 1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 1, enables the code to read the GDP from the user?

A. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.readline());

B. int GDP = br.read();

C. int GDP = br.nextInt();

D. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.next());

Correct Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 7 times

wk8b Most Recent 3 months ago
Answer is B.
A is incorrect, in code was used br.readline() not br.readLine so it is incorrect.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Sofia_Shireen 1 year, 8 months ago
int GDP = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
upvoted 2 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
A is correct, tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt does not exist and given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get ("/data/december/log.txt");
Path destination = Paths.get("/data");
Files.copy (source, destination);
```

What is the result?

A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/log.txt file is copied to it.

B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.

C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.

D. A NoSuchFileException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *D*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

D is correct.
Path java.nio.file.Files.copy(Path source, Path target, CopyOption... options) throws IOException
NoSuchFileException - thrown when source file does not exist
FileAlreadyExistsException - thrown when target file already exist

upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

karta 1 year ago

Assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt does not exist so answer is D

upvoted 1 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 5 months ago

D, tested

upvoted 4 times

Peacock 2 years, 8 months ago

A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time

upvoted 2 times

Question #24 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
```

What is the result?

A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

B. Java EE Java ME

C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

a compile error occurs because the getCourse method is not defined
if it was, the output would be
Java EE
Java ME

upvoted 9 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

getCourse is added implicit by the compiler because variable course is not private.
Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Choucou Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 9 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is D. Multiple compilation errors.

upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D there are too many errors I can count 3
1-missing parentheses near foreach
2- wrong variable in the sout
3- method getCourse isn't defined
answer Would be D

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

if we correct variable scr to src in line : forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
Correct Answer is B else Correct Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

lnrdgst 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree. Also at ".forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));" it should be ".forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src));" Another however is that in the Student class there are no get methods. So answer is D

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.....

upvoted 1 times

chichikim 1 year, 8 months ago

.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
===> .forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src));

Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Samps 2 years, 12 months ago

Correct Answer should be D
Lambda is been (forEach Method) and the parameter is more than one and the Type wasn't specified

upvoted 2 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Collectors.groupingBy return Map<String, List<Student>> so we need forEach (BiConsumer) Method
Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

rameasy 3 years ago

if It is students.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Studentee::getCourse)).forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src)); then the result is B. Java EE Java ME

if It is students.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Studentee::getCourse)).forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(res)); then the result is A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

upvoted 5 times

johnchen88 3 years, 6 months ago

The Correct Answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String> {
public default boolean test (String str) {
return str.equals ("Java");
}
}
and
List<String> strs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
Predicate<String> cf1 = s - > s.length() > 3;
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { //line n1
public boolean test (String s) {
return s.contains ("Java");
}
};
long c = strs.stream()
.filter(cf1)
.filter(cf2 //line n2
.count();
System.out.println(c);
```

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *B*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
It will print 3
upvoted 9 times

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
The answer is : 3
upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Compilation error occurs at line n2 as it's obviously missing parenthesis ')' so the actual answer is D.
If it had compiled then the outpub would be 3 and the answer - C.
upvoted 2 times

GaelBernard 4 days, 9 hours ago
I believe it's just a typo. ExamTopics has several mistakes of this type for the OCP exam.
upvoted 1 times

DangNHH 4 months, 3 weeks ago
I agree with you
upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 10 months, 2 weeks ago
C what about C can we create an instance of an Interface
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is 3.....
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

output 3 is correct, tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Emp {
String fName;
String lName;
public Emp (String fn, String ln) {
fName = fn;
lName = ln;
}
public String getfName() { return fName; }
public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (
new Emp ("John", "Smith"),
new Emp ("Peter", "Sam"),
new Emp ("Thomas", "Wale"));
emp.stream()
//line n1
.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of fName and then ascending order of lName?

A. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))

B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))

C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reverseOrder())

D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reverseOrder().map(Emp::getlName).reserved

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer is A.
fName requested descending order. it's order should be reversed

upvoted 16 times

chichikim Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

reserved() ===> reversed()
The correct answer is A.

upvoted 6 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

checked

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A.....

upvoted 1 times

Thientvse 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A, Checked

upvoted 2 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency {
PENNY (1),
NICKLE(5),
DIME (10),
QUARTER(25);
private int value;
public USCurrency(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
public int getValue() {return value;}
}
public class Coin {
public static void main (String[] args) {
USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;
System.out.println(usCoin.getValue()):
}
}
```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.

B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor public.

C. Remove the new keyword from the instantion of usCoin.

D. Make the getValue() method public.

E. Add the final keyword in the declaration of value.

Correct Answer: *BC*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B&C are correct, only in answer B it should say private, not public.
B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.

upvoted 11 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answers are B&C

upvoted 1 times

Given:

```
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable {
public void close () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Scanner closed.");
}
public void scanImage () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Scan.");
throw new Exception("Unable to scan.");
}
}
class ImagePrinter implements AutoCloseable {
public void close () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Printer closed.");
}
public void printImage () {System.out.print("Print."); }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
try (ImageScanner ir = new ImageScanner();
ImagePrinter iw = new ImagePrinter()) {
ir.scanImage();
iw.printImage();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.out.print(e.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

A. Scan.Printer closed. Scanner closed. Unable to scan.

B. Scan.Scanner closed. Printer closed.Unable to scan.

C. Scan. Unable to scan.

D. Scan. Unable to scan. Scanner closed.

Correct Answer: *A*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

ir.scanImage() prints "Scan." then throws an exception.
And because both classes are autoclosable, both close() methods will get invoked, but in reverse oreder,
so iw.close() gets invoked, then ir.close()
and finally, the exception message is printed

so the correct answer is A
Scan.Printer closed.Scanner closed.Unable to scan.

upvoted 13 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #29 *Topic 1*

Given the structure of the STUDENT table:
Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)
Given:

```
public class Test {
static Connection newConnection =null;
public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException { try (Connection con = DriveManager.getConnection(URL, username,
password)) { newConnection = con;
}
return newConnection;
}
public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException { get DBConnection ();
Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
st.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, "~Kelvin')");
}
}
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.

B. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.

C. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is: ConnectionIsClosedException
Try with resources has, as a result, closed the connection.
upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Correct answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer : java.lang.NullPointerException
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
The answer is A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago
Answer C: cannot be NullPointerException, since the object of connection is still there, it is just closed, which means SQLException
upvoted 4 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is "A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime."
upvoted 1 times

Question #30 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {
Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
```

and

```
Address address = null;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
```

What is the result?

A. New York

B. City Not available

C. null

D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
The correct answer is B
upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> files = Files.walk(Paths.get(System.getProperty("user.home"))); files.forEach (fName -> { //line n1 try {
Path aPath = fName.toAbsolutePath(); //line n2
System.out.println(fName + ":"
+ Files.readAttributes(aPath, Basic.File.Attributes.class).creationTime
());
} catch (IOException ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
});
```

What is the result?

A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

r1muka5 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer - A
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

rameasy 3 years ago
Answer is A. It is BasicFileAttributes.class in the question
upvoted 3 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
Correct answer is A
upvoted 3 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Set<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> ();
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford"));
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW"));
System.out.println(vehicles);
```

What is the result?

A. 10123 Ford 10124 BMW

B. 10124 BMW 10123 Ford

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *D*

r1muka5 5 months ago

Correct answer is D. Missing implementing Comparable interface

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Change Vehicle class -->>>>

```
class Vehicle implements Comparable<Vehicle> {
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle(int vno, String name){
this.vno = vno;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString() {
return vno + name;
}

@Override
public int compareTo(Vehicle o) {
if (vno > o.vno) return 1;
else return 0;
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 3 months ago

answer is D. java.lang.ClassCastException Vehicle cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable

upvoted 4 times

bnagaraja9099 2 years, 3 months ago

D: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class test.Vehicle cannot be cast to class java.lang.Comparable (test.Vehicle is in unnamed module of loader 'app'; java.lang.Comparable is in module java.base of loader 'bootstrap')

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

C is correct
in order for the code to run, the class vehicle needs to implement comparable interface, nad override the compareTo method.

```
class Vehicle implements Comparable<Vehicle>{
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
@Override
public int compareTo(Vehicle o) {
return this.name.compareTo(o.name);
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

ClassCastException is thrown at run time

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is C: ClassCastException

upvoted 3 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:

Course : : Java -
and given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("course.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) {
while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read ();
c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. ur :: va

B. ueJa

C. The program prints nothing.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
The answer is : ueJa
upvoted 5 times

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
The answer is B
upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
answer is
ue ja
upvoted 2 times

Question #34 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Test<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ] ) {
Test<String> type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1
type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2
System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. Java 100

B. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>

C. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1 with: Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();

D. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n2 with: type1.set (Integer(100));

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. tested
upvoted 8 times

DangNHH Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer A
At line n1, Generic type data was not defined.
Thus, line n2 is valid. The generic type will be set as an integer.
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1
type1.set(100); //line n2
Besides, the variable name "type 1" should be removed space.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is C, the space should be removed.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago
I think answer should be C, because at line #1 there is a space in (type 1), it has to be either (type1) or (type<Integer>1):

```
public class TestCode<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
TestCode<String> type = new TestCode<>();
TestCode<Integer> type1 = new TestCode (); //line n1
type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2
```

```
System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
```

upvoted 1 times

Question #35

Topic 1

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
class Vehicle {
String name;
void setName (String name) {
this.name = name;
}
String getName() {
return name;
}
}
```

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

A. Make the Vehicle class public.

B. Make the name variable public.

C. Make the getName method public.

D. Make the name variable private.

E. Make the setName method private.

F. Make the getName method private.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

aymanj Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

D is Correct

upvoted 6 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #36 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class product {
int id; int price;
public Product (int id, int price) {
this.id = id;
this.price = price;
}
public String toString() { return id + ":" + price; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30), new Product (2, 30));
Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> { p1.price+=p2.price; return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);}); products.add(p);
products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) - > p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.ifPresent(System.out: :println);
```

What is the result?

A. 2 : 30

B. 4 : 0

C. 4 : 60

D. 4 : 60 2 : 30 3 : 20 1 : 10

E. The program prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *C*

rameasy Highly Voted 3 years ago
When the ArrayList is used instead of Arrays.asList. The result is 4 : 70.
upvoted 7 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Fixing compilation errors and using new ArrayList() would result in 4:70
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Sorry 4 : 70 is error.
The answer is java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException.
Becource Arrays.asList() is not java.util.ArrayList, you should add
List<> newList = new ArrayList<>(products);
newList.add(p);
So output is 4 : 70 .
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is 4:70.....
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
If you change the code like that:
List<Product> products = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 20), new Product (2, 30)));
answer is C 4:60
upvoted 2 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago
Arrays.asList return a Arrays type. It has fix-sized array so not support add operation. It return an UnSupportedOpertationException
upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
Arrays.asList return a Arrays type. It has fix-sized array so not support add operation. It return an UnSupportedOpertationException
upvoted 1 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Book implements Comparator<Book> {
String name;
double price;
public Book () {}
public Book(String name, double price) {
this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Book b1, Book b2) {
return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() {
return name + ":" + price;
}
}
```

and

```
List<Book>books = Arrays.asList (
new Book ("Beginning with Java", 2),
new book ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3)
);
Collections.sort(books, new Book());
System.out.print(books);
```

What is the result?

A. [A Guide to Java Tour:3.0, Beginning with Java:2.0]

B. [Beginning with Java:2.0, A Guide to Java Tour:3.0]

C. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().

D. An Exception is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *D*

If asList is changed to List, the output would be B, Beginning with java:2.0, A guide to Java Tour:3.0.

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 9 times

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

If we change places to that
return b2.name.compareTo(b1.name) answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

ayzo 2 years, 6 months ago

Correct answer is A but my question is on the exam which answer to choose? cause it might happen that the system is programmed to select D as the correct answer even if you choose A you become incorrect?

class Testing implements Comparator<Testing> {

```
String name;
double price;
public Testing () {}
public Testing(String name, double price) {
this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Testing b1, Testing b2) {
return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() {
return name + ":" + price;
}



public static void main (String[] args){
List<Testing>books = Arrays.asList (
new Testing ("Beginning with Java", 2),
new Testing ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3)
);
Collections.sort(books, new Testing());
System.out.print(books);


}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer is A. Tested

```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;
import java.util.List;

class Book implements Comparator<Book> {
String name;
double price;
public Book () {}
public Book(String name, double price) {
this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Book b1, Book b2) {
return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() {
return name + ":" + price;
}
}

public class CollectionsSortBook {
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<Book> books = Arrays.asList (
new Book ("Beginning with Java", 2),
new Book ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3)
);
Collections.sort(books, new Book());
System.out.print(books);
}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Question #38 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom");
System.out.println (
// line n1
);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the count of string elements whose length is greater than three?

A. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()

B. listVal.stream().map(x -> x.length()>3).count()

C. listVal.stream().peek(x -> x.length()>3).count().get()

D. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).mapToInt(x -> x).count()

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 3 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is A and output is 2:

```
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom");
System.out.println (
listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()
);
```

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

A, tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #39 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Caller implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public Caller (String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call()throws Exception { return str.concat ("Caller");}
}
class Runner implements Runnable {
String str;
public Runner (String s) {this.str=s;}
public void run () { System.out.println (str.concat ("Runner"));}
}
and
public static void main (String[] args) InterruptedException, ExecutionException {
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);
Future f1 = es.submit (new Caller ("Call"));
Future f2 = es.submit (new Runner ("Run"));
String str1 = (String) f1.get();
String str2 = (String) f2.get(); //line n1
System.out.println(str1+ ":" + str2);
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints: Run Runner Call Caller : null And the program does not terminate.

B. The program terminates after printing: Run Runner Call Caller : Run

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. An Execution is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *A*

pridemore Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
the program doesnt terminate because there is no call to es.shutdown()
upvoted 6 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
Program doesn't terminate, should call es.shutdown();
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 3 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
The output is:
Run Runner
Call Caller : null
and the program terminates
upvoted 3 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
The output is:
Run Runner
Call Caller : null
upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

the answer is
RunRunner
CallCaller:null

Tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable {
public void draw () { }
}
public abstract class Board extends Canvas { }
public class Paper extends Canvas {
protected void draw (int color) { }
}
public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {
public void resize () { }
}
public interface Drawable {
public abstract void draw ();
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Board does not compile.

B. Paper does not compile.

C. Frame does not compile.

D. Drawable does not compile.

E. All classes compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *E*

aymanj Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is E, TESTED.

```
class Canvas implements Drawable {
public void draw () { }
}

abstract class Board extends Canvas { }

class Paper extends Canvas {
protected void draw (int color) { }
}

class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {
public void resize () { }
}

interface Drawable {
public abstract void draw ();
}
```

upvoted 6 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago

Correct answer is E

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is E..

upvoted 3 times

Question #41 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> str = Arrays.asList ("my", "pen", "is", "your', "pen");
Predicate<String> test = s -> {
int i = 0;
boolean result = s.contains ("pen");
System.out.print(i++) + ":");
return result;
};
str.stream()
.filter(test)
.findFirst()
.ifPresent(System.out ::print);
```

What is the result?

A. 0 : 0 : pen

B. 0 : 1 : pen

C. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen

D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :

E. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *A*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 9 times

Saurabhag Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago
Correct Answer is A(tested)
upvoted 5 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago
Answer A
upvoted 1 times

wheredajuice 1 year, 5 months ago
It's A because of findFirst(), it only does the test for the first two elements, finds "pen" in the second position and terminates. Also notice "int i" is a local variable in the lambda, it always prints 0.
upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
Because Predicate test() is one test with any element in List.
upvoted 1 times

Question #42 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR",
"200, Mary, AdminServices",
"101, Peter, HR");
empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains("1"))
.sorted()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
```

What is the result?

A. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices

D. 100, Robin, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices 101, Peter, HR

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. Tested
upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 3 times

Sofia_Shireen 1 year, 8 months ago
Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); }
class Car {
private String name;
public Car (String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
```

Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

A. Car auto = Car ("MyCar"): : new;

B. Car auto = Car : : new; Car vehicle = auto : : getCar("MyCar");

C. Rideable rider = Car : : new; Car vehicle = rider.getCar("MyCar");

D. Car vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar("MyCar");

Correct Answer: *C*

r1muka5 5 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
C is the Correct Answer
upvoted 4 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago
True...The interface must be functional
upvoted 3 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function interface?

A. It accepts one argument and returns void.

B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.

C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.

D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Correct Answer: *D*

r1muka5 5 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is D.
upvoted 2 times

aymanj 2 years, 4 months ago
the answer for this question should be D.

Public interface Function; R apply(T t). The function method accepts type t argument and return a generic type R, which could be any data type.
upvoted 1 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about the DriverManager class?

A. It returns an instance of database.

B. It executes SQL statements against the database.

C. It loads the database driver class mentioned in the jdbc.drivers property

D. it is written by different vendors for their specific database.

Correct Answer: *A*
Reference:
https://javaconceptoftheday.com/drivermanager-class-in-java/

aymanj Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is C ...

The main job of DriverManager class is loading the driver class of the database and establishing the connection with the database.
upvoted 8 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago
Correct answer is C
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is A.
If It returns an instance of database.
change It returns an instance of Connection.
upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 1 year, 7 months ago
C
The main job of DriverManager class is loading the driver class of the database and establishing the connection with the database.
upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago
correct answer is C
upvoted 2 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8):
System.out.println (
//line n1
);
```

Which code fragment must be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?

A. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()

B. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()

C. nums.stream().max()

D. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()

Correct Answer: *A*

r1muka5 5 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago
A, tested. B will give the first number in the array list. C & D will give compilation error.
upvoted 2 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
I confirm
upvoted 1 times

Question #47 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public final class Cream {
     public void prepare()    {}
}
public class Cake extends Cream{
    public void bake(int min, int temp)   {}
    public void mix()    {}
}
public class Shop {
    private Cake c = new Cake ();
    private final double discount = 0.25;
    public void makeReady () {  c.bake(10, 120); }
}
public class Bread extends Cake {
    public void bake(int minutes, int temperature)   {}
    public void addToppings()    {}
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. A compilation error occurs in Cream.

B. A compilation error occurs in Cake.

C. A compilation error occurs in Shop.

D. A compilation error occurs in Bread.

E. All classes compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 10 times

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Cream is a final class. How Cake class can extend Cream class? Cake class should cause a compile error.

upvoted 7 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago

B, you cannot extend a final class

upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

HanenBA 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Cream as a final class so it cannot be inherited
any class that extends Cream class with throw a compile error

upvoted 1 times

9641 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago
It should have been B.
upvoted 1 times

Question #48 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about localizing an application? (Choose two.)

A. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.

B. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.

C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.

D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.

E. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.

Correct Answer: *AE*
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/intl/

r1muka5 5 months ago
Answers are: A,E
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A, E.
upvoted 2 times

rameasy 3 years ago
Ans: A & E.
upvoted 4 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about java.util.stream.Stream?

A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.

B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.

C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.

