

1Z0-819 Dumps

Java SE 11 Developer

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NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```

1. public class Test {
2.     private static class Greet {
3.         private void print() {
4.             System.out.println("Hello World");
5.         }
6.     }
7.     public static void main(String[] args) {
8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.         i.print();
10.    }
11. }

```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails at line 9.
- B. The compilation fails at line 2.
- C. Hello World
- D. The compilation fails at line 8.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

1- public class Test {
2-     private static class Greet {
3-         private void print() {
4-             System.out.println("Hello World");
5-         }
6-     }
7-     public static void main(String[] args) {
8-         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9-         i.print();
10-    }
11- }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32504 kilobyte(s)

Hello World

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

Assuming the Widget class has a getPrice method, this code does not compile:

```

List widgets = List.of(new Widget("Basic Widget", 19.55), // line 1
                      new Widget("Enhanced Widget", 35.00),
                      new Widget("Luxury Edition Widget", 55.45));
Stream widgetStream = widgets.stream(); // line 4
widgetStream.filter(a -> a.getPrice() > 20.00) // line 5
              .forEach(System.out::println);

```

Which two statements, independently, would allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter(a > ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00).
- B. Replace line 1 with List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.
- C. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter((Widget a) > a.getPrice() > 20.00).
- D. Replace line 4 with Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5

Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?

- A. Supplier

- B. Predicate
- C. Function
- D. Consumer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

A bookstore's sales are represented by a list of Sale objects populated with the name of the customer and the books they purchased.

```
public class Sale { private String customer;
private List<Book> items;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
public class Book { private String name; private double price;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
```

Given a list of Sale objects, tList, which code fragment creates a list of total sales for each customer in ascending order?

- A.

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect( flatMapping( t -> t.getItems().stream(),
        groupingBy( Sale::getCustomer,
            summingDouble( Book::getPrice )))
    .entrySet().stream()
    .sorted( Comparator.comparing( Entry::getValue ))
    .collect( mapping( e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(), toList() ));
```
- B.

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect( groupingBy( Sale::getCustomer,
        flatMapping( t -> t.getItems().stream(),
            summingDouble( Book::getPrice )))
    .sorted( Comparator.comparing( Entry::getValue ))
    .collect( mapping( e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(), toList() ));
```
- C.

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect( groupingBy( Sale::getCustomer,
        flatMapping( t -> t.getItems().stream(),
            summingDouble( Book::getPrice )))
    .entrySet().stream()
    .sorted( Comparator.comparing( Entry::getValue ))
    .collect( mapping( e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(), toList() ));
```
- D.

```
List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect( flatMapping( t -> t.getItems().stream(),
        groupingBy( Sale::getCustomer,
            summingDouble( Book::getPrice )))
    .sorted( Comparator.comparing( Entry::getValue ))
    .collect( mapping( e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(), toList() ));
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

- A. jmod describe
- B. java Hello.java
- C. jdeps --list-deps
- D. jar --show-module-resolution
- E. java --show-module-resolution

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 8

Which two statements are true about the modular JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. The foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform are found in the java.base module.
- B. An application must be structured as modules in order to run on the modular JDK.
- C. It is possible but undesirable to configure modules' exports from the command line.
- D. APIs are deprecated more aggressively because the JDK has been modularized.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 13

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 16

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 17

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 19

Given:

```
int arr[][] = {{5,10},{8,12},{9,3}};  
long count = Stream.of(arr)  
    .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)  
    .map(n -> n + 1)  
    .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))  
    .peek(System.out::print)  
    .count();  
System.out.println(" " + count);
```

What is the result?

- A. 6910 3
- B. 10126 3
- C. 3
- D. 6104 3

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
11
12  public class Main {
13
14  public static void main(String[] args) {
15      int arr[][] = {{5,10}, {8,12}, {9,3}};
16      long count = Stream.of(arr)
17          .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
18          .map(n -> n + 1)
19          .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
20          .peek(System.out::print)
21          .count();
22      System.out.println("!" + count);
23  }
24  }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 34220 kilobyte(s)

6104 3

NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```

public class Main {
    class Student { // line 1
        String classname;
        Student(String classname) { // line 2
            this.classname = classname;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var student = new Student("Biology"); // line 3
    }
}

```

Which two independent changes will make the Main class compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Move the entire Student class declaration to a separate Java file, Student.java.
- B. Change line 2 to public Student(String classname).
- C. Change line 1 to public class Student {.
- D. Change line 3 to Student student = new Student("Biology");.
- E. Change line 1 to static class Student {.

