Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

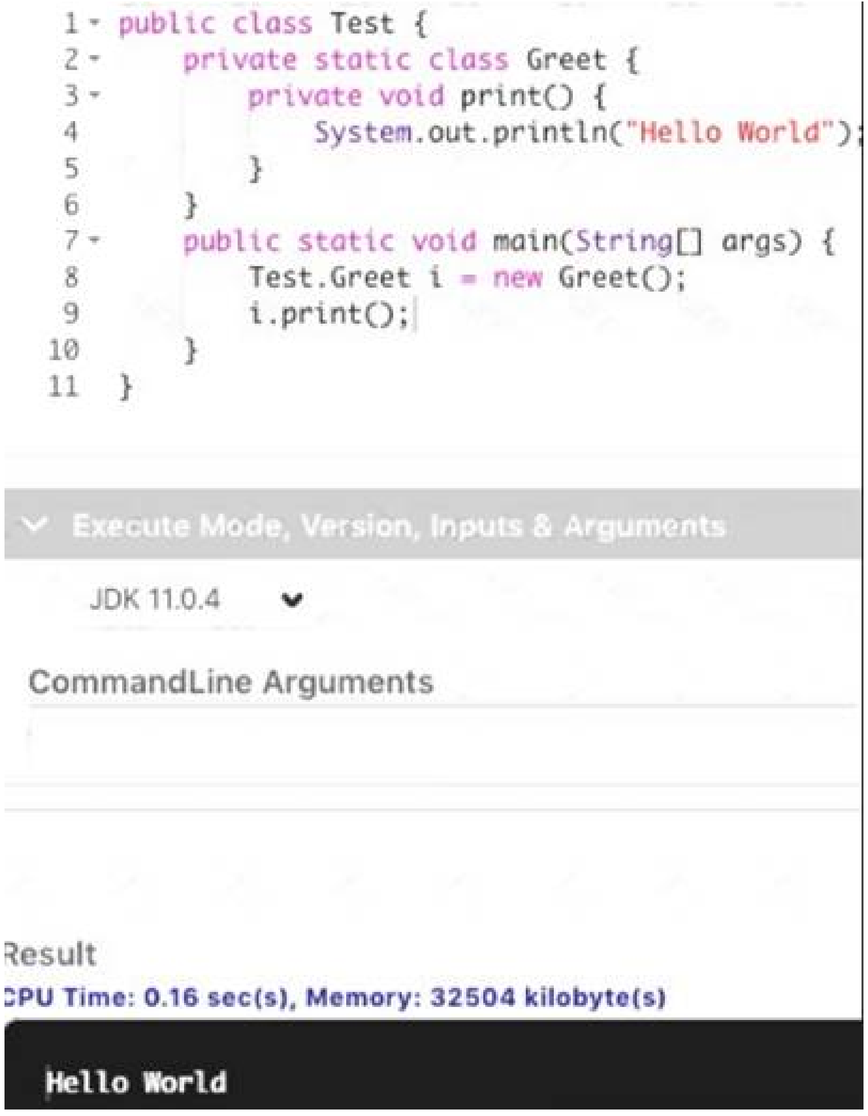
```
 1. public class Test {
 2.   private static class Greet {
 3.       private void print() {
 4.           System.out.println("Hello World");
 5.       }
 6.   }
 7.   public static void main(String[] args) {
 8.       Test.Greet i = new Greet();
 9.       i.print();
10.   }
11. }
```

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 }
```

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
Hello World
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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

A. Supplier
B. Predicate
C. Function
D. Consumer

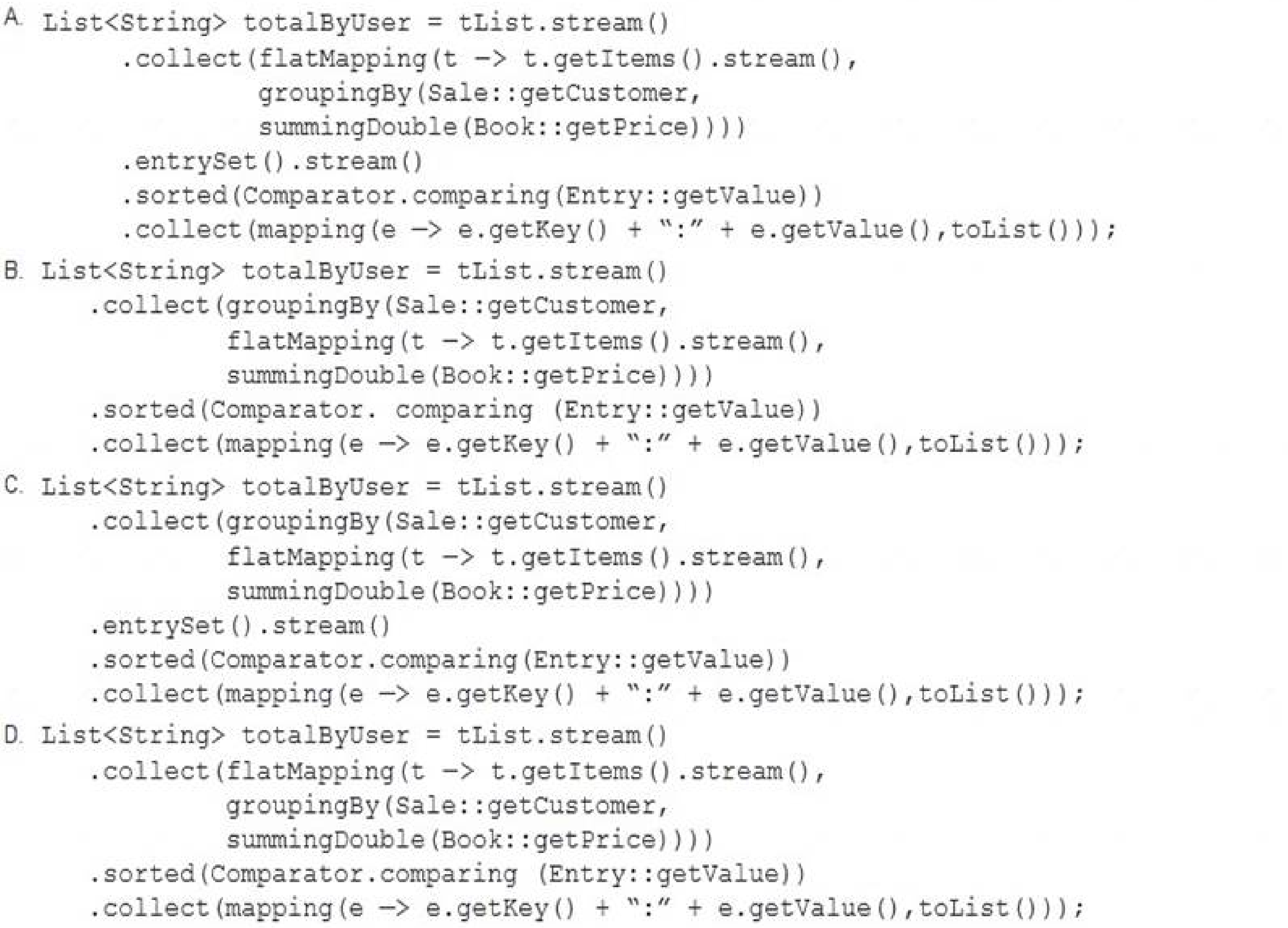
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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

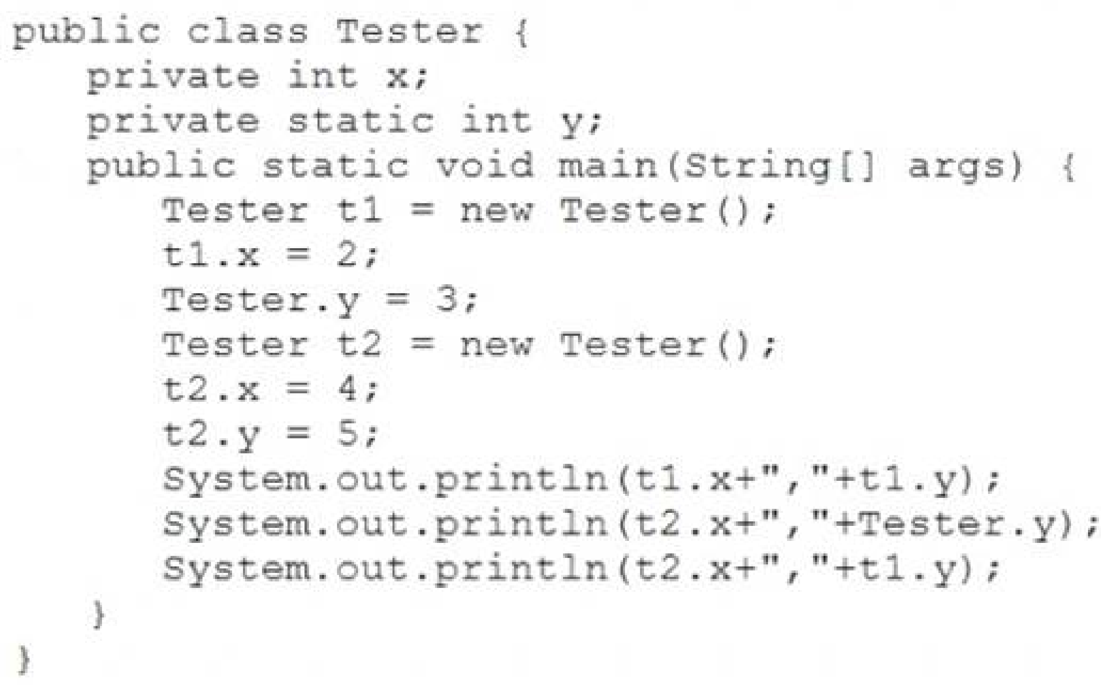
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
Which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with a Print interface?

A. private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();
B. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = ServiceLoader.load (Print.class);
C. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<> ();
D. private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:



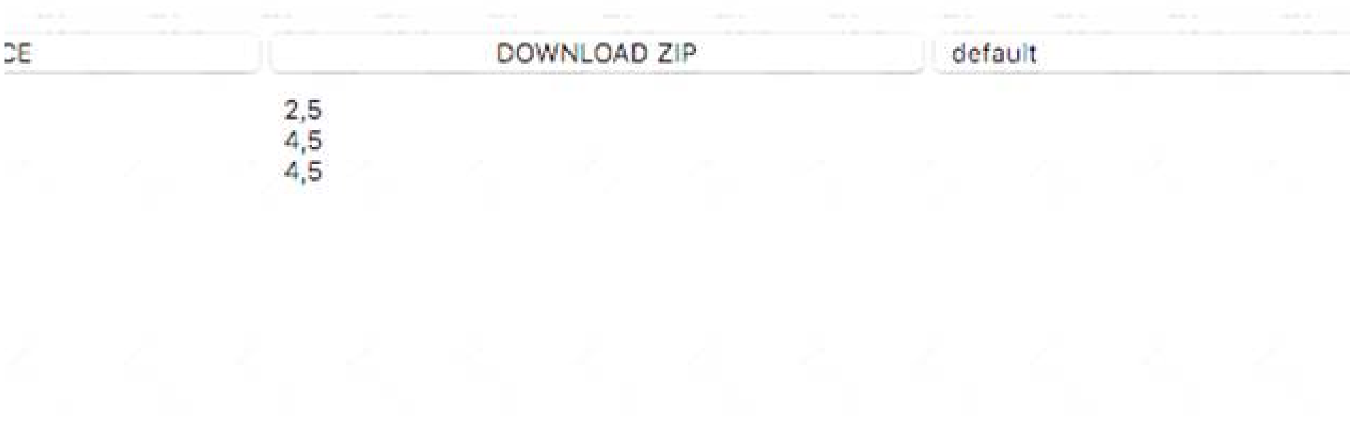
```
public class Tester {
   private int x;
   private static int y;
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Tester t1 = new Tester();
      t1.x = 2;
      Tester.y = 3;
      Tester t2 = new Tester();
      t2.x = 4;
      t2.y = 5;
      System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);
      System.out.println(t2.x+","+Tester.y);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

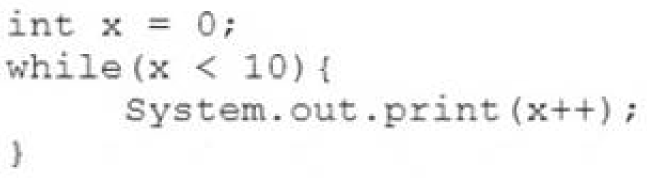
Answer: C

Explanation:



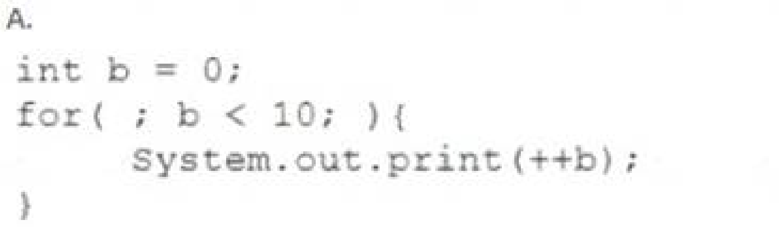
```
2,5
4,5
4,5
```

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:



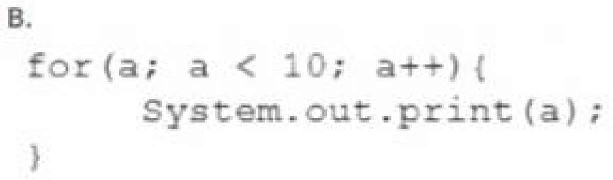
```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
      System.out.print(x++);
}
```

Which “for” loop produces the same output?



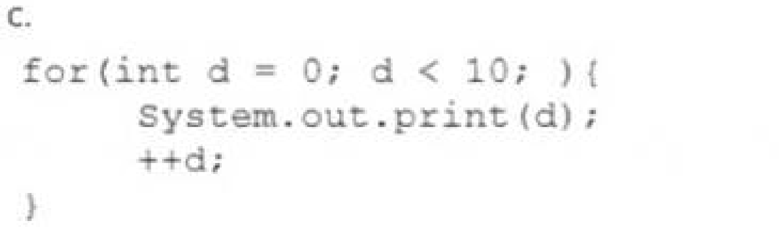
A.

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



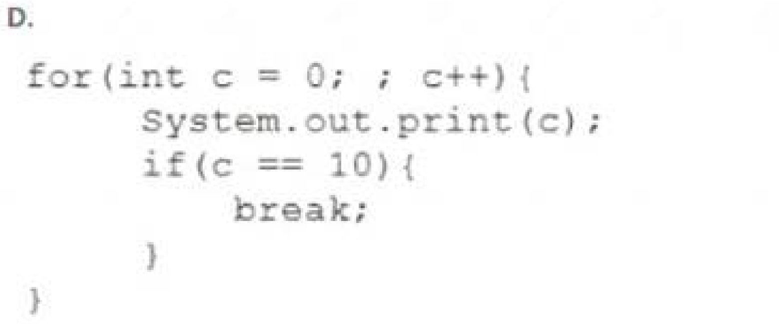
B.

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



C.

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



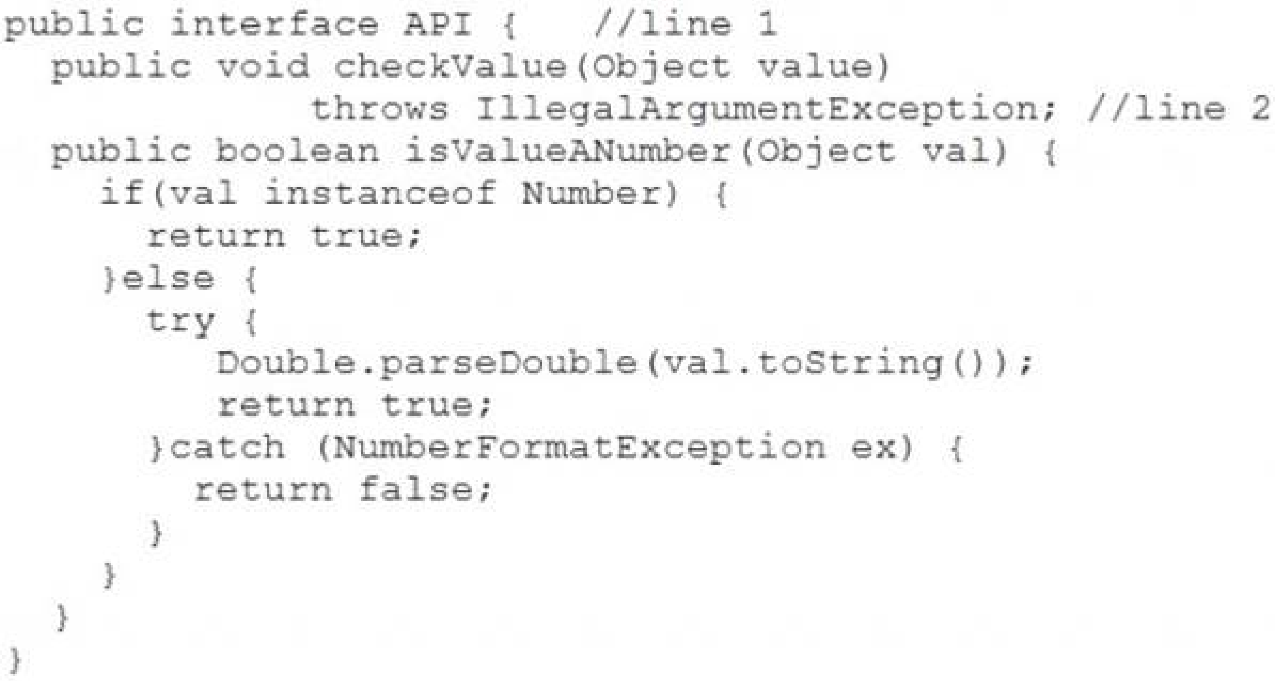
D.

```
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 7
Given:



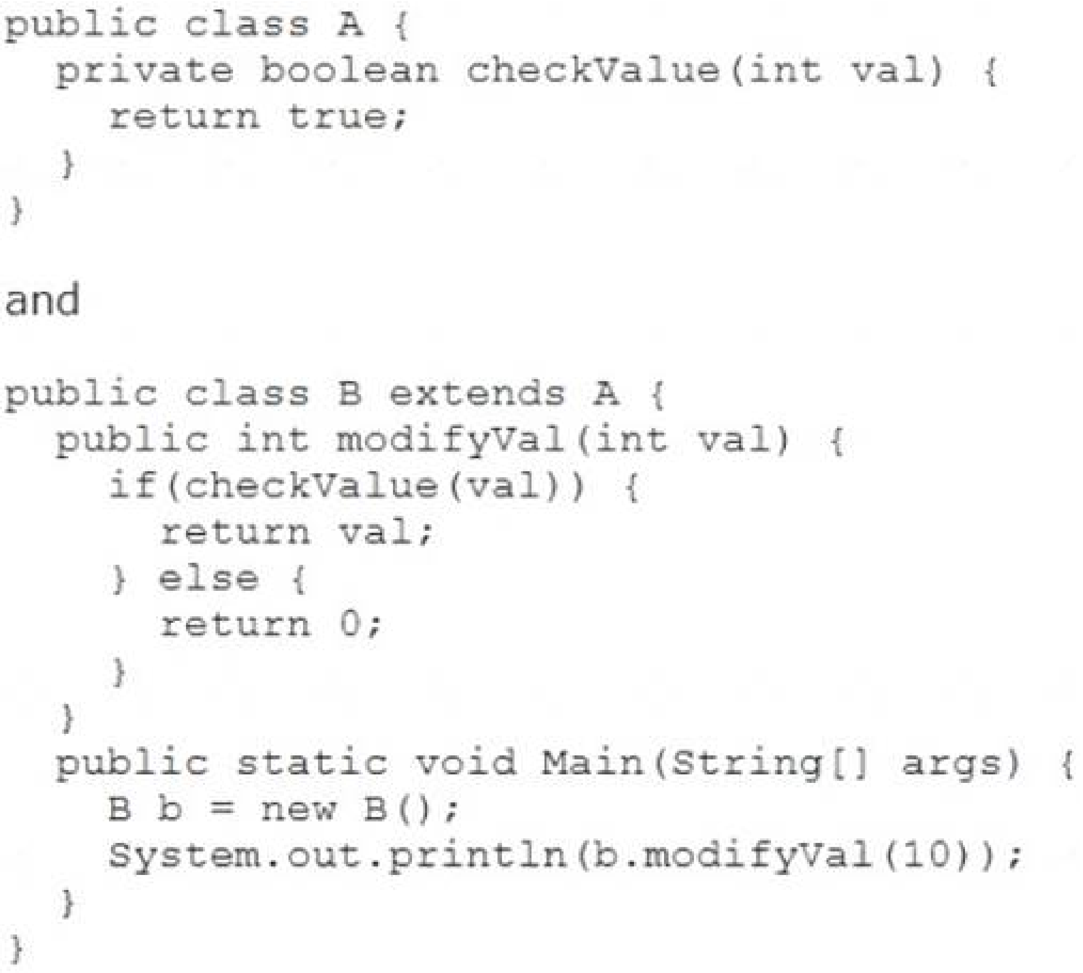
```
public interface API {   //line 1
  public void checkValue(Object value)
             throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
  public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
    if(val instanceof Number) {
      return true;
    }else {
      try {
         Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
  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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 8
Given:



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

and

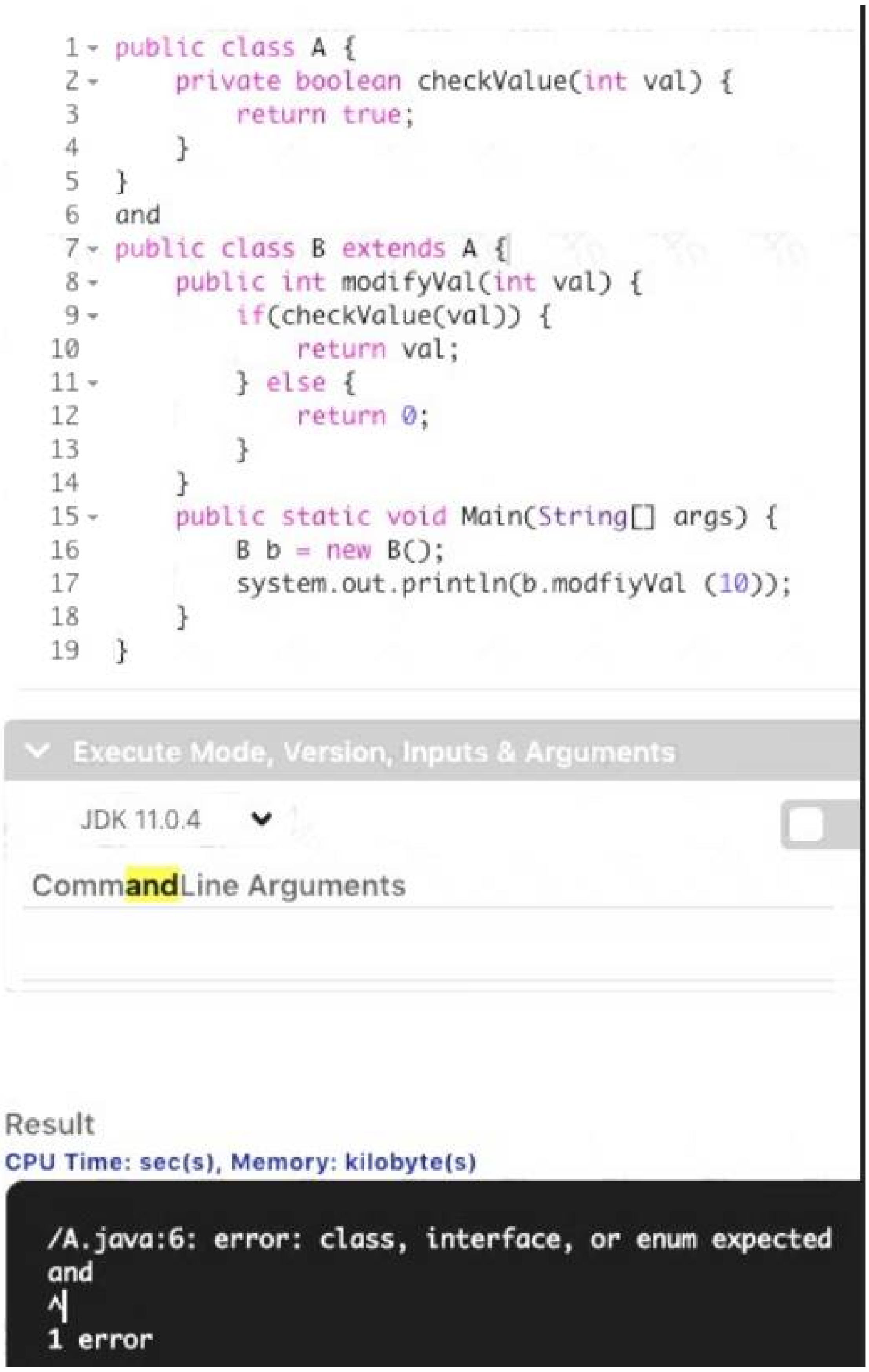
```
public class B extends A {
  public int modifyVal(int val) {
    if(checkValue(val)) {
      return val;
    } else {
      return 0;
    }
  }
  public static void Main(String[] args) {
    B b = new B();
    System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));
  }
}
```

