A1 :

Given:

public class Employee  {

       private string name;

       private LocalDate birthday;

       private int salary:

/\* the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here \*/

}

and

List<Employee> roster=new ArrayList<>();

Predicate<Employee> 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)

.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e->e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))

.get (true)

.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&& e. getBirthday().isAfter(d))

.count();

答案【单选】: B

A2:

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?

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

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

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

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

E)public List<Integer> foo (Treeset<string>m){...}

F) public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<string> m){...}

答案【多选】: B E

A3:

Given the code fragment:

String s1 = new string ("ORACLE");

String s2 = s1. intern();

String s3 ="ORACLE";

System.out.print((s1==s2)+"");

System. out.print ((s1 ==s3)+"");

System. out. printIn(s2 ==s3);

What is the result?

A)false true true

B)false true false

C)false false true

D)true false false

答案【单选】: C

A4:

Which is a valid statement?

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

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

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

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

答案【单选】: A

A5:

Which code fragment represents a valid comparator implementation?

A) public class Comps implements Comparator{

public int compare(String str1, String str2){

return str1. length()- str2. length();

}

}

B)new Comparator<String>( ) {

public int compare(String str1, String str2){

return str1. compareTo(str2);

}

}

C)new Comparator<string>( ) {

public int compareTo(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);

}

}

答案【单选】: B

A6:

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. printIn(c. sum(numbers));

}

}

Which action enables computator class to compile?

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

B)change Line 1 to add throws NumberFormatException

C)change Line 3 to Double sum =0 .0;

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

E)change Line 2 to public Double sum ( c collection) {

答案【单选】: E

A7:

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. printIn(p);

}

}

What is the result?

A)Green

B)Mr. Green

C)An exception is thrown at runtime.

D)Mr. Blue

答案【单选】: A

A8:

Given:

public class CustomException extends Exception {  
 private final int errorCode;  
 public CustomException(int errorcode, Throwable cause){  
 super(cause);  
 this.errorCode = errorcode;  
 }  
 public CustomException(int errorCode, String message,  
 Throwable cause){  
 super(message,cause);  
 this.errorCode = errorCode;  
 }  
 public String getMessage(){  
 return String.format("Code:& d - & s [8s]",

this.errorCode,

super.getMessage(),

this.getCause().getMessage());  
 }  
 public static void main(String [] args){  
 try {  
 throw new CustomException (9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001",  
 new FileNotFoundException("MyFile. txt")); // Line 1  
 } catch(CustomException ex){  
 System.out.println(ex.getMessage( ) );  
 }  
 }  
}

What is the result?

A)The compilation fails at Line 1.

B)The program prints nothing.

C)code: 9001-APPLICATION ERROR-9001 [MyFile.txt]

D)A java.lang.NullPointerExcoptin is thrown.

答案【单选】: C

A9:

Given the code fragment:

public class Main{

public static void main(string [ ]args) {

try{

Path source = Paths. get ("/u01/work/stage/message. txt");

Path target = Paths. get ("/u01/work/merge. txt");

Files. copy(source, target, standardcopyOption. REPLACE\_EXISTING);

BasicFileAttributes attr = Files. readAttributes(target,BasicFileAttributes.class);

System.out print(attr. isRegulaFile());

} catch (IOException e){

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

Which is true?

A) The source file is copied to the target file as a symbolic link.

B) The source file is copied to the target file as a regular file.

C) The source file is copied to the target file only when the target file does not exist.

D) The source file is copied to the target file as a symbolic link when the target file already exists.

答案【单选】: B

A10:

Given this code fragment:

public void foo (Function<Integer, String> fun){...}

Which two compile?

A)foo( Integer :: toHexString)

B)foo(int n-> Integer. toHexstring(n) )

C)foo (n:: toHexString )

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

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

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

G)foo(n->n+1)

H)foo( toHexString )

答案【多选】: A F

A11:

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, classes, and name

C)studentNo and name

D)studentNo, classes, name, and address

答案【单选】: B

A12:

Given:

public class Tester {

public static void main(string [ ] args){

float x =2, y=3, z =4;

float a =y % x, b = z % y;

if (a > b){

System.out.printIn (a + b);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A:An exception is thrown at runtime.

B:The program prints nothing.

C:2.0

D:3.0

E:1.0

答案【单选】: B

A13:

Given:

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?

A) Integer sum = data. mapToInt (a-> a). reduce (0, (a, b)->a+b);

B)OptionalInt sum = data. mapToInt(a - >a). parallel () .reduce(0, (a, b)-> a+b);

sum .getAsInt();

C)OptionalInt sum=data.mapToInt(a->a). parallel(). reduce((a,b)->a+b);

sum. getAsInt ();

D) Integer sum=data.map(a->a) .reduce((a,b)->a+b);

E)int s =0;

Integer sum = data.map(a->a) .reduce(0,(a->a+s);

答案【多选】: A C

A14:

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;)

}

Which is true?

A)A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

B)This should print the same result each time the program runs.

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

D)The compilation fails.

答案【单选】: C

A15:

Given:

public interface Rectangle{

default double calculateSurfaceArea(double 1, double w){

return 1 \* 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 1, double w, double majorR, double

minorR){

double rectArea= Rectangl. super.calculateSurfaceArea(1,w);

double ellipseArea = Ellipse. super. calculateSurfaceArea(majorR, minorR);

return rectArea + ellipseArea \* 2;

}

}

What prevents this code from compiling?

A)cylinder is not properly calling the Rectangle and Ellipse Interfaces' calculateSurfaceArea methods.

B)cylinder requires an implementation of calculateSurfaceArea with two parameters.

C)The calculateSurfaceArea method within cylinder must be declared default.

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

答案【单选】: B

A16：

Which two var declarations compile?

A)class Car {

private string model;

public void setModel(var model) {

this. model =model;

}

}

B)var v= new Object( ) ;

public var tostring ( ) {

return "func";

}

};

C)for (var x: System.getProperties( ). keyset()) {

System.out. printIn(x);

D) var names = new ArrayList<string>( );

names.add("Java");

names. add("Scala");

names. forEach((var name)-> System.out.printIn(name));

E)class Book{

var title ="A brief history of tomorrow";

}

答案【多选】: C D

A17:

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?

A)@Meal (mainCourse=null)

public class Main

}

B)@Meal(mainCourse="pizza")

@Meal (maincourse="salad")

public class Main{

}

C)@Meal (mainCourse="pizza",starter="snack",dessert="pudding")

public class Main {

}

D)@Meal (starter="snack", dessert="ice cream")

public class Main{

}

E)@Meal (maincourse="pizza")

@Meal (dessert="pudding")

public class Main {

}

答案【多选】: B C

A18:

Your organization makes mlib. jar available to your cloud customers. While working on 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 that 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. denial of service attack against any reachable machine

C. SQL injection attack against the specified host and port

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

E. XML injection attack against any mlib server

答案【单选】: A

A19:

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?

A)g

B)e

C)h

D)B

E)j

F)d

G)A

H)f

I)c

J)i

答案【多选】: B D E H

A20:

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)The compilation fails.

B)An exception is thrown at runtime.

C)-2

D)-3

答案【单选】: A

A21:

Given the code fragment:

module citizen{

exports com.name to greeting;

}

and

module greeting{

}

Which statement is correct?

1. The greeting module state it requires the citizen module before members in the com. name package are accessible to the greeting module.
2. All members of com. name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
3. public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
4. All members in the com. name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
5. public members in the com. name package are accessible to all modules.

答案【单选】: C

A22:

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.base

Test.class->java.sql

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

C)On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.

D)Test. class->java.base

Test class->java.sql

java.sql -> java.base

答案【单选】: A

A23:

Given:

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. printIn(result);

}

}

What is the result?

A)35

B)357

C)235

D)2357

E)An ArrayIndexoutofBoundsExcept is thrown at runtime.

答案【单选】: B

A24:

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.printIn(matches);

Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references?

A).peek(Member:: print)

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

C).map(testName:: compareToIgnorecase)

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

答案【多选】:AB 或者A C --------------------有争议

A25:

Given:

public abstract class Media {

int duration; //时间

int volume; //体积

int contrast; //对比

String title; //标题

abstract void play();

abstract void stop ();

abstract void changevolume (int x);

abstract void changecontrast (int x);

abstract void changeTitle(string title);

}

public interface cinematic{ }

public interface Acoustic{ }

public class MediaFormat1 extends Media implements Acoustic{ }

public class MediaFormat2 extends Media implements cinematic{ }

public class MediaFormat3 extends Media implements cinematic, Acoustic{ }

Examine these specifications:

//MediaFormat1实现音频接口 可以改体积 不能改对比 假设对比是0

·MediaFormat1 is audio-only. Users should have the ability to change the volume, but not the contrast. Assume contrast is fixed at 0.

//MediaFormat2 实现视频接口 可以改变对比 不能改体积 假设体积是0

·MediaFormat2 is video-only. Users should have the ability to change the contrast, but not the volume. Assume volume is fixed at 0.

//MediaFormat3 包含音频和视频接口 可以改变体积和对比

·MediaFormat3 contains both audio and video. Users should have the ability to adjust both volume and contrast.

Which two changes would allow you to achieve these specifications?

A)move int volume from Media to Acoustic

B)make Media an interface rather than an abstract class

C) move changevolume from Media to Acoustic

D) move changecontrast from Media to cinematic

E)move int contrast from Media to cinematic

F)make Media, rather than MediaFormat1, MediaFormat2, and Mediaforma3 implement Acoustic and cinematic

答案【多选】: C D

A26:

Given:

List<Integer> a= List. of (113, 110);

List<Integer> b = List. of(112, 111);

// line 1

You want to print the result as 110 111 112 113.

Which statement on line 1 will accomplish this?

A) Stream.of(a,b). flatMap(c->c. stream(). sorted()). forEach(i-> System.out print(i

+""));

B) Stream. concat(a,b). sorted(). forEach(i-> System.out.print(i+""));

C) Stream.of(a,b). flatMap(c->c. stream()).sorted().forEach(i-> System.out.print(i+""));

D) Stream.of(a).map(b->b. stream()). sorted(). forEach(i-> system.out.print(i+""));

答案【单选】: C

A27:

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?

A) replace line 3 with

synchronized(test. count){

test. count++;

}

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

C) replace line 3 with

synchronized(test){

test. count++;

}

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

E) replace line 1 with private volatile int count =0;

答案【多选】: B C

A28:

Given:

public class Thing {

int x,y,z;

public Thing () {

system. out. printIn (x +", "+y +", "+z);

}

public Thing (int x){

this (x, 1);

system.out.printIn (x+ " ,"+y +","+z);

}

public Thing (int x, int y){

this();

System. out. printIn (x+","+y+ ","+ z);

}

}

and

public class Tester {

public static void main(String[ ] args) {

Thing t1 = new Thing (2);

}

}

What is the result?

A)2,0,0

0,0,0

2,1,0

B)1,0,0

1,1,0

0,0,0

C)0,0,0

1,1,0

0,0,0

D)0,0,0

2,1,0

2,0,0

E)0,0,0

1,0,0

2,1,0

答案【单选】: D

A29:

Given:

public abstract class x {

protected final List<string> items;

protected x (List<String> items){

this. items =items;

}

protected abstract void doprocess ();

public void additem(String item){

items. add(item);

}

public void removeItem(String item){

items. remove (item);

}

}

and

public class Y extends x {

public Y ( ) {

super(new ArrayList<String>());

}

private void doprocess ( ) {

items. forEach(System. out:: printIn);

}

public void addItem(String item){

super. addItem (item);

System. out. printIn(item +" has been added");

}

public void removeItem(String item){

super. removeItem (item);

system. out. printIn(item +" has been removed")

}

public int hashCode() {

return items. hashCode();

}

}

Why does this compilation fail?

A) The method x . removeItem ( string item) cannot be overriden by Y. removeItem(String item).

B)The abstract method x. doProcess ( )has more less access rights than the method Y. doProcess().

C)The constructor x (list<String>) does not match the Y ( ) constructor.

D) The field x. items is not accessible from the method. hashCode ( ).

答案【单选】: B

A30:

Given the code fragment:

char d =100, e ='e'; // line 1

int x =d; //line 2

int y =(int)e; //line3

System. out. printIn((char) x+(char) y);

What is the result?

A)203

B) The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

C) The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

D)de

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

F)201

答案【单选】: F

A31:

Given the data of the Emp table:

ID NAME DEPT

101 SMITH HR

102 JONES ENG

103 WEAVER HR

Assuming that ds refers to a Datasource:

try (Connection conn = ds. getConnection( );

Preparedstatement query = conn. prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE

DEPT =?");

Preparedstatement update = conn. prepareStatement(" INSERT INTO RECRUITING (NAME,

ID) VALUES(?,?)")){

query. setstring (1, "HR");

Resultset rs = query.executeQuery();

while (rs. next()){

update. setobject (1, rs.getobject (1, Integer. class), JDBCType. INTEGER);

update. setobject (2, rs getobject (2, String. class), JDBCType. VARCHAR);

update. execute();

}

}

Which two happen upon execution?

