Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:
class Book { int id;
String name;
public Book (int id, String name) { this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1 boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.name.equals(b name))} output = true;
}
return output;
}
}
and the code fragment:
Book b1 = new Book (101, “Java Programing”); Book b2 = new Book (102, “Java Programing”); System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2 Which statement is true?

A. The program prints true.
B. The program prints false.
C. A compilation error occur
D. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with:boolean equals (Book obj) {
E. A compilation error occur
F. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
Given the content of the employee.txt file: Every worker is a master.
Given that the employee.txt file is accessible and the file allemp.txt does NOT exist, and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Exception 1
B. Exception 2
C. The program executes, does NOT affect the system, and produces NO output.
D. allemp.txt is created and the content of employee.txt is copied to it.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the code fragments:

```
public class Test {
    List<String> list = null;
    public void printValues() {
        System.out.print(getList());
    }
    public List<String> getList(){ return list; }
    public void setList(List<String> newList){ list = newList; }
}
```

and

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Dog", "Cat", "Mouse");
Test t = new Test();
t.setList(li.stream().collect(Collectors.toList()));
t.getList().forEach(Test::printValues);
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. DogCatMouse
D. [Dog, Cat, Mouse]

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
What is the result?

```
7. BiPredicate<String, String> bp = (String s1, String s2) -> s1.contains("SG") &&
   s2.contains("Java");
8. BiFunction<String, String, Integer> bf = (String s1, String s2) -> {
9.     int fee = 0;
10.    if (bp.test(s1, s2)) {
11.        fee = 100;
12.    }
13.    return fee;
14. };
15. int fee1 = bf.apply("D101SG", "Java Programming");
16. System.out.println(fee1);
```

A. A compilation error occurs at line 7.
B. 100
C. A compilation error occurs at line 8.
D. A compilation error occurs at line 15.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment:
public class FileThread implements Runnable { String fName;
public FileThread(String fName) { this.fName = fName; } public void run () System.out.println(fName);}
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool(); Stream<Path> listOfFiles = Files.walk(Paths.get("Java Projects")); listOfFiles.forEach(line -> {
executor.execute(new FileThread(line.getFileName().toString ())); //
line n1
});
executor.shutdown(); executor.awaitTermination(5, TimeUnit.DAYS); // line n2
}
}
The Java Projects directory exists and contains a list of files. What is the result?

A. The program throws a runtime exception at line n2.
B. The program prints files names concurrently.
C. The program prints files names sequentially.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:

```
5. IntConsumer consumer = e -> System.out.println(e);
6. Integer value = 90;
7. /* insert code fragment here */
8. consumer.accept(result);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables printing 100?

A. Function<Integer> funRef = e –> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply(value);
B. IntFunction funRef = e –> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply (10);
C. ToIntFunction<Integer> funRef = e –> e + 10;int result = funRef.applyAsInt (value);
D. ToIntFunction funRef = e –> e + 10; int result = funRef.apply (value);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Which code fragment is required to load a JDBC 3.0 driver?

A. Connection con = Connection.getDriver ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");
B. Class.forName("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");
C. Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");
D. DriverManager.loadDriver ("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

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

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two statements are true about the Fork/Join Framework? (Choose two.)

A. The RecursiveTask subclass is used when a task does not need to return a result.
B. The Fork/Join framework can help you take advantage of multicore hardware.
C. The Fork/Join framework implements a work-stealing algorithm.
D. The Fork/Join solution when run on multicore hardware always performs faster than standard sequential solution.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

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

and the command: java Product 0 What is the result?

A. An AssertionError is thrown.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. New Price: 0.0
D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

```
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
    public void close() throws Exception {
        System.out.print("Close-");
    }
    public void open() {
        System.out.print("Open-");
    }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Resource res1 = new Resource();
try {
    res1.open();
    res1.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 1");
}
try (res1 = new Resource()) { // line n1
    res1.open();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 2");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Open-Close– Exception – 1 Open–Close–
B. Open–Close–Open–Close–
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. Open–Close–Open–

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
Given the code fragment:
List<String> codes = Arrays.asList (“DOC”, “MPEG”, “JPEG”); codes.forEach (c -> System.out.print(c + “ “));
String fmt = codes.stream()
.filter (s-> s.contains (“PEG”))
.r educe((s, t) -> s + t).get(); System.out.println(“\n” + fmt); What is the result?

