

Oracle

Exam 1z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 155]

Question No : 1

Given the code fragment:

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

and

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

Which statement is true?

- A. The program prints Call Call and terminates.
- B. The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. An ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

Question No : 2

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (  
    Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),  
    Arrays.asList ("2", null)0;  
  
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream());  
  
nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);
```

What is the result?

- A. 1John2null
- B. 12
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: C

Question No : 3

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int[2][4];  
    arr[0] = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int[]{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i + " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 3
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- B. 1 3
1 3 0 0
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 1 3

1 3

E. 1 3 5 7

1 3

Answer: E

Question No : 4

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver?

- A. Time
- B. Date
- C. Statement
- D. ResultSet
- E. Connection
- F. SQLException
- G. DriverManager

Answer: C,D,E

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

Question No : 5

Given the code fragment:

```
UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s*2;line n1
```

```
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0);
```

```
loanValues.stream()
```

```
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
```

```
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))
```

```
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 6

Given the code fragment:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}  
  
And,  
  
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: A

Question No : 7

Given:

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

Which statement is true?

- A. A compilation error occurs in IceCream.
- B. A compilation error occurs in Cake.
- C. A compilation error occurs in Shop.
- D. A compilation error occurs in Bread
- E. All classes compile successfully.

Answer: D

Question No : 8

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 9

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 10

Given:

```
Acc.java:
```

```
package p1;
public class Acc {
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}
```

```
Test.java:
```

```
package p2;
import p1.Acc;
public class Test extends Acc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Acc obj = new Test();
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. p, r, and s are accessible via obj.
- B. Only s is accessible via obj.
- C. Both p and s are accessible via obj.
- D. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

Answer: B

Question No : 11

Given:

```
class CheckClass {

    public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) {

        return s1.length() - s2.length();
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String[] strArray = new String [] {"Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion"}
//line n1
```

```
for (String s : strArray) {  
    System.out.print (s + " ");  
}
```

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

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

Answer: D

Question No : 12

Given:

```
class Alpha {  
    int ns;  
    static int s;  
    Alpha(int ns) {  
        if (s < ns) {  
            s = ns;  
            this.ns = ns;  
        }  
    }  
    void doPrint() {  
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);  
    }  
}  
  
And,  
public class TestA {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(50);  
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);  
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);  
        ref1.doPrint();  
        ref2.doPrint();  
        ref3.doPrint();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 100

B. ns = 50 s = 125

ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 0 s = 125

C. ns = 50 s = 125

ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 100 s = 125

D. ns = 50 s = 50

ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 0 s = 125

Answer: B

Question No : 13

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("C")) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Work done");
        break;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C D Work done

B. A Work done

C. A B C Work done

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

Question No : 14

Given:

```
class Student {
```

```
String course, name, city;

public Student (String name, String course, String city) {

this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;

}

public String toString() {

return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;

}
```

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 15

Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

- A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.
- B. Replace line 26 with:
} catch (Exception | ArithmaticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- C. Replace line 26 with:
} catch (ArithmaticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- D. Replace line 27 with:
throw e;

Answer: C

Question No : 16

Given the code fragment:

```

public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this();
        setName(name); //line n1
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) { //line n2
        Person(name);
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println(p1.show());
        System.out.println(p2.show());
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Jesse 25
- Walter 52
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer: A

Question No : 17

Given:

```

public class Test<T> {

private T t;

public T get () {

return t;

}

public void set (T t) {

this.t = t;

```

```
}

public static void main (String args [ ] ) {

Test<String> type = new Test<>();

Test type 1 = new Test ()//line n1

type.set("Java");

type1.set(100);//line n2

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

}

}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 18

Given the code fragment:

```
int n[][] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print(y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 3142

- C. 4231
D. 2413

Answer: B

Question No : 19

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        // line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")){
            System.out.print("Fit");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor () ;
B. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor () ;
C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor () ;
D. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor () ;
E. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt ;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor () ;

Answer: C,D

Question No : 20

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A.** A C D
- B.** A B D
- C.** A B D C
- D.** A B C C
- E.** A B C D

Answer: D

Question No : 21

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1
}
```

And given the requirements:

- * If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
- * If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

```
A) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
   discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
C) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
   if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
D) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
E) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
   discount = 0.2;
} else {
   discount = 0;
}
if (qty >= 90) {
   discount = 0.5;
} else {
   discount = 0;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: B,C

Question No : 22

Given the code fragment:

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

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

- A. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.readLine());
- B. int GDP = br.read();
- C. int GDP = br.nextInt();

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

Answer: C

Question No : 23

Given the records from the Employee table:

eid	ename
111	Tom
112	Jerry
113	Donald

and given the code fragment:

```

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

```

}

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

What is the result?

A. The Employee table is updated with the row:

112 Jack

and the program prints:

112 Jerry

B. The Employee table is updated with the row:

112 Jack

and the program prints:

112 Jack

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

112 Jerry

D. The program prints Exception is raised.

Answer: D

Question No : 24

Given the content of /resources/Message.properties:

welcome1="Good day!"

and given the code fragment:

```
Properties prop = new Properties();
```

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("./resources/Message.properties");
```

```
prop.load(fis);
```

```
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1"));
```

```
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test")); //line n1
```

```
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));
```

What is the result?