A)A SQLException is thrown because the Resultset is not closed.

B)Memory leaks because the Connection, Preparedstatements, and Resultset are not closed.

C) Two Preparedstatement objects are created.

D)Two SQL statements are executed.

E)Three SQL statements are executed.

F) Three preparedstatement objects are created.

答案【多选】: C D

A32:

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

B)0 8

C)0 8 10

D)0 4 9

E)The code prints nothing.

答案【单选】: B

A33:

Given:

public class x{

private Collection collection;

public void set (Collection collection){

this. collection= collection;

System. out.printIn ("Added by class x");

}

}

and

public class Y extends X

public void set(Collection collection){

super. set (collection);

System.out. printIn ("Added by class Y");

}

}

and

public class Z extends Y{

public void set(Collection collection){

super. set(collection);

system.out. printIn("Added by class z");

}

public static void main(String[ ] args) {

Z z=new z ( );

z. set(List. of ("One", "Two", "Three"));

}

}

What is the output?

A)The program prints nothing.

B)The compilation fails.

C)Added by class X

Added by class Z

D)Added by class Z

Added by class Y

Added by class X

E)Added by class X

Added by class Y

Added by class Z

答案【单选】: E

A34:

Given the code fragment:

public class Main {

public static void main (String [ ] args) {

List<String> drawing=List.of("border","outline","accent","limit");

Comparator<string> c1 = (a, b)->b. compareTo(a);

Comparator<string> c2 =c1. reversed ();

string strDrawing = drawing. stream(). sorted (c2) .collect(Collectors.joining(" "));

System. out. printIn(strDrawing);

}

}

What is the result?

A)accent border limit outline

B)border outline accent limit

C)outline limit border accent

D)limit accent outline border

答案【单选】: A

A35:

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 mapl =

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 = mapl. 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)CNY ->6.42

EUR->0.84

GBP->0.75

USD->1.00

B)USD->1.00

GBP->0.75

EUR->0.84

CNY->6.42

C)The compilation fails.

D)EUR->0.84

GBP->0.75

USD->1.00

CNY->6.42

答案【单选】: A

A36:

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. printIn("Exception");

}

}));

executorService. shutdown();

}

}

Which statement is true?

A)Threads in executorservice execute for each of the two threads.

B)The action of cyclicBarrier is called five times.

C)It finishes without any exception.

D) It never finishes.

答案【单选】: D

A37:

Your organization makes mlib. jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a code cleanup

project for mlib. jar, you see this customer visible method:

public void setHostFailover(List<String> hostList){

AccessController. doPrivileged((PrivilegedAction<void>)()-> {

this. secureTransport. setHostFailover(hostList);

return null;

});

}

What change should you make to this method so that it satisfies the requirements for a customer visible method?

A) Replace setHostFailover(hostList) with setHostFailover (Collections. unmodifiableList(hostList))

B) Remove the doprivileged block.

C)Enclose the doPrivileged block in a try-catch block.

D)Add hostList = new ArrayList<>(hostList); before doPrivileged

答案【单选】: D

A38:

Given the code fragment:

3. public class Main {

4. public static void main(String... args){

5./\* insert code here\*/

6.System.out. print ("Input: ");

7.string input=in. readLine();

8.System.out.printIn("Echo:"+ input);

9.} catch(IOException e) {

10. e.printstackTrace ();

11. }

12. }

13.}

You must read the data from the Standard Input console.

Which code inserted at line 5 meets your requirement?

A)try(BufferedReader in= new BufferedReader(new Reader(new Inputstream

(System.in)))){

B)try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader (System.in)) {

C)try { BufferedReader in = System.in;

D) try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputstreamReader(System.in))){

答案【单选】: D

A39:

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)

A)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;

}

B)module com. company. sales\_app {

requires commons. beanutils;

requires commons. collections4;

requires commons.lang3;

requires commons. text;

}

C) 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;

}

D)module com. company. sales\_app {

requires commons. beanutils;

requires org. apache. commons.collections4;

requires org. apache. commons.lang3;

requires org. apache. commons.text;

}

答案【单选】: D

A40:

Given:

public class Person{

private string name;

public Person(String 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. printIn(p);

p =null;

checkperson (p);

System. out.printIn (p);

}

public static Person checkperson(Person p){

if (p = null){

p = new Person ("Mary");

}else {

p = null;

}

return p;

}

What is the result?

A)null

Mary

B)Joe

null

C)null

null

D)Joe

Marry

答案【单选】: B

A41:

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.printIn(sb);

}

}

What is the result?

A)[).0, | 1) .a, | 2) .]

B) ArrayIndexoutofBounds Exception is thrown at runtime.

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

D) The compilation fails.

E) [0) . 0, | 1) . i, | 2). r]

答案【单选】: C

A42:

Given:

/proj/msg/messages. properties file:

message=Hello {0), regards {1}

and

/proj/msg/messages\_ja\_JP. properties file:

message=c(0),一段日文,{1}

and

/proj/msg/Test. java class:

pakage msg;

public class Test {

public static void main(String[ ] args) {

// line 1

System. out. printIn(message);

}

}

You want to print the message 一段日文,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)Locale. setDefault(Locale. JAPAN);

ResourceBundle messages =ResourceBundle. getBundle("messages");

string message= Messageformat. format(msg.getstring("message"),"joe","Jane");

C)ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle. getBundle ("msg. messages", Locale. JAPAN);

Object[ ] names={"joe","jane"};

String message = MessageFormat. format(msg. getstring ("message"), names);

D)ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle. getBundle ("messages", Locale. JAPAN);

String[ ] names ={"Joe","Jane"};

string message= MessageFormat. format(msg.getstring("message"), names);

答案【单选】: D

A43:

Given the code fragment:

public class FileHandler{

public static void main(String[ ] args) {

try (FileInputstream in =new FileInputstream("foo. txt")){ }

// line 1

}

}

Which code fragment can be inserted in line 1 to make the code compile?

A)finally { in. close(); }

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

C)catch (Exception e) { }

D)catch (Exception | IOExcepti e) { }

E)catch (FileNotFoundException e) { }

答案【单选】: C

A44:

Given:

enum Role {

TL (10), ML(10), DEVELOPER (20);

int weight =100;

private Role (int weight){

this. weight = weight;

}

}

and the code fragment

public class App {

public static void main(String [ ] args){

Set<Role> roles = new Treeset<>( );

roles. add(Role. ML);

roles. add(Role.TL);

roles. add(Role. DEVELOPER);

for (Role r: roles) {

System.out.printIn(r.weight + " "+ r);

}

}

}

What is the result?

A)100 ML

100 TL

100 DEVELOPER

B)O TL

O ML

O DEVELOPER

C)10 TL

10 ML

20 DEVELOPER

D)100 TL

100 ML

100 DEVELOPER

答案【单选】: C

A45:

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

the PrintServiceAPI module?

A)module PrintserviceProvider {

requires PrintServiceAPI;

provides org. printservice. spi.Print with

com. provider. PrintService;

}

B)module PrintServiceProvider {

requires PrintServiceAPI;

exports org. printservice. spi;

}

C)module PrintServiceProvider {

requires PrintServiceAPI;

uses com. provider. PrintService;

}

D)module PrintServiceProvider {

requires PrintServiceAPI;

exports org. printservice. spi. Print with

com. provider. PrintService;

}

答案【单选】: B

A46:

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.printIn(list2. equals (list1));

}

}

What is the result?

A)A java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.

B)false

C)A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

D)true

答案【单选】: A

A47:

Given the code fragment:

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

Which statement causes a compile time error?

A) Integer i= Integer. valueof(list.get(0));

B)Double d = list.get(0)

C)Double d= Double. valueof(list.get(0));

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

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

F)double f = list. get(0):

答案【单选】: B

A48:

Given the code fragment:

6. public class Test {

7. private string s ="private reset";

8. private int var1;

9. private int var2;

10. static {

11. varl =1;

12. }

13. public static void main(String[ ] args) {

14. Test test= new Test( );

15. test.s = "Private reset";

16. System.out.printIn(test.s +" "+ var1 + var2);

17. }

18. }

Which action must you take so that this code compiles?

A) initialize var2 in line 9.

B)make var1 a public member

C)make s a public member and replace line16with: System.out.printIn(test.s + " "+ Test. var1+ Test. var2);

D)make var1 and var2 protected members

E)make var1 and var2 static members

F) initialize var1 and in var2 in lines 8 and 9, and the static block

答案【单选】: E

A49:

Which two interfaces are considered to be functional interfaces?

A) 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);

}

B)@FunctionalInterface

interface Interfacec {

public boolean equals (Object o);

int breed(int x);

int calculate(int x, int y);

C)interface InterfaceA {

int GERM =13;

public default int getGERM( ) { return GERM; }

}

D) @FunctionalInterface

interface InterfaceD {

int breed (int x);

}

E)@FunctionalInterface

interface InterfaceE {

public boolean equals (int i);

int breed(int x);

}

答案【多选】: A D

A50:

Given:

public class A {

private string name;

public String getName () {

return name;

}

public void setName(String name){

this. name =name;

}

public String tostring(){

return getName ()；

}

}

and

public class B extends A{

public void setName (String name){

super. setName("\""+ name + "\"");

}

public void setName (String... nameParts) {

var output = format (nameParts);

setName(output);

}

private String format(String... parts) {

var sb= new StringBuilder();

for(string part: parts) { sb. append (part). append (' '); }

return sb. tostring ();

}

public static void main(String... args) {

A a =new B ( );

a. setName (args);

}

}

Why does this compilation fail?

A) The field A.name is not accessible from class B.

B)There is no method A.setName (String ... parts).

C)The B instance cannot be assigned to an A class reference.

D)There is no B. tostring( ) method to override A. tostring ().

E)The method B. format is private and not accessible executing new A( ). format ( ).

答案【单选】: B

A51：

Which two var declarations are correct?

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

B) var var = "hello";

C) var y = null;

D) var a;

E) var \_ = 100;

答案【多选】：AB

A52：

Given:

1. public class Main {

2. public static void greet (String... args) {

3. System. out.print ("Hello ") ;

4. for (String arg : args) {

5. System.out.println(arg) ;

6. }

7. }

8. public static void main (String[] args) {

9. Main C = null;

10. c.greet() ;

11. }

12. }

What is the result?

A) A compilation error occurs.

B) NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.

C) NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.

D) Hello

答案【单选】：D

A53:

Given:

public class Test{  
 private static class Greet{  
 private void print(){  
 System.out.println("Hello world");  
 }  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Test.Greet i=new Greet();  
 i.print();  
 }  
}

What is the result?

A: Hello World

B: The compilation fails at line 8

C: The compilation fails at line 9

D: The compilation fails at line 2

答案【单选】：A

A54：

Given:

public class Calculator{

public static void main(String... args) {

MyInterface myInterface =a->a+1;

System. out.println (myInterface.add(10)) ;

}

}

interface MyInterface {

int add(int x) ;

}

Which interface from the java. util. function package can be used to refactor the Calculator class?

A) Supplier

B) Function

C) Consumer

D) Predicate

答案【单选】：B

A55：

Given:

public class DNASynth {

int aCount;

int tCount;

int cCount;

int gCount;

DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int C, int g) {

// line 1

}

int setccount (int c) {

return C;

}

void setGCount (int gCount) {

this.gCount = gCount;

}

}

Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables?

A) setGCount(g) ;

B) setCCount(c) = cCount;

C) aCount = a;

D) cCount = setCCount (c) ;

E) tCount = tCount;

答案【多选】：AC--存疑 其他机构 AD

A56：

Given:

public enum Status {

BRONZE(5) ,SILVER(10)，GOLD(15) ;

private int rate;

private Status (int rate) {

this.rate = rate;

}

public int getRate () { return rate; }

public Status addstatus (int rate) {

return new Status (20) ;

}

}

and

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Status silver = Status .SILVER;

System.out.printIn(silver+silver.getRate()) ;

Status platinum = Status.addstatus (20) ;

System. out .println (platinum+platinum. getRate()) ;

}

}

What is the result?

A) The compilation fails.

B) SILVER10

PLATINUM20

C) SILVER10

platinum20

D) SILVER10

20

E) An exception is thrown at run time.

答案【单选】：A

A57：

Given:

public class Employee{

private String name ;

private String neighborhood;

private LocalDate birthday;

private int salary;

}

and

List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>(...) ;

Map<String, Optional <Employee>> 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 . maxBy((x, y) -> y.getsalary() - x.getSalary() ，

Collectors. groupingBy (Employee: :getNeighborhood))) ;

B) .collect (Collectors .groupingBy(e -> e. getNeighborhood() ,

Collectors .maxBy((x, y) -> y.getsalary() - x.getsalary())));

C) .collect (Collectors . groupingBy (Employee: :getNeighborhood,

Collectors . maxBy (Comparator. comparing (Employee: :getSalary)))) ;

D) .collect (Collectors .maxBy (Employee: :getSalary,

Collectors. groupingBy (Comparator .comparing(e -> e.getNeighborhood())))) ;

答案【单选】：C

A58：

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

B) 42

C) The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

D) 17

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

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

G) The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

答案【单选】：B

A59：

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 ("SomeClassi#methodA() ") ;

}

}

class AnotherClass extends SomeClass{

public void methodA(){

System . out.println ("AnotherClass#methodA()") ;

}

}

What is the result ?