A. DOC MPEG JPEG MPEGJPEG
B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG MPEGMPEGJPEG
C. MPEGJPEG MPEGJPEG
D. The order of the output is unpredictable.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3); values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.p eek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
What is the result?

A. 246
B. The code produces no output.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
Given the code fragment:

```
ProductCode<Number, Integer> c1 = new ProductCode<Number, Integer>(); /* c1
instantiation */
ProductCode<Number, String> c2 = new ProductCode<Number, String>();   /* c2
instantiation */
```

You have been asked to define the ProductCode class. The definition of the ProductCode class must allow c1 instantiation to succeed and cause a compilation error on c2 instantiation.
Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

A.
```
class ProductCode<T, S<Integer>>  {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

B.
```
class ProductCode<T, S extends T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

C.
```
class ProductCode<T, S> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

D.
```
class ProductCode<T, S super T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
Given:

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

What is the result?

A. IT:null
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. IT:0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31
Given the code fragment:
Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg"); System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() + ":" + p1.getName(1) + ":" + p1.getFileName());
Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist.
What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.
B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg
C. 1:Pics:/Pics/ MyPic.jpeg
D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32
Given the code fragment:
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
// line n1
Assume the courses.txt is accessible.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

A. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 36
Given:

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

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

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

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

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

What is the result?

A. Bar Hello Foo Hello
B. Bar Hello Baz Hello
C. Baz Hello
D. A compilation error occurs in the Daze class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38
Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)

A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.
B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.
C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time itreleases it.
D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.
E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 42
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> valList = Arrays.asList("", "George", "", "John", "Jim");
Long newVal = valList.stream()      // line n1
        .filter(x -> !x.isEmpty())
        .count();                   // line n2
System.out.print(newVal);
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
B. 3
C. 2
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44
Given the code fragment:
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom"); System.out.println (
// line n1
);
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the count of string elements whose length is greater than three?

A. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()
B. listVal.stream().map(x -> x.length()>3).count()
C. listVal.stream().peek(x -> x.length()>3).count().get()
D. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).mapToInt(x -> x).count()

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48
Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:

inquiry = How are you?

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:

inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale;
// line 1
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
System.out.println(messages.getString("inquiry"));
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"

A. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
B. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build ();
C. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
D. currentlocale = new Locale(); currentLocale.setLanguage ("de"); currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");
E. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Stream.of("Java", "Unix", "Linux")
    .filter(s -> s.contains("n"))
    .peek(s -> System.out.println("PEEK: " + s))
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, result in the output PEEK: Unix?

A. .anyMatch ();
B. .allMatch ();
C. .findAny ();
D. .noneMatch ();
E. .findFirst ();

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3); IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y; //line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.output::print);
Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
B. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
C. Replace line n1 with: BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
D. Replace line n2 with:IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58
Which two statements are true about localizing an application? (Choose two.)

A. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.
B. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.
C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.
D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.
E. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 62
Given:
class Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print(“Can fly”); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print(“Cannot fly”); }
}
and the code fragment: class Birdie {
public static void main (String [ ] args) { fly(( ) -> new Bird ( ));
fly (Penguin : : new);
}
/* line n1 */
}
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) { bird :: fly ();}
B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) {bird.accept( ) fly ();}
C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) { bird.get( ) fly ();}
D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { LOST

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
Given:
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) { int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : “Invalid Denominator”; int = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
What is the result of running the code with the –ea option?

A. -10
B. An AssertionError is thrown.
C. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69
Given the code fragment:
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/./sys/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("/readme/"); System.out.println(res1); System.out.println(res2);
What is the result?

A. /app/sys/log/readme/server/exe
B. /app/log/sys/server/exe/readme
C. /app/./sys/log/readme
D. /app/./sys/log/server/exe/readme

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71
Given the code fragment:
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException { File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) { if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
} else {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class")) aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.
What is the result?

