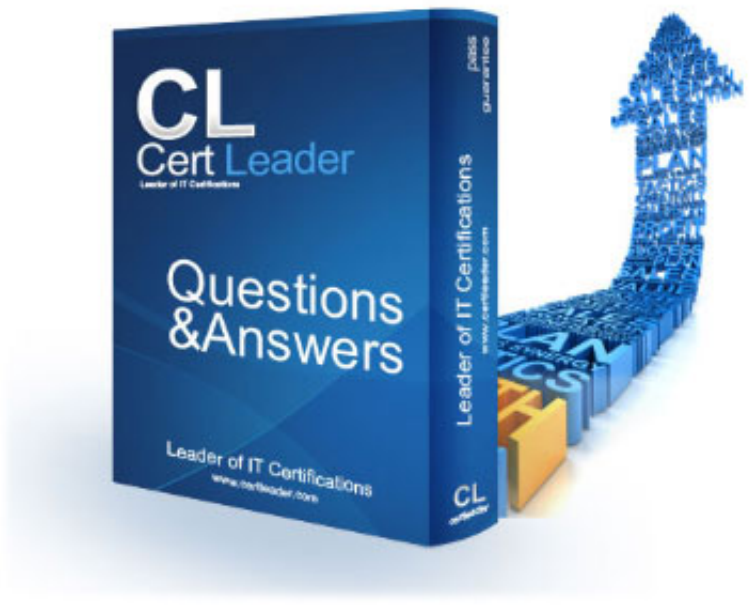
1Z0-809 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer II

https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-809-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
What is the result?

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the code fragment:

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

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3); values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.p eek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 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

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Given the code fragment:
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList(“Joe”, “Paul”, “Alice”, “Tom”); System.out.println (
// line n1
);
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the count of string elements whose length is greater than three?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:
class Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print(“Can fly”); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print(“Cannot fly”); }
}
and the code fragment: class Birdie {
public static void main (String [ ] args) { fly(( ) -> new Bird ( ));
fly (Penguin : : new);
}
/* line n1 */
}
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

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

Answer: C

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
Given the code fragment:
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException { File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles ! = null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) { if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
} else {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (“.class”)) aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.
What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16
What is true about the java.sql.Statement interface?

A. It provides a session with the database.
B. It is used to get an instance of a Connection object by using JDBC drivers.
C. It provides a cursor to fetch the resulting data.
D. It provides a class for executing SQL statements and returning the results.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18
Given the definition of the Emp class: public class Emp
private String eName; private Integer eAge;
Emp(String eN, Integer eA) { this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;} public String getEName () {return eName;}
}
and code fragment:
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp(“Sam”, 20), New Emp(“John”, 60), New Emp (“Jim”, 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + “ “));
What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27
Which statement is true about the DriverManager class?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 29
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

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

A. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVId() < v2.getVId())

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 33
Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:
Course : : Java
and given the code fragment:
public static void main (String[ ] args) { int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream (“course.txt”); InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) { while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read (); c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
}
}
What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38
Given:

```
interface P { public void method1(); }

interface Q extends P {  public void method1(); }

interface R extends P { public void method2();}

interface S { public default void method() { } }

interface T { public void method1();  public void method2(); }

interface U { public void method1();  public abstract void method2(); }
```

Which two interfaces can you use to create lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

A. T
B. R
C. P
D. S
E. Q
F. U

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 39
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;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return 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(scr));
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43
Given the code fragment:
List<String> colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow"); Predicate<String> test = n - > { System.out.println("Searching…");
return n.contains("red");
};
colors.stream()
.f ilter(c -> c.length() > 3)
.allMatch(test); What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
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? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 46
Given:

```
class Person {
    private String firstName;
    private int salary;
    public Person(String fN, int sal) {
        this.firstName = fN;
        this.salary = sal;
    }
    public int getSalary() { return salary; }
    public String getFirstName() { return firstName; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> prog = Arrays.asList(
        new Person("Smith", 1500),
        new Person("John", 2000),
        new Person("Joe", 1000));
double dVal = prog.stream()
        .filter(s -> s.getFirstName().startsWith("J"))
        .mapToInt(Person::getSalary)
        .average()
        .getAsDouble();
System.out.print(dVal);
```

What is the result?

A. 0.0
B. 1500.0
C. A compilation error occur
D. 2000.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
Given:
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) { int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = “LOAN”; switch (accountType) {
case “RD”; rateOfInterest = 5; break;
case “FD”; rateOfInterest = 10; break;
default:
assert false: “No interest for this account”; //line n1
}
System.out.println (“Rate of interest:” + rateOfInterest);
}
}
and the command:
java –ea RateOfInterest What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51
Assume customers.txt is accessible and contains multiple lines. Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txt file?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result ?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59
Given:

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

Your design requires that:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?

A. Implement Predicate in the Product.ProductFilter class and replace line n2 with .filter (p-> p.ProductFilter.test (p))
B. Replace line n1 with:public static boolean isAvailable (Product p) {
C. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> p.ProductFilter: :isAvailable (p))
D. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64
Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:

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

```
MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur password = Entrez le mot de passe
B. username = Enter User Name password = Enter Password
C. A compilation error occurs.

D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68
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 RunnerCall Caller : nullAnd the program does not terminate.
B. The program terminates after printing: Run RunnerCall Caller : Run
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. An Execution is thrown at run time.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73
Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76
Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 80
Given:
public class Emp { String fName; String lName;
public Emp (String fn, String ln) { fName = fn;
lName = ln;
}
public String getfName() { return fName; } public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
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 lName?

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

NEW QUESTION 85
Given:
public class Test<T> { private T t;
public T get () { return t;
}
public void set (T t) { this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) { Test<String> type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1 type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2 System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 90
Given the code fragment:
public static void main (String [ ] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new InputStremReader (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.next());

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94
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: B

NEW QUESTION 98
Given:
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable { public void close () throws Exception { System.out.print ("Scanner closed.");
}

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102
Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

D. Val: Val: Val:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your 1Z0-809 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-809-dumps.html