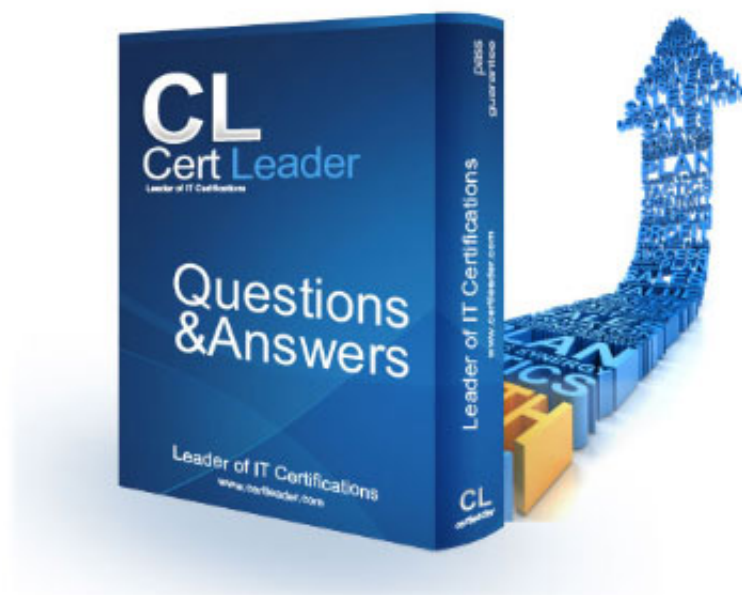


1Z0-819 Dumps

Java SE 11 Developer

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-819-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. 5

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
6 public class Tester {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder (5);
9         sb.append ("HOWDY") ;
10        sb.insert (0, ' ');
11        sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
12        sb.insert (6, "COW");
13        sb.delete(2, 7);
14        System.out.println(sb.length());
15    }
16 }
```

(command line arguments)

COMPILE & EXECUTE

PASTE SOURCE

Successfully compiled /tmp/java_82Tlan/Tester.java <-- main method

5

NEW QUESTION 2

Given:

```
package b;
public class Person {
    protected Person() {                //line 1
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
import b.Person;
public class Main {                    //line 2
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = new Person(); //line 3
    }
}
```

Which two allow a.Main to allocate a new Person? (Choose two.)

- A. In Line 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {
- B. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {
- C. In Line 2, add extends Person to the Main classpublic class Main extends Person {and change Line 3 to create a new Main objectPerson person = new Main();
- D. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {
- E. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

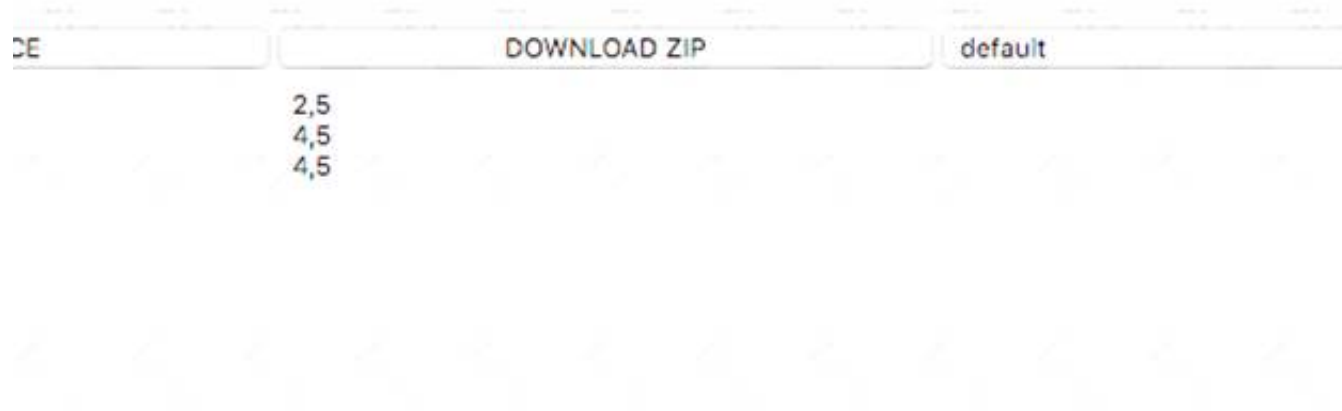
```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+", "+t1.y);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

What is the result?

- A. 2,34,34,5
- B. 2,34,54,5
- C. 2,54,54,5
- D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 4

Given:

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

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

- A. Change Line 1 to an abstract class:public abstract class API {
- B. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:protected void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;
- C. Change Line 1 to a class:public class API {
- D. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
- E. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:public abstract void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    final List<String> fruits =
        List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
    final List<String> types =
        List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
    final var stream =
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
            .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Orange Juice
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
- D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
12 public class Person {
13     public static void main (String[] args) {
14         final List<String> fruits =
15             List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16         final List<String> types =
17             List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18         final var stream =
19             IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20                 .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22     }
23 }
24 }
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo { ... }
```

Which two statements are true if the method is added to Bar? (Choose two.)

- A. public Collection<String> foo(Collection<String> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.
- B. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Stream<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.
- C. public <T> List<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.
- D. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.
- E. public <T> Collection<T> bar(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.
- F. public <T> Iterable<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 7

Given:


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

and

```
public class B extends A {  
    public int modifyVal(int val) {  
        if(checkValue(val)) {  
            return val;  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void Main(String[] args) {  
        B b = new B();  
        System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nothing
- B. It fails to compile.
- C. A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.
- D. 10

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1- public class A {
2-     private boolean checkValue(int val) {
3-         return true;
4-     }
5- }
6- and
7- public class B extends A {
8-     public int modifyVal(int val) {
9-         if(checkValue(val)) {
10-             return val;
11-         } else {
12-             return 0;
13-         }
14-     }
15-     public static void Main(String[] args) {
16-         B b = new B();
17-         system.out.println(b.modfiyVal (10));
18-     }
19- }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: sec(s), Memory: kilobyte(s)

```

/A.java:6: error: class, interface, or enum expected
and
^
1 error