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  }
```

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

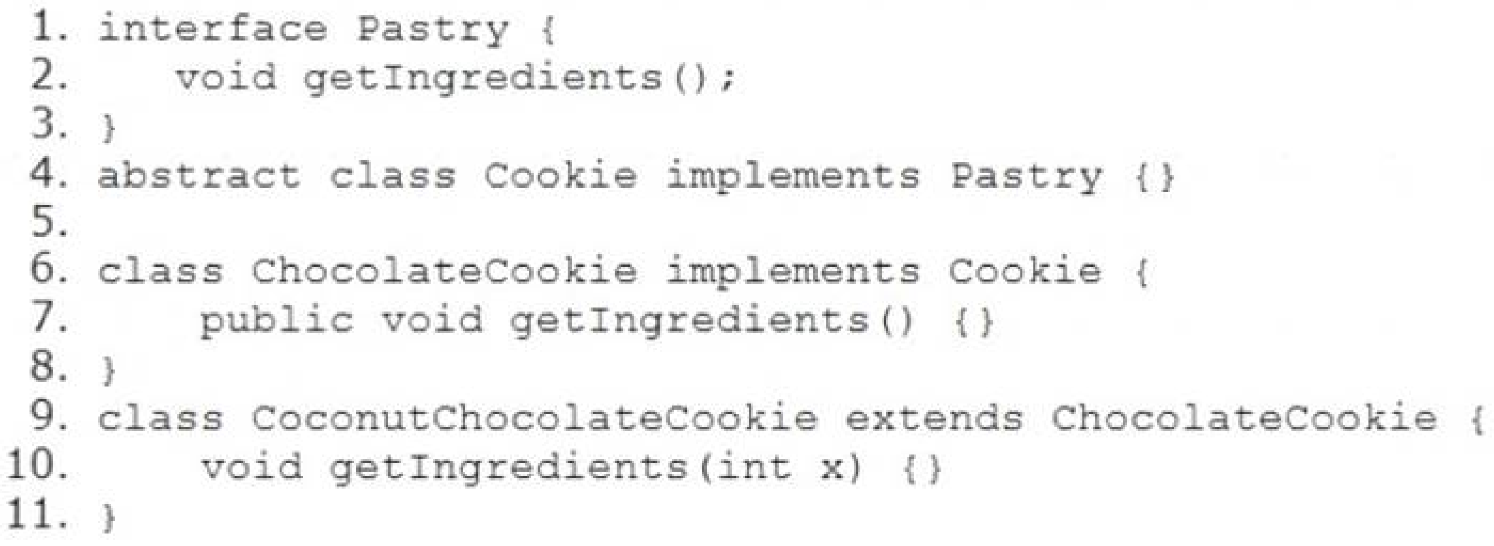
Result

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:



```
1.  interface Pastry {
2.      void getIngredients();
3.  }
4.  abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}
5.
6.  class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {
7.      public void getIngredients() {}
8.  }
9.  class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {
10.     void getIngredients(int x) {}
11. }
```

Which is true?

A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.
B. The compilation succeeds.
C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.
E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.
F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

Answer: A

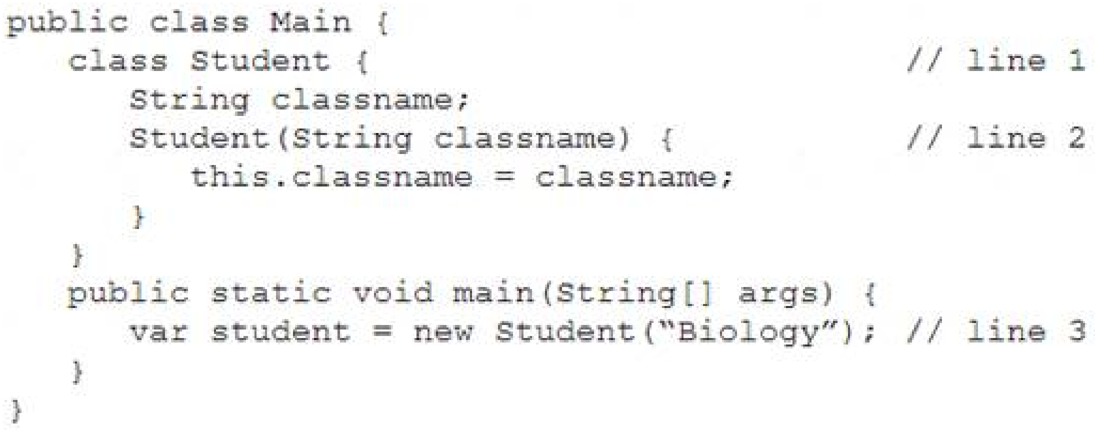
NEW QUESTION 10
Given:
jdeps -jdkinternals C:\workspace4\SimpleSecurity\jar\classes.jar
Which describes the expected output?

A. jdeps lists the module dependencies and the package names of all referenced JDK internal API
B. If any are found, the suggested replacements are output in the console.
C. jdeps outputs an error message that the -jdkinternals option requires either the -summary or the - verbose options to output to the console.
D. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar and prints all class-level dependencies.
E. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal API
F. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

Answer: A

Explanation:
-jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal APIs. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:



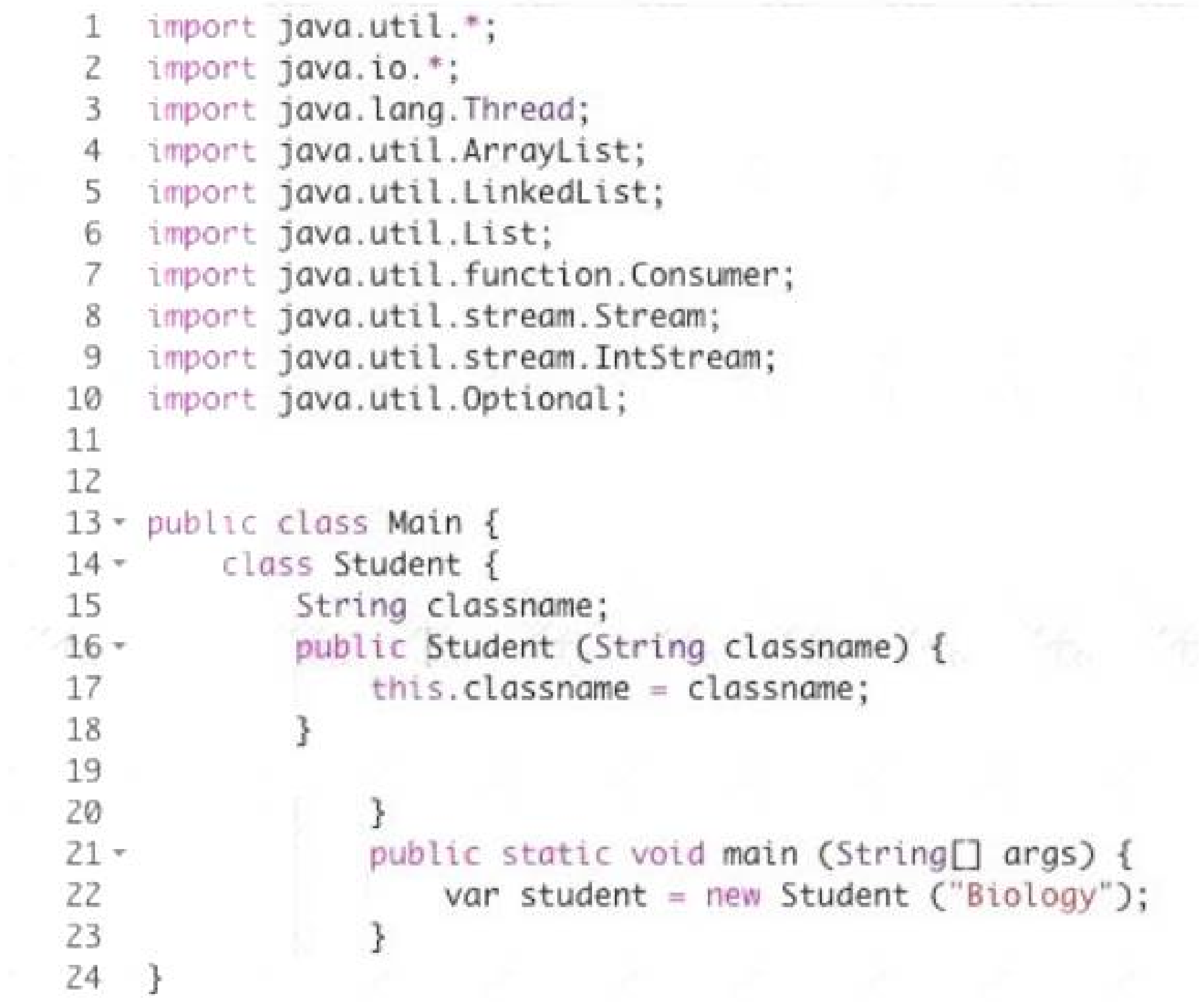
```
public class Main {
   class Student {                         // line 1
      String classname;
      Student(String classname) {          // line 2
         this.classname = classname;
      }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var student = new Student(“Biology”); // line 3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

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 {.

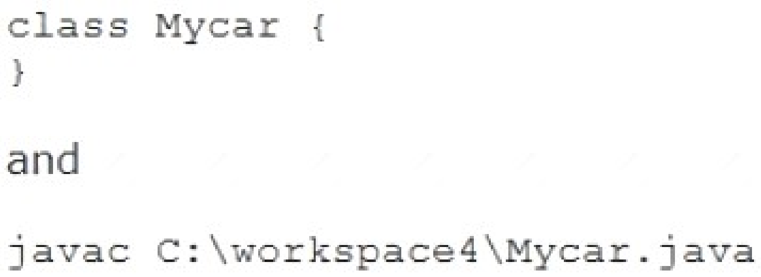
Answer: BD

Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;


public class Main {
    class Student {
        String classname;
        public Student (String classname) {
            this.classname = classname;
        }

            }
            public static void main (String[] args) {
                var student = new Student ("Biology");
            }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 15
Given:



```
class Mycar {
}
```

and

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

What is the expected result of javac?

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

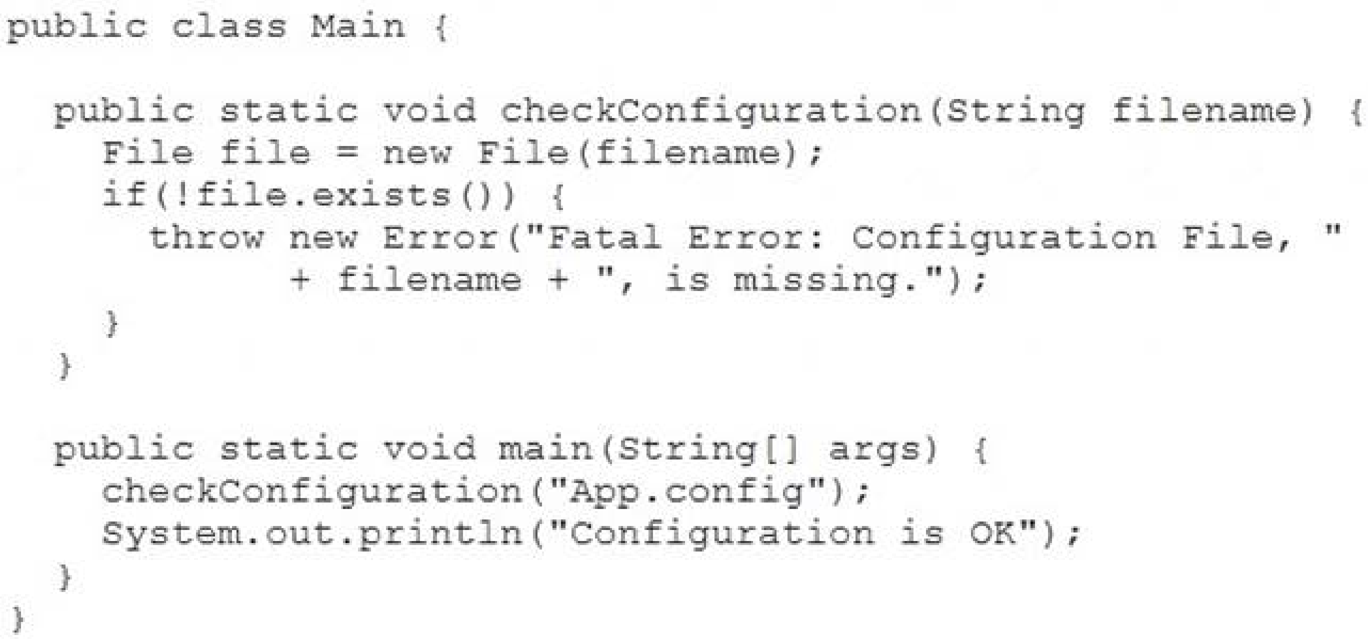
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
Given the code fragment:
var pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
Future outcome = pool.submit(() > 1);
Which type of lambda expression is passed into submit()?

A. java.lang.Runnable
B. java.util.function.Predicate
C. java.util.function.Function
D. java.util.concurrent.Callable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19
Given:



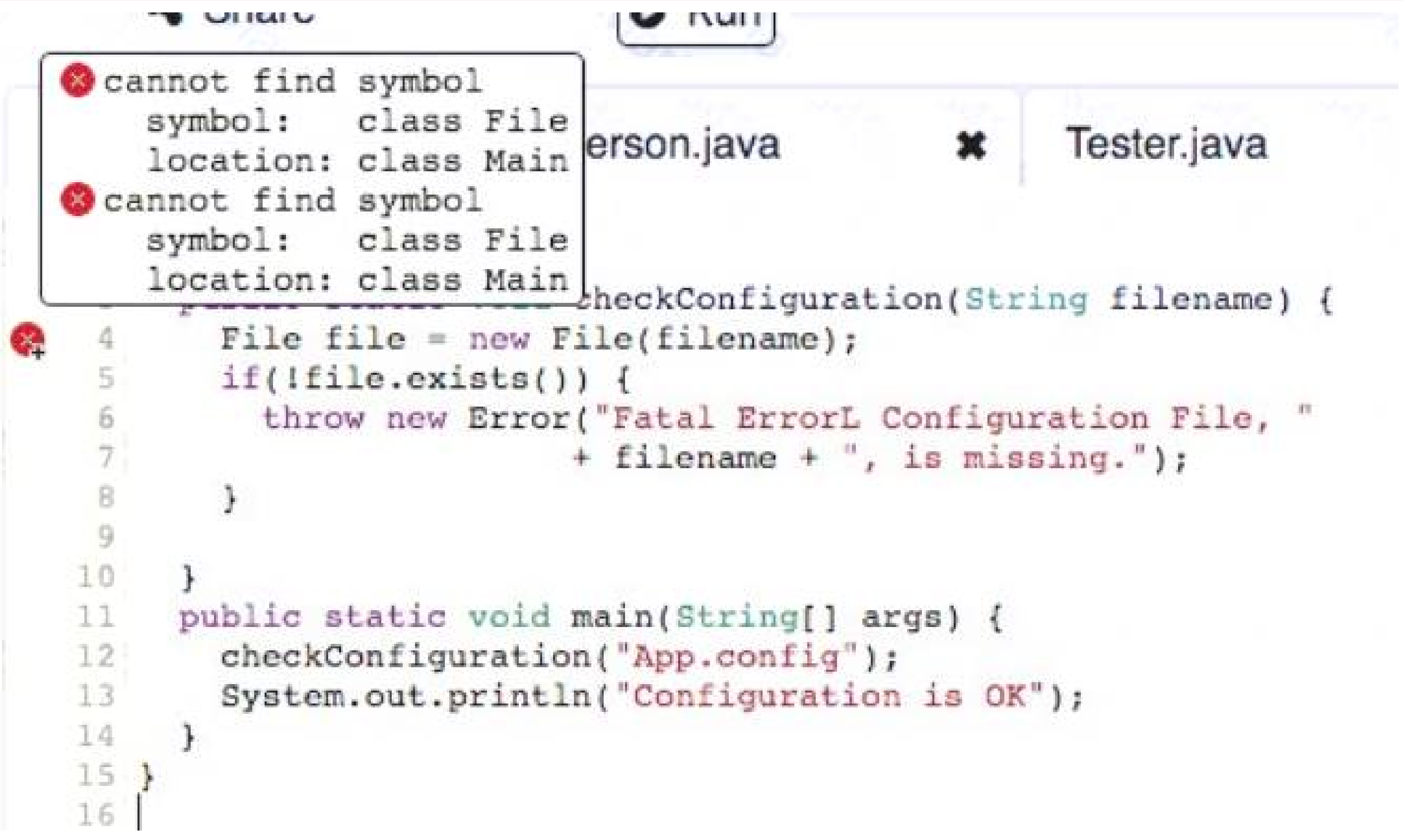
```
public class Main {

  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) {
    File file = new File(filename);
    if(!file.exists()) {
      throw new Error("Fatal ErrorL Configuration File, "
                     + filename + ", is missing.");
    }

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

NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

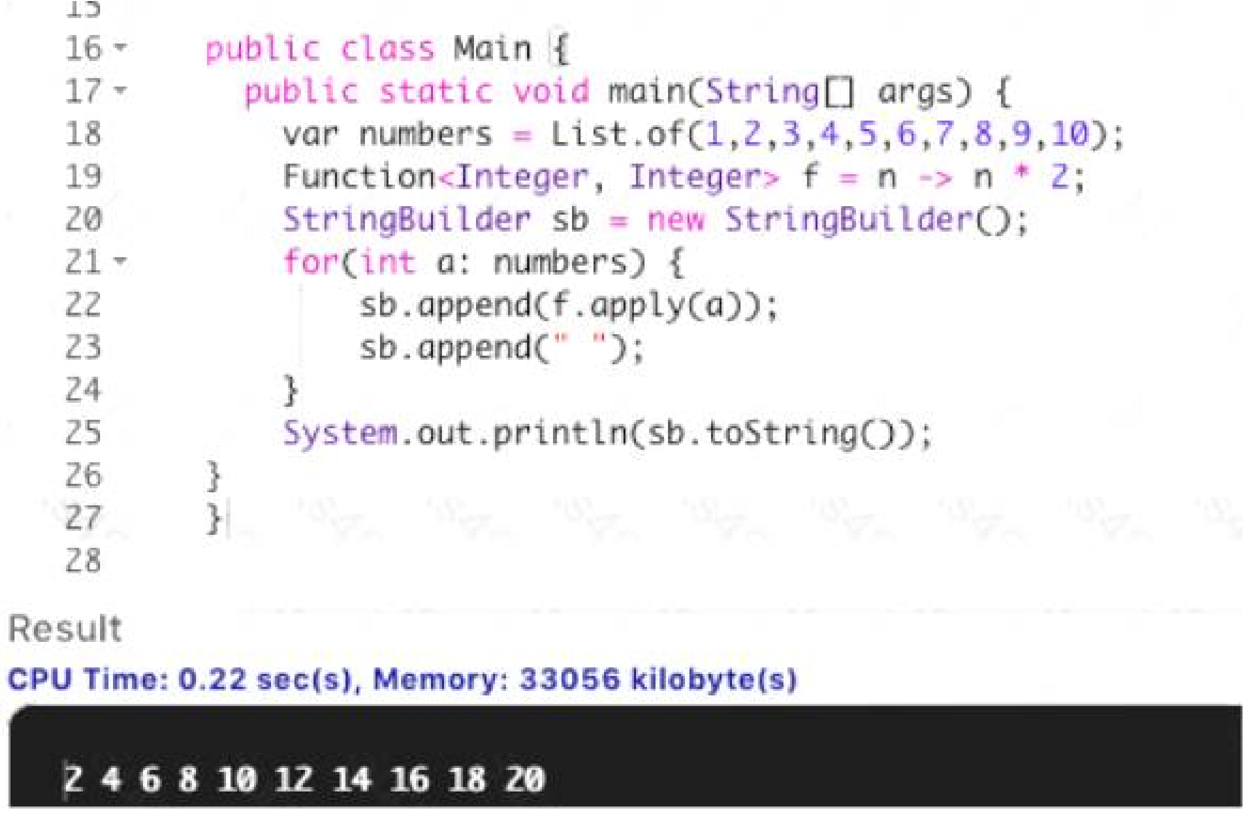
```
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
   sb.append(f.apply(a));
   sb.append(“ “);
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
```

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:



```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
    Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    for(int a: numbers) {
        sb.append(f.apply(a));
        sb.append(" ");
    }
    System.out.println(sb.toString());
  }
}
```

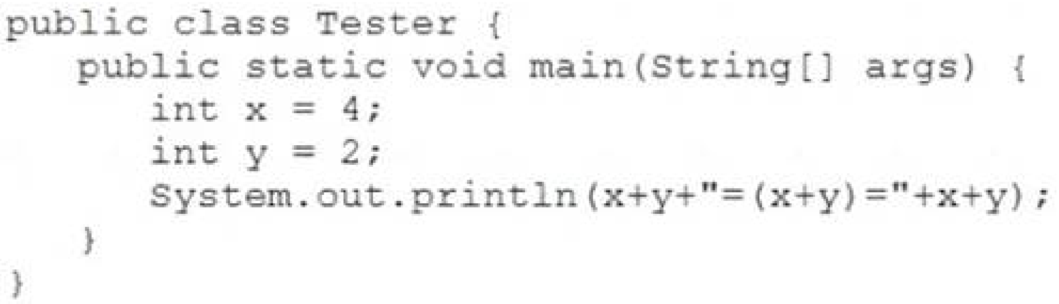
Result

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

```
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
```

NEW QUESTION 27

Given:



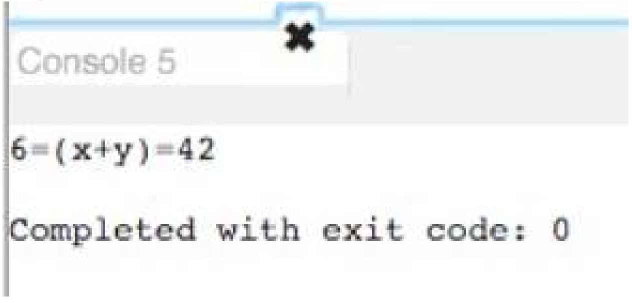
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 4;
        int y = 2;
        System.out.println(x+y+"=(x+y)="+x+y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

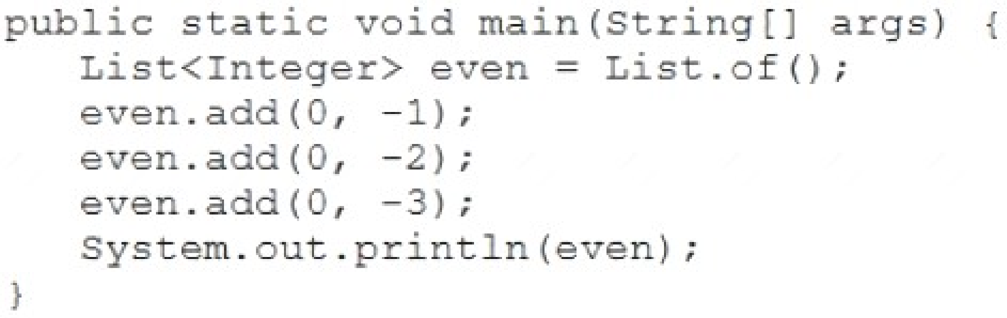
Explanation:



```
6=(x+y)=42

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 28

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);
}
```

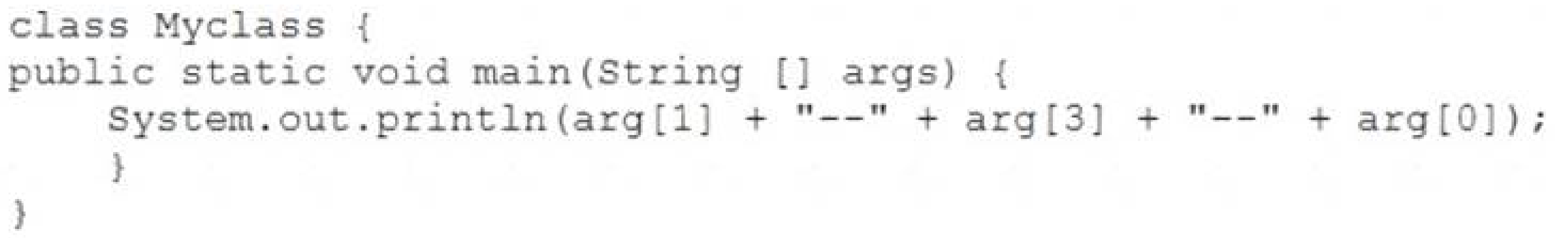
What is the output?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31

Given:



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

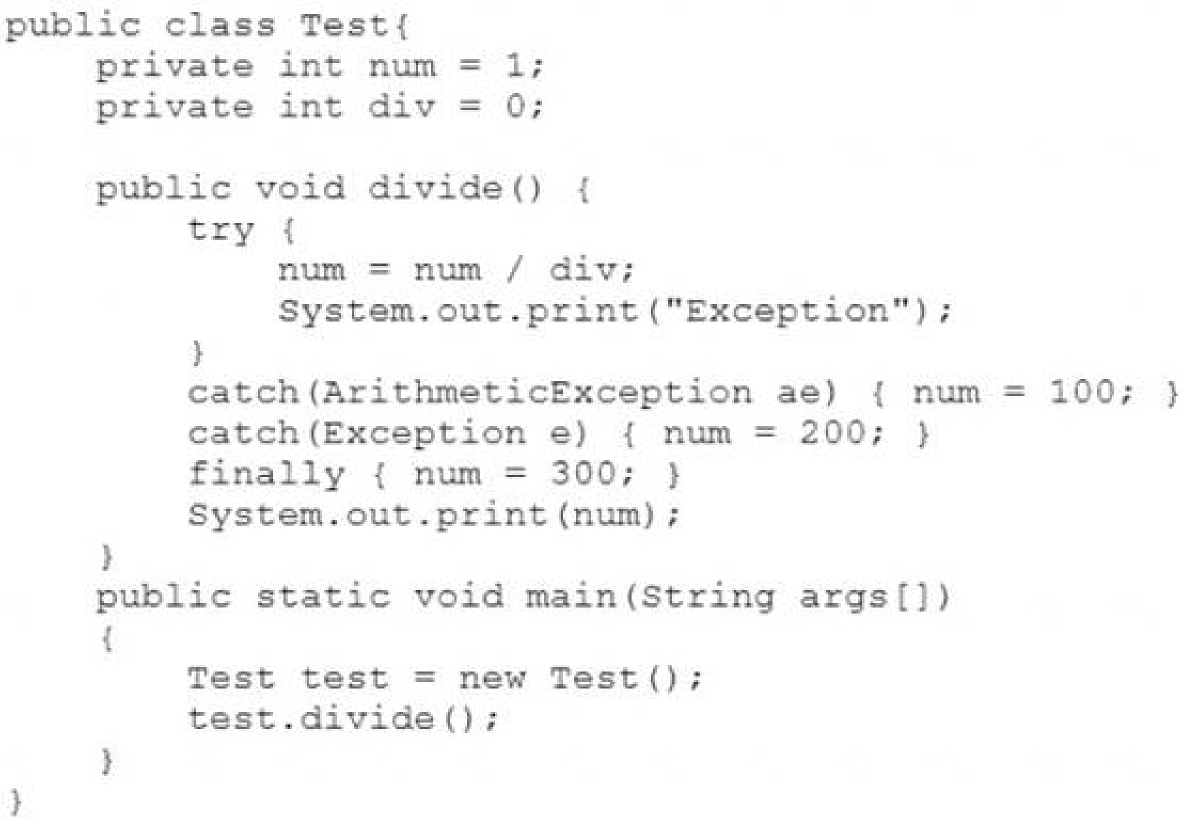
executed using this command: java Myclass My Car is red What is the output of this class?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36

Given:



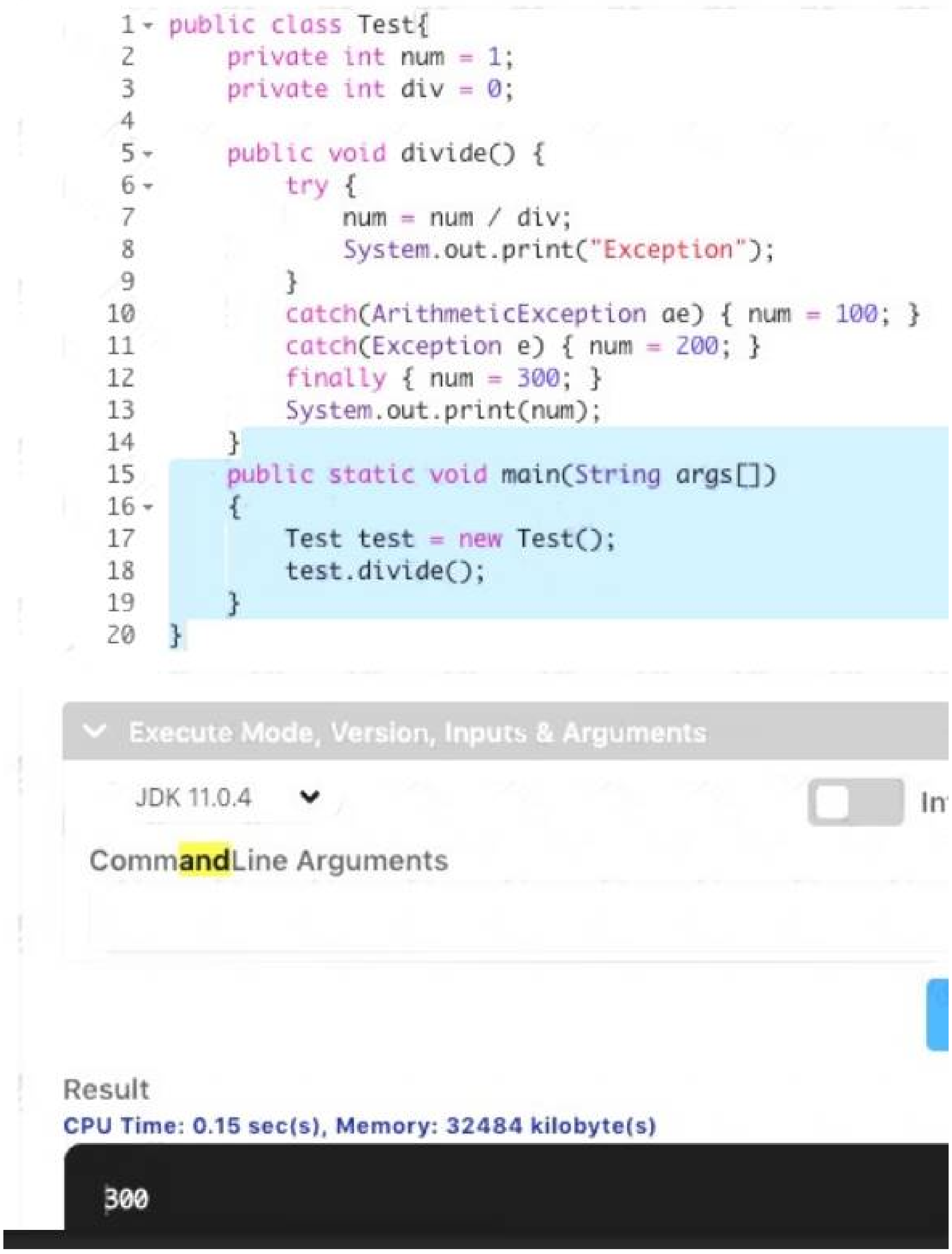
```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

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

JDK 11.0.4

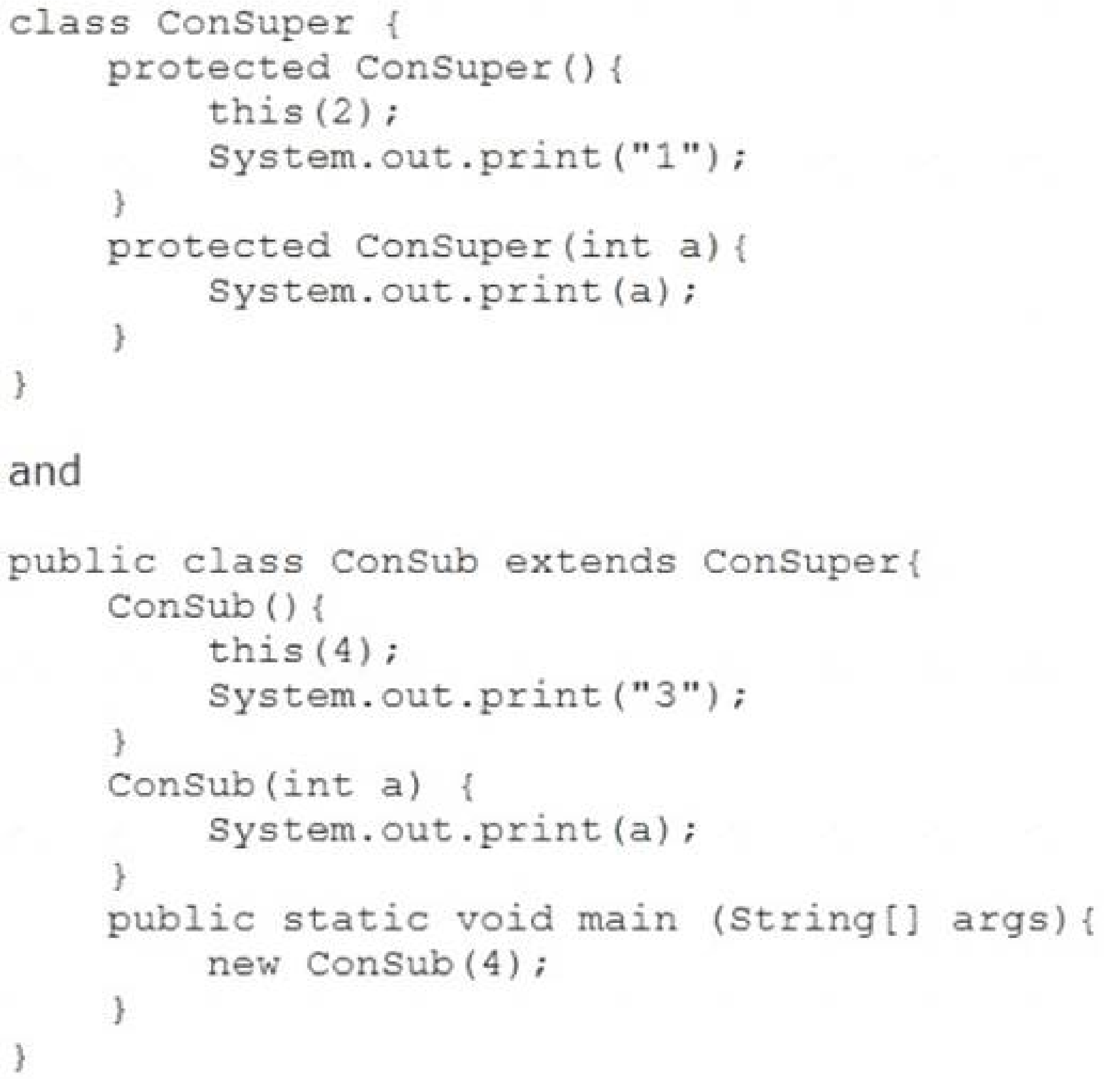
CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
300
```

NEW QUESTION 38
Given:



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

and

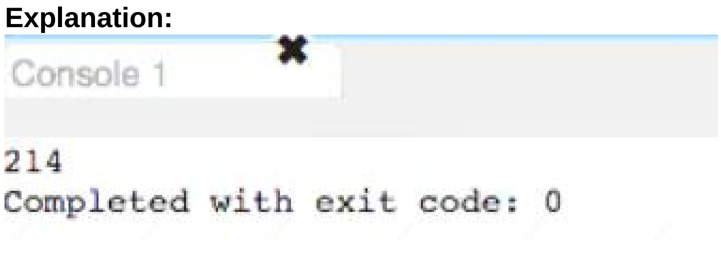
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
     ConSub(){
          this(4);
          System.out.print("3");
     }
     ConSub(int a) {
          System.out.print(a);
     }
     public static void main (String[] args){
          new ConSub(4);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

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

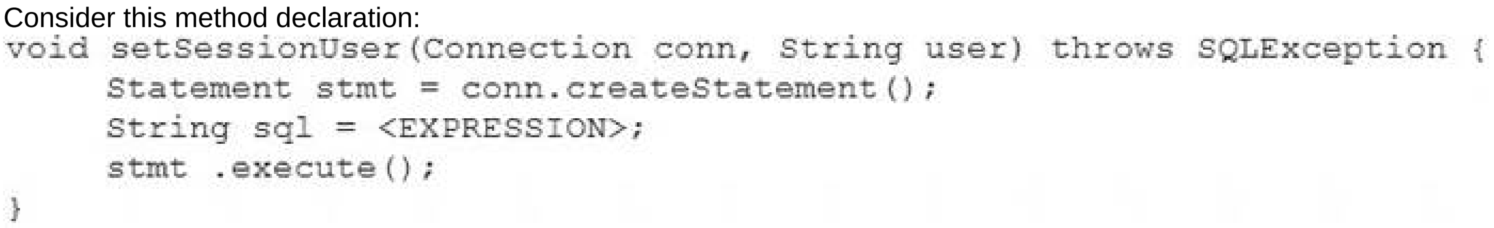
Answer: C

Explanation:



```
214
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 41
Consider this method declaration:



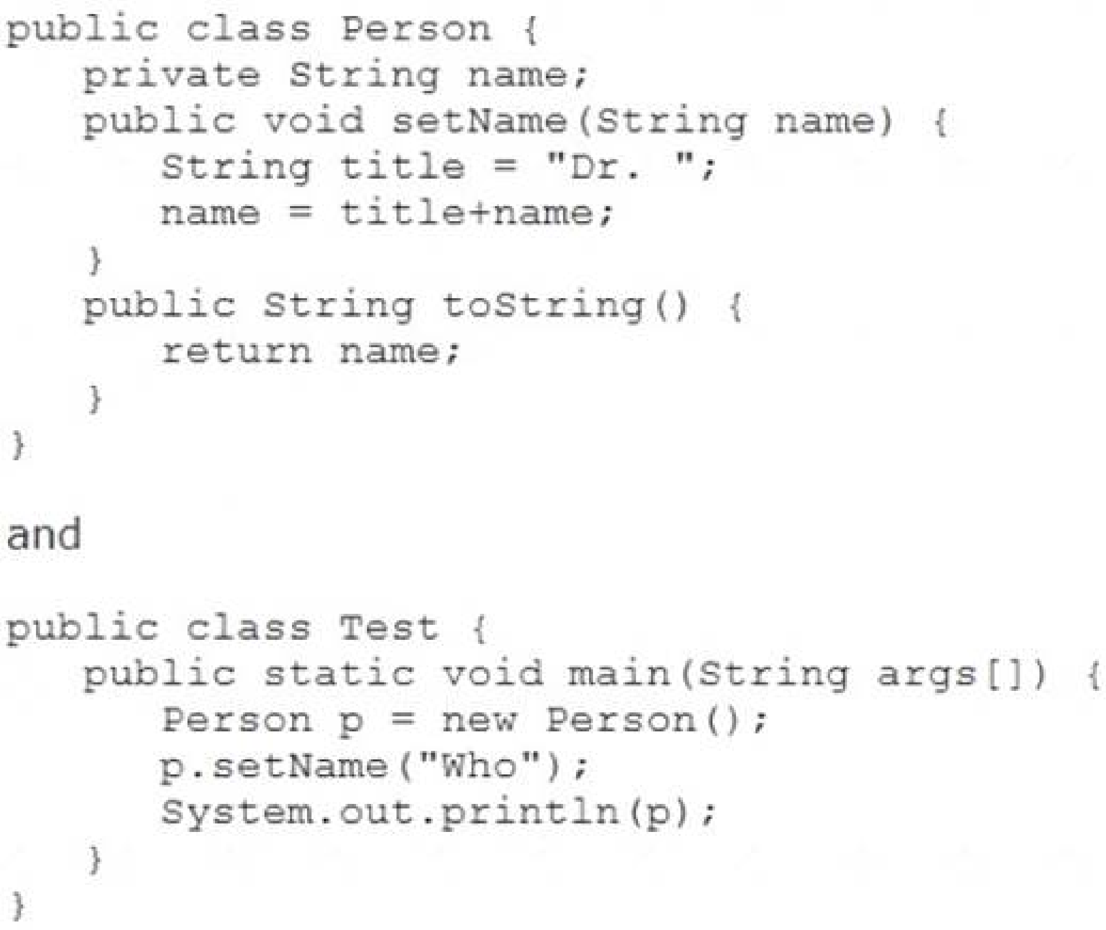
```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
     Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
     String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
     stmt .execute();
}
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
Given:



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

and

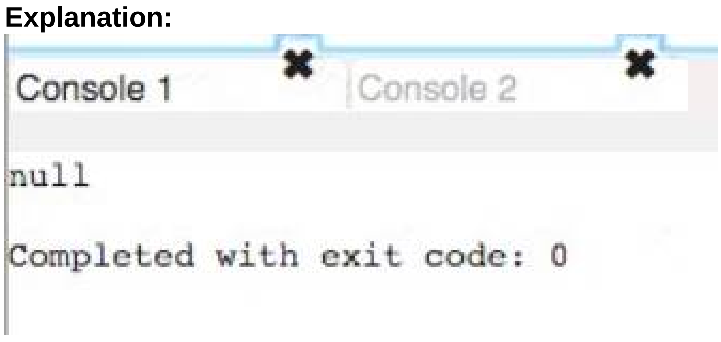
```
public class Test {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
      Person p = new Person();
      p.setName("Who");
      System.out.println(p);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

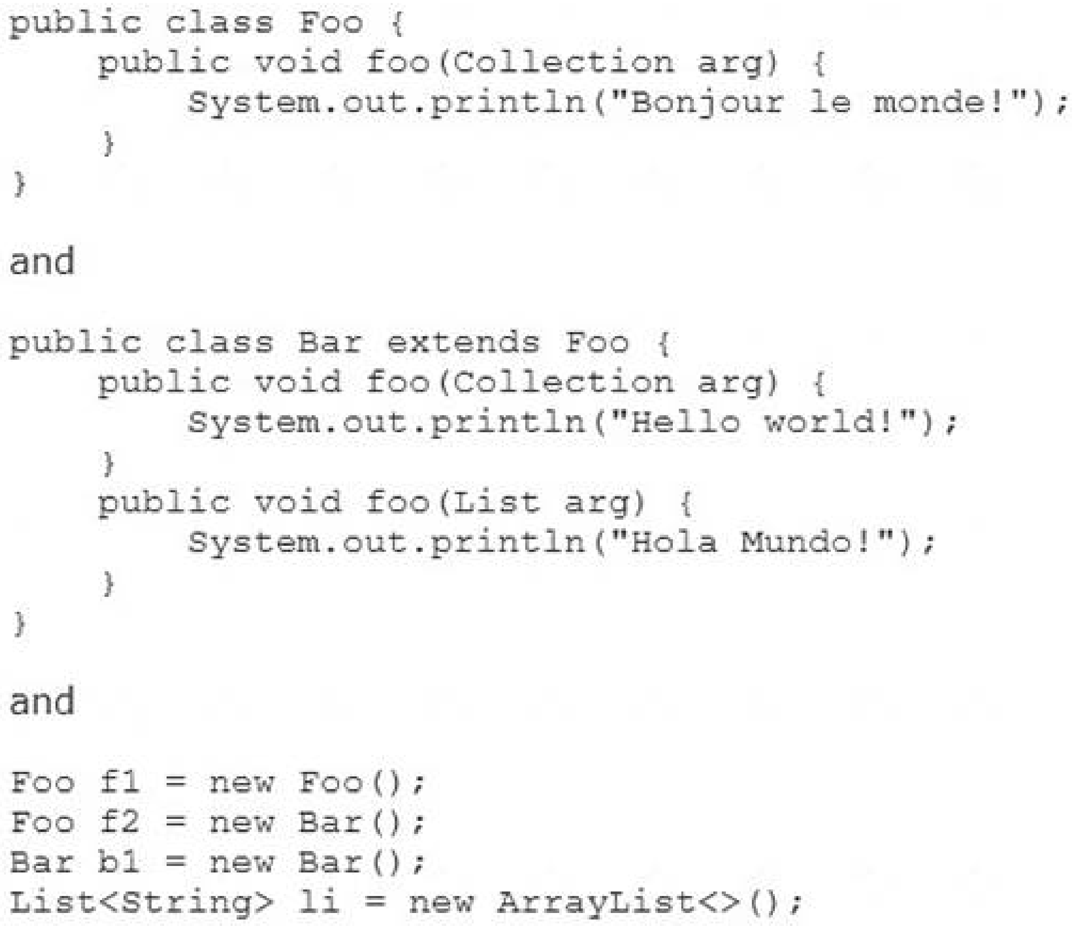
Explanation:



```
null

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 47

Given:



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

and

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

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

A. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

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

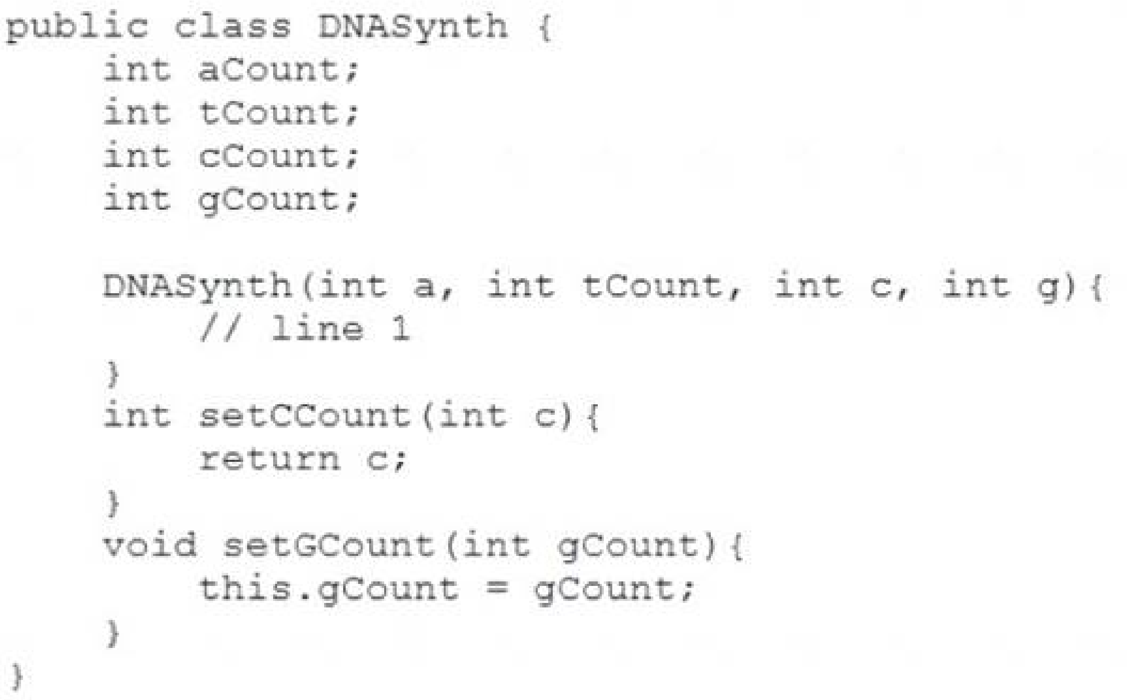
Answer: ABH

NEW QUESTION 51
Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

A. class, package, import
B. package, import, class
C. import, package, class
D. package, class, import
E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
Given:



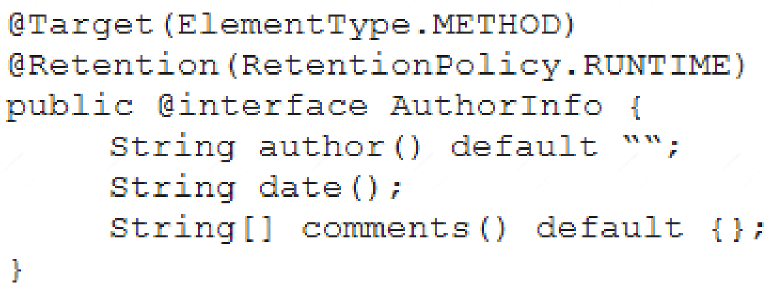
```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    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;