Answer: BD

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     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20     }
21     public static void main (String[] args) {
22         var student = new Student ("Biology");
23     }
24 }

```

NEW QUESTION 28

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:

```

cannot find symbol
symbol:   class File
location: class Main
cannot find symbol
symbol:   class File
location: class Main
checkConfiguration(String filename) {
4   File file = new File(filename);
5   if(!file.exists()) {
6       throw new Error("Fatal ErrorL Configuration File, "
7           + filename + ", is missing.");
8   }
9
10  }
11  public static void main(String[] args) {
12      checkConfiguration("App.config");
13      System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
14  }
15  }
16  |
    
```

NEW QUESTION 30

Given the declaration:

```

@interface Resource {
    String name();
    int priority() default 0;
}
    
```

Examine this code fragment:

```

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

Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

- A. @Resource(priority=100)
- B. @Resource(priority=0)
- C. @Resource(name="Customer1", priority=100)
- D. @Resource(name="Customer1")
- E. @Resource

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

```

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

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime
- B. 42=(x+y)=42
- C. 42=(x+y)=6
- D. 6=(x+y)=42
- E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

Console 5
6=(x+y)=42
Completed with exit code: 0
    
```

NEW QUESTION 38

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 42

Which two statements are correct about try blocks? (Choose two.)

- A. A try block can have more than one catch block.
- B. A finally block in a try-with-resources statement executes before the resources declared are closed.
- C. A finally block must be immediately placed after the try or catch blocks.
- D. A try block must have a catch block and a finally block.
- E. catch blocks must be ordered from generic to specific exception types.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 46

Given:

```
class Myclass {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        System.out.println(arg[1] + "--" + arg[3] + "--" + arg[0]);
    }
}
```

executed using this command: java Myclass My Car is red What is the output of this class?

- A. Car--red--My
- B. My--Car--is
- C. My--is--java
- D. java--Myclass--My
- E. Myclass--Car--red

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

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 57

Given:

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

and

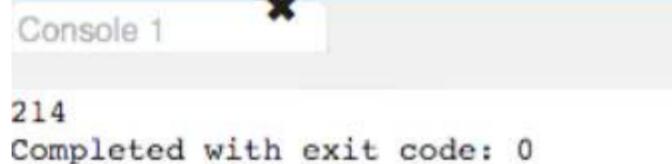
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
    ConSub() {
        this(4);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

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 62

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.enquotelidentifier(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 65

Given:

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

and

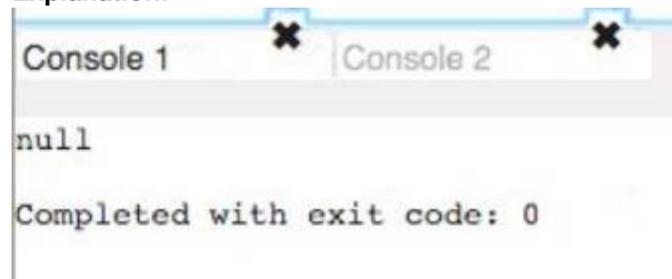
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Who");
        System.out.println(p);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 68

Given:

```
1. public class Secret {
2.     String[] names;
3.     public Secret(String[] names) {
4.         this.names = names;
5.     }
6.     public String[] getNames() {
7.         return names;
8.     }
9. }
```

Which three actions implement Java SE security guidelines? (Choose three.)

