

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

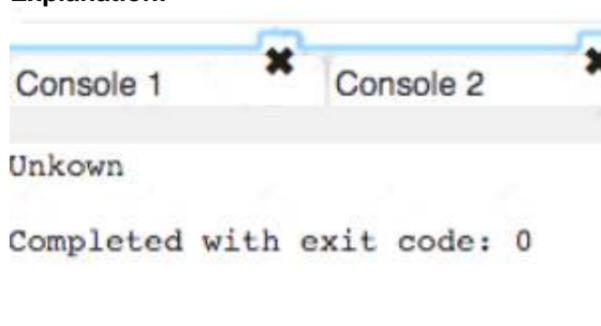
```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import static java.time.DayOfWeek.*;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var today = LocalDate.now().with(TUESDAY).getDayOfWeek();
        switch(today) {
            case SUNDAY:
            case SATURDAY:
                System.out.println("Weekend");
                break;
            case MONDAY: FRIDAY:
                System.out.println("Working");
            default:
                System.out.println("Unknown");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. WorkingUnknown
- B. Unknown
- C. TuesdayUnknown
- D. The compilation fails.
- E. Tuesday
- F. Working

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 2

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:

DE

2,5
4,5
4,5

NEW QUESTION 3

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
    System.out.print(x++);
}
```

Which "for" loop produces the same output?

A.

```
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
    System.out.print(++b);
}
```

B.

```
for(a; a < 10; a++){
    System.out.print(a);
}
```

C.

```
for(int d = 0; d < 10; ){
    System.out.print(d);
    ++d;
}
```

D.

```
for(int c = 0; ; c++){
    System.out.print(c);
    if(c == 10){
        break;
    }
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

Given the code fragment:

```
Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt"); Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt"); Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile); Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
Files.delete (outputFile);
```

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist. What is the result?

- A. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.
- B. The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.
- C. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.
- D. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
27 public class Main {
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
30         Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
31         Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
32
33         Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
34         Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
35         Files.delete (outputFile);
36     }
37 }
38
```

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

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

and

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

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BFG

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

- A. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, "zh-CN");
- B. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, Locale.CANADA_FRENCH);
- C. Locale.setDefault(Locale.SIMPLIFIED_CHINESE);
- D. Locale.setDefault("en_CA");
- E. Locale.setDefault("es", Locale.US);

Answer: BD

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 13

Given:

```
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
    sb.append(f.apply(a));
    sb.append(" ");
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

- A. Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
- B. Function<Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
- C. Function<int> f = n -> n * 2;
- D. Function<int, int> f = n -> n * 2;
- E. Function f = n -> n * 2;

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
15
16 - public class Main {
17 -     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
19         Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
20         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
21 -     for(int a: numbers) {
22         sb.append(f.apply(a));
23         sb.append(" ");
24     }
25     System.out.println(sb.toString());
26 }
27 }
28
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.22 sec(s), Memory: 33056 kilobyte(s)



NEW QUESTION 16

Which describes a characteristic of setting up the Java development environment?

- A. Setting up the Java development environment requires that you also install the JRE.
- B. The Java development environment is set up for all operating systems by default.
- C. You set up the Java development environment for a specific operating system when you install the JDK.
- D. Setting up the Java development environment occurs when you install an IDE before the JDK.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

What makes Java dynamic?

- A. At runtime, classes are loaded as needed, and new code modules can be loaded on demand.
- B. The runtime can process machine language sources as well as executables from different language compilers.
- C. The Java compiler uses reflection to test if class methods are supported by resources of a target platform.
- D. The Java compiler preprocesses classes to run on specific target platforms.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 23

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 28

A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped. To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?

A)

```
module com.company.customer {
    opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    opens com.company.orders;
}
```

B)

```
module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}
```

C)

```
module com.company.customer {
    requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    requires com.company.orders;
}
```

D)

```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29

Examine these module declarations:

```
module ServiceAPI {
    exports com.example.api;
}

module ServiceProvider {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    provides com.example.api with com.myimpl.Impl;
}

module Consumer {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    uses com.example.api;
}
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The ServiceProvider module is the only module that, at run time, can provide the com.example.api API.
- B. The placement of the com.example.api API in a separate module, ServiceAPI, makes it easy to install multiple provider modules.
- C. The Consumer module should require the ServiceProvider module.
- D. The ServiceProvider module should export the com.myimpl package.
- E. The ServiceProvider module does not know the identity of a module (such as Consumer) that uses the com.example.api API.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 32

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 33

Given:

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

Which is true?

- A. The code compiles but does not print any result.
- B. The code prints 25.
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. The code throws an exception at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34

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

- A. java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.
- B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.
- C. A module must be declared in module-info.java file.
- D. module-info.java cannot be empty.
- E. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 38

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 39

Given:

```
try {
    // line 1
    lines.map(l -> l.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 40

Which describes an aspect of Java that contributes to high performance?