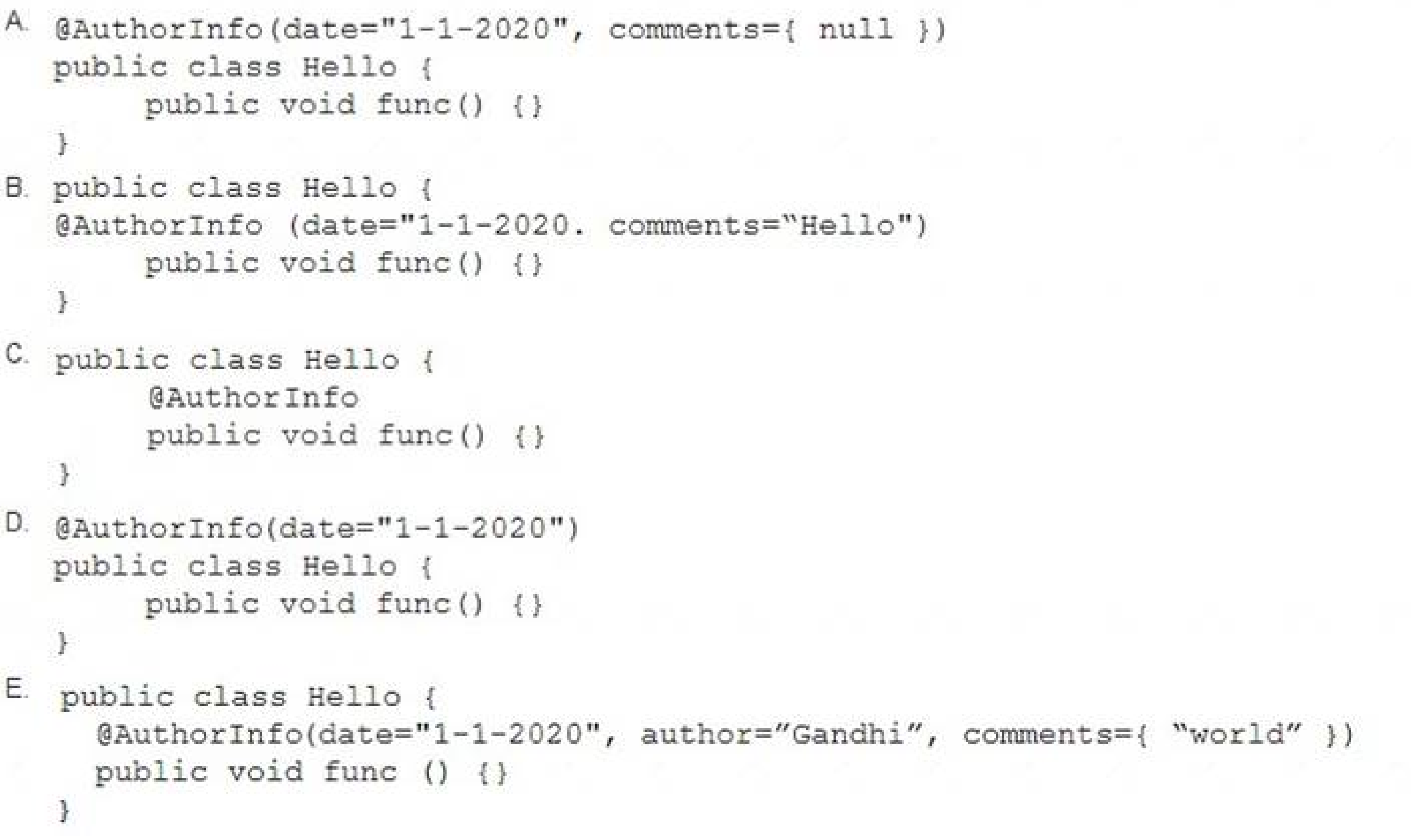
Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:



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

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

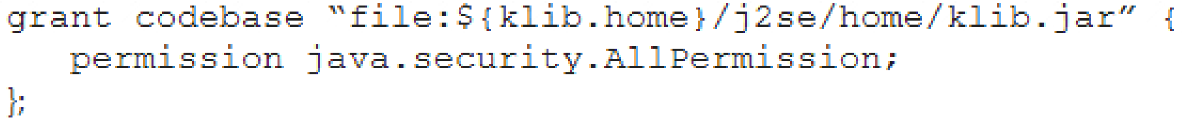


```
A. @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
   public class Hello {
         public void func() {}
   }
B. public class Hello {
   @AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments=“Hello")
         public void func() {}
   }
C. public class Hello {
         @AuthorInfo
         public void func() {}
   }
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 61
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.



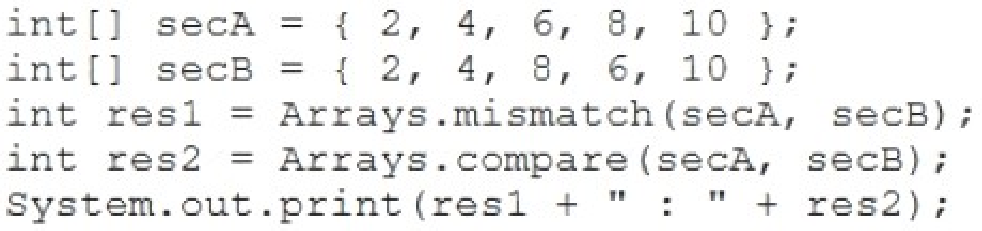
```
grant codebase “file:${klib.home}/j2se/home/klib.jar” {
   permission java.security.AllPermission;
};
```

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 65
Given the code fragment:



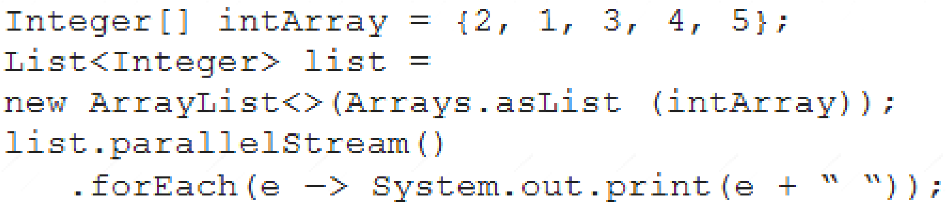
```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67
Given:



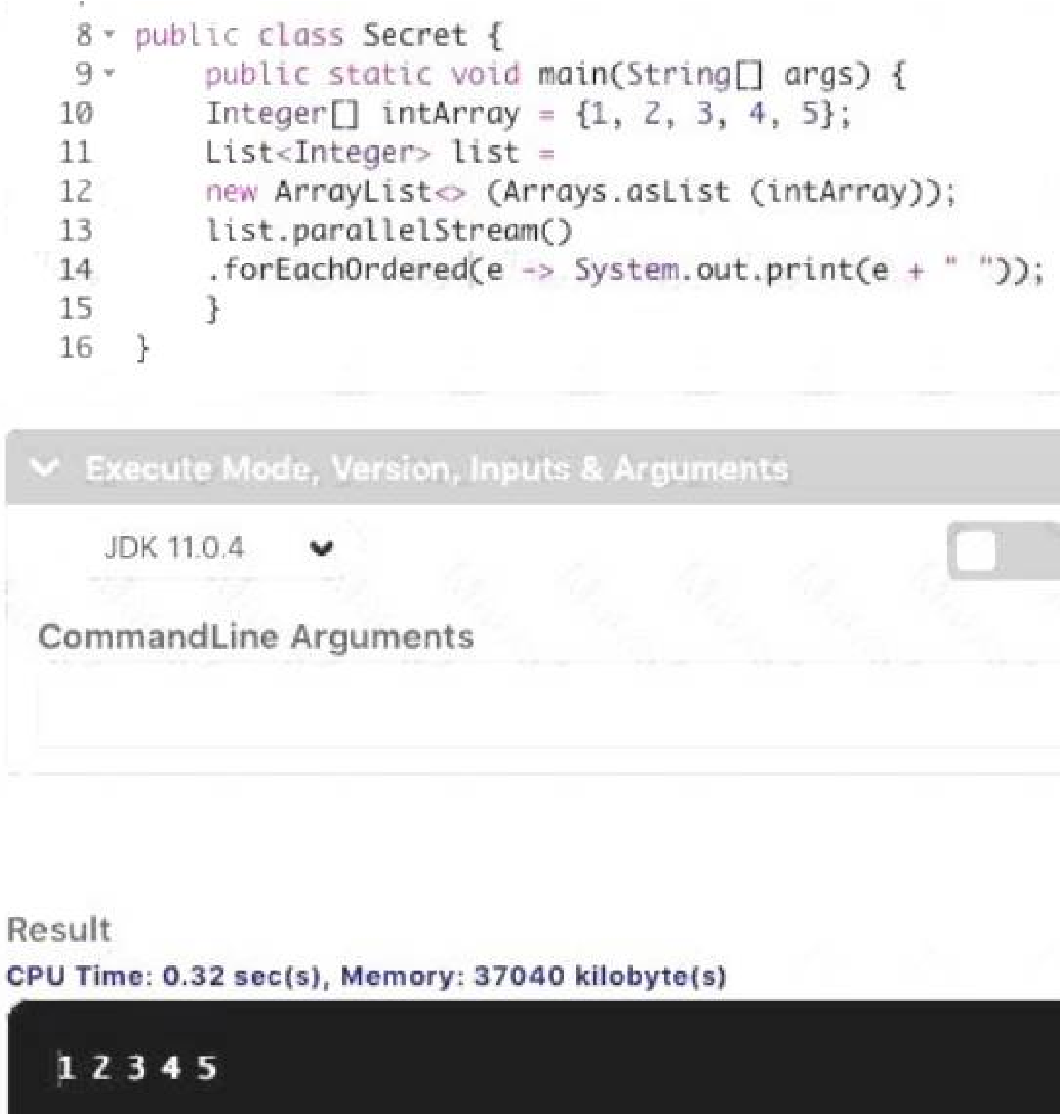
```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
   .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + “ ”));
```

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:



```
public class Secret {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    List<Integer> list =
    new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
    list.parallelStream()
    .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
    }
}
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

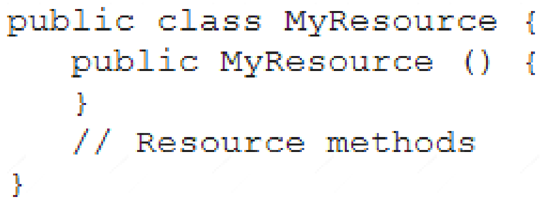
CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

NEW QUESTION 72
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.

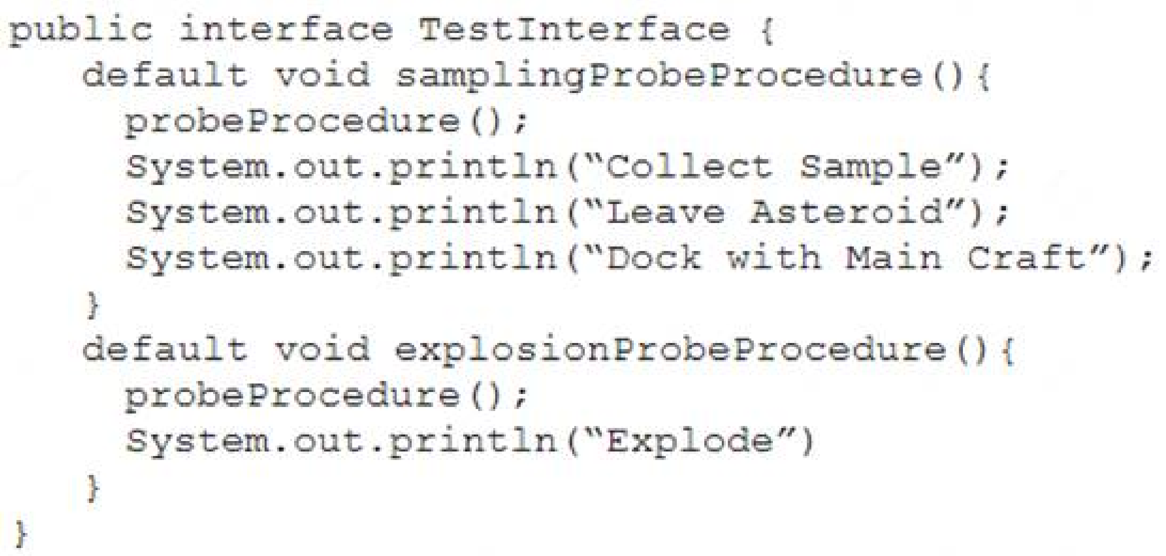
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77
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

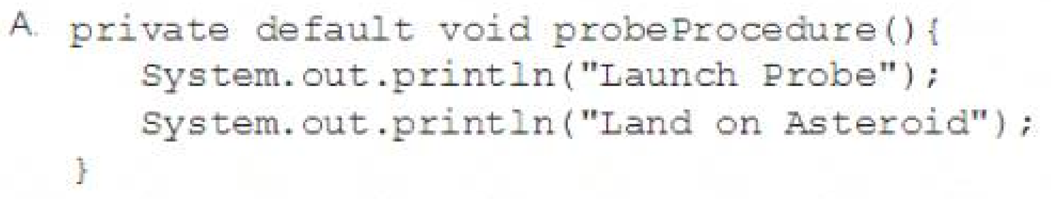
NEW QUESTION 78
Given:



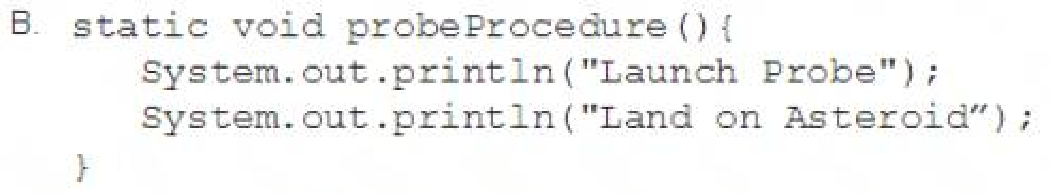
```
public interface TestInterface {
    default void samplingProbeProcedure(){
      probeProcedure();
      System.out.println(“Collect Sample”);
      System.out.println(“Leave Asteroid”);
      System.out.println(“Dock with Main Craft”);
    }
    default void explosionProbeProcedure(){
      probeProcedure();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

Examine these requirements:

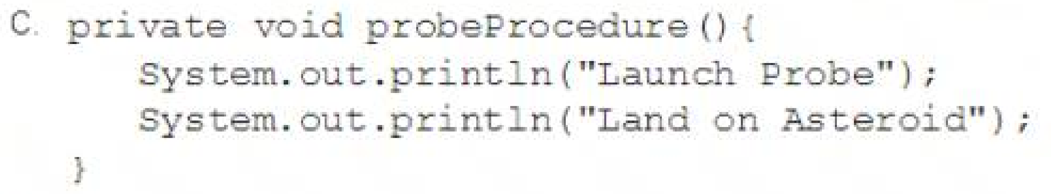
- Eliminate code duplication.
- Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface. Which method can be added to meet these requirements?



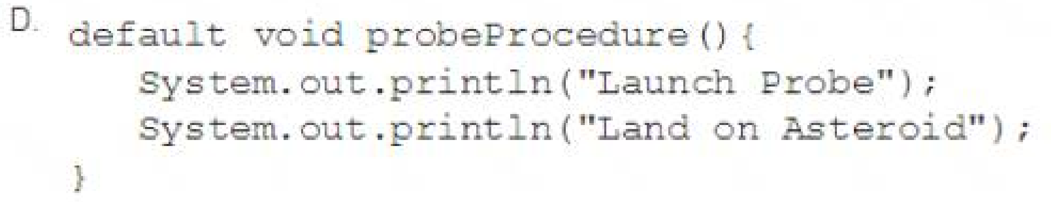
```
A. private default void probeProcedure(){
       System.out.println("Launch Probe");
       System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
   }
```



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



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



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

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

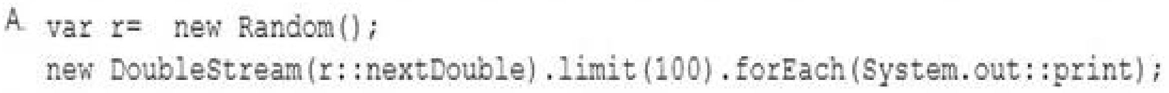
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82
Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

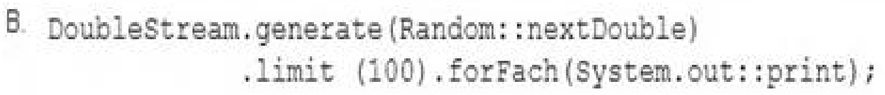
A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

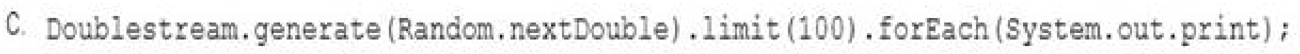
NEW QUESTION 85
Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?



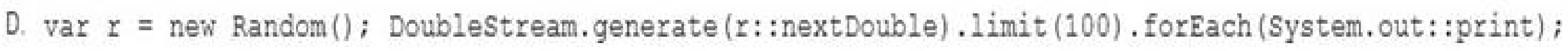
```
A. var r=  new Random();
   new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```



```
B. DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
             .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);
```



```
C. Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);
```



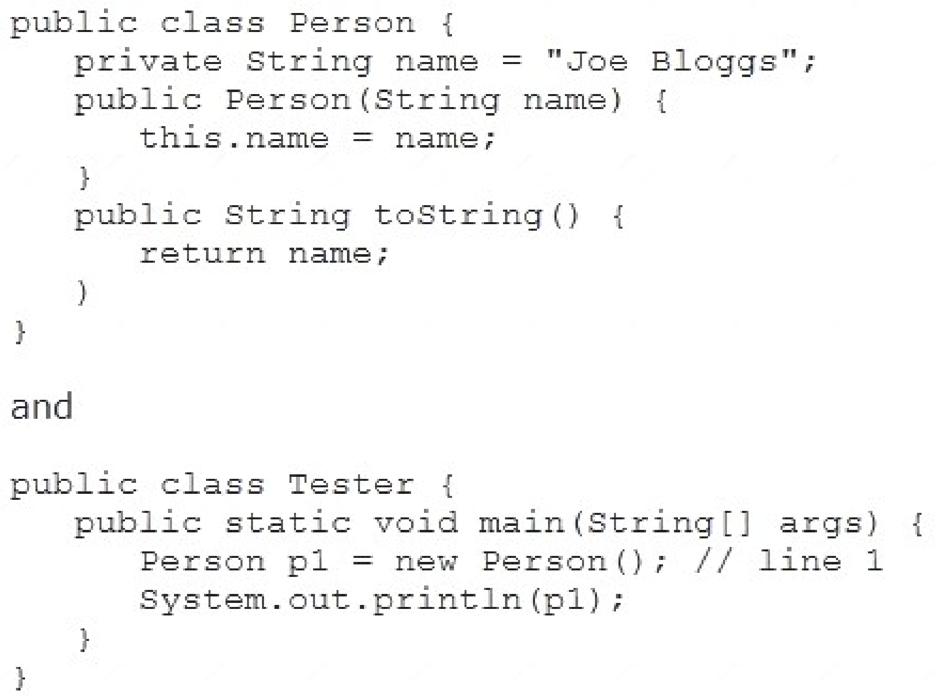
```
D. var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89
Given:



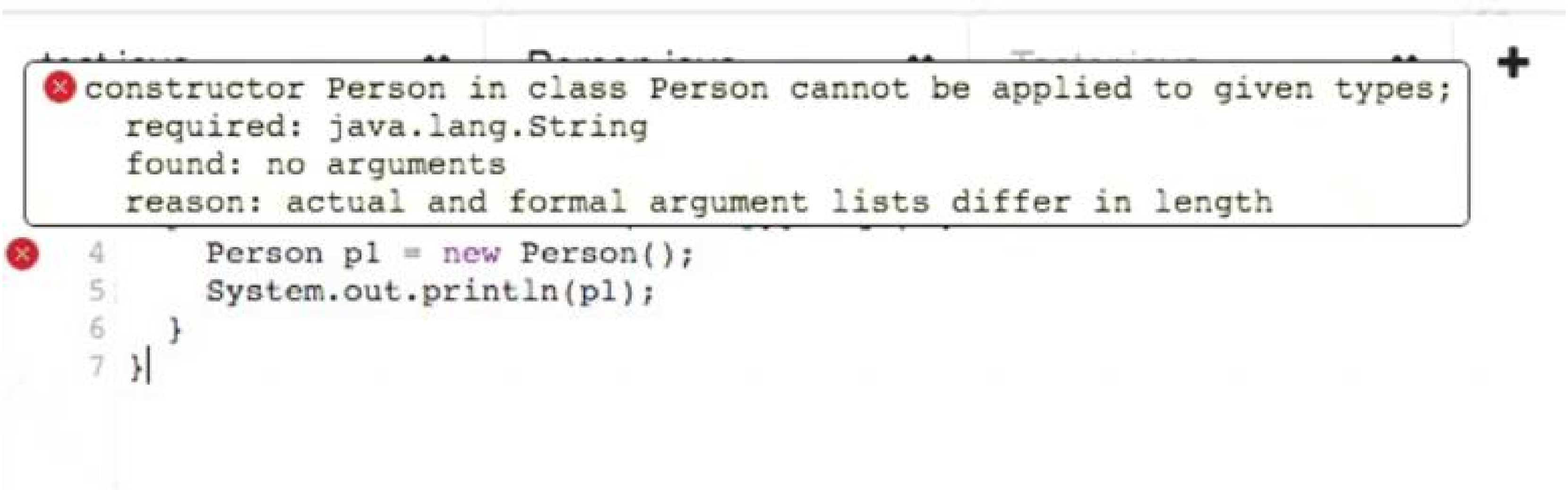
```
public class Person {
   private String name = "Joe Bloggs";
   public Person(String name) {
      this.name = name;
   }
   public String toString() {
      return name;
   }
}

and

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

What is the result?

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

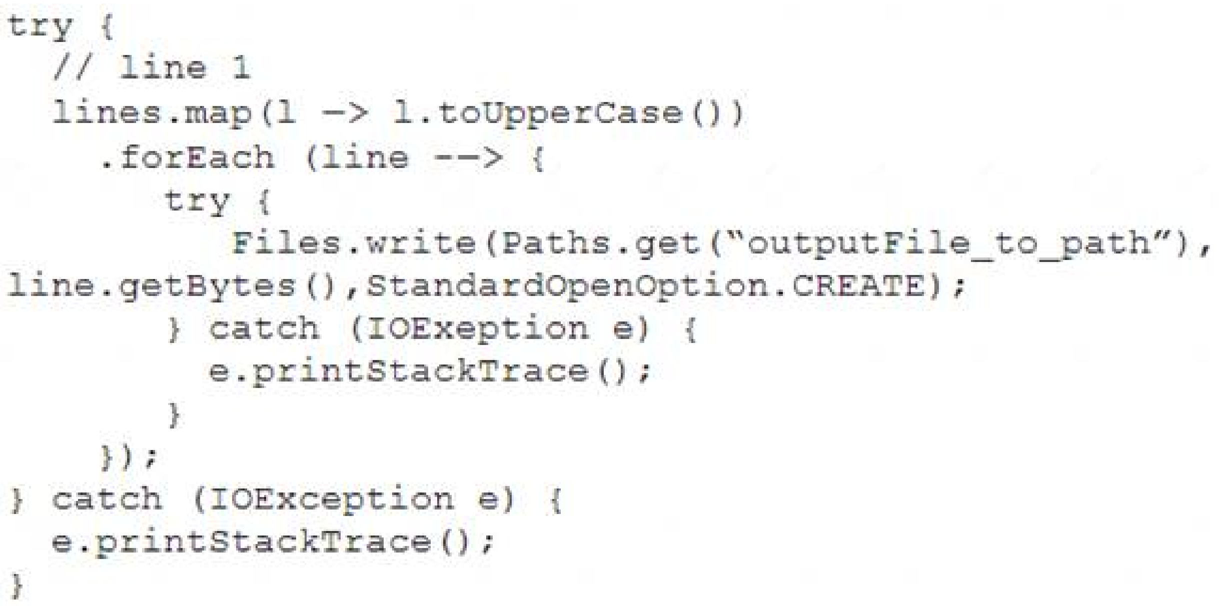
Answer: C

Explanation:



```
constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;
  required: java.lang.String
  found: no arguments
  reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length
    Person p1 = new Person();
    System.out.println(p1);
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 92
Given:



```
try {
  // line 1
  lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
    .forEach (line --> {
       try {
          Files.write(Paths.get(“outputFile_to_path”),
line.getBytes(),StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
       } catch (IOExeption 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 96
Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 97
Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. int x = 12_34;
B. short sh = (short)‘A’;
C. String contact# = “(+2) (999) (232)”;
D. boolean true = (4 == 4);
E. float x = 1.99;
F. int[][] e = {{1,1},{2,2}};
G. byte b = 10;char c = b;

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 100
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.

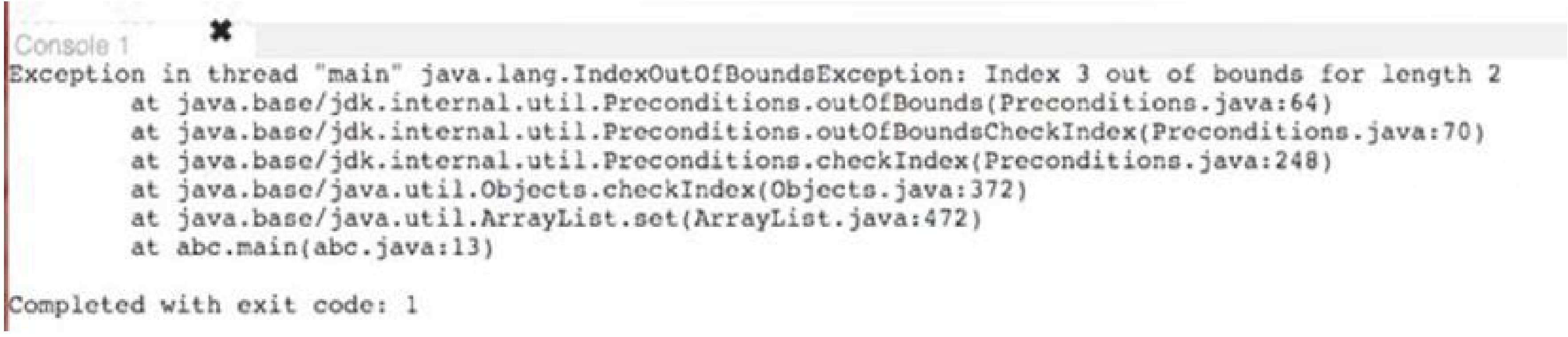
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 102
Given:
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add(“Peter”);
data.add(30); data.add(“Market Road”); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data); What is the output?

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

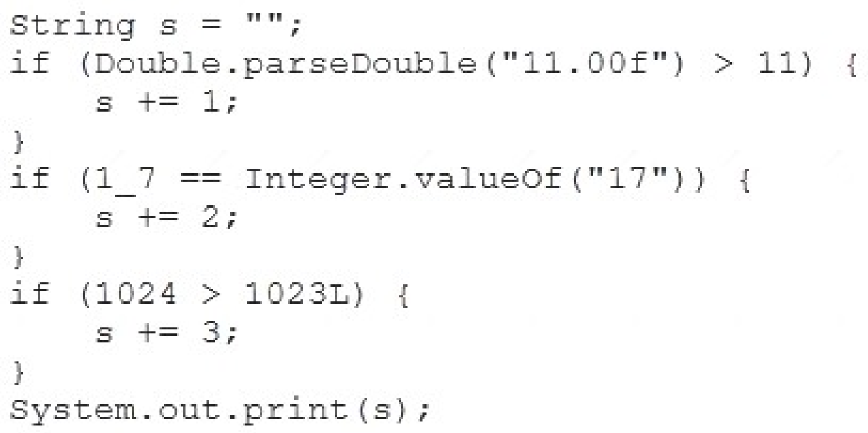
Answer: D

Explanation:



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

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION 106
Given the code fragment:



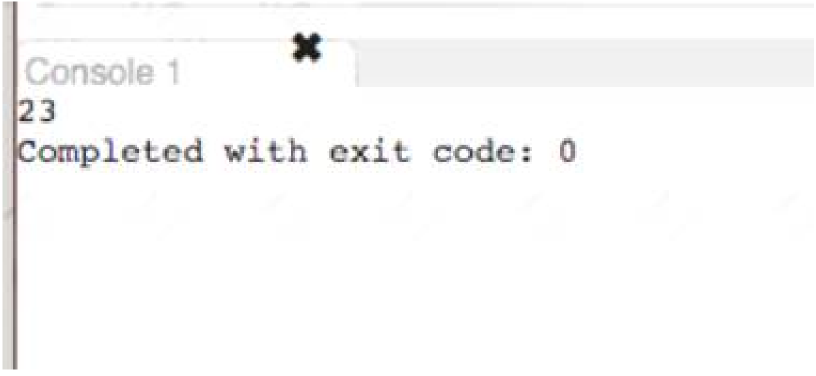
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

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

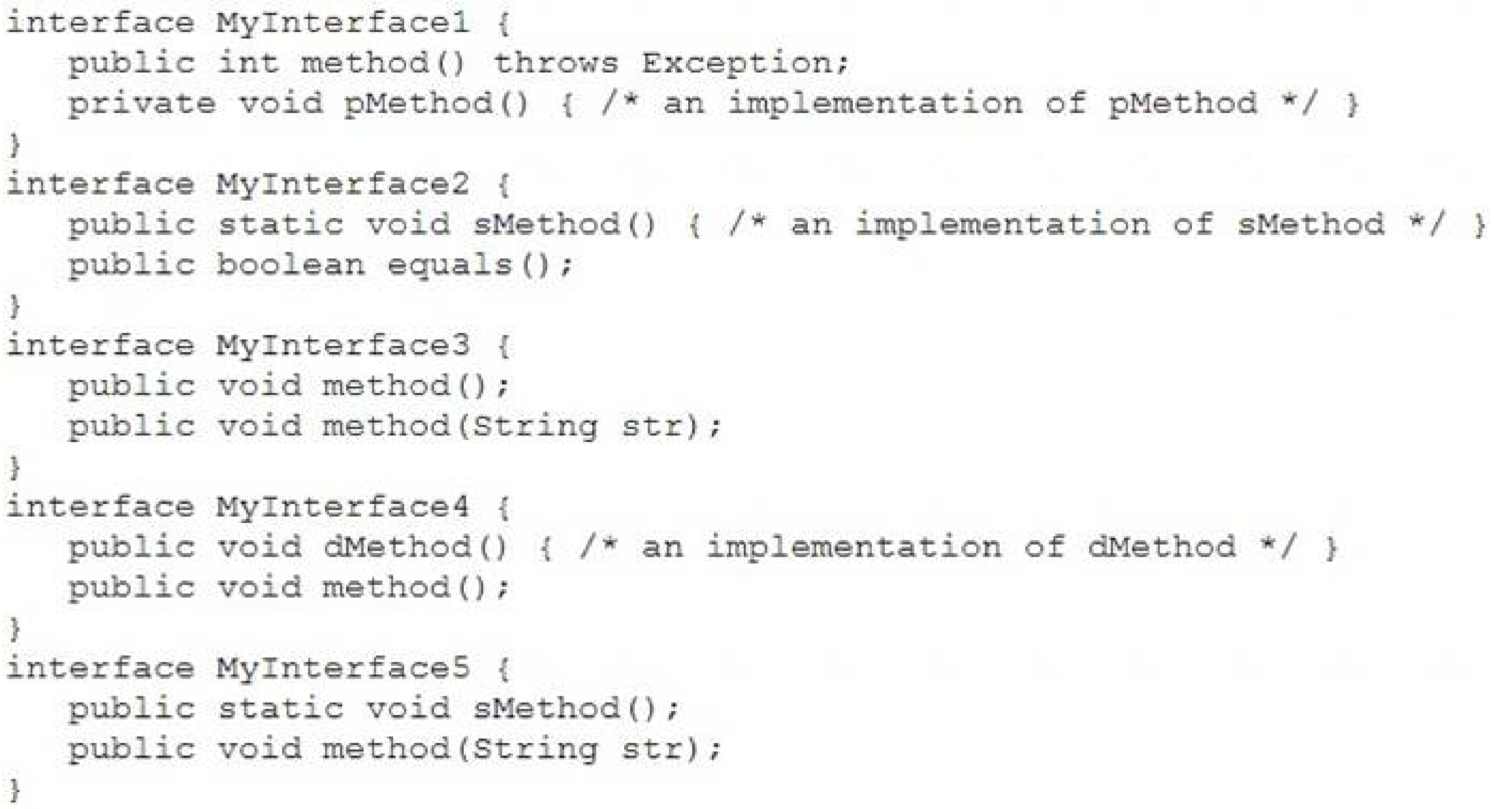
Answer: A

Explanation:



```
23
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 111
Given:



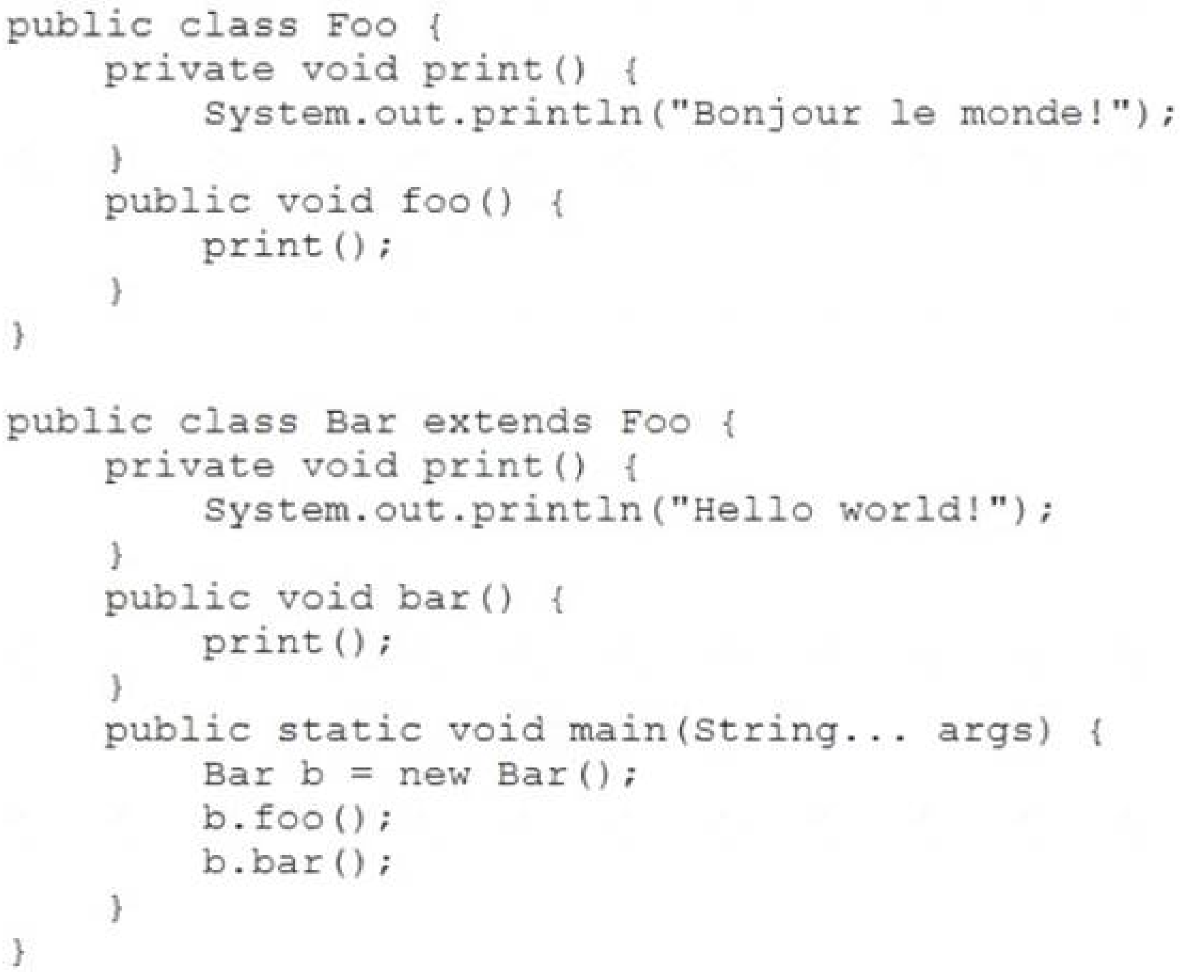
```
interface MyInterface1 {
   public int method() throws Exception;
   private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}
interface MyInterface2 {
   public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
   public boolean equals();
}
interface MyInterface3 {
   public void 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 116
Given:



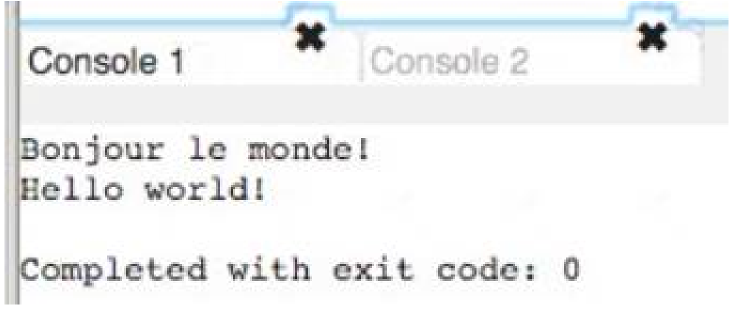
```
public class Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");
    }
    public void foo() {
        print();
    }
}

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!

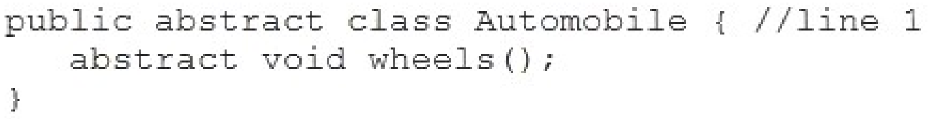
Answer: C

Explanation:



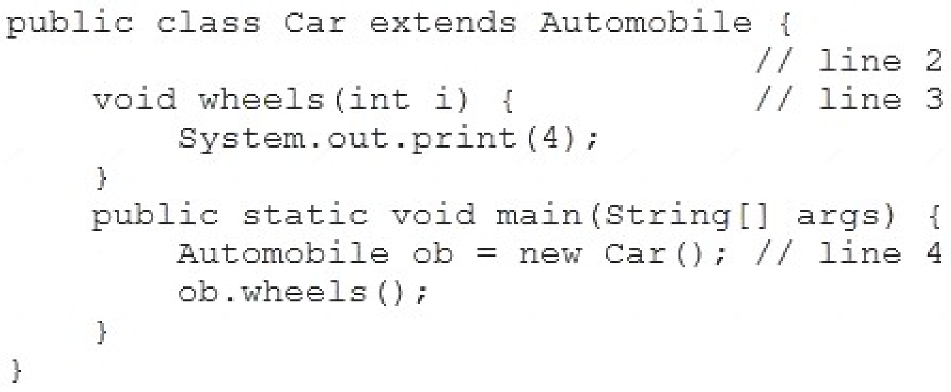
```
Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 117
Given: Automobile.java



```
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
   abstract void wheels();
}
```

Car.java



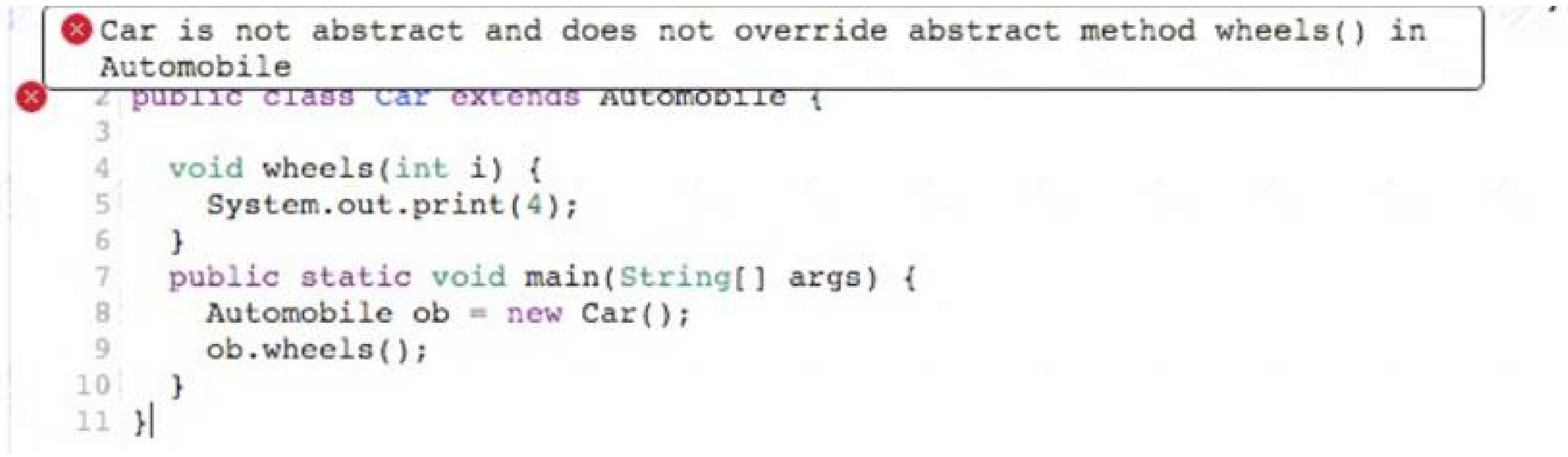
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
                                   // line 2
    void wheels(int i) {           // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.
B. Add @Override annotation in line 2.
C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();
D. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:



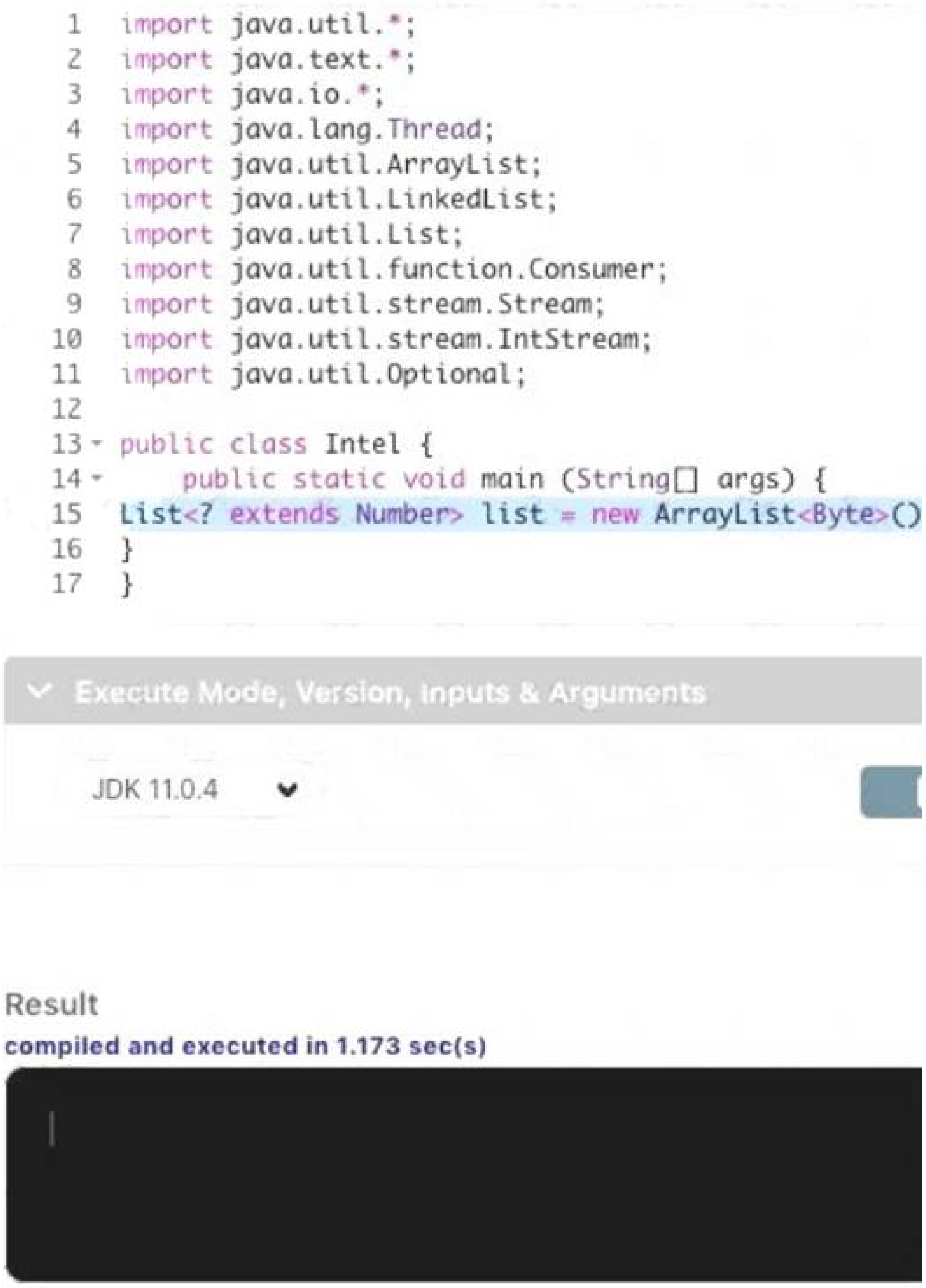
```
Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
Automobile
public class Car extends Automobile {

  void wheels(int i) {
    System.out.print(4);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Automobile ob = new Car();
    ob.wheels();
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 118
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

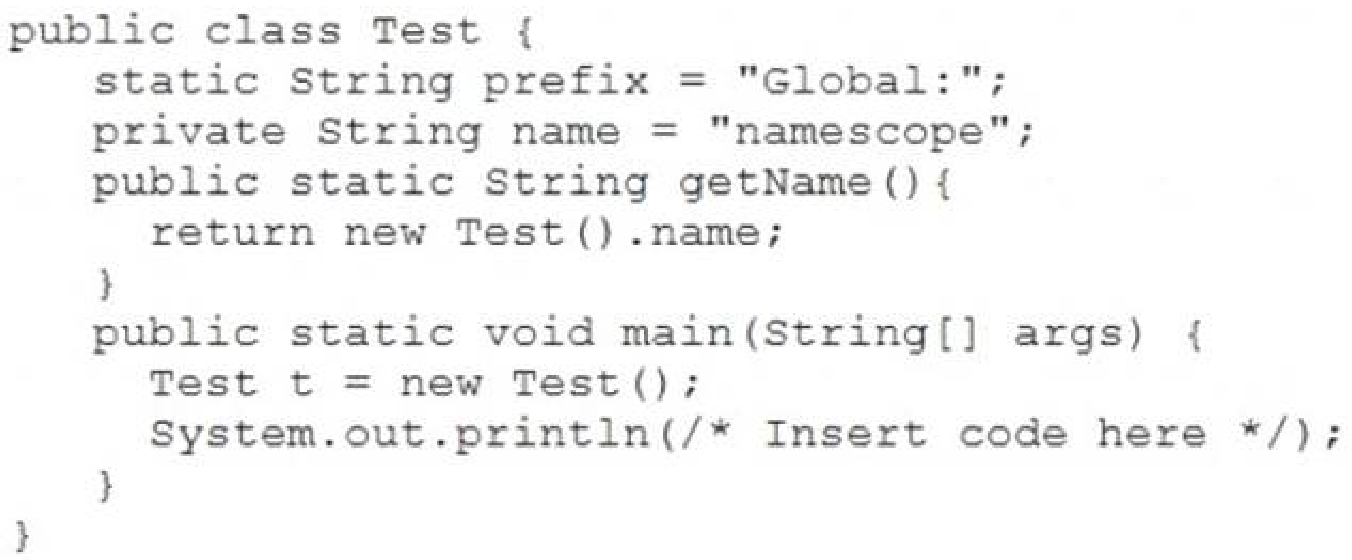
Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;

public class Intel {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
}
}
```

Result
compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

NEW QUESTION 120
Analyze the code:



```
public class Test {
   static String prefix = "Global:";
   private String name = "namescope";
   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:namescope? (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

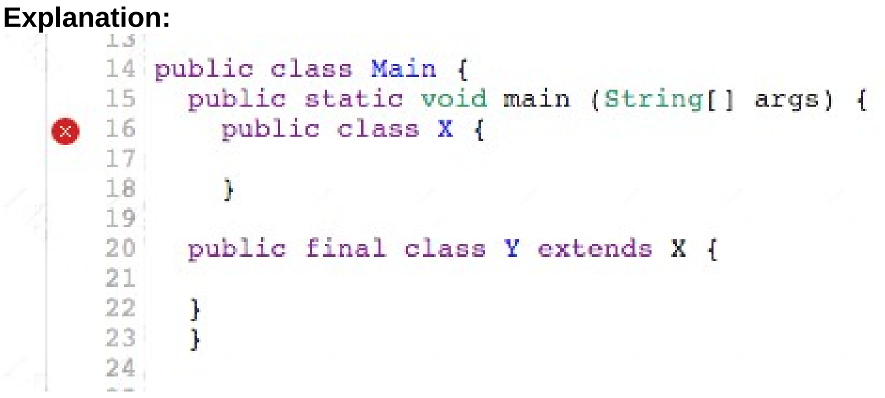
Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 122
Given:
public class X {
}
and
public final class Y extends X {
}
What is the result of compiling these two classes?