A) AnotherClass#methodA ()

AnotherClass #methodA ()

B) A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

C) AnotherClass #methodA()

SomeClass#methodA ()

D) SomeClass#methodA ()

AnotherClass#methodA()

E) SomeClass #methodA ()

SomeClass #methodA ()

F) The compilation fails.

答案【单选】：F

A60：

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 static final String ALPHA = "alpha";

B) private String delta;

C) protected final String beta = "beta";

D) public String beta = "beta";

答案【单选】：A

A61

Considering this table definition:

CREATE TABLE PAIR (LEFT VARCHAR(10)， RIGHT VARCHAR(10)) ;

and this procedure definition:

CREATE PROCEDURE STORE\_ PAIR (GOLD IN VARCHAR, BLUE IN VARCHAR) AS

BEGIN

INSERT INTO PAIR(LEFT, RIGHT) VALUES (BLUE, GOLD) ;

END;

and this method:

void storePair (Connection conn) throws SQLException {

CallableStatement cStmt = conn. prepareCall ("{cal1l STORE\_ PAIR(?， ?) }") ;

cStmt. setObject ("blue", "one", JDBCType . VARCHAR) ;

cStmt. setObject ("gold", "two", JDBCTyPe . VARCHAR) ;

cStmt . execute () ;

}

What is the result of compiling and executing the method?

A) It throws a SQLException when executed.

B) It stores "one" into PAIR. LEFT and "two" into PAIR. RIGHT.

C) It fails to compile.

D) It stores "two" into PAIR. LEFT and "one" into PAIR. RIGHT.

答案【单选】：C

A62：

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

string source = "/u01/ work/ stage/message. txt";

String destination =”/u01/ work/message. txt";

// line 1

} catch (IOException e) {

e. printStackTrace () ;

}

You want to move source. txt to the destination directory

even if a file with the same name already exists in the

destination directory.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A) try (FileChannel in = new FileInputStream (source) .getChannel () ;

FileChannel out = new FileOutputStream (destination) . getChannel()) {

in. transferTo(0, in.size() ，out) ;

B) try {

Files .move (Paths.get (source)，Paths.get (destination)，

StandardCopyOption. REPLACE\_ EXISTING) ;

C) try {

Files .move (Paths.get (source)，Paths.get (destination) ) ;

D) try {

Files. copy(Paths.get (source), Paths.get (destination)，

StandardopenOption. CREATE\_NEW) ;

Files.delete (Paths.get (source) ) ;

答案【单选】：B

A63：

Having created the loader for a service with a Print interface and a loader

of ServiceLoader<print> type, which code fragment calls the print .print (String message) method?

A) loader.print (message) ;

B) try {

Iterator<Print> printers = loader.iterator() ;

while (printers .hasNext () } {

Print printer = printers.next() ;

printer.print (message) ;

}

} catch (ServiceConfigurationError serviceError) {

...

}

C) for(Print P : loader.services()) {

p.print (message) ;

}

D} try {

Print printer = loader .getPrint() ;

printer.print (message) ;

} catch (ServiceConfigurationError serviceError){

...

}

答案【单选】：B

A64：(有重复)

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 finishes without any exception.

B) The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.

C) It never finishes.

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

答案【单选】：C

A65：

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) 3

B) 80

C) The compilation fails.

D) 385

E) 25

答案【单选】：B

A66：

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 abstract keyword in line 1.

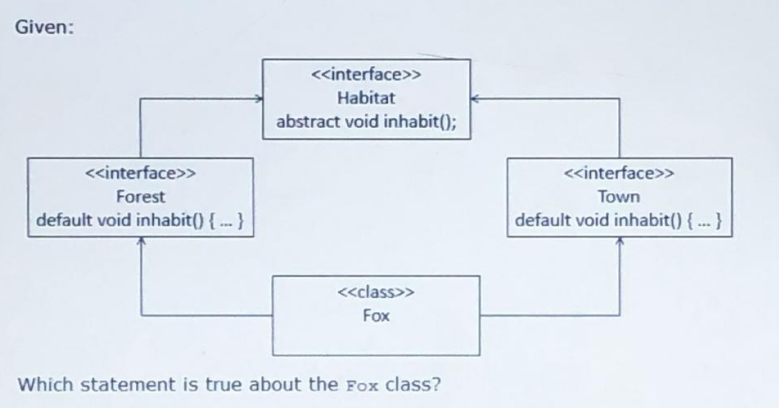
B) Add @Override annotation it line 2.

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

D) Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.

答案【单选】：D

A67：



A: the inhabit method implementation from the first interface that fox implements will take precedence

B: Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method

C: Fox class must implement either forest or town interfaces but not both

D: Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations

E: Fox class does not have to override inhabit method ,so long as it does not try to call it

答案【单选】：B

A68：

Which code fragment retrieves a valid path?

A) Paths.get(". ./song") . getParent () .getParent ()

B) Paths.get ("/song") .getRoot () . getRoot ()

C) Paths.get(". ./song") .getRoot() .getParent ()

D) Paths.get ("/song") . getParent() .getRoot ()

答案【单选】：D

A69：

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

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

B) DriverManager . getConnection("J\_ SMITH", "dt12&2f3")

C) DriverManager . getConnection ()

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

E) DriverManager .getConnection ("http://database. jdbc.com", "J\_ SMITH", "dt12&2f3")

答案【单选】：A

A70：

Given:

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

Which statement prints 2789?

A) myList.stream()

. collect (Collectors. toCollection (HashSet: :new) )

, sorted() . forEach(x -> System. out.print (x) ) ;

B) myList. stream()

. collect (Collectors. toCollection (TreeSet: :new) )

.stream() . forEach(x -> System.out.print (x)) ;

C) myList. stream()

. distinct ()

. forEach(x -> System. out.print(x) ) ;

D) myList.stream()

. collect (Collectors. toCollection(SortedSet: :new) )

. stream() . forEach(x -> System. out.print (x)) ;

答案【单选】：B

A71

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);

    }

}

A: I am an array

B: I am an object

C: I am an object array

D: The compilation fails due to an error in line 1

答案【单选】：B

A72

Given:

public class Test{

    static int i=6;

    public static void main(String[] args){

        int i=5;

        Function myAdder=x->{return (Integer)x+i;}

        printValue(myAdder,3);

        System.out.println(myAdder.apply(3));

    }

    public static void printValue(Function f,int num){

        int  i=7;

        System.out.println(f.apply(num));

    }

}

what is the result?

A: 9

9

B: 10

8

C: 8

8

D: 12

8

答案【单选】：C

A73

Given:

interface OrderService{

    default void place(int numItems,int minItems){}

    private void verify(int minItems){

        System.out.println("Verified");

    }

}

and

public class Order implements OrderService{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        Order order=new Order();

        order.place(10,5);

    }

}

which action must you perform to print Verified?

A: change the declaration of the order variable to OrderService order=new Order(); and invoke the verify method from the main method

B: make the verify method public and invoke it from the main method

C: invoke the verify method from the place method

D: invoke the verify method from the main method

答案【单选】：C

A74

List<Integer> numbers=List.of(2,3,0,8,1,9,5,7,6,4);

int sum=numbers.stream().reduce(0,(n,m)->n+m);  //line 1

you want to make the reduction operation paralledlized

which two modifications will accomplish this?

A:replace line 1 with int sum=numbers.parallel().stream().reduce(0,(n,m)->n+m);

B:replace line 1 with int sum=numbers.parallelStream().reduce(0,(n,m->n+m);

C:replace line 1 with int sum=numbers.stream().parallel().reduce(0,(n,m)->n+m);

D:replace line 1 with int sum=numbers.stream().interate(0,a->a+1).reduce(0,(n,m)->n+m);

E:replace line 1 with int sum=numbers.stream().flatMap(a->a).reduce(0,(n,m)->n+m);

答案【多选】：BC

A75

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?

A:Change line 1 to a class

public class API{

B:Change line 2 access modifier to protected:

protected void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;

C:Change line 1 to an abstract class:

public abstract class API{

D:Change line 2 to an abstract method:

public abstract void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;

E:Change line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:

public interface API extends AutoCloseable{

答案【多选】：CD

A76

public final class X{

    public static X createX(double amount){

        return new X(amount);

    }

    public double amount;

    private X(double amount){

        this.amount=amount;

    }

    public String toString(){

        return String.valueof(amount);

    }

}

and

public final class Main{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        X x=X.createX(100.0);

        x.amount=500.0;

        System.out.println(x);

    }

}

what is the result?

A:The compilation fails

B:A java.lang.IllegalAcccessException is thrown

C:500.0  
D:100.0

答案【单选】：C

A77

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

A:java.se

B:java.desktop

C:java.prefs

D:java.rmi

E:java.logging

答案【单选】：C

A78

Assuming the Book class contains the getPrice method and given:

List books=List.of(new Book("Goodbye to childhood",19.99),

                         new Book("Farewell to the Land",35.00),

                         new Book("City Life",17.45));

which two statement will compile?

A:Stream<Book> bookStream=books.stream();

bookStream.filter(a->a.getPrice()<20.00)

.forEach(System.out::println);

B:Stream bookStream=books.stream();

bookStream.filter(a->((Book)a).getPrice()<20.00)

.forEach(System.out::println);

C:Stream bookStream=books.stream();

bookStream.filter(a->a.getPrice()<20.00)

.forEach(System.out::println);

D:books.stream().filter(a->a.getPrice()<20.00)

.forEach(System.out::println);

E:Stream bookStream=books.stream(); //

bookStream.filter((Book a)->a.getPrice()<20.00 )

.forEach(System.out::println);

答案【多选】：AB

A79

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 extends more than one interface

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

答案【单选】：D

A80

Given the code fragment:

public class Test {  
 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: def 42

B: null

C: 41 def 42

D: An exceptions is thrown at runtime

答案【单选】：D

A.81

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:Duke

B:A NoSushElementException is thrown at run time

C:A NullPointerException is thrown at run time

D:null

答案【单选】：A

A.82

Given:

var fruits=List.of("apple","orange","banana","lemon");

Optional<String> result=fruits.stream()

.filter(f->f.contains("n"))

.findAny(); //line 1

you replace the code on line 1 to use ParalledStream

which one is correct?

A:The code will produce the same result

B:the code may produce a different result

C:A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time

D:The compilation fails

答案【单选】：B

A.83

why would you choose to use a peek operation

instead if a forEach operation on a Stream?

A:to process the current item and return a stream

B:to process the current item and return void

C:to remove an item from the beginning of the steam

D:to remove an item from the end of the stream

答案【单选】：A

A84

given:

import java.util.fucntion.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 if 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:isValid must be public

D:left and right must be private

答案【单选】：A

A85

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:-----

-----

banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

D:-----

banana orange apple lemon

-----

apple banana lemon orange

答案【单选】：C

A86

Given:

class Super{

    final int num;  //line 1

    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 4

        System.out.println("Output from Sub");

    }

}

which line of code results in a compilation error?

A: line n2

B: line n1

C: line n3

D: line n4

答案【单选】：D

A87

Given:

String[]  words={"am","am","first","second","mismatch"};

Map<Object,Long> 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:{mismatch=1,am=2,first=1,second=1}

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

C:{1=mismatch,2=am}

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

答案【单选】：A

A88

Given:

var i=0;

var result=IntStream.generate(()->{i++; return i\*i;}).limit(100).sum();

which statement produces the same result?

A:IntStream.rangeClosed(1,100).map(x->x\*x).sum();

B:IntStream.range(0,100).map(x->x\*x).sum();  
C:IntStream.range(1,100).map(x->x\*x).sum();

D:var i=1;

var result=IntStream.generate(()->{return i\*i;}).limit(100).sum();

答案【单选】：A

A89

Given:

Path v1=Paths.get("/./forest/./").resolve(Paths.get("tree.txt"));

Path v2=new File("/forest/./water/../tree.txt").toPath();

System.out.print(Files.isSameFile(v1,v2));

System.out.print(" "+v1.equals(v2));

System.out.print(" "+v1.normalize().equals(v2.normalize()));

Assuming all referenced paths within the file system,that is the result?

A:true true true

B:false true true

C:false false true

D:true false true

答案【单选】：B

A90

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

答案【单选】：D

A91

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 iis the result?

A:The compilation fails

B:abdf

C:abd

D:adf

E:abcd

答案【单选】：E

A92

which three initialization statements are correct?

A:short sh=(short) 'A';

B:byte b=10;

char c=b;

C:int x=12\_34;  
D:String contact#="(+2) (999) (232)";

E:int[][][] e={{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};

F:boolean false=(4!=4);  
G:float x=1f;

答案【多选】：ACG

A93

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?