```

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```

1. {
2.     Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
4.         foo(iter.next());
5.     }
6.     Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
8.         bar(iter2.next());
9.     }
10. }
11. for (Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
12.     foo(iter.next());
13. }
14. for (Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
15.     bar(iter2.next());
16. }

```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

- A. the loop starting line 11
- B. the loop starting line 7
- C. the loop starting line 14
- D. the loop starting line 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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

```
module java.se {  
    ...  
    requires transitive java.sql;  
    ...  
}
```

What does the transitive modifier mean?

- A. Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.sql module.
- B. Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.sql module.
- C. Any module that attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.sql module instead.
- D. Any module that requires the java.sql module does not need to require the java.se module.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class MethodTest {  
    // line 1  
}
```

Which two method implementations are correct, when inserted independently in line 1? (Choose two.)

A.

```
public boolean methodD(int x) {  
    return x > 0;  
}
```

B.

```
public String methodB() {  
    System.out.println("methodB");  
}
```

C.

```
public char methodE (String msg) {  
    return msg;  
}
```

D.

```
public void methodC(int x) {  
    return ++x;  
}
```

E.

```
public void methodA() {  
    System.out.println("methodA");  
}
```

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    static class Person implements /* line 1 */ {
        private String name;
        Person(String name) { this.name = name; }
        /* line 2 */
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person[] people = {new Person("Joe"),
                           new Person("Jane"),
                           new Person("John")};
        Arrays.sort(people);
        for(Person person: people) {
            System.out.println(person.name);
        }
    }
}
```

You want the code to produce this output:

John

Joe Jane

Which code fragment should be inserted on line 1 and line 2 to produce the output?

- A. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- B. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compareTo(Person person) { return person.name.compareTo(this.name);}` on line 2.
- C. Insert `Comparable<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- D. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person person) { return person.name.compare(this.name);}` on line 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createdTime;
    transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
    SerializedMessage(String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

When is the `readObject` method called?

- A. before this object is deserialized
- B. after this object is deserialized
- C. before this object is serialized
- D. The method is never called.
- E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

Given:

```
class Mycar {
}
```

and

```
javac C:\workspace4\Mycar.java
```

What is the expected result of `javac`?

- A. `javac` fails to compile the class and prints the error message, `C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: package java does not exist`
- B. `javac` compiles `Mycar.java` without errors or warnings.
- C. `javac` fails to compile the class and prints the error message, `C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: expected import java.lang`
- D. `javac` fails to compile the class and prints the error message, `Error: Could not find or load main class Mycar.class`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17

Given the formula to calculate a monthly mortgage payment:

$$M = P \frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

and these declarations:

```
double m;           //monthly payment
double r = 0.05/12; //monthly interest rate
int p = 100_000;    //principal
int n = 180;        //number of payments
```

How can you code the formula?

- A. `m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1));`
- B. `m = p * ((r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n)) - 1));`
- C. `m = p * r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1;`
- D. `m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1);`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21

Given:

```
public class Main {

    public static void checkConfiguration(String filename) {
        File file = new File(filename);
        if(!file.exists()) {
            throw new Error("Fatal Error: Configuration File, "
                + filename + ", is missing.");
        }
    }

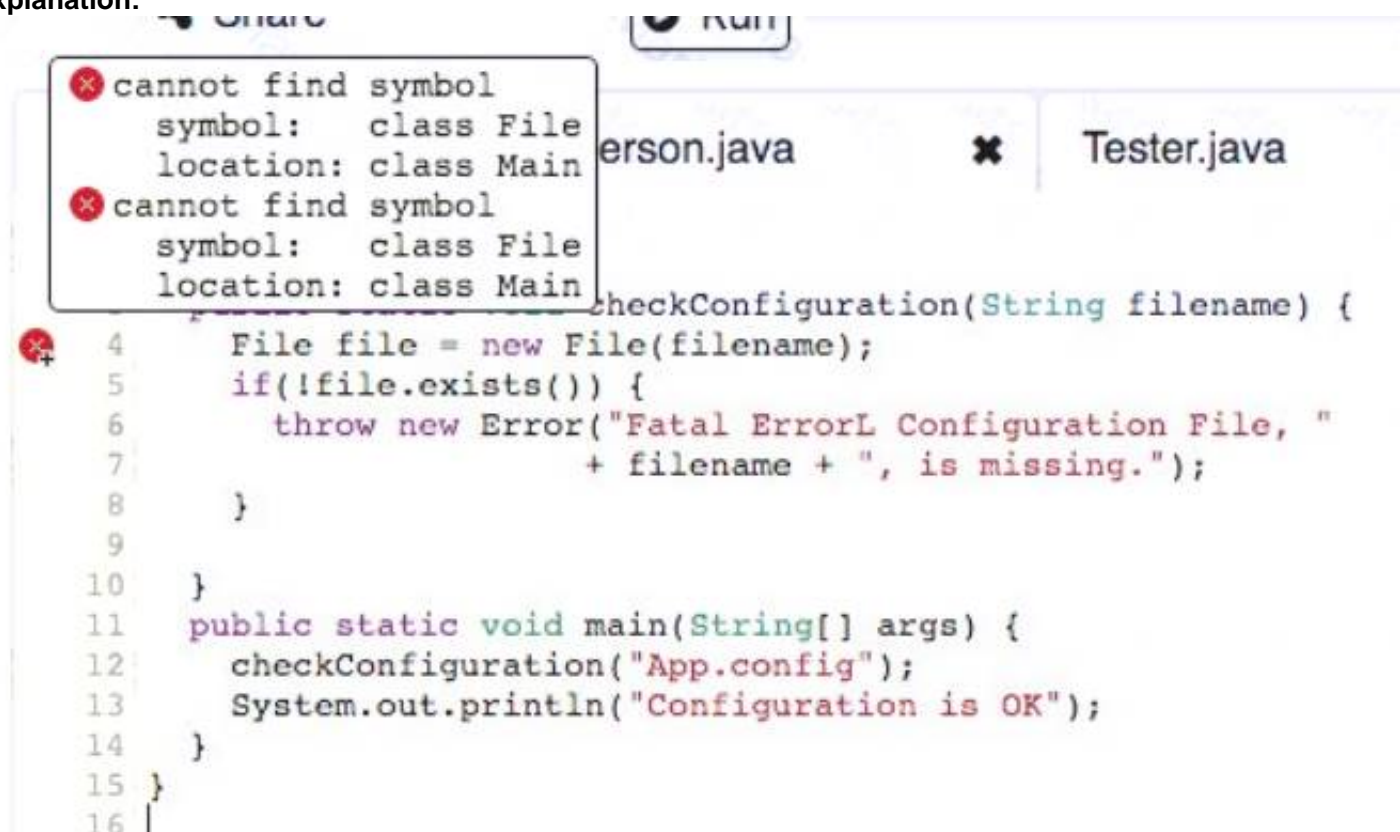
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        checkConfiguration("App.config");
        System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
    }
}
```

If file "App.config" is not found, what is the result?

- A. Configuration is OK
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Fatal Error: Configuration File, App.config, is missing.
- D. nothing

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 26

Given:

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

and