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

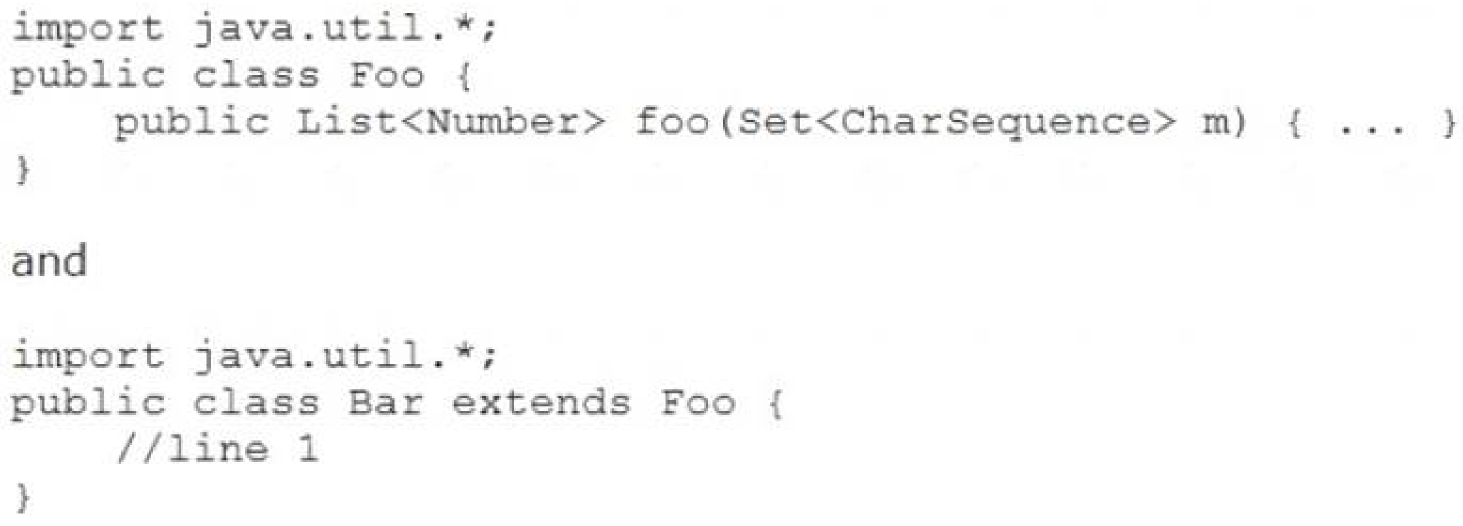
Answer: B

Explanation:



```
public class Main {
  public static void main (String[] args) {
    public class X {

    }

  public final class Y extends X {

  }
  }
```

NEW QUESTION 123
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
}
```

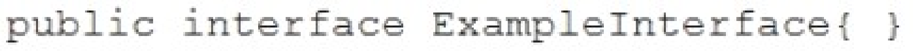
Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

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 125
Given:



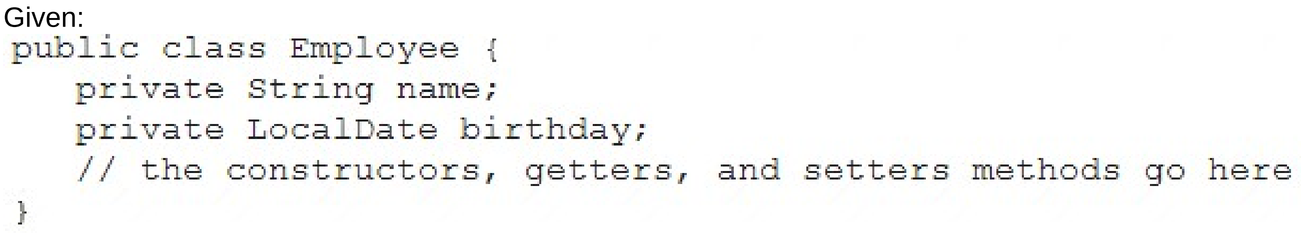
```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

A. public abstract void methodB();
B. final void methodG(){System.out.println(“G”);}
C. private abstract void methodC();
D. public String methodD();
E. public int x;
F. final void methodE();
G. public void methodF(){System.out.println(“F”);}

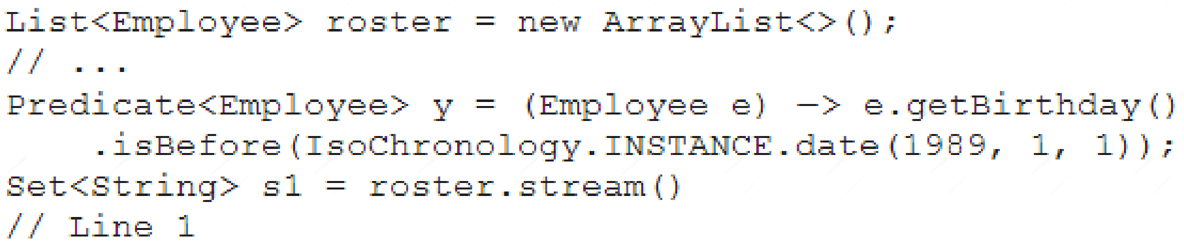
Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 130
Given:



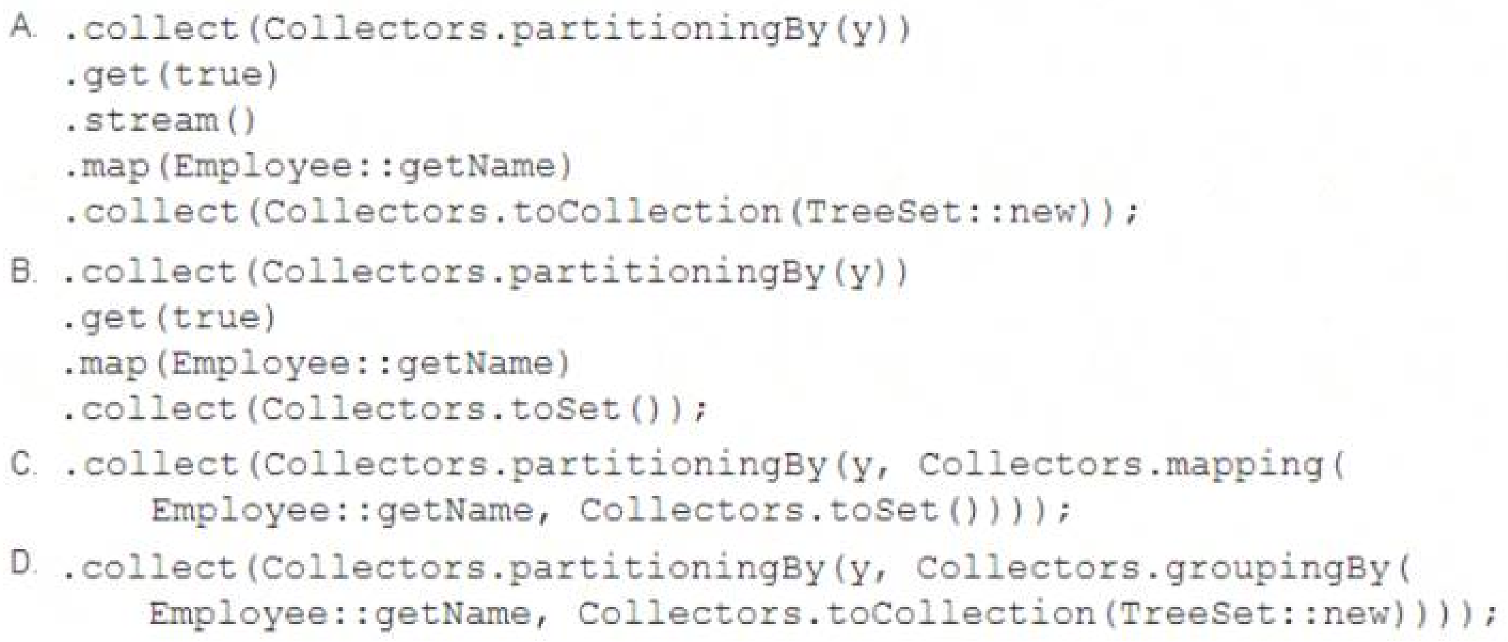
```
public class Employee {
   private String name;
   private LocalDate birthday;
   // the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here
}
```

and



```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
// ...
Predicate<Employee> y = (Employee e) -> e.getBirthday()
    .isBefore(IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1));
Set<String> s1 = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the s1 set contain the names of all employees born before January 1, 1989?

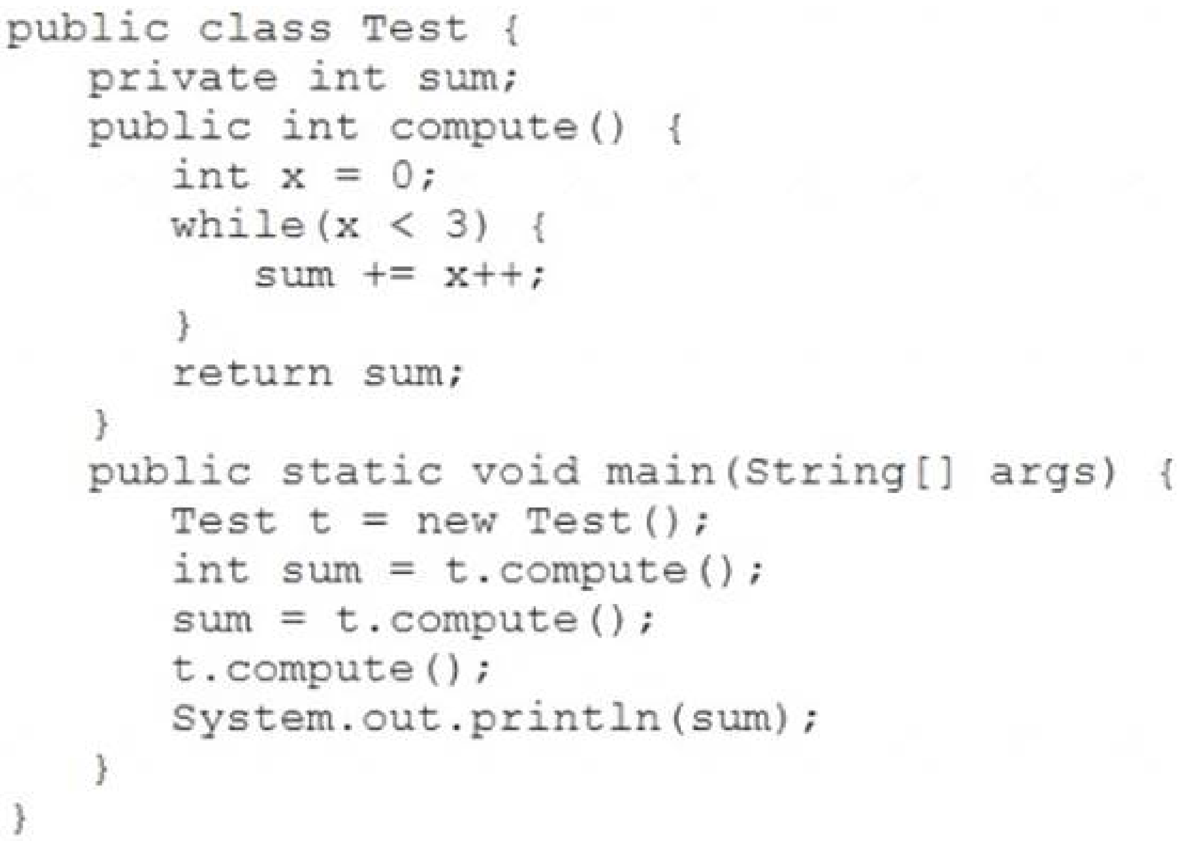


```
A. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .stream()
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));
B. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toSet());
C. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.mapping(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toSet())));
D. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.groupingBy(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))));
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131
Given:



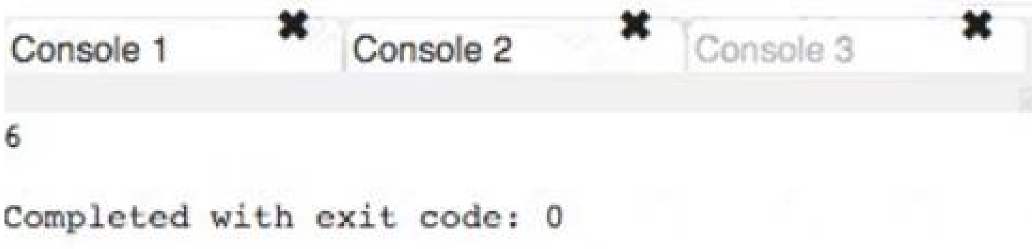
```
public class Test {
    private int sum;
    public int compute() {
        int x = 0;
        while(x < 3) {
            sum += x++;
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        int sum = t.compute();
        sum = t.compute();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

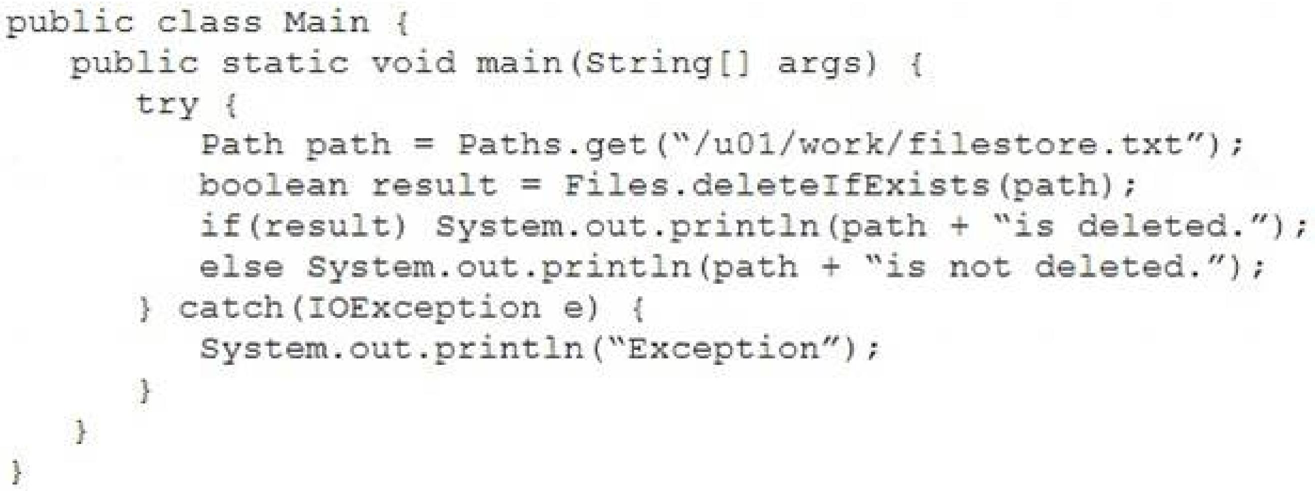
Explanation:



```
6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 132

Given:



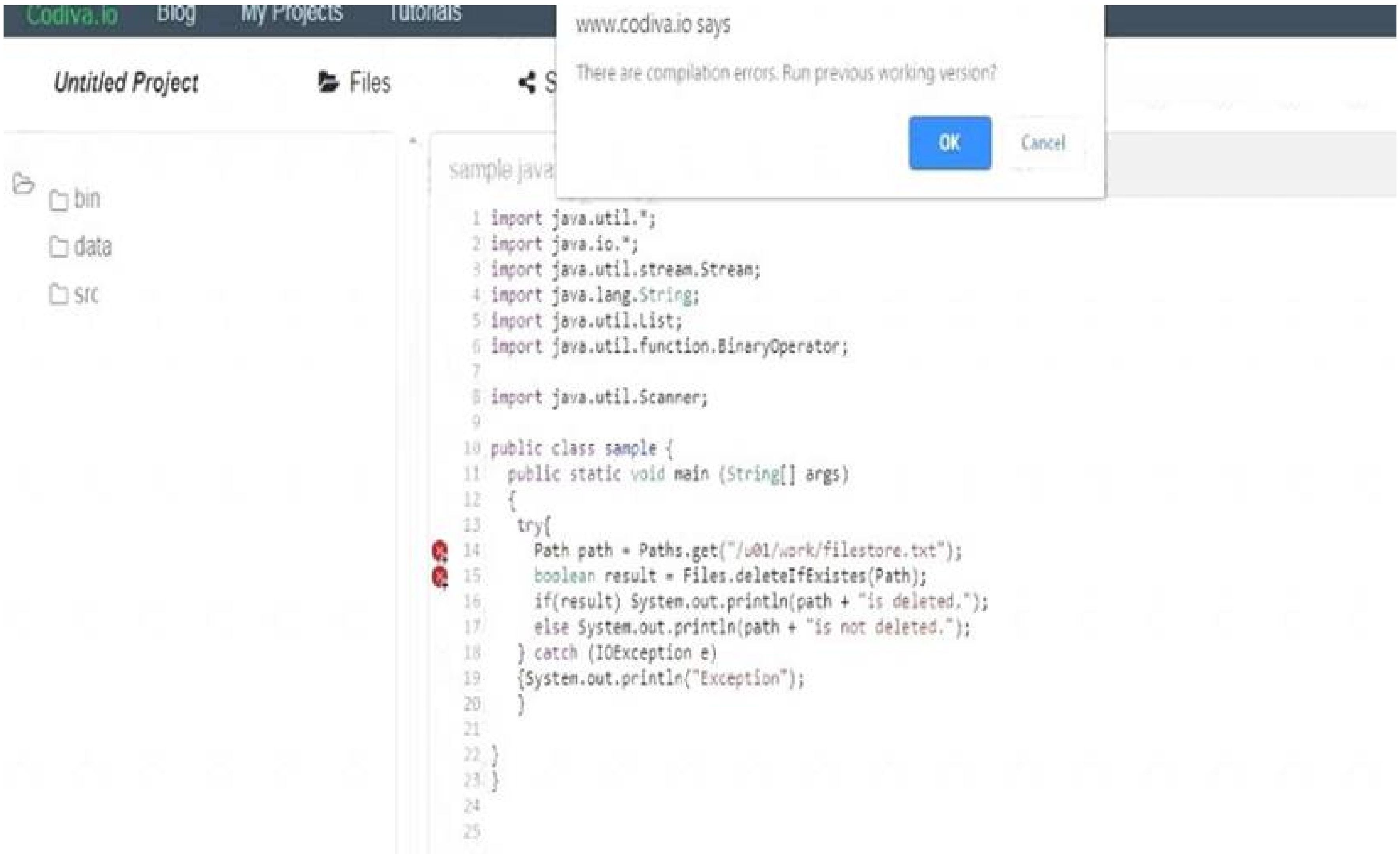
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        }
    }
}
```

Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.
B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
C. Exception
D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:



www.codiva.io says

There are compilation errors. Run previous working version?

```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.lang.String;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class sample {
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
   try{
     Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
     boolean result = Files.deleteIfExistes(Path);
     if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
     else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
   } catch (IOException e)
   {System.out.println("Exception");
   }

}
}
```

NEW QUESTION 136

Given:

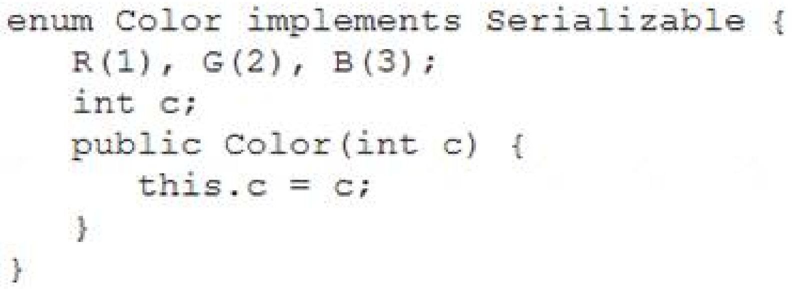
```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try {
         doA();
         doB();
      } catch(IOException e) {
          System.out.print("c");
          return;
      } finally{
          System.out.print("d");
      }
      System.out.print("f");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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 137
Given:



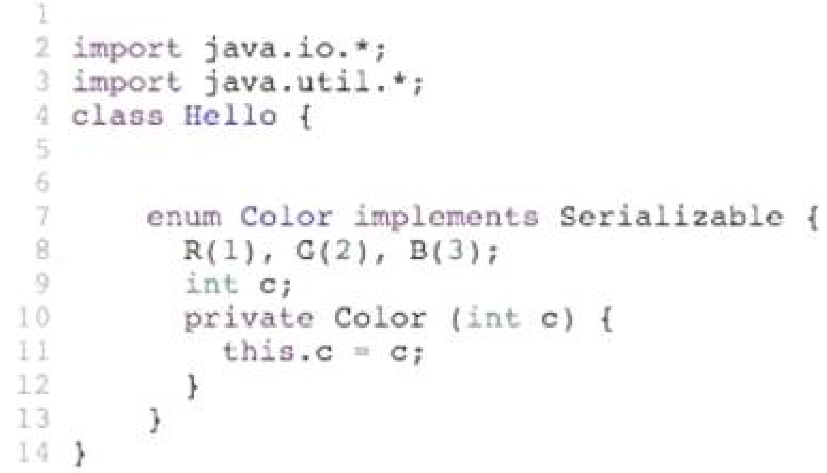
```
enum Color implements Serializable {
    R(1), G(2), B(3);
    int c;
    public Color(int c) {
        this.c = c;
    }
}
```

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.