A:System.out.println(Season.values(1));

B:System.out.println(sA(1));

C:System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING"));

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

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

F:System.out.println(Season.SPRING);

G:System.out.println(sA[0]);

答案【多选】：BCF

A94

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();  
 }  
}

and  
public class ExSub extends ExSuper{  
 public ExSub(int eCode,String msg,Throwable cause){  
 super(eCode,msg,cause);  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 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:Compilations fails at Line 1.

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

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

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

答案【单选】：D

A95

which two are valid statements?

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

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

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

答案【多选】：BC

A96

Given:

char[] characters=new char[100];

try(FileReader reader=new FileReader("file\_to\_path");){

    //lline 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:reader.readLine();

B:reader.read(characters);

C:characters=reader.read();

D:characters.read();

答案【单选】：B

A97

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: 4

B: An exception is thrown at runtime

C: 5

D: 3

答案【单选】：A

A98

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 default "";

}

E:@interface Author{

String name();

String date;

}

答案【单选】：A

A99

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:1-5

2-4

B:1-5

C:2-4

D:0-6  
E:0-6

2-4

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

G:0-6

1-5

2-4

答案【单选】：B

A100

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?

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

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

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

D:System.out.print(p1.relativize(p2));

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

F:System.out.print(p2.relativize(p3));

答案【多选】：AF

A101

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:The program prints Process() called 1.

C:The compilation fails.

D:A java.lang.NoSuchMethodException is thrown.

E:A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.

答案【单选】：A

A102

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.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

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

C:NumberFormat formatter=NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);  
D:NumberFormat formatter=NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

答案【单选】：A

A103

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:5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1

D:nothing

答案【单选】：C

A104

Given the code fragment:

class NoMatchException extends RuntimeException{}

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: two

B: three  
C: four

D: one

答案【单选】：A

A105

public interface ExampleInterface{

    int one=1;

    static int two=2;

    static final int three=3;

}

public class ExampleClass implements ExampleInterface{

    public static void main(String[] args){

        ExampleInterface theInstance =new ExampleClass();

        //line 1

    }

}

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

A:int a=one++;

B:int g=theInstance.one;

C:int b=two;

D:int h=theInstance.two;

E:int d=ExampleInterface.one;

F:int i=theInstance.three++;

G:int f=ExampleInterface.three;

H:int c=three;

I:int e=ExampleInterface.two++;

答案【多选】：A F I

A106

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:Bonjour le monde!

Hello world!

C:Hello world!

Hello world!

D:Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

答案【单选】：D

A107

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 static void main(String ... args){

        List<String> li=new ArrayList<>();

        Bar b=new Bar();

        Foo f=b;

        b.foo(li);

        f.foo(li);

    }

}

what is the output?

A:Hello world!

Hello world!

B:Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

C:Bonjour le monde!

Hello world!

D:Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

答案【单选】：A

A108

Given:

 public class Calculator{

    public static void main(String ... args){

        MyInterface myInterface=a->a+1;

        System.out.println(MyInterface.add(10));

    }

}

interface MyInterface{

    int add(int x);

}

which interface from the java.util.function package can be userd too refactor the Calculator class?

A:Consumer

B:Supplier

C:Function

D:Predicate

答案【单选】：C

A 109

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:San Francisco

B:null

C:java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown

D:java.lang.NullPonterException is thrown.

答案【单选】：A

A110

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:Make foo synchronized

B:Make A synchronized

C:Make foo and setB synchronized  
D:Class A is thread safe

E:Make setB synchronized

答案【单选】：C

A111

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 b2=new Bar();

Collection<String> c=new ArrayList<>();

which three are true?

A:b1.foo(c) prints Hola Mundo!

B:f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

C:b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

D:b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

E:f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

F:f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!

G:f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

H:f2.foo(c) prints Hola Mundo!

I:f2.foo(c) prints Hola Mundo!

答案【多选】: D F G

A112

Given this enum declaration

1.  enum Alphabet{

2.      A,B,C;

3.

4.  }

Examine this code:

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

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

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

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

C:static String getFirstLetter(){return Alphabet.values();}

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

答案【单选】：B

A113

Examine:

class.forName(JDBC\_DRIVER\_CLASS\_NAME);

when is it necessary to execute this statement?

A:It is no longer required to execute this method

B:It must be executed once and before accessing the named JDBC driver in any way

C:It must be executed once and only before the first call to DriverMananger to get a Connection using the named JDBC driver

D:It must be executed before each call to DriverManager to get a Connection using the named JDBC driver

答案【单选】：C

A114

Given:

1. List<String> fruits =List.of("banana","orange","apple","lemon");

2. fruits.sort(new Comparator<String>(){

       @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((String x,y)->{return y.compareTo(x);});

C:fruits.sort((a,b)->{return b.compareTo(a);});

D:fruits.sort(o,p->{p.compareTo(o);});

答案【单选】：C

A115

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args){

    List<Integer> even=List.of();

    even.add(0,-1);

    even.add(0,-2);

    even.add(0,-3);

    System.out.println(even);

}

what is the output?

A:[-3,-2,-1]

B:A runtime exception is thrown

C:The Compilation fails

D:[-1,-2,-3]

答案【单选】：B

A116

Given:

class FooException extends RuntimeException{}

and

public class Foo{

static void foo(){  
        bar();  
    }

static void bar() throws FooException{  
        throw new FooException();  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try(Reader r=new StringReader("how now brown cow")){  
            bar();  
            System.out.println("A");  
        }catch (FooException ex){  
            foo();  
            System.out.println("B");  
        }catch (Exception ex){  
            System.out.println("C");  
        }finally {  
            System.out.println("D");  
        }  
    }  
}

what,if anything,does executing Foo print?

​

A: B

D

B: D

Exception in thread “main” FooException

... a stack trace is produced

C: A

B

C

D

D: Nothing is printed

E: C

D

F: B

C

D

答案【单选】：B

A117

Given:

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

What is the result?

A: Ans:

B: A java.util.NoSuchElementException is Thrown at run time

C: Ans : a

D: The Compilation fails

答案【单选】：B

A118

Given the code fragment:

int x=0;

while(x<10){

System.out.print(x++);

}

which “for” loop produces the same output?

A: for(int c=0;;c++){

System.out.print(c);

if(c==10) break;

}

B: for(a;a<10;a++){

System.out.print(a);

}

C: int b=0;

for(;b<10;){

System.out.print(++b);

}

D:for(int d=0;d<10;){

System.out.print(d);

++d;

}

答案【单选】：D

A119

Given:

package p1;

import java.util.\*;

abstract class X {  
 protected final List<String> items;  
 protected X (List<String> 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<String>());  
 }  
 public void doprocess ( ) {  
 items. forEach(System. out::println);  
 }  
 public void removeItem(String item){  
 super. removeItem (item);  
 }  
}

why does this compilation fail?

A: The construtor X(List<String>) does not match the Y() construtor

B: The method Y.doProcess() has higher visibility rights than the abstract method X.doProcess().

C: The class X is not accessible in p2

D: The method X.removeItem(String item) cannot be overriden by

1. removeItem(String item)

E: The constructor X(List<String>)has lesser visibility rights than the constructor

Y (List<String>)

答案【单选】：C

A120

Given:

5. class A{ }  
6. class B extends A{}  
7. class C extends B{}  
8. public class Test{  
9. public static void main(String[] args) {  
10. List<? extends A> listA=new ArrayList<>();  
11. List<B> listB=new ArrayList<B>();  
12. List<? extends B> listC=new ArrayList<>();  
13. listA=listB;  
14. listC=listB;  
 15. }  
16. }

which is true?

A: The program fails to compile on line 11.

B: The program fails to compile on line 13.

C: The program compiles fine.

D: The program fails to compile on line 10.

答案【单选】：C

A121:

Given the code fragment:

Integer i=11;

which two statements compile?

A: Double a=i;

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

C: Double c=(Double)i;

D: double d=i;

E: double e=Double.parseDouble(i);  
答案【多选】：B D

A122:

Given:

package a;

abstract class A{  
 void print(){  
 System.out.println("Base class");  
 }  
}

and

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

what is the output?

A: Derived class

B: The compilation fails

C: Base class

D: An exception is thrown at runtime

答案【单选】：A

A123

Given:

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

which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions?

A: MyInterface3

B: MyInterface4

C: MyInterface1

D: MyInterface5

E: MyInterface2

答案【多选】：C E

A124:

Given:

StringBuilder s=new StringBuilder(“ABCD”);

which would cause s to be AQCD?

A:s.replace(s.indexOf(“A”),s.indexOf(“C”),”Q”);

B:s.replace(s.indexOf(“B”),s.indexOf(“B”),”Q”);

C:s.replace(s.indexOf(“A”),s.indexOf(“B”),”Q”);

D:s.replace(s.indexOf(“B”),s.indexOf(“C”),”Q”);

答案【单选】：D

A125:

Given:

public class ConsoleTest {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Console console=System.console();

var name=console.readLine("Input Name: ");

var password=console.readPassword("Input Password: ");

System.out.println("Name is: "+name+", Password is:"+String.valueOf(password));

}

}

and the command:

java ConsoleTest

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

what is the output?

A: Input Name: Duke

Input Password: Java

Name is: Duke, Password is: Java

B: Input Name : Duke

Input Password: Java

Name is:Duke,Password is:[c@4f6ee6e4

C: Input Name: Duke

Input Password:

Name is: Duke, Password is:

D: Input Name: Duke

Input Password:

Name is :Duke, Password is: Java

答案【单选】：D

A126:

Given:

public class Foo{

private void print(){

System.out.println(“Bonjour le monde”);

}

public void foo(){

print();

}

}

public class Bar extends Foo{

private void print(){

System.out.println(“Hello world”);

}

public void bar(){

print();

}

public static void main(String ... args){

Bar b=new Bar();

b.foo();

b.bar();

}

}

what is the output?

A: Bonjour le monde

Bonjour le monde

B: Bonjour le monde

Hello World

C: Hello World

Bonjour le monde

D: Hello World

Hello World

答案【单选】: B

A127:

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.accept(number)){

B: if(p.test(number)){

C: if(p.apply(number)){

D: if(p.get(number)){

答案【单选】: B

A128:

Given:

public interface ExampleInterface{  
 static String origin="Interface";  
 void exampleMethod(String first);  
}

public abstract class ExampleAbstractClass{  
 static String origin="Abstract Class";  
 abstract void exampleMethod(String first,String second);  
}

public class ExampleClass extends ExampleAbstractClass implements ExampleInterface{  
 public void exampleMethod(String first) { }  
 public void exampleMethod(String first, String second) {}  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 ExampleInterface theInterface=new ExampleClass();

//line n1  
 }  
}  
which two,when inserted at line n1 independently,will cause a compilation error?

A:((ExampleClass)theInterface).exampleMethod("Japan","Mexico");

B:theInterface.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin);  
C:theInterface.exampleMethod("France");

D:theInterface.exampleMethod(ExampleAbstractClass.origin,ExampleInterface.origin)  
E:theInterface.exampleMethod(origin);

答案【多选】: D E

===============2021.07月份新题库

A129:

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?

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

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

C:Map<Optional<String>,List<Employee>> r5=roster.stream()  
 .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,

Collectors.filtering(p,Collectors.toList())));));

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

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

答案【多选】: AB

A130:

which two statements are true about running code on the class path and the module path?

A: A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in a named application module

B: A modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module

C: A non-modular JAR placed on the --module-path results in a named application module

D: A modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an automatic module

E: A non-modular JAR placed on the -classpath results in an unnamed module

答案【多选】: BE --- 有疑问

A131:

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 anable the code to compile?

A: Replace line 6 with IntFunction<UnaryOperator> func = x-> y->x\*y;

B: Replace line 6 with Function<UnaryOperator> func = x-> y->x\*y;

C: Replace line 6 with IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> func = x-> y->x\*y;

D: Replace line 6 with BiFunction<Integer> func=x->y->x\*y;

答案【单选】: C

A132:

When running jdeps,which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files?

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

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

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

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

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

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

G jdeps application.jar

答案【多选】: ABF --- 有疑问

A133:

Given:

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

and

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

what is the result?

A: test:0

B: null:null

C: An Exception is thrown at runtime

D: test:null

E: The compilation fails

答案【单选】: D

A134:

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: Mary

Mary

B: Mary

Joe

C: Joe

Joe

D: null

null

答案【单选】: A

A135:

which statement is true?

A: PrintWriter outputs characters and can automatically flushes the stream

B: PrintStream outputs only bytes

C: System.exit() invode the close() method for the InputStream/OuputStream resources

D: Console.readPassword() method encrypts the text entered

答案【单选】: C

A136:

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: 1.0

B: The program prints nothing

C: An exception is thrown at runtime

D: 2.0

E: 3.0

答案【单选】: E

A137:

Given the code fragment:

Locale l=new Locale("en","US");

LocalDate today=LocalDate.of(2018,12,17);

String mToday=  
today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.MEDIUM));

String sToday= today.format(DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDate(FormatStyle.SHORT));

System.out.println(mToday);

System.out.println(sToday);

what is the result?