A. Good day!

Test

followed by an Exception stack trace

B. Good day!

followed by an Exception stack trace

C. Good day!

Test

null

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: D

Question No : 25

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output?

Arg is 2

A. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

B. java MyFile 1 3 2 2

C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 2 1 2

Answer: B

Question No : 26

Given:

```
public interface Moveable<Integer> {  
    public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");}  
    public void run(Integer distance);  
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Moveable can be used as below:

```
Moveable<Integer> animal = n -> System.out.println("Running" + n);  
animal.run(100);  
animal.walk(20);
```

B. Moveable can be used as below:

```
Moveable<Integer> animal = n ->n + 10;  
animal.run(100);  
animal.walk(20);
```

C. Moveable can be used as below:

```
Moveable animal = (Integer n) -> System.out.println(n);  
animal.run(100);  
Moveable.walk(20);
```

D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

Answer: B

Question No : 27

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);     //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

A. Sum is 600

- B.** Compilation fails at line n2.
- C.** Compilation fails at line n1.
- D.** A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.
- E.** A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

Answer: D

Question No : 28

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static int stVar = 100;  
    public int var = 200;  
    public String toString() {  
        return var + ":" + stVar;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();  
t1.var = 300;  
System.out.println(t1);  
Test t2 = new Test();  
t2.stVar = 300;  
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

- A.** 300:100
200:300
- B.** 300:0
0:300
- C.** 200:300
200:300
- D.** 300:300
200:300

Answer: A

Question No : 29

Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.

Answer: B

Question No : 30

Given:

Item table

- ID, INTEGER: PK
- DESCRIPT, VARCHAR(100)

- PRICE, REAL
- QUANTITY< INTEGER

And given the code fragment:

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

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. The code prints Error.

- D. The code prints information about Item 110.

Answer: C

Question No : 31

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

Question No : 32

Which two statements are true about localizing an application?

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

Answer: A,E

Reference: <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/intl/>

Question No : 33

Given the definition of the Country class:

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

and the code fragment:

```
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (  
    new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),  
    new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),  
    new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));
```

```
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,  
Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList()))));  
  
System.out.println(regionNames);
```

What is the output?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 34

Given the structure of the STUDENT table:

```
Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)
```

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    static Connection newConnection =null;  
  
    public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException {  
  
        try (Connection con = DriveManager.getConnection(URL, username, password)) {  
  
            newConnection = con;  
  
        }  
  
        return newConnection;  
  
    }  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException {  
  
        get DBConnection ();
```

```
Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
st.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, 'Kelvin')");
}
}
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

- A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.
- B. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.
- C. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.

Answer: D

Question No : 35

Given the following class:

```
public class Rectangle {
    private double length;
    private double height;
    private double area;

    public void setLength(double length) {
        this.length = length;
    }
    public void setHeight(double height) {
        this.height = height;
    }
    public void setArea() {
        area = length*height;
    }
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always

equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

- A. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
- B. Change the area field to public.
- C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
- D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
- E. Change the setArea method to private.
- F. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.

Answer: B,E

Question No : 36

Given the code fragment:

```
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
// line n1
```

Assume the courses.txt is accessible.

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 37

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String> {  
    public default boolean test (String str) {  
        return str.equals ("Java");  
    }  
}
```

and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 38

Which statement is true about java byte code?

- A. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It can run on any platform only If it was compiled for that platform.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Answer: E

Question No : 39

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String date = LocalDate  
        .parse("2014-05-04")  
        .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. 2014-05-04T00:00:000
- C. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000
- D. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

Answer: A

Question No : 40

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {  
  
    Optional<Address> address;  
  
    Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
```

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

and

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

What is the result?

- A. New York
- B. City Not available
- C. null
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Question No : 41

Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 42

Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {  
    private K key;  
    private V value;  
  
    public Foo (K key, V value) (this.key = key; this.value = value;)  
  
    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice (T value) (return new Foo<T, T> (value, value); )  
  
    public K getKey () (return key;)  
    public V getValue () (return value;)  
}
```

Which option fails?

- A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
- B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
- C. Foo<?, ?> percentage = new Foo <> (97, 32);
- D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Answer: C

Question No : 43

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
- B. Jim John Jeff
- C. The program prints nothing.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: D

Question No : 44

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);  
    String s = "";  
  
    if (sb.equals(s)) {  
        System.out.println("Match 1");  
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {  
        System.out.println("Match 2");  
    } else {  
        System.out.println("No Match");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Match 2
- B. Match 1
- C. No Match
- D. A nullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Question No : 45

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

What is the result?

- A. false true
- B. true false
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. false false
- E. true true

Answer: A

Question No : 46

Given:

```
class C2 {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
class C1 extends C2 implements I {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
c2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

c2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C2C2
- B. C1C2
- C. C1C1
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

Question No : 47

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h; //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h; //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D

Question No : 48

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2);)) {
        System.out.println(s + " removed");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hi removed
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: B

Question No : 49

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 2 4
 - B. 0 2 4 6
 - C. 2 4
- Compilation fails.

