EXAMTOPICS
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Topic 1 - Exam A

Question #1 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int x = 0, y = 6;
      for( ; x < y ; x++, y--) { // line 1
         if (x%2 == 0) {
            continue;
         }
         System.out.println(x+"-"+y);
      }
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2-4

B. 0-6
1-5
2-4

C. 1-5

D. 1-5
2-4

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

F. 0-6

G. 0-6
2-4

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

qulyt 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

x = 0
y = 6

1st iteration
0 < 6 true
0%2 = 0 == 0? true
continue to 2nd iteration

2nd iteration
1 < 5 true
1%2 = 1 == 0 ? false
print 1 - 5
x = 2
y = 4

3rd iteration
2 < 4 true
2%2 = 0 ==0? true
continue to 4th iteration

4th iteration
3 < 3 false
end.

upvoted 1 times

gopu_azure32 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I followed examtopics and I FAILED

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

b is correct:
ublic class Principal {

public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 0, y = 6;
for (; x < y; x++, y--) {
System.out.println(x + "-" + y);
}

}

}
0-6
1-5
2-4

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

C-Correct

upvoted 2 times

kavithaprasanth 4 months, 3 weeks ago

C-Correct

upvoted 1 times

Guru_01 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

C - Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1

B. 5

C. nothing

D. 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

qulyt 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Look for all prints below:

i = 10
j = 5

print 5 4 3 2 1

i = 8
j = 4

print 4 3 2 1

i = 6
j = 3

print 3 2 1

i = 4
j = 2

print 2 1

i = 2
j = 1

print 1

upvoted 1 times

Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

muzire 3 weeks, 6 days ago

D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

Mtandwa 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

tyfah 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

bharathdave 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Arvind_Kumar_Avinash 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: D

upvoted 1 times

kavithaprasanth 4 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

AnotherJavaGuy 5 months, 2 weeks ago

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

Guru_01 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

alex_kon 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D Is correct

upvoted 1 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}
}
```

and

```
import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line n1
}
```

Which two method definitions at line n1 in the Bar class compile? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

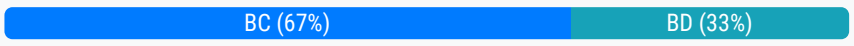
D. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}

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

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

Correct Answer: *CF*

Community vote distribution



Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BC

the answer is B and C, B is overriding and C is overloading

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

This is a question about method overriding in Java. The method foo in the Bar class must have the same signature as the foo method in the Foo class to override it. This means that the return type and the parameter types must be the same. Therefore, the correct answers are B and D. Both of these options have a return type of List<Integer> and a parameter type of Set<CharSequence>, which matches the signature of the foo method in the Foo class.

upvoted 1 times

Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago

D is not overloading, you cannot change the return type

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

F is not for returning Incompatible type and E is not for Name-Clash error in Set parameter.
So correct answers is BC

upvoted 1 times

iCOW 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

BC is correct not CF since F returning incompatible type.

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

BC is correct

upvoted 1 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

BC is correct

upvoted 1 times

deti27 9 months, 1 week ago

BC, not F, because returns "attempting to use incompatible return type"

upvoted 2 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 5

B. 4

C. 3

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

qulyt 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

HOWDY <-- sb.append("HOWDY");
HOWDY <-- sb.insert(0, "");
*HOLLY <-- sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
*HOLLYCOW <-- sb.insert(6, "COW");
*HOW <-- sb.delete(2, 7);
4 <-- sb.length();

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 2 months ago

B- Correct,
see below with capacity also.

HOWDY :: sb.length():5, sb.capacity(): 5
_HOWDY :: sb.length():6, sb.capacity(): 12
_HOLLY :: sb.length():6, sb.capacity(): 12
_HOLLYcow :: sb.length():9, sb.capacity(): 12
_How :: sb.length():4, sb.capacity(): 12

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

5 is correct answer because
HOWDY
_HOWDY
_HOLLDY
_HOLLDcowY
_HowY
5

upvoted 1 times

bharathdave 3 months, 2 weeks ago

'-' indicates blank space
HOWDY
_HOWDY
_HOLLY
_HOLLYCOW
_HOW

upvoted 2 times

bharathdave 3 months, 2 weeks ago

4 is the length.

upvoted 2 times

AlanRM 4 months ago

used : sb.insert(0,' ');

exit console:
HOWDY
HOWDY
HOLLY
HOLLYCOW
HOLLYOW
8

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct:
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: offset 6, length 5
at java.base/java.lang.String.checkOffset(String.java:4572)
at java.base/java.lang.AbstractStringBuilder.insert(AbstractStringBuilder.java:1170)
at java.base/java.lang.StringBuilder.insert(StringBuilder.java:336)
at com.jgr.temporal.main.Principal.main(Principal.java:16)

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct: the capacity will be automatically extended

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

B - Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 0 8 10

B. 0

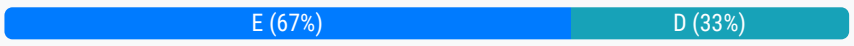
C. The code prints nothing.

D. 0 4 9

E. 0 8

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution



Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

i=0 -> 0%5 is 0 so we go to default and break, then print 0 and increment it, so the next iteration will have i = 2.
I=2 -> 2%5 is 2 so we double I then break from the loop with I = 4 print 4, increment to 5 and continue.
I=6 -> 6%5 is 1 so we just increment and continue (go to the next iteration)
I=8 -> 8%5 is 3 so we just increment to 9 and break, print 9 then increment and reach 10 which is the end.
So the answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

AlanRM 4 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

E is correct
i*= 2*i; -> i=2x2x2 -> 8

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

E is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #6 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Locale locale = Locale.US;
// line 1
double currency = 1_00.00;
System.out.println(formatter.format(currency));
```

You want to display the value of currency as $100.00.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

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

B. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);

C. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

D. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago
the answer is D
upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct
upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 3 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is right
upvoted 1 times

iCOW 3 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
D is the correct, as A returned the currency set for the number format.
upvoted 1 times

bharathdave 3 months, 2 weeks ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

alex_kon 8 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/text/NumberFormat.html#getCurrencyInstance(java.util.Locale)
D
upvoted 1 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago
Right answer is option D
upvoted 1 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

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

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

B. short sh = (short)'A';

C. float x = 1f;

D. byte b = 10;
char c = b;

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

F. int x = 12_34;

G. boolean false = (4 != 4);

Correct Answer: *CBF*

Community vote distribution

BCF (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

BCF are correctt

upvoted 1 times

bharathdave 3 months, 2 weeks ago

BCF are the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

BCF are the correct answers

upvoted 2 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a new feature for mlib.jar, you see that the customer visible method public void enableService(String hostName, String portNumber) executes this code fragment

```
try {
   AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<Void>) () -> {
    transportSocket = new Socket(hostname, portNumber);
    return null;
   });
}
```

and you see this grant is in the security policy file:

```
grant codebase "file:${mlib.home}/j2se/home/mlib.jar" {
  permission java.io.SocketPermission "*", "connect";
};
```

What security vulnerability does this expose to your cloud customer's code?

A. privilege escalation attack against the OS running the customer code

B. SQL injection attack against the specified host and port

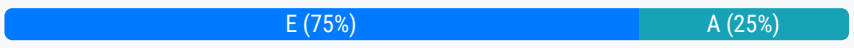
C. XML injection attack against any mlib server

D. none because the customer code base must also be granted SocketPermission

E. denial of service attack against any reachable machine

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

The correct answer is E. denial of service attack against any reachable machine. The code fragment shows that the enableService method uses the AccessController.doPrivileged method to create a new Socket with the specified hostname and portNumber. The security policy file grants the codebase permission to connect to any host using SocketPermission. This means that an attacker could potentially use this method to repeatedly create connections to any reachable machine, overwhelming its resources and causing a denial of service attack.

upvoted 3 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Right answer is A.

B will not because The security vulnerability described in option B, an SQL injection attack against the specified host and port, is not applicable in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. Joe -
null

B. null
Mary

C. Joe -
Marry

D. null
null

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (80%) B (20%)

Javi_sc 6 days, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Correct

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct because Changes in references of Person p are in the Person class so that object has different scope So There will be no effect on the Tester class object.

upvoted 1 times

AlanRM 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

is correct A

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

b:

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

String s = "joe";


System.out.println(checkPerson(s));
s= null;

System.out.println(checkPerson(s));

}

public static String checkPerson(String s) {
if(s==null) {
s= "mary";
}else {s= null;}

return s;
}
```

null
mary

upvoted 4 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

A is the correct Answer

upvoted 4 times

Question #10 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. [A, B, C]
followed by an exception thrown on line 11.

B. [A, B, C]
[A, B]

C. [A, B, C]
[A, B, C]

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

C -> the list2 is executed before the runtime

upvoted 3 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. A service provider module should use the provides directive to declare that it provides an implementation of a service. The provides directive specifies the service type and the implementation class. In this case, the PrintServiceProvider module provides an implementation of the org.printservice.spi.Print service with the com.provider.PrintService class.

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B:

https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/modules/services.html

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 1 month, 4 weeks ago

B: Correct.

service provider provides service using below syntax:

module SERVICEPROVIDER {
requires MODULENAME1;
requires MODULENAME2;
provides SERVICEINTERFACE with IMPLEMENTATION;
}

https://www.logicbig.com/tutorials/core-java-tutorial/modules/services.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

  var symbols = List.of("USD", "GBP", "EUR", "CNY");
  var exchangeRate = List.of(1.0, 1.3255, 1.1969, 0.1558094);

  var map1 =
    IntStream.range(0, Math.min(symbols.size(), exchangeRate.size()))
    .boxed ()
    .collect(Collectors.toMap(i -> symbols.get(i), i ->
                        1.0 / exchangeRate.get(i))) ;

  var map2 = map1.entrySet().stream()
    .sorted(Map.Entry.comparingByKey())
    .collect(Collectors.toMap(Map.Entry::getKey, Map.Entry::getValue,
        (oldValue, newValue) -> oldValue, LinkedHashMap::new));
  map2.forEach((var k, var v)->System.out.printf("%s -> %.2f\n",k, v));

}
```

What is the result?

A. EUR -> 0.84 -

GBP -> 0.75 -

USD -> 1.00 -
CNY -> 6.42

B. The compilation fails.

C. CNY -> 6.42 -

EUR -> 0.84 -

GBP -> 0.75 -
USD -> 1.00

D. USD -> 1.00 -

GBP -> 0.75 -

EUR -> 0.84 -
CNY -> 6.42

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is Correct

upvoted 3 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This compiles fine

upvoted 3 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: C

upvoted 2 times

Question #13

Topic 1

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

A. to process the current item and return void

B. to remove an item from the end of the stream

C. to process the current item and return a stream

D. to remove an item from the beginning of the stream

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Lebannin 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer, and the explanation is as Stavok said.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 1 month ago

The peek operation is an intermediate operation that allows you to perform an action on each element of a stream as they are consumed from the resulting stream. Unlike the forEach operation, which is a terminal operation that consumes the entire stream and returns void, the peek operation returns a new stream that is identical to the original stream, with the additional side effect of the provided action.

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer.

Stream<T> peek(Consumer<? super T> action);

peek is an Intermediate Operation and it returns Stream.

upvoted 3 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try {
         doA();
         doB();
      } catch(IOException e) {
          System.out.print("c");
          return;
      } finally{
          System.out.print("d");
      }
      System.out.print("f");
   }
   private static void doA() {
      System.out.print("a");
      if (false) {
         throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
       }
   }
   private static void doB() throws FileNotFoundException {
      System.out.print("b");
      if (true) {
         throw new FileNotFoundException();
      }
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. abcd

B. The compilation fails.

C. adf

D. abd

E. abdf

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

A is the correct answer.
Since IndexOutOfBoundsException is a Runtime exception, there will be no Compilation Error.
FileNotFoundException (Child of IOException) is a compile Time Exception, and it is already handled, so no compile time error.

upvoted 3 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which statement causes a compile time error?