```
public abstract class B /* position 1 */ {
    /* position 2 */
    public void x() { }
    public abstract void z();
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {
    /* position 3 */
}
```

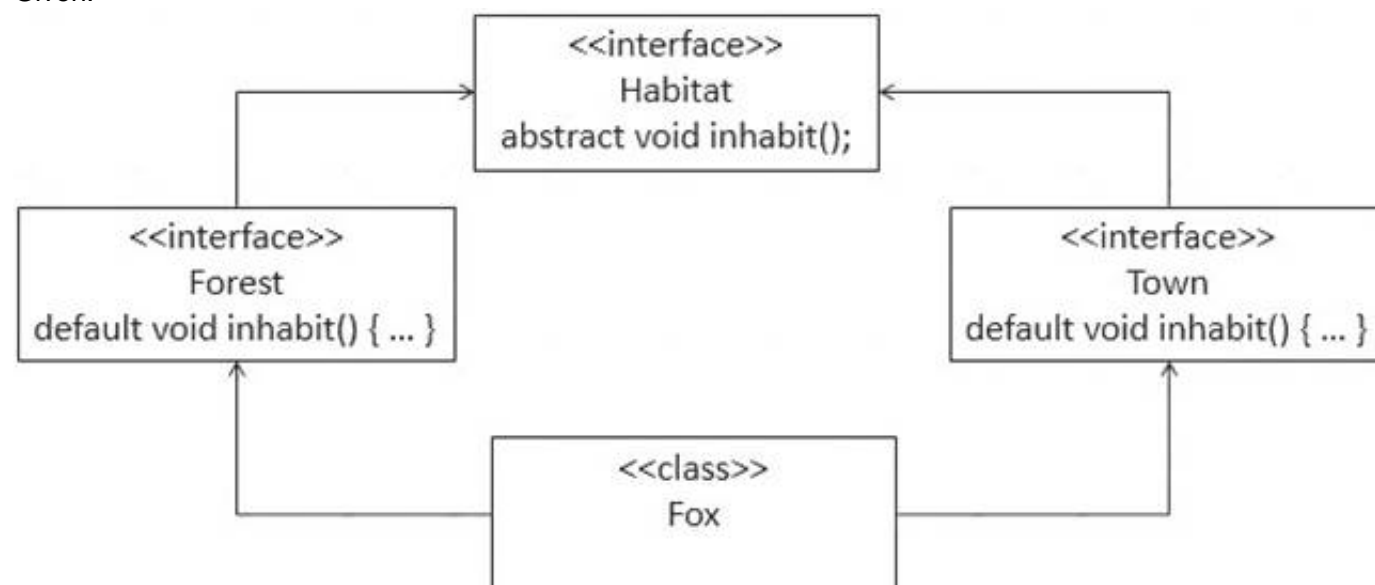
Which code, when inserted at one or more marked positions, would allow classes B and C to compile?

- A. @Override // position 3
void x () {} // position 3
@Override // position 3
public void z() {} // position 3
- B. @Override // position 2
public void z() {} // position 3
- C. implements A // position 1
@Override // position 2
- D. public void z() {} // position 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

- A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.
- B. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
- C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
- D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
- E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Integer> even = List.of();
    even.add(0, -1);
    even.add(0, -2);
    even.add(0, -3);
    System.out.println(even);
}
```

What is the output?

- A. The compilation fail
- B. [-1, -2, -3]
- C. [-3, -2, -1]
- D. A runtime exception is thrown.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

Given:
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.of(1997,2,7); DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern(/*insert code here*/); System.out.println(dtf.format (d1));
Which pattern formats the date as Friday 7th of February 1997?

- A. "eeee dd+"th of"+ MMM yyyy"
- B. "eeee dd'th of' MMM yyyy"
- C. "eeee d+"th of"+ MMMM yyyy"
- D. "eeee d'th of' MMMM yyyy"

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36

Given:

```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    public void divide() {
        try {
            num = num / div;
            System.out.print("Exception");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
        finally { num = 300; }
        System.out.print(num);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Test test = new Test();
        test.divide();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 300
- B. Exception
- C. 200
- D. 100

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

1 public class Test{
2     private int num = 1;
3     private int div = 0;
4
5     public void divide() {
6         try {
7             num = num / div;
8             System.out.print("Exception");
9         }
10        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
11        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
12        finally { num = 300; }
13        System.out.print(num);
14    }
15    public static void main(String args[])
16    {
17        Test test = new Test();
18        test.divide();
19    }
20 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

☐ In

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32484 kilobyte(s)

300

NEW QUESTION 39

Given:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (Reader reader1 = new FileReader("File1.txt");
        Reader reader2 = new FileReader("File2.txt");
        Reader reader3 = new FileReader("File3_txt")) {

    } catch (IOException ex) {
        Logger.getLogger(Main.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
    }
    // Line 1
    System.out.println("Done");
}

```

When run and all three files exist, what is the state of each reader on Line 1?