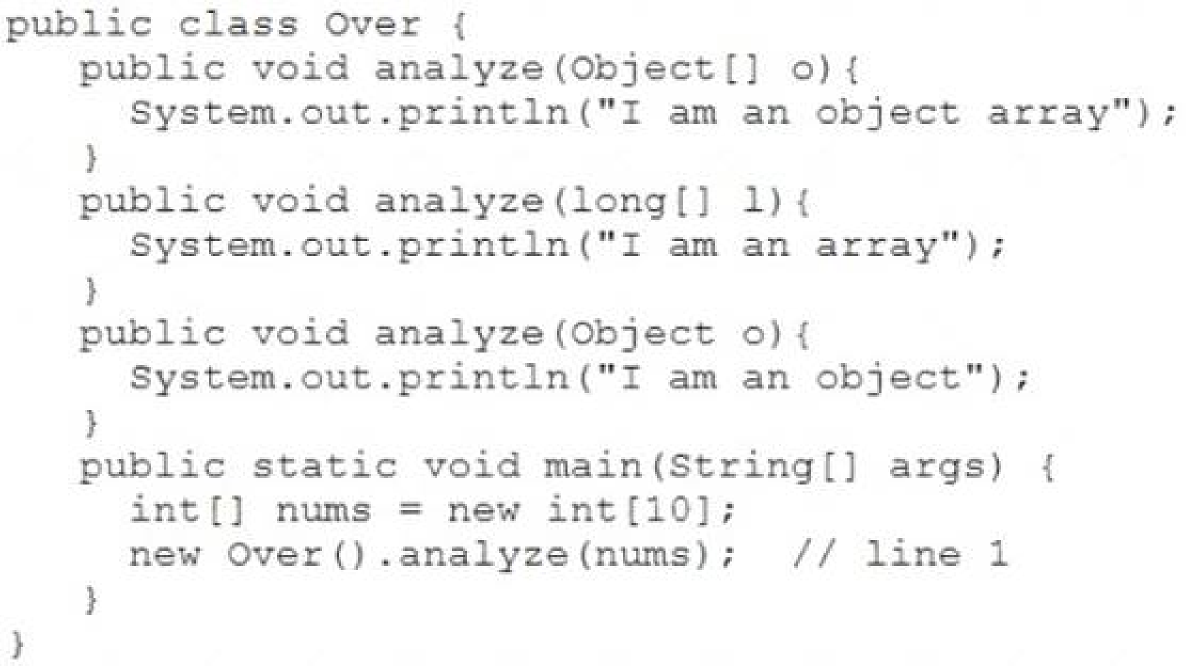
Answer: A

Explanation:



```

import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
class Hello {


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

NEW QUESTION 138
Given:



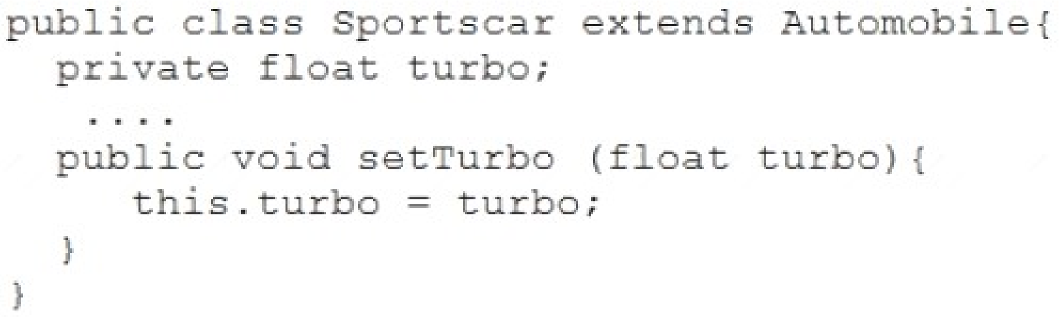
```
public class Over {
    public void analyze(Object[] o){
       System.out.println("I am an object array");
    }
    public void analyze(long[] l){
       System.out.println("I am an array");
    }
    public void analyze(Object o){
       System.out.println("I am an object");
    }
    public static 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 142
Given:



```
public class Sportscar extends Automobile{
   private float turbo;
    ....
   public void setTurbo (float turbo){
       this.turbo = turbo;
   }
}
```

What is known about the Sportscar class?

A. The Sportscar class is a subclass of Automobile and inherits its methods.
B. The Sportscar subclass cannot override setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.
C. The Sportscar class is a superclass that has more functionality than the Automobile class.
D. The Sportscar class inherits the setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

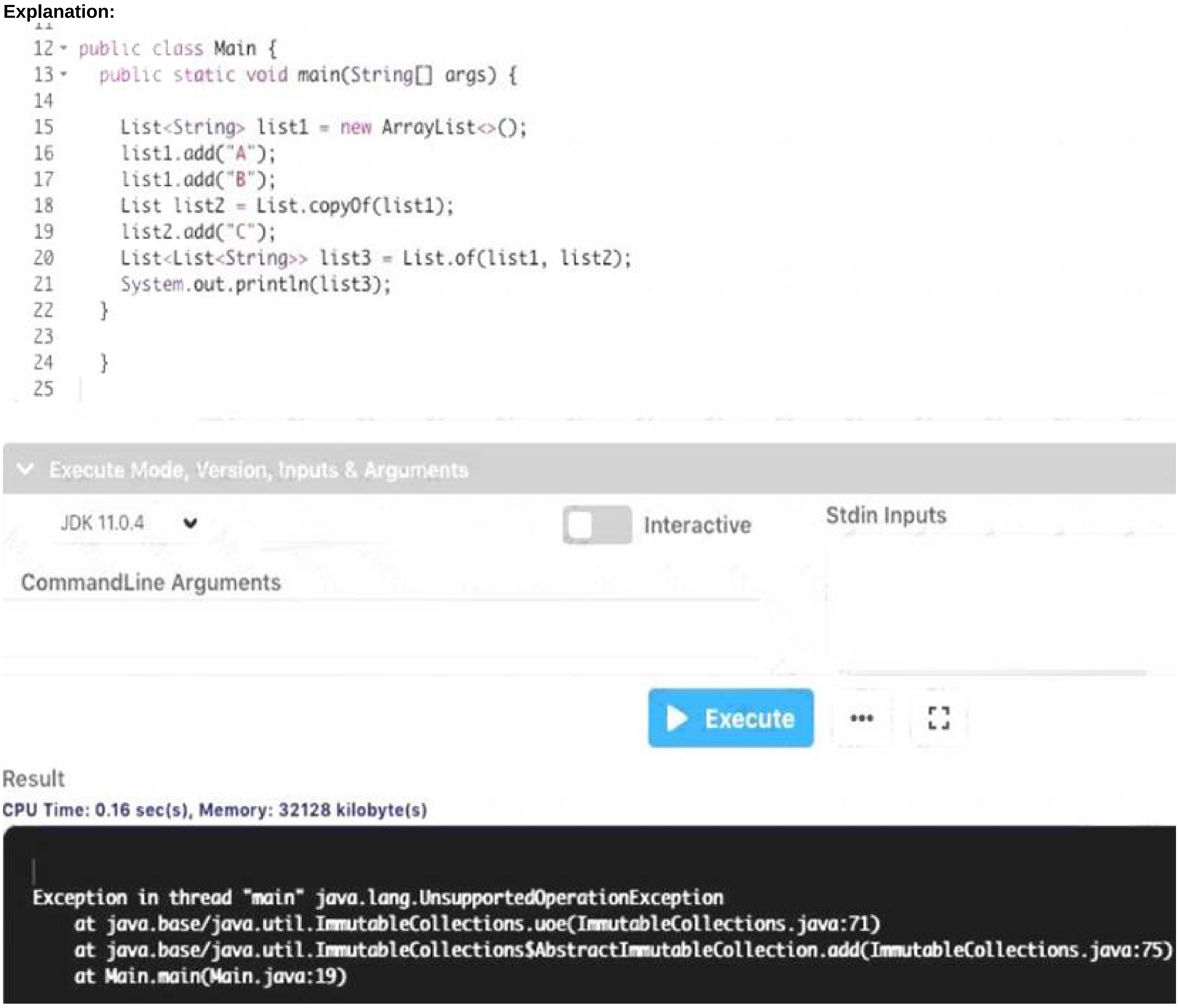
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143
Given:
List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(); list1.add(“A”);
list1.add(“B”);
List list2 = List.copyOf(list1); list2.add(“C”);
List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2); System.out.println(list3);
What is the result?

A. [[A, B],[A, B]]
B. An exception is thrown at run tim
C. [[A, B], [A, B, C]]
D. [[A, B, C], [A, B, C]]

Answer: B

Explanation:



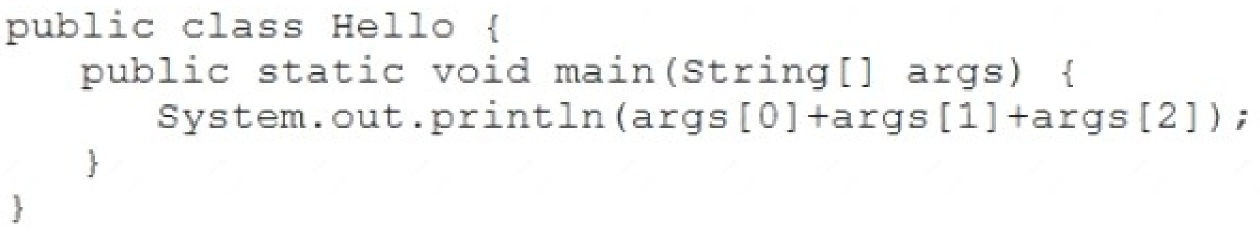
```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
    list1.add("A");
    list1.add("B");
    List list2 = List.copyOf(list1);
    list2.add("C");
    List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2);
    System.out.println(list3);
  }

  }

```

JDK 11.0.4

Result
CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32128 kilobyte(s)

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections.uoe(ImmutableCollections.java:71)
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections$AbstractImmutableCollection.add(ImmutableCollections.java:75)
    at Main.main(Main.java:19)
```

NEW QUESTION 145
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

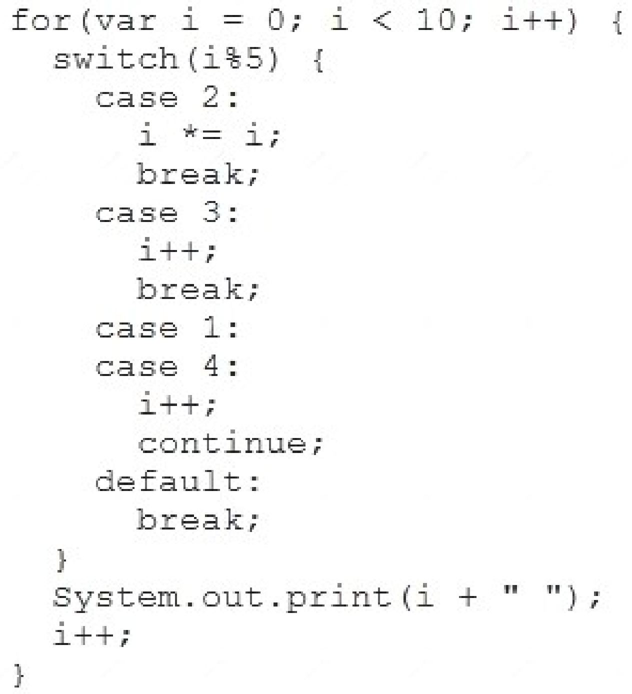
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146
Given the contents:
MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US) MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour
and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage(“en”).build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“MessageBundle”, currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString(“message”));
Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150
Given:



```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  switch(i%5) {
    case 2:
      i *= i;
      break;
    case 3:
      i++;
      break;
    case 1:
    case 4:
      i++;
      continue;
    default:
      break;
  }
  System.out.print(i + " ");
  i++;
}
```

What is the result?

A. nothing
B. 10
C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 154
......

NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

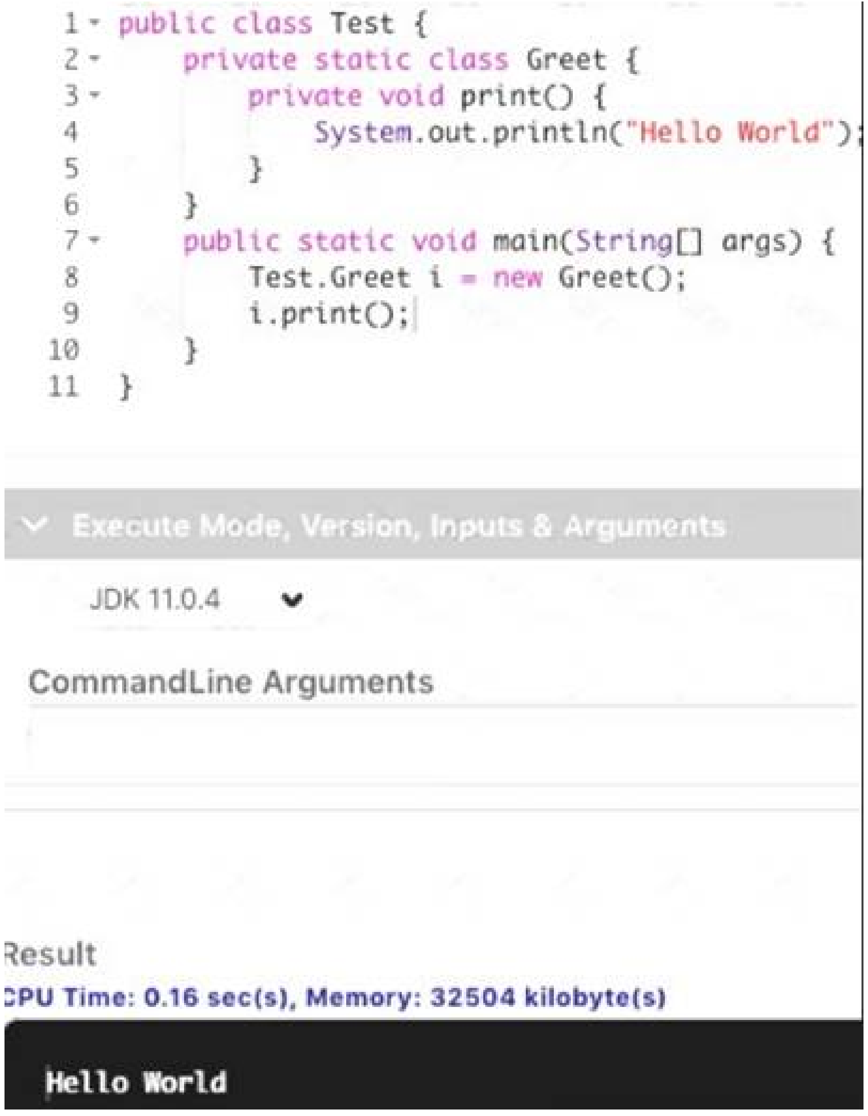
```
 1. public class Test {
 2.     private static class Greet {
 3.         private void print() {
 4.             System.out.println(“Hello World”);
 5.         }
 6.     }
 7.     public static void main(String[] args) {
 8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
 9.         i.print();
10.     }
11.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

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 }
```

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
Hello World
```

NEW QUESTION 2

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

A. Supplier
B. Predicate
C. Function
D. Consumer

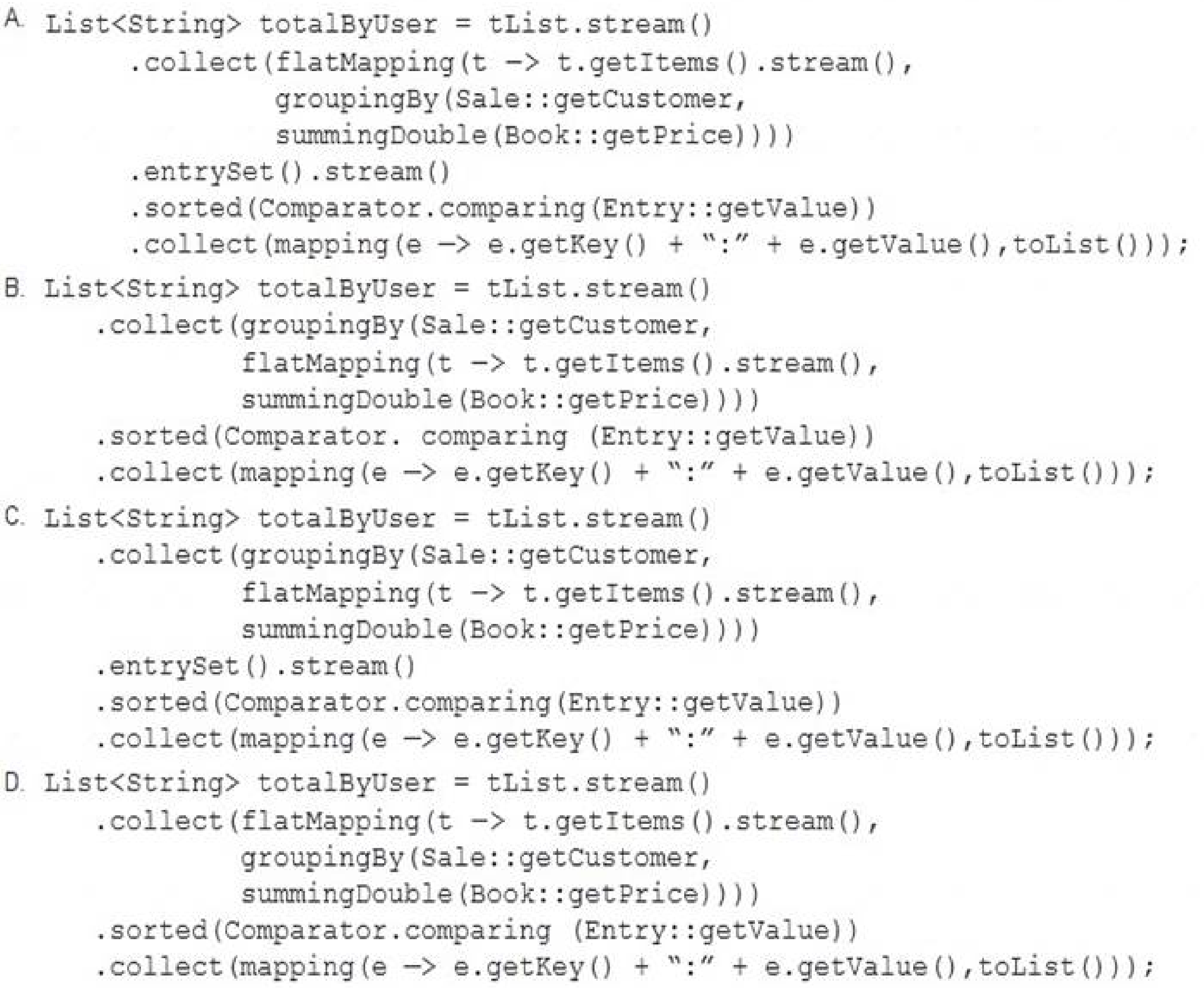
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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(),
                grouping By(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

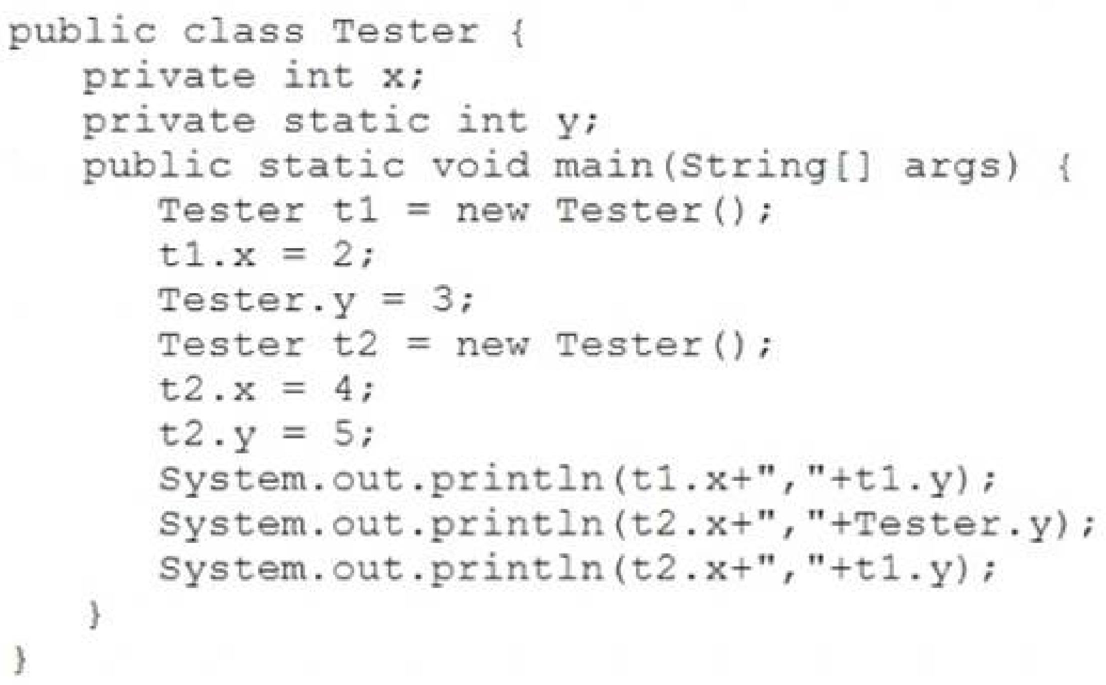
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
Which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with a Print interface?