A. Double d = list.get(0);

B. double f = list.get(0);

C. Integer a = Integer.valueOf(list.get(0));

D. Integer b = list.get(0);

E. int c = list.get(0);

F. Double e = Double.valueOf(list.get(0));

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

cannot convert from Integer to Double

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Integer cannot be converted to Double

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

cannot cast from Integer to Double, Double.valueOf() is needed

upvoted 3 times

supernho 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A, cannot cast from Integer to Double

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 7 months ago

A is correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is Option A

upvoted 1 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
@Repeatable(Meals.class)
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@interface Meal {
     String starter() default "";
     String mainCourse();
     String dessert() default "";
}
```

and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

Datbt1108 4 weeks, 1 day ago
Why A is not correct ?
upvoted 1 times

MSPORD 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: DE
D and E is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago
D and E is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: DE
D and E is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

supernho 7 months ago
Hmm, I think it is DE since mainCourse variable need to be provided and I don't think it would accept null value
upvoted 1 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public enum Season {
  WINTER('w'), SPRING('s'), SUMMER('h'), FALL('f');
  char c;
  private Season(char c) {
    this.c= c;
  }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
  Season[] sA = Season.values();
  // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments, at line n1, prints SPRING? (Choose three.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *BCE*

Community vote distribution

CDG (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDG

A prints 1
B produces an error : method values in enum Question17 cannot be applied to given types;
E produces an error : no suitable method found for valueOf(char)
F prints Winter

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDG

ANSWER IS C,D & G

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

CDG
System.out.println(Season.SPRING);
System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING"));
System.out.println(sA[1]);

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

C, D, G is the correct answer.

System.out.println(sA[1]);
System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING"));
System.out.println(Season.SPRING);

upvoted 2 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDG

cardinal will not print String, valueOf(c) will produce exception.

upvoted 2 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is CDG

upvoted 1 times

Question #18 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

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

A. cCount = setCCount(c);

B. setCCount(c) = cCount;

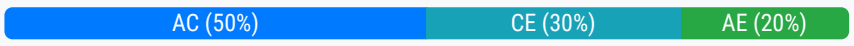
C. setGCount(g);

D. tCount = tCount;

E. aCount = a;

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

A is incorrect because -The method setCCount(int) is undefined for the type
B is incorrect because - The left-hand side of an assignment must be a variable
D is incorrect because - The assignment to variable tCount has no effect...

C& E Are correct answers

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

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

DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
cCount = setCCount(c);
aCount = a;
setGCount(g);
}

int setCCount(int c){
return c;
}
void setGCount(int gCount){
this.gCount = gCount;
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
DNASynth pop = new DNASynth(1,2,3,4);
System.out.println(pop.aCount+" "+pop.cCount+" "+pop.gCount); // 1 3 4
}
}

The correct answers: A C E

upvoted 2 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

ACE are correct

upvoted 2 times

SuperDabicho 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

A is not correct because it has "retutn".
B is not correct because setC returns an int and it doesn't set anything.
D is not correct because both refer to the parameter variable, not the class variable.

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

A, C, E are the correct answers.

upvoted 3 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A, C and E are valid answers

upvoted 3 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

C. setGCount(g); also

upvoted 1 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

SetGcount also

upvoted 1 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
/proj/msg/messages.properties file:
message=Hello {0}, regards {1}
```

and

```
/proj/msg/messages_ja_JP.properties file:
message=こんにちは {0}, 宜しくお願いします,{1}
```

and

```
/proj/msg/Test.java class:

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

You want to print the message こんにちは Joe, 宜しくお願いします, Jane.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

MSPORD 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer if you have your language set properly

upvoted 1 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and the commands:

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

What is the result on execution of these commands?

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

B. On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.

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

D. Test.class -> java.base -

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (50%) D (50%)

Omnisumem 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

tested.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Test.class -> java.base - Test.class - > java.sql - java.sql -> java.base. The jdeps command shows the package-level or class-level dependencies of Java class files. The output shows that the Test class depends on both the java.base and java.sql modules, and that the java.sql module depends on the java.base module.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

The correct answer is D. Test.class -> java.base - Test.class - > java.sql - java.sql -> java.base. The jdeps command shows the package-level or class-level dependencies of Java class files. The output shows that the Test class depends on both the java.base and java.sql modules, and that the java.sql module depends on the java.base module.

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

C is the right answer

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

upvoted 3 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

A company has an existing Java 8 jar file, sales-app-1.1.1.jar, that uses several Apache open source jar files that have not been modularized.

```
commons-beanutils-1.9.3.jar
commons-collections4-4.2.jar
 (Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.collections4)
commons-lang3-3.8.1.jar
 (Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.lang3)
commons-text-1.3.jar
 (Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.text)
```

Which module-info.java file should be used to convert sales-app-1.1.jar to a module?

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

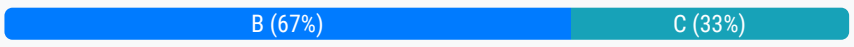
B. module com.company.sales_app {
requires org.apache.commons.beanutils;
requires org.apache.commons.collections4;
requires org.apache.commons.lang3;
requires org.apache.commons.text;
}

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

D. module com.company.sales_app {
requires commons.beanutils-1.9.3;
requires commons.collections4-4.2;
requires commons.lang3-3.8.1;
requires commons.text-1.3;
}

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. The module-info.java file should specify the dependencies of the sales-app-1.1.jar module using the requires keyword. The names of the required modules should match the names specified by the Automatic-Module-Name entries in the manifest files of the Apache open source jar files. For example, commons-collections-4.4.2.jar specifies its module name as org.apache.commons.collections4, so the module-info.java file should include a requires org.apache.commons.collections4; statement. The commons-beanutils-1.9.3.jar file does not have an Automatic-Module-Name entry, so its module name is derived from its filename by removing the version number and replacing hyphens with dots, resulting in org.apache.commons.beanutils.

upvoted 2 times

Nayoumi 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

Which two are valid statements? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

AbuMuhammad 2 months ago

B and E, as var parameters cannot be mixed with other (typed) parameters

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B&E are correct

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

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

BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test2 = (Integer x, final Integer y) -> (x.equals(y));

upvoted 2 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B and E are correct

upvoted 3 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is BE

upvoted 3 times

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name = "Green";
    public void setName(String name) {
        String title = "Mr. ";
        name = title + name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Blue");
        System.out.println(p);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Mr. Green

B. Green

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Mr. Blue

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct Because this.name is not used here so the parameter name is changed.

upvoted 2 times

SuperDabicho 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

setName() does not change the class variable, it changes the parameter name.

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Greenwill be printed

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

GREEN will be printed

upvoted 2 times

NokuL 7 months ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

UcefSoft 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Leksh_geeth 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is Option B

upvoted 2 times

Question #24 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
      validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {
        validator = v;
        set(x, y);
    }
    void set(T x, T y) {
        if (!validator.apply(x, y)) throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        setLeft(x);
        setRight(y);
    }
    void setLeft(T x) {
        left = x;
    }
    void setRight(T y) {
        right = y;
    }
    final boolean isValid() {
        return validator.apply(left, right);
    }
}
```

It is required that if p instanceof Pair then p.isValid() returns true.

Which is the smallest set of visibility changes to insure this requirement is met?

A. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

B. setLeft and setRight must be protected.

C. left and right must be private.

D. isValid must be public.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) C (50%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. left and right must be private. This is because the requirement states that if p is an instance of Pair, then p.isValid() must return true. To ensure this, the left and right fields must be private so that they can only be modified by the setLeft and setRight methods, which in turn call the validator function to check if the new values are valid before setting them. This ensures that the isValid method always returns true.

upvoted 1 times

Lebannin 1 week, 5 days ago

setLeft and setRight don't really call the validatio though

upvoted 1 times

Matt_G 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

All methods of changing left and right must be private or a user in the same package could put it into a state where the validator returns false

upvoted 2 times

Mukes877 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

minimal changes will be :
C. left and right must be private.

upvoted 1 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

```
char[] characters = new char[100];
try (FileReader reader = new FileReader("file_to_path");) {
  // line 1
    System.out.println(String.valueOf(characters));
  } catch(IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to read data through the reader object.

Which statement inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. characters = reader.read();

B. reader.readLine();

C. characters.read();

D. reader.read(characters);

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (75%) A (25%)

Omnisumem 6 days, 8 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

D for sure. Tested!

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D

A & B will show an error because : The method readLine() is undefined for the type FileReader.

C will show an error because : Cannot invoke read() on the array type char[]

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

readers.read() will return integer value So D is correct

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

reader.readline doesn't exist

upvoted 1 times

JGR_77 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry, maybe D, A only read int, and characters it's an char array

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
package com.foo;
public class Foo {
    static final int A = 0;
    public static final int B = 0;
    private static final int C = 0;
    int d = 0;
    protected int e = 0;
    public int f = 0;
    private int g = 0;
    public void foo(int h) {
        int i = 0;
    }
}
```

and

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

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

A. e

B. f

C. A

D. j

E. d

F. c

G. i

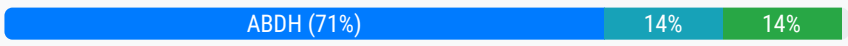
H. B

I. h

J. g

Correct Answer: *CFHJ*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABDH

ABDH is correct

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: ABDH
e: Protected, visible outside package by subclass only
f: public
j: overridden function's parameter
B: public

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABDH

e,f,J,B are visible at line 1 because they are public and protected
other will not because whether they are private or Default So correct is ABDH

upvoted 2 times

SuperDabicho 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABDH

tested. default/package variables won't be visible. and h is the parameter for the Foo class constructor, not for Bar's constructor.

upvoted 2 times

pikosss 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABEG

update*

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 3 weeks ago

A-B-D-E

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABHI

tested

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 3 weeks ago

A-B-D-E

upvoted 1 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C .

//A is invalid because :The type new Comparator<String>(){} must implement the inherited abstract method Comparator<String>.compare(String, String)

//B is invalid because : The type Comps must implement the inherited abstract method Comparator.compare(Object, Object)

//D is invalid because : The return type is incompatible with Comparator.compare(Object, Object) and Illegal modifier for the local class Comps; only abstract or final is permitted

upvoted 3 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

pikosss 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested

upvoted 2 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

c is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #28 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Integer> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
    ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
    CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, () -> System.out.print(list));

    IntStream.range(0, 5).forEach(n -> executorService.execute(() ->
       { try {
           list.add(n);
           barrier.await();
         } catch (InterruptedException | BrokenBarrierException e) {
           System.out.println ("Exception");
         }
       }));
    executorService.shutdown();
  }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. It never finishes.

B. The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.

C. It finishes without any exception.

D. Threads in executorService execute for each of the two threads.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

Matt_G 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Running this locally, the code never finishes and the contents of the list is printed out twice (which may be in a random order). As the CyclicBarrier has a party count of two, and an odd number of threads, there will always remain one thread waiting on the barrier. Change to adding 6 numbers and it will finish fine.

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It finishes smoothly,

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct statement is:

B. The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.

Explanation:

The code creates a CyclicBarrier with a party size of 2 and an action that prints the list.
It then launches 5 threads using the executorService, each adding an element to the list and waiting at the barrier using barrier.await().
Since the party size is 2, the barrier action will be triggered when 2 threads reach the barrier.
As there are 5 threads, this will happen a total of 5/2 = 2 times.
Each time the barrier action is called, it will print the current state of the list.
Therefore, option B is the correct statement. The action of the CyclicBarrier is called five times.

upvoted 1 times

SuperDabicho 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It finished cool, guys (Option C is correct)

upvoted 1 times

Londeka 6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #29

Topic 1

Given:

```
public interface Rectangle {
    default double calculateSurfaceArea(double l, double w){
        return l * w;
    }
}

public interface Ellipse {
    default double calculateSurfaceArea(double majorR, double minorR){
        return Math.PI * majorR * minorR;
    }
}

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

What prevents this code from compiling?

A. The calculateSurfaceArea method within Cylinder must be declared default.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

gopu_azure32 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Duplicate default methods named calculatedSurfaceArea with the parameters (double, double) and (double, double) are inherited from the types Ellipse and Rectangle

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct because two same default methods create conflict for the compiler.

upvoted 2 times

Londeka 6 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct if a method implements two interfaces with same method signatures it has to provide an implementation to avoid conflict , same applies to abstract methods

upvoted 2 times

Question #30 *Topic 1*

Given a Member class with fields for name and yearsMembership, including getters and setters and a print method, and a list of clubMembers members:

```
String testName = "smith";
int testMembershipLength = 5;
long matches = clubMembers
.peek(new Consumer<Member>() {
    @Override
    public void accept(Member m) (
       m.print();
       }
    })
.filter(m -> m.getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)
.map(m -> testName.compareToIgnoreCase(m))
.filter(a -> a == 0)
.count();
System.out.println(matches);
```

Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references? (Choose two.)

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

B. .map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)

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

D. .peek(Member::print)

Correct Answer: *BC*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D are correct because method reference is used only for reference method and constructor not for performing comparison

upvoted 1 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

Given:
Path p1 = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/topsecret/answers");
Path p2 = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/answers/temp.txt");
Path p3 = Paths.get("/scratch/answers/topsecret");
Which two statements print ..\..\..\answers\topsecret? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

Omnisumem 3 days, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: BC

Tetsted: BC.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BC

The two statements that print ..\..\..\answers\topsecret are options B and C.

In option B, p2.relativize(p3) constructs a relative path from p2 to p3. Since p2 represents the path /scratch/exam/answers/temp.txt, and p3 represents the path /scratch/answers/topsecret, the relative path from p2 to p3 is ..\..\..\answers\topsecret.

In option C, p1.relativize(p3) constructs a relative path from p1 to p3. Since p1 represents the path /scratch/exam/topsecret/answers, and p3 represents the path /scratch/answers/topsecret, the relative path from p1 to p3 is also ..\..\..\answers\topsecret

upvoted 2 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B, C is correct others don't give required path

upvoted 3 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

B,C are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
class Classes implements Serializable {
    String id;
}
class Person {
    String name;
    transient String address;
}
class Student extends Person implements Serializable {
    String studentNo;
    Classes classes = new Classes();
}
```

Which fields are serialized in a Student object?