A: Friday,December 17,2018

December 17,2018

B: 12/17/18

Dec 17,2018

C: Dec 17,2018

12/17/18

D: December 17,2018

12/17/18

答案【单选】: A 或者 C有争议

A138:

Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers while working on

a code cleanup project for mlib.jar,you see this method invoked by customers:

public void enableService(String hostName,String portNumber)throws IOException{

this.transportSocket =new Socket(hostName,portNumber);

}

what security measures should be added to this method so that it meets the requirements for a customer accessible method?

A: Insert this code before the call to new Socket:

hostName=new String(hostName);

portNumber=new String(portNumber);

B: Make enableService private

C: Create a method that validates the hostName and portNumber parameters before

opening the socket

D:Enclose the call to new Socket in an AccessController.doPrivileged block

答案【单选】: D 或者 C ---有争议

A139:

Given this code fragment:

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

答案【单选】: B

A140:

Given:

public class Tester{  
 private int x;  
 private static int y;  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Tester t1=new Tester();  
 t1.x=2;  
 Tester.y=3;  
 Tester t2=new Tester();  
 t2.x=4;  
 t2.y=5;  
 System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);  
 System.out.println(t2.x+","+Tester.y);  
 System.out.println(t2.x+","+t1.y);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: 2,3

4,5

4,5

B: 2,3

4,5

4,3

C: 2,5

4,5

4,5

D: 2,3

4,3

4,5

答案【单选】: C

A141:

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 vod 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 is subject to livelock

B: The code does not compile

C: It is subject to deadlock

D: It throws an IllegalMonitorStateException

答案【单选】: C

A142:

Given:

class Vehicle{

public void run(){}

}

public class Car extends Vehicle{

@Override

public void run(int x){

var list=new ArrayList<>();

list.add(“hello”);

}

}

which two modifications successfully compile the code?

A: Remove @Override

B: Add @SuppressWarnings(“unchecked”) to the run method of Car

C: Remove the int x parameter of the run method of Car

D: Add @SuppressWarnings(“unused”) to the run method of Car

E: Make the run method of Vehicle private

答案【多选】: AC

A143:

Given:

public class Thing{

private String name;

public Thing(String name){

this.name=name;

}

public String toString(){

return name;

}

}

and

public class Tester{

public static void main(String[] args){

Thing[] things=processThings();

/\* line 1 \*/

for(Thing t:things){

System.out.println(t);

}

}

public static Thing[] processThings(){

Thing[] things=new Thing[3];

things[0]=new Thing(“Hat”);

things[1]=new Thing(“Rat”);

things[2]=things[0];

things[0]=new Thing(“Cat”);

things[1]=things[2];

return things;

}

}

How many Thing objects are eligible for garbage collection in line1?

A: 1

B: 2

C: 0

D: 3

E: 4

答案【单选】: A

A144:

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: An exceptiojn is thrown at runtime

B: The compillation fails

C: 2

D: 2.0

答案【单选】: B

A145:

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: 1234 and a java.lang.IllegalStateException is thrown

C: The program prints: 123 and the RuntimeException is thrown

D: The program prints: 12 and the RuntimeException is thrown

答案【单选】: A

A146:

public class Resource implements AutoCloseable{

public Resource(){

System.out.print(“A”);

}

@Override

public void close(){

System.out.print(“B”);

}

public void printResource(){

System.out.print(“C”);

}

}

and

try(Resource r=new Resource()){

r.printResource();

}finally{

System.out.print(“D”);

}

what is the result?

A: ACB

B: ADBC

C: ACD

D: ACBD

E: ACDB

答案【单选】: D

A147:

Given the code fragment:

int x=0;

while(x<10){

System.out.print(x++);

}

which “for” loop produces the same output?

A: for(a; a<10;a++){

System.out.print(a);

}

B: int b=0;

for(;b<10;){

System.out.print(++b);

}

C: for(int c=0;;c++){

System.out.print(c);

if(c==10){

break;

}

}

D: for(int d=0;d<10;){

System.out.print(d);

++d;

}

答案【单选】: D

A148:

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

答案【单选】: C

A149:

Given:

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

which statement is equivalent to line 1?

A:states.forEach((String s)->{return System.out.println(s);});

B:states.forEach((s)-> System.out.println(s););

C:states.forEach(var s-> {System.out.println(s)});

D:states.forEach((var s)->System.out.println(s));

答案【单选】: D

A150:

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: 17

B: 42

C: The compilation fails due to an error in line 5

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

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

F: The compilation fails due to an error in line 4

G: The compilation fails due to an error in line 2

答案【单选】: B

A151:

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(?,?)”;

PrepareStatement 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 2 because it explicitly specifies the SQL types of the column values

B: fragment 1 because it is shorter

C: fragment 2 because it prevents SQL injection

D: fragment 1 because it is more performant

答案【单选】: C

A152:

Given:

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

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

A: List<Integer> al=new ArrayList<>(original);

for(Integer w: al)

al.remove(w);

B: List<Integer> cwa=new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(original);

for(Integer w:cwa)

cwa.remove(w);

C: Queue<Integer> clq=new ConcurrentLinkedQueue<>(original);

for(Integer w:clq)

clq.remove(w);

D: List<Integer> sl=Collections.synchronizedList(original);

for(Integer w:sl)

sl.remove(w);

答案【多选】: BC

A153:

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: An exception is thrown at run time

B: The compilation fails on line 2

C: The compilation fails on line 1

D: a action

E: ab action

答案【单选】: E

A154:

Given:

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 4

B: An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

C: at once 1

D: at once 0

E: hat at store 1

答案【单选】: E

A155:

Given the code fragment:

int i=0;

for(;i<10;i++){

System.out.print(++i+” ”);

}

what is the result?

A: 1 3 5 7 9 11

B: 1 3 5 7 9

C: 2 4 6 8 10

D: 2 4 6 8

答案【单选】: B

A156:

which three initialization statements are valid?

A: var loc=Set.of(“UK”,”US”);

B: var loc=Map.of(“UK”,1,”US”,2);

C: var loc=List.of(“UK”,null,”US”);

D: var loc=Arrays.of(“UK”,”US”,”ES”);

E: var loc=Set.of(“UK”,”US”,”UK”);

F: var loc=ArrayList.of(“UK”,”US”);

G: var loc=List.of(“UK”,”US”);

答案【多选】: ABG

A157:

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();  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 System.out.println(new Foo().b());  
 System.out.println(new Bar().b());  
 System.out.println(new Baz().b());  
 }  
}

what is the output?

A: Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

B: Hello world!

\*\*\* NoSuchMethodError

C: Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

D: Hello world!

Hello world!

Hello world!

E: Hello world!

Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

答案【单选】: E

A158:

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: 1

B: The compilation fails at line 13

C: The compilation fails at line 16

D: 10

E: The compilation fails at line 9

答案【单选】: C --有问题 第10行编译报错

A159:

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 separators=”/”;

String pathSeparator=”:”;

}

D: class Separators{

private static String separator=”/”;

private static String pathSeparator=”:”;

}

答案【单选】: C

A160:

which two can be considered good practices for serializing Java objects?

A: Assign null value by default while serialize and deserialize a

transient variable

B: Always override the readObject/writeObject methods from

java.io.Serializable interface

C: Implement secure serialization by generating secure object hash or using

encryption

D: 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

E: Implement serialization for long-term data storage

答案【多选】: A E

A161:

Given:

class MyPersistenceData{

String str;

private void methodA(){

System.out.println(“methodA”);

}

}

you want to implement the java.io.Serializable interface to the MyPersistenceDate

class

which method should be overridden?

A: nothing

B: the readExternal method

C: the writeExternal method

D: the readExternal and writeExternal method

答案【单选】: A

A162:

Given the code fragment:

/\* line n1 \*/

A(){

super(“The Mandatory Criteria Yet to Meet”);

}

}

15.public class TestCE {  
16. public static void main(String[] args) {  
17. int a=10,b=13;  
18. try{  
19. if(a<b){  
20. throw new A();  
21. }  
22. }

23. catch (Exception e){ System.out.println(e); }  
24. System.out.println("Continue...");  
25. }  
26.}

you must define the A exception class. The program execution must be terminated

if the cindition at line 19 is true and an A exception is thrown at line 20

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

A: class A extends Throwable{

B: class A extends RuntimeException{

C: class A extends Exception{

D: class A extends ArithmeticException{

答案【单选】: A

A163:

Given the code fragment:

public class Main{

public static void main(String[] args){

try{

Path path=Paths.get(“/u01/work”);

//line 1

System.out.println(attributes.isDiractory());

}catch(IOException e){

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

}

you want to examine whether path is a directory

which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A: BasicFileAttributes attributes= Files.isDirectory(path);

B: BasicFileAttributes attributes= Files.getAttribute(path,”isDirectory”);

C: BasicFileAttributes attributes= Files.readAttributes(path,BasicFileAttributes.class);

D: BasicFileAttributes attributes= Files.readAttributes(path,FileAttributes.class);

答案【单选】: C

A164:

public interface Copier{

public default void print(String msg){

System.out.println(“Message from Copier:”+msg);

}

}

and

public abstract class AbstractCopier{

protected void print(String load){

System.out.println(“Message from Abstract Copier:”+load);

}

}

and

public class TestImpl extends AbstractCopier implements Copier{

public static void main(String[] args){

TestImpl test=new TestImpl();

test.print(“Attempt00”);

}

}

what is the output?

A: A runtime error is thrown

B: Message from Copier : Attempt00

C: Message from Abstract Copier: Attempt00

D: A compilation error is thrown

答案【单选】: D

A165:

class Resource{

private boolean ready=false;

public void processWork(Worker worker){

while(!worker.isFinished()){

System.out.println(“waiting for a worker”);

try{

Thread.sleep(1000);

}catch(InterruptedException e){

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

setReady(true);

}

public boolean is Ready(){

return ready;

}

private void setReady(boolean ready){

this.ready=ready;

}

}

class Worker{

private boolean finished=false;

public void consumeResource(Resource resource){

while(!resource.isReady()){

System.out.println(“waiting for a resource”);

try{

Thread.sleep(1000);

}catch(InterruptedException e){

e.printStackTrace();

}

}

setFinished(true);

}

public boolean is Finished(){

return finished;

}

private void setFinished(boolean finished){

this.finished=finished;

}

}

And the code fragment:

Resource resource=new Resource();

Worker worker=new Worker();

Thread t1=new Thread(()->resource.processWork(worker));

Thread t2=new Thread(()->worker.consumeResource(resource));

t1.start();

t2.start();

which situation will occur on code fragment execution?

A: Livelock

B: Deadlock

C: Race Condition

D: Starvation

答案【单选】: C

A166:

Given the code fragment:

public class Main{

public static void main(String[] args)throws IOException{

final Reader reader=new FileReader("File1.txt");

try(reader){

reader.read(); //line 1

}finally{

reader.read(); //line 2

}

reader.read(); //line 3

}

}

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

A: The compilation fails

B: The program executes and prints nothing

C: A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 1.

D: A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 3.

E: A java.io.IOException is thrown on line 2.

答案【单选】: E

A167:

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?

A: prefix+getName

B: prefix+Main.name

C: Main.prefix+Main.name

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

E: prefix+name

F: Main.prefix+Main.getName()

答案【多选】: D F

A168:

public class Employee{  
 private String name;  
 private String neighborhood;

//the constructors,setters,and getter methods go here

}

and

List<Employee> roster=List.of(  
 new Employee("John","West town"),  
 new Employee("Ray","South town"),  
 new Employee("Tom"),  
 new Employee("kenny","West town")  
);

which Map object contains the Employee objects in roster grouped by neighborhood?

A: Map<String,List<Employee>> e1=

roster.stream()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(

(e-> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood()))));

B: Map<Object,List<Employee>> e2=

roster.stream()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(

e-> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood())));

C: Map<Optional<String>,List<String>> e4=

roster.stream()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(

Employee::getNeighborhood,Collectors.toList()));

D: Map<String,List<Employee>> e3=

roster.stream()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(

e-> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood()).get()));

答案【单选】: B

A169:

Given:

public interface EulerInterface{  
 double getEulerValue();  
}  
public class EulerLambda{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 EulerInterface myEulerInterface=null;  
 myEulerInterface=()->2.71828;  
 System.out.println("value of Euler="+myEulerInterface.getEulerValue());  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: Value of Euler =”2.71828”

B: The code does not compile

C: It throws a runtime exception

D: Value of Euler=2.71828

答案【单选】: D

A170:

given the code fragment:

public class FizzBuzz{  
 public static String convert(int x){  
 if(x%15==0) return "FizzBuzz";  
 else if(x%3==0) return "Fizz";  
 else if(x%5==0) return "Buzz";  
 else return Integer.toString(x);  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 for(int i=1;i<101;i++){  
 System.out.println(convert(i));  
 }

}

}

which code fragment replaces the for statement?