- A. All three readers are still open.
- B. All three readers have been closed.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Only reader1 has been closed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

Given:


```
class ConSuper {
    protected ConSuper() {
        this(2);
        System.out.print("1");
    }
    protected ConSuper(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
}
```

and

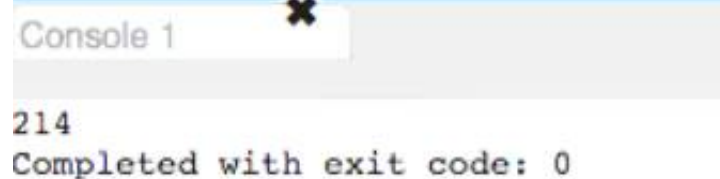
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
    ConSub() {
        this(4);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2134
- B. 2143
- C. 214
- D. 234

Answer: C

Explanation:



Console 1

214

Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 45

Consider this method declaration:

```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
    Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
    String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
    stmt .execute();
}
```

- A) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + user
- B) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + stmt.enquoteIdentifier(user) Is A or B the correct replacement for <EXPRESSION> and why?

- A. A, because it sends exactly the value of user provided by the calling code.
- B. B, because enquoting values provided by the calling code prevents SQL injection.
- C. A and B are functionally equivalent.
- D. A, because it is unnecessary to enclose identifiers in quotes.
- E. B, because all values provided by the calling code should be enquoted.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

Given:

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

and

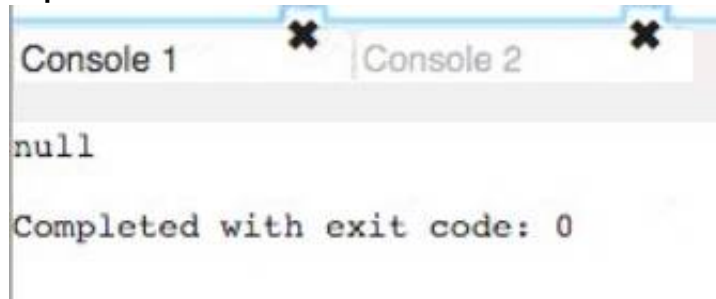
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Who");
        System.out.println(p);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. D
- B. Who
- C. D
- D. Null
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- F. null

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1 X Console 2 X
null
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 48

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    private State state;
    public void foo() throws Exception {
        try {
            lock.lock();
            state.mutate();
        }
        finally {
            lock.unlock();
        }
    }
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Make the declaration of lock static.
- C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
- D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 49

Given:

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

and

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

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

- A. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- B. set(map.values());
- C. super.set(List<String> map)
- D. super.set(map.values());
- E. set(map)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 50

Given:

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;  
import java.io.IOException;
```

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

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

- A. catch(IOException e) { }
- B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }
- C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) { }
- D. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }
- E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- B. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- C. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- D. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- E. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- F. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- G. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- H. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- I. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

Answer: ABH

NEW QUESTION 57

Given:

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

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

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

- A. setCCount(c) = cCount;
- B. tCount = tCount;
- C. setGCount(g);
- D. cCount = setCCount(c);
- E. aCount = a;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 62

Given the code fragment:


```
String s1 = new String("ORACLE");
String s2 = "ORACLE";
String s3 = s1.intern();

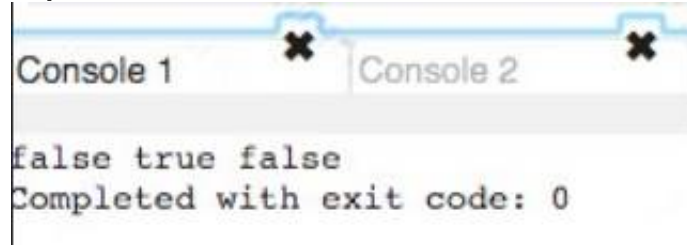
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

What is the result?

- A. false true true
- B. true false false
- C. false false true
- D. false true false

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 67

Given:

```
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface AuthorInfo {
    String author() default "";
    String date();
    String[] comments() default {};
}
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
public class Hello {
    public void func() {}
}
```
- B.

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")
    public void func() {}
}
```
- C.

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo
    public void func() {}
}
```
- D.

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")
public class Hello {
    public void func() {}
}
```
- E.

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })
    public void func () {}
}
```

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 70

Given the code fragment:

```
char[][] arrays = {{'a', 'd'}, {'b', 'e'}, {'c', 'f'}};
for (char[] xx : arrays) {
    for (char yy : xx) {
        System.out.print(yy);
    }
    System.out.print(" ");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. ab cd ef
- B. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. abc def
- E. ad be cf

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 72

You are working on a functional bug in a tool used by your development organization. In your investigation, you find that the tool is executed with a security policy file containing this grant.

```
grant codebase "file:${klib.home}/j2se/home/klib.jar" {
    permission java.security.AllPermission;
};
```

What action should you take?

- A. Nothing, because it is an internal tool and not exposed to the public.
- B. Remove the grant because it is excessive.
- C. Nothing, because it is not related to the bug you are investigating.
- D. File a security bug against the tool referencing the excessive permission granted.
- E. Nothing, because listing just the required permissions would be an ongoing maintenance challenge.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

Given:

```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
    new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
    .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The output will be exactly 2 1 3 4 5.
- B. The program prints 1 4 2 3, but the order is unpredictable.
- C. Replacing `forEach()` with `forEachOrdered()`, the program prints 2 1 3 4 5, but the order is unpredictable.
- D. Replacing `forEach()` with `forEachOrdered()`, the program prints 1 2 3 4 5.
- E. Replacing `forEach()` with `forEachOrdered()`, the program prints 2 1 3 4 5.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```

7
8 public class Secret {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
11         List<Integer> list =
12             new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
13         list.parallelStream()
14             .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
15     }
16 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 37040 kilobyte(s)

1 2 3 4 5

NEW QUESTION 80

Given the code fragment:

```

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

```

What is the result?