A. studentNo and classes

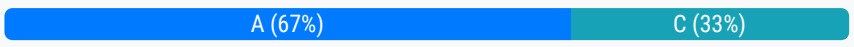
B. studentNo and name

C. studentNo, classes and name

D. studentNo, classes, name, and address

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

When an object is serialized, all of its non-transient and non-static fields are serialized, including fields inherited from its superclass. In this case, the Student class extends the Person class and implements the Serializable interface. This means that when a Student object is serialized, all of its non-transient and non-static fields, as well as those of its superclass Person, are serialized.

The Student class has two non-transient and non-static fields: studentNo and classes. The classes field is an instance of the Classes class, which also implements the Serializable interface, so it will be serialized along with the Student object. The Person class has one non-transient and non-static field: name. This field is also serialized when a Student object is serialized.

The address field in the Person class is marked as transient, so it will not be serialized when a Student object is serialized.

upvoted 1 times

aruni_mishra 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Ans: A
When a superclass does not implement Serializable,
its attributes are not serialized.

upvoted 1 times

trickeryoyo 2 months, 1 week ago

name field should be serialized, too.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is right

upvoted 2 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");
    Stream<String> s1 = fruits.stream();
    Stream<String> s2 = s1.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));
    System.out.println("-----");
    Stream<String> s3 = s2.sorted();
    Stream<String> s4 = s3.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));
    System.out.println("-----");
    String strFruits = s4.collect(Collectors.joining(","));
  }
}
```

What is the output?

A. banana orange apple lemon
---
apple banana lemon orange

B. -----
banana orange apple lemon
---
apple banana lemon orange

C. -----

D. -----
---
banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

E. banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct because
Intermediate operations in a stream are lazy, meaning they are not evaluated until a terminal operation is invoked. The purpose of a terminal operation is to produce a result or perform a side effect.

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Dis correct, until terminal operator is called the source won't generate streams.

upvoted 2 times

Question #34 *Topic 1*

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
        Collection<String> co = li;
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo(li);
        b.foo(co);
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

B. Hello world!
Hello world!

C. Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!

D. Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Omnisumem 3 days, 8 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested: C.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C

upvoted 2 times

Question #35 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Optional;
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var items = List.of(new Item("A", 10),new Item("B", 2),
                          new Item("C", 12),new Item("D", 5),
                          new Item("E", 6));
      double avg = items.stream().mapToInt(i -> i.amount).average().orElse(0.0);
      Optional<Item> item = items.parallelStream()
                                 .filter(i -> i.amount < avg).findAny();
      System.out.println(item.orElseThrow());
   }
}
class Item {
   public String name; public int amount;
   public Item(String name, int amount) {
      this.name = name; this.amount = amount;
   }
   @Override
   public String toString() { return "Name: " + name + ", Amount: " + amount; }
}
```

What is true?

A. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

B. The compilation fails.

C. This should print the same result each time the program runs.

D. This may not print the same result each time the program runs.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

Tested

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This will not print same every time.

upvoted 2 times

Question #36 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Main (
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] furnitures = ("Door", "Window", "Chair");
        var sb = new StringBuilder();
        for (var i = 0; i < furnitures.length; i++) {
            var index = i + 1;
            sb.append(i)
              .append(“). “)
              .append(furnitures[i].charAt(i))
              .append(“, “);
           if (index < furnitures.length) {
               sb.append(“ | “);
           }
        }
        sb.delete(sb.length() - 2, sb.length() - 1);
        sb.insert(0, '[').insert(sb.length() - 1, ']');
        System.out.println(sb);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.

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

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

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

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBounds Exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Code does not Compile due to the missing closing bracket which has been replaces by the square bracket...String[] furnitures = ("Door","Window","Chair"];

A is the Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Won't compile due to the brackets..... String[] furnitures = ("Door", "Window", "Chair"];

upvoted 2 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static int reduce(int x) {
        int y = 4;
        class Computer{
            int reduce(int x) {
                return x-y--;
            }
        }
        Computer a = new Computer();
        return a.reduce(x);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(reduce(1));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. -3

C. -2

D. The compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
Local variable y defined in an enclosing scope must be final or effectively final

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D correct local variable referenced in an inner class should be final or effectively final , here y is post decremented

upvoted 1 times

Question #38 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main  {
  private int count = 0;                      // line 1
  public static void main(String[] args) {    // line 2
    Main test = new Main();
    ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
      service.submit(() -> {
        for (int j = 0; j < 10000; j++) {
          test.count++;                       // line 3
        }  });
    }
    service.shutdown();
  }
}
```

You must make the count variable thread safe.

Which two modifications meet your requirement? (Choose two.)

A. replace line 2 with public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {

B. replace line 1 with private volatile int count = 0;

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *DE*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CD

Option C replaces line 3 with a synchronized block that synchronizes on the test object. This ensures that only one thread can execute the code within the synchronized block at a time, preventing race conditions when multiple threads try to increment the count variable simultaneously.

Option D replaces line 1 with an AtomicInteger variable, which provides atomic operations for updating its value. The incrementAndGet method is then used on line 3 to atomically increment the value of the count variable. This also prevents race conditions when multiple threads try to increment the count variable simultaneously.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

D & C is correct And E is not because synchronized can only be used with objects or references to objects and used to lock objects.

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

E is syntactically wrong

upvoted 1 times

Question #39 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which action enables Computator class to compile?

A. change Line 1 to add throws NumberFormatException

B. change Line 3 to Double sum = 0.0;

C. change Line 5 to List<Double> numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9);

D. change Line 2 to public Double sum (C collection) {

E. change Line 4 to for (Double n : collection) {

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct,

Tested

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

return type should be Double and not N

upvoted 1 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
char d = 100, e = 'e';                    // line 1
int x = d;                                // line 2
int = y = (int) e;                        // line 3
System.out.println((char) x + (char) y);
```

What is the result?

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

B. 201

C. de

D. 203

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

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

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

char d = 100, e = 'e' ; // line 1
int x = d ; // line 2
int y = (int) e; // line 3
System.out.println ((char) x + (char) y) ;

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

"int =" will fail

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

There is a minor error on line 3.
Should be int y = (int)e. Then B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 3 months, 3 weeks ago

That minor error on line 3 is intentional otherwise an examiner would not expect you to know the ASCII code for all characters.

upvoted 2 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #41 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
public void foo(Function<Integer, String> fun) {...}
Which two compile? (Choose two.)

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

B. foo(toHexString)

C. foo(n -> n + 1)

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

E. foo(n -> Integer::toHexString)

F. foo(Integer::toHexString)

G. foo(n::toHexString)

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

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AF (100%)

Omnisumem 2 days, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: AF

Tested: A and F.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AF

A. foo(n -> Integer.toHexString(n)) is a correct answer because it uses a lambda expression to define the implementation of the Function interface. The lambda expression takes an Integer as input and returns a String as output, which matches the expected input and output types of the Function interface.

F. foo(Integer::toHexString) is also a correct answer because it uses a method reference to define the implementation of the Function interface. The method reference refers to the toHexString method of the Integer class, which takes an Integer as input and returns a String as output, matching the expected input and output types of the Function interface.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: AF

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AF

A & F are correct because
in (int n) -> Integer.hexString(n) -- there is no need of parameterType because it is already declared in further function.

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is A & F

upvoted 1 times

Question #42 *Topic 1*

Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

A. @interface Author {
String name() default “”;
String date();
}

B. @interface Author extends Serializable {
String name() default “”;
String date();
}

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

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

E. @interface Author {
String name();
String date default “”;
}

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. @interface Author { String name() default ""; String date(); } is a legal declaration of an annotation type. It defines an annotation type named Author with two elements: name and date. The name element has a default value of an empty string, while the date element has no default value.

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

```
public class ApiImpl extends AbstractAPI implements APIInterface {
  public void process() {
    System.out.println("Process()called 2.");
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    var impl = new ApiImpl();
    impl.process();
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints Process()called 2.

B. A java.lang.NoSuchMethodException is thrown.

C. The program prints Process()called 1.

D. A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.

E. The compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Tested

upvoted 2 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct: A

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #44 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

A. MyInterface4

B. MyInterface5

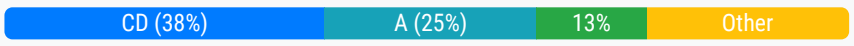
C. MyInterface1

D. MyInterface3

E. MyInterface2

Correct Answer: *DE*

Community vote distribution



Omnisumem 2 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: CD

CORRECT: C and D
(interfaces 1 and 3)

upvoted 1 times

Omnisumem 2 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: AC

Tested: A and C.
It compiles in combination, C can not be alone.

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer: JUST A.
@FunctionalInterface //OK
public interface MyInterface1 {
public int method() throws Exception;
private void pMethod(){}
}
// NO @FunctionalInterface
interface MyInterface2 {
public static void sMethod() {}
private boolean equals(); //is private!! must be abstract| have body
}

// NO @FunctionalInterface - has two abstract methods
interface MyInterface3 {
public void method();
public void method(String str);
}

//@FunctionalInterface: NO
interface MyInterface4 {

public void dMethod() {}//must be static or default: NOT COMPILE
public void Method();
}

upvoted 2 times

RoxyFoxy 2 months ago

To see that an interface is a functional interface, add the annotation @FunctionalInterface. Only functional interfaces can be added to lambda expressions. MyInterface2 and MyInterface4 give compilation error, and MyInterface3 has two abstract methods. So only MyInterface1 is correct, I think...

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

C & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

C. MyInterface1 can be used in a lambda expression because it has exactly one abstract method, method(), which is the requirement for an interface to be a functional interface. A functional interface is an interface that has exactly one abstract method and can be used as the target type for a lambda expression.

D. MyInterface3 can also be used in a lambda expression because it also has exactly one abstract method, method(). The second method, method(String str), is an overloaded version of the first method and does not count as a separate abstract method.

The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirement of having exactly one abstract method.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A & D are correct
Because In lambda expression Interface should have only one abstract method.
There should not be any Static method and private method.
So MyInteface3 & MyInterface4 are correct. others are wrong

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

D Pass -> Interface abstract methods cannot have body
public void method();
public void method(String str);

as well as C
public int method() throws Exception;
private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Only C is correct, in A the static method needs a body

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The only correct answer is A . C is incorrect because all public non-static interface methods should not have a body .

upvoted 2 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

The only correct answer is C . A is incorrect because all public non-static interface methods should not have a body .

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A,C correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. Good Night, Harry

B. Good Morning, Potter

C. Good Morning, Harry

D. Good Night, Potter

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Omnisumem 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested: D.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
Because instance method cannot override the static method from Super
And Potter will be printed because other method will be overriden by instance method
So Good night, Potter will printed.

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

instance method cannot override the static method from Super

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D not A but the explanation is the same

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct , static methods are class bound hence are not inherited

upvoted 1 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

```
public class Tester {
   private static int i;
   private static int[] primes = {2,3,5,7};
   private static String result = "";
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      while (i < primes.length) {
         if (i == 3) {
            break;
         }
         i++;
         result += primes[i];
      }
      System.out.println(result);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 357

B. 35

C. 235

D. 2357

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #47 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

A. line n1

B. line n3

C. line n2

D. line n4

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Omnisumem 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested: D.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Cannot override the final method from Super

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

true final method cannot be overridden

upvoted 1 times

Question #48 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String... args) {
    List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(
                List.of("Earth", "Wind", "Fire"));
    List<String> list2 = List.copyOf(list1);

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

What is the result?

A. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

B. false

C. A java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

D. true

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Omnisumem 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested: C.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

List.copyOf() returns immutable list.

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

List.copyOf() returns un-modifiable list.

upvoted 2 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

c correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class ExSuper extends Exception {
  private final int eCode;
  public ExSuper(int eCode, Throwable cause) {
    super(cause);
    this.eCode = eCode;
  }

  public ExSuper(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
    super(msg, cause);
    this.eCode = eCode;
  }
  public String getMessage() {
    return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().getMessage();
   }
}

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

and the code fragment:

```
try {
  String param1 = "Oracle";
  if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
    throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));
  }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));  // Line 1
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
  System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

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

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

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

D. Compilations fails at Line 1.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Omnisumem 1 day, 8 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested: C.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

public class ExSub extends ExSuper{

Compilation actually fails on this line,you can't have 2 public classes in the same file...

However,if we neglect this,I think C would be the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct because If block will be called and message will print.

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

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

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

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

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

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

E. interface InterfaceB {
int GERM = 13;
public default int getGERM() { return get(); }
private int get() { return GERM; }
public boolean equals(Object o);
int breed(int x);
}

Correct Answer: *AC -*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Answer: BE
upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: BE
B&E are correct

TESTED
upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: BE
B and E are correct
upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago
B and E are the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

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

A. private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = ServiceLoader.load(Print.class)

B. private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

C. private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<>()

D. private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

ServiceLoader is a class in the java.util package that provides a simple service-provider loading facility. It allows an application to specify one or more service interfaces and to discover and load implementations of those interfaces that are available in the runtime environment.

Option A is the correct way to use ServiceLoader to load a service provider with a Print interface. The load method of ServiceLoader takes a Class object representing the service interface and returns a new ServiceLoader instance that can be used to obtain instances of the service.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

Question #52 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public final class X {
  private String name;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  }
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
  public String toString() { return getName(); }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X{
  public Y(String name) {
    super();
    setName(name);
  }
  public static void main (String... args) {
    Y y = new Y("HH");
    System.out.println(y);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. null

B. HH

C. Y@<>

D. The compilation fails

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct since X is final,it can't be overriden

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer.
Since final class cannot be inherited/extended.

upvoted 1 times

Question #53 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which is true?

A. Code compiles but throws a runtime exception when run.

B. It prints 666.

C. The code compiles and runs successfully but with a wrong answer (i.e., a bug).

D. The code does not compile successfully.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct because the local variable myint is not successfully initialized.
You can use
int myint = Scope.myint;

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Compile time issue

upvoted 2 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer. Compile Time issue.

You can use
int myint = Scope.myint
to reference to the class level static variable.

upvoted 3 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D local variable myint is not initialized , u can use int myint = this.myint to reference the class variable myint

upvoted 3 times

Question #54 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. 42

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

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

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

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

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

G. 17

Correct Answer: *G*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:A

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

42 will be output

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct you cannot override instance variables

upvoted 2 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

A. Consumer function = (String f) -> (System.out.println(f);};

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:A

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

forEach() accepts a Consumer,

correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

forEach() accepts a Consumer, so correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

forEach() accepts a Consumer, so correct answer is A.
Consumer function = f -> System.out.println(f);

upvoted 1 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Option {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Ans : " + convert("a").get());
    }

    private static Optional<Integer> convert(String s) {
        try {
            return Optional.of(Integer.parseInt(s));
        } catch(Exception e) {
            return Optional.empty();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

B. Ans : a

C. The compilation fails.

D. Ans :

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

NoSuchElementException at runtime

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

Since Integer.parseInt("a") will throw NumberFormatException.
Empty Optional will be returned. and if we try to get() from Empty Optional it results into NoSuchElementException.

So, correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Question #57 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Point {
    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.STRING, name="name")
    private String _name;

    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)
    private int x;

    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)
    private int y;
}
```

What is the correct definition of the JsonField annotation that makes the Point class compile?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (50%) D (50%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
This definition includes the required elements name and type, with name having a default value of an empty string. The Type enum is also defined with the required values INT, STRING, and BOOLEAN. The annotation does not need to specify a target or retention policy to compile.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Nayoumi 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is D.

Because of,

@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
String name() default "";

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
    SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
    ac = sc;
    sc.methodA();
    ac.methodA();
  }
}
class SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
  }
}
class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. AnotherClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

B. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

C. The compilation fails.

D. AnotherClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()

E. SomeClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()

F. SomeClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is Correct

Type mismatch: cannot convert from SomeClass to AnotherClass

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

child type cannot hold parent type reference

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the correct answer;
Required type: AnotherClass
Provided: SomeClass

upvoted 1 times

TADIEWA 7 months, 3 weeks ago

c , child type cannot hold parent type reference , incompatible types .... but a parent type reference can hold up child type reference

upvoted 1 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Why does D cause a compilation error?

A. D does not define any method.

B. D inherits a() only from C.

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

D. D extends more than one interface.

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

The return types are incompatible for the inherited methods B.a(), C.a()

upvoted 1 times

RP384 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ankit1010 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the correct option

upvoted 2 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

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

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

Which is correct?

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

B. You reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.

C. You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.

D. You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

You should reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk. The -noverify option disables the bytecode verification process during class loading, which can leave the system vulnerable to malicious code. Bytecode verification is an important step in ensuring the security and integrity of Java code, so it is generally not recommended to disable it. Therefore, the correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public interface Worker {
  public void doProcess();
}
```

and

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

and

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

and

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

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

A. Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess (Worker w) {.

B. Replace Line 1 with public class Main extends Thread {.

C. Replace Line 2 with private List processes = new ArrayList<>();.

D. Replace Line 3 with public void addProcess(T w) {.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct replace line 3 with public void addProcess(T w) {

upvoted 1 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Test{
  public void process(byte v){
    System.out.println("Byte value "+v);
  }
  public void process(short v){
    System.out.println("Short value "+v);
  }
  public void process(Object v){
    System.out.println("Object value "+v);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args){
    byte x = 12;
    short y = 13;
    new Test().process(x+y); // line 1
  }
}
```

What is the output?

A. Short value 25

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

C. Byte value 25

D. Object value 25

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D
x+y becomes int

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

The output of the code is D. Object value 25. The code compiles and runs without any errors. In the expression x+y, both operands are promoted to int before the addition is performed, resulting in an int value of 25. Since there is no process method that takes an int argument, the int value is then boxed into an Integer object and passed to the process(Object v) method, which prints Object value 25.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct because Object class is base class for every object.

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

You replace the code on line 1 to use ParallelStream.

Which one is correct?

A. The code will produce the same result.

B. The compilation fails.

C. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

D. The code may produce a different result.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. The code may produce a different result. If you replace the code on line 1 to use ParallelStream, the stream operations will be performed concurrently, and the order in which the elements are processed is no longer deterministic. As a result, the findAny method may return a different element that satisfies the filter condition, and the output of the code may be different.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

No effect on the result by parallel Stream.

upvoted 1 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

Which method should be overridden?

A. the readExternal method

B. nothing

C. the readExternal and writeExternal method

D. the writeExternal method

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

To implement the java.io.Serializable interface to the MyPersistenceData class, you don't need to override any methods. The Serializable interface is a marker interface that doesn't have any methods. It simply indicates that the class is serializable and its objects can be written to and read from a stream. Therefore, the correct answer is B. nothing.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago

B is correct
interface Serializable does not have any method

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Question #65 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

A. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

B. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

C. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

D. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

E. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

F. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

G. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

H. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

I. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

Correct Answer: *A, C, I*

Community vote distribution

DEH (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DEH

DEH is correct

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: DEH

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

because the reference type(Base class) determines which method will be called so overridden method will be called by the compiler.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DEH

The correct answer is D, E and H

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is D, E and H

upvoted 1 times

Question #66

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 10

B. 1

C. The compilation fails at line 9.

D. The compilation fails at line 16.

E. The compilation fails at line 13.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct,

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: E

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 2 months, 2 weeks ago

variable y needs to be initialised

upvoted 1 times

Question #67 *Topic 1*

Given this enum declaration:

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

Examine this code:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:B

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct Because Static is for not creating any object and values()[1] gives -> B

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #68 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 5

B. 11

C. 15

D. 21

E. 23

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C ans = i+35/5-2 = 15

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:C

upvoted 1 times

RoxyFoxy 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i+=(5*5+10)/5-2, so i+=5 is 15)

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is Correct

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C. BODMAS

upvoted 2 times

Question #69 *Topic 1*

Given the declaration:

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

Examine this code fragment:

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

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

A. @Resource({“Customer1”, “Customer2”})

B. @Resource(value={{}})

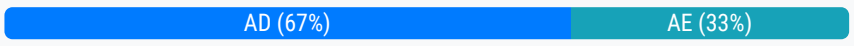
C. @Resource

D. @Resource(“Customer1”)

E. @Resource()

Correct Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution



Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AE

The correct answers are A. @Resource({“Customer1”, “Customer2”}) and E. @Resource().

The @Resource annotation is defined to take an array of strings as its value. In option A, the annotation is applied with an array of two strings, which is a valid use of the annotation. In option E, the annotation is applied with an empty array, which is also a valid use of the annotation.

Option D is incorrect because the value of the annotation must be an array of strings, not a single string.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

A & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 2 weeks ago

for empty @Resource({})

upvoted 1 times

xuancat 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D

upvoted 1 times

Question #70 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

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

A. A cannot be abstract.

B. A cannot be final.

C. B cannot be abstract.

D. B cannot be final.

E. B is a subtype of A.

F. A is a subtype of B.

Correct Answer: *ABD*

Community vote distribution

BCE (80%) BCF (20%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCE

The correct answers are B. A cannot be final, C. B cannot be abstract, and E. B is a subtype of A.

Since the code compiles correctly, the method build in the BuilderImpl class must be a valid implementation of the method declared in the Question70 interface. This means that the return type of the build method in the BuilderImpl class, which is B, must be a subtype of the return type of the build method in the Builder interface, which is A. Therefore, option E is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCE

correct answer is B,C,E

upvoted 1 times

Adel2023 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

correct answer is B,C,E

upvoted 2 times

xuancat 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCF

B, C, F

upvoted 1 times

Question #71 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
var c = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(List.of("1", "2", "3", "4"));
Runnable r = () -> {
     try {
          Thread.sleep(150);
     }
     catch (InterruptedException e) {
          System.out.println(e);
     }
     c.set(3, "four");
     System.out.print(c + " ");
    };
Thread t = new Thread(r);
t.start();
for(var s: c) {
     System.out.print(s + " ");
     Thread.sleep(100);
}
```

What is the output?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Mukes877 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is right because Main thread will also print data and r thread is also print data and those data will be different from each other.

upvoted 1 times

KMLA 5 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #72 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which can replace line 2?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (67%) A (33%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is `A. UnaryOperator u = (int i) -> i * 2;`. This line of code creates a `UnaryOperator` object that takes an `int` as input and returns the result of multiplying the input by 2.

Option B is incorrect because the `var` keyword cannot be used in a lambda expression. Option C is incorrect because the syntax for a lambda expression with a single parameter does not allow the use of the `var` keyword. Option D is incorrect because the lambda expression is missing a closing brace.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: none of the above. list is immutable, hence throws unsupportedOperation exception

upvoted 1 times

MSEng 2 months, 1 week ago

There is no correct answer here. The specified UnaryOperators can only store objects. If they had types(<Integer> for instance), then A & D with some bit of syntax correction could have worked

upvoted 2 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

xuancat 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #73 *Topic 1*

Given the content from lines.txt:

C -
C++

Java -

Go -

Kotlin -

and