D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

E. Stream operation accepts lambda expressions as its parameters.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

varconite Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

A is NOT. Can use peak() consumed more than one.
Answer is B. Because can change parallel stream to change mode.

upvoted 1 times

HanenBA 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

After the terminal operation is performed, the stream pipeline is considered consumed, and can no longer be used.

For Intermediate operations,they always return a new stream

upvoted 3 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago

stream takes no parameter, so E is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

A and E are correct.

upvoted 2 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago

Is E correct?

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

The data.doc, data.txt and data.xml files are accessible and contain text.

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().contains("data")).forEach(
s -> {
try {
Files.readAllLines(s)
.stream()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
} catch (IOException e) {
System.out.println("Exception");
}
}
);
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints the content of data.txt file.

B. The program prints: Exception <<The content of the data.txt file>> <<The content of the data.xml file>>

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program prints the content of the three files.

Correct Answer: *A*

sansay61 Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago
D is correct.
upvoted 9 times

fffff Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
D is correct, tested
upvoted 5 times

Shad657 Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago
D is correct, tested. The given code reads from all 3 types of files- DOC, TXT, XML
upvoted 1 times

tuyetan 2 months, 2 weeks ago
B.
Files.readAllLines() reads text files where each line is represented as a string.
".doc" files are binary files.
upvoted 1 times

Kim514 4 months, 3 weeks ago
D. The program prints the content of the three files.Tested.
upvoted 1 times

lchowen 11 months ago
Not sure if you guys really test the code...I created 3 files and successfully read the .txt file and .xml file. Only the .doc file fails. Answer is B for sure.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

aymanj 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is D .. Tested

```
Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
```

```
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().contains("data")).forEach(
s -> {
try {
Files.readAllLines(s)
.stream()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
} catch (IOException e) {
System.out.println("Exception");
}
}
);
```

upvoted 4 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

mjcotan 1 year, 11 months ago

Will be B if, for example, the first file don't exists, but the question says that there isn't any problem with the access to each file.

upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
final class Folder { //line n1
//line n2
public void open () {
System.out.print("Open");
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) { f.open();
}
}
}
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line n1 with: class Folder implements AutoCloseable {

B. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Closeable {

C. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Exception {

D. At line n2, insert: final void close () { System.out.print("Close"); }

E. At line n2, insert: public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close"); }

Correct Answer: *AE*

r1muka5 5 months ago

Answers are A and E.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A, E.

upvoted 3 times

Ajit0110 1 year, 10 months ago

Option A and E are correct. Tested.Here we need to implement AutoCloseable interface while using try-with resources. When we implement Autocloaseable interface, we must all its methods i.e. open and close methods.

upvoted 4 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Just close() there is no such method as open() in AutoCloseable

upvoted 1 times

Question #52 *Topic 1*

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.
Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design? (Choose two.)

A. Make the class static.

B. Make the constructor private.

C. Override equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.

D. Use a public reference to point to the single instance.

E. Implement the Serializable interface.

F. Make the single instance created static and final.

Correct Answer: *BF*

Kim514 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer is B, F. Eager initialization.
https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/java-singleton-design-pattern-best-practices-examples
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 5 months ago
I think the answers are B and F here
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is B, D.
If D. Use a public reference to point to the single instance. change public to static.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is B, F.
upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
B and D
upvoted 3 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
B and F
upvoted 3 times

Question #53 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13. stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");
14. while (rs.next()) {
15. //process the results
16. System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));
17. }
18. } catch (Exception e) {
19. System.out.println ("Error");
20. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

A. The program prints employee IDs.

B. The program prints customer IDs.

C. The program prints Error.

D. compilation fails on line 13.

Correct Answer: *C*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Corect answer is C. Error is: Operation not allowed after ResultSet closed.
Because after executing the second query, the first one is automatically closed.
Offical doc explanation:
“A ResultSet object is automatically closed when the Statement object that generated it is closed, re-executed, or used to retrieve the next result from a sequence of multiple results. ”
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html

upvoted 8 times

cnno1 3 months, 3 weeks ago

You have the most words in your answer and I think you are right

upvoted 1 times

karta 1 year ago

Absolutely!!

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 Most Recent 5 months ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is B(tested). It seems no matter how many times you request ResultSet it will save the last one only.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 3 times

Huim 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Question #54

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList (10, 20);
UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s +10.0;
codes.replaceAll(uo);
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
```

What is the result?

A. 20.0 30.0

B. 10.0 20.0

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *C*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The 12th line of the program will compile error, because the generic type of List is Integer, but UnaryOperator uses Double, which is different, so the compilation error.

upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 4 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Customer {
private String fName;
private String lName;
private static int count;
public customer (String first, String last) {fName = first, lName = last;
++count;}
static { count = 0; }
public static int getCount() {return count; }
}
public class App {
public static void main (String [] args) {
Customer c1 = new Customer("Larry", "Smith");
Customer c2 = new Customer("Pedro", "Gonzales");
Customer c3 = new Customer("Penny", "Jones");
Customer c4 = new Customer("Lars", "Svenson");
c4 = null;
c3 = c2;
System.out.println (Customer.getCount());
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D=4. Tested

upvoted 8 times

GaelBernard Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Each call to constructor increases count by 1. count starts at 0 and there are 4 calls to constructor. It makes count = 4 at the end when printing.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

Given:

Item table -
"¢ ID, INTEGER: PK
"¢ DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)
"¢ PRICE, REAL
"¢ QUANTITY< INTEGER
And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14. while(rs.next()) {
15. System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt("Id"));
16. System.out.println("Description: " + rs.getString("Descrip"));
17. System.out.println("Price: " + rs.getDouble("Price"));
18. System.out.println(Quantity: " + rs.getInt("Quantity"));
19. }
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println("Error");
22. }
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Compilation fails.

C. The code prints Error.

D. The code prints information about Item 110.

Correct Answer: *D*

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago
D is correct answer
upvoted 6 times

lchowen Most Recent 11 months ago
D is correct. According to the official Java Doc, Column names used as input to getter methods are case insensitive.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

iamajavacompiler 2 years, 4 months ago
Is D correct?
upvoted 1 times

Question #57 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {
CyclicBarrier cb;
public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
public void run () {
try {
cb.await();
System.out.println("Worker"¦");
} catch (Exception ex) { }
}
}
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1
public void run () {
System.out.println("Master"¦");
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();
//line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
```

You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed.

Which modification meets the requirement?

A. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);

B. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1);

C. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);

D. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

Correct Answer: *C*

aymanj Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is C .. CyclicBarrier constructor takes as arguments the maximum number of threads until release and a Runnable Object ..
CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(int i , RunnableObject) ;

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C.
Output : Master! Worker.
Question is 'both the Worker and Master classes are executed'.
If new CyclicBarrier(1);
is output : Worker.

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

C,tested

upvoted 2 times

lxktnjjn 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is B.
Constructors for CyclicBarrier CyclicBarrier(int parties), CyclicBarrier(int parties, Runnable barrierAction) - Creates a new CyclicBarrier that will trip when the given number of parties (threads) are waiting upon it, and which will execute the given barrier action when the barrier is tripped, performed by the last thread entering the barrier
So 2nd parameter is what will be done after tripping barrier.

upvoted 1 times

lxktnjjn 2 years, 4 months ago

In question there is no need to execute Master 2nd time.

upvoted 2 times

xijxeyho 2 years, 3 months ago
C is OK. Master is executed as Runnable.
upvoted 2 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
String str = "Java is a programming language";
ToIntFunction<String> indexVal = str: : indexOf; //line n1 int x = indexVal.applyAsInt("Java"); //line n2
System.out.println(x);
What is the result?

A. 0

B. 1

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is correct.
upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> codes = Arrays.asList ("DOC", "MPEG", "JPEG"); codes.forEach (c -> System.out.print(c + " "));
String fmt = codes.stream()
.filter (s-> s.contains ("PEG"))
.reduce((s, t) -> s + t).get();
System.out.println("\n" + fmt);
```

What is the result?

A. DOC MPEG JPEG MPEGJPEG

B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG MPEGMPEGJPEG

C. MPEGJPEG MPEGJPEG

D. java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown.

Correct Answer: *A*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct (Tested)

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

A. Tested

upvoted 1 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct.

upvoted 4 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".contact(s); nL.Stream()
.map(funVal)
.peek(System.out::print);
```

What is the result?

A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff

B. Jim John Jeff

C. The program prints nothing.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *C*

speed045 Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago
Correct answer is C, since peek is an intermediate lazy operation which will not be evaluated unless the pipeline is ended with a terminating operation.
upvoted 6 times

nikhil_3011 Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago
Answer is C. if we use any terminal operation after peek like .count()(even though its bad o/p formatting) then the answer would be A.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
Correct answer is C.If we replace peek with forEach answer is A
upvoted 4 times

ayzo 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer is A tested:

```
class Testing {

public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException{
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim ", "John ", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".concat(s); nL.stream()
.map(funVal)
.forEach(s-> System.out.print (s));

}

}
```

output:
Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
upvoted 1 times

pridemore 2 years, 6 months ago
there is no terminal operation .forEach() that was called
upvoted 1 times

johnchen88 3 years, 6 months ago
The Correct Answer should be D; If ignore the typo of "Hello : ".contact(s), C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
it prints nothing.
if we change peek to forEach, the output would be
Hello : JimHello : JohnHello : Jeff
upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
D is correct. We have no String.contact method
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
it is String.concat
upvoted 1 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is C. Tested.
upvoted 3 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

Given:
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");) public void run(Integer distance);
}
Which statement is true?

A. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

B. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

C. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable animal = (Integer n1, Integer n2) -> n+ n2; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer A. Tested
upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)

A. Locale loc1 = "UK";

B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");

C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");

D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;

E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Correct Answer: *DE*

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago
D, E .. tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { }
class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1
System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2
super ride ();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception {
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle ();
v.ride();
}
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

A. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

B. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {

C. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {

D. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

Correct Answer: *B*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

According to overriding rules, if super class / interface method declares to throw a checked exception, then overriding method of sub class / implementer class has following options:

1. May not declare to throw any checked exception.
2. May declare to throw the same checked exception thrown by super class / interface method.
3. May declare to throw the sub class of the exception thrown by super class / interface method.
4. Cannot declare to throw the super class of the exception thrown by super class / interface method.
5. Cannot declare to throw unrelated checked exception.
6. May declare to throw any RuntimeException or Error.

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B, tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Emp class:

```
public class Emp
private String eName;
private Integer eAge;

Emp(String eN, Integer eA) {
this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;}
public String getEName () {return eName;}
}
```

and code fragment:

```
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp("Jim", 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " "));
```

What is the result?

A. Sam John Jim

B. John Jim

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *B*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B. Tested

upvoted 7 times

Destroyer Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer should be "John Jim"

upvoted 3 times

Question #65

Topic 1

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver? (Choose three.)

A. Time

B. Date

C. Statement

D. ResultSet

E. Connection

F. SQLException

G. DriverManager

Correct Answer: *CDE*
Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
C and D and E
upvoted 2 times

Question #66

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:
LocalDate valentinesDay =LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);
LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);
nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1
System.out.println(nextYear);
What is the result?

A. 2016-02-14

B. A DateTimeException is thrown.

C. 2016-02-29

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *A*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
Answer is A
because of immutable nature, to get C it should be:
nextYear = nextYear.plusDays(15);
upvoted 6 times

aymanj Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A ..
LocalDate is immutable
upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Question #67

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1
System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
```

What is the result?

A. 20

B. 20.5

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *C*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
Compiler error in this line
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2;
Cannot convert from Integer to Double
upvoted 8 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
Bad return type in lambda expression: double cannot be converted to Integer
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
C,tested
upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer C cannot convert from double to Integer
upvoted 1 times

johnchen88 3 years, 6 months ago
The Correct Answer: D since do not see the n2 but see the n1 there
upvoted 2 times

Question #68

Topic 1

Which statement is true about java.time.Duration?

A. It tracks time zones.

B. It preserves daylight saving time.

C. It defines time-based values.

D. It defines date-based values.

Correct Answer: *C*
Reference:
http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-date-time/duration.html#accessing-the-time-of-a-duration

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
C, test
upvoted 3 times

Question #69

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s*2; line n1
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0);
loanValues.stream()
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
```

What is the result?

A. 4000.0

B. 4000

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *D*

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

A compilation errors at Line 2, because uo1.apply() takes an integer
but in map() we are passing a double

upvoted 3 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

A compilation errors at Line 2 :The method map(Function<? super Double,? extends R>) in the type Stream<Double> is not applicable for the arguments (UnaryOperator<Integer>

upvoted 1 times

Question #70

Topic 1

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application.

Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

A. <key name = "~menu1">File Menu</key> <key name = "~menu2">View Menu</key>

B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value> <key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>

C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu

D. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu

Correct Answer: *D*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

D， test

upvoted 2 times

Given the records from the Employee table:

eid	ename
111	Tom
112	Jerry
113	Donald

and given the code fragment: try {

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection (URL, userName, passWord);
Statement st = conn.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
st.execute("SELECT*FROM Employee");
ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();
while (rs.next()) {
if (rs.getInt(1) ==112) {
rs.updateString(2, "Jack");
}
}
rs.absolute(2);
System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2));
} catch (SQLException ex) {
System.out.println("Exception is raised");
}
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.

What is the result?

A. The Employee table is updated with the row: 112 Jack and the program prints: 112 Jerry

B. The Employee table is updated with the row: 112 Jack and the program prints: 112 Jack

C. The Employee table is not updated and the program prints: 112 Jerry

D. The program prints Exception is raised.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C!!!
it's INSENSITIVE, BUT this means it cannot see changes to db made my other means... if you change the same ResultSet, you can see it even in INSENSITIVE mode!
But table is not updated because rs.updateRow() needs to be called for ResultSet updates to be committed to the db...

upvoted 11 times

9641 Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Because code is not call rs.updateRow();

upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago

answer is A. second row is updated, but resultSet with SCROLL_INSENSITIVE can't see updated version.

upvoted 4 times

sansay61 2 years, 7 months ago

when statement is executed resultset position is beforefirst. then next is called, cursor points to 111 id which doesnt satisfy condition, so the row wouldnt be updated. Then cursor goes to second row and prints it. So c is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B
See https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #72 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) {
int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = "LOAN";
switch (accountType) {
case "RD";
rateOfInterest = 5;
break;
case "FD";
rateOfInterest = 10;
break;
default:
assert false: "No interest for this account"; //line n1
}
System.out.println ("Rate of interest:" + rateOfInterest);
}
}
```

and the command:

java ""ea RateOfInterest

What is the result?

A. Rate of interest: 0

B. An AssertionError is thrown.

C. No interest for this account

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: No interest for this account

upvoted 9 times

samtash1034 Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

B, test

upvoted 3 times

tamanna786 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: A, tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #73 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
class CallerThread implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public CallerThread(String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call() throws Exception {
return str.concat("Call");
}
}
```

and

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException
{
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4); //line n1
Future f1 = es.submit (newCallerThread("Call"));
String str = f1.get().toString();
System.out.println(str);
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints Call Call and terminates.

B. The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. An ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

MahdiHamdii 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The program prints Call Call and does not terminate because there isn't an es.shutdown().

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #74 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileThread implements Runnable {
String fName;
public FileThread(String fName) { this.fName = fName; }
public void run () System.out.println(fName);}
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
Stream<Path> listOfFiles = Files.walk(Paths.get("Java Projects")); listOfFiles.forEach(line -> { executor.execute(new
FileThread(line.getFileName().toString())); // line n1
});
executor.shutdown();
executor.awaitTermination(5, TimeUnit.DAYS); // line n2
}
}
```

The Java Projects directory exists and contains a list of files.

What is the result?

A. The program throws a runtime exception at line n2.

B. The program prints files names concurrently.

C. The program prints files names sequentially.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *B*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 6 times

M_Jawad Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

The walk method of the Files class can use depth-first to visit the path of the incoming file.

The execute method of the ExecutorService object can use the new thread to execute the passed Runnable object. The shutdown method can close the ExecutorService object so that it no longer accepts new execution objects (Runnable or Callable), but does not wait for the currently executing and queued tasks to complete. The awaitTermination method can specify an upper limit time to wait for the ExecutorService object to finish processing all tasks.

answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class CheckClass {
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) {
return s1 length() "" s2.length();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String[] strArray = new String [] {"Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion"};
//line n1
for (String s : strArray) {
System.out.print (s + " ");
}
```

Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);

B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new) : : checkValue);

C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new).checkValue);

D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : new : : checkValue);

Correct Answer: *A*

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

seem checkValue method is wrong.

```
class CheckClass {
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) {
return Integer.compare(s1.length(), s2.length());
}
}
```

Answer is A

upvoted 6 times

Svetleto13 Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class TechName {
String techName;
TechName (String techName) {
this.techName=techName;
}
}
and
List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList (
new TechName("Java-"),
new TechName("Oracle DB-"),
new TechName("J2EE-")
);
Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();
//line n1
```

Which should be inserted at line n1 to print Java-Oracle DB-J2EE-?

A. stre.forEach(System.out::print);

B. stre.map(a-> a.techName).forEach(System.out::print);

C. stre.map(a-> a).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);

D. stre.forEachOrdered(System.out::print);

Correct Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 11 times

Ohayou Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #77 *Topic 1*

Given that /green.txt and /colors/yellow.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt);
Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt);
Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE);
Files.delete(source);
```

Which statement is true?

A. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.

B. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.

C. The file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.

D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

ATOMIC_MOVE prevents FileAlreadyExistsException to be thrown.
delete method will cause an Exception since the file is already removed by the atomic move action.
Answer is B

upvoted 9 times

GaelBernard Most Recent 5 days, 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

B tested
Exception in thread "main" java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException: green.txt

A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown only if we remove the StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE option.

upvoted 1 times

Naponeon 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 2 times

f8eddy 1 year, 11 months ago

Why not d?

upvoted 1 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

Question #78 *Topic 1*

Given:
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

A. public class Task implements Doable { public void doSomethingElse(String s) { } }

B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { public abstract void doSomething(String s) { } public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { } }

C. public abstract class Job implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } }

D. public class Action implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public String doThis(Integer j) { } }

E. public class Do implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public void doSomething(String s) { } public void doThat (String s) { } }

Correct Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

varconite Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is CE,

Option A implements doSomethingElse(String s) instead doSomething(String s).
Option C abstract method allowed not to implement functions methods
upvoted 10 times

varconite 2 years, 8 months ago
* Option C, abstract method allowed not to implement interface methods
upvoted 7 times

MahdiHamdii Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: CE
Answer is CE.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A & E
upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
Concrete class on A does not provide implementation for doSothing(String s)
upvoted 3 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago
C,E tested
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
C,E,tested.
upvoted 2 times

Samps 2 years, 11 months ago
A,E is the correct Option
upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is AE
upvoted 4 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(10, 20);
List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(15, 30);
//line n1
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, prints 10 20 15 30?

A. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMap(list -> list.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

B. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMap(list -> list.intStream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

C. list1.stream() .flatMap(list2.stream().flatMap(e1 -> e1.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.println(s + " "));

D. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMapToInt(list -> list.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Sorry Answer is A. Tested

upvoted 13 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

the answer is A

upvoted 8 times

GaelBernard Most Recent 5 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Not tested, but I think :
- B doesn't compile because List.intStream() doesn't exist
- C doesn't compile because Stream.flatMap() expects a function as parameter, while a Stream is provided
- D almost compiles but doesn't : flatMapToInt() exists, though a wrong parameter is provided.

Expected: Function<List<Integer>, IntStream>
Provided: Function<List<Integer>, Stream<Integer>>

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A. Tested

upvoted 2 times

ayzo 2 years, 6 months ago

A tested

upvoted 3 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader brCopy = null;
try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new FileReader("employee.txt"))) { // line n1 br.lines().forEach(c -> System.out.println(c)); brCopy = br; //line n2
}
brCopy.ready(); //line n3;
}
```

Assume that the ready method of the BufferedReader, when called on a closed BufferedReader, throws an exception, and employee.txt is accessible and contains valid text.

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

D. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.

Correct Answer: *D*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3 .

answer is D

upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago

There is no compilation error. That means the answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

Given:
Book.java:
```
public class Book {
private String read(String bname) { return "Read" + bname }
}
```
EBook.java:
```
public class EBook extends Book {
public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url }
}
```
Test.java:
```
public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) {
Book b1 = new Book();
b1.read("Java Programing");
Book b2 = new EBook();
b2.read("http://ebook.com/ebook");
}
}
```
What is the result?

A. Read Java Programming View http:/ ebook.com/ebook

B. Read Java Programming Read http:/ ebook.com/ebook

C. The EBook.java file fails to compile.

D. The Test.java file fails to compile.

Correct Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
we cant call b1.read() from outside the class Book because it is private
the code does not compile
upvoted 5 times

Samriddji Most Recent 1 year, 8 months ago
D tested. If the few typos are removed. In Ebook.java replace "public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url }" with "public String read (String url) { return "View" + url; }"
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
If typo is corrected then answer should be D.
public String read (String url)
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is C because public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url } not compile.
If clear String in read then the answer is D because b1.read() can´t to access
upvoted 2 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is C. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 3, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-7"));
ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-5")); long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1
System.out.println("Travel time is" + hrs + "hours");
```

What is the result?

A. Travel time is 4 hours

B. Travel time is 6 hours

C. Travel time is 8 hours

D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

Correct Answer: *A*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 11 times

Samriddji Most Recent 1 year, 8 months ago

A, tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/./sys/");
Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/");
Path res1 = path1.resolve("/readme/");
System.out.println(res1);
System.out.println(res2);
```

What is the result?

A. /app/sys/log /readme/server/exe

B. /app/log/sys /server/exe/readme

C. /app/./sys/log /readme

D. /app/./sys/log /server/exe/readme

Correct Answer: *C*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

C is correct, tested

upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

Sorry I meant C

upvoted 6 times

Question #84 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow");
Predicate<String> test = n - > {
System.out.println("Searching"¦");
return n.contains("red");
};
colors.stream()
.filter(c -> c.length() > 3)
.allMatch(test);
```

What is the result?

A. Searching...

B. Searching... Searching...

C. Searching... Searching... Searching...

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
allMatch is Terminal Short Circuiting operator. All it required is one false

A is the answer
upvoted 10 times

jduarte Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A. Tested
upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 4 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
```

and the code fragment:

```
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age)
throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException {
if (name.length () < 6) {
throw new UserException ();
} else if (age >= 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println("User is registered.");
}
}
public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException {
App t = new App ();
t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. User is registered.

B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

C. A UserException is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Correct Answer: *B*

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Child exception is not necessary to be declared in method definition. But it is defined, it won't hurt

upvoted 1 times

Elena_Corina 1 year, 9 months ago

B tested.
Exception in thread "main" AgeOutOfLimitException

upvoted 3 times

Question #86 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/software/./../sys/readme.txt");
Path path2 = path1.normalize();
Path path3 = path2.relativize(path1);
System.out.print(path1.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path2.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path3.getNameCount());
```

What is the result?

A. 5 : 3 : 6

B. 6 : 5 : 6

C. 3 : 3 : 4

D. 4 : 4 : 4

Correct Answer: *D*

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is A
tested
upvoted 7 times

Kim514 Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Path path1 = Paths.get("/software/./../sys/readme.txt");
Path path2 = path1.normalize();
Path path3 = path2.relativize(path1);
System.out.print(path1.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path2.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path3.getNameCount());
---
5 : 3 : 1
Process finished with exit code 0
upvoted 1 times

lchowen 11 months ago
Using JDK8 I got 5:3:6. Answer is definitely A
upvoted 1 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
p1.relativize(p1).getNameCount(); // 1
p2.relativize(p1).getNameCount(); // 6
upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
By me answer is: 5 3 1
upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
Answer is A.I tested it with JDK8
upvoted 1 times

Given:

```
class Product {
    String name;
    int qty;
    public String toString(){
        return name;
    }
    public Product(String name, int qty) {
        this.name = name;
        this.qty = qty;
    }
    static class ProductFilter {
        public boolean isAvailable(Product p) {    // line n1
            return p.qty >= 10;
        }
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(
        new Product("MotherBoard", 5),
        new Product("Speaker", 20));
products.stream()
        .filter(Product.ProductFilter::isAvailable) // line n2
        .forEach(p -> System.out.println(p));
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?

A. Implement Predicate in the Product.ProductFilter class and replace line n2 with .filter (p -> p.ProductFilter.test (p))

B. Replace line n1 with: public static boolean isAvailable (Product p) {

C. Replace line n2 with: .filter (p -> p.ProductFilter: :isAvailable (p))

D. Replace line n2 with: .filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

Correct Answer: *B*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 4 times

Given the content:

MessagesBundle.properties file:

```
username = Enter User Name
password = Enter Password
```

MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:

```
username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur
password = Entrez le mot de passe
```

and the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setRegion("FR").setLanguage("fr").build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
Enumeration<String> names = messages.getKeys();
while (names.hasMoreElements()) {
    String key = names.nextElement();
    String name = messages.getString(key);
    System.out.println(key + " = " + name);
}
```

What is the result?

A. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur password = Entrez le mot de passe

B. username = Enter User Name password = Enter Password

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. The program prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *A*

lchowen 11 months ago

The search order for the given locale object is MessagesBundle_fr_FR -> MessagesBundle_fr -> MessagesBundle. So answer is A

upvoted 2 times

Elena_Corina 1 year, 9 months ago

A tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class StrMan {
      public static void doStuff(String s) {
            try {
                  if (s == null) {
                        throw new NullPointerException();
                  }
            } finally {
                  System.out.printIn("-finally-");
            }
            System.out.printIn("-doStuff-");
      }
      public static void main (String[] args) {
            try {
                  doStuff(null);
            } catch (NullPointerException npe) {
                  System.out.printIn("-catch-");
            }
      }
}
```

What is the result?

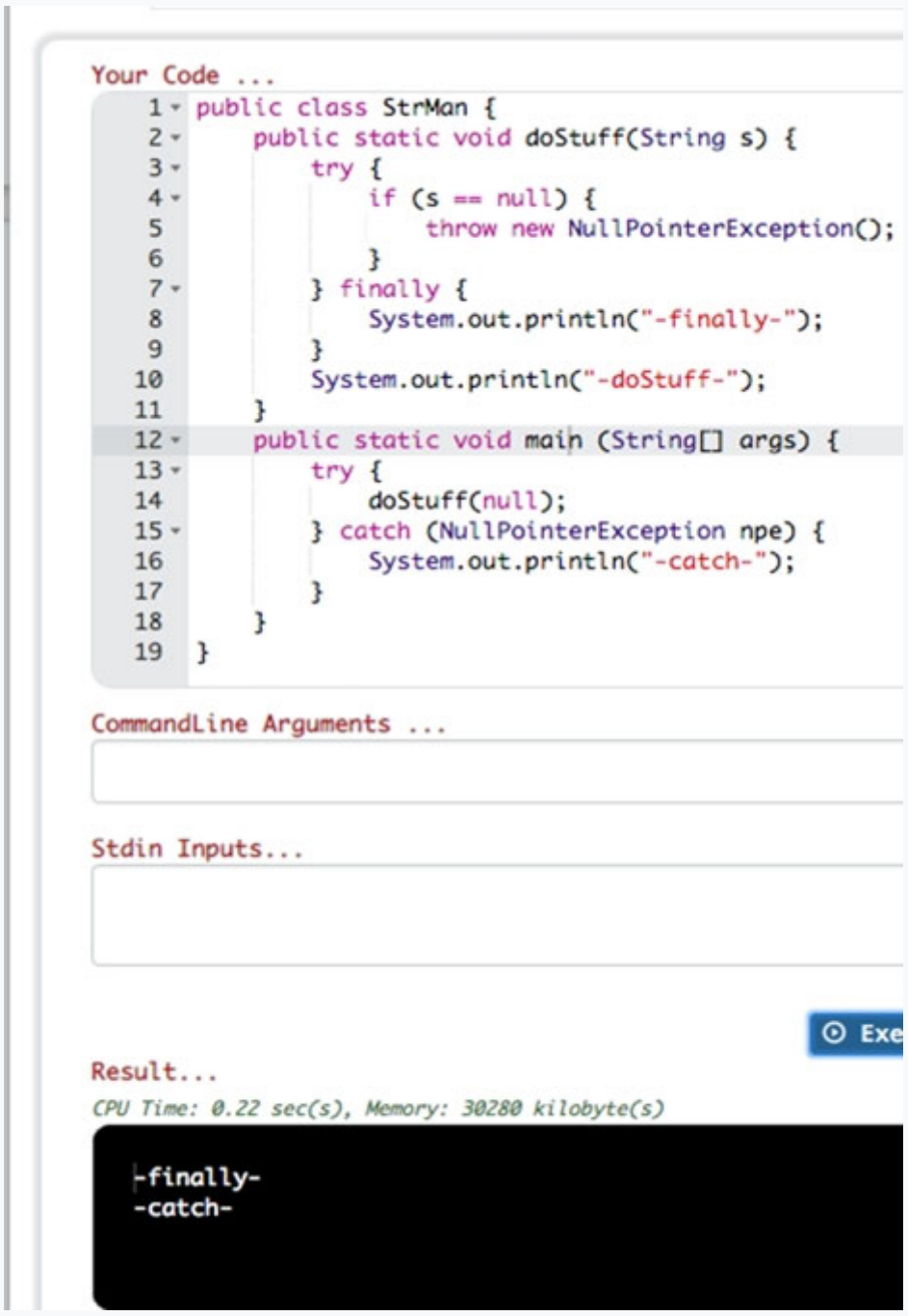
A. ""catch- -finally- -dostuff-

B. ""catch-

C. ""finally- -catch-

D. ""finally -dostuff- -catch-

Correct Answer: *C*



Elena_Corina 1 year, 9 months ago

C - tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #90

Topic 1

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Foo " + s ); }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Bar " + s); }
}

public class Baz extends Bar {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Baz " + s); }
}

public class Daze extends Baz{
    private Bar bb = new Bar();
    public void methodB(String s) {
        bb.methodB(s);
        super.methodB(s);
    }
}

public class TestClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Baz d = new Daze();
        d.methodB("Hello");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Bar Hello Foo Hello

B. Bar Hello Baz Hello

C. Baz Hello

D. A compilation error occurs in the Daze class.

Correct Answer: *B*

Manuel7000 Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Ans is B. Tested

upvoted 5 times

Question #91 *Topic 1*

Given the content of the employee.txt file:

Every worker is a master.

Given that the employee.txt file is accessible and the file allemp.txt does NOT exist, and the code fragment:

```
try {
    List<String> content = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get("employee.txt"));
    content.stream().forEach(line -> {
        try {
            Files.write(
                Paths.get("allemp.txt"),
                line.getBytes(),
                StandardOpenOption.APPEND
            );
        } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 1"); }
    });
} catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 2"); }
```

What is the result?

A. Exception 1

B. Exception 2

C. The program executes, does NOT affect the system, and produces NO output.

D. allemp.txt is created and the content of employee.txt is copied to it.

Correct Answer: *A*

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is A because the StandardOpenOption.APPEND which requires the file to exist.

upvoted 1 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago

A and if allemp.txt is exist, the content of employee.txt is copied to it.

upvoted 4 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 4 months ago

A - tested *

upvoted 3 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 4 months ago

C - tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #92 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Job {
    String name;
    Integer cost;
    Job(String name, Integer cost) {
        this.name = name;
        this.cost = cost;
    }
    String getName() { return name; }
    int getCost() { return cost; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Job j1 = new Job("IT", null);
        DoubleSupplier jS1 = j1::getCost;
        System.out.println(j1.getName() + ":" + jS1.getAsDouble());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. IT:null

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. IT:0.0

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

NullPointerExcepiton

upvoted 3 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B,

class Job {
String name;
Integer cost;

Job(String name, Integer cost) {
this.name = name;
this.cost = cost;
}

public String getName() {
return name;
}

public int getCost() {
return cost;
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException {

Job j1 = new Job("IT", null);
DoubleSupplier dS = j1::getCost;
System.out.println(j1.getName() + ": " + dS.getAsDouble());

}
}

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested.If we replace Integer(object) with int(primitive) answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 4 months ago

When I change
int getCost()
to
Integer getCost()
I thought DoubleSupplier line would fail compilation but it continued to work, anyone know why?

upvoted 1 times

hmcbq 2 years, 4 months ago

I think that int can't be null because it is primitive. But Integer is an object.

upvoted 1 times

Chiraj 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is B tested.

upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Question #93 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Java", "J2EE", "J2ME", "JSTL", "JSP", "Oracle DB");
Predicate<String> val = p -> p.contains("J");
List<String> neLi = li.stream().filter(x -> x.length()> 3)
    .filter(val).collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(neLi);
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]

C. null

D. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL]

Correct Answer: *D*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #94 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Product {
    String pname;
    public Product(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Product p1 = new Product("PowerCharger");
Product p2 = p1;
System.out.println(p1.equals(p2));
Product p3 = new Product("PowerCharger");
System.out.println(p1.equals(p3));
```

What is the result?

A. true true

B. false true

C. false false

D. true false

Correct Answer: *D*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

true:false. Tested
Since it is not implementing equals, it inherits the Object's equals method, which is just == tested

upvoted 7 times

Question #95 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class DataConverter {
    public void copyFlatFilesToTables() { }
    public void close() throws Exception {
        throw new RuntimeException();  // line n1
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args)throws Exception {
    try (DataConverter dc = new DataConverter())   // line n2
    { dc.copyFlatFilesToTables(); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

B. A compilation error occurs because the try block doesn't have a catch or finally block.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program compiles successfully.

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

MahdiHamdii 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A because the class requires to implement AutoClosable.
B is not correct because the try with ressources can be without any catch or finally block.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago

A. (dc cannot be converted to AutoCloseable)

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

A,tested.It requires to implement AutoCloseable

upvoted 4 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A. Tested
it requires to implement AutoClosable

upvoted 2 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A because DataConverter has close() method but doesn't implement AutoCloseable

upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B
as DataConverter is not AutoClosable causes compile error

upvoted 2 times

Question #96 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
try {
    Properties prop = new Properties();
    prop.put("user", userName);
    prop.put("password", passWord);
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, prop);
    if(conn != null){
        System.out.print("Connection Established");
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e);
}
```

and the information:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

▪

☞ The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, username, and passWord exists.

What is the result?

A. A ClassNotFoundException is thrown at runtime.

B. The program prints nothing.

C. The program prints Connection Established.

D. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

C, tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #97 *Topic 1*

In 2015, daylight saving time in New York, USA, begins on March 8th at 2:00 AM. As a result, 2:00 AM becomes 3:00 AM.

Given the code fragment:

```
ZoneId zone = ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
ZonedDateTime dt = ZonedDateTime.of(LocalDate.of(2015, 3, 8), LocalTime.of(1, 0),
zone);
ZonedDateTime dt2 = dt.plusHours(2);
System.out.print(DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("H:mm - ").format(dt2));
System.out.println("difference: " + ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(dt, dt2));
```

Which is the result?

A. 3:00 "" difference: 2

B. 2:00 "" difference: 1

C. 4:00 "" difference: 3

D. 4:00 "" difference: 2

Correct Answer: *D*

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago

D. tested

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,

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

ZoneId zone = ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
ZonedDateTime dt = ZonedDateTime.of(LocalDate.of(2015,3,8), LocalTime.of(1,0), zone);
ZonedDateTime dt2 = dt.plusHours(2);
System.out.print(DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("H:mm - ").format(dt2));
System.out.print("difference: " + ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(dt,dt2));
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #98 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
for (Course a : Course.values()){
    System.out.print(a + " Fees " + a.getCost()+" " );
}
```

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?

A.

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

B.

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private static int cost;
    private Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    static int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

C.

```
final enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
    void setCost(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
}
```

D.

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

Correct Answer: *D*

karta 1 year ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

No Any Option.!!!!
Answer :
enum Course {
JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
private int cost;
private Course(int cost) {
this.cost = cost;
}
int getCost() {
return cost;
}
}

upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer D. the constructor cannot be public. enum cannot be final class. The method cannot be abstract if the variable is not abstract.

upvoted 3 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
and static variable cannot be initialized in an enum constructor
upvoted 1 times

Question #99

Topic 1

Given:

```
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
    public void close() throws Exception {
        System.out.print("Close-");
    }
    public void open() {
        System.out.print("Open-");
    }
}
Resource res1 = new Resource();
try {
    res1.open();
    res1.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 1");
}
try (res1 = new Resource()) { // line n1
    res1.open();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 2");
}
```

and this code fragment:

What is the result?

A. Open-Close"" Exception "" 1 Open""Close""

B. Open""Close""Open""Close""

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. Open""Close""Open""

Correct Answer: *C*

Kim514 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Answer C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Simply put, to be auto-closed, a resource has to be both declared and initialized inside the try:
upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
answer c, compilation error: Syntax error on token "res1", VariableDeclaratorId expected after this token
upvoted 2 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 2 months ago
sorry, answer is C
upvoted 4 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
C,tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #100 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> cs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
// line n1
System.out.print(b);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, ensures false is printed?

A. boolean b = cs.stream() .findAny() .get() .equals("Java");

B. boolean b = cs.stream() .anyMatch (w -> w.equals ("Java"));

C. boolean b = cs.stream() .findFirst() .get() .equals("Java");

D. boolean b = cs.stream() .allMatch(w -> w.equals("Java"));

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D
allMatch - not all of them equal to "Java" , just start with "Java

upvoted 9 times

MahdiHamdii Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D tested!

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,

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

List<String> cs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
boolean b = cs.stream().allMatch(w -> w.equals("Java"));
System.out.println(b);

}
}
```

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

Question #101 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
final String str1 = "Java";
StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer("Course");
UnaryOperator<String> u = (str2) -> str1.concat(str2);  // line n1
UnaryOperator<String> c = (str3) -> str3.toLowerCase();
System.out.println(u.apply(c.apply(strBuf)));           // line n2
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. courseJava

C. Javacourse

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

HanenBA 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

UnaryOperator<String> c accept a string as input not StringBuffer, so c.apply(strBuf) will cause a compilation error

upvoted 3 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,

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

final String str1 = "Java";
StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer("Course");
UnaryOperator<String> u = (str2) -> str1.concat(str2);
UnaryOperator<String> c = (str3) -> str3.toLowerCase();
System.out.println(u.apply(strBuf));

}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 2 times

hmcbq 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A. If lambda has parenthesis than parameter should be with type.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D. The method apply(String) in the type Function<String,String> is not applicable for the arguments (StringBuffer). c.appy(strBuff) is not correct.

upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D
strBuf is not a String

upvoted 3 times

Question #102 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Engine {
    double fuelLevel;
    Engine(int fuelLevel) { this.fuelLevel = fuelLevel;  }
    public void start() {
        // line n1
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
    public void stop() { System.out.println("Stopped"); }
}
```

Your design requires that:

☞ fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start() method is invoked.

☞ The code must terminate if fuelLevel of Engine is less than or equal to zero.

Which code fragment should be added at line n1 to express this invariant condition?

A. assert (fuelLevel) : "Terminating"¦";

B. assert (fuelLevel > 0) : System.out.println ("Impossible fuel");

C. assert fuelLevel < 0: System.exit(0);

D. assert fuelLevel > 0: "Impossible fuel" ;

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is D
Condition must evaluate to false for execution of program to terminate

upvoted 10 times

HanenBA Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the correct code for assertion is assert (condition): "customized string message";
if condition is false then a runtime exception will be thrown with the customized string message
correct answer is D

upvoted 5 times

Eden0516 Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is (D), tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #103 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> li = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30);
Function<Integer, Integer> fn = f1 -> f1 + f1;
Consumer<Integer> conVal = s -> System.out.print("Val:" + s + " ");
li.stream().map(fn).forEach(conVal);
```

What is the result?

A. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60

B. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. Val: Val: Val:

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A. Tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #104 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
public static Optional<String> getCountry(String loc) {
    Optional<String> couName = Optional.empty();
    if ("Paris".equals(loc))
        couName = Optional.of("France");
    else if ("Mumbai".equals(loc))
        couName = Optional.of("India");
    return couName;
}
```

and

```
Optional<String> city1 = getCountry("Paris");
Optional<String> city2 = getCountry("Las Vegas");
System.out.println(city1.orElse("Not Found"));
if (city2.isPresent())
    city2.ifPresent(x -> System.out.println(x));
else
    System.out.println(city2.orElse("Not Found"));
```

What is the result?

A. France Optional[NotFound]

B. Optional [France] Optional [NotFound]

C. Optional[France] Not Found

D. France Not Found

Correct Answer: *D*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,

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

Optional<String> city1 = getCountry("Paris");
Optional<String> city2 = getCountry("Las Vegas");
System.out.println(city1.orElse("Not Found"));

if (city2.isPresent())
city2.ifPresent(x -> System.out.println(x));
else
System.out.println(city2.orElse("Not Found"));

}

public static Optional<String> getCountry(String loc) {
Optional<String> couName = Optional.empty();
if ("Paris".equals(loc))
couName = Optional.of("France");
else if ("Mimbai".equals(loc))
couName = Optional.of("India");
return couName;
}
}

upvoted 7 times

Question #105 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
System.out.println(iP);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print /First.txt?

A. Path iP = new Paths ("/First.txt");

B. Path iP = Paths.toPath ("/First.txt");

C. Path iP = new Path ("/First.txt");

D. Path iP = Paths.get ("/", "First.txt");

Correct Answer: *D*

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 6 times

Question #106 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
10. try {
11.       Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
12.       String query = "SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE ID = 110";
13.       Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
14.       ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
15.       System.out.println("Employee ID: " + rs.getInt("ID"));
16. } catch (Exception se) {
17.      System.out.println("Error");
18. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists

The Employee table has a column ID of type integer and the SQL query matches one record.

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line 14.

B. Compilation fails at line 15.

C. The code prints the employee ID.

D. The code prints Error.

Correct Answer: *A*

laura_lu93 Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D. ResultSet position is before firt line, we should use rs.next()

upvoted 12 times

Ohayou Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 2 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #107 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Console console = System.console();
    char[] pass = console.readPassword("Enter password:"); // line n1
    String password = new String(pass); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console.

D. A compilation error occurs because the IOException isn't declared to be thrown or caught?

Correct Answer: *A*

Kim514 4 months, 1 week ago
Answer is : C
upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is : C
upvoted 2 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago
C tested, on windows 10 CMD.
upvoted 2 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
Answer is A. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException
upvoted 1 times

vancuver 1 year, 10 months ago
This is a bug #122429 of eclipse
upvoted 2 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 3 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer C. Tested
upvoted 3 times

Manuel7000 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

fffff 2 years, 6 months ago
C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console. tested
upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is D
tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #108 *Topic 1*

Locale	Currency Symbol	Currency Code
US	$	USD

and the code fragment?

```
double d = 15;
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(l);
System.out.println(formatter.format(d));
```

What is the result?

A. $15.00

B. 15 $

C. USD 15.00

D. USD $15

Correct Answer: *A*

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #109 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> strs = Stream.of(
        Arrays.asList("text1", "text2"),
        Arrays.asList("text2", "text3"));
Stream<String> bs2 = strs
        .filter(b -> b.contains("text1"))
        .flatMap(rs -> rs.stream());
bs2.forEach(b -> System.out.print(b));
```

What is the result?

A. text1text2

B. text1text2text2text3

C. text1

D. [text1, text2]

Correct Answer: *A*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #110 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public interface LengthValidator {
    public boolean checkLength(String str);
}
```

and

```
public class Txt {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean res = new LengthValidator() {
            public boolean checkLength(String str) {
                return str.length() > 5 && str.length() < 10;
            }
        }.checkLength("Hello");
    }
}
```

Which interface from the java.util.function package should you use to refactor the class Txt?

A. Consumer

B. Predicate

C. Supplier

D. Function

Correct Answer: *C*

Reference:

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/package-summary.html

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Sigamani Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

B is correct. predicate accepts one parameter and returns boolean value

upvoted 9 times

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B, return is boolean, and takes 1 argument...

upvoted 7 times

MatthewTannous Most Recent 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B because predicates return a boolean value

upvoted 4 times

Question #111 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Product {
    public double applyDiscount(double price) {
        assert (price > 0); // line n1
        return price * 0.50;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product p = new Product();
        double newPrice =
            p.applyDiscount(Double.parseDouble(args[0]));
        System.out.println("New Price: " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

and the command: java Product 0

What is the result?

A. An AssertionError is thrown.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. New Price: 0.0

D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *C*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer C because the command haven´t -ea
upvoted 7 times

lchowen Most Recent 11 months ago
the assert keyword is disabled by default. To enable the assert you need to provide the "-ea" option when running java command. In this case the assert line wouldn't be evaluated. Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A. assert runs where the result is false. When it is true, it will continue from the next line.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
btw it is tested.
upvoted 1 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 5 months ago
A, 0.0 > 0 is false
upvoted 3 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
is no problem, answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

Question #112 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalTime now =  LocalTime.now();
long timeToBreakfast = 0;
LocalTime office_start = LocalTime.of(7, 30);
if (office_start.isAfter(now)) {
    timeToBreakfast = now.until(office_start, MINUTES);
} else {
    timeToBreakfast = now.until(office_start, HOURS);
}
System.out.println(timeToBreakfast);
```

Assume that the value of now is 6:30 in the morning.

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.

B. 0

C. 60

D. 1

Correct Answer: *C*

Sigamani Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C (if we replace MINUTES & HOURS with ChoronoUnit.MINUTES & ChronoUnit.HOURS respectively)

upvoted 5 times

Question #113 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class R implements Runnable {
    public void run() {  System.out.println("Run..."); }
}
```

and

```
class C implements Callable<String> {
    public String call() throws Exception { return "Call..."; }
}
```

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
es.execute(new R());                    // line n1
Future<String> f1 = es.submit(new C()); // line n2
System.out.println(f1.get());
es.shutdown();
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints Run"¦ and throws an exception.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. Run"¦ Call"¦

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *C*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
C, tested
upvoted 1 times

Sofia_Shireen 1 year, 8 months ago
Answer is B,tested
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
If we add exceptions to main method answer is C.
upvoted 4 times

Question #114 *Topic 1*

Which two are elements of a singleton class? (Choose two.)

A. a transient reference to point to the single instance

B. a public method to instantiate the single instance

C. a public static method to return a copy of the singleton reference

D. a private constructor to the class

E. a public reference to point to the single instance

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

CD (71%) 14% 14%

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C,D, not B otherwise could keep calling that public method and instantiate multiple times

upvoted 16 times

lchowen Most Recent 11 months ago

Considering the standard Singleton implementation (i.e. the Bill Pugh implementation) :

```
public class BillPughSingleton {

private BillPughSingleton(){}

private static class SingletonHelper{
private static final BillPughSingleton INSTANCE = new BillPughSingleton();
}

public static BillPughSingleton getInstance(){
return SingletonHelper.INSTANCE;
}
}
```

We can conclude that answer is CD

upvoted 2 times

karta 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CD

anser is C D

upvoted 2 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer : CD

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

```
public class SingletonGreed {
private static SingletonGreed instance = new SingletonGreed();
private SingletonGreed(){}
public static SingletonGreed getInstance () {
return instance;
}
}
```

upvoted 3 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

it is BD because constructor has to be private to prevent instantiation and also there must be a method to check if there is already an object of it to provide otherwise create a new one.

upvoted 1 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D E~~~!!!

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

C,D checked.

upvoted 3 times

Question #115 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Deque<String> queue = new ArrayDeque<>();
queue.add("Susan");
queue.add("Allen");
queue.add("David");
System.out.println(queue.pop());
System.out.println(queue.remove());
System.out.println(queue);
```

What is the result?

A. David David [Susan, Allen]

B. Susan Susan [Susan, Allen]

C. Susan Allen [David]

D. David Allen [Susan]

E. Susan Allen [Susan, David]

Correct Answer: *C*

```
1  import java.util.ArrayDeque;
2
3  public class Program {
4      public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6  ArrayDeque<String> queue = new ArrayDeque<>();
7  queue.add("Susan");
8  queue.add("Allen");
9  queue.add("David");
10 System.out.println(queue.pop());
11 System.out.println(queue.remove());
12 System.out.println(queue);
13 }
14 }
15
16
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Execute Sav

Result...

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 29452 kilobyte(s)

```
Susan
Allen
[David]
```

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

C,tested

upvoted 5 times

Kim514 Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C:
Deque<String> queue = new ArrayDeque<>();
queue.add("Susan");
queue.add("Allen");
queue.add("David");
System.out.println(queue.pop());
System.out.println(queue.remove());
System.out.println(queue);

upvoted 1 times

Question #116

Topic 1

Given:

```
public class Vehicle {
    int vId;
    String vName;
    public Vehicle(int vIdArg, String vNameArg) {
        this.vId = vIdArg;
        this.vName = vNameArg;
    }
    public int getVId() { return vId; }
    public String getVName() { return vName; }
    public String toString() {
        return vName;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Vehicle> vehicle = Arrays.asList(
        new Vehicle(2, "Car"),
        new Vehicle(3, "Bike"),
        new Vehicle(1, "Truck"));
vehicle.stream()
         // line n1
        .forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, enable the code to print TruckCarBike?

A. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVId() < v2.getVId())

B. .sorted (Comparable.comparing (Vehicle: :getVName)).reversed ()

C. .map (v -> v.getVid()) .sorted ()

D. .sorted((v1, v2) -> Integer.compare(v1.getVId(), v2.getVid()))

E. .sorted(Comparator.comparing ((Vehicle v) -> v.getVId()))

Correct Answer: *DE*

laura_lu93 Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago
correct are D and E. tested! because C print their ID not their Name
upvoted 5 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
Actually C is Runtime Exception because Vehicle class doesn't implement Comparable interface.
upvoted 1 times

lnrdgst Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago
I believe that the letter D is also incorrect because there is no method v2.getVid() but v2.getVId(). If alternative D had the call to method v2.getVId it would be right. No other alternative compiled, unfortunately only letter E is true by my tests.
upvoted 1 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
B should be ".sorted(Comparator.comparing(Vehicle::getvName).reversed())"
upvoted 1 times

Question #117 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> valList = Arrays.asList("", "George", "", "John", "Jim");
Long newVal = valList.stream()      // line n1
        .filter(x -> !x.isEmpty())
        .count();                   // line n2
System.out.print(newVal);
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

B. 3

C. 2

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

karta 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 4 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

B, tested, system will print 3, there is no issue with line 2

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago

B, tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 2 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer ha is B. Instruction Long newVal= valList.stream().filter(x->!x.isEmpty()).count(); is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #118 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
// Login time:2015-01-12T21:58:18.817Z
Instant loginTime = Instant.now();
Thread.sleep(1000);

// Logout time:2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();

loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);   // line n1
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))
    System.out.println("Logged out at:"+logoutTime);
else
    System.out.println("Can't logout");
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z

C. Can't logout

D. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:00Z

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

laura_lu93 Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C tested. after truncatedTo are called, LoginTime and LogoutTime are the same.

upvoted 8 times

MahdiHamdii Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C tested.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C,

public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

Instant loginTime = Instant.now();
Thread.sleep(1000);

Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();

loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))
System.out.println("Logged out at: " + logoutTime);
else
System.out.println("Can't logout");

}
}

upvoted 4 times

Question #119 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("win", "try", "best", "luck", "do");
Predicate<String> test1 = w -> {
    System.out.println("Checking...");
    return w.equals("do");                    // line n1
};
Predicate test2 = (String w) -> w.length() > 3; // line n2
words.stream()
        .filter(test2)
        .filter(test1)
        .count();
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. Checking"¦

C. Checking"¦ Checking"¦

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (80%) C (20%)

laura_lu93 Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

answer is D. tested. compiler error is "lambda parameter is expected of type Object"

upvoted 10 times

lchowen Most Recent 11 months ago

Predicate is not parameterized so it is using raw type. Compilation error at line n2. Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

karta 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

answer is D

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Predicate<String> test2 = (String str) -> str.length() > 3; // line n2

upvoted 2 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago

D, tested

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D

public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

List<String> words = Arrays.asList("win", "try", "best", "luck", "do");
Predicate<String> test1 = w -> { System.out.println("Checking..."); return w.equals("do");
};

Predicate test2 = (String w) -> w.length() > 3;
words.stream()
.filter(test2)
.filter(test1)
.count();

}
}

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 1 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

The correct answer is C the instructionPredicate<String> test1=w->{System.out.println(""); is ok

upvoted 2 times

Question #120

Topic 1

Assume customers.txt is accessible and contains multiple lines.

Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txt file?

A. Stream<String> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));

B. Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));

C. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));

D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

the correct answer is D

upvoted 7 times

MahdiHamdii Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D!!.

upvoted 1 times

Question #121 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
    int test;
    public void close() { }
    public MyClass copyObject() { return this; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
    obj1.test = 100;
    obj = obj1.copyObject();  // line n1
}
System.out.println(obj.test); // line n2
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at line n2.

B. 100

C. A compilation error occurs because the try block is declared without a catch or finally block.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *B*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B,

class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
int test;

public void close() { }
public MyClass copyObject() {return this;}
}

public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
obj1.test = 100;
obj = obj1.copyObject();
}
System.out.println(obj.test);
}
}

upvoted 5 times

jduarte Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

answer B. Tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #122

Topic 1

Which two methods from the java.util.stream.Stream interface perform a reduction operation? (Choose two.)

A. count ()

B. collect ()

C. distinct ()

D. peek ()

E. filter ()

Correct Answer: *AB*
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/package-summary.html

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
a and b，tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #123

Topic 1

Which code fragment is required to load a JDBC 3.0 driver?

A. Connection con = Connection.getDriver ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");

B. Class.forName("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");

C. Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");

D. DriverManager.loadDriver ("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");

Correct Answer: *B*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
b，tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #124 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;

    public Foo(K key, V value) { this.key = key; this.value = value; }

    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice(T value) { return new Foo<T, T>(value, value); }

    public K getKey() { return key; }
    public V getValue() { return value; }
}
```

Which option fails?

A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);

B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");

C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<String, Integer>("Steve", 100);

D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C
tested

upvoted 5 times

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C,

class Foo<K,V>{
private K key;
private V value;

public Foo(K key, V value) {
this.key = key;
this.value = value;
}

public static <T> Foo<T,T> twice(T value) {
return new Foo<T,T>(value,value);
}
}

public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

Foo<Object,Object> percentage = new Foo<String,Integer>("Steve",100);

}
}

upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

C,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #125 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> prices = Arrays.asList(3, 4, 5);
prices.stream()
    .filter(e -> e > 4)
    .peek(e -> System.out.print("Price " + e))                // line n1
    .map(n -> n - 1)                                          // line n2
    .peek(n -> System.out.println(" New Price " + n));        // line n3
```

Which modification enables the code to print Price 5 New Price 4?

A. Replace line n2 with .map (n -> System.out.println ("New Price" + n ""1)) and remove line n3

B. Replace line n2 with .mapToInt (n -> n "" 1);

C. Replace line n1 with .forEach (e -> System.out.print ("Price" + e))

D. Replace line n3 with .forEach (n -> System.out.println ("New Price" + n));

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer D test

upvoted 6 times

aaraneta Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D: tested

List<Integer> prices = Arrays.asList(3,4,5);
prices.stream()
.filter(e -> e > 4)
.peek(e -> System.out.print("Price " + e))
.map(n -> n - 1)
.forEach (n -> System.out.println(" New Price " + n));

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer D

upvoted 2 times

Question #126 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Book class:

```
public class Book {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public Book(int id, String name) {this.id = id; this.name = name;}
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    }
```

Which statement is true about the Book class?

A. It demonstrates encapsulation.

B. It is defined using the factory design pattern.

C. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.

D. It demonstrates polymorphism.

E. It is an immutable class.

Correct Answer: *A*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

a, tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #127 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
ProductCode<Number, Integer> c1 = new ProductCode<Number, Integer>(); /* c1
instantiation */
ProductCode<Number, String> c2 = new ProductCode<Number, String>();   /* c2
instantiation */
```

You have been asked to define the ProductCode class. The definition of the ProductCode class must allow c1 instantiation to succeed and cause a compilation error on c2 instantiation.

Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

A.

```
class ProductCode<T, S<Integer>>  {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

B.

```
class ProductCode<T, S extends T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

C.

```
class ProductCode<T, S> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

D.

```
class ProductCode<T, S super T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

Correct Answer: *B*

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #128 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, Integer> mVal = new HashMap<>();
mVal.put(1, 10);
mVal.put(2, 20);
//line n1
c.accept(1, 2);
mVal.forEach(c);
```

Which statement can be inserted into line n1 to print 1,2; 1,10; 2,20;?