A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.
B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.
C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.
D. The method throws an IOException.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76
Given:
1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
3. protected void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); } 4. }
5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
9. /* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;
11. }
12. public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); }
13. }
14. class Rectangle extends Square {
15. int len, br;
16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
17. /* insert code here */
18. len = x, br = y;
19. }
20. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }
21. }
Which two modifications enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. At line 1, remove abstract
B. At line 9, insert super ( );
C. At line 12, remove public
D. At line 17, insert super (x);
E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;
F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 81
Given the definition of the Book class:

```
public class Book {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public Book(int id, String name) {this.id = id; this.name = name;}
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    }
```

Which statement is true about the Book class?

A. It demonstrates encapsulation.
B. It is defined using the factory design pattern.
C. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.
D. It demonstrates polymorphism.
E. It is an immutable class.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
Given the definition of the Emp class: public class Emp
private String eName; private Integer eAge;
Emp(String eN, Integer eA) { this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;} public String getEName () {return eName;}
}
and code fragment:
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp ("Jim", 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " "));
What is the result?

A. Sam John Jim
B. John Jim
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86
Given the code fragment:

```
Connection con = null;
try {
      // line n1
      if(con != null){
          System.out.print("Connection Established.");
      }

} catch (Exception e) {
      System.out.print(e);
}
```

Assume that dbURL, userName, and password are valid.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Connection Established?

A. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("user", userName); prop.put ("password", password);con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, prop);
B. con = DriverManager.getConnection (userName, password, dbURL);
C. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("userid", userName); prop.put ("password", password); prop.put("url", dbURL);con = DriverManager.getConnection (prop);
D. con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL); con.setClientInfo ("user", userName); con.setClientInfo ("password", password);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91
Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties: welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment: Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1")); System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1

System.out.println(prop.getProperty(“welcome3”));
What is the result?

A. Good day!Testfollowed by an Exception stack trace
B. Good day!followed by an Exception stack trace
C. Good day!Test null
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 92
Given the code fragment: public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( ); unsortMap.put (10, “z”);
unsortMap.put (5, “b”);
unsortMap.put (1, “d”);
unsortMap.put (7, “e”);
unsortMap.put (50, “j”);
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } });
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet ()) { System.out.print (entry.getValue () + “ “);
}
}
What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.
B. d b e z j
C. j z e b d
D. z b d e j

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95
You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern. Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design? (Choose two.)

A. Make the class static.
B. Make the constructor private.
C. Override equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.
D. Use a static reference to point to the single instance.
E. Implement the Serializable interface.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 100
Given the code fragments:
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String> { public default boolean test (String str) {
return str.equals (“Java”);
}
}
and
List<String> strs = Arrays.asList(“Java”, “Java EE”, “Java ME”); Predicate<String> cf1 = s - > s.length() > 3;
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { //line n1 public boolean test (String s) {
return s.contains (“Java”);
}
};
long c = strs.stream()
.filter(cf1)
.f ilter(cf2 //line n2
.count(); System.out.println(c); What is the result?

A. 2
B. 3
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104
Given the code fragment:
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1 System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
What is the result?

A. 20
B. 20.5
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109
Given:
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { } class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1 System.out.println(“Happy Journey!”);
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2 super ride ();
}
}
and the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception
{
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle (); v.ride();
}
Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

A. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
B. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {
C. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {
D. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 111
Given the code fragments:
public class Book implements Comparator<Book> { String name;
double price; public Book () {}
public Book(String name, double price) { this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Book b1, Book b2) { return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() { return name + “:” + price;
}
}
and
List<Book>books = Arrays.asList (new Book (“Beginning with Java”, 2), new book (“A
Guide to Java Tour”, 3));
Collections.sort(books, new Book()); System.out.print(books);
What is the result?

A. [A Guide to Java Tour:3.0, Beginning with Java:2.0]
B. [Beginning with Java:2, A Guide to Java Tour:3]
C. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().
D. An Exception is thrown at run time.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116
Which statement is true about the DriverManager class?

A. It returns an instance of Connection.
B. it executes SQL statements against the database.
C. It only queries metadata of the database.
D. it is written by different vendors for their specific database.

Answer: A

Explanation: The DriverManager returns an instance of Doctrine\DBAL\Connection which is a wrapper around the underlying driver connection (which is often a PDO instance).