```
String fileName = "lines.txt";
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
try (Stream<String> stream = Files.lines(Paths.get(fileName))) {
     list = stream
                  .filter(line -> !line.equalsIgnoreCase("JAVA"))
                  .map(String::toUpperCase)
                  .collect(Collectors.toList());
    } catch (IOException e) {
    }
list.forEach(System.out::println);
```

What is the result?

A. C -
C++

Go -
Kotlin

B. JAVA

C. C -
C++

GO -
KOTLIN

D. C -
C++

JAVA -

GO -
KOTLIN

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
D is Correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #74

Topic 1

Given:

```
ArrayList<Integer> al = new ArrayList<>();
al.add(1);
al.add(2);
al.add(3);
Iterator<Integer> itr = al.iterator();
while (itr.hasNext()) {
   if (itr.next() == 2) {
           al.remove(2);
       System.out.print(itr.next());
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 2 followed by an exception

B. 1 2 4 5

C. A ConcurrentModificationException is thrown at run time.

D. 1 2 3 followed by an exception

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

java.util.ConcurrentModificationException

upvoted 1 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public static String ALPHA = "alpha";
    protected String beta = "beta";
    private final String delta;
    public Foo(String d) {
        delta = ALPHA + d;
    }
    public String foo() {
        return beta += delta;
    }
}
```

Which change would make Foo more secure?

A. public String beta = "beta";

B. public static final String ALPHA = "alpha";

C. private String delta;

D. protected final String beta = "beta";

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (50%) B (50%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The change that would make the Foo class more secure is option C. private String delta. This would restrict access to the delta variable to only within the Foo class, making it more secure.

upvoted 1 times

Adel2023 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

must be a static final variable

upvoted 1 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

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

A. public String methodD();

B. public int x;

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

D. final void methodE();

E. public abstract void methodB();

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

G. private abstract void methodC();

Correct Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: AE

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

A & E are correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

In a Java interface, only abstract methods and constants are allowed. Therefore, the two valid statements that can be written in the ExampleInterface are A. public String methodD(); and E. public abstract void methodB();. Both of these statements declare abstract methods, which is allowed in an interface.

upvoted 1 times

Question #77 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class StrBldr {
   static StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("yo ");
   StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");

   public static void main(String[] args) {
     sb1 = sb1.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));
     System.out.println(sb1);
   }

   StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {
     System.out.print(s + " oh " + sb2);
     return new StringBuilder("ey");
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. hey oh hi

B. yo ey

C. A compile time error occurs.

D. oh hi hey

E. hey oh hi yo ey

F. hey oh hi ey

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: E

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #78 *Topic 1*

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

A. java.base

B. java.se

C. java.lang

D. java.object

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. java.base. The foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform are found in the java.base module

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

Integer i = 11;

Which two statements compile? (Choose two.)

A. Double c = (Double) i;

B. Double b = Double.valueOf(i);

C. Double a = i;

D. double e = Double.parseDouble(i);

E. double d = i;

Correct Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: BE

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

B & E are correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

the Double.valueOf() method takes an Integer argument and returns a Double object. In statement E, the Integer object i is unboxed to an int primitive and then widened to a double primitive.

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Double b = Double.valueOf(i);
and
double d = i;

upvoted 1 times

Question #80 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
interface AbilityA {
    default void action() {
        System.out.println("a action");
    }
}
```

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails on line 2.

B. ab action

C. An exception is thrown at run time.

D. a action

E. The compilation fails on line 1.

Correct Answer: *E*

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

KiKittyKi 2 months ago

Correct Ans is B.. Tested

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

The default method action() inherited from AbilityA conflicts with another method inherited from AbilityB

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class A {
   int a = 0;
   int b = 0;
   int c = 0;
   public void foo(int i) {
       a += b * i;
       c -= b * i;
   }
   public void setB(int i) {
       b = i;
  }
}
```

Which makes class A thread safe?

A. Class A is thread safe.

B. Make foo and setB synchronized.

C. Make foo synchronized.

D. Make A synchronized.

E. Make setB synchronized.

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Make foo and setB synchronized.

Class A is not thread-safe because the methods foo and setB can be called concurrently by multiple threads, leading to race conditions when accessing and modifying the shared variables a, b, and c. To make class A thread-safe, both methods foo and setB should be made synchronized. This ensures that only one thread can execute either method at a time, preventing race conditions.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

A company has an existing Java app that includes two Java 8 jar files, sales-8.10.jar and clients-10.2.jar.

The jar file, sales-8.10.jar, references packages in clients-10.2.jar, but clients-10.2.jar does not reference packages in sales-8.10.jar.

They have decided to modularize clients-10.2. jar.

Which module-info.java file would work for the new library version clients-10.3.jar?

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

The correct answer is D. module com.company.clients { exports com.company.clients; }.

The module-info.java file defines the module and its dependencies. Since the sales-8.10.jar file references packages in clients-10.2.jar, the new clients-10.3.jar module should export the necessary packages so that they can be accessed by other modules. In this case, the com.company.clients package should be exported using the exports directive.

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

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

A. module-info.java cannot be empty.

B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.

C. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

D. A module must be declared in module-info.java file,

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

Correct Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

A module-info.java file is used to declare a module and its dependencies. It must contain at least one module declaration, so statement A is incorrect. The module-info.java file must be placed in the root directory of the module, so statement B is incorrect. Modules do not have access to each other by default, regardless of their location, so statement C is incorrect. The java.base module exports all of the core packages of the Java platform, so statement E is correct.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

d-100% e-80%

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: CD

upvoted 1 times

Question #84 *Topic 1*

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

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

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

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

D. DriverManager.getConnection()

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

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which is true? (Choose four.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. The compilation succeeds.

Correct Answer: *A, C, E, F*

Community vote distribution

ABEF (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABEF

A,B,E,F are correct

upvoted 1 times

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: E

upvoted 1 times

Question #86 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
Predicate<Employee> p = e -> e.getSalary() > 30;
Function<Employee, Optional<String>> f =
    e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood());
```

Which two Map objects group all employees with a salary greater than 30 by neighborhood? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *A*

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Question #87 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] catNames = { "abyssinian", "oxicat",
         "korat", "laperm", "bengal", "sphynx" };
    var cats = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(catNames));
    cats.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
    cats.forEach(System.out::println);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. abyssinian
oxicat
korat
laperm
bengal
sphynx

B. abyssinian
bengal
korat
laperm
oxicat
sphynx

C. sphynx
oxicat
laperm
korat
bengal
abyssinian

D. nothing

Correct Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #88 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Price {
   private final double value;
   public Price(String value) {
      this(Double.parseDouble(value));
   }
   public Price(double value) {
      this.value = value;
   }
   public Price () {}
   public double getValue() { return value; }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
      Price p2 = new Price(2.99);
      Price p3 = new Price();
      System.out.println(p1.getValue()+","+p2.getValue()+","+p3.getValue());
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1.99,2.99,0

B. 1.99,2.99,0.0

C. The compilation fails.

D. 1.99,2.99

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

tmuralimanohar 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C

public Price() {}: The blank final field value may not have been initialized

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

Which statement is true?

A. The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2.

B. The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 1.

C. The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 2.

D. The memory allocated for John object can be reused in line 1.

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

createPeople() method, a Person object named jane is created and returned. This object is then passed to the createPerson() method, where a new Person object named Jack is created with jane as its child. The reference to the jane object is then overwritten by the reference to the new Jack object when it is returned from the createPerson() method and assigned to the person variable in the main() method. Since there are no more references to the jane object after this assignment, its memory can be reused by the garbage collector in line 2.
C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #90 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class X {
  protected void print(Object obj) {
    System.out.println(obj);
  }
  public final void print(Object... objects) {
    for(Object object : objects) {
      print(object);
    }
  }
  public void print(Collection collection) {
    collection.forEach(System.out::println);
  }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {
  public void print(Object obj) {
    System.out.print("[" + obj + "]");
  }
  public void print(Object... objects) {
    for(Object object : objects) {
      System.out.println("[" + object + "]");
    }
  }
  public void print(Collection collection) {
    print(collection.toArray());
  }
}
```

Why does this compilation fail?

A. The method X.print (object) is not accessible to Y.

B. The method Y.print (Object) does not call the method super.print (Object).

C. In method X.print (Collection), System.out::println is an invalid Java identifier.

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

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #91 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

A. the loop starting line 11

B. the loop starting line 7

C. the loop starting line 14

D. the loop starting line 3

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 1 month ago

The reason for this is that the loop variable used in the condition of the for loop is not in scope, as it was declared within the block starting at line 1 and ending at line 10. The correct variable to use in the condition of the for loop would be loop2, which is declared in the initialization section of the for loop.

upvoted 1 times

Question #92 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
var i = 1;
var result = IntStream.generate(() -> { return i; })
             .limit(100).sum();
System.out.println(result);
```

Which statement prints the same value of result? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

The code fragment generates an IntStream using the generate() method with a Supplier that always returns the value of z1, which is 1. The stream is then limited to 100 elements using the limit() method and the sum of all elements is calculated using the sum() method. The result is the sum of 100 ones, which is 100.
Both statements generate an IntStream with 100 elements and then count the number of elements in the stream using the count() method. The result of both statements is 100, which is the same as the value of result.

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #93 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 385

B. 3

C. The compilation fails.

D. 80

E. 25

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

tested: 80

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #94 *Topic 1*

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

A. var names = new ArrayList<>();

B. var _ = 100;

C. var var = “hello”;

D. var y = null;

E. var a;

Correct Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

Stavok 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #95 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

A. Change Line 1 to a class:
public class API {

B. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:
public abstract void checkValue(Object value)
throws IllegalArgumentException;

C. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:
protected void checkValue(Object value)
throws IllegalArgumentException;

D. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:
public interface API extends AutoCloseable {

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

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BE

B AND E ARE CORRECT,TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #96 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

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

A. public void x() { }
public void z() { }

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

C. void x() { }
public void y() { }
public void z() { }

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

E. void x() { }
public void z() { }

Correct Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (50%) C (50%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

@Override
public void x() {

}

@Override
public void y() {
A.super.y();
}

@Override

public void z() {

}

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

corrected=> A. public void x() { }
public void z() { }

upvoted 1 times

Question #97 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: *ABE*

Community vote distribution

ABE (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABE

The three classes that successfully override the showFirst() method are A, B, and E.

Option A is correct because it provides a concrete implementation of the showFirst() method as required by the AdaptorFirst interface.

Option B is correct because it declares the showFirst() method as abstract, which means that any concrete subclass of MainClass must provide an implementation of the showFirst() method.
Option E is correct because it provides a concrete implementation of the showFirst() method as required by the AdaptorFirst interface.