A. BiConsumer<Integer,Integer> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ "; ");};

B. BiFunction<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) ""> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ "; ")};

C. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) ""> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ "; ")};

D. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, Integer> c = (i, j) ""> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ "; ");};

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://www.concretepage.com/java/jdk-8/java-8-biconsumer-bifunction-bipredicate-example

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 11 times

sansay61 Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Function has an apply method. So its not b. Also biconsumer has <t,t> signature. So the answer is A

upvoted 9 times

shifasaleem Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

lchowen 11 months ago

forEach accepts Consumer or BiConsumer so B is definitely not correct. Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 5 times

Question #129 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nums = Arrays.asList("EE", "SE");
String ans = nums
    .parallelStream()
    .reduce("Java ", (a, b) -> a.concat(b));
System.out.print(ans);
```

What is the result?

A. Java EEJava EESE

B. Java EESE

C. The program prints either: Java EEJava SE or Java SEJava EE

D. Java EEJava SE

Correct Answer: *D*

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer D
upvoted 1 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
D, tested
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<String> nums = Arrays.asList("EE", "SE");
String ans = nums.parallelStream().reduce("Java", (a, b) -> a.concat(b));
System.out.println(ans);
}
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
D,tested
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
If we test the code with stream(),not parallelStream(),answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 5 months ago
B and D are both possibilities... "Java" is not a true identity so can give unexpected results, but due to encounter order, will always be EE before SE...
upvoted 2 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago
tested is D
upvoted 3 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago
Because it's parallelStream,
upvoted 1 times

Question #130 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments :

```
public class Product {
    String name;
    Integer price;
    Product(String name, Integer price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }
    public void printVal(){ System.out.print(name + " Price:" + price + " "); }
    public void setPrice(int price) { this.price  = price; }
    public Integer getPrice() { return price; }
}
List<Product> li = Arrays.asList(new Product("TV", 1000), new Product("Refrigerator",
2000));
Consumer<Product> raise = e -> e.setPrice(e.getPrice() + 100);
li.forEach(raise);
li.stream().forEach(Product::printVal);
```

and

What is the result?

A. TV Price :110 Refrigerator Price :2100

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. TV Price :1000 Refrigerator Price :2000

D. The program prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *A*

lnrdgst 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is "A".
However, there was a typo in the alternatives, it should contain TV Price:1100 Refrigerator Price:2100 instead of TV Price :110 Refrigerator Price :2100

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer : A

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

A is correct
TV Price: 1100Refrigerator Price: 2100

```
class Product {
String name;
Integer price;
Product(String name, Integer price){
this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public void printVal() {System.out.print(name + " Price: "+ price);}
public void setPrice(int price) {this.price = price;}
public Integer getPrice() {return price;}
}
public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) {
List<Product> li = Arrays.asList(new Product ("TV",1000), new Product ("Refrigerator",2000));
Consumer<Product> raise = e->e.setPrice(e.getPrice()+100);
li.forEach(raise);
li.stream().forEach(Product::printVal);
}}
```

upvoted 4 times

Question #131 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
interface P { public void method1(); }
interface Q extends P {  public void method1(); }
interface R extends P { public void method2();}
interface S { public default void method() { } }
interface T { public void method1();  public void method2(); }
interface U { public void method1();  public abstract void method2(); }
```

Which two interfaces can you use to create lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

A. T

B. R

C. P

D. S

E. Q

F. U

Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C, E actually

upvoted 19 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

Answer is C & E.

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer : C, E

upvoted 1 times

Question #132 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
final List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
final AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable() {
    public void run() { System.out.println(list); }
});
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
            list.add("X");
            barrier.await();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
        }
    }
};
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
```

What is the result ?

A. [X] [X, X] [X, X, X] [X, X, X, X]

B. [X, X]

C. [X] [X, X] [X, X, X]

D. [X, X] [X, X, X, X]

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer D, tested

upvoted 8 times

MatthewTannous Most Recent 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D - tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

If we write that:
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(1, new Runnable() answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is D
[X, X]
[X, X, X, X]

upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A, tested
public static void main(String[] args) {
final List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
final AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable() {
@Override
public void run() {
System.out.println(list);
}
});
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
@Override
public void run() {

```
try {
Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
list.add("X");
barrier.await();
}catch (Exception e){
}
}
};

new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
}

output :
[X, X]
[X, X, X, X]

//CyclicBarrier works for all every 2 threads reached to the barrier
```

upvoted 2 times

Tarik2190 2 years, 3 months ago

Based on your output, answer should be D.

upvoted 3 times

Question #133

Topic 1

Given that these files exist and are accessible:

```
/company/emp/info.txt
/company/emp/benefits/b1.txt
```

and given the code fragment:

```
// line n1
stream.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s));
```

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print only /company/emp?

A. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("/company"));

B. Stream<Path> stream = Files.find(Paths.get ("/company"), 1, (p,b) ""> b.isDirectory (), FileVisitOption.FOLLOW_LINKS);

C. Stream<Path> stream = Files.walk (Paths.get ("/company"));

D. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("/company/emp"));

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is A

upvoted 6 times

Kim514 Most Recent 4 months ago

The answer is A
B is incorrect

upvoted 1 times

NoraYu 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

a, tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #134 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Person {
    String name;
    int age;
    public Person(String name, int age) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
    }
    public String getName(){ return name; }
    public int getAge(){ return age; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> sts = Arrays.asList(
    new Person("Jack", 30),
    new Person("Mike Hill", 21),
    new Person("Thomas Hill", 24));
Stream<Person> resList = sts.stream().filter(s -> s.getAge() >= 25);   // line n1
long count = resList.filter(s -> s.getName().contains("Hill")).count();
System.out.print(count);
```

What is the result?

A. 0

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. An Exception is thrown at run time.

D. 2

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 6 times

Samriddji Most Recent 1 year, 8 months ago

A, tested

upvoted 1 times

sansay61 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

Question #135 *Topic 1*

Which class definition compiles?

A.

```
class Vehicle {
    int id;
    public void start() {
        public class Engine {  int eNo = id;    }
    }
}
```

B.

```
class Computer {
    private Card sCard = new SoundCard();
    private abstract class Card { }
    private class SoundCard extends Card { }
}
```

C.

```
class Block {
    int bno;
    static class Counter {
        int locator;
        Counter() { locator = bno; }
    }
}
```

D.

```
class Product {
    interface Moveable { void move(); }
    Moveable mProduct = new Moveable() {
        void move() { }
    };
}
```

Correct Answer: *B*

richotaru Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

The Correct Answer is B
D only compiles when "public" is added to "void move()" in the definition of the anonymous class

upvoted 12 times

Ohayou Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago

B, tested

upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago

I don't know how this is possible but B and D both compile... I tested

upvoted 4 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D, tested

class Vehicle{
int id;
public void start(){
// compile error public class Engine{ int eNo = id;}
}
}

class Computer{
// compile error private Card card = new SoundCard();
private abstract class Card{}
// compile error private class SoundCard extends Card{}
}

class Block{
int bno;
static class Counter{
int locator;

```
//compile error Counter(){ locator = bno;}
}
}

class Product{
interface Moveable{void move();}
Moveable m = new Moveable() {
@Override
public void move() {

}
};
}
```

upvoted 3 times

Question #136 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Deque<Integer> nums = new ArrayDeque<>();
nums.add(1000);
nums.push(2000);
nums.add(3000);
nums.push(4000);
Integer i1 = nums.remove();
Integer i2 = nums.pop();
System.out.println(i1 + " : " + i2);
```

What is the result?

A. 4000 : 2000

B. 4000 : 1000

C. 1000 : 4000

D. 1000 : 2000

Correct Answer: *B*

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A, tested

```
Deque<Integer> nums = new ArrayDeque<>();
nums.add(1000);
System.out.println(nums);
nums.push(2000);
System.out.println(nums);
nums.add(3000);
System.out.println(nums);
nums.push(4000);
System.out.println(nums);
Integer i1 = nums.remove();
System.out.println(nums);
Integer i2 = nums.pop();
System.out.println(nums);
System.out.println(i1 + ":" + i2);
```

upvoted 7 times

YasinGaber Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

A, tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 3 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Sigamani 2 years, 3 months ago

Sorry, A is correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #137 *Topic 1*

Given that version.txt is accessible and contains:

1234567890

and given the code fragment:

```
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("version.txt");
        InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);) {
    if (br.markSupported()) {
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.mark(2);
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.reset();
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

What is the result?

A. 121

B. 122

C. 135

D. The program prints nothing.

Correct Answer: *B*

Kim514 4 months ago

The answer is B
public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
try (
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("C:/Temp/version.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);
)
{
if (br.markSupported()){
System.out.print((char)br.read());
br.mark(2);
System.out.print((char)br.read());
br.reset();
System.out.print((char)br.read());
}
} catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
}

upvoted 1 times

harshgupta1990 2 years, 3 months ago

b tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #138 *Topic 1*

```
7. BiPredicate<String, String> bp = (String s1, String s2) -> s1.contains("SG") &&
   s2.contains("Java");
8. BiFunction<String, String, Integer> bf = (String s1, String s2) -> {
9.     int fee = 0;
10.    if (bp.test(s1, s2)) {
11.        fee = 100;
12.    }
13.    return fee;
14. };
15. int fee1 = bf.apply("D101SG", "Java Programming");
16. System.out.println(fee1);
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line 7.

B. 100

C. A compilation error occurs at line 8.

D. A compilation error occurs at line 15.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B==> 100 , tested
BiPredicate<String, String> bp=(String s1,String s2)->s1.contains("SG")&& s2.contains("Java");
BiFunction<String, String, Integer>bf=(String s1,String s2)->{
int fee=0;
if(bp.test(s1,s2)) {
fee=100;
}
return fee;
};
int fee1=bf.apply("D101SG", "Java programming");
System.out.println(fee1);

upvoted 13 times

lnrdgst Most Recent 1 year, 2 months ago

feel = 100;
B

upvoted 1 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B==> 100 , tested

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #139 *Topic 1*

Given the content:

MessagesBundle.properties file:

```
inquiry = How are you?
```

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:

```
inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale;
// line 1
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
System.out.println(messages.getString("inquiry"));
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"

A. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");

B. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build();

C. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;

D. currentlocale = new Locale(); currentLocale.setLanguage ("de"); currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");

E. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);

Correct Answer: *BD*

lchowen 11 months ago
Answer is AB. Locale.GERMAN returns Locale("de") only. You need Locale.GERMANY to have Local("de", "DE")
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is AB.
upvoted 2 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago
AB tested
Locale currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
System.out.println(currentLocale);
currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build();
System.out.println(currentLocale);
currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
System.out.println(currentLocale);

output:
de_DE
de_DE
de
upvoted 2 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
Locale.GERMANY is new Locale("de", "DE")
upvoted 2 times

Eason_from_the_future 1 year, 11 months ago
Locale.GERMAN is new Locale("de")
upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago
Ansewer is A and B. new Locale(); is not valid
upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer is AB
upvoted 1 times

Question #140 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> qwords = Arrays.asList("why ", "what ", "when ");
BinaryOperator<String> operator = (s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2);  // line n1
String sen = qwords.stream()
  .reduce("Word: ", operator);
System.out.println(sen);
```

What is the result?

A. Word: why what when

B. Word: why Word: why what Word: why what when

C. Word: why Word: what Word: when

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Correct Answer: *A*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 2 times

Manuel7000 2 years, 4 months ago

A. Agree

upvoted 1 times

Question #141 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
interface Interface1 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-1");
    }
}

interface Interface2 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");
    }
}
public class MyClass implements Interface1, Interface2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Interface1 obj = new MyClass();
        obj.sayHi();
    }
    public void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi MyClass");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hi Interface-2

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. Hi Interface-1

D. Hi MyClass

Correct Answer: *D*

lchowen 11 months ago
Answer is D. You need to override sayHi() since you inherited the same sayHi() method from the 2 interface
upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 1 year, 8 months ago
D. tested
upvoted 1 times

Manuel7000 2 years, 4 months ago
Agree. It was tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #142 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Block  {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

and the code fragment:

Which definition of the ColorSorter class sorts the blocks list?

A.

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
       return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}
```

B.

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
       return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

C.

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
       return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

D.

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
       return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C,

import java.util.*;

class Block {
String color;
int size;

public Block(int size, String color) {
this.color = color;
this.size = size;
}

@Override
public String toString() {
return "Block{" +
"color='" + color + '\'' +
", size=" + size +
'}';
}
}

class ColorSorter<B> implements Comparator<Block> {

public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
}

}

```
public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));

Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
System.out.println(blocks);

}
}
```

upvoted 5 times

harshgupta1990 Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

c is correct. Tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #143

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Stream.of("Java", "Unix", "Linux")
    .filter(s -> s.contains("n"))
    .peek(s -> System.out.println("PEEK: " + s))
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, result in the output PEEK: Unix?

A. .anyMatch ();

B. .allMatch ();

C. .findAny ();

D. .noneMatch ();

E. .findFirst ();

Correct Answer: *CE*

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago

answer is C and E. tested (anyMatch and noneMatch need an arguments predicate)

upvoted 3 times

Question #144 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Person  // line n1
{
    String name;
    Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    // line n2
}
List<Person> emps = new ArrayList<>();
/* code that adds objects of the Person class to the emps list goes here */
Collections.sort(emps);
```

and

Which two modifications enable to sort the elements of the emps list? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line n1 with class Person extends Comparator<Person>

B. At line n2 insert public int compareTo (Person p) { return this.name.compareTo (p.name); }

C. Replace line n1 with class Person implements Comparable<Person>

D. At line n2 insert public int compare (Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name); }

E. At line n2 insert: public int compareTo (Person p, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name); }

F. Replace line n1 with class Person implements Comparator<Person>

Correct Answer: *BC*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

b, c, tested

upvoted 1 times

Manuel7000 2 years, 4 months ago

Agree and tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #145 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Person {
    private String firstName;
    private int salary;
    public Person(String fN, int sal) {
        this.firstName = fN;
        this.salary = sal;
    }
    public int getSalary() { return salary; }
    public String getFirstName() { return firstName; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> prog = Arrays.asList(
        new Person("Smith", 1500),
        new Person("John", 2000),
        new Person("Joe", 1000));
double dVal = prog.stream()
        .filter(s -> s.getFirstName().startsWith("J"))
        .mapToInt(Person::getSalary)
        .average()
        .getAsDouble();
System.out.print(dVal);
```

What is the result?

A. 0.0

B. 1500.0

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. 2000.0

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

answer B. Tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #146 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Connection con = null;
try {
     // line n1
     if(con != null){
         System.out.print("Connection Established.");
     }

} catch (Exception e) {
     System.out.print(e);
}
```

Assume that dbURL, userName, and password are valid.

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Connection Established?

A. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("user", userName); prop.put ("password", password); con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, prop);

B. con = DriverManager.getConnection (userName, password, dbURL);

C. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("userid", userName); prop.put ("password", password); prop.put("url", dbURL); con = DriverManager.getConnection (prop);

D. con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL); con.setClientInfo ("user", userName); con.setClientInfo ("password", password);

Correct Answer: *A*

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

A is the answer,
public static Connection getConnection(String url,
Properties info)
Parameters:
url - a database url of the form jdbc:subprotocol:subname
info - a list of arbitrary string tag/value pairs as connection arguments; normally at least a "user" and "password" property should be included

upvoted 1 times

Question #147 *Topic 1*

Given the Greetings.properties file, containing:

```
HELLO_MSG = Hello, everyone!
GOODBYE_MSG = Goodbye everyone!
```

and given:

```
import java.util.Enumeration;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.ResourceBundle;

public class ResourcesApp {
    public void loadResourceBundle() {
        ResourceBundle resource = ResourceBundle.getBundle("Greetings",Locale.US);
        System.out.println(resource.getObject(1));
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new ResourcesApp().loadResourceBundle();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. GOODBY_MSG

C. Hello, everyone!

D. Goodbye everyone!

E. HELLO_MSG

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer A. Tested he method getObject(String) in the type ResourceBundle is not applicable for the arguments (int)

upvoted 5 times

Question #148 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Test {
    List<String> list = null;
    public void printValues() {
        System.out.print(getList());
    }
    public List<String> getList(){ return list; }
    public void setList(List<String> newList){ list = newList; }
}
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Dog", "Cat", "Mouse");
Test t = new Test();
t.setList(li.stream().collect(Collectors.toList()));
t.getList().forEach(Test::printValues);
```

and

What is the result?

A. null

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. DogCatMouse

D. [Dog, Cat, Mouse]

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

r1muka5 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Actual answer is B because the method should be static

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested . t.getList().forEach(Test::printValues)
Multiple markers at this line
- The type Test does not define printValues(String) that is applicable here
- The method forEach(Consumer<? super String>) in the type Iterable<String> is not applicable for the arguments (Test1::printValues)

upvoted 4 times

ayzo 2 years, 6 months ago

true B

upvoted 3 times

sansay61 2 years, 7 months ago

B- compilation error. printvalues must be static

upvoted 4 times

Question #149 *Topic 1*

Given the records from the STUDENT table:

sid	sname	semail
111	James	james@uni.com
112	Jane	jane@uni.com
114	John	john@uni.com

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
    //code to load and register valid jdbc driver go here
    Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password);
    Statement st = con.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
                                       ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    st.execute("SELECT * FROM student");
    ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();
    rs.absolute(3);
    rs.moveToInsertRow();
    rs.updateInt(1, 113);
    rs.updateString(2, "Jannet");
    rs.updateString(3, "jannet@uni.com");
    rs.updateRow();
    rs.refreshRow();
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " : " + rs.getString(2) + " : " + rs.getString
(3));
}
```

Assume that the URL, username, and password are valid.

What is the result?

A. The STUDENT table is not updated and the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com

B. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com and the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com

C. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com and the program prints: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com

D. A SQLException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *D*

lchowen 11 months ago

Answer is D, because the correct way to insert a row is rs.insertRow(). Calling updateRow() at the insertion row throws SQL exception

upvoted 1 times

xijxeyho 2 years, 3 months ago

movetoInsertRow() moves position to "next row when record can be inserted". So it looks that content is inserted after row "114". refresh() is called after updateRow(). It is ok inserted content is not lost. C in my opinion.

upvoted 1 times

DmitryK 2 years, 5 months ago

This method cannot be called when the cursor is on the insert row.
for rs.moveToInsertRow(); Ok

upvoted 1 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 5 months ago

D because called refresh() before calling rs.insertRow() so updates in insert row lost (can someone confirm this please???)
Also, if moveToInsertRow() removed, and called rs.updateRow() at the end, then answer would be C???

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes you are right.thats correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #150 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
5. IntConsumer consumer = e -> System.out.println(e);
6. Integer value = 90;
7. /* insert code fragment here */
8. consumer.accept(result);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables printing 100?