A. private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();
B. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = ServiceLoader.load (Print.class);
C. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<> ();
D. private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:



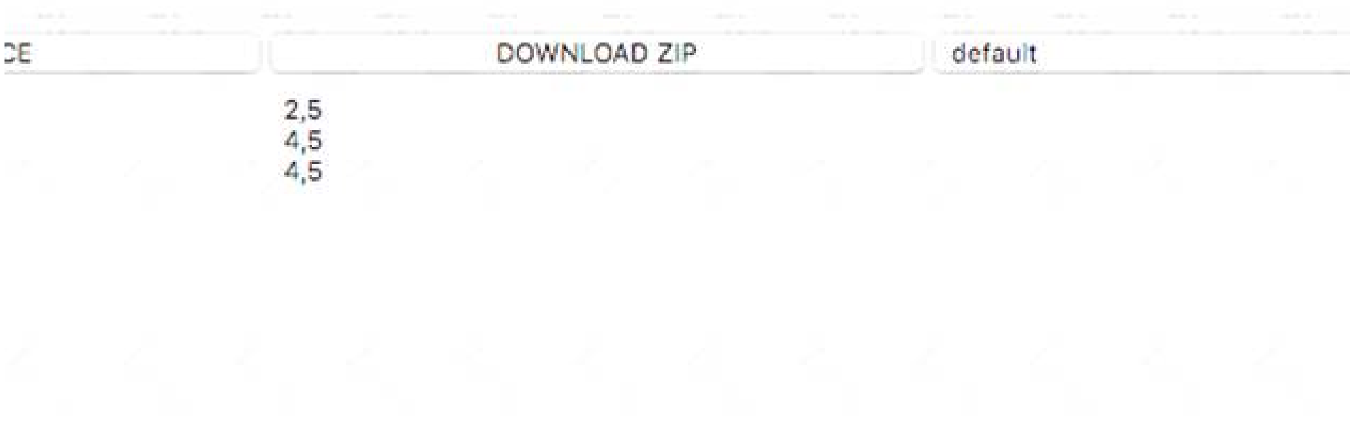
```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+","+t1.y);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

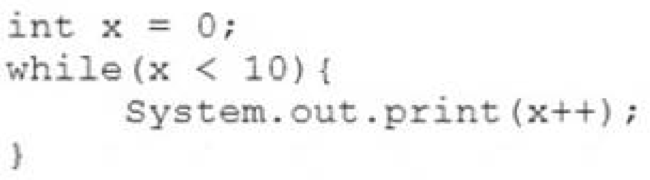
Answer: C

Explanation:



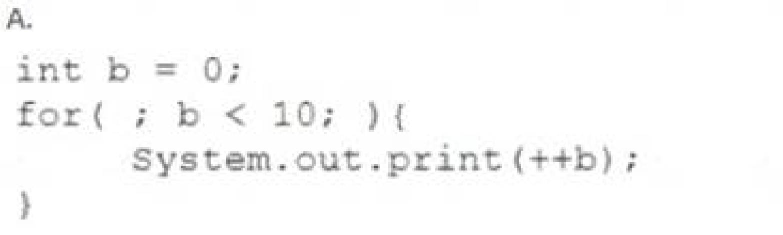
```
2,5
4,5
4,5
```

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:

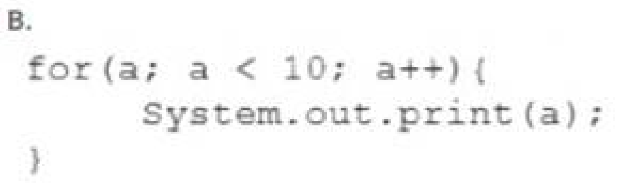


```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
      System.out.print(x++);
}
```

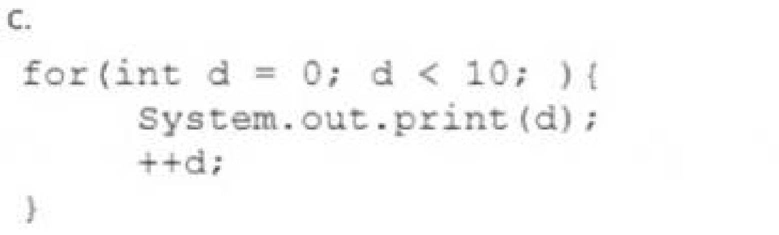
Which “for” loop produces the same output?



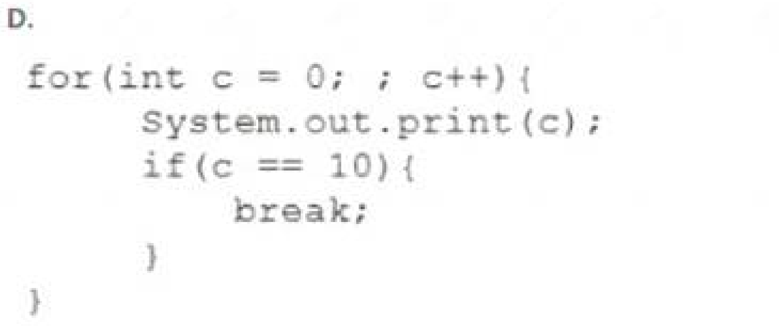
```
A.
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
      System.out.print(++b);
}
```



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



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

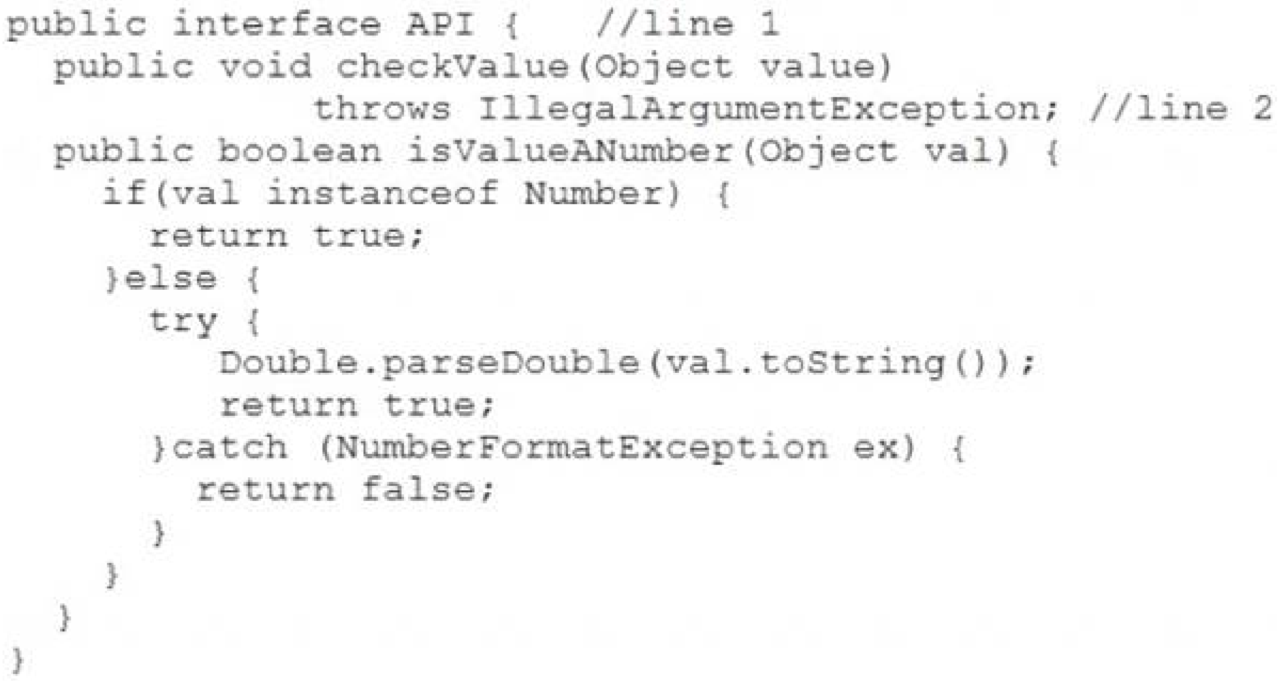


```
D.
for(int c = 0; ; c++){
      System.out.print(c);
      if(c == 10){
            break;
      }
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:



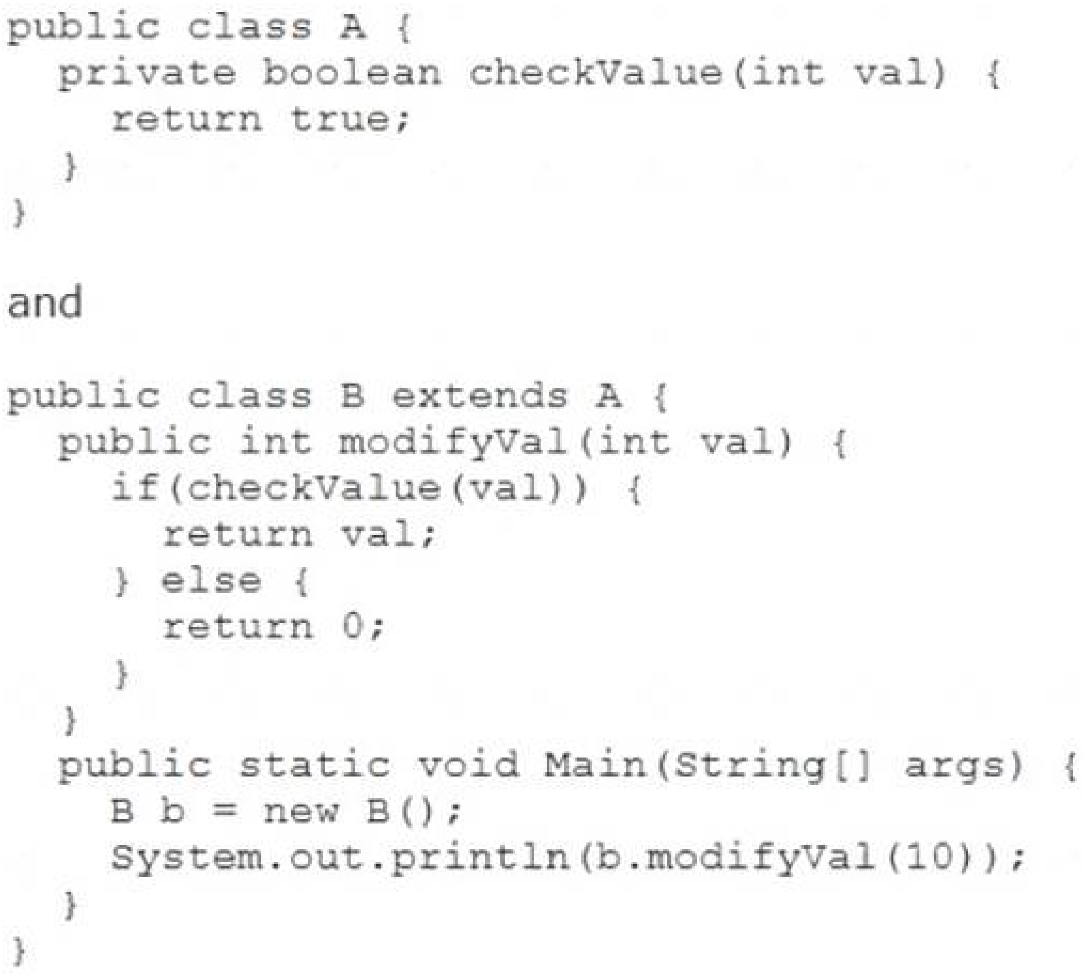
```
public interface API {   //line 1
  public void checkValue(Object value)
              throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
  public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
    if(val instanceof Number) {
      return true;
    }else {
      try {
         Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
 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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 8
Given:



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

and

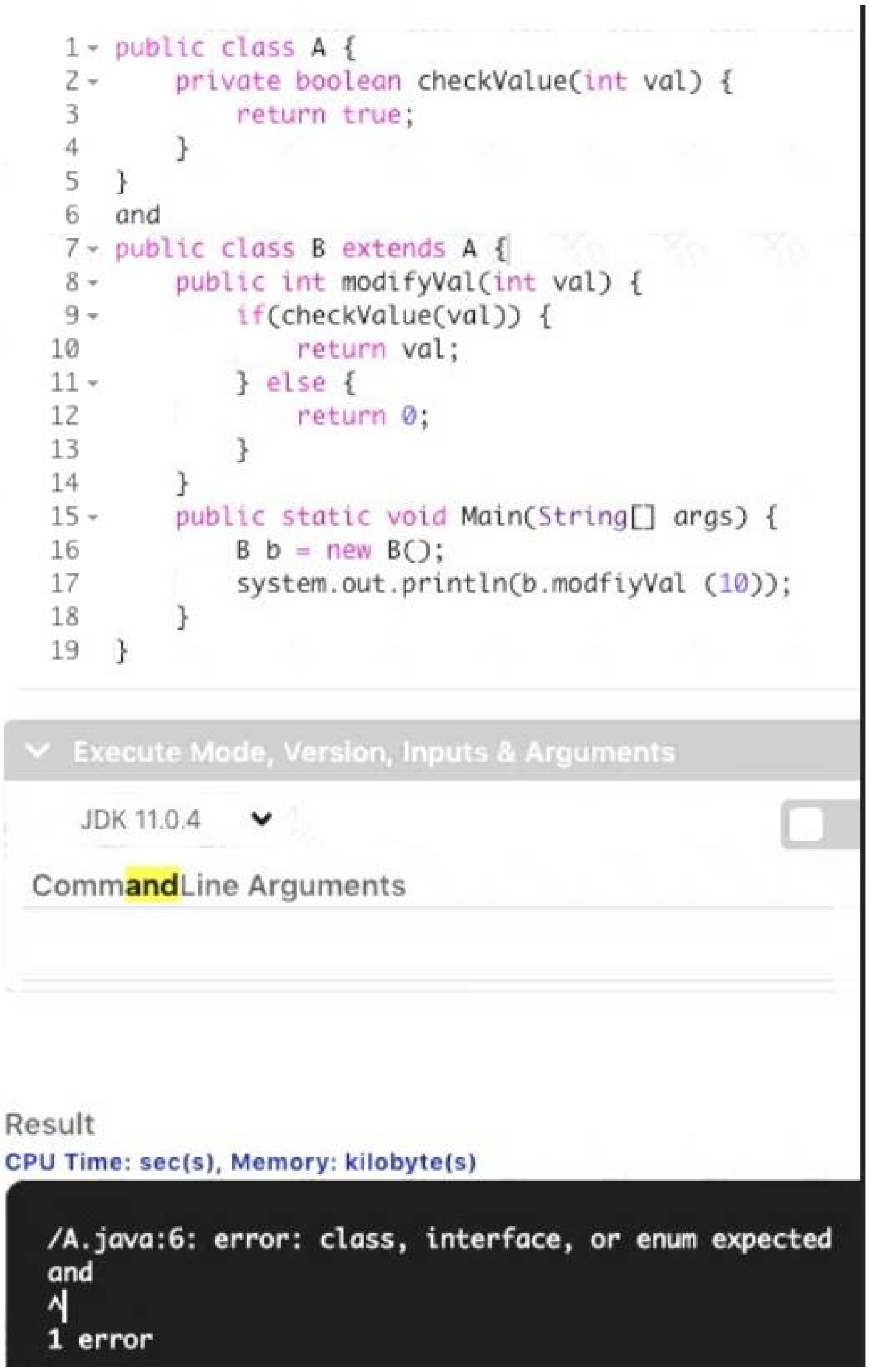
```
public class B extends A {
  public int modifyVal(int val) {
    if(checkValue(val)) {
      return val;
    } else {
      return 0;
    }
  }
  public static void Main(String[] args) {
    B b = new B();
    System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));
  }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:



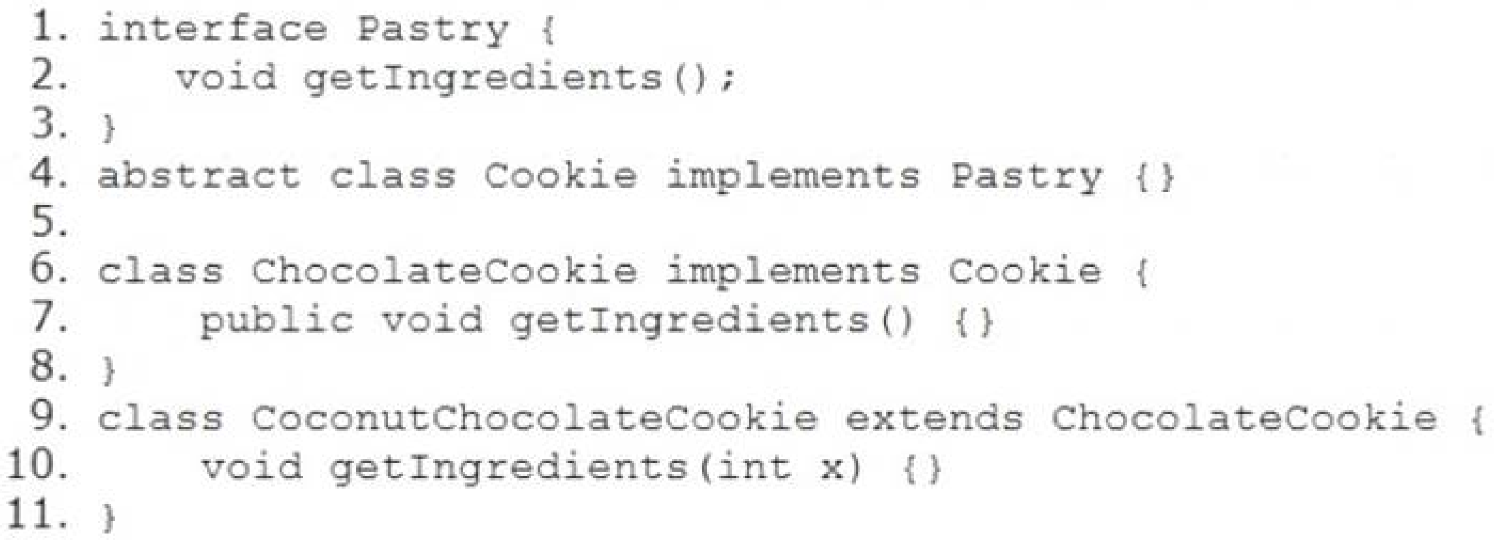
```
1  public class A {
2      private boolean checkValue(int val) {
3          return true;
4      }
5  }
6  and
7  public class B extends A {
8      public int modifyVal(int val) {
9          if(checkValue(val)) {
10             return val;
11         } else {
12             return 0;
13         }
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 9

Given:



```
1. interface Pastry {
2.     void getIngredients();
3. }
4. abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}
5.
6. class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {
7.     public void getIngredients() {}
8. }
9. class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {
10.    void getIngredients(int x) {}
11. }
```

Which is true?

A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.
B. The compilation succeeds.
C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.
E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.
F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.
G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

jdeps -jdkinternals C:\workspace4\SimpleSecurity\jar\classes.jar

Which describes the expected output?

A. jdeps lists the module dependencies and the package names of all referenced JDK internal API
B. If any are found, the suggested replacements are output in the console.
C. jdeps outputs an error message that the -jdkinternals option requires either the -summary or the - verbose options to output to the console.
D. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar and prints all class-level dependencies.
E. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal API
F. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

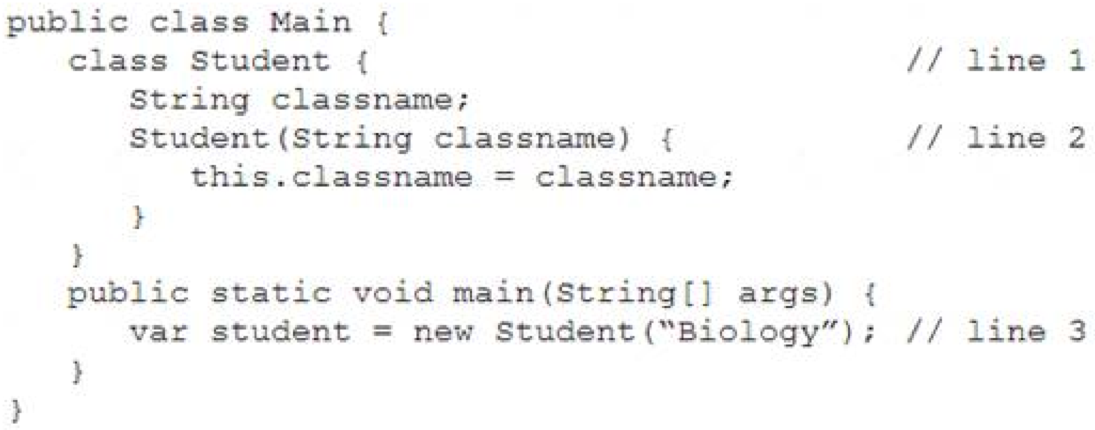
Answer: A

Explanation:

-jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal APIs. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:



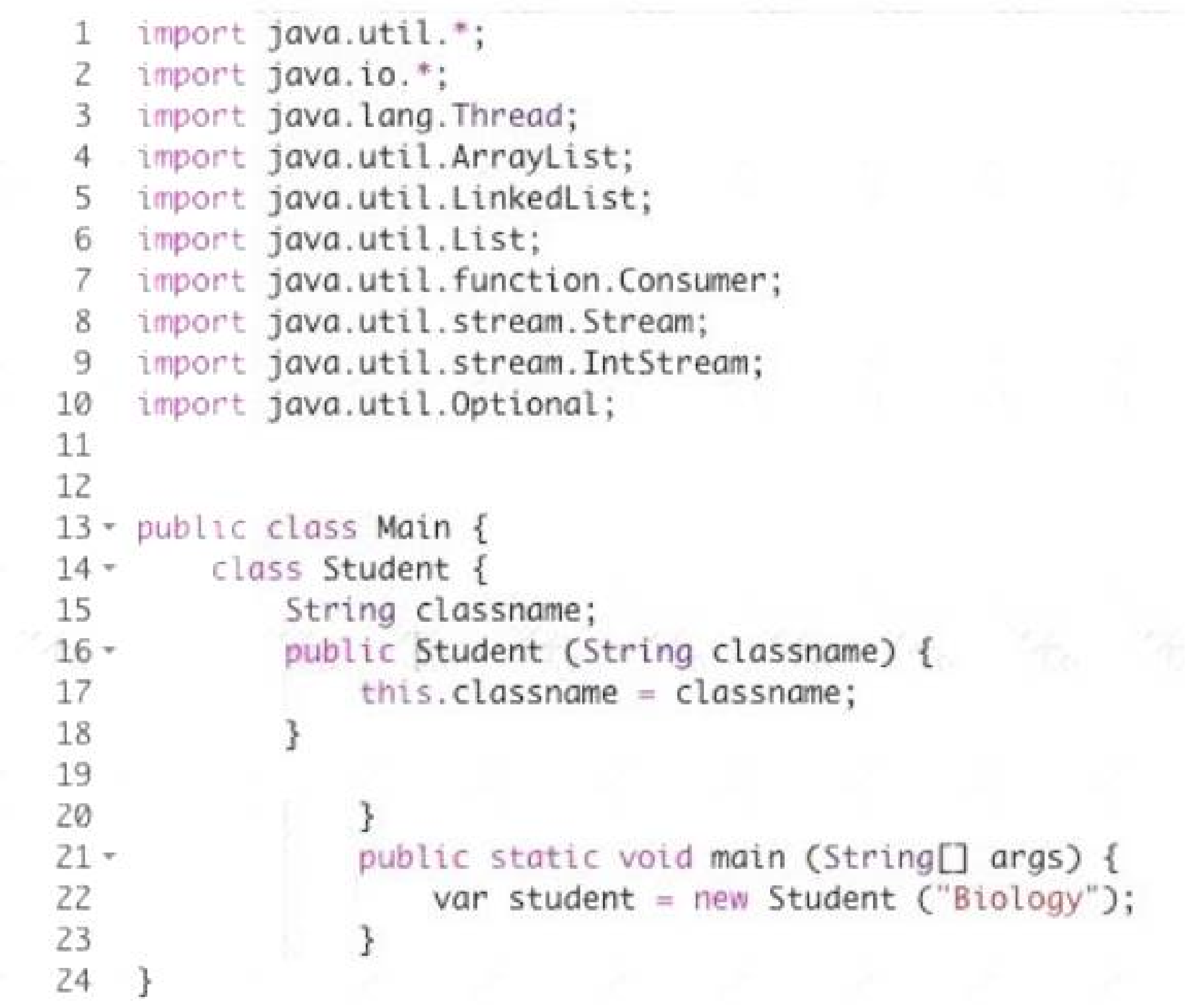
```
public class Main {
   class Student {                          // line 1
      String classname;
      Student(String classname) {           // line 2
         this.classname = classname;
      }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var student = new Student("Biology"); // line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

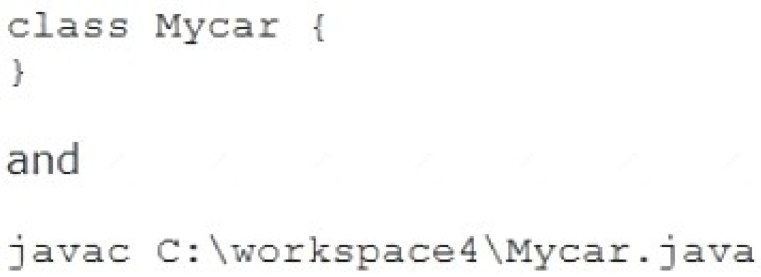
Explanation:



```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;


public class Main {
    class Student {
        String classname;
        public Student (String classname) {
            this.classname = classname;
        }

            }
            public static void main (String[] args) {
                var student = new Student ("Biology");
            }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 15

Given:



```
class Mycar {
}
```

and

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

What is the expected result of javac?

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