- A. Java prioritizes garbage collection.
- B. Java has a library of built-in functions that can be used to enable pipeline burst execution.
- C. Java monitors and optimizes code that is frequently executed.
- D. Java automatically parallelizes code execution.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

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 43

Given:

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

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

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

- A. setLeft and setRight must be protected.
- B. left and right must be private.
- C. isValid must be public.
- D. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

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

- A. java, jdeps
- B. javac, jlink
- C. jar, jlink
- D. javac, jar

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49

Given:

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott",
90000.0));
        double starts = 0.0;
        double ratio = 1.0;
        BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
// line 1
        System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
    }
}

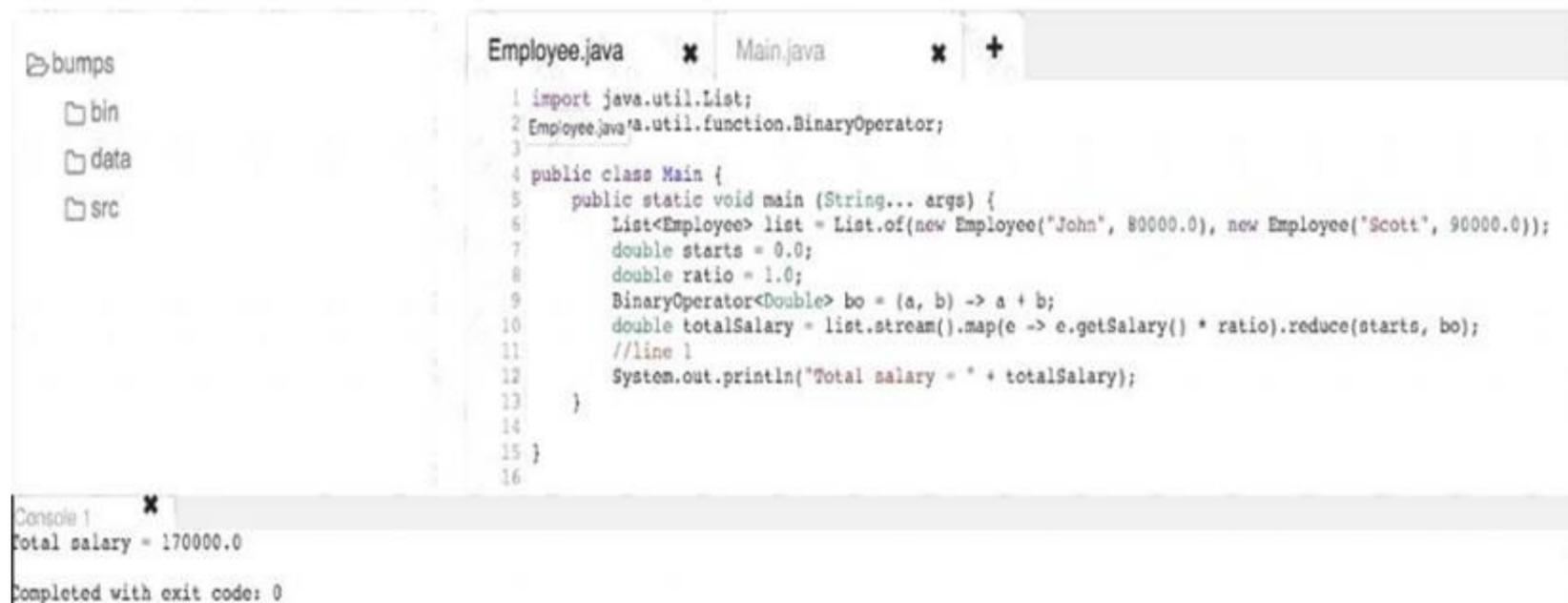
class Employee {
    String name;
    double salary;
    public Employee(String name, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public double getSalary() { return salary; }
}
```

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

- A. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(bo).ifPresent(p -> p.doubleValue());
- B. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).sum();
- C. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(Employee::getSalary * ratio).reduce(bo).orElse(0.0);
- D. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);

Answer: C

Explanation:



The screenshot shows an IDE with two tabs: Employee.java and Main.java. The code in Main.java is identical to the code provided in the question. The console output shows "Total salary = 170000.0" and "Completed with exit code: 0".

NEW QUESTION 51

Given:

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

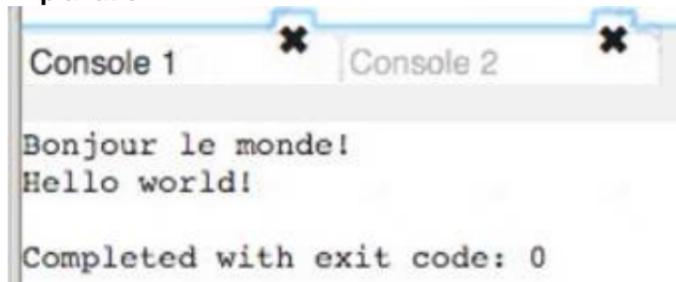
public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. Hello world!Bonjour le monde!
- B. Hello world!Hello world!
- C. Bonjour le monde!Hello world!
- D. Bonjour le monde!Bonjour le monde!

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
Console 1 Console 2
Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 53

Analyze the code:

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

Which two options can you insert inside println method to produce Global:namespace? (Choose two.)

- A. Test.prefix+Test.name
- B. new Test().prefix+new Test().name
- C. Test.prefix+Test.getName()
- D. Test.getName+prefix
- E. prefix+Test.name
- F. prefix+name

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. 9
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. 3
- D. 6

Answer: D

Explanation:



6

Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 65

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 66

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
        Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter(x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce((i, j)
-> i + j);
        result.ifPresent(System.out::print); // line 1
    }
}
```