NEW QUESTION 119
Given:

```
public class Vehicle {
    int vId;
    String vName;
    public Vehicle(int vIdArg, String vNameArg) {
        this.vId = vIdArg;
        this.vName = vNameArg;
    }
    public int getVId() { return vId; }
    public String getVName() { return vName; }
    public String toString() {
        return vName;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Vehicle> vehicle = Arrays.asList(
        new Vehicle(2, "Car"),
        new Vehicle(3, "Bike"),
        new Vehicle(1, "Truck"));
vehicle.stream()
        // line n1
        .forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, enable the code to print TruckCarBike?

A. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVId() < v2.getVId())
B. .sorted (Comparable.comparing (Vehicle: :getVName)).reversed ()
C. .map (v -> v.getVid()).sorted ()
D. .sorted((v1, v2) -> Integer.compare(v1.getVId(), v2.getVid()))
E. .sorted(Comparator.comparing ((Vehicle v) -> v.getVId()))

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 122
Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:
Course : : Java
and given the code fragment:
public static void main (String[ ] args) { int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream (“course.txt”); InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) { while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read (); c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
}
}
What is the result?

A. ur :: va
B. ueJa
C. The program prints nothing.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 125
Given:
class CheckClass {
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) { return s1 length() – s2.length();
}
}
and the code fragment:
String[] strArray = new String [] {“Tiger”, “Rat”, “Cat”, “Lion”}
//line n1
for (String s : strArray) { System.out.print (s + “ “);
}
Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126
Given:

```
class Counter extends Thread {
      int i = 10;
      public synchronized void display(Counter obj) {
            try {
                  Thread.sleep(5);
                  obj.increment(this);
                  System.out.printIn(i);
            } catch (InterruptedException ex) {   }
      }
      public synchronized void increment (Counter obj) {
            i++;
      }
}
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            final Counter obj1 = new Counter();
            final Counter obj2 = new Counter();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() {obj1.display(obj2);
                  }
            }).start();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() { obj2.display(obj1); }
            }).start();
      }
}
```

From what threading problem does the program suffer?

A. race condition
B. deadlock
C. starvation
D. livelock

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131
In 2015, daylight saving time in New York, USA, begins on March 8th at 2:00 AM. As a result, 2:00 AM becomes 3:00 AM.
Given the code fragment:

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

Which is the result?

A. 3:00 – difference: 2

B. 2:00 – difference: 1
C. 4:00 – difference: 3
D. 4:00 – difference: 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135
Given the code fragment:
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 3, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-7”));
ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-5”));
long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1 System.out.println(“Travel time is” + hrs + “hours”);
What is the result?

A. Travel time is 4 hours
B. Travel time is 6 hours
C. Travel time is 8 hours
D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140
Given:

```
interface Interface1 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-1");
    }
}

interface Interface2 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");
    }
}
public class MyClass implements Interface1, Interface2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Interface1 obj = new MyClass();
        obj.sayHi();
    }
    public void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi MyClass");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hi Interface-2
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. Hi Interface-1
D. Hi MyClass

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145
Given the code fragment:
Path source = Paths.get (“/data/december/log.txt”); Path destination = Paths.get(“/data”);
Files.copy (source, destination);
and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains: 10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully
What is the result?

A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/ log.txt file is copied to it.
B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.
C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.
D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. text1text2
B. text1text2text2text3
C. text1
D. [text1, text2]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152
Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155
Given:
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) { this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
and the code fragment: List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"), new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"), new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago")); stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.f orEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); What is the result?

A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston][Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
B. Java EEJava ME
C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159
Given the code fragment:
List<String> colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow"); Predicate<String> test = n - > { System.out.println("Searching…");
return n.contains("red");
};

colors.stream()
.f ilter(c -> c.length() > 3)
.allMatch(test); What is the result?

A. Searching...
B. Searching...Searching...
C. Searching...Searching... Searching...
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList (10, 20); UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s +10.0; codes.replaceAll(uo);
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c)); What is the result?

A. 20.030.0
B. 1020
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 165
Given:
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); } class Car {
private String name; public Car (String name) { this.name = name;
}
}
Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

A. Car auto = Car (“MyCar”): : new;
B. Car auto = Car : : new;Car vehicle = auto : : getCar(“MyCar”);
C. Rideable rider = Car : : new;Car vehicle = rider.getCar(“MyCar”);
D. Car vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar(“MyCar”);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 168
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8): System.out.println (
//line n1
);
Which code fragment must be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?

A. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()
B. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()
C. nums.stream().max()
D. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170
Given the definition of the Country class: public class country {
public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE} String name;
Continent region;
public Country (String na, Continent reg) { name = na, region = reg;
}
public String getName () {return name;} public Continent getRegion () {return region;}
}
and the code fragment:
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (
new Country (“Japan”, Country.Continent.ASIA), new Country (“Italy”, Country.Continent.EUROPE),
new Country (“Germany”, Country.Continent.EUROPE)); Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()
.c ollect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion, Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList()))); System.out.println(regionNames);

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 171
Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> prices = Arrays.asList(3, 4, 5);
prices.stream()
    .filter(e -> e > 4)
    .peek(e -> System.out.print("Price " + e))                    // line n1
    .map(n -> n - 1)                                              // line n2
    .peek(n -> System.out.println(" New Price " + n));            // line n3
```

Which modification enables the code to print Price 5 New Price 4?

A. Replace line n2 with .map (n -> System.out.println (“New Price” + n –1)) and remove line n3
B. Replace line n2 with .mapToInt (n -> n – 1);
C. Replace line n1 with .forEach (e -> System.out.print (“Price” + e))
D. Replace line n3 with .forEach (n -> System.out.println (“New Price” + n));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174
Given:
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) { int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = “LOAN”; switch (accountType) {
case “RD”; rateOfInterest = 5; break;
case “FD”; rateOfInterest = 10; break;
default:
assert false: “No interest for this account”; //line n1
}
System.out.println (“Rate of interest:” + rateOfInterest);
}
}
and the command:
java –ea RateOfInterest What is the result?

A. Rate of interest: 0
B. An AssertionError is thrown.
C. No interest for this account
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 178
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console.
D. A compilation error occurs because the IOException isn’t declared to be thrown or caught?

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 180
You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application. Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

A. <key name = ‘menu1”>File Menu</key><key name = ‘menu2”>View Menu</key>
B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value><key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>
C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu
D. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 183
Given the code fragment:

```
// Login time:2015-01-12T21:58:18.817Z
Instant loginTime = Instant.now();
Thread.sleep(1000);

// Logout time:2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();

loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);   // line n1
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))
    System.out.println("Logged out at:"+logoutTime);
else
    System.out.println("Can't logout");
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
C. Can’t logout
D. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:00Z

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 184
Assume customers.txt is accessible and contains multiple lines. Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txt file?

A. Stream<String> stream = Files.find (Paths.get (“customers.txt”)); stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));
B. Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get (“customers.txt”)); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
C. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get (“customers.txt”)); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get (“customers.txt”)); lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 185
Given:

```
class Block  {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

Which definition of the ColorSorter class sorts the blocks list?

A.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}
```
B.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```
C.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```
D.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 190
Given the code fragment:
```
Map<Integer, Integer> mVal = new HashMap<>();
mVal.put(1, 10);
mVal.put(2, 20);
//line n1
c.accept(1, 2);
mVal.forEach(c);
```
Which statement can be inserted into line n1 to print 1,2; 1,10; 2,20;?

A. BiConsumer<Integer,Integer> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “);};
B. BiFunction<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “)};
C. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “)};
D. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, Integer> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,”+ j+ “; “);};

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 191
Given the code fragment:

```
final List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
final AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable() {
    public void run() { System.out.println(list); }
});
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
            list.add("X");
            barrier.await();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
        }
    }
};
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
```

What is the result ?

A. [X][X, X][X, X, X][X, X, X, X]
B. [X, X]
C. [X][X, X][X, X, X]
D. [X, X][X, X, X, X]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 194
Given the definition of the Vehicle class:
Class Vehhicle {
int distance; //line n1 Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) { //line n2 int timeTravel = time; //line n3
class Car { int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println (“Velocity with new speed”+value+”kmph”);
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
}
and this code fragment: Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100); v.increSpeed(60);
What is the result?

A. Velocity with new speed
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 195
Given:
class Vehicle { int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) { this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () { return vno + “:” + name;
}
}
and this code fragment:
Set<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> (); vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, “Ford”)); vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, “BMW”)); System.out.println(vehicles);
What is the result?