A:IntStream.rangeClosed(1,100).map(FizzBuzz::convert)

.forEach(System.out::println);

B:IntStream.range(1,100).mapToObj(FizzBuzz::convert)

.forEach(System.out::println);

C:IntStream.rangeClosed(1,100).mapToObj(FizzBuzz::convert)

.forEach(System.out::println);

D:IntStream.range(1,100).map(FizzBuzz::convert)

.forEach(System.out::println);

答案【单选】: C

A171:

given:

public class Main{  
 static Map<String,String> map=new HashMap<>();  
 static List<String> keys=  
 new ArrayList<>(List.of("S","P","Q","R"));  
 static String[] values=  
 {"senate","people","of","rome"};  
 static{  
 for(var i=0;i<keys.size();i++){  
 map.put(keys.get(i),values[i]);  
 }  
 }  
  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 keys.clear();  
 values=new String[0];  
 System.out.println("keys:"+keys.size()+  
 "Values:"+values.length+  
 "Map:"+map.size());  
 }  
 }

what is the result?

A: keys: 0 Values: 0 Map: 4

B: The compilation fails

C: keys: 4 Values: 4 Map: 0

D: keys: 4 Values: 4 Map: 4

E: keys: 0 Values: 0 Map: 0

答案【单选】: A

A172:

Given:

1.{

2. Iterator loop=List.of(1,2,3).iterator();  
3. while(loop.hasNext()){  
4. for (loop.next());  
5. }  
6. Iterator loop2=List.of(1,2,3).iterator();  
7. while(loop2.hasNext()){ //有的题目loop.hasNext() 就是7行报错  
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. for (loop.next());

16. }

which loop incurs a compile time error?

A: the loop starting line 7

B: the loop starting line 14

C: the loop starting line 11

D: the loop starting line 3

答案【单选】: C

A173:

which two are functional interfaces?

A:@FunctionalInterface  
interface MyRunnable{  
 public void run();  
 }

B:interface MyRunable{  
 @FunctionalInterface  
 public void run();  
}

C:interface MyRunnable{  
 public default void run(){}  
 public void run(String s);  
}

D:@FunctionalInterface  
interface MyRunnable{  
}

E:@FunctionalInterface  
interface MyRunnable{  
 public void run();  
 public void call();  
}

答案【多选】: A C

A174:

Given:

public class Product{  
 private double price;  
 public Product(double price){  
 this.price=price;  
 }  
 public double getPrice(){return price;}  
}

and  
public class Electronics extends Product{  
 public Electronics(double price){  
 super(price);  
 }  
}

and  
public class Plushy extends Product{  
 public Plushy(double price){  
 super(price);  
 }  
}

and  
public class PriceChecker<T extends Product>{  
 private T product;  
 public PriceChecker(T product){  
 this.product=product;  
 }  
 public boolean isPriceEqual(/\* line 1 \*/) {  
 return this.product.getPrice()==prod.product.getPrice();  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 PriceChecker<Electronics> a=new PriceChecker<>(new Electronics(1000.00));  
 PriceChecker<Plushy> b=new PriceChecker<>(new Plushy(1.0));  
 System.out.println(a.isPriceEqual(b));  
 }  
}

which change will cause the code to compile successfully?

A: Insert PriceChecker<Electronics> prod on line 1.

B: Insert PriceChecker<Plushy extends Product> prod on line 1.

C: Insert PriceChecker<?> prod on line 1.

D: Insert PriceChecker<> prod on line 1.

答案【单选】: C

A175:

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;  
}

which change will cause the code to compile successfully?

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

B:@interface JsonField{  
 String name();  
 enum Type{  
 INT,STRING,BOOLEAN  
 };  
 Type type();  
}

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

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

答案【单选】: C

A176:

Given:

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?

A: j--;

B: break b;

C: break a;

D: continue a;

E: continue b;

F: i--;

答案【多选】: BD

A177:

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: HH

B: null

C: The compilation fails

D: Y@<<hashcode>>

答案【单选】: C

A178:

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(N | L | M e)

C: Add catch(L e)

D: Add catch(L | N e)

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

答案【单选】: C 或者 D 都编译通过

A179:

Given TripleThis.java:

6. import java.util.function.\*;

7. 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 <T> 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 users unchecked or unsafe operations.

which two replacements remove this compiler warning and prints 12?

A:Replace line 12 with public static <Integer> void printValue

(Function<Integer> f,int num){

B:Replace line 9 with Function<T,T> tripler=x->{return x\*3;};

C:Replace line 9 with Function<Integer,Integer> tripler=x->{return x\*3;};

D:Replace line 12 with public static <T> void printValue

(Function<T,T> f,T num){

E:Replace line 9 with Function<Integer> tripler=x->{return (Integer)x\*3;};

F:Replace line 12 with public static <Integer,Integer> void printValue

(Function<Integer,Integer> f,Integer num){

答案【多选】: C D

A180:

which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with

a Print Interface?

A: private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader=ServiceLoader.load(Print.class);

B: private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader=new java.util.ServiceLoader<>();

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

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

答案【单选】: A

A181:

Given:

public class Foo{

public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg){...}

}

and

public class Bar extends Foo{...}

which two statements are true if the method is added to Bar?

A: public Collection<String> foo(Collection<String> arg){...}overrides Foo.foo

B: public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg){...}overriders Foo.foo

C:public <T> List<T> foo(Collection<T> arg){...}overriders Foo.foo

D:public <T> Collection<T> foo(Stream<T> arg){...}overriders Foo.foo

E:public <T> Collection<T> bar(Collection<T> arg){...}overriders Foo.foo

F:public <T> Iterable<T> foo(Collection<T> arg){...}overriders Foo.foo

答案【多选】: DE

A182:

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().map(a->a.score).average();

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

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

D: players.stream().average().orElse(0.0);

答案【单选】: B

A183:

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

B: you accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code

to run with the latest version of Java

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 -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.

答案【单选】: A

A184:

Given:

class Employee{  
 String office;  
}

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

which two lines cause compilation errors?

A: line 6

B: line 8

C: line 12

D: line 7

E: line 9

答案【多选】: AD

A185:

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{

exports 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{

requires com.company.clients;

}

答案【单选】: A

A186:

Given:

public interface A{  
 abstract void x();  
}  
public abstract class B /\* position 1 \*/{  
 /\* position 2 \*/  
 public void x(){}  
 public abstract void z();  
}  
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: @Override //position 3

void x(){} //position 3

@Override //position 3

public void z(){} //position 3

B: @Override //position 2

public void z(){} //position 3

C: implements A //position 1

@Overrider //position 2

D: public void z(){} //position 3

答案【单选】: D

A187:

Given:

public class Tester{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String s="10";  
 try{  
 int x=10;  
 x=Integer.parseInt(s,2); //line1  
 System.out.println("X is "+x);  
 }catch (NumberFormatException e){  
 System.out.println("Error parsing value of "+x); //line2  
 }  
 }  
}

what is the result?

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

B: x is 10.

C: Error parsing value 0.

D: x is 2.

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

答案【单选】: A

A188:

Given the declaration:

@interface Resource{

String value() default "Customer1";

}

Examine this code fragment:

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

which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment?

A: @Resource("Customer2")

B: @Resource({"Customer2"})

C: @Resource

D: @Resource(Value="Customer2")

E: @Resource(val="Customer2")

答案【多选】: AC

A189:

Given:

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

what is the result?

A: The compilation fails.

B: Changed to Java

C: Changed to Test

D: nothing

答案【单选】: B

A190:

Given:

class Test{  
 void display(int i){  
 System.out.println("one");  
 }  
 void display(long l){  
 System.out.println("two");  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 new Test().display(0B1010\_0101\_1001\_0110);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: The compilation fails.

B: two

C: one

D: A NumberFormatException is thrown at runtime.

答案【单选】: C

A191:

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: It prints 1 in the infinite loop.

B: 0

C: 0

1

D: The program prints nothing

E: 1

答案【单选】: D

A192:

Given:

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

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

B: set(map)

C: super.set(List<String> map)

D: super.set(map.values());

E: set(map.values());

答案【多选】: DE

A193:

Given:

public interface ExampleInterface{}

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

A: public int x;

B: final void methodG(){

System.out.println("G");

}

C: final void methodE();

D: public String methodD();

E: public abstract void methodB();

F: private abstract void methodC();

G: public void methodF(){

System.out.println("F");

}

答案【多选】: DE

A194:

Given

public interface A{  
 abstract void x();  
 public default void y(){}  
}  
abstract class B{  
 public abstract void z();  
}  
class C extends B implements A{  
 /\* insert code here \*/  
}

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

A: void x() {super.y();}

public void z(){}

B: void x(){}

public void y(){}

public void z(){}

C: void x(){}

public void z(){}

D: public void x(){}

public void z(){}

E: public void x(){}

protected void y(){super.y();}

public void z(){}

答案【单选】: D

A195:

Given the directory structure:

-continent

| a.txt

|- country

| b.txt

| - state

| c.txt

|+ county

and

BiPredicate<Path, BasicFileAttributes> pred=(path,fileAttrs)->{  
 return fileAttrs.isDirectory();   
 };  
 int depth=1;  
 try(var stream= Files.find(Paths.get("/continent"),depth,pred)){  
 stream.forEach(System.out::println);  
 }catch (IOException e){}

what is the result?

A: /continent

/continent/country

B: /continent/country/state

C: /continent/country/state/county

D: /continent/

/continent/country

/continent/country/state

/continent/country/state/county

答案【单选】: A

A196:

which method throws an exception for not-a-number and infinite input values?

A: static float validate3(String s,float min,float max)

throws IllegalArgumentException{  
 float f=Float.parseFloat(s);  
 if(!Float.isFinite(f) || f<min || f>max){  
 throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
 }  
 return f;  
 }  
B: static float validate2(String s,float min,float max)

throws IllegalArgumentException{  
 float f=Float.parseFloat(s);  
 if(f<min || f>max){  
 throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
 }  
 return f;  
 }  
C: static float validate4(String s,float min,float max)

throws IllegalArgumentException{  
 float f=Float.parseFloat(s);  
 if(Float.isFinite(f) && f<min && f>max){  
 throw new IllegalArgumentException();  
 }  
 return f;  
 }  
D: static float validate1(String s,float min,float max)

throws IllegalArgumentException{  
 return Float.parseFloat(s);  
 }

答案【单选】 A

A197:

Given this lambda expression:

(String x)-> {return x.toUpperCase();};

which alternative lambda expression will successfully compile?

A: x:toUpperCase();

B: String::toUpperCase();

C: x::toUpperCase();

D: x->x.toUpperCase();

答案【单选】 D

A198:

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

what is the result?

A: 1

B: -3

C: 2

D: -1

答案【单选】 A

A199:

which set of commands is necessary to create and run a custom

runtime image from Java source files?

A: java,jdeps

B: jar, jlink

C: javac,jlink

D: javac,jar

答案【单选】 C

A200:

Given:

var h=new HashMap<String,String>();  
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 followed by an exception

B: a b c

C: a b c followed by an exception

D: a b c null

答案【单选】 D

A201:

Given:

var c=new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(List.of("1","2","3","4"));  
Runnable r=()->{  
 try {  
 Thread.sleep(150);  
 } catch (InterruptedException e) {  
 e.printStackTrace();  
 }  
 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 4

B: 1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 four

C: 1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 4

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

答案【单选】 A

A202:

Given the code fragment:

String name=" ";

if( /\* insert code here \*/){ // line n1

System.out.println(" Name is required");

}

what should be inserted at line n1 so that the code fragment prints

Name is required?

A: name.isEmpty()

B: name.trim() == " "

C: name.isBlank()

D: name.compareTo("") == 0

答案【单选】 C

A203:

Given these classes:

public class A{  
 public void print(){ System.out.println("A"); }

}

public class B extends A{  
 public void print(){ System.out.println("B"); }

}

public class C extends A{  
 public void print(){ System.out.println("C"); }

}

and this code fragment:

public class Main{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 A[] values=new B[2];  
 values[0]=new C();  
 values[0].print();  
 }

}

what is the result?

A: The program fails to compile

B: The program prints: C

C: The program throws an exception

D: The program prints: A

答案【单选】 C

A204:

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String ... args){

String filename="/u01/work"+args[0];

//line n1

// ...

}

you want to validadte 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: Path file=Paths.get(filename);

String canonicalPath =file.normalize().toString();

FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);

B: File file=new File(filename);

String canonicalPath=file.getCanonicalPath();

FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(f);

C: Path file=Paths.get(filename);

Path canonicalPath=file.toAbsolutePath().toString();

FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(canonicalPath);

D: File file=new File(filename).getAbsoluteFile();

FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file);

答案【单选】 A

A205:

Given the content from the courses.txt file:

123: Java:1

124:MySQL:2

125:Java Server Pages:3

Given the code fragment:

Path filePath=Paths.get("course.txt");

try{

/\* line 1 \*/

}catch(IOException ex){

System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.",ex);

}

which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines contain Java from

the course.txt file?

A: Files.lines(filePath).filter(s->s.contains("Java")).forEach

(System.out::println);

B: List<String> lines1 =Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");

for(String line :lines2){

System.out.println(line);

}

C: Files.lines(filePath).map(s->s.contains("Java")).forEach

(System.out::println);

D: System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));

E: List<String> lines2=Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter

(s->s.contains("Java"));

for(String line: lines2){

System.out.println(line);

}

答案【单选】 A

A206:

Given:

public method foo() throws FooException{

...