- A. 01
- B. 1
- C. The program prints nothing.
- D. It prints 1 in the infinite loop.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 81

Given:

```

public interface TestInterface {
    default void samplingProbeProcedure() {
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Collect Sample");
        System.out.println("Leave Asteroid");
        System.out.println("Dock with Main Craft");
    }
    default void explosionProbeProcedure() {
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Explode")
    }
}

```

Examine these requirements:

- Eliminate code duplication.
-

Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface. Which method can be added to meet these requirements?

- A.

```
private default void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```
- B.

```
static void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```
- C.

```
private void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```
- D.

```
default void probeProcedure(){
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
}
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

Given:

String originalPath = "data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project"; Path path = Paths.get(originalPath); System.out.print(path.normalize());

What is the result?

- A. data\\another-project
- B. data\\projects\\a-project\\another-project
- C. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project
- D. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.nio.file.*;
4
5  public class Test {
6
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          String originalPath = "data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project";
9          Path path = Paths.get(originalPath);
10         System.out.print(path.normalize());
11     }
12 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 31984 kilobyte(s)

data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project

NEW QUESTION 85

Assume ds is a DataSource and the EMP table is defined appropriately.

```
try (Connection conn = ds.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(?, ?, ?)") ) {
    ps.setObject(1, 101, JDBCType.INTEGER);
    ps.setObject(2, "SMITH", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.setObject(3, "HR", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.executeUpdate();
    ps.setInt(1, 102);
    ps.setString(2, "JONES");
    ps.executeUpdate();
}
```

What does executing this code fragment do?

- A. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', NULL)
- B. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', 'HR')
- C. inserts one row (101, 'SMITH', 'HR')
- D. throws a SQLException

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 89

Given:

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

and

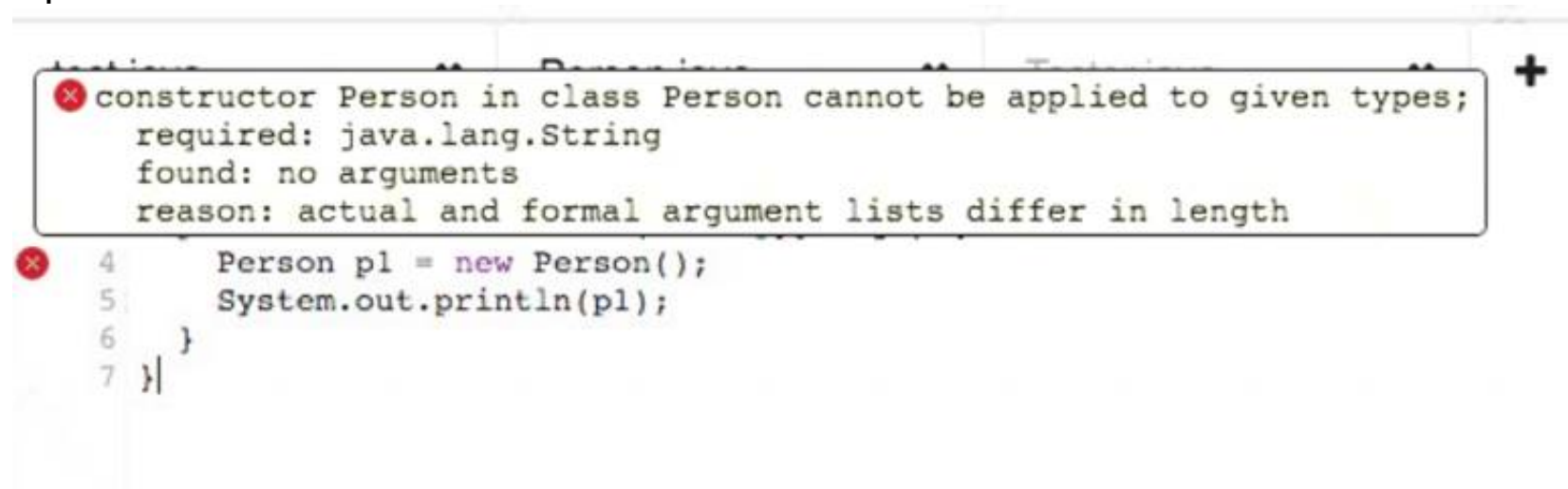
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
        System.out.println(p1);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. Joe Bloggs
- C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- D. p1

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 90

Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

- A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
- B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
- C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
- D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.

- E. Treat user input as normal information.
- F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
- G. Encapsulate confidential information.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 94

Given:

```
try {
    // line 1
    lines.map(1 -> 1.toUpperCase())
        .forEach (line --> {
            try {
                Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(), StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        });
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to obtain the Stream object on reading the file. Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. var lines = Files.lines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- B. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- C. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Given these two classes:

```
public class Resource {
    public Worker owner;
    public synchronized boolean claim(Worker worker) {
        if (owner == null) {
            owner = worker;
            return true;
        }
        else return false;
    }
    public synchronized void release() {
        owner = null;
    }
}

public class Worker {
    public synchronized void work(Resource... resources) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            while (!resources[0].claim(this)) { }
            while (!resources[1].claim(this)) { }
            // do work with resource
            resources[1].release();
            resources[0].release();
        }
    }
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();
Worker w2 = new Worker();
Resource r1 = new Resource();
Resource r2 = new Resource();
new Thread( () -> {
    w1.work(r1, r2);
} ).start();
new Thread( () -> {
    w2.work(r2, r1);
} ).start();
```

Which describes the fragment?

- A. It throws IllegalMonitorStateException.

- B. It is subject to deadlock.
- C. It is subject to livelock.
- D. The code does not compile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

- A. String a = "A";
- B. Integer e = 5;
- C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);
- D. Double d = 4;
- E. Long c = 23L;
- F. Float f = 6.0;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 107

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y = 5;
        if (y > 2) {
            x = ++y;
            y = x + 7;
        } else {
            y++;
        }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. compilation error
- B. 0 5
- C. 6 13
- D. 5 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1 public class Test {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         int x;
4         int y = 5;
5         if (y > 2) {
6             x = ++y;
7             y = x + 7;
8         } else {
9             y++;
11        System.out.print(x + " "+y);
12    }
13 }
```

✖ variable x might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 110

Given:

```
public class Confidential implements Serializable{
    private String data;

    public Confidential(String data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}
```

Which two are secure serialization of these objects? (Choose two.)