A. 10123 Ford10124 BMW
B. 10124 BMW10123 Ford
C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 196
Given:
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

A. public abstract class Task implements Doable { public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }}
B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { public abstract void doSomething(String s) { } public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }}
C. public class Job implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { }}
D. public class Action implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public String doThis(Integer j) { }}
E. public class Do implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public void doSomething(String s) { } public void doThat (String s) { }}

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 199
Given the records from the STUDENT table:

sid	sname	semail
111	James	james@uni.com
112	Jane	jane@uni.com
114	John	john@uni.com

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {
    //code to load and register valid jdbc driver go here
    Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password);
    Statement st = con.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
                                       ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    st.execute("SELECT * FROM student");
    ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();
    rs.absolute(3);
    rs.moveToInsertRow();
    rs.updateInt(1, 113);
    rs.updateString(2, "Jannet");
    rs.updateString(3, "jannet@uni.com");
    rs.updateRow();
    rs.refreshRow();
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " : " + rs.getString(2) + " : " + rs.getString
(3));
}
```

Assume that the URL, username, and password are valid. What is the result?

A. The STUDENT table is not updated and the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com
B. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.comand the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com
C. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.comand the program prints:113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com
D. A SQLException is thrown at run time.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 202
Given the code fragments:

```
public class Video {
    public void play() throws IOException {
        System.out.print("Video played.");
    }
}

public class Game extends Video {
    public void play() throws Exception {
        super.play();
        System.out.print("Game played.");
    }
}
```

and

```
try {
    new Game().play();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e.getClass());
}
```

What is the result?

A. Video played.Game played.
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. class java.lang.Exception
D. class java.io.IOException

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 206
Given:

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

Your design requires that:

- fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start() method is invoked.
- The code must terminate if fuelLevel of Engine is less than or equal to zero.

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

A. assert (fuelLevel) : “Terminating…”;
B. assert (fuelLevel > 0) : System.out.println (“Impossible fuel”);
C. assert fuelLevel < 0: System.exit(0);
D. assert fuelLevel > 0: “Impossible fuel” ;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 209
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(10, 20); List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(15, 30);
//line n1
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, prints 10 20 15 30?

A. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + “ “));
B. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.intStream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + “ “));
C. list1.stream().flatMap(list2.stream().flatMap(e1 -> e1.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.println(s + “ “));
D. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMapToInt(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + “ “));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 213
Given:
final class Folder { //line n1
//line n2
public void open () { System.out.print(“Open”);
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) {

A. f.open();}}}Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)
B. Replace line n1 with:class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
C. Replace line n1 with:class Folder extends Closeable {
D. Replace line n1 with:class Folder extends Exception {
E. At line n2, insert: final void close () {System.out.print(“Close”);}
F. At line n2, insert:public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print(“Close”);}

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 214
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> qwords = Arrays.asList("why ", "what ", "when ");
BinaryOperator<String> operator = (s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2);  // line n1
String sen = qwords.stream()
  .reduce("Word: ", operator);
System.out.println(sen);
```

What is the result?

A. Word: why what when
B. Word: why Word: why what Word: why what when
C. Word: why Word: what Word: when
D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 215
Given the definition of the Vehicle class: class Vehicle {
String name;
void setName (String name) { this.name = name;
}
String getName() { return name;
}
}
Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

A. Make the Vehicle class public.
B. Make the name variable public.
C. Make the setName method public.
D. Make the name variable private.
E. Make the setName method private.
F. Make the getName method private.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219
Given the code fragments: class TechName {
String techName;
TechName (String techName) { this.techName=techName;
}
}
and
List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList (new TechName(“Java-“),
new TechName(“Oracle DB-“), new TechName(“J2EE-“)
);
Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();
//line n1
Which should be inserted at line n1 to print Java-Oracle DB-J2EE-?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 223
Given the code fragment: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s*2; line n1
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0); loanValues.stream()
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "); What is the result?

A. 4000.0
B. 4000
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 226
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?
A. Implement Predicate in the Product.ProductFilter class and replace line n2 with .filter (p-> p.ProductFilter.test (p))
B. Replace line n1 with:public static boolean isAvailable (Product p) {
C. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> p.ProductFilter: :isAvailable (p))
D. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 229
Given the code fragment:
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13. stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");
14. while (rs.next()) {
15. //process the results
16. System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));
17. }
18. } catch (Exception e) {
19. System.out.println ("Error");
20. }
Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

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

A. The program prints employee IDs.
B. The program prints customer IDs.
C. The program prints Error.
D. compilation fails on line 13.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 234
Given:
public class product { int id; int price;
public Product (int id, int price) { this.id = id;
this.price = price;
}
public String toString() { return id + ":" + price; }
}
and the code fragment:
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30),
new Product (2, 30));
Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> { p1.price+=p2.price;
return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);}); products.add(p); products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) - > p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.i fPresent(System.out: :println); What is the result?