}

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a

compilation error.

which statement is true about FooException?

A: FooException is unchecked

B: FooException is a subclass of RuntimeError

C: The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses

D: The body of foo can only throw FooException

答案【单选】 D

A207:

Given the code fragment:

char[][] arrays={{'g','j'},{'h','k'},{'i','l'}};

for(char[] xx:arrays){  
 for(char yy:xx){  
 System.out.print(yy);  
 }  
 System.out.print(" ");

}

what is the result?

A: The compilation fails

B: An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

C: gh ij kl

D: gj hk il

E: ghi jkl

答案【单选】 D

A208:

Given the code fragment:

Consumer<String> c1= arg-> System.out.println(arg);

c1.accept("c1 accepted");

Consumer<String> c2= arg-> System.out.println(arg);

c2.accept("c2 accepted");

c2.andThen(c1).accept("after then");

c2.accept("c2 accepted again");

what is the result?

A:c1 accepted

c2 accepted

after then

c2 accepted again

B:c1 accepted

c2 accepted

after then

after then

c2 accepted again

C:c1 accepted

c2 accepted

and followed by an exception

D:c1 accepted

c2 accepted

after then

c1 accepted

c2 accepted again

答案【单选】 B

A209:

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?

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

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

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

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

答案【单选】 D

A210:

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: Supplier<String> function =()->fruits.get(0);

B: Predicate<String> function=a->a.equals("banana");

C: Function<String,String> function=x->x.substring(0,2);

D: Consumer<String> function=(String f)->{ System.out.println(f); };

答案【单选】 D

A211:

Given:

import java.io.FileNotFoundException;

import java.io.IOException;

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

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

A: catch(FileNotFoundException e){}

catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e){}

B: catch(Exception e){}

C: catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e){}

catch(FileNotFoundException e){}

D: catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e){}

E: catch(FileNotFoundException | Exception e){}

答案【单选】 B

A212:

There is a CopyServiceAPI that has the org.copyservice.spi.Copy interface.

To use this service in a module, which module-info.java would be correct?

A: module CopyConsumer{

requires CopyServiceAPI;

uses org.copyservice.spi.Copy;

}

B: module CopyConsumer{

requires transitive org.copyservice.spi.Copy;

}

C: module CopyConsumer{

requires org.copyservice.spi.Copy;

}

D: module CopyConsumer{

uses CopyServiceAPI;

}

答案【单选】 A

A212:

Given:

public class Menu{  
 enum Machine{  
 AUTO("Truck"),MEDICAL("Scanner");  
 private String type;  
 private Machine(String type){  
 this.type=type;  
 }  
 public void setType(String type) {  
 this.type = type; //line 1  
 }  
 public String getType() {  
 return type;  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Machine.AUTO.setType("Sedan"); //line 2  
 for(Machine p:Machine.values()){  
 System.out.println(p+": "+p.getType()); //line 3  
 }  
 }  
 }  
}

A: The compilation fails due to an error on line 2.

B: The compilation fails due to an error on line 3.

C: An exception is thrown at run time.

D: The compilation fails due to an error on line 1.

E: AUTO: Truck

MEDICAL: Scanner

F: AUTO: Sedan

MEDICAL: Scanner

答案【单选】 F

A213:

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<Integer> uo=var x->{return x\*3;};

B: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo= x->{return x\*3};

C: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo=(int x)->x\*3;

D: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo=(var x)->(x\*3);

答案【单选】 D

A214:

Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the java.se module.

module java.se{

...

requires transitive java.xml;

...

}

what does the transitive modifier mean?

A: Any module attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.xml

module instead.

B: Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.xml

module.

C: Any module that requires the java.xml module does not need to require the java.se

module.

D: Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.xml

module.

答案【单选】 D

A215:

Given:

public class Test {  
 private int num=1;  
 private int div=0;  
 public void divide(){  
 try {  
 num=num/div;  
 System.out.println("Exception");  
 } catch (ArithmeticException e) {  
 num=100;  
 }catch (Exception e){  
 num=200;  
 }finally {  
 num=300;  
 }  
 System.out.println(num);  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Test test=new Test();  
 test.divide();  
 }  
}

what is the output?

A: 200

B: Exception

C: 300

D: 100

答案【单选】 C

A216:

Given:

public class GameObject{  
 public Object[] move(int x,int y){  
 System.out.println("Move GameObject");  
 return new Integer[]{x+10,y+10};  
 }

}

and

public class Avatar extends GameObject{  
 public Object[] move(Number x,Number y){  
 System.out.println("Move Character");  
 return super.move(x.intValue(),y.intValue());  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 var character=new Avatar();  
 character.move(10.0,10.0);  
 character.move(10,10);  
 }

}

what is the result?

A: Move GameObject

Move Character

Move GameObject

B: Move GameObject

C: Move GameObject

Move GameObject

D: Move Character

Move GameObject

Move GameObject

答案【单选】 D

A217:

Given:

public class Test {  
 private int sum;  
 public int compute(){  
 int x=0;  
 while(x<3){  
 sum+=++x;  
 }  
 return sum/4;  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Test t=new Test();  
 int sum=t.compute();  
 sum=t.compute();  
 t.compute();  
 System.out.println(sum);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: 9

B: An Exception is thrown at runtime.

C: 6

D: 3

答案【单选】 D

A218:

Given:

public class Plant{}

and

public class Tulip extends Plant{}

and

public class Garden{  
 private static Plant plant;  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 plant=new Tulip();  
 feed(plant);  
 feed(plant);  
 }  
 public static void feed(Plant p){  
 if(p instanceof Tulip){  
 System.out.println("Take extra care");  
 }  
 p=null;  
 }

}

what is the result?

A: An Exception is thrown at runtime.

B: Take extra care

Take extra care

C: The program prints nothing.

D: Take extra care.

答案【单选】 B

A219:

Given the Customer table structure:

ID Number Primary key

NAME Text Nullable

Given code fragment:

12. PreparedStatement stmt=con.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES(?,?)");

13. stmt.setInt(1,42);

14. /\* Insert code here \*/

15.int n=stmt.executeUpdate();

Which statement inserted on line 14 sets NAME column to a NULL value?

A: stmt.setNull(2,java.sql.Types.VARCHAR);

B: stmt.setNull(2,null);

C: stmt.setNull(2,java.lang.String);

D: stmt.setNull(2,String.class);

答案【单选】 A

A220:

Given the content:

MessageBundle.properties file:

username=Username

password=Password

and

MessageBundle\_fr\_FR.properties file:

username=Utilisateur

password=Le passe

and

MessageBundle\_ru.properties file:

username=其他语言

password=其他语言

and the code fragment:

public class Test{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);  
 ResourceBundle msg=ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle",new Locale("ru"));  
 System.out.println("User"+msg.getString("username"));  
 System.out.println("Pass"+msg.getString("password"));  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: The compilation fails

B: User = 其他语言

Pass = 其他语言

C: A MissingResourceException is thrown at runtime.

D: User = Utilisateur

pass = Le passe

E: User = Username

Pass = Password

答案【单选】 B

A221:

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

A: java.se

B: java.lang

C: java.object

D: java.base

答案【单选】 D

A222:

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

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

Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true?

A: A is subtype of B

B: A cannot be final

C: B cannot be abstract

D: A cannot be abstract

E: B cannot be final

F: B is a subtype of A

答案【多选】 BCF

A223:

Given:

ArrayList<Integer> a1=new ArrayList<>();  
a1.add(1);  
a1.add(2);  
a1.add(3);  
Iterator<Integer> itr=a1.iterator();  
while(itr.hasNext()){  
 if(itr.next()==2){  
 a1.remove(2);  
 System.out.println(itr.next());  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: 1 2 4 5

B: 1 2 followed by an exception

C: 1 2 3 followed by an exception

D: A ConcurrectModificationException is thrown at run time.

答案【单选】 D

A224:

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 Jane 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 John object can be reused in line 1

D: The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2

答案【单选】 B

A225:

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() { }  
}  
public class Main<T extends Worker> extends Thread{ //line 1  
 private List<T> perocesses =new ArrayList<>(); //line 2  
 public void addProcess(HardWorker w){ //line 3  
 perocesses.add(w);  
 }  
 public void run(){  
 perocesses.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 3 with public void addProcess(T w){

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

D: Replace Line 1 with public class Main<T extends HardWorker> extends Thread{

答案【单选】 B

A226:

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. public void getIngredients(int x) { }  
11. }

which is true?

A: The compilation succeeds

B: The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.

C: The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.

D: The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.

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

F: The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

G: The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

答案【单选】 E

A227:

which two statements are correct about modules in Java?

A: module-info.java cannot be empty.

B: java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages

C: A module must be declared in module-info.java file.

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

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

答案【多选】 BC

A228:

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);  
 }  
}

what is the output?

A: The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

B: Object value 25

C: Short value 25

D: Byte value 25

答案【单选】 B

A229:

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<Integer> u=i->{return i\*2};  
B: UnaryOperator<Integer> u=var i->{return i\*2;};  
C: UnaryOperator<Integer> u=(var i)->(i\*2);  
D: UnaryOperator<Integer> u=(int i)->i\*2;

答案【单选】 C

A230:

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++

JAVA

GO

KOTLIN

B: C

C++

Go

Kotlin

C: JAVA

D: C

C++

GO

KOTLIN

答案【单选】 D

A231:

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: nothing

B: abyssinian

bengal

korat

laperm

oxicat

sphynx

C: abyssinian

oxicat

korat

laperm

bengal

sphynx

D: sphynx

oxicat

laperm

korat

bengal

abyssinian

答案【单选】 D

A232:

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 does not compile successfully.

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

答案【单选】 C

A233:

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: oh hi hey

B: hey oh hi ey

C: hey oh hi yo ey

D: A compile time error occurs

E: hey oh hi

F: yo ey

答案【单选】 C

A234:

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.println("["+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: In method X.print(Collection),System.out::println is an invalid Java Identifier

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

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

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

答案【单选】 D

A235:

Given the declaration:

@interface Resource{  
 String[] value();  
}

Examine this code fragment:

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

which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment?

A: @Resource

B: @Resource()

C: @Resource({"Customer1","Customer2"})

D: @Resource("Customer1")

E: @Resource(value={{}})

答案【多选】 CD

A236:

which three classes successfully override showFirst()?

A:public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst{  
 public abstract void showFirst();  
}

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

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

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

E:public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst{  
 void showFirst();  
}

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

答案【多选】 ABF

A237:

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.println("Error reading files");  
}

what is the result?

A:The content from file1.txt and file2.txt is printed on the console.

B:The compilation fails.

C:Error reading files is printed on the console.

D:An unchecked exception is thrown at run time.

答案【单选】 B

A238:

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 avtions,independently,enable the code to compile?

A: Inserting

finally {in close();}

B: Replacing the catch block with:

catch(FileNotFoundException | Exception e){}

finally {in.close();}

C: Replacing the catch block with:

catch(Exception | IOException e){}

D: Adding throws FileNotFoundException declaration at the main() method

E: Adding throws IOException declaration at the main() method

F: Replacing the catch block with:

catch(Exception e){}

答案【多选】 EF

A239:

Given:

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

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

A:Abacus aba=(int m,int n)->{m\*n};

B:Abacus aba=(a,b)->a\*b;

C:Abacus aba=(int e,int f)->{return e\*f;};  
D:Abacus aba=v,w->x\*y;  
E:Abacus aba=(int i,j)->{return i\*j;};

答案【多选】 BC

A240:

Given:

public class Test {  
 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?

A:setGCount

B:setACount

C:setTCount

D:setAllCounts

E:setCcount

答案【多选】 AD

A241:

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 line1 will print Ping Ping?

A:Future<String> future=es.invokeAny(new Callable<String>(){  
 public String call() {  
 return "Pong";  
 }  
});

B:Future<String> future=new Callable<>(){  
 public Object call() {  
 return "Pong";  
 }  
}.call();

C:Future<String> future=es.execute(()->"Pong");

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

答案【单选】 D

A242:

which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies?

A:jmod describe

B:jar --show-module-resolution

C:jdeps --list-deps

D:java Hello.java

E:java --show-module-resolution

答案【多选】 CE

A243:

Given:

public class Book{

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

}

which action serializes the b1 object?

A:Override readObject() and writeObject() methods in the Book class

B:Implement the Serializable interface in the Item class

C:Remove out.flush() method invocation.

D:Handle NotSerializableException in the try clause or throw in the main()method defintion

E:AddSerialVersionUID to the Box and Item class.

答案【单选】 B

A244:

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:15

B:5

C:11

D:21

D:23

答案【单选】 A

A245:

Given this declaration:

@Target(TYPE)

@interface Resource{}

For which two kinds of declarations can the @Resource annotation be appled?