- A. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.
- B. Declare fields transient.
- C. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.
- D. Make the class abstract.
- E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 114

Given:

```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
    private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now();
    public LocalDate getDate() {
        return now;
    }
}
```

and

```
package test;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Diary d = new Diary();
        System.out.println(d.getDate());
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.
- B. All classes from the package java.time
- C. are loaded for the class Diary.
- D. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.
- E. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 119**

Given this requirement:

Module vehicle depends on module part and makes its com.vehicle package available for all other modules. Which module-info.java declaration meets the requirement?

A

```
module vehicle{
    requires part;
    exports com.vehicle;
}
```

B

```
module vehicle {
    requires part;
    uses com.vehicle;
}
```

C

```
module vehicle{
    requires part;
    exports com.vehicle to part;
}
```

D

```
module vehicle {
    requires com.vehicle;
    exports part;
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

Given:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));) {  
            String input = br.readLine();  
            System.out.println ("Input String was: " + input);  
        } catch (IOException e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which is true?

- A. System.out is the standard output stream
- B. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
- C. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
- D. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
- E. System.in is the standard input stream
- F. The stream is already open.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

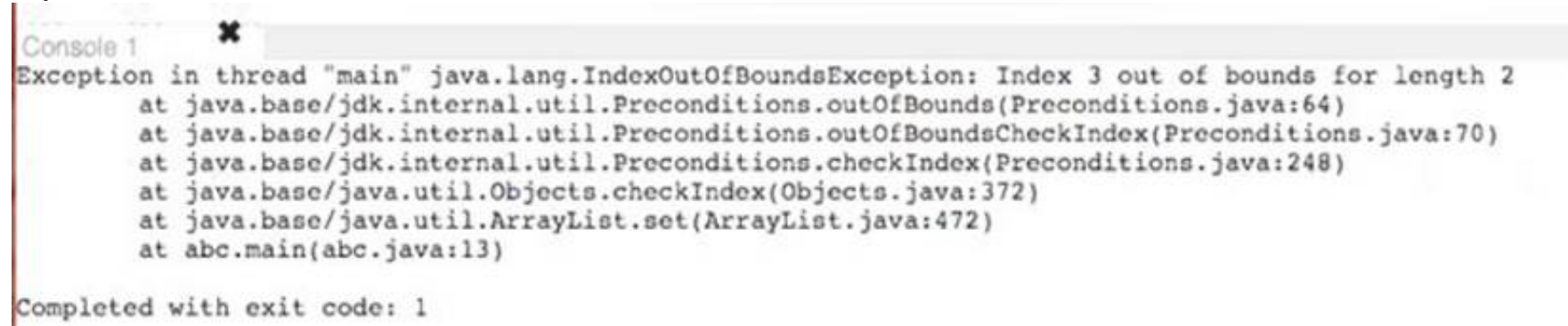
Given:

```
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add("Peter");  
data.add(30); data.add("Market Road"); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data); What is the output?
```

- A. [Market Road, 1000]
- B. [Peter, 30, Market Road]
- C. [Peter, 25, null, 1000]
- D. An exception is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2  
    at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)  
    at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)  
    at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)  
    at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)  
    at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)  
    at abc.main(abc.java:13)  
  
Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION 130

Given the code fragment:

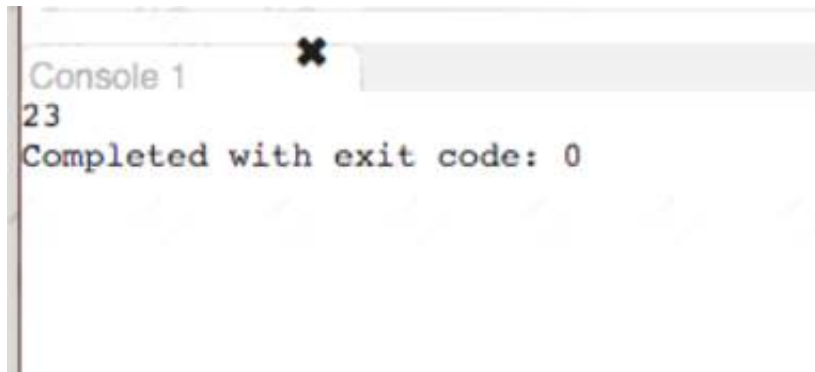
```
String s = "";  
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {  
    s += 1;  
}  
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {  
    s += 2;  
}  
if (1024 > 1023L) {  
    s += 3;  
}  
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

- A. 23
- B. 12
- C. 123
- D. 13

Answer: A

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION 132**

Which is a proper JDBC URL?

- A. jdbe.mysql.com://localhost:3306/database
- B. http://localhost.mysql.com:3306/database
- C. http://localhostmysql.jdbc:3306/database
- D. jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

Which statement about access modifiers is correct?

- A. An instance variable can be declared with the static modifier.
- B. A local variable can be declared with the final modifier.
- C. An abstract method can be declared with the private modifier.
- D. An inner class cannot be declared with the public modifier.
- E. An interface can be declared with the protected modifier.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136

Given:

/code/a/Test.java containing:

```
package a;
import b.Best;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Best b = new Best();
    }
}
```

and

/code/b/Best.java containing: package b;

```
public class Best { }
```

Which is the valid way to generate bytecode for all classes?

- A. java /code/a/Test.java
- B. javac -d /code /code/a/Test
- C. java /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- D. java -cp /code a.Test
- E. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- F. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 138

Given:

```
public class X {
}
```

and

```
public final class Y extends X {
}
```

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

- A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.
- B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.
- C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.
- D. The compilation succeeds.

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
13
14 public class Main {
15     public static void main (String[] args) {
16         public class X {
17
18         }
19
20     public final class Y extends X {
21
22     }
23 }
24
```

NEW QUESTION 139

Given the code fragment:

Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1 Files.delete (source); // line 2

Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what is the result?