A. 2 : 30
B. 4 : 0
C. 4 : 60
D. 4 : 602 : 303 : 201 : 10
E. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 239
Which statement is true about java.util.stream.Stream?

A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.
B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.
C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.
D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 244
Given the content:

MessagesBundle.properties file:

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

MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur password = Entrez le mot de passe
B. username = Enter User Name password = Enter Password
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 248
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.
B. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]
C. null
D. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 251
Given:
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println(“Walking”);) public void run(Integer distance);
}
Which statement is true?

A. Moveable can be used as below:Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println(“Running” + n); animal.run(100);animal.walk(20);
B. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10; animal.run(100);animal.walk(20);
C. Moveable can be used as below:Moveable animal = (Integer n) - > System.out.println(n); animal.run(100);Moveable.walk(20);
D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254
Given that version.txt is accessible and contains: 1234567890
and given the code fragment:

```
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("version.txt");
        InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);) {
    if (br.markSupported()) {
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.mark(2);
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.reset();
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

What is the result?

A. 121
B. 122
C. 135
D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257
Given the code fragments :

```
public class Product {
    String name;
    Integer price;
    Product(String name, Integer price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }
    public void printVal(){ System.out.print(name + " Price:" + price + " "); }
    public void setPrice(int price) { this.price  = price; }
    public Integer getPrice() { return price; }
}
```

and

```
List<Product> li = Arrays.asList(new Product("TV", 1000), new Product("Refrigerator",
2000));
Consumer<Product> raise = e -> e.setPrice(e.getPrice() + 100);
li.forEach(raise);
li.stream().forEach(Product::printVal);
```

What is the result?

A. TV Price :110 Refrigerator Price :2100
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. TV Price :1000 Refrigerator Price :2000
D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 261
Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. An exception is thrown at run time.
B. 60
C. 1

Answer:

NEW QUESTION 264
Given the code fragment:

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

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists The Employee table has a column ID of type integer and the SQL query matches one record. What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line 14.
B. Compilation fails at line 15.
C. The code prints the employee ID.
D. The code prints Error.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 267
Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 269
Given:
class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { } and the code fragment:
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age) throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException { if (name.length () < 6) {
throw new UserException ();
} else if (age >= 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println(“User is registered.”);
}
}
public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException { App t = new App ();

A. t.d oRegister(“Mathew”, 60);}}What is the result?
B. User is registered.
C. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.
D. A UserException is thrown.
E. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 273
Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function interface?

A. It accepts one argument and returns void.
B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.
C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.
D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278
Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)

A. Locale loc1 = "UK";
B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");
C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");
D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;
E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 279
Given the definition of the Employee class:

```
class Employee {
      String dept, name;
      public Employee(String d, String n) {
            dept = d;
            name = n;
      }
      public String toString() {
            return getDept() + ":" + getName();
      }
      public String getDept() { return dept; }
      public String getName() { return name; }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
List<Employee> emps = Arrays.asList(new Employee("sales", "Ada"),
                  new Employee("sales", "Bob"),
                  new Employee("hr", "Bob"),
                  new Employee("hr", "Eva"));
Stream<Employee> s = emps.stream()
      .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Employee e) -> e.getDept())
                        .thenComparing((Employee e) -> e.getName()));
List<Employee> eSorted = s.collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.printIn(eSorted);
```

What is the result?

A. [sales:Ada, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, hr:Eva]
B. [Ada:sales, Bob:sales, Bob:hr, Eva:hr]
C. [hr:Eva, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, sales:Ada]
D. [hr:Bob, hr:Eva, sales:Ada, sales:Bob]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 283
Given:

```
class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
    int test;
    public void close() { }
    public MyClass copyObject() { return this; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
    obj1.test = 100;
    obj = obj1.copyObject();  // line n1
}
System.out.println(obj.test); // line n2
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at line n2.
B. 100
C. A compilation error occurs because the try block is declared without a catch or finally block.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 287
Given the code fragment:
List<String> str = Arrays.asList (“my”, “pen”, “is”, “your’, “pen”); Predicate<String> test = s -> {
int i = 0;
boolean result = s.contains (“pen”);
System.out.print(i++) + “:”); return result;
};
str.stream()
.filter(test)
.findFirst()
.i fPresent(System.out ::print); What is the result?