upvoted 1 times

Question #98 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class X {
  private Collection collection;
  public void set(Collection collection) {
    this.collection = collection;
  }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {
  public void set(Map<String,String> map) {
    super.set(map); // line 1
  }
}
```

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

A. super.set(List map)

B. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v)));

C. set(map.values());

D. set(map)

E. super.set(map.values());

Correct Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CE

The two lines that can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles are C. set(map.values()) and E. super.set(map.values()).

Option C is correct because it calls the set() method with the result of calling the values() method on the map object, which returns a Collection of the values in the map.

Option E is correct because it calls the set() method in the superclass (Question98) with the result of calling the values() method on the map object, which returns a Collection of the values in the map.

upvoted 1 times

Question #99 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 0

B. It prints 1 in infinite loop.

C. 1

D. The program prints nothing.

E. 1

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #100 *Topic 1*

Given TripleThis.java:

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

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Which two replacements remove this compiler warning and prints 12? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, int num) {

B. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {

C. Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x —> { return (Integer) x * 3; }

D. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) {

E. Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; }

F. Replace line 9 with Function tripler = x -> [return x * 3;]

Correct Answer: *AD*

Stavok 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AD

A & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #101 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

A. Add catch(M | L e)

B. Add catch(L e)

C. Add catch(N | L | M e)

D. Add catch(L | N e)

E. Add catch(L | M | N e)

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #102 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which two code snippets inserted independently inside println method print Mondial:domainmodel? (Choose two.)

A. Main.prefix + Main.name

B. prefix + getName

C. Main.prefix + Main.getName()

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

E. prefix + name

F. prefix + Main.name

Correct Answer: *BC*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: CD

C & D are correct
TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C & D

upvoted 1 times

Question #103 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class CreateArrayListExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List vegetables = new ArrayList<>();
            vegetables.add("Kale");
            vegetables.add(0, "Lettuce");
            System.out.println(vegetables);
       List fish = new ArrayList<>();
            fish.add("Salmon");
            fish.add(0, "Seabass");
            System.out.println(fish);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. [Lettuce, Kale]

B. A compilation error is thrown.

C. [Lettuce, Kale]
[Seabass, Salmon]

D. [Kale, Lettuce]
[Salmon, Seabass]

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #104 *Topic 1*

Given:

Automobile.java -

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

Car.java -

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

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.

B. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();.

D. Add @Override annotation at line 2.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #105 *Topic 1*

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

A. java.desktop

B. java.prefs

C. java.se

D. java.logging

E. java.rmi

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. The java.desktop module is required for any application using Swing or AWT. This module contains the classes for creating user interfaces with the Java Swing and AWT toolkits.

upvoted 1 times

Question #106 *Topic 1*

Which set of commands is necessary to create and run a custom runtime image from Java source files?

A. java,jdeps

B. javac,jlink

C. javac,jar

D. jar,jlink

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. To create and run a custom runtime image from Java source files, you need to use the `javac` and `jlink` commands.

First, you use the `javac` command to compile the Java source files into class files. Then, you use the `jlink` command to create a custom runtime image that includes only the modules required by your application. Once the custom runtime image is created, you can run your application using the `java` command from within the custom runtime image.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

javac jlink

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer
javac, jlink

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago

Is the answer correct??

upvoted 1 times

Question #107 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

A. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

B. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

C. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");

D. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. The code s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q") would cause s to be "AQCD".

The replace method of the StringBuilder class replaces the characters in a substring of this sequence with characters in the specified String. The substring begins at the specified start index and extends to the character at index end - 1 or to the end of the sequence if no such character exists.

In this case, s.indexOf("B") returns 1, which is the start index of the substring to be replaced, and s.indexOf("C") returns 2, which is the end index of the substring to be replaced. So, the character at index 1 ("B") is replaced with "Q", resulting in "AQCD".

upvoted 1 times

Given:

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

    int getACount(int aCount){
        return aCount;
    }
    int getTCount(int tCount){
        return this.tCount;
    }
    int getCCount(){
        return getTotalCount() - this.aCount - getTCount(0) - gCount;
    }
    int getGCount(){
        return getGCount();
    }
    int getTotalCount(){
        return aCount + getTCount(0) + this.cCount + this.gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two methods facilitate valid ways to read instance fields? (Choose two.)

A. getCCount

B. getTCount

C. getACount

D. getGCount

E. getTotalCount

Correct Answer: *BC*

Question #109 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

To secure this code, you want to make sure that the client code cannot modify the public static fields.

Which code will accomplish this?

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

B.
```
enum Separators {
separator,
pathSeparator
}
```

C.
```
interface Separators {
String separator = "/";
String pathSeparator = ":";
}
```

D.
```
class Separators {
private static String separator = "/";
private static String pathSeparator = ":";
}
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. By defining the fields in an interface, you can make sure that the client code cannot modify them. In an interface, all fields are implicitly public, static, and final, so their values cannot be changed once they are initialized.

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C In Java, interface variables are implicitly considered as constants and are therefore effectively final. By default, all variables declared in an interface are implicitly marked as public, static, and final, regardless of whether the public, static, or final modifiers are explicitly specified.

upvoted 1 times

Question #110 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. test:null

B. test:1

C. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

D. null:null

E. The compilation fails.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct

The method setValue(capture#1-of ?) in the type MyType<capture#1-of ?> is not applicable for the arguments (int)

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is E

upvoted 1 times

Question #111 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Given the directory structure:

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

Given the commands to execute at the Test directory prompt:

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

Which statement is true?

A. Create an empty module-info.java file in the Test directory and on execution of the given commands, the program prints:

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

B. On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

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

C. Execute java --module-path pac pac.Hello instead of java -cp pac pac.Hello and on execution the program prints:

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

D. On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #112 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. 214

B. 2341

C. 234

D. 2134

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct Tested

upvoted 1 times

Obalt 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 4 times

Question #113 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {
   // line 1
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      new App().new Greeting().greet("Joe");
   }
}
```

Which code fragment added to line 1 enables the code to compile and print Hello Joe?

A.
```
interface Greeting {
   public default void greet(String name) {
      System.out.println(greet+name);
   }
}
```

B.
```
class Greeting {
   public static void greet(String s) {
      System.out.println("Hello "+ s);
   }
}
```

C.
```
class Greeting {
   private void greet(String name) {
      System.out.println("Hello " + name);
   }
}
```

D.
```
static class Greeting {
   public void greet(String name) {
      System.out.println("Hello " + name);
   }
}
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

Tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #114 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
es.execute(() -> System.out.print("Ping "));
// line 1
System.out.println(future.get()); // line 2
es.shutdown();
```

Which statement at line 1 will print Ping Pong?

A.
```
Future<String> future = new Callable() {
      public String call() throws Exception {
        return "Pong";
      }
    }.call();
```

B.
```
Future<String> future = es.execute(() -> "Pong");
```

C.
```
Future<String> future = es.submit(() -> "Pong");
```

D.
```
Future<String> future = es.invokeAny(new Callable<String>(){
      public String call() throws Exception {
        return "Pong";
      }
    });
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Future<String> future = es.submit(() -> "Pong");

upvoted 1 times

Question #115 *Topic 1*

Given the content from the course.txt file:

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

Given the code fragment:

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

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

A.
```
List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java"));
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line);
}
```

B.
```
System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));
```

C.
```
Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
```

D.
```
List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line); }
```

E.
```
Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);
```

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: E

E is Correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

E Files.lines(filePath).filter(s->s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);

upvoted 1 times

Question #116 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the output?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

B. null

C. Duke

D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #117 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String neighborhood;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private int salary;
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>(...);
Map> m = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the m map contain the employee with the highest salary for each neighborhood?

A.
```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getSalary))));
```

B.
```
.collect(Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary()
- x.getSalary(),
    Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood)));
```

C.
```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(e -> e.getNeighborhood(),
    Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary() - x.getSalary())));
```

D.
```
.collect(Collectors.maxBy(Employee::getSalary,
    Collectors.groupingBy(Comparator.comparing(e ->
e.getNeighborhood()))));
```

Correct Answer: *B*

KMLA 5 months, 2 weeks ago

c is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #118 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

A. {am=2, first=1, mismatch=1, second=2}

B. {mismatch=2, am=2, first=1, second=1}

C. {l=mismatch, 2=am}

D. {mismatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 4 weeks, 1 day ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

{mistmatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}

upvoted 1 times

Question #119 *Topic 1*

Given these declarations:

```
String eName = "SMITH";
String empId = "42";
```

and these two code fragments:

Fragment 1:

```
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES ('" + eName + "', '" + empId + "')";
stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

Fragment 2:

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (?, ?)";
PreparedStatement pStmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
pStmt.setObject(1, eName, JDBCType.VARCHAR);
pStmt.setObject(2, empId, JDBCType.VARCHAR);
pStmt.executeUpdate();
```

Which code fragment is preferred and why?

A. Fragment 1 because it is shorter.

B. Fragment 2 because it prevents SQL injection.

C. Fragment 2 because it explicitly specifies the SQL types of the column values.

D. Fragment 1 because it is more performant.

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #120 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.now();
d1.plusDays(1);
d1 = d1.minusMonths(2);
LocalDate d2 = d1.plusWeeks(3);
d2.minusDays(4);
d2 = null;
```

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is **A. 2**. In this example, two `LocalDate` objects are created. The first one is created when `d1` is initialized with the current date using the `now()` method. The second one is created when `d2` is assigned the value of `d1.plusWeeks(3)`. The other method calls, such as `plusDays(1)`, `minusMonths(2)`, and `minusDays(4)` do not create new objects because the `LocalDate` class is immutable and these methods return new objects instead of modifying the existing ones.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is **A. 2**. In this example, two `LocalDate` objects are created. The first one is created when `d1` is initialized with the current date using the `now()` method. The second one is created when `d2` is assigned the value of `d1.plusWeeks(3)`. The other method calls, such as `plusDays(1)`, `minusMonths(2)`, and `minusDays(4)` do not create new objects because the `LocalDate` class is immutable and these methods return new objects instead of modifying the existing ones.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month ago

i think 3 (80%) b

upvoted 1 times

Question #121 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     List<Player> players = List.of(new Player("Scott", 115), new Player("John", 70), new
Player ("Jelly", 105));
     double average = // line 1
     System.out.println("The average is: " + average);
   }
}

class Player {
  public String name;
  public int score;
  public Player(String name, int score) {
    this.name = name;
    this.score = score;
  }
}
```

You want to calculate the average of the Player's score.

Which statement inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. players.stream().average().orElse(0.0);

B. players.stream().mapToInt(a -> a.score).average().orElse(0.0);

C. players.stream().mapToDouble(a -> a.score).average();

D. players.stream().map(a -> a.score).average();

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct statement to insert on line 1 to calculate the average of the Player's score is option B: `players.stream().mapToInt(a -> a.score).average().orElse(0.0);`. This statement uses the `mapToInt` method to convert the stream of `Player` objects into an `IntStream` of their scores, then calculates the average using the `average` method, and finally returns the result or 0.0 if no result is present using the `orElse` method.

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

double average = players.stream().mapToInt(a -> a.score).average().orElse(0.0);

upvoted 1 times

Question #122 *Topic 1*

Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance? (Choose two.)

A. Paths.get("foo")

B. Paths.getPath("too")

C. Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))

D. new Path("foo")

E. Paths.get(URL.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))

Correct Answer: *AE*

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: AE

You can easily create a Path object by using one of the following get methods from the Paths (note the plural) helper class:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get("/tmp/foo");
Path p2 = Paths.get(args[0]);
Path p3 = Paths.get(URI.create("file:///Users/joe/FileTest.java"));
```

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 4 weeks ago

A and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #123 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[]  args) {
        try {
            if ("oracle".equals("ORACLE".toLowerCase())) {
                throw new NoMatchException();
            }
        } catch (NoMatchException | NullPointerException npe) {
            System.out.println("Exception 1");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception 2");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Exception 3");
        } finally {
            System.out.println("Finally Block");
        }
    }
}
```

How many lines of text does this program print?

A. four

B. one

C. three

D. two

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The code provided is missing the definition of the NoMatchException class. If we assume that NoMatchException is a custom exception class that extends Exception or RuntimeException, then the code will compile and run without any issues.
The first catch block will catch this exception and print "Exception 1" to the console. After that, the finally block will be executed, printing "Finally Block" to the console.

upvoted 1 times

Jtic 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Exeception 1
Finally Block

upvoted 1 times

Question #124 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class City {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] towns = {"boston", "paris", "bangkok", "oman"};
        Comparator ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);
        Arrays.sort(towns, ms);
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(towns, "oman", ms));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2

B. -1

C. 1

D. -3

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Arrays.sort method is then called with the towns array and the ms comparator, sorting the array in reverse order. The resulting sorted array is ["paris", "oman", "boston", "bangkok"]. The Arrays.binarySearch method is then called with the sorted towns array, the search key "oman", and the ms comparator. Since "oman" is found at index 1 in the sorted array, the method returns 1.

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 4 weeks ago

However, there is a compilation error in the code because the Comparator interface is generic and requires type arguments. The correct way to define the ms comparator would be:

Comparator<String> ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);

which will print 1 after compilation

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 4 weeks ago

However, there is a compilation error in the code because the Comparator interface is generic and requires type arguments. The correct way to define the ms comparator would be:Comparator<String> ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);
which will print 1 after compilation

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C please not that Comparator<String> ms = (a,b)->b.compareTo(a) is not going to give you the same order as Comparator<String> ms = (a,b)->a.compareTo(b) one is descending and the other is ascending

upvoted 1 times

Question #125 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true?