- A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
- B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.
- C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
- D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140

Which interface in the java.util.function package can return a primitive type?

- A. ToDoubleFunction
- B. Supplier
- C. BiFunction
- D. LongConsumer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails.
- B. abdf
- C. abd
- D. adf
- E. abcd

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 148

Given:

```
enum Color implements Serializable {  
    R(1), G(2), B(3);  
    int c;  
    public Color(int c) {  
        this.c = c;  
    }  
}
```

What action ensures successful compilation?

- A. Replace public Color(int c) with private Color(int c).
- B. Replace int c; with private int c;.
- C. Replace int c; with private final int c;.
- D. Replace enum Color implements Serializable with public enum Color.
- E. Replace enum Color with public enum Color.

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1  
2 import java.io.*;  
3 import java.util.*;  
4 class Hello {  
5  
6  
7     enum Color implements Serializable {  
8         R(1), G(2), B(3);  
9         int c;  
10        private Color (int c) {  
11            this.c = c;  
12        }  
13    }  
14 }
```

NEW QUESTION 149

Given:

```
public class Over {  
    public void analyze(Object[] o){  
        System.out.println("I am an object array");  
    }  
    public void analyze(long[] l){  
        System.out.println("I am an array");  
    }  
    public void analyze(Object o){  
        System.out.println("I am an object");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] nums = new int[10];  
        new Over().analyze(nums); // line 1  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. I am an object array
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C. I am an array
- D. I am an object

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 150

Given:

```
List<String> list = ... ;  
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

- A. char
- B. List<Character>

- C. String
- D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 154

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

- A. 42
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- C. 17
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158

Which two modules include APIs in the Java SE Specification? (Choose two.)

- A. java.logging
- B. java.desktop
- C. javax.swing
- D. jdk.httpserver
- E. jdk.jartool

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 162

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

You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a -> a);
- B. double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble ();
- C. double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i -> i).average().parallel();
- D. double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();
- E. double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n -> n));

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```

1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 class Hello {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
8         double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();
9
10    }
11 }

```

NEW QUESTION 163

Given:

```

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        byte x = 7, y = 6;
        // line 1
        System.out.println(z);
    }
}

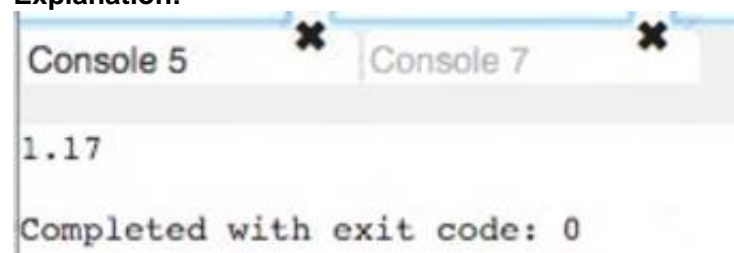
```

Which expression when added at line 1 will produce the output of 1.17?

- A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);
- B. float z = Math.round((int)(x/y),2);
- C. float z = Math.round((float)x/y,2);
- D. float z = Math.round((float)x/y*100)/(float)100;

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 167

Given:

```

public class Hello {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(args[0]+args[1]+args[2]);
    }
}

```

executed using command:

java Hello "Hello World" Hello World What is the output?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Hello WorldHello World
- C. Hello World Hello World
- D. Hello WorldHelloWorld
- E. HelloHello WorldHelloWorld

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172

Given:

```

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "this is it";
        int x = s.indexOf("is");
        s.substring(x+3);
        x = s.indexOf("is");
        System.out.println(s+" "+x);
    }
}

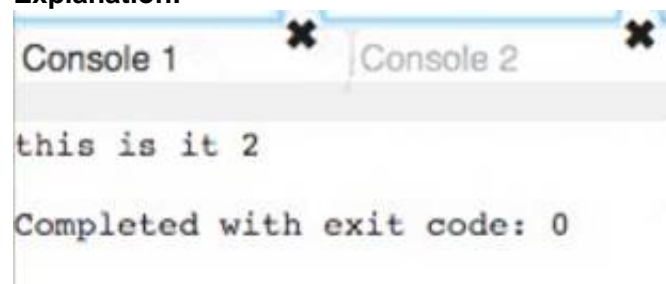
```

What is the result?

- A. is it 1
- B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- C. is it 0
- D. this is it 2
- E. this is it 3

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 176

Given the contents:

MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US)

MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour

and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);

Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();

ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString("message"));

Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

- A. MessageBundle_en_US.properties
- B. MessageBundle_en.properties
- C. MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties
- D. MessageBundle_US.properties
- E. MessageBundle.properties

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 178

Which code fragment compiles?