- A. Change line 7 to return names.clone();
- B. Change line 4 to this.names = names.clone();
- C. Change the getNames() method name to get\$Names().
- D. Change line 6 to public synchronized String[] getNames() {
- E. Change line 2 to private final String[] names;
- F. Change line 3 to private Secret(String[] names) {
- G. Change line 2 to protected volatile String[] names;

Answer: EFG

NEW QUESTION 70

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 71

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 76

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 77

Given the code fragment:

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

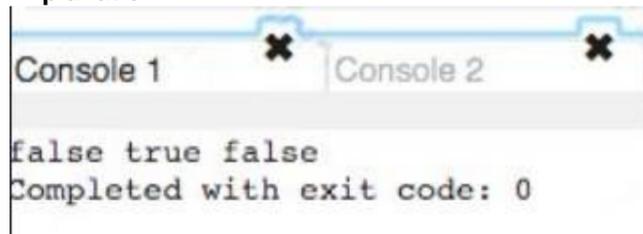
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

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 81

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 86

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 87

Given:

```
public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
        Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
        Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase
    ));
        fruits.forEach(output);
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANAappleorangebanana
 B. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
 C. APPLE:apple ORANGE:orange BANANA:banana
 D. appleorangebanana:APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
 E. apple:APPLE orange:ORANGE banana:BANANA

Answer: E

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
9 public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
10 public static void main (String[] args) {
11     List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
12     Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
13     Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase()));
14
15     fruits.forEach(output);
16
17 }
18 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 Interactive Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

...

Result

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32984 kilobyte(s)

```

apple:APPLE
orange:ORANGE
banana:BANANA

```

NEW QUESTION 92

Given:

```

class Employee {
    String office;
}

```

and the code fragment:

```

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

```

Which two lines cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

- A. line 12
- B. line 6
- C. line 9
- D. line 8
- E. line 7

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 94

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 95

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 96

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

- A. -1 : 2
- B. 2 : -1
- C. 2 : 3
- D. 3 : 0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 98

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:

```
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 }
```



Result

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



NEW QUESTION 99

Given:

```
public class MyResource {
    public MyResource () {
    }
    // Resource methods
}
```

You want to use the myResource class in a try-with-resources statement. Which change will accomplish this?

- A. Extend AutoCloseable and override the close method.
- B. Implement AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
- C. Extend AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
- D. Implement AutoCloseable and override the close method.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 102

Given:

```
String[][] arr = {
    {"Red", "White"},
    {"Black"},
    {"Blue", "Yellow", "Green", "Violet"}
};
for(int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {
    int column = 0;
    for(; column < arr[row].length; column++) {
        System.out.println "[" + row + ", " + column + "] = " + arr[row][column];
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet
- B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue
- C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown
- D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 105

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 110

Which two describe reasons to modularize the JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. easier to understand the Java language
- B. improves security and maintainability
- C. easier to expose implementation details
- D. improves application robustness
- E. easier to build a custom runtime linking application modules and JDK modules

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 112

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 113

Which statement about a functional interface is true?

- A. It must be defined with the public access modifier.
- B. It must be annotated with @FunctionalInterface.
- C. It is declared with a single abstract method.
- D. It is declared with a single default method.
- E. It cannot have any private methods and static methods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 117

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 118

Given:

```
var i = 10;
var j = 5;
i += (j * 5 + j) / i - 2;
System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 23
- D. 25
- E. 11

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 120

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 125

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 1;
        for(String s : args) {
            System.out.println((i++) + " " + s);
        }
    }
}
```

executed with this command: java Main one two three
What is the output of this class?

- A. The compilation fails.