Which is true about line 1?

- A. If the value is not present, a NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- B. It always executes the System.out::print statement.
- C. If the value is not present, a NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- D. If the value is not present, nothing is done.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.lang.Thread;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.LinkedList;
6 import java.util.List;
7 import java.util.function.Consumer;
8 import java.util.stream.Stream;
9 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
16         Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter(x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce((i, j) -> i + j);
17     }
18 }
19 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 33380 kilobyte(s)

JDoodle in Action... Running the program...

NEW QUESTION 67

Given:

List<String> longlist = List.of("Hello", "World", "Beat"); List<String> shortlist = new ArrayList<>();

Which code fragment correctly forms a short list of words containing the letter "e"?

- A.

```
longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```
- B.

```
longList.parallelStream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```
- C.

```
shortList = longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```
- D.

```
longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .collect(shortlist);
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72

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 74

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 76

Given:

```

List<Reader> dataFiles = new ArrayList<>();
File indexFile = new File("MyIndex.idx");
try (BufferedReader indexReader =
    new BufferedReader(new FileReader(indexFile))) {
    for(String file = indexReader.readLine(); file != null;
        file = indexReader.readLine()) {
        BufferedReader dataReader = new BufferedReader (
            new FileReader(new File(file))); // Line 1
        dataFiles.add(dataReader); // Line 2
        processData(dataReader); // Line 3
    }
} catch (IOException ex) {
    ...
} finally {
    for(Reader r : dataFiles) {
        try {
            r.close();
        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ...
        } // Line 4
    }
}

```

What will secure this code from a potential Denial of Service condition?

- A. After Line 4, add indexReader.close().
- B. On Line 3, enclose processData(dataReader) with try with resources.
- C. After Line 3, add dataReader.close().
- D. On Line 1, use try with resources when opening each dataReader.
- E. Before Line 1, check the size of dataFiles to make sure it does not exceed a threshold.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80

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 85

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 Inp

CommandLine Arguments

▶ Execute ⋮

Result

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

orangebanana lemon

NEW QUESTION 86

Given:

```

List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
for (String s: v) {
    list1.add(s);
    hs1.add(s);
}
System.out.print(hs1.size() + " " + list1.size() + " ");
HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
System.out.print(hs2.size() + " " + list2.size());

```

What is the result?

- A. 3 5 3 3
- B. 3 3 3 3
- C. 3 5 3 5
- D. 5 5 3 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

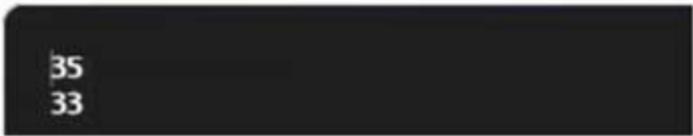
```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.lang.Thread;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.LinkedList;
6 import java.util.List;
7 import java.util.function.Consumer;
8 import java.util.stream.Stream;
9 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
16         Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
17         String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
18         for (String s: v) {
19             list1.add(s);
20             hs1.add(s);
21         }
22         System.out.println(hs1.size() + "" + list1.size() + "");
23         HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
24         LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
25         System.out.print(hs2.size() + "" + list2.size());
26
27     }
28 }

```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s). Memory: 36204 kilobyte(s)



NEW QUESTION 91

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 93

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