A. Function<Integer> funRef = e ""> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply(value);

B. IntFunction funRef = e ""> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply (10);

C. ToIntFunction<Integer> funRef = e ""> e + 10; int result = funRef.applyAsInt (value);

D. ToIntFunction funRef = e ""> e + 10; int result = funRef.apply (value);

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer C.Tested
upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
A should write
Function<Integer, Integer> funRef2 = e -> e + 10;
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
C,tested
upvoted 3 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
The correct answer is C
upvoted 4 times

Question #151 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about the Fork/Join Framework? (Choose two.)

A. The RecursiveTask subclass is used when a task does not need to return a result.

B. The Fork/Join framework can help you take advantage of multicore hardware.

C. The Fork/Join framework implements a work-stealing algorithm.

D. The Fork/Join solution when run on multicore hardware always performs faster than standard sequential solution.

Correct Answer: *AC*
Reference:
https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/java-multi-threading/fork-and-join.html

Chiraj Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
I guess it's B and C.
upvoted 7 times

lchowen Most Recent 11 months ago
Must be BC. if you don't need to return anything you should use RecursiveAction instead. A is incorrect.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
It is B and C.
upvoted 2 times

Question #152 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)

A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.

B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.

C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time it releases it.

D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.

E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.

Correct Answer: *AB*
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/locksync.html

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
C and D are correct
upvoted 2 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago
C and D are correct!
A is wrong. -> synchronized statement won't acquires "intrinsic lock" but a specified object that provides the intrinsic lock
B is wrong -> The lock release occurs even if the return was caused by an uncaught exception.
upvoted 4 times

laura_lu93 2 years, 5 months ago
C and D are correct!
A is wrong. -> synchronized statement won't acquires "intrinsic lock" but a specified object that provides the intrinsic lock
B is wrong -> The lock release occurs even if the return was caused by an uncaught exception.
upvoted 3 times

Question #153 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
Double d = str.average().getAsDouble();
System.out.println("Average = " + d);
```

Which should be inserted into line n1 to print Average = 2.5?

A. IntStream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);

B. IntStream str = IntStream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);

C. DoubleStream str = Stream.of (1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);

D. Stream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);

Correct Answer: *C*

Chiraj Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

The answer is B.

upvoted 7 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

answer is B-tested

upvoted 5 times

Question #154 *Topic 1*

Given the structure of the Student table:

Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)

Given the records from the STUDENT table:

ID	NAME
102	Edwin
103	Edward
103	Edwin

Given the code fragment:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
Statement st = conn.createStatement();
String query = "DELETE FROM Student WHERE id = 103";
System.out.println("Status: " + st.execute(query));
```

Assume that:

☞ The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

☞ The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

What is the result?

A. The program prints Status: true and two records are deleted from the Student table.

B. The program prints Status: false and two records are deleted from the Student table.

C. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.

D. The program prints Status: false but the records from the Student table are not deleted.

Correct Answer: *B*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

execute
boolean execute(String sql)
throws SQLException
Returns:true if the first result is a ResultSetobject; false if it is an update count or there are no results

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #155 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Video {
    public void play() throws IOException {
        System.out.print("Video played.");
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Game extends Video {
    public void play() throws Exception {
        super.play();
        System.out.print("Game played.");
    }
}
try {
    new Game().play();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e.getClass());
}
```

What is the result?

A. Video played.Game played.

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. class java.lang.Exception

D. class java.io.IOException

Correct Answer: *C*

Chiraj Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Rule: If the superclass method declares an exception, the subclass overridden method can declare the same, subclass exception or no exception but cannot declare parent exception.

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is A(tested)
public class Video{
public void play() throws IOException{
System.out.print("Vidoe played.");
}
}
class Game extends Video{
public void play() throws IOException{
super.play();
System.out.print("Game played.");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
new Game().play();
}catch (Exception e){
System.out.println(e.getClass());
}
}
}

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Nevermind.

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years ago

Answer is compilation error.Both classes shoult throw Exception to compile and get answer A.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested. Exception Exception is not compatible with throws clause in test.printValues()

upvoted 2 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B, tested
class test{
public void printValues() throws IOException {
System.out.println("Hi");
}
}
class test2 extends test{
public void printValues() throws Exception{
super.printValues();
System.out.println("hi2");
}
}

upvoted 2 times

Question #156 *Topic 1*

What is true about the java.sql.Statement interface?

A. It provides a session with the database.

B. It is used to get an instance of a Connection object by using JDBC drivers.

C. It provides a cursor to fetch the resulting data.

D. It provides a class for executing SQL statements and returning the results.

Correct Answer: *D*
Reference:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13222_01/wls/docs45/classdocs/java.sql.Statement.html

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

D is the answer and I am not a robot!

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #157 *Topic 1*

Given that data.txt and alldata.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:

```
public void writeFiles() throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("data.txt"));
    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter("alldata.txt"));
    String line = null;
    while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
        bw.append(line + "\n");
    }
    // line n1
}
```

What is required at line n1 to enable the code to overwrite alldata.txt with data.txt?

A. br.close();

B. bw.writeln();

C. br.flush();

D. bw.flush();

Correct Answer: *D*

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

D tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 2 times

Question #158 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Student {
    String course, name, city;
    public Student(String name, String course, String city) {
        this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return city; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
     new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
     new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
     new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
     .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
     .forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
```

What is the result?

A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

B. Java EE Java ME

C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *D*

Your Code ...

```
1  public class Student {
2      String course, name, city;
3      public Student (String name, String course, String cit
4          this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city
5      }
6      public String toString() {
7          return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
8      }
9      public String getCourse() {return course; }
10     public String getName() {return name; }
11     public String getCity() {return city; }
12
13     List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList (
14         new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
15         new Student ("Helen", "Java ME", "Houston"),
16         new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
17     stds.stream()
18         .collect (Collectors.groupBy(Student::getCourse))
19         .forEach (src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
20 }
21
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Result...

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

```
/Student.java:17: error: <identifier> expected
    stds.stream()
               ^
/Student.java:17: error: ';' expected
    stds.stream()
                 ^
2 errors
```

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B
if .forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src));
upvoted 1 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago
the passed parameter name passed to forEach is wrong, if we change it to src the answer will be B
upvoted 4 times

Question #159 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Counter extends Thread {
      int i = 10;
      public synchronized void display(Counter obj) {
            try {
                  Thread.sleep(5);
                  obj.increment(this);
                  System.out.printIn(i);
            } catch (InterruptedException ex) {   }
      }
      public synchronized void increment (Counter obj) {
            i++;
      }
}
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            final Counter obj1 = new Counter();
            final Counter obj2 = new Counter();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() {obj1.display(obj2);
                  }
            }).start();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() { obj2.display(obj1); }
            }).start();
      }
}
```

From what threading problem does the program suffer?

A. race condition

B. deadlock

C. starvation

D. livelock

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

MatthewTannous 1 year ago
Selected Answer: B
Deadlock in Java is a condition where two or more threads are blocked forever, waiting for each other.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
B,deadlock
upvoted 1 times

Question #160 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Employee class:

```
class Employee {
      String dept, name;
      public Employee(String d, String n) {
            dept = d;
            name = n;
      }
      public String toString() {
            return getDept() + ":" + getName();
      }
      public String getDept() { return dept; }
      public String getName() { return name; }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
List<Employee> emps = Arrays.asList(new Employee("sales", "Ada"),
                 new Employee("sales", "Bob"),
                 new Employee("hr", "Bob"),
                 new Employee("hr", "Eva"));
Stream<Employee> s = emps.stream()
      .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Employee e) -> e.getDept())
                        .thenComparing((Employee e) -> e.getName()));
List<Employee> eSorted = s.collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.printIn(eSorted);
```

What is the result?

A. [sales:Ada, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, hr:Eva]

B. [Ada:sales, Bob:sales, Bob:hr, Eva:hr]

C. [hr:Eva, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, sales:Ada]

D. [hr:Bob, hr:Eva, sales:Ada, sales:Bob]

Correct Answer: *A*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

correct is D. Tested

upvoted 6 times

Svetleto13 Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #161 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class ThreadRunner implements Runnable {
public void run () { System.out.print ("Runnable") ; }
}
class ThreadCaller implements Callable {
Public String call () throws Exception {return "Callable"; )
}
and
ExecutorService es = Executors.newCachedThreadPool ();
Runnable r1 = new ThreadRunner ();
Callable c1 = new ThreadCaller ();
// line n1
es.shutdown();
```

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to start r1 and c1 threads?

A. Future<String> f1 = (Future<String>) es.submit (r1); es.execute (c1);

B. es.execute (r1); Future<String> f1 = es.execute (c1) ;

C. Future<String> f1 = (Future<String>) es.execute(r1); Future<String> f2 = (Future<String>) es.execute(c1);

D. es.submit(r1); Future<String> f1 = es.submit (c1);

Correct Answer: *D*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested.It prints Runnable

upvoted 1 times

Question #162 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

List<Double> doubles = Arrays.asList (100.12, 200.32);

DoubleFunction funD = d ""> d + 100.0;

doubles.stream (). forEach (funD); // line n1 doubles.stream(). forEach(e ""> System.out.println(e)); // line n2

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

B. 200.12 300.32

C. 100.12 200.32

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *A*

```
/ArraysAsListExample.java:10: error: illegal character: '\u2013'
DoubleFunction funD = d -> d + 100.0;
                        ^
/ArraysAsListExample.java:10: error: not a statement
DoubleFunction funD = d -> d + 100.0;
                            ^
/ArraysAsListExample.java:12: error: illegal character: '\u2013'
doubles.stream(). forEach(e -> System.out.println(e)); // line n2
                           ^
/ArraysAsListExample.java:12: error: illegal start of expression
doubles.stream(). forEach(e -> System.out.println(e)); // line n2
                            ^
/ArraysAsListExample.java:12: error: ';' expected
doubles.stream(). forEach(e -> System.out.println(e)); // line n2
                                        ^
/ArraysAsListExample.java:12: error: ';' expected
doubles.stream(). forEach(e -> System.out.println(e)); // line n2
                                                   ^
6 errors
```

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

line n1 ->>
doubles.stream().map(x -> funD.apply(x)).forEach(System.out::println);

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D. forEach is a void method however DoubleFunction return double values

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

D,tested.Required type Consumer,provided DoubleFunction on line 1-forEach (funD);

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

forEach takes consumer not function

upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Sorry I meant Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A
public static void main(String[] args) {
List<Double> doubles = Arrays.asList (100.12, 200.32);
DoubleFunction funD = d -> d + 100.0;
// compile error doubles.stream ().jmsforEach(funD); // line n1
doubles.stream(). forEach(e -> System.out.println(e)); // line n2
}

upvoted 1 times

Question #163 *Topic 1*

Given:
public class Product {
int id; int price;
public Product (int id, int price) {
this.id = id;
this.price = price;
}
Public String toString () { return id + ":" + price;)
}
and the code fragment:
List<Product> products = new ArrayList <> (Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30), new Product (3, 20));
Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> { p1.price+=p2.price; return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);}); products.add(p);
products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) - > p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.ifPresent(System.out: :println);
What is the result?

A. 4:60

B. 2:30

C. 4:60 2:30 3:20 1:10

D. 4:0

E. The program prints nothing

Correct Answer: *C*

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer is A
List<Product> products = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30), new Product (3, 20)));

Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) ->
{ p1.price+=p2.price; return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);});
System.out.println(p);
products.add(p);
products.stream().parallel().reduce(
(p1, p2) -> p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2).ifPresent(System.out::println);
upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Another question:
if the List<Product> like this->
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30), new Product (3, 20);
And:
products.add(p);
Answer is compile error.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #164 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
public String getCourse() {return course;}
public String getName() {return name;}
public String getCity() {return city;}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. Java EE Java ME

C. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

D. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A, but if change stds.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse)) .forEach((src,res) -> System.out.println(src)); the answer is B

upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

missing one 「(」 ?

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer A. Tested

upvoted 2 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

it is if you take a typo in question, that is likely, into consideration when testing, but if you correct this line .forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); ==========> .forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(src)); Then answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #165 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
1. class MyClass implements Runnable {
2.    public int value
3.    public void run() {
4.        while {value < 100{
5.            value++;
6.            system.out.printIn("value: " + value);
7.        }
8.    }
9. }
10. public class TestThread {
11.   public static void main(String[] args) {
12.      MyClass mc = new Thread(mc);
13.      Thread a = new Thread(mc);
14.      a.start();
15.      Thread b = new Thread(mc);
16.      b.start();
17.   }
18. }
```

What change should you make to guarantee a single order of execution (printed values 1 -100 in order)?

A. Line 3: public synchronized void run() {

B. Line 1: class MyClass extends Thread {

C. Line 2: public volatile int value;

D. Line 2: public synchronized int value;

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A.
Change->
MyClass mc = new MyClass();
Thread a = new Thread(mc);
a.start();
Thread b = new Thread(mc);
b.start();

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

I am agreed with you.Answer is A,tested with MyClass mc = new MyClass();

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago

I changed it to MyClass mc = new MyClass(); and compile or even if we try with class MyClass extends Thread or public synchronized run() is still compile.So compiltion error is answer.

upvoted 1 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

Myclass mc = new Thread(mc) has a compilation error

upvoted 3 times

pul26 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

Question #166 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    private String src[ ] = {"A", "B", "C"};
    private int count = 0;     // line n1
      public void run() {      // line n2
        while (count < src.length) {
           System.out.print(src[count]);
        }
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyThread mt = new MyThread();
Thread t1 = new Thread(mt);
Thread t2 - new Thread(mt);
t1.start();
t2.start();
```

The threads t1 and t2 execute asynchronously and possibly prints ABCA or AACB.

You have been asked to modify the code to make the threads execute synchronously and prints ABC.

Which modification meets the requirement?

A. start the threads t1 and t2 within a synchronized block.

B. Replace line n1 with: private synchronized int count = 0;

C. Replace line n2 with: public synchronized void run () {

D. Replace line n2 with: volatile int count = 0;

Correct Answer: *A*

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

C is correct, A does nothing...

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

public void run() {
while(count < src.length){
System.out.println(src[count++]);
}
}

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

I think C is answer.

upvoted 2 times

Question #167

Topic 1

Given that these files exist and are accessible:

/sports/info.txt

/sports/cricket/players.txt

/sports/cricket/data/ODI.txt

and given the code fragment:

```
int maxDepth =2;
Stream<Path> paths = Files.find(Paths.get("/sports"),
maxDepth,
(p, a) -> p.getFileName().toString().endsWith ("txt"),
FileVisitOption.FOLLOW_LINKS);
Long fCount = paths.count();
System.out.println(fCount);
```

Assuming that there are NO soft-link/symbolic links to any of the files in the directory structure, what is the result?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. An Exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *D*

JME_CHG Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

B, tested

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #168

Topic 1

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Predicate interface?

A. It accepts one argument and returns void.

B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.

C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.

D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://www.javatpoint.com/java-predicate-interface

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

All in for B

upvoted 2 times

Question #169 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { }
class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1
System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n2 super ride ();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws Exception {
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle ();
v.ride();
}
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

A. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

B. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {

C. Replace line n2 with public void ride()throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception {

D. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

Correct Answer: *C*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
Code doesnt need change,but it works with answer A as well.
upvoted 3 times

JME_CHG 2 years, 5 months ago
no change needed in code... tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #170 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator";
int Ñ = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
```

What is the result of running the code with the ""da option?

A. -10

B. 0

C. An AssertionError is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *A*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago

if Option is.-ea , answer is C java.lang.AssertionError.
if Option is -da , answer is 10.

upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

Question #171 *Topic 1*

Given records from the Player table:

PID	PName
1	Dave
2	Jack
3	Sam

and given the code fragment: try {

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password);
Statement st= conn.createStatement(
ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE,
ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
st.execute ("SELECT * FROM Player");
st.setMaxRows(2);
ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();
rs.absolute(3);
while (rs.next ()) {
System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2));
}
} catch (SQLException ex) {
System.out.print("SQLException is thrown.");
}
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with URL, username, and password.

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

A. 2 Jack 3 Sam

B. The program prints nothing.

C. 3 Sam

D. SQLException is thrown.

Correct Answer: *D*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer D. Tested. rs.absolute(3); move to the rows 3 and no exist

upvoted 8 times

Huim Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer ist B.

upvoted 2 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B. Prints nothing.

upvoted 2 times

Question #172 *Topic 1*

Given:

Item table -
"¢ ID, INTEGER: PK
"¢ DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)
"¢ PRICE, REAL
"¢ QUANTITY< INTEGER
And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14. while(rs.next()) {
15. System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getString(1));
16. System.out.println("Description: " + rs.getString(2));
17. System.out.println("Price: " + rs.getString(3));
18. System.out.println(Quantity: " + rs.getString(4));
19. }
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println("Error");
22. }
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Compilation fails.

C. The code prints Error.

D. The code prints information about Item 110.

Correct Answer: *B*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is d.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

griglad 1 year, 6 months ago
Although the value of the ID field is int, it can still be retrieved using getString().
upvoted 2 times

PontPont 2 years, 1 month ago
15. System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getString(1));'
ID is integer not string.
upvoted 3 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Line 18 is missing a quotation mark. The correct answer is b
upvoted 2 times

Question #173 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String> {
public default boolean test (String str) {
return str.contains ("Java");
}
}
and
List<String> strs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Embedded Java");
Predicate<String> cf1 = s - > s.length() > 3;
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { //line n1
public boolean test (String s) {
return s.startsWith ("Java");
}
};
long c = strs.stream()
.filter(cf1)
.filter(cf2 //line n2
.count();
System.out.println(c);
```

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *D*

Huim Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago
When no bracket is missing, then A.
upvoted 6 times

vancuver 1 year, 11 months ago
Tested, true
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
Ok.I tested the code with JDK8 and JDK14.Both gave answer A.So I dont know how others got answer B?
upvoted 1 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is B. Tested
upvoted 1 times

MilkBiscuit 2 years, 7 months ago
Seriously? because line n2 misses a closing bracket?
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
I believe that is just a typo.
upvoted 2 times

Question #174

Topic 1

Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;

    public Foo(K key, V value) { this.key = key; this.value = value; }

    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice(T value) { return new Foo<T, T>(value, value); }

    public K getKey() { return key; }
    public V getValue() { return value; }
}
```

Which option fails?

A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<Object, Object> ("Steve", 100);

B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");

C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<Object, Object>("Steve", 100);

D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Correct Answer: *C*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. Tested Type mismatch: cannot convert from Foo<Object,Object> to Foo<String,Integer>
upvoted 4 times

Question #175

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, "A");
books.put (1002, "C");
books.put (1003, "B");
books.put (1003, "B");
System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1002=C}

B. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1003=B, 1002=C}

C. {1007=A, 1002=C, 1003=B, 1003=B}

D. {1002=C, 1003=B, 1007=A}

Correct Answer: *D*

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer D, tester
upvoted 3 times

Question #176 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable {
public void draw () { }
}
public abstract class Board extends Canvas { }
public class Paper extends Canvas {
protected void draw (int color) { }
}
public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {
public void resize () { }
abstract void open ();
}
public interface Drawable {
public abstract void draw ();
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Board does not compile.