A. PrintWriter outputs characters and automatically flushes the stream.

B. System.exit() invokes the close() method for the InputStream/OutputStream resources.

C. Console.readPassword() method encrypts the text entered.

D. PrintStream outputs only bytes.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It has a constructor that can take an OutputStream as an argument, and an optional second argument that specifies whether the stream should be automatically flushed when println is called. This means that the data is immediately written to the underlying output stream, instead of being buffered.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month ago

Which is correct ??
i think A is false !!

upvoted 1 times

Question #126 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
    Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
    Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());

    t1.start();
    t2.run();
    t3.start();

    t1.start();
  }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable {
  public void run() {
    System.out.println("Running.");
  }
}
```

Which one is correct?

A. An IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at runtime.

B. The compilation falls.

C. Four threads are created.

D. Three threads are created.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #127

Topic 1

Given the code fragment:

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

and

module greeting {
}

Which statement is true?

A. All members of com.name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.

B. public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.

C. Inserting "requires citizen" at greeting's module-info.java, enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.

D. All members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.

E. public members in the com.name package are accessible to all modules.

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. An exports module directive specifies one of the module's packages whose public types (and their nested public and protected types) should be accessible to code in all other modules1. In this case, the citizen module exports the com.name package to the greeting module, making its public members accessible only to the greeting module.

upvoted 1 times

Question #128

Topic 1

Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

A. java --show-module-resolution

B. jmod describe

C. java Hello.java

D. jdeps --list-deps

E. jar --show-module-resolution

Correct Answer: *AD*

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: BD

The two commands that can be used to identify class and module dependencies are B. jmod describe and D. jdeps --list-deps.jmod describe is a command that can be used to display information about the contents of a jmod file, including its dependencies 1. jdeps --list-deps is a command that can be used to list the dependencies of a Java class file 1jdeps is a command-line tool that can be used to analyze the static dependencies of Java applications and libraries

upvoted 1 times

Question #129 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private int salary;
        /* the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here */
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>();
Predicate p = e -> e.getSalary() > 25;
LocalDate d = IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1);
long youngAndRich = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment, when inserted on line 1, gives the number of employees who were born after January 1, 1989 and have a salary greater than 25?

A.
```
.filter(p && e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))
.count();
```

B.
```
.filter(p)
.filter(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))
.count();
```

C.
```
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(p);
.get(true)
.stream()
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))
.get(true)
.count();
```

D.
```
.filter(p)
.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)));
.get(true)
.count();
```

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #130 *Topic 1*

Given the data of the EMP table:

```
ID NAME  DEPT
101SMITH HR
102JONES ENG
103WEAVERHR
```

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

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

Which two happen upon execution? (Choose two.)

A. Three SQL statements are executed.

B. Two PreparedStatement objects are created.

C. Two SQL statements are executed.

D. Memory leaks because Connection, PreparedStatements, and ResultSet are not closed.

E. Three PreparedStatement objects are created.

F. A SQLException is thrown because the ResultSet is not closed.

Correct Answer: *AB*

Question #131

Topic 1

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A. a b c followed by an exception

B. a b c null

C. a b c

D. a b followed by an exception

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

a b c null

upvoted 1 times

Question #132

Topic 1

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

A. var loc = Arrays.of("UK", "US", "ES");

B. var loc = List.of("UK", "US");

C. var loc = List.of("UK", null, "US");

D. var loc = Map.of("UK", 1, "US", 2);

E. var loc = ArrayList.of("UK", "US");

F. var loc = Set.of("UK", "US", "UK");

G. var loc = Set.of("UK", "US");

Correct Answer: *BDG*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BDG

B. var loc = List.of("UK", "US"); D. var loc = Map.of("UK", 1, "US", 2); G. var loc = Set.of("UK", "US");
List.of, Map.of, and Set.of are all valid methods for creating unmodifiable collections of their respective types. The other options are invalid because: A. Arrays.of is not a valid method. C. List.of does not allow null elements. E. ArrayList.of is not a valid method. F. Set.of does not allow duplicate elements.

upvoted 1 times

Question #133 *Topic 1*

Given this declaration:

```
@Target(TYPE)
@interface Resource {}
```

For which two kinds of declarations can the @Resource annotation be applied? (Choose two.)

A. An interface declaration

B. A local variable declaration

C. A class declaration

D. A method declaration

E. A field declaration

Correct Answer: *CE*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

C,D,E

Resource annotation is used to declare a reference to a resource; @Resource can decorate a class, a field, or a method.

upvoted 1 times

Question #134 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the output?

A. Base class

B. The compilation fails.

C. Derived class

D. An exception Is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Stavok 4 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

I mean B

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C default class cannot be accessed outside package

upvoted 1 times

Question #135 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
1. List fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");
2. fruits.sort(new Comparator() {
     @Override
     public int compare(String m, String n) {
      return n.compareTo(m);
     }
   });
```

Which statement will refactor line 2 to use a lambda expression?

A. fruits.sort((String d, String e) -> (e.compareTo(d);));

B. fruits.sort(o, p -> p.compareTo(o));

C. fruits.sort((String x, y) -> (return y.compareTo(x)));

D. fruits.sort((a, b) -> (return b.compareTo(a);));

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #136 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 3.0

B. The program prints nothing

C. 2.0

D. 1.0

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #137 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private String a() {
        return "Hello world!";
    }
    public String b() {
        return a();
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    protected String a() {
        return "Bonjour le monde!";
    }
}

public class Baz extends Bar {
    public String b() {
        return a();
    }
}
```

and

```
System.out.println(new Foo().b());
System.out.println(new Bar().b());
System.out.println(new Baz().b());
```

A. Hello world!
*** NoSuchMethodError

B. Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

C. Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

D. Hello world!
Hello world!
Hello world!

E. Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago
Hello World!
Hello World!
Bonjour le monde
upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago
hello world
hello world
Bonjour le monde
upvoted 2 times

Question #138 *Topic 1*

When running jdeps, which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files? (Choose three.)

A. jdeps lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

B. jdeps -classpath lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

C. jdeps --upgrade-module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

D. jdeps application.jar

E. jdeps --module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

F. jdeps --cp lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

G. jdeps --class-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar

Correct Answer: *A, E, F*

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: BEG

The -classpath or --class-path option can be used to specify where to find class files 1. The --module-path option can be used to specify the module path 1.

upvoted 1 times

Question #139 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which two statements inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to print PRRT? (Choose two.)

A. j--;

B. break a;

C. continue a;

D. continue b;

E. break b;

F. i--;

Correct Answer: *CE*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #140 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which can replace line 11?

A. UnaryOperator uo = (var x) -> (x * 3);

B. UnaryOperator uo = (int x) -> x * 3;

C. UnaryOperator uo = var x -> (return x * 3;);

D. UnaryOperator uo = x -> (return x * 3);

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is close to correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

A is valid if it looks like this
UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = (var x) -> (x * 3);

upvoted 2 times

Question #141 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
package p1;
import java.util.*;
abstract class X {
    protected final List items;
    protected X(List items) {
        this.items = items;
    }
    protected abstract void doProcess();
    public void removeItem(String item) {
        items.remove(item);
    }
}
```

and

```
package p2;
import p1.X;
import java.util.*;

public class Y extends X {
    public Y() {
        super(new ArrayList());
    }
    public void doProcess() {
        items.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
    public void removeItem(String item) {
        super.removeItem(item);
    }
}
```

A. The class X is not accessible in p2.

B. The constructor X(List) has lesser visibility rights than the constructor Y(List).

C. The method X.removeItem(String item) cannot be overridden by Y.removeItem(String item).

D. The method Y.doProcess() has higher visibility rights than the abstract method X.doProcess().

E. The constructor X(List) does not match the Y() constructor.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Default. When we don't use any keyword explicitly, Java will set a default access to a given class, method or property. The default access modifier is also called package-private, which means that all members are visible within the same package but aren't accessible from other packages:

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 3 weeks ago

A. default class can only be accessed within the same package

upvoted 1 times

Question #142 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. Hello

B. NullPointerException is thrown at line 4

C. NullPointerException is thrown at line 10

D. A compilation error occurs

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct,due to the error in line 7

upvoted 1 times

Question #143 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. Marry -
Joe

B. Mary -
Mary

C. null
null

D. Joe -
Joe

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #144 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Location {
   static String city;
   public Location(String locationCity) {
      city = locationCity;
   }
}
```

and

```
public class Main {
  public static void main(string[] args) {
    var location = new Location("San Francisco");
    location = null;
    System.gc();
    System.out.println(Location.city);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown

B. null

C. San Francisco

D. java.lang.IllegalException is thrown

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #145 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

Which two actions, independently, enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Inserting:
finally (in.close();)

B. Replacing the catch block with:
catch (FileNotFoundException | Exception e) ( )
finally (in.close();)

C. Adding throws FileNotFoundException declaration at the main() method

D. Replacing the catch block with:
catch (Exception e) ( )

E. Replacing the catch block with:
catch (Exception | IOException e) ( )

F. Adding throws IOException declaration at the main() method

Correct Answer: *DF*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: DF

D & F Are correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 3 weeks ago

D,F There is an auto-closeable resource that needs IOException to be either declared in the method or be added in the catch block, if you only use Exception on the catch you will be fine since it is the parent class for all Exceptions

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 3 weeks ago

There is an auto-closeable resource that needs IOException to be either declared in the method or be added in the catch block

upvoted 1 times

Question #146 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

public interface InterfaceTwo extends AbstractClass { }

and

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

and

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

Which three changes make this code compile? (Choose three.)

A. Implement methodC() in ConcreteClass

B. Implement methodB() in ConcreteClass

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

D. Remove methodA() from InterfaceOne

E. InterfaceTwo should no longer extend AbstractClass

F. Implement methodA() in ConcreteClass

G. Remove methodA() from AbstractClass

Correct Answer: *BDE*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: ABE

A,B,E is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 3 weeks ago

BDE, methodB has not been implemented so it must be implemented in the concrete class
Interface cannot extend a class can only extend other classes

upvoted 1 times

Question #147 *Topic 1*

Which two assignments create Locale instances? (Choose two.)

A. locale = “fr_FR”;

B. locale = “en-USA”;

C. locale = new Locale(“en”, “GB”);

D. locale = Locale.getAvailableLocales();

E. locale = Locale.getDefault();

Correct Answer: *CE*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: CE

Option C creates a new Locale instance using the Locale constructor that takes two arguments: a language code and a country code. In this case, the language code is "en" for English and the country code is "GB" for Great Britain.Option E creates a Locale instance by calling the static method Locale.getDefault(), which returns the default Locale for the current instance of the Java Virtual Machine.

upvoted 1 times

Question #148 *Topic 1*

Which two can be considered good practices for serializing Java objects? (Choose two.)

A. Assign null value by default while serializing and deserializing a transient variable.

B. Ensure that the class definition used is the same as the class definition used by Java runtime at the time when the object was serialized.

C. Always override the readObject/writeObject methods from the java.io.Serializable interface.

D. Implement secure serialization by generating secure object hash or using encryption.

E. Implement serialization for long-term data storage.

Correct Answer: *AD*

Stavok 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: BD

Ensuring that the class definition used is the same as the class definition used by Java runtime at the time when the object was serialized is important because it ensures that the object can be correctly deserialized 1.

Implementing secure serialization by generating a secure object hash or using encryption can help to protect sensitive data and prevent unauthorized access to serialized objects 1.

upvoted 1 times

Question #149 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. 2, 0, 0
2, 1, 0
0, 0, 0

B. 0, 0, 0
1, 0, 0
2, 1, 0

C. 0, 0, 0
2, 1, 0
2, 0, 0

D. 0, 0, 0
2, 1, 0
2, 1, 0

E. 1, 0, 0
1, 1, 0
0, 0, 0

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #150 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");

Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
Files.delete(outputFile);
```

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist.

What is the result?

A. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

B. The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.

C. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.

D. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #151 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. false
true
false

B. false
true
true

C. false
false
false

D. true
false
true

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #152 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the output?

A. A runtime exception is thrown.

B. The compilation fails.

C. [-3, -2, -l]

D. [-1, -2, -3]

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

A because List.of(...) is an immutable list you can't modify

upvoted 1 times

Question #153 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
static void add(List l) {
    l.add(4);
    l.add(3.14f);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    var x = new ArrayList();
    x.add(3);
    add(x);
    for (Integer i : x) {
        System.out.print(i + " ");
            }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints 3 4 and throws a ClassCastException.

B. 3 4

C. 3 4 3.14

D. 3 4 3

Correct Answer: *A*

belal97 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

if var x = new ArrayList<Integer>();
the correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

No answer as for loop is expecting objects and not Integer.

upvoted 2 times

Question #154 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Over {
    public void analyze(Object[] o){
      System.out.println("I am an object array");
    }
    public void analyze(long[] l){
      System.out.println("I am an array");
    }
    public void analyze(Object o){
      System.out.println("I am an object");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      int[] nums = new int[10];
      new Over().analyze(nums);  // line 1
    }
}
```

What is the output?