- A.

```
Comparator comparator = new Comparator<?>() {  
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {  
        return i.compareTo(j);  
    }  
};
```
- B.

```
var comparator = new Comparator<>() {  
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {  
        return i.compareTo(j);  
    }  
};
```
- C.

```
Comparator<> comparator = new Comparator<Integer>() {  
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {  
        return i.compareTo(j);  
    }  
};
```
- D.

```
Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {  
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {  
        return i.compareTo(j);  
    }  
};
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 class abc {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6         Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
7             public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
8                 return i.compareTo(j);
9             }
10        };
11
12    }
13 }|
14
```

NEW QUESTION 179

Given:

```
// line 1
List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange", "banana"));
fruits.replaceAll(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code fragment to compile?

- A. Function function = String::toUpperCase;
- B. UnaryOperator function = s > s.toUpperCase();
- C. UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
- D. Function<String> function = m > m.toUpperCase();

Answer: C**Explanation:**

```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 import java.util.stream.Stream;
5 import java.util.function.Function;
6 import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;
7
8 class Hello {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10
11         UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;
12         List<String> fruits = new ArrayList<>(List.of("apple", "orange", "banana"));
13         fruits.replaceAll(function);
14
15     }
16 }
17
```

NEW QUESTION 180

Given:

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

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

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

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 183**

Given:

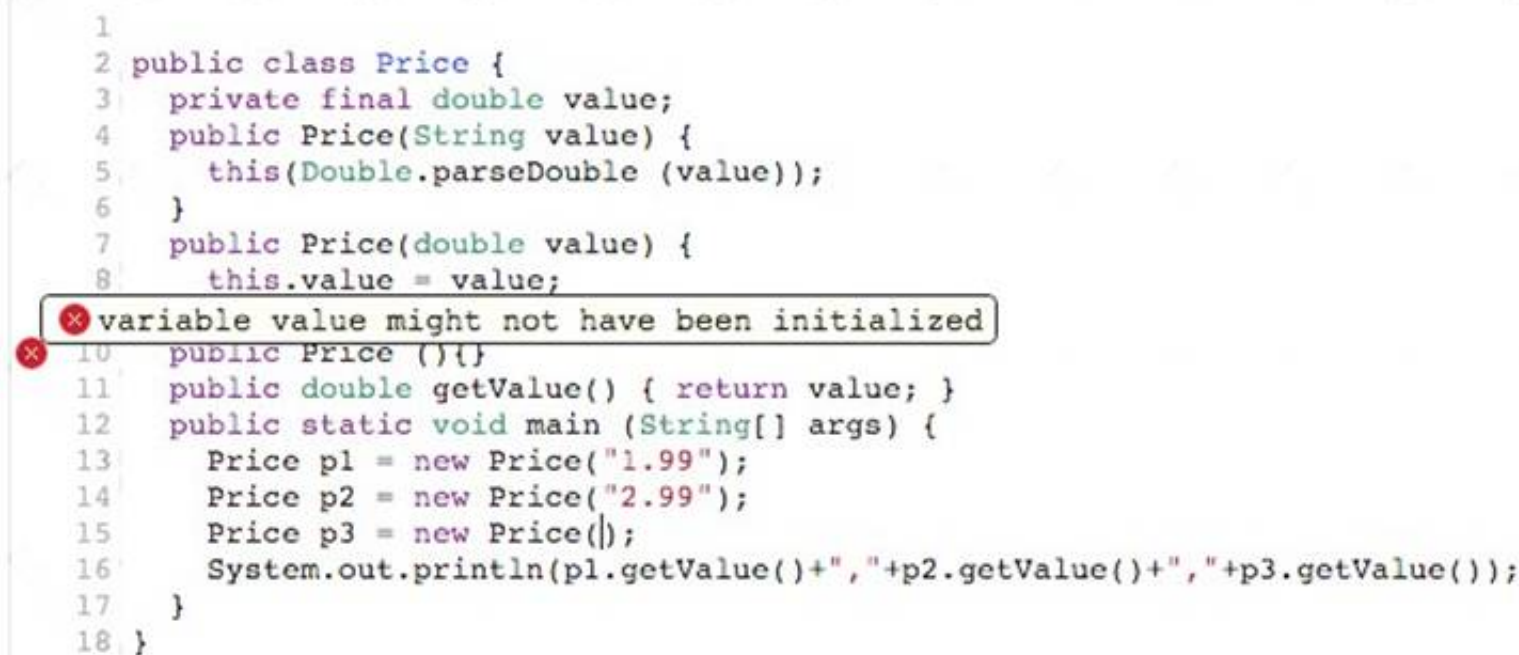

```
public class Price {
    private final double value;
    public Price(String value) {
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));
    }
    public Price(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
    public Price () {}
    public double getValue() { return value; }
    public static void main(String[]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

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fail
- B. 1.99,2.99,0
- C. 1.99,2.99,0.0
- D. 1.99,2.99

Answer: A

Explanation:



```

1
2 public class Price {
3     private final double value;
4     public Price(String value) {
5         this(Double.parseDouble (value));
6     }
7     public Price(double value) {
8         this.value = value;
9     }
10    public Price (){}
11    public double getValue() { return value; }
12    public static void main (String[] args) {
13        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
14        Price p2 = new Price("2.99");
15        Price p3 = new Price();
16        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
17    }
18 }
```

NEW QUESTION 185

Given:

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

You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?

- A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).findAny();
- B. fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
- C. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f > f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();
- D. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f > f.contains("n"));

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  public class abc {
4      public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6          var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
7
8          fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
9
10     }
11 }
12

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 33200 kilobyte(s)

orangebanana lemon

NEW QUESTION 189

Given:

```

class CustomType<T> {
    public <T> int count(T[] anArray, T element) {
        int count = 0;
        for(T e : anArray) {
            if (e.equals(element)) ++count;
        }
        return count;
    }
}

```

and

```

public class Test extends CustomType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] words = {"banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon"};
        Integer[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
        CustomType type = new CustomType();
        CustomType<String> stringType = new CustomType<>();
        System.out.println(stringType.count(words, "apple"));
        System.out.println(type.count(words, "apple"));
        System.out.println(type.count (numbers, 3));
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. 1Null null
- D. 111
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
Console 4
Error: Could not find or load main class CustomType
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: CustomType
```

NEW QUESTION 191

Given this enum declaration:

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

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());`

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

- A. `final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- B. `static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }`
- C. `static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- D. `String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 195

.....

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