B. Paper does not compile.

C. Frame does not compile.

D. Drawable does not compile.

E. All classes compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *C*

lchowen 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is C. B is wrong because if you read carefully, Paper class overloads the draw method with draw(int color). It's not overriding the draw() method. So paper class compiles

upvoted 1 times

MatthewTannous 1 year ago

Both B&C , B-> overwriting a public method with a protected method, C-> Frame is not abstract class

upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

answer is C. the class Frame is not abstract then open method open can´t abstract.

upvoted 4 times

Question #177 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
UnaryOperator<Double> uo1 = s -> s*2; //line n1
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0);
loanValues.stream()
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv)) //line n2
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
```

What is the result?

A. 4000.0

B. 4000

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *D*

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago
A is the correct answer-tested
upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #178 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/./sys/");
Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/");
Path res1 = path2.resolve("/readme/");
System.out.println(res1);
System.out.println(res2);
```

What is the result?

A. /app/sys/log /readme/server/exe

B. /app/log/sys /server/exe/readme

C. /app/./sys/log /readme

D. /app/./sys/log /server/exe/readme

Correct Answer: *D*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
the correct answer is C if the sentence Path res1 = path2.resolve("/readme/"); change por
Path res2 = path2.resolve("/readme/");
because that way it doesn't compile
upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

Question #179 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".concat(s); nL.Stream()
.map(funVal)
.forEach(s-> System.out.print (s));
```

What is the result?

A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff

B. Jim John Jeff

C. The program prints nothing.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *C*
The program prints nothing because the method is concat.

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
The correct answer A if the sentence nL.Stream().map(funVal)
.forEach(s-> System.out.print (s)); change nL.stream().map(funVal)
.forEach(s-> System.out.print (s)); . Steam is lower case
upvoted 3 times

Question #180 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow");
Predicate<String> test = n - > {
System.out.println("Searching"¦");
return n.contains("red");
};
colors.stream()
.filter(c -> c.length() >= 3)
.allMatch(test);
```

What is the result?

A. Searching"¦

B. Searching"¦ Searching"¦

C. Searching"¦ Searching"¦ Searching"¦

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *C*

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer is B-tested
upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
B,tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #181 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Emp class:

```
public class Emp
private String eName;
private Integer eAge;

Emp(String eN, Integer eA) {
this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;}
public String getEName () {return eName;}
}
```

and code fragment:

```
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp("Jim", 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() <= 60; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " "));
```

What is the result?

A. Sam John Jim

B. John Jim

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *C*

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

A,tested after corrected all typos.

upvoted 4 times

jduarte 2 years, 4 months ago

Sorry, response is A if change
Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), new Emp("John", 60), new Emp("Jim", 51));

and
Stream<String> names = li.stream().map(Emp::getEName);

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Test. the sentence Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName); should be Stream<String> names = li.stream().map(Emp::getEName); . as well New is lower case

upvoted 1 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A.
Notice condition in Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() <= 60 which results in filtering all elements in list

upvoted 3 times

Question #182 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Book {
int id;
String name;
public Book (int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1
boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.id = = b.id) {
output = true;
}
return output;
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Book b1 = new Book (101, "Java Programing");
Book b2 = new Book (102, "Java Programing");
System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints true.

B. The program prints false.

C. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {

D. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Correct Answer: *B*

Manuel7000 Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Agree and tested

upvoted 6 times

Question #183 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate valentinesDay =LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);
LocalDate next15days = valentinesDay.plusDays (15);
LocalDate nextYear = next15days.plusYears(1); // line n1
System.out.println(nextYear);
```

What is the result?

A. 2016-03-01

B. A DateTimeException is thrown.

C. 2016-02-29

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *D*

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A -tested

upvoted 8 times

jduarte Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A. Tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #184 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
```

and the code fragment:

```
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age)
throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException {
if (name.length () <= 60) {
throw new UserException ();
} else if (age > 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println("User is registered.");
}
}
public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException {
App t = new App ();
t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. User is registered.

B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

C. A UserException is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Correct Answer: *C*

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

c,tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #185 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o2); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. d b e z j

C. j z e b d

D. z b d e j

Correct Answer: *D*

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
The answer is C. I believe there is a typo in compare method. The second o2 should be o1. Otherwise it only prints single z which makes no sense.
upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
a single z will be printed if with return o2.compareTo(o2); While a TreeMap cannot contain duplicate keys.
upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
Its B,tested with return o1.compareTo(o2).If you test it with return o2.compareTo(o2) answer is C.
upvoted 4 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
I meant return o2.compareTo(o1) for answer C
upvoted 2 times

fffff 2 years, 6 months ago
answer B: d b e z j tested; note the typo, it must be return o1.compareTo(o2);
upvoted 3 times

Question #186 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Caller implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public Caller (String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call()throws Exception { return str.concat ("Caller");}
}
class Runner implements Runnable {
String str;
public Runner (String s) {this.str=s;}
public void run () { System.out.println (str.concat ("Runner"));}
}
and
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException {
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);
Future f1 = es.submit (new Caller ("Call"));
Future f2 = es.submit (new Runner ("Run"));
String str1 = (String) f1.get();
String str2 = (String) f2.get(); //line n1
System.out.println(str1+ ":" + str2);
es.shutdown();
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints: Run Runner Call Caller : null And the program does not terminate.

B. The program terminates after printing: Run Runner Call Caller : Run

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. An ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *D*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is B. tested.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
B,tested.If we delete es.shutdown(); answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
The program prints:
RunRunner
CallCaller:null

Process finished with exit code 0
upvoted 4 times

jduarte 2 years, 3 months ago
Sorry. answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
answer is A but it ends because has es.shutdow();
upvoted 3 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago
A is the correct answer-tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #187 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Vehicle implements Comparable<Vehicle>{
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
public int compareTo(Vehicle o) {
return this.name.compareTo(o.name);
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Set<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> ();
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford"));
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW"));
System.out.println(vehicles);
```

What is the result?

A. [10123:Ford, 10124:BMW]

B. [10124:BMW, 10123:Ford]

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer is B. Tested
upvoted 5 times

Ismail Most Recent 1 year, 2 months ago
B- tested
upvoted 2 times

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago
Answer is D， tested
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago
B,tested.If we check the code with return o.name.compareTo(this.name); answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Question #188 *Topic 1*

Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:

Course : : Java -
and given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("course.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) {
while (!isr.close()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read ();
c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. ur :: va

B. ueJa

C. The program prints nothing.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Correct Answer: *C*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

If there is not typo in the question the answer should be D because close() method is void.
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
Type mismatch: cannot convert from void to boolean

upvoted 9 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

answer is B. ueJa

The file only contains one line Course::Java.
1 time
isr.skip(2); Co-u
i = isr.read (); u
2 time
isr.skip(2); rs-e
i = isr.read (); e
3 time
isr.skip(2); ::-J
i = isr.read (); J
i = isr.read (); e
4 time
isr.skip(2); av-a
i = isr.read (); a

upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

asnwer B. Tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #189

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 1, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-7"));
ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-5")); long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1
System.out.println("Travel time is" + hrs + "hours");
What is the result?

A. Travel time is 4 hours

B. Travel time is 6 hours

C. Travel time is 8 hours

D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

Correct Answer: *C*

Abdullah_Rahahleah Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

6 hours is the corrrect answer

upvoted 11 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #190 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");

// line n1

Assume the courses.txt is accessible.

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

A. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));

B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

C. List<String> fc = Files.readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));

D. Stream<String> fc = Files.list (file); fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));

Correct Answer: *C*

NoraYu 1 year, 1 month ago

option D would be right if use method lines(path) rather than list(path)

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

C,tested.

upvoted 4 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer is C
static List<String> readAllLines(Path path) - Read all lines from a file.

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Option D, correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

In what parallel universe is this the correct answer?
static Stream<Path> list(Path dir) - Return a lazily populated Stream, the elements of which are the entries in the directory.

upvoted 2 times

Question #191 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> files = Files.list(Paths.get(System.getProperty("user.home"))); files.forEach (fName -> { //line n1 try {
Path aPath = fName.toAbsolutePath(); //line n2
System.out.println(fName + ":"
+ Files.readAttributes(aPath, Basic.File.Attributes.class).creationTime
());
} catch (IOException ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
});
```

What is the result?

A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. The files and folders in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *C*

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago
Basic package dosen't exsist... readAttributes will fail to compile.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 5 months ago
import java.nio.file.attribute.BasicFileAttributes;
upvoted 1 times

Huim 2 years, 3 months ago
What's the difference between A and C?
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
They are 2 similar questions use walk() and list() methods.We use list() in this one and thats why answer is C.The main difference between walk() and list is that list(dir) gives a stream of files in the directory dir , while walk() method walk the subtree of its argument including the root of subtree—the directory itself.I hope this is useful.
upvoted 7 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
A is correct.
upvoted 2 times

Question #192 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1
//line n2
System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
```

What is the result?

A. 20

B. 20.5

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Correct Answer: *D*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

answer C.

If line n1 looks like below, A is the correct answer.
BiFunction val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1

upvoted 9 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

if it is like that you will have following error:
The operator + is undefined for the argument type(s) java.lang.Object, java.lang.Object

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is c.

upvoted 2 times

griglad 1 year, 6 months ago

Autounboxing is needed for the values to be added. The main point here is when we add a double to an int , double is returned . So if we had BiFunction<Integer,Double,Double> it would compile file. The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

fffff 2 years, 6 months ago

Bad return type in lambda expression: double cannot be converted to Integer in line n1 so answer C

upvoted 3 times

Question #193 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
public String getCourse() {return course;}
public String getName() {return name;}
public String getCity() {return city;}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(res));
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. Java EE Java ME

C. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

D. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

Correct Answer: *B*

fffff Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
C: [Java EE:Helen:Houston][Java ME:Jessy:Chicago, Java ME:Mark:Chicago] tested
upvoted 7 times

jduarte Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. incompile forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(res));
upvoted 3 times

jduarte 2 years, 3 months ago
but answer is C if correct.
upvoted 2 times

Question #194 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {
Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
```

and

```
Address address = new Address;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
System.out.println(eAddress);
```

What is the result?

A. New York

B. City Not available

C. null

D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *C*

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
Ok.Lets resolve it.Answer is A,tested.If you check with Address address = null; answer is B.Happy days for everyone.
upvoted 10 times

maslac Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A.
Notice creation of Optional with ofNullable().
This is another version of this question, in first version null is passed to ofNullable() method when creating Optional so that version returns City Not Available.
upvoted 4 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer B. tested
City Not available
upvoted 1 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago
wrong!
upvoted 4 times

Question #195 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {
File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) {
if (!aFile.isDirectory ()) {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class"))
aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
```

Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked. What is the result?

A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.

B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.

C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.

D. The method throws an IOException.

Correct Answer: *B*

Uchiha 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

A. is correct

upvoted 1 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

you are wrong again, correct answer is B

upvoted 9 times

Question #196 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR", "200, Mary, AdminServices","101, Peter, HR"); empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains("r"))
.sorted()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
```

What is the result?

A. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR

B. E. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. 101, Peter, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices

D. 100, Robin, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices 101, Peter, HR

Correct Answer: *D*

pul26 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C, tested

upvoted 10 times

maslac 2 years, 4 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

Question #197 *Topic 1*

Given the EMPLOYEE table:

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME
100	Tom
101	Mary
102	Peter
103	Robin

Given the code fragment:

```
try (Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, user, passwd);) {
     Statement stmt = con.createStatement (ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE,
ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
     ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery("select emp_id, emp_name from employee");) {
     rs.absolute(-2) ;   // Line1
     rs.moveToInsertRow();
     rs.updateInt(1, 104);
     rs.updateString(2, "Michael");
     rs.insertRow();
     rs.moveToCurrentRow ();
     System.out.println ("Employee Id: " + rs.getInt(1) + ", Employee Name: " +
rs.getString(2));
}
```

Assuming the database supports scrolling and updating, what is the result?

A. The program throws a runtime exception at Line 1.

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. A new record is inserted and Employee Id: 102, Employee Name: Peter is displayed.

D. A new record is inserted and Employee Id: 104, Employee Name: Michael is displayed.

Correct Answer: *D*

fffff Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
102, peter is printed, tested
upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
A new record is inserted and Employee Id: 104, Employee Name: Peter is displayed.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

DmitryK 2 years, 5 months ago
calling the method absolute(-2)moves the cursor to the next-to-last row
upvoted 2 times

Question #198 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> codes = Arrays.asList ("B", "C", "A", "D");
codes.parallelStream().forEach(s -> System.out.print(s));
System.out.println("");
codes.parallelStream().forEachOrdered(s1 -> System.out.print(s1));
```

What is the result?

A. ACBD // in random order ABCD

B. ABCD // in random order ABCD // in random order

C. ABCD // in random order BCAD

D. A compile time error occurs.

Correct Answer: *B*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 2 months ago
The answer is ADCB BCAD.So,it should be C if we change the answer to this.
upvoted 4 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer C. tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #199 *Topic 1*

Given the information: Emp table has 10 records.

Given the code fragment:

```
try (Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("Connection String");
     Statement stmt = con.createStatement (ResultSet.TYPE_FORWARD_ONLY,
ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY);
     ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery ("SELECT * FROM EMP");) {
     // Line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, inserted at Line n1, helps you determine the number of records in ResultSet?

A. ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData(); int totRows = rsmd.getRowCount();

B. int totRows=0; while(rs.next()){ totRows++; }

C. rs.last(); int totRows = rs.getRowCount();

D. rs.last(); int totRows = rs.getRowId(1);

Correct Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 6 times

DmitryK Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

getRowCount() is undefined for the type ResultSetMetaData
Ans. B

upvoted 4 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago

also undefined for the type ResultSet

upvoted 1 times

Question #200 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class Bird {
     String name;
     Bird(String name) {
          this.name = name;
     }
     public void eat () {
          System.out.println(name + "is eating");
     }
}
interface BirdInt {
     Bird getBird(String name);
}
public class App{
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          // insert code here
          b.eat();
     }
}
```

Which code fragment can be inserted to print: Peacock is eating?

A. BirdInt b = new::Bird("Peacock");

B. BirdInt b1 = Bird::new; Bird b = b1.getBird("Peacock");

C. BirdInt b = new Bird ("Peacock");

D. Bird b = Bird::new("Peacock");

Correct Answer: *B*

```
12 class Bird {
13   String name;
14   Bird(String name) {
15     this.name = name;
16   }
17   public void eat () {
18     System.out.println(name + "is eating");
19   }
20
21 }
22 interface BirdInt {
23   Bird getBird(String name);
24 }
25 public class App{
26   public static void main(String[] args) {
27     BirdInt b1 = Bird::new;
28     Bird b = b1.getBird("Peacock");
29     b.eat();
30   }
31 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 33296 kilobyte(s)

```
Peacockis eating
```

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

balike 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 1 year, 7 months ago

B, tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #201 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Emp {
     public void.calcLeave() {
          System.out.println("12"); and the code fragment:
     }
}
public class TestAnn {
     public static void main (String[] args) {
          // insert code here
          e.calcLeave();
     }
}
```

Which code fragment can be inserted to print 13?

A.

```
Emp e = () - > {
               public void calcLeave() {
                    System.out.println("13");
               }
          };
```

B.

```
Emp e = new Emp() {
               public void calcLeave() {
                    System.out.println("13");
               }
               };
```

C.

```
Emp e = new Emp{ public void calcLeave() {
                    System.out.println("13");
                    }
                 }();
```

D.

```
Emp e = new Emp(){static class Emp {
                    public void calcLeave() {
                      System.out.println("13");
                    }}
                 };
```

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer B. Tested
upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
B. Tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #202 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement())   {
12.  ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13. rs = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");
14.  while (rs.next())  {
15.    //process the results
16.      System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));
17. }
18. } catch (Exception e) {
19.  System.out.println ("Error");
20. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

A. The program prints employee IDs.

B. The program prints customer IDs.

C. The program prints Exception.

D. compilation fails on line 13.

Correct Answer: *C*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago
The answer is B. ResultSet overwrites it.
upvoted 1 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago
answer is B , it has "rs = " grabbing customer's results
upvoted 2 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
C
The detailed reason is Only one resultSet must be open for statement the code into null pointer exception
upvoted 2 times

Question #203 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> str = Arrays.asList ("pen", "is", "not', "a", "pencil");
Predicate<String> test = s -> {
     int i = 0;
     boolean result = s.contains ("pen");
     System.out.print((i++) + ":");
     return result;
};
str.stream()
          .filter(test)
          .findFirst()
          .ifPresent(System.out ::print);
```

What is the result?

A. 0 : 0 : pen

B. 0 : 1 : pen

C. 0 : pen

D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :

E. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *E*

```
16 public class Emp {
17  List<String> str = Arrays.asList ("pen", "is", "not", "a", "pencil");
18   Predicate<String> test = s -> {
19     int i = 0;
20     boolean result = s.contains ("pen");
21     System.out.print((i++) + ":");
   <identifier> expected
   ';' expected
24   str.stream()
25     .filter(test)
26     .findFirst()
27     .ifPresent(System.out::print);
28   |
29 }
30
```

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

balike 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C,tested

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

C, Tested.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 2 years, 3 months ago

C,tested

upvoted 4 times

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer C. Tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #204 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception    {  }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException    {  }
class App  {
     public void doRegister(String name, int age)
throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException  {
            if (name.length () < 5)  {
              throw new UserException ();
          } else if (age > 60)   {
              throw AgeOutOfLimitException ();
          } else {
              System.out.println("User is registered.");
          }
     }
     public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException  {

         App t = new App ();
         t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
   }
}
```

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. User is registered.

B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

C. A UserException is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs in the doRegister method.

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. Tested
upvoted 8 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
If the Code is
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException();
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

petetsai 1 year, 7 months ago
answer is D, throw Exception without "new" keyword
upvoted 1 times

Question #205 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
class Vehicle   {
    String name;
         void setName (String name)   {
              this.name = name;
     }
     String getName()   {
          return name;
     }
}
```

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

A. Make the Vehicle class private.

B. Make the name variable public.

C. Make the getName() and setName() method public.

D. Make the name variable private.

E. Make the getName() and setName() method private.

Correct Answer: *B*

ayzo Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #206 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/./sys/");
Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/");
Path res2 = path2.resolve("/readme/");
System.out.println(res1);
System.out.println(res2);
```

What is the result?

A. /app/sys/log /readme/server/exe

B. /app/log/sys /server/exe/readme

C. /app/./sys/log /readme

D. /app/./sys/log /server/exe/readme

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer C. Tested

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

Question #207 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o1.compareTo
(o2); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. d b e z j

C. j z e b d

D. z b d e j

Correct Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

Topic 2 - More Questions.

Question #1 *Topic 2*

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehhicle {
int distance; //line n1
Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) { //line n2
int timeTravel = time; //line n3
class Car {
int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```

What is the result?