- B. 1) one2) two3) three
- C. A java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown.
- D. 1) one
- E. nothing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 130

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 134

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 137

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++;
10
11     System.out.print(x + " "+y);
12 }
13 }

```

variable x might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 138

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 141

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

- A. Modular jars loaded from --module-path are automatic modules.
- B. Any named module can directly access all classes in an automatic module.
- C. Classes found in -classpath are part of an unnamed module.
- D. Modular jars loaded from -classpath are automatic modules.
- E. If a package is defined in both the named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 142

Which two are functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. `@FunctionalInterface`
interface MyRunnable {
 public void run();
}
- B. `@FunctionalInterface`
interface MyRunnable {
 public void run();
 public void call();
}
- C. interface MyRunnable {
 public default void run() {}
 public void run(String s);
}
- D. `@FunctionalInterface`
interface MyRunnable {
}
- E. interface MyRunnable {
 @FunctionalInterface
 public void run();
}

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 143

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 146

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
        ac = sc;
        sc.methodA();
        ac.methodA();
    }
}
class SomeClass {
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
    }
}
class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- B. AnotherClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. SomeClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
- E. AnotherClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()
- F. SomeClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

1 public class Test {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
4
5         ac = sc;
6         sc.methodA();
7         ac.methodA();
8     }
9 }
10 class SomeClass {
11     public void methodA() {
12         System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
13     }
14 }
15 }
16 class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
17     public void methodA() {
18         System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
19     }
20 }
```

NEW QUESTION 150

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 153

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 157

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
        Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());

        t1.start();
        t2.run();
        t3.start();

        t1.start();
    }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Running.");
    }
}
```

Which one is correct?

- A. An IllegalStateException is thrown at run time.
- B. Three threads are created.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Four threads are created.

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
Running.
Running.
Running.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException
    at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)
    at Main.main(Main.java:12)
```

NEW QUESTION 161

Given the code fragment:

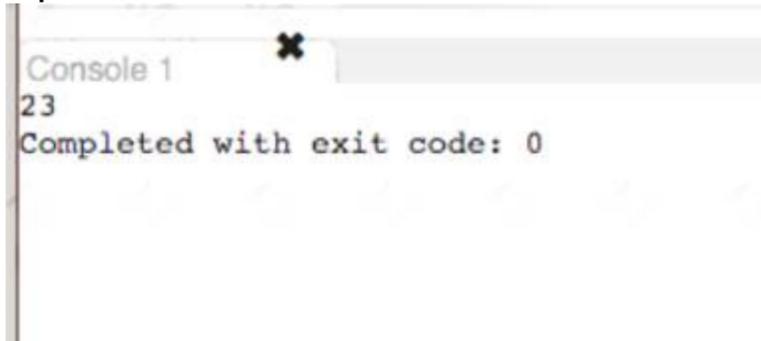
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 163

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:

```

Employee.java x Main.java x +
1 import java.util.List;
2 import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
3
4 public class Main {
5     public static void main (String... args) {
6         List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott", 90000.0));
7         double starts = 0.0;
8         double ratio = 1.0;
9         BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
10        double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
11        //line 1
12        System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
13    }
14
15 }
16

Console 1 x
Total salary = 170000.0
Completed with exit code: 0
    
```

NEW QUESTION 167

Given:

```

interface MyInterface1 {
    public int method() throws Exception;
    private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}

interface MyInterface2 {
    public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
    public boolean equals();
}

interface MyInterface3 {
    public void method();
    public void method(String str);
}

interface MyInterface4 {
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }
    public void method();
}

interface MyInterface5 {
    public static void sMethod();
    public void method(String str);
}
    
```

Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. MyInterface1
- B. MyInterface3
- C. MyInterface5
- D. MyInterface2
- E. MyInterface4

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 171

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 175

Given:

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

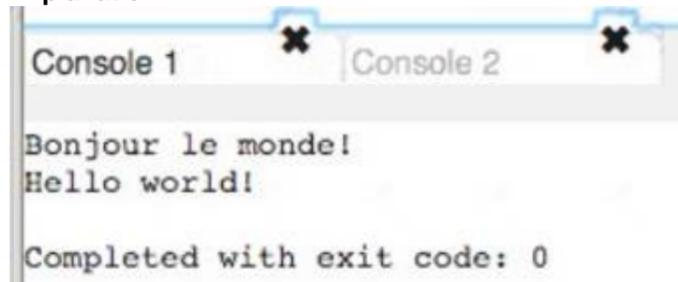
public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