A. 0 : 0 : pen
B. 0 : 1 : pen
C. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen
D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :
E. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 290
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 5 : 3 : 6
B. 6 : 5 : 6
C. 3 : 3 : 4
D. 4 : 4 : 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 293
Given:
public class Test<T> { private T t;
public T get () { return t;
}
public void set (T t) { this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) { Test<String> type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1 type.set(“Java”);
type1.set(100); //line n2 System.out.print(type.get() + “ “ + type1.get());
}
What is the result?

A. Java 100
B. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>
C. A compilation error occur
D. To rectify it, replace line n1 with: Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
E. A compilation error occur
F. To rectify it, replace line n2 with: type1.set (Integer(100));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 296
Given:
class Worker extends Thread { CyclicBarrier cb;
public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; } public void run () {
try { cb.await();
System.out.println(“Worker…”);
} catch (Exception ex) { }
}
}
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1 public void run () { System.out.println(“Master…”);
}
}
and the code fragment:
Master master = new Master();

//line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb); worker.start();
You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed. Which modification meets the requirement?

A. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);
B. Replace line n1 with class Master extends Thread {
C. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);
D. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 299
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. truetrue
B. falsetrue
C. falsefalse
D. truefalse

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 303
Given:
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable { public void close () throws Exception { System.out.print (“Scanner closed.”);
}
public void scanImage () throws Exception { System.out.print (“Scan.”);
throw new Exception(“Unable to scan.”);
}
}
class ImagePrinter implements AutoCloseable { public void close () throws Exception { System.out.print (“Printer closed.”);
}
public void printImage () {System.out.print(“Print.”); }
}
and this code fragment:
try (ImageScanner ir = new ImageScanner(); ImagePrinter iw = new ImagePrinter()) { ir.scanImage();
iw.printImage();
} catch (Exception e) { System.out.print(e.getMessage());
}
What is the result?

A. Scan.Printer close
B. Scanner close
C. Unable to scan.
D. Scan.Scanner close
E. Unable to scan.
F. Sca
G. Unable to scan.
H. Sca
I. Unable to sca
J. Printer closed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 307
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
B. A compilation error occurs because the try block doesn't have a catch or finally block.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. The program compiles successfully.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 309
Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.
B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.
C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.
D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 314
Given the code fragments:

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

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. The program prints Run… and throws an exception.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. Run…Call…
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 317
Given the Greetings.properties file, containing:

```
HELLO_MSG = Hello, everyone!
GOODBYE_MSG = Goodbye everyone!
```

and given:

```
import java.util.Enumeration;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.ResourceBundle;

public class ResourcesApp {
    public void loadResourceBundle() {
        ResourceBundle resource = ResourceBundle.getBundle("Greetings",Locale.US);
        System.out.println(resource.getObject(1));
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new ResourcesApp().loadResourceBundle();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. GOODBY_MSG
C. Hello, everyone!
D. Goodbye everyone!
E. HELLO_MSG

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 320
Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. FranceOptional[NotFound]
B. Optional [France] Optional [NotFound]
C. Optional[France] Not Found
D. FranceNot Found

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 321
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60
B. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. Val: Val: Val:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 322
Given:

```
class Person {
    String name;
    int age;
    public Person(String name, int age) {
        this.name = name;
        this.age = age;
    }
    public String getName(){ return name; }
    public int getAge(){ return age; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> sts = Arrays.asList(
    new Person("Jack", 30),
    new Person("Mike Hill", 21),
    new Person("Thomas Hill", 24));
Stream<Person> resList = sts.stream().filter(s -> s.getAge() >= 25);   // line n1
long count = resList.filter(s -> s.getName().contains("Hill")).count();
System.out.print(count);
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. An Exception is thrown at run time.
C. 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 327
.....

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