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

B. I am an array

C. I am an object array

D. I am an object

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Over cannot be resolved to a type

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #155 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

  // ...
}
```

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

Which code inserted on line n1 will accomplish this?

A.
```
File file = new File(filename).getAbsoluteFile();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(file);
```

B.
```
Path file = Paths.get(filename);
String canonicalPath = file.normalize().toString();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
```

C.
```
Path file = Paths.get(filename);
Path canonicalPath = file.toAbsolutePath().toString();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);
```

D.
```
File file = new File(filename);
String canonicalPath = file.getCanonicalPath();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(f);
```

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
The file object is created using the filename variable.The getCanonicalPath() method is called on the file object to get the canonical path of the file.The canonicalPath variable is then used to create a new FileInputStream object.
This code will ensure that the path name is validated and canonicalized before the file is read.

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

D we use file.getCanonicalPath()

upvoted 1 times

Question #156 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.

B. An unchecked exception is thrown at run time.

C. Error reading files is printed on the console.

D. The content from filel.txt and file2.txt is printed on the console.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
The resource reader of a try-with-resources statement cannot be assigned

upvoted 1 times

Question #157 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
abstract class Base {
    abstract protected float getVal();
}
public class Test extends Base {
    public float getVal() { return 0f; }
    public long  getVal() { return 2L; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test test = new Test();
        float f = test.getVal();
        System.out.println(f + test.getVal());
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. 2.0

B. 2

C. The compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

Duplicate method getVal() in type Test

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C is the answer as same name and same signature is not allowed in Java even if they have different return types

upvoted 1 times

Question #158 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Sports {
   ....
   public double getRatings() {
   ....
   }
  ....
}
```

and

```
public class Football extends Sports {
   ....
   public double getRatings() {
   ....
   }
  ....
}
```

Which is the correct implementation of the getRatings method in the Football subclass?

A. The subclass getRatings method uses public.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation.

B. The subclass getRatings method implementation directly accesses the fields in the Sports superclass.

C. The subclass getRatings method uses new.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation.

D. The subclass getRatings method uses super.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation.

Correct Answer: *D*

Question #159 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
void myLambda() {
    int i = 25;
    Supplier<Integer> foo = () -> i;
    i++;
    System.out.println(foo.get());
}
```

Which is true?

A. The code prints 25.

B. The code does not compile.

C. The code throws an exception at runtime.

D. The code compiles but does not print any result.

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is B. lambda expressions work with final variables, as well as effectively final variables. The moment you do something like i++ the variable i will be no longer treated as final

upvoted 1 times

Question #160 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
List states = new ArrayList(List.of("NY","CA","WA","NC","CO"));
// line 1
states.removeIf(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

A. Supplier function = () -> states.contains("N");

B. Function function = s -> s.contains('N");

C. Consumer function = s -> {if(s.contains("N")) states.remove(s);};

D. Predicate function = s -> s.contains("N");

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D is Correct
A List of String objects representing states is created and assigned to the states variable.
A Predicate<String> functional interface is created using a lambda expression and assigned to the function variable. The lambda expression checks if a given String contains the character "N".The removeIf() method is called on the states list, passing in the function variable as an argument. This method removes all elements from the list that satisfy the given predicate.
So, at the end of the program, all elements in the states list that contain the character "N" will be removed.

upvoted 1 times

Question #161 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which is true?

A. Line 2 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

B. Line 3 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

C. It compiles without errors.

D. Line 1 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

Correct Answer: *C*

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C since static methods are allowed in an interface same as default methods and public static final variables

upvoted 1 times

Question #162 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class DoClass {
   static String s;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
     switch(s) {
        case "41": s += "41";
        default:   s += " def ";
        case "42": s += "42";
     }
     System.out.println(s);
   }
}
```

What is the output?

A. null

B. 41 def 42

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. def 42

Correct Answer: *C*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException: Cannot invoke "String.hashCode()" because "Question162.s" is null
C is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C as String s is null it will throw nullpointer exception

upvoted 1 times

Question #163 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

You want to make the reduction operation parallelized.

Which two modifications will accomplish this?

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

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

C. Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.parallel ().stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m)

D. Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.parallelStream().reduce (0, (n, m) -> n + m);.

E. Replace line 1 with int sum = numbers.stream().parallel().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m)

Correct Answer: *DE*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: DE

A List of Integer objects representing numbers is created and assigned to the numbers variable.A Stream is created from the numbers list using either the parallelStream() method or the stream().parallel() method chain. This creates a parallel stream that can process elements concurrently.The reduce() method is called on the parallel stream, passing in an initial value of 0 and a lambda expression that adds two numbers together. This method performs a reduction on the elements of the stream, using the provided identity value and an associative accumulation function.

upvoted 1 times

Question #164 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. The program prints nothing.

B. The program prints: 12 and the RuntimeException is thrown.

C. The program prints: 123 and the RuntimeException is thrown.

D. The program prints 1234 and a java.lang.IllegalStateException is thrown.

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago
A is correct

TESTED
upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago
A. The program prints nothing. Tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #165 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce((a, b) -> a+b);

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

C. int s = 0;
Integer sum = data.map(a -> a).reduce(0, (a-> a + s));

D. OptionalInt value = data.mapToInt(a -> a).parallel().reduce((a, b) -> a+b);
Integer sum = value.getAsInt();

E. Integer sum = data.mapToInt(a -> a).reduce(0, (a,b)->a+b));

Correct Answer: *BE*

Question #166 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

A. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

B. f2.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!

C. f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

D. f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

E. b1.foo (c) prints Olá Mundo!

F. f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!

G. f1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!

H. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

I. b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

Correct Answer: *C, D, I*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: CEF

f1.foo(c) calls the foo() method on the f1 object, which is an instance of the Foo class. This method prints "Bonjour le monde!", so C is true.f2.foo(c) calls the foo() method on the f2 object, which is an instance of the Bar class. Since f2 is declared as a Foo object, the foo() method from the Foo class is overridden by the foo() method from the Bar class that takes a Collection argument. This method prints "Hello world!", so F is true.b1.foo(c) calls the foo() method on the b1 object, which is an instance of the Bar class. Since b1 is declared as a Bar object and the argument passed to the method is a List, the most specific version of the overloaded foo() method from the Bar class that takes a List argument is called. This method prints "Ola Mundo!", so E is true.

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago

CDI correct

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CEF

foo f1 = new foo(); => foo class has one method print hello world
foo f2 = new bar(); f2 cant access overload method in bar so print ponjour
bar b1 = new bar() ; b1 can access two method but we pass arrayList so print ola

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

b1 will take the foo with collection not the one with arrayList. Just tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #167

Topic 1

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String s = "10";
        try {
          int x = 0;
          x = Integer.parseInt(s,2); // line 1
          System.out.println("X is "+x);
       } catch(NumberFormatException e) {
           System.out.println("Error parsing value of "+x); // line 2
       }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. X is 2

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

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

D. Error parsing value 0

E. X is 10

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

x cannot be resolved to a variable

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C as x is not in the scope.

upvoted 1 times

Question #168 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface {
    int one = 1;
    static int two = 2;
    static final int three = 3;
}

public class ExampleClass implements ExampleInterface {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ExampleInterface theInstance = new ExampleClass();
        //line 1
    }
}
```

Which three statements cause a compiler error when inserted at line l? (Choose three.)

A. int i = theInstance.three++;

B. int b = two;

C. int c = three;

D. int a = one++;

E. int f = ExampleInterface.three;

F. int h = theInstance.two;

G. int e = ExampleInterface.two++;

H. int a = ExampleInterface.one;

I. int g = theInstance.one;

Correct Answer: *ADG*

Stavok 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: ADG

The three statements that cause a compiler error when inserted at line 1 are: A. int i = theInstance.three++;, D. int a = one++;, and G. int e = ExampleInterface.two++;. These statements cause errors because they attempt to increment final variables, which is not allowed in Java.

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

ADG all variables declared within an interface are implicitly considered as public, static, and final. This means that interface variables are constants and cannot be modified once they are assigned a value.

upvoted 1 times

Question #169 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

and

```
public abstract class B /* position 1 */ {
    /* position 2 */
    public void x() { }
    public abstract void z();
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {
/* position 3 */
}
```

Which code, when inserted at one or more marked position, would allow classes B and C to compile?

A.
```
implements A          // position 1
@Override            // position 2
```

B.
```
@Override            // position 2
public void z() { } // position 3
```

C.
```
@Override            // position 3
void x () {}         // position 3
@Override            // position 3
public void z() { } // position 3
```

D. public void z() { } // position 3

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is Correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Adel2023 4 weeks ago

answser is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #170 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

Which two code fragments remove the elements from the original list? (Choose two.)

A.
```
Queue clq = new ConcurrentLinkedQueue<>(original);
for(Integer w : clq)
    clq.remove(w);
```

B.
```
List al = new ArrayList<>(original);
for(Integer w : al)
    al.remove(w);
```

C.
```
List cwa = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(original);
for(Integer w : cwa)
    cwa.remove(w);
```

D.
```
List sl = Collections.synchronizedList(original);
for(Integer w : sl)
    sl.remove(w);
```

Correct Answer: *BC*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: AC

C creates a new CopyOnWriteArrayList from the original list and then iterates over it, removing each element. The CopyOnWriteArrayList class is thread-safe and allows for concurrent modification, so it is safe to remove elements while iterating over it.

Option A is incorrect because ConcurrentLinkedQueue does not have a remove method that takes an object as an argument.

upvoted 1 times

Question #171 *Topic 1*

Given these two classes:

```
public class Resource {
    public Worker owner;
}

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

And given this fragment:

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

Which describes the fragment?

A. It throws an IllegalMonitorStateException.

B. It is subject to deadlock.

C. It is subject to livelock.

D. The code does not compile.

Correct Answer: *B*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #172

Topic 1

Given:

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      int sum = 0, x = 0;
      for( ; x < 3 ; sum+=++x); // line 1
      System.out.print("-"+sum);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. -6

B. -0-1-3-6

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

D. -0-1-3

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

belal97 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

for end in line 1 no body (;)
print statmint execute just one time

upvoted 2 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Its A Sorry I noticed for loop does not have a body and it ends with a semi-colon.

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

D Tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #173 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class App {
  var a = true;                    // line n1
  {
   final var b = 10;              // line n2
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
   int var = 100;                 // line n3
   var b = "100";                 // line n4
   System.out.println(b);
  }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The code prints 10.

B. The code fails to compile at line n2.

C. The code fails to compile at line n1.

D. The code fails to compile at line n4.

E. The code fails to compile at line n3.

F. The code prints 100.

Correct Answer: *E*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

C var keyword cannot be used for declaring global variables or class-level variables.

upvoted 1 times

Question #174 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
5. IntStream str = IntStream.of(2, 3, 4);
6. IntFunction<Integer> func = x -> y -> x * y;
7. str.map(func.apply(10)).forEach(System.out::println);
```

Which action will enable the code to compile?

A. Replace line 6 with BiFunction func = x -> y -> x * y;

B. Replace line 6 with Function func = x -> y -> x * y;

C. Replace line 6 with IntFunction func = x -> y -> x * y;

D. Replace line 6 with IntFunction func = x -> y -> x * y;

Correct Answer: *C*

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

What is the difference between C and D?

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Question #175 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

A. if(p.test(number)) {

B. if(p.apply(number)) {

C. if(p.get(number)) {

D. if(p.accept(number)) {

Correct Answer: *A*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

Question #176 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

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

Which two methods modify field values? (Choose two.)

A. setTCount

B. setACount

C. setAllCounts

D. setGCount

E. setCCount

Correct Answer: *AC*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: CD

C. setAllCounts and D. setGCount.
The setGCount method takes an integer argument g and assigns its value to the gCount field. It then returns the value of the gCount field.
The setAllCounts method takes an integer argument x and assigns its value to the aCount, tCount, and cCount fields using chained assignment. It also calls the setGCount method with the argument x, which assigns the value of x to the gCount field.

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is C,D setAllCounts and setGCount

upvoted 1 times

Question #177 *Topic 1*

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. hat at store 1

B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime,

C. at once 0

D. hat at store 4

E. at once 1

Correct Answer: *D*

Stavok 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

TESTED

upvoted 1 times

KiraguJohn 1 month, 1 week ago

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times