Velocity with new speed -

A. line n1.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

D. A compilation error occurs at

Correct Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
Answer is "Velocity with new speed1kmph"
upvoted 11 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is Velocity with new speed1kmph.
upvoted 1 times

rameasy 3 years ago
I meant "Velocity with new speed1kmph"
upvoted 1 times

rameasy 3 years ago
Ans: A
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
No compilation error occurs
upvoted 2 times

Question #2

Topic 2

Given:
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);
IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y; //line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.output::print);
Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?
line n1 with:

A. Replace IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y; line n1 with:

B. Replace IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y; line n1 with:

C. Replace BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y; line n2 with:

D. Replace

Correct Answer: *D*

Pasci Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago
B is correct: IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
upvoted 7 times

Question #3

Topic 2

Given:
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator";
int = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
ea option?
What is the result of running the code with the

A. -10

B. 0 AssertionError is thrown.

C. An

D. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: *B*

Pasci 3 years, 2 months ago
when run with java –ea: B
when run without ea option: A
upvoted 4 times

Destroyer 3 years, 9 months ago
AssertionError is thrown without 0
upvoted 3 times

Question #4 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
class Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Can fly"); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

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

fly( ( ) -> new Bird ( ));
fly (Penguin : : new);
}
/* line n1 */
}
```

line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

Which code fragment, when inserted at

A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) { bird :: fly (); }

B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) { bird.accept( ) fly (); }

C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) { bird.get( ) fly (); }

D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) {

Correct Answer: *C*

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

C and D are correct

upvoted 2 times

AVB22 1 year, 9 months ago

I confirm, it compiles with both c and d but we cannot see the body of d

upvoted 1 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago

Correct.Answer is C.

upvoted 4 times

Question #5 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
3. protected void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
4. }
5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
9. /* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;
11. }
12. public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); }
13. }
14. class Rectangle extends Square {
15. int len, br;
16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
17. /* insert code here */
18. len = x, br = y;
19. }
20. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }
21. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

abstract

A. At line 1, remove super ( );

B. At line 9, insert public

C. At line 12, remove super (x);

D. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;

E. At line 17, insert public void area ( ) {

F. At line 20, use

Correct Answer: *CD*

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

- line 2, void Shape(){...}
- line 17, Rectangle(int x, int y){super(x);....}
- line 20, public void area() {....}

upvoted 1 times

Abdullah_Rahahleah 2 years, 7 months ago

super keywork is mandatory if the default constructor for the parent overloaded

upvoted 1 times

Pasci 3 years, 2 months ago

strange code at line 8, maybe shoud be: Square(int side) {...}
then the correct change would be:
- line 17: insert super(x);
- line 20: insert public

upvoted 4 times

Question #6 *Topic 2*

Given:

public class Foo<K, V> {

private K key;

private V value;

public Foo (K key, V value) (this.key = key; this value = value;) public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice (T value) (return new Foo<T, T> (value, value);)

public K getKey () (return key;) public V getValue () (return value;)

}

Which option fails?

Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100););

A.

B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");

Foo<?, ?> percentage = new Foo <> (97, 32););

C.

D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Correct Answer: *C*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

All codes success!

upvoted 8 times

Innovation Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

none of these failed

upvoted 4 times

Question #7 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
// line n1
courses.txt is accessible.

Assume the -
line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?
Which code fragment can be inserted at

A. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Files.readAllLines returns a list of strings.
the correct answer is C
upvoted 8 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is B.
Option D is incorrect because it can't print courses.txt, must add fc.forEach(System.out::print).
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
I mean answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
B is incorrect because Files.readAllLines(file) return a list of strings not a Stream
upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
D is correct with this addition :
fc.forEach(n -> System.out.println(n));
upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
The correct answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago
C can be the answer with below modification.
Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file).stream();
upvoted 1 times

Question #8 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {
File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) {
if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
} else {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class"))
aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
```

Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.

Assume that -

What is the result?

.class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.

A. The method deletes all the .class files of the Projects directory only.

B. The method deletes the Projects directory.

C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the

D. The method throws an IOException.

Correct Answer: *B*

maslac Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is:
The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago

answer is A

upvoted 4 times

Question #9 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, "A");
books.put (1002, "C");
books.put (1001, "B");
books.put (1003, "B");
System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B} {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A} B.

C. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

Correct Answer: *D*

Choucou Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is B
{1001=B, 1002=C, 1003=B, 1007=A}

upvoted 11 times

Question #10 *Topic 2*

/resourses/Message.properties:

Given the content of -
welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment:

```
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1"));
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));
```

What is the result?

A. Good day! Test Exception stack trace followed by an

B. Good day! Exception stack trace followed by an

C. Good day! Test null line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at

Correct Answer: *D*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
It should print .
"Good day!"
Test
null
upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago
Correct.
upvoted 1 times

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Test is given as a defaut value for welcome2
so the output is
"Good day!"
Test
null
upvoted 5 times

adnano1234 Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 3 times

Question #11 *Topic 2*

Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file. jdbc.properties file.

B. Include the JDBC driver class in a java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.

C. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

D. Use the

Correct Answer: *D*

jduarte Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer B. Tested
upvoted 6 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

sansay61 2 years, 7 months ago
b is correct
upvoted 4 times

Destroyer 3 years, 7 months ago
The correct answer is C
upvoted 2 times

griglad 1 year, 6 months ago
No look again
upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg");
System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() +
":" + p1.getName(1) +
":" + p1.getFileName());
```

Pics directory does NOT exist.

Assume that the -

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.

B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg

C. 1:Pics:/Pics/ MyPic.jpeg

D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

Correct Answer: *C*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 8 times

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B (Tested)

upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

B, teseted.

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

B tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #13 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:
Path source = Paths.get ("/data/december/log.txt");
Path destination = Paths.get("/data");
Files.copy (source, destination);
/data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains:
and assuming that the file
10-Dec-2014 Executed successfully
What is the result?
log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/log.txt file is copied to it.

A. A file with the name

B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system. FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.

C. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

D. A

Correct Answer: *B*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

Question #14 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
public class Emp {
String fName;
String lName;
public Emp (String fn, String ln) {
fName = fn;
lName = ln;
}
public String getfName() { return fName; }
public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (
new Emp ("John", "Smith"),
new Emp ("Peter", "Sam"),
new Emp ("Thomas", "Wale"));
emp.stream()
//line n1
.collect(Collectors.toList());
```

fName and then ascending order of lName?

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of

A. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))

B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))

C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())

D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map(Emp::getlName).reserved

Correct Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is A.there is also a typo – reserved() -> reversed()

upvoted 4 times

Question #15 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency {
PENNY (1),
NICKLE(5),
DIME (10),
QUARTER(25);
private int value;
public USCurrency(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
public int getValue() {return value;}
}
public class Coin {
public static void main (String[] args) {
USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;
System.out.println(usCoin.getValue()):
}
}
```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile?

USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.

A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.

B. Make the new keyword from the instantion of usCoin.

C. Remove the value as a static method.

D. Make the getter method of final keyword in the declaration of value.

E. Add the

Correct Answer: *AE*

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

remove the new keyword
and the constructor should be private or default, but not public or protected
because we can't create new instances outside of the enum

upvoted 3 times

Ritesh_ 3 years, 10 months ago

B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.
C. Remove the new keyword from the instantion of usCoin.

upvoted 3 times

Question #16 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
public class Test<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ] ) {
Test<String> type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1
type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2
System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. Java 100 >java.lang.Integer@<hashcode> B. line n1 with:

C. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>(); line n2 with:

D. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace type1.set (Integer(100));

Correct Answer: *C*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

It prints "Java 100". Tested

upvoted 9 times

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

It should print "Java 100"

upvoted 5 times

Question #17 *Topic 2*

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
class Vehicle {
String name;
void setName (String name) {
this.name = name;
}
String getName() {
return name;
}
}
```

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

Vehicle class public.

A. Make the name variable public.

B. Make the setName method public.

C. Make the name variable private.

D. Make the setName method private.

E. Make the getName method private.

F. Make the

Correct Answer: *B*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 8 times

Question #18 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable {
public void draw () { }
}
public abstract class Board extends Canvas { }
public class Paper extends Canvas {
protected void draw (int color) { }
}
public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {
public void resize () { }
}
public interface Drawable {
public abstract void draw ();
}
```

Which statement is true?

Board does not compile.

A.

Paper does not compile.

B.

Frame does not compile.

C.

Drawable does not compile.

D.

E. All classes compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is E

upvoted 7 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

All classes compile successfully , Tested

upvoted 7 times

Question #19

Topic 2

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR",
"200, Mary, AdminServices",
"101, Peter, HR");
empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains("1"))
.sorted()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
```

What is the result?

A. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR line n1.

B. A compilation error occurs at

C. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices

D. 100, Robin, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices

Correct Answer: *C*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 7 times

Innovation Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

A is correct
100, Robin, HR
101, Peter, HR

upvoted 4 times

Question #20

Topic 2

java.util.function.Function interface?

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the void.

A. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.

B. It accepts one argument and returns

C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.

D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Correct Answer: *C*

Reference: http://winterbe.com/posts/2014/03/16/java-8-tutorial/ (functions)

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is D
The function method accepts type T argument and return a generic type R, which could be any data type.

upvoted 6 times

adnano1234 Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

Function<String, Integer> toInteger = Integer::valueOf
So it takes one argument and return as result one of any types

upvoted 4 times

Question #21 *Topic 2*

DriverManager class?
Which statement is true about the
Connection.

A. It returns an instance of

B. it executes SQL statements against the database.

C. It only queries metadata of the database.

D. it is written by different vendors for their specific database.

Correct Answer: *A*
The DriverManager returns an instance of Doctrine\DBAL\Connection which is a wrapper around the underlying driver connection (which is often a
PDO instance).
Reference: http://doctrine-dbal.readthedocs.org/en/latest/reference/configuration.html

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 3 times

Question #22 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8):
System.out.println (
//line n1
);
line n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?
Which code fragment must be inserted at

A. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()

B. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()

C. nums.stream().max()

D. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()

Correct Answer: *C*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 11 times

Question #23 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
public final class IceCream {
public void prepare() {}
}
public class Cake {
public final void bake(int min, int temp) {}
public void mix() {}
}
public class Shop {
private Cake c = new Cake ();
private final double discount = 0.25;
public void makeReady () { c.bake(10, 120); }
}
public class Bread extends Cake {
public void bake(int minutes, int temperature) {}
public void addToppings() {}
}
```

Which statement is true?

IceCream.

A. A compilation error occurs in Cake.

B. A compilation error occurs in Shop.

C. A compilation error occurs in Bread

D. A compilation error occurs in

E. All classes compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *D*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

The answer is C: Final method cannot be overridden, it could be only overloaded

upvoted 5 times

Question #24 *Topic 2*

java.util.stream.Stream?

Which statement is true about -

A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.

B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.

C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.

D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

Correct Answer: *B*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 7 times

WilsonKKerll 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is B.
Option A use peak() method can do it.

upvoted 1 times

Question #25 *Topic 2*

The data.doc, data.txt and data.xml files are accessible and contain text.

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().endWith("txt")).forEach(
s -> {
try {
Files.readAllLines(s)
.stream()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
} catch (IOException e) {
System.out.println("Exception");
}
}
);
```

What is the result?

data.txt file.

A. The program prints the content of

B. The program prints: Exception <<The content of the data.txt file>> Exception line n1.

C. A compilation error occurs at

D. The program prints the content of the three files.

Correct Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A. The program prints the content of data.txt file

upvoted 5 times

M_Jawad Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

the Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #26 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
final class Folder { //line n1
//line n2
public void open () {
System.out.print("Open");
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) { f.open();
}
}
}
```

Open Close?

Which two modifications enable the code to print

line n1 with:

A. Replace class Folder implements AutoCloseable { line n1 with:

B. Replace class Folder extends Closeable { line n1 with:

C. Replace class Folder extends Exception {

D. At line n2, insert: final void close () { System.out.print("Close"); }

E. At line n2, insert: public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close");

Correct Answer: *static.AC*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A, E is correct
D is wrong because we cannot reduce the visibility of the inherited method from AutoCloseable

upvoted 6 times

M_Jawad Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

the answer is A and E

upvoted 4 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer: AD

upvoted 1 times

Question #27 *Topic 2*

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.
Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design?

A. Make the class private.

B. Make the constructor equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.

C. Override static reference to point to the single instance.

D. Use a Serializable interface.

E. Implement the

Correct Answer: *AB*

jduarte 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer B and C.
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
B. Make the constructor private.
D. Use a static reference to point to the single instance.
upvoted 4 times

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13. stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");
14. while (rs.next()) {
15. //process the results
16. System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));
17. }
18. } catch (Exception e) {
19. System.out.println ("Error");
20. }
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The appropriate database is accessible with the
Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

The -
What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

A. The program prints employee IDs.

B. The program prints customer IDs.

C. The program prints Error.

D. compilation fails on line 13.

Correct Answer: *D*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

it will print Error

The 13th line of the program uses the executeQuery method of the Statement object again, which will cause the previous ResultSet to be automatically closed, so the 14th line of the program will throw a SQLException.

upvoted 10 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

Uchiha 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is B(tested)

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 1 year, 5 months ago

Second statement overrides.

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

A. The program prints employee IDs.

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

Sorry, the program prints Error as explained by M_Jawad

upvoted 3 times

Question #29 *Topic 2*

Given:

Item table -
ID, INTEGER: PK
DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)
PRICE, REAL
QUANTITY< INTEGER
And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14. while(rs.next()) {
15. System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt("Id"));
16. System.out.println("Description: " + rs.getString("Descrip"));
17. System.out.println("Price: " + rs.getDouble("Price"));
18. System.out.println(Quantity: " + rs.getInt("Quantity"));
19. }
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println("Error");
22. }
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The appropriate database is accessible with the
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Compilation fails. Error.

C. The code prints

D. The code prints information about Item 110.

Correct Answer: *C*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is D. Tested
upvoted 13 times

Uchiha Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

johnchen88 3 years, 6 months ago
The correct answer should be C: since it does not say the id 110 is existing in the database, the sql is valid that does not mean it is existing
upvoted 2 times

Question #30 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {
CyclicBarrier cb;
public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
public void run () {
try {
cb.await();
System.out.println("Worker…");
} catch (Exception ex) { }
}
}
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1
public void run () {
System.out.println("Master…");
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();
//line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
```

run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed.

You have been asked to ensure that the

Which modification meets the requirement?

line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);

A. At line n1 with class Master extends Thread {

B. Replace line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);

C. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

D. At

Correct Answer: *B*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B. Tested.

upvoted 8 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is B. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #31 *Topic 2*

Given:

public interface Moveable<Integer> {

public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");) public void run(Integer distance);

}

Which statement is true?

Moveable can be used as below:

A.

Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

Moveable can be used as below:

B.

Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10;

animal.run(100);

animal.walk(20);

Moveable can be used as below:

C.

Moveable animal = (Integer n) - > System.out.println(n);

animal.run(100);

Moveable.walk(20);

Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

D.

Correct Answer: *B*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 6 times

Question #32 *Topic 2*

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable?

A. Locale loc1 = "UK";

B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");

C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");

D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;

E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Correct Answer: *DE*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

WilsonKKerll Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is D && E.

upvoted 1 times

Question #33 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { }
class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1
System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2
super ride ();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception {
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle ();
v.ride();
}
```

Happy Journey!?

Which modification enables the code fragment to print

line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

A. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {

B. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {

C. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

D. Replace

Correct Answer: *Emp class:B*

rameasy Highly Voted 3 years ago

Ans: A. Tested.

upvoted 5 times

johnchen88 Most Recent 3 years, 6 months ago

The Correct Answer should be D. Replace (replace n2 with throws FuelNotAvailException, and replace super ride () with (super.ride ())

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 3 years, 7 months ago

Replaces line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

upvoted 2 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 2 times

Question #34

Topic 2

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver?

A. Time

B. Date

C. Statement

D. ResultSet

E. Connection

F. SQLException

G. DriverManager

Correct Answer: *CDE*
Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

Seggy 2 years, 2 months ago
Correct
upvoted 3 times

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #35

Topic 2

Given the code fragment:
LocalDate valentinesDay =LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);
LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);
nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1
System.out.println(nextYear);
What is the result?

A. 2016-02-14 DateTimeException is thrown.

B. A

C. 2016-02-29 line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at

Correct Answer: *B*

thetech Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
After running the program the result will be 2016-02-14
upvoted 7 times

Question #36 *Topic 2*

java.time.Duration?

Which statement is true about -

A. It tracks time zones.

B. It preserves daylight saving time.

C. It defines time-based values.

D. It defines date-based values.

Correct Answer: *C*
Reference: http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-date-time/duration.html#accessing-the-time-of-a-duration

thetech 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer is correct.
upvoted 4 times

Question #37 *Topic 2*

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application.
Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

A. <key name = ‘menu1">File Menu</key> <key name = ‘menu2">View Menu</key>

B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value> <key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value> menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu C.

D. menu1 = File Menu

Correct Answer: *B*

Innovation 3 years, 7 months ago
menu1 = File Menu
menu2 = View Menu
upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is D
menu1 = File Menu
menu2 = View Menu
upvoted 1 times

Question #38 *Topic 2*

Given the code fragment:

```
class CallerThread implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public CallerThread(String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call() throws Exception {
return str.concat("Call");
}
}
```

and

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException
{
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4); //line n1
Future f1 = es.submit (newCallerThread("Call"));
String str = f1.get().toString();
System.out.println(str);
}
```

Which statement is true?

Call Call and terminates.

A. The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.

B. The program prints line n1.

C. A compilation error occurs at ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

D. An

Correct Answer: *B*

Destroyer Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 7 times

Innovation Most Recent 3 years, 7 months ago

The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.
we need to call es.shutdown() at the end of the main for the program to terminate

upvoted 4 times

M_Jawad 3 years, 7 months ago

The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.
Since no shutdown related method of the ExecutorService object is called, the program does not stop execution.

upvoted 4 times

Question #39 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
class CheckClass {
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) {
return s1 length() s2.length();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String[] strArray = new String [] {"Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion"}
//line n1
for (String s : strArray) {
System.out.print (s + " ");
}
```

Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print

A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);

B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new) : : checkValue);

C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new).checkValue);

D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : new : : checkValue);

Correct Answer: *D*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);

upvoted 7 times

Question #40 *Topic 2*

/green.txt and /colors/yellow.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:

Given that -
Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt);
Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt);
Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE);
Files.delete(source);
Which statement is true?
green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.

A. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.

B. The green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.

C. The file FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

D. A

Correct Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content
Then a NoSuchFileException is thrown.
because cant find the source file to delete.
upvoted 5 times

AVB22 Most Recent 1 year, 9 months ago
A tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #41 *Topic 2*

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
```

and the code fragment:

```
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age)
throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException {
if (name.length () < 6) {
throw new UserException ();
} else if (age >= 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println("User is registered.");
}
}
public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException {
App t = new App ();
t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. User is registered. AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

B. An UserException is thrown.

C. A main method.

D. A compilation error occurs in the

Correct Answer: *A*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown

upvoted 7 times