A:A method declaration

B:A field declaration

C:A class declaration

D:An interface declaration

E:A local variable declaration

答案【多选】 CD

A246:

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

A:Using the class is guaranteed to cause errors at runtime

B:The class cannot be extended

C:Using the class will cause the Java compiler to give a warning

D:There is always another class that can be used instead of the deprecated class

E:The author of the class wants to discourage people from using the class in any way

答案【多选】 CD

A247:

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]

[A,B]

B: On line 9,an exception is thrown at run time

C: [A,B,C]

followed by an exception thrown on line 11

D: [A,B,C]

[A,B,C]

答案【单选】 D

A248:

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

Module: pac @<</font><</font>hash code>>

Name: pac.Test

Descriptor:null

B: 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

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

Module: unnamed module @<</font><</font>hash code>>

Name: null

Descriptor:null

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

Module: pac.Hello @<</font><</font>hash code>>

Name: unnamed

Descriptor:null

答案【单选】 C --- 有争议

A249:

Given:

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

false

false

B: true

false

true

C: false

true

true

D: false

true

false

答案【单选】 D

A250:

Given:

public class Tester{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 int sum=0,x=0;  
 for(;x<3;sum+=++x); //line 1  
 System.out.println("-"+sum);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: -0-1-3-6

B: -0-1-3

C: The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

D: -6

答案【单选】 C

A251:

Which two assignments create Locale instances?

A: locale=Locale.getAvailableLocales();

B: locale="fr\_FR";

C: locale=Locale.getDefault();

D: locale=new Locale("en","GB");

E: locale="en-USA";

答案【多选】 CD

A252:

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 new.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation

B: The subclass getRatings() method uses public.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation

C: The subclass getRatings() method implementation directly accesses the fields in the Sports superclass

D: The subclass getRatings() method uses super.getRatings() to call the base class method but uses its own named fields in the implementation

答案【单选】 C --- D有疑问

A253:

Given:

public class LongFunctionTest{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 LongFunction func=x->x\*x;  
 long test=func.apply(100);  
 System.out.println(test);  
 }  
}

what is the output?

A: 10000

B: A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time

C: 100

D: The compilation fails

答案【单选】 D

A254:

Given the code fragment:

Supplier supplier=()->"Hello World";

//line 1

which statement on line1 is calling the method of the supplier object correctly?

A:System.out.println(supplier.get());

B:System.out.println(supplier.accept());

C:System.out.println(supplier.apply());

D:System.out.println(supplier.test());

答案【单选】 A

A255:

Given the declaration:

/\* Loc1 \*/ class Manager extends /\* Loc2 \*/ Person{  
 /\* Loc3 \*/ Manager(){...}  
 /\* Loc4 \*/ String getDepartmentName(){...}  
 /\* Loc5 \*/ String departmentName;  
}

In which two locations is it legal to apply the @Resource annotation?

A: Loc1

B: Loc4

C: Loc5

D: Loc2

E: Loc3

答案【多选】 AB

A256:

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){  
 sb2=sb2.append(s+" oh ");  
 return sb2;  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: hey oh hi yo

B: yo hi hey oh

C: hey oh yo h1

D: A compile time error occurs

E: yo h1

答案【单选】 B

A257:

Given:

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

what is the output?

A: 35

B: 30

C: 46

D: 41

答案【单选】 B

A258:

Given:

public class Test{  
 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?

A: getTotalCount

B: getTCount

C: getACount

D: getCCount

E: getGCount

答案【多选】 BD

A259:

Given:

public 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.println(x+" ");   
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: 3 4 3.14

B: 3 4

C: 3 4 3

D: The program prints 3 4 and throws a ClassCastException

答案【单选】 D

A260:

Given:

public static void main(String[] args) {  
 final MyResource res1=new MyResource();  
 MyResource res2=new MyResource();  
 try(res1;res2){  
 //do something  
 }catch (Exception e){ }  
}  
static class MyResource implements AutoCloseable{  
 public void close() throws Exception{}  
}

which statement is true?

A: The code fails to compile as try-with-resource needs a variable declaration such as

MyResource r1=res1; MyResource r2=res2;

B: The code compiles successfully

C: The code fails to compile as MyResource must implement Closeable

D: The code fails to compile as res2 should declared as final

答案【单选】 B

A261:

Given:

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

d2=null;

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

A: 3

B: 5

C: 4

D: 2

答案【单选】 B

A262:

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 100.

B: The code fails to compile at line n2.

C: The code fails to compile at line n1.

D: The code prints 10.

E: The code fails to compile at line n4.

F: The code fails to compile at line n3.

答案【单选】 C

A263:

public class Color{  
 String hue;  
 int value;  
 public Color(String hue,int value){  
 this.hue=hue;  
 this.value=value;  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 List clrs=List.of(  
 new Color("Red",100),  
 new Color("Yellow",50),  
 new Color("Red",75),  
 new Color("Yellow",75));  
 Comparator hueSrtr=(h1,h2)-> h1.hue.compareTo(h2.hue);  
 Comparator valueSrtr=(h1,h2)-> {  
 if(h1.value>=h2.value)return 1;  
 else return -1;  
 };  
   
 clrs.sort(hueSrtr.thenComparing(valueSrtr));  
 System.out.println(clrs);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: An Exception is thrown at runtime.

B: [Red:100,Red:75,Yellow:75,Yellow:50]

C: [Yellow:50,Yellow:75,Red:75,Red:100]

D: [Red:75,Red:100,Yellow:50,Yellow:75]

E: [Yellow:75,Yellow:50,Red:100,Red:75]

答案【单选】 A

A264:

Given:

public class A{  
 private boolean checkValue(int val){  
 return true;  
 }  
}

and   
public class B extends A{  
 public int modifyVal(int val){  
 if(checkValue(val)){   
 return val;  
 }else{

return 0;

}  
 }  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 B b=new B();  
 System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));  
 }  
}

What is the result?

A: It fails to compile.

B: 0

C: A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.

D:10

E: nothing

答案【单选】 A

A265:

Given:

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

what is the result?

A: Oracle

B: Java

C: Compilation error.

D: An exception is thrown at run time.

答案【单选】 C

A266:

Given:

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

what is the result?

A: It prints null

B: A java.util.ConcurrentModificationException is thrown.

C: It prints []

D: [Coffe,Cappuino,Latte]

E: Ajava.util.NullPointerException is thrown.

答案【单选】 B

A267:

Given:

public class Employee{  
 private String locality;  
 private int salary;  
 //the setter and getter methods go here  
}

and

8. List roster=createEmployeeList();  
9. double average=roster

10. .stream()  
11. /\* insert code here\*/  
12. System.out.println(average);  
  
which code fragment inserted on line 11 prints the average salary of all employees from the Bay Area?

A: .filter(e-> e.getLocality().equals("Bay Area"))  
 .average(Employee::getSalary)  
 .getAsDouble();

B: .filter(e-> e.getLocality().equals("Bay Area"))  
 .mapToInt(Employee::getSalary)  
 .average()  
 .getAsDouble();

C: .filter(e-> e.getLocality().equals("Bay Area"))  
 .filter(s-> s.getSalary())  
 .average()  
 .getAsDouble();

D: .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getLocality,  
 Collectors.averagingDouble(Employee::getSalary)));

答案【单选】 B

A268:

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

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

C: interface Greeting{  
 public default void greet(String name) {  
 System.out.println("Hello "+name);  
 }  
 }

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

答案【单选】 D

A269:

Given the code fragment:

public static void main(String[] args) {  
 var lst=List.of(1,2.0f,"4.0");  
 for(var c:lst){  
 System.out.print("> "+c);  
 }  
 System.out.println();  
 lst.add(2,3); //line 1  
 for(int c=0;c<lst.size();c++) {  
 display(lst.get(c));  
 }  
}  
public static void display(var c) { //line 2  
 System.out.print("> "+c);  
}

what is the result?

A: > 1> 2.0> 4.0

> 1> 2.0> 4.0

B: A compile time error occurs at line n2.

C: An exception is thrown at line n1.

D: > 1> 2.0> 4.0

> 1> 2.0> 3> 4.0

答案【单选】 B

A270:

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: 2341

B: 2134

C: 234

D: 214

答案【单选】 C

A271:

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?

A: InterfaceTwo should no longer extend AbstractClass

B: Remove methodA() from InterfaceOne

C: Implement methodC() in ConcreteClass

D: Remove methodA() from AbstractClass

E: Add the keyword abstract to the methodA() and methodB()

declarations in InterfaceOne  
F: Implement methodB() in ConcreteClass

G: Implement methodA() in ConcreteClass

答案【多选】 A C F

A272:

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A: The compilation fails due to an error in line 1

B: Joe Bloggs

C: null

D: p1

答案【单选】 A

A273:

Given:

class Animal{}  
class Dog extends Animal{}  
class Petdog extends Dog{}

and

1.class House<A extends Animal>{  
2. public House<? super Dog> build(A a){  
3. //insert code here  
4. }  
5.}

Which two statements inserted independently on line 3 will make this code compile?

A: return new House<A>();

B: return new House<?>();

C: return new House<Dog>();

D: return new House<PetDog>();

E: return new House<Animal>();

答案【多选】 CE

A274:

Given:

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

What is the result?

A: NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.

B: Hello

C: A compilation error occurs

D: NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.

答案【单选】 B

A275:

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 3 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

B: Line 2 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

C: Line 1 is the first line to cause a compilation error.

D: It compiles without errors.

答案【单选】 D

A276:

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: 0,0,0

2,1,0

2,1,0

B: 1,0,0

1,1,0

0,0,0

C: 0,0,0

1,0,0

2,1,0

D: 2,0,0

2,1,0

0,0,0

E: 0,0,0

2,1,0

2,0,0

答案【单选】 D

A277:

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<Boolean> function=()->states.contains("N");

B:Function<String,Boolean> function=s->s.contains("N");

C:Consumer<String> function=s->{if(s.contains("N")) states.remove(s);}

D:Predicate<String> function=s->s.contains("N");

答案【单选】 D

A278:

Given:

void myLambda(){  
 int i=25;  
 Supplier<Integer> foo=()-> i;  
 i++;  
 System.out.println(foo.get());  
}

which is true?

A: The code throws an exception at runtime.

B: The code compiles but does not print any result.

C: The code does not compile.

D: The code prints 25.

答案【单选】 C

A279:

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 NoSuchFileException.

C: The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.

D: /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.

答案【单选】 C

A280:

Given:

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

and the code fragment

public class Test{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 var items= List.of(  
 new Item("A",10),   
 new Item("B",2),   
 new Item("C",12),   
 new Item("D",5),   
 new Item("E",6)   
 );  
 //line 1  
 System.out.println("There is an item for which the variable count is below zero.");

}  
 }  
}

you want to examine the items list if it contains an item for which the variable

count is below zero.

which code fragment at line 1 will accomplish this?

A: if(items.stream().filter(i->i.count<0).findAny()) {

B:if(items.stream().allMatch(i->i.count<0)) {

C:if(items.stream().filter(i->i.count<0).findFirst()) {

D:if(items.stream().anyMatch(i->i.count<0)) {

答案【单选】 D

A281:

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: The compliation fails.

B: An IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at runtime.

C: Three threads are created.

D: Four threads are created.

答案【单选】 B

A282:

Assuming the bodies are correct,which will result in a compilation error?

A: public BiFunction<String,String,String> foo;

B: public void foo(BiFunction<int,int,boolean> predicate){...}

C: class Foo<T>{  
 public Foo(BiFunction<T,T,T> op){...}  
 }

D: public <T> BiFunction<T,T,Boolean> predicate(Function<T,T> transform){...}

答案【单选】 B

A283:

Given:

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

public class Employee extends Person{  
 Manager manager;  
 public Employee(String name){  
 super(name);  
 }  
 public String toString(){  
 String managerStr=this.manager==null?"None":this.manager.toString();  
 return super.toString()+" Manager: "+managerStr;  
 }  
}

public class Manager extends Employee{  
 List reports=new ArrayList();  
 public Manager(String name,Employee ... reports){  
 this(name,null,reports);  
 }

public Manager(String name,Manager manager,Employee ... reports){  
 super(name);  
 this.manager=manager;  
 for(Employee employee:reports){  
 employee.manager=this;  
 }  
 this.reports.addAll(List.of(reports));  
 }  
 public String toString(){  
 return super.toString()+" Reports: "+reports.size();  
 }  
}

public class Main{  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 Manager manager=new Manager("AA",new Employee("BB"),  
 new Employee("CC"));  
 System.out.println(manager);  
 }  
}

what is the result?

A: AA Manager: NoneReports: 2

B: AA Manager: None

C: A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

D: nothing

答案【单选】 A

A284:

Given:

which two expressions create a valid Java Path Instance?

A: Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"));  
B: Paths.get("foo");  
C: Paths.getPath("foo");  
D: new Path("foo");  
E: Paths.get(URI.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"));

答案【多选】 BE

A285:

Given the code fragment:

module citizen{

exports com.name to greeting;

}

and

module greeting{

}

Which statement is true?

1. public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
2. All members in the com. name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
3. public members in the com. name package are accessible to all modules.
4. All members of com. name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
5. Inserting “requires citizen;” at greeting module-info.java,enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.

答案【单选】: A