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 178

Given:

```
public interface EulerInterface {
    double getEulerValue();
}

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

What is the result?

- A. It throws a runtime exception.
- B. Value of Euler = 2.71828
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 183

Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

- A. List<? super Short> list = new ArrayList<Number>();
- B. List<? super Number> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
- C. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>();

- D. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Object>();
- E. List<? super Float> list = new ArrayList<Double>();

Answer: AC

Explanation:

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.text.*;
3 import java.io.*;
4 import java.lang.Thread;
5 import java.util.ArrayList;
6 import java.util.LinkedList;
7 import java.util.List;
8 import java.util.function.Consumer;
9 import java.util.stream.Stream;
10 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
11 import java.util.Optional;
12
13 public class Intel {
14     public static void main (String[] args) {
15         List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
16     }
17 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

NEW QUESTION 184

Given:

```

import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
}

```

and

```

import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}

```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

- A. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- B. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
- D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
- E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 189

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String locality;
    /* the constructor, getter and setter methods code goes here */
}
```

and:

```
8. List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
9. long empCount = roster.stream()
10. /* insert code here */
11. System.out.print(empCount);
```

Which code, when inserted on line 10, prints the number of unique localities from the roster list?

- A. `.map(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();`
- B. `map(e > e.getLocality()).count();`
- C. `.map(e > e.getLocality()).collect(Collectors.toSet()).count();`
- D. `.filter(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 193

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 196

Given:

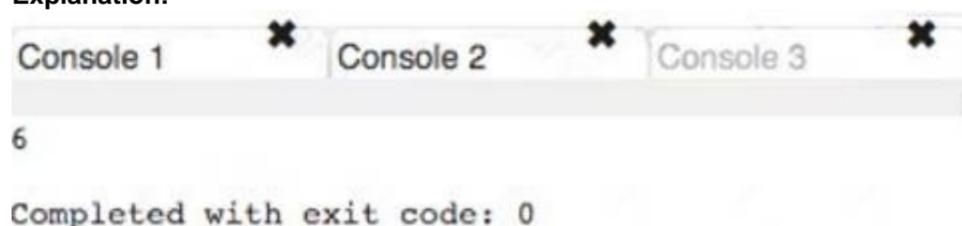
```
public class Test {
    private int sum;
    public int compute() {
        int x = 0;
        while(x < 3) {
            sum += x++;
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        int sum = t.compute();
        sum = t.compute();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



NEW QUESTION 198

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 199

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 203

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 204

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 205

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 209

Given:

```
public interface InterfaceOne {
    void printOne();
}
```

Which three classes successfully override printOne()? (Choose three.)

- A.
- ```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
 public abstract void printOne();
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    private void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
 public void printOne() {
 System.out.println("one");
 }
}
```
- D.
- ```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```
- E.
- ```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
 public String printOne() {
 return "one";
 }
}
```
- F.
- ```
public class TestClass {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 212

Given:

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

    void setACount(int cCount){
        cCount = cCount;
    }
    void setTCount(){
        this.tCount = tCount;
    }
    int setCCount(){
        return cCount;
    }
    int setGCount(int g){
        gCount = g;
        return gCount;
    }
    void setAllCounts(int x){
        aCount = tCount = this.cCount = setGCount(x);
    }
}
```

Which two methods modify field values? (Choose two.)

- A. setAllCounts
- B. setACount
- C. setGCount
- D. setCCount
- E. setTCount

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 214

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 219

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 223

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 226

Which code is correct?

- A. Runnable r = "Message" > System.out.println();
- B. Runnable r = () > System.out::print;
- C. Runnable r = () -> {System.out.println("Message");};
- D. Runnable r = > System.out.println("Message");
- E. Runnable r = {System.out.println("Message");};

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 229

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 234

Given:

```
public class Foo {  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        for (var x : args) {  
            System.out.println(x);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the type of the local variable x?

- A. Character
- B. char
- C. String[]
- D. String

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 238

.....

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