Answer: A

Question No : 50

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?

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

Answer: A,E

Reference: <http://www.programmerinterview.com/index.php/java-questions/interface-vs-abstract-class/>

Question No : 51

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    int x, y;  
  
    public Test(int x, int y) {  
        initialize(x, y);  
    }  
  
    public void initialize(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x * x;  
        this.y = y * y;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 3, y = 5;  
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);  
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 9 25
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. 0 0
- D. 3 5

Answer: D

Question No : 52

Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;
String days[] = {"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};
for (String s:days) {
    switch (s) {
        case "sat":
        case "sun":
            wd -= 1;
            break;
        case "mon":
            wd++;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

- A. -1
- B. 4
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 3

Answer: D

Question No : 53

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
        while (true) {
            myList.add("My String");
        }
    } catch (RuntimeException re) {
        System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

- B. Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and Caught an Exception is printed to the console.
- C. Execution terminates in the first catch statements, and Caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.
- D. Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.
- E. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main"

Answer: E

Question No : 54

Given the following segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Vehicle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, If either were true, would make the code compile?

- A. motorCycle is a superclass of vehicle.
- B. Vehicle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- C. Vehicle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- D. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Vehicle class.
- E. Vehicle is a superclass of MotorCycle.
- F. Vehicle is an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycle class.

Answer: E,F

Question No : 55

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Book implements Comparator<Book> {  
  
    String name;  
  
    double price;  
  
    public Book () {}
```

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

and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 56

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8);
```

```
System.out.println (
```

```
//line n1
```

```
);
```

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 57

Given:

1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape () { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
3. protected void area () { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
4. }
- 5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
- 9./* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;

```
11. }

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

13. }

14. class Rectangle extends Square {

15. int len, br;

16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {

17. /* insert code here */

18. len = x, br = y;

19. }

20. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }

21. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

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

Answer: C,D

Question No : 58

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.     public void printFileContent() {
6.         /* code goes here */
7.         throw new IOException();
8.     }
9. }
10. public class Test {
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {
12.         X xobj = new X();
13.         xobj.printFileContent();
14.     }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

- A. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException (
- B. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception (
- C. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();
- D. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");
- E. Replace line 13 with:

Answer: B,D

Question No : 59

Given:

Book.java:

```
public class Book {  
    private String read(String bname) { return "Read" + bname }  
}
```

EBook.java:

```
public class EBook extends Book {  
  
    public String read (String url) { return "View" + url }  
}
```

Test.java:

```
public class Test {
```

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    Book b1 = new Book();  
    b1.read("Java Programming");  
    Book b2 = new EBook();  
    b2.read("http://ebook.com/ebook");  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

- A.** Read Java Programming
View http:/ ebook.com/ebook
- B.** Read Java Programming
Read http:/ ebook.com/ebook
- C.** The EBook.java file fails to compile.
- D.** The Test.java file fails to compile.

Answer: D

Question No : 60

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {  
    public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
        Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap<> ( );  
        unsortMap.put (10, "z");  
        unsortMap.put (5, "b");  
        unsortMap.put (1, "d");  
        unsortMap.put (7, "e");  
        unsortMap.put (50, "j");  
    }  
}
```

```
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new  
Comparator<Integer> () {  
    @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo  
(o1); } } );  
  
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);  
  
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) {  
    System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 61

Given the code fragment:

```
String str = "Java is a programming language";  
ToIntFunction<String> indexVal = str::indexOf; //line n1  
int x = indexVal.applyAsInt("Java");//line n2  
System.out.println(x);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

Question No : 62

Given the code fragment:

```
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 3, 0, 0, 0, ZoneId.of("UTC-7"));

ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneId.of("UTC-5"));

long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1

System.out.println("Travel time is" + hrs + "hours");
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Question No : 63

Given the code fragment:

```

public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}

```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print Joe:true:100.0?

- A) Replace line n2 with:
`this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;`
- B) Replace line n1 with:
`name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;`
- C) Replace line n1 with:
`this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);`
- D) Replace line n2 with:
`e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;`
- E) Replace line n1 with:
`this("Joe", true, 100);`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: A,C

Question No : 64

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    static int count = 0;  
    int i = 0;  
  
    public void changeCount() {  
        while (i < 5) {  
            i++;  
            count++;  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test check1 = new Test();  
        Test check2 = new Test();  
        check1.changeCount();  
        check2.changeCount();  
        System.out.print(check1.count + " : " + check2.count);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 10
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 5 : 5

Answer: A

Question No : 65

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. DOC MPEG JPEG
MPEGJPEG

B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG

MPEGMPEGJPEG

C. MPEGJPEG

MPEGJPEG

D. The order of the output is unpredictable.

Answer: A

Question No : 66

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344; //line n2  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n3  
        ex.readCard(cardNo);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

C. Compilation fails only at line n3.

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

E. Reading Card

Checking Card

Answer: C

Question No : 67

Given the code fragments:

```
class TechName {
```

```
String techName;  
  
TechName (String techName) {  
  
    this.techName=techName;  
  
}  
  
}
```

and

```
List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList (  
  
    new TechName("Java-"),  
  
    new TechName("Oracle DB-"),  
  
    new TechName("J2EE-")  
  
);  
  
Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();  
  
//line n1
```

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 68

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

Given the code fragment:

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

```
Paths. get("data.xml"));

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

What is the result?

- A. The program prints the content of data.txt file.
- B. The program prints:
Exception
<<The content of the data.txt file>>
Exception
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints the content of the three files.

Answer: D

Question No : 69

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

```
Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt");

Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt");
```

```
Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE);
```

```
Files.delete(source);
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.
- B. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.
- C. The file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Question No : 70

Given the definition of the Emp class:

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

and code fragment:

```
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp("Jim",
```

51));

```
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50;//line n1
```

```
li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
Stream<String> names = li.stream().map.(Emp::getEName);//line n2
```

```
names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " "));
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 71

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: sma11: medium: ?

```
A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

    }
}

B) for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}

C) for (String c : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(s + ":");

    }
}

D) for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

    }
}
```

I

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

Answer: B

Question No : 72

Given:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 10;
        int j = 20;
        int k = j += i / 5;
        System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);

    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 : 22 : 20
- B. 10 : 22 : 22
- C. 10 : 30 : 6
- D. 10 : 22 : 6

Answer: D

Question No : 73

The following grid shows the state of a 2D array:

O	O	
	X	O
	X	X

This grid is created with the following code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
//line n1
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1. adds an x into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive X'S?

- A. qrid [1] [3] = 'X' ;
- B. qrid [1] [2] = 'X' ;
- C. qrid [2] [0] = 'X' ;
- D. qrid [0] [2] = 'X' ;
- E. qrid [3] [1] = 'X' ;

Answer: C

Question No : 74

Given:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    public Student(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public class Test {  
        public static void main(String[] args) {  
            Student[] students = new Student[3];  
            students[1] = new Student("Richard");  
            students[2] = new Student("Donald");  
            for (Student s : students) {  
                System.out.println("") + s.name);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

B. Richard

Donald

C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails.

E. null

Richard

Donald

Answer: C

Question No : 75

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

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

}

}

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 76

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency {
```

```
PENNY (1),
```

```
NICKLE(5),
```

```
DIME (10),
```

```
QUARTER(25);
```

```
private int value;
```

```
public USCurrency(int value) {
```

```
this.value = value;
```

```
}
```

```
public int getValue() {return value;}
```

```
}
```

```
public class Coin {
```

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;  
    System.out.println(usCoin.getValue());  
}  
}
```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile?

- A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.
- B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.
- C. Remove the new keyword from the instantiation of usCoin.
- D. Make the getter method of value as a static method.
- E. Add the final keyword in the declaration of value.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 77

Given:

```
class Test {  
    int a1;  
  
    public static void doProduct(int a) {  
        a = a * a;  
    }  
  
    public static void doString(StringBuilder s) {  
        s.append(" " + s);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test item = new Test();  
        item.a1 = 11;  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");  
        Integer i = 10;  
        doProduct(i);  
        doString(sb);  
        doProduct(item.a1);  
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 Hello Hello 11
- B. 10 Hello Hello 121

- C. 100 Hello 121
- D. 10 Hello 11
- E. 100 Hello Hello 121

Answer: A

Question No : 78

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Question No : 79

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);  
values.stream ()
```

```
.map(n -> n*2)//line n1  
.peek(System.out::print)//line n2  
.count();
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 80

Given the code fragment:

```
7.  StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");  
8.  String str1 = sb1.toString();  
9.  // insert code here  
10.  System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = sb1.toString ();
- B. String str2 + str1;
- C. String str2 = "Duke";
- D. String str2 = new String (str1);

Answer: B

Question No : 81

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Exportable {
    void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    protected void export() { //line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() { //line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
 - B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
 - C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
 - D. Too1 :: export
 - E. RToo1 :: export
- Too1 :: export
Too1 :: export

Answer: B

Question No : 82

Given:

```

public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display() {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. 100 0 : 100 200 ;
- B. 100 200 : 100 200 ;
- C. 100 200 : 100 0 ;
- D. 100 0 : 100 0 ;

Answer: C

Question No : 83

Given:

```

final class Folder {//line n1

//line n2

public void open () {

System.out.print("Open");

}

}

public class Test {

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

```

```
try (Folder f = new Folder()) {  
    f.open();  
}  
}  
}
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close?

A. Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
```

B. Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder extends Closeable {
```

C. Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder extends Exception {
```

D. At line n2, insert:

```
final void close () {
```

```
System.out.print("Close");
```

```
}
```

E. At line n2, insert:

```
public void close () throws IOException {
```

```
System.out.print("Close");
```

```
}
```

Answer: A,C

Question No : 84

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

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

A. <key name = ‘menu1’>File Menu</key>

<key name = ‘menu2’>View Menu</key>

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

<key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>

C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu

D. menu1 = File Menu

menu2 = View Menu

Answer: B

Question No : 85

Given:

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

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

- A. -10
- B. 0
- C. An AssertionError is thrown.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: B

Question No : 86

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 1;  
        int y = 0;  
        if(x++ > ++y){  
            System.out.print("Hello ");  
        } else {  
            System.out.print("Welcome ");  
        }  
        System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hello Log 1:0
- B. Welcome Log 1:0
- C. Hello Log 2:1
- D. Welcome Log 2:1

Answer: D

Question No : 87

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. Searching...

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

Answer: D

Question No : 88

Given the code fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

- A.** 13480.02
- B.** An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C.** 13480.0
- D.** Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Question No : 89

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

- A.** provides a set of standard exceptions that Covers all the possible errors
- B.** improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- C.** improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- D.** improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
- E.** allows the creation of new exceptions that are tailored to the particular program being created

Answer: B,D,E

Question No : 90

Given:

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

and the command:

```
java -ea RateOfInterest
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 91

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. 10123 Ford
10124 BMW
- B. 10124 BMW
10123 Ford
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

Question No : 92

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add("red");
16. colors.add("blue");
17. colors.add("yellow");
18. colors.remove(2);
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

- A. (green, red, cyan, yellow)
- B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- C. [green, blue, yellow, cyan]
- D. [green, red, yellow, cyan]

Answer: D

Question No : 93

Given:

```
interface Downloadable {  
    public void download();  
}  
  
interface Readable extends Downloadable { // line n1  
    public void readBook();  
}  
  
abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n2  
    public void readBook() {  
        System.out.println("Read Book");  
    }  
}  
  
class EBook extends Book { // line n3  
    public void readBook() {  
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();  
book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at line n2.
- B. Read E-Book
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails at line n3.
- E. Read Book

Answer: D

Question No : 94

Given the code fragment:

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

Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist.

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 95

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = new int[3];
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums1 = nums2;
for (int x : nums1){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- B. 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 :
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 1 : 2 : 3 :

Answer: B

Question No : 96

Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {

    CyclicBarrier cb;

    public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }

    public void run () {
```

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

and the code fragment:

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

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

Which modification meets the requirement?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 97

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = " Java Duke ";  
        int len = s.trim().length();  
        System.out.print(len);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 11
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. Compilation fails.
- E. 9

Answer: E

Question No : 98

Given:

```
public class Customer {  
  
    private String fName;  
  
    private String lName;  
  
    private static int count;  
  
    public customer (String first, String last) {fName = first, lName = last;  
        ++count;}  
  
    static { count = 0; }  
  
    public static int getCount() {return count; }  
  
}  
  
public class App {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
Customer c1 = new Customer("Larry", "Smith");
Customer c2 = new Customer("Pedro", "Gonzales");
Customer c3 = new Customer("Penny", "Jones");
Customer c4 = new Customer("Lars", "Svenson");
c4 = null;
c3 = c2;
System.out.println (Customer.getCount());
}
```

What is the result?

- A.** 0
- B.** 2
- C.** 3
- D.** 4
- E.** 5

Answer: A

Question No : 99

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. 100, Robin, HR
101, Peter, HR
- B. E. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. 100, Robin, HR
101, Peter, HR
200, Mary, AdminServices
- D. 100, Robin, HR
200, Mary, AdminServices
101, Peter, HR

Answer: C

Question No : 100

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int numbers[] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */
    int max = 0;
    /* code goes here*/
    return max;
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

- A. static int findMax (int [] numbers)
- B. static int [] findMax (int max)
- C. public int findMax (int [] numbers)
- D. final int findMax (int [])

Answer: A

Question No : 101

Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 102

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception { }

class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
```

and the code fragment:

```
class App {

    public void doRegister(String name, int age)
        throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException {
        if (name.length () < 6) {
            throw new UserException ();
        } else if (age >= 60) {
            throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
        } else {
            System.out.println("User is registered.");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException {
        App t = new App ();
        t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. User is registered.
- B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.
- C. A UserException is thrown.
- D. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Answer: A

Question No : 103

Given:

```
class A {  
    public A(){  
        System.out.print("A ");  
    }  
}  
  
class B extends A{  
    public B(){  
        System.out.print("B ");  
    }  
}  
  
class C extends B{  
    public C(){  
        System.out.print("C ");  
    }  
}  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    C c = new C();  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. C B A
- B. A B C
- C. C
- D. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.

Answer: B

Question No : 104

Given the code fragments:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {  
  
private static AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger (0);  
  
public void run () {
```

```
int x = count.incrementAndGet();  
  
System.out.print (x+” “);  
  
}  
  
}
```

and

```
Thread thread1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
```

```
Thread thread2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
```

```
Thread thread3 = new Thread(new MyThread());
```

```
Thread [] ta = {thread1, thread2, thread3};
```

```
for (int x= 0; x < 3; x++) {
```

```
ta[x].start();
```

```
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The program prints 1 2 3 and the order is unpredictable.
- B. The program prints 1 2 3.
- C. The program prints 1 1 1.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: B

Question No : 105

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length - 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 1 2 3 4
- C. 1 2 3
- D. 1 2 3 4

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

Answer: C

Question No : 106

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {  
    int price;  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

- A) `public void printToy();`
- B) `public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}`
- C) `public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}`
- D) `public abstract Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}`
- E) `public abstract int computeDiscount();`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: B,C,E

Question No : 107

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int iVar = 100;  
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;  
6.     double dVar = 123;  
7.     iVar = fVar;  
8.     fVar = iVar;  
9.     dVar = fVar;  
10.    fVar = dVar;  
11.    dVar = iVar;  
12.    iVar = dVar;  
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

- A. line 10
- B. line 8
- C. line 9
- D. line 11
- E. line 7
- F. line 12

Answer: A,E,F

Question No : 108

Given the following code for a planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };
    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2]);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0
- B) planets
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

Question No : 109

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {  
    public static void main(int[] args) {  
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(Object[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

and commands:

```
javac MainTest.java  
java MainTest 1 2 3
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. String main 1
- C. Object main 1
- D. int main 1
- E. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

Question No : 110

Given the code fragment:

```
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2;//line n1
```

```
System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 111

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Question No : 112

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehhicle {
    int distance;//line n1
    Vehicle (int x) {
        this distance = x;
    }
    public void increSpeed(int time) {//line n2
        int timeTravel = time;//line n3
    }
    class Car {
```

```
int value = 0;

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

new Car().speed();

}
```

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 113

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);

10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";

11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {

12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
```

```
13(stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");  
14. while (rs.next()) {  
15. //process the results  
16.System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));  
17.  
18. } catch (Exception e) {  
19. System.out.println ("Error");  
20. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Question No : 114

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {  
    public int salary;  
}  
  
public class Manager extends Employee {  
    public int budget;  
}  
  
public class Director extends Manager {  
    public int stockOptions;  
}  
  
And given the following main method:  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Employee employee = new Employee();  
    Manager manager = new Manager();  
    Director director = new Director();  
    //line n1  
}
```

And given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Employee employee = new Employee();  
    Manager manager = new Manager();  
    Director director = new Director();  
    //line n1  
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

- A. manager .stockoption = 500;
- B. director .stockoptions = 1_000;
- C. director .salary = 80_000;
- D. employee .budget = 200_000;
- E. employee .salary = 50_000;
- F. manager .budget = 1_000_000;

Answer: A,D

Question No : 115

Given:

```
class Book {  
  
    int id;
```

```
String name;  
  
public Book (int id, String name) {  
  
    this.id = id;  
  
    this.name = name;  
  
}  
  
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1  
  
    boolean output = false;  
  
    Book b = (Book) obj;  
  
    if (this.name.equals(b.name))}  
  
    output = true;  
  
}  
  
return output;  
  
}  
  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Book b1 = new Book (101, "Java Programming");  
  
Book b2 = new Book (102, "Java Programming");  
  
System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2
```

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 116

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static final int MIN = 1;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = args.length;  
        if(checkLimit(x)){           // line n1  
            System.out.println("Java SE");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Java EE");  
        }  
    }  
    public static boolean checkLimit(int x) {  
        return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

javac Test . java

java Test

What is the result?

- A.** A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- B.** Java EE
- C.** java SE
- D.** Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: A

Question No : 117

Which two class definitions fail to compile?

```

A) final class A1 {
    public A1() {}
}

B) public class A2 {
    private static int i;
    private A2() {}
}

C) final abstract class A5 {
    protected static int i;
    void doStuff(){}
    abstract void doIt();
}

D) class A4 {
    protected static final int i;
    private void doStuff(){}
}

E) abstract class A3 {
    private static int i;
    public void doStuff(){}
    public A3(){}
}

```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: B,C

Question No : 118

Given:

```

interface Doable {

public void doSomething (String s);

}

```

Which two class definitions compile?

- A. public abstract class Task implements Doable {
 public void doSomethingElse(String s) {} }
- B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { }

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

Answer: C,D

Question No : 119

Given the code fragments:

```
class Caller implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public Caller (String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call()throws Exception { return str.concat ("Caller");}
}
class Runner implements Runnable {
String str;
public Runner (String s) {this.str=s;}
public void run () { System.out.println (str.concat ("Runner"));}
}
```

and

```
public static void main (String[] args) InterruptedException, ExecutionException {  
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);  
Future f1 = es.submit (new Caller ("Call"));  
Future f2 = es.submit (new Runner ("Run"));  
String str1 = (String) f1.get();  
String str2 = (String) f2.get(); //line n1  
System.out.println(str1+ ":" + str2);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The program prints:

Run Runner

Call Caller : null

And the program does not terminate.

- B. The program terminates after printing:

Run Runner

Call Caller : Run

- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

- D. An Execution is thrown at run time.

Answer: A

Question No : 120

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

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

Answer: D

Question No : 121

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A.** 20.0
30.0
- B.** 10
20
- C.** A compilation error occurs.
- D.** A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Answer: A

Question No : 122

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10),
new Product (2, 30),
new Product (2, 30));

Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> {
p1.price+=p2.price;
return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);});

products.add(p);

products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) -> p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2 : 30
- B. 4: 0
- C. 4 : 60
- D. 4 : 60
2 : 30
3 : 20
1 : 10
- E. The program prints nothing.

Answer: D

Question No : 123

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            method1();
        } catch (MyException ne) {
            System.out.print("A");
        }
    }
    public static void method1() { // line n1
        try {
            throw Math.random() > 0.5 ?new MyException() :new RuntimeException();
        } catch (RuntimeException re) {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. AB
- B. A compile time error occurs at line n1.
- C. Either A or B
- D. B
- E. A

Answer: D

Question No : 124

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. Scan.Printer closed. Scanner closed. Unable to scan.
- B. Scan.Scanner closed. Unable to scan.
- C. Scan. Unable to scan.
- D. Scan.Unable to scan. Printer closed.

Answer: B

Question No : 125

Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal() {}

    Animal(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal(String bounds) {
        //line n1
    }

    WildAnimal(String type, int maxSpeed, String bounds) {
        //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println(wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " + wolf.bounds);
10. System.out.println(tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " + tiger.bounds);
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output?

Canine 60 Long

Feline 80 Short

A. Replace line n2 with:

```
super (type, maxSpeed) ;
this.bounds = bounda;
```

B. Replace line n2 with:

```
super (type,maxSpeed) ;
this (bounds) ;
```

C. Replace line n1 with:

```
this.bounds = bounda;
super ( ) ;
```

D. Replace line n1 with:

```
this ("Canine",60);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

E. Replace line n1 with:

```
super ( ) ;
this.bounds = bounds;
```

Answer: E

Question No : 126

Given the following array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

```
A) for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}  
  
B) for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}  
  
C) for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}  
  
D) for (int i=0 : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
    i++;  
}  
  
E) for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}  
  
F) for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E
- F. Option F

Answer: A,E

Question No : 127

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};  
    int x = array.length;  
    /* line n1 */  
}
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order?

```

A) while (x > 0) {
    System.out.print(array[--x]);
}

B) do {
    x--;
    System.out.print(array[x]);
} while (x >= 0);

C) do {
    System.out.print(array[x]);
    --x;
} while (x >= 0);

D) while (x >= 0) {
    System.out.print(array[x]);
    x--;
}

E) while (x > 0) {
    x--;
    System.out.print(array[x]);
}

```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: E

Question No : 128

Given the code fragment:

```

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

```

What is the result?

- A. /app/sys/log

/readme/server/exe

B. ./app/log/sys

/server/exe/readme

C. ./app/.sys/log

/readme

D. ./app/.sys/log

/server/exe/readme

Answer: D

Question No : 129

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //line n1  
        switch (x) {  
            case 1:  
                System.out.println("One");  
                break;  
            case 2:  
                System.out.println("Two");  
                break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

A. double x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. Integer x = new Integer ("1") ;

D. byte x = 1;

E. string x = "1";

F. long x = 1;

Answer: B,C,D

Question No : 130

Given:

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

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

IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10));//line n2

newStream.forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with:

```
IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
```

B. Replace line n1 with:

```
IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
```

C. Replace line n1 with:

```
BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
```

D. Replace line n2 with:

```
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));
```

Answer: D

Question No : 131

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable {

    public void draw () { }

}

public abstract class Board extends Canvas { }

public class Paper extends Canvas {

    protected void draw (int color) { }

}

public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {

    public void resize () { }

}
```

```
}
```

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

Which statement is true?

- A. Board does not compile.
- B. Paper does not compile.
- C. Frame does not compile.
- D. Drawable does not compile.
- E. All classes compile successfully.

Answer: B

Question No : 132

Which statement is true about the DriverManager class?

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

Answer: A

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

Reference: <http://doctrine-dbal.readthedocs.org/en/latest/reference/configuration.html>

Question No : 133

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable?

- A. Locale loc1 = "UK";
- B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");

- C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");
- D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;
- E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Answer: D,E

Question No : 134

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10); // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20); // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0:20
- B. 10:20
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: C

Question No : 135

Given:

```
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); }
```

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

Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

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

Answer: C

Question No : 136

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { }
```

```
class Vehicle {  
    void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {//line n1  
        System.out.println("Happy Journey!");  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
```

```
    public void ride () throws Exception {}//line n2
```

```
    super ride ();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception {
```

```
    Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle ();
```

```
    v.ride();
```

```
}
```

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

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

Answer: B

Question No : 137

Given:

```
public class Emp {
```

```
    String fName;
```

```
    String lName;
```

```
    public Emp (String fn, String ln) {
```

```
        fName = fn;
```

```
IName = ln;  
}  
  
public String getfName() { return fName; }  
  
public String getlName() { return IName; }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

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

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

- A. .sorted
(Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
- B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
- C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
- D.
.map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder()).map(Emp::getlName).reserved

Answer: A

Question No : 138

Which statement is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.
- B. It must contain the default section.
- C. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.
- D. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

Answer: A

Question No : 139

Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:

Course :: Java

and given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Question No : 140

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language?

- A. A main method must be declared in every class.
- B. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- C. object. is the root class of all other objects.
- D. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.
- E. Objects cannot be reused.
- F. A package must contain more than one class.

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 141

Which statement is true about java.time.Duration?

- A. It tracks time zones.
- B. It preserves daylight saving time.
- C. It defines time-based values.
- D. It defines date-based values.

Answer: C

Reference: <http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-date-time/duration.html#accessing-the-time-of-a-duration>

Question No : 142

Given:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int numbers[];  
        numbers = new int[2];  
        numbers[0] = 10;  
        numbers[1] = 20;  
  
        numbers = new int[4];  
        numbers[2] = 30;  
        numbers[3] = 40;  
        for (int x : numbers) {  
            System.out.print(" "+x);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 0 30 40
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 10 20 30 40

Answer: A

Question No : 143

Given:

```
class Equal {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};  
        String str3 = "";  
        for(String str : str2) {  
            str3= str3+str;  
        }  
        boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);  
        boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));  
        System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. false, true
- B. false, false
- C. true, false

D. true, true

Answer: A

Question No : 144

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? false : true) {  
            System.out.println("Success");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Failure");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test Hello
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Success
- C. Failure
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Question No : 145

Given the code fragment:

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

```
Path destination = Paths.get("/data");
```

```
Files.copy (source, destination);
```

and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains:

10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

Question No : 146

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

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

Answer: C

Reference: <http://winterbe.com/posts/2014/03/16/java-8-tutorial/> (functions)

Question No : 147

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);  
    date.plusDays(10);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.
- D. 2012-02-11

Answer: C

Question No : 148

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation: NOTE: Very confusing question. There is no logic in the options.

Question No : 149

Given:

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

```
sum += data [i];  
}  
  
System.out.println(sum);  
} else {  
  
    new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( );  
  
    new Sum (data, stIndex,  
  
        Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)  
    ).compute ();  
}  
}  
}
```

and the code fragment:

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

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

Which statement is true?

- A. The program prints several values that total 55.
- B. The program prints 55.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

Answer: C

Question No : 150

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

Question No : 151

Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         /* insert code here */  
4.         array[0]=10;  
5.         array[1]=20;  
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":" +array[1]);  
7.     }  
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

- A. int array [2] ;
- B. int array = new int [2] ;
- C. int [] array;
- D. int [] array = new int [2] ;

Answer: D

Question No : 152

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.

Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design?

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

Answer: A,B

Question No : 153

Given:

```
class Vehicle {  
    String type = "4W";  
    int maxSpeed = 100;  
  
    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {  
        this.type = type;  
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;  
    }  
}  
  
class Car extends Vehicle {  
    String trans;  
  
    Car(String trans) { //line n1  
        this.trans = trans;  
    }  
    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {  
        super(type, maxSpeed); //line n2  
        this(trans);  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
8. Car,c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

- A. null 0 Auto
4W 150 Manual
- B. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. 4W 100 Auto
4W 150 Manual

Answer: D

Question No : 154

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate valentinesDay = LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);

LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);

nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1

System.out.println(nextYear);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2016-02-14
- B. A DateTimeException is thrown.
- C. 2016-02-29
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

Question No : 155

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));  
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);  
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test TRUE null
```

What is the result?

- A. true false
- B. false false
- C. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- D. TRUE null
- E. true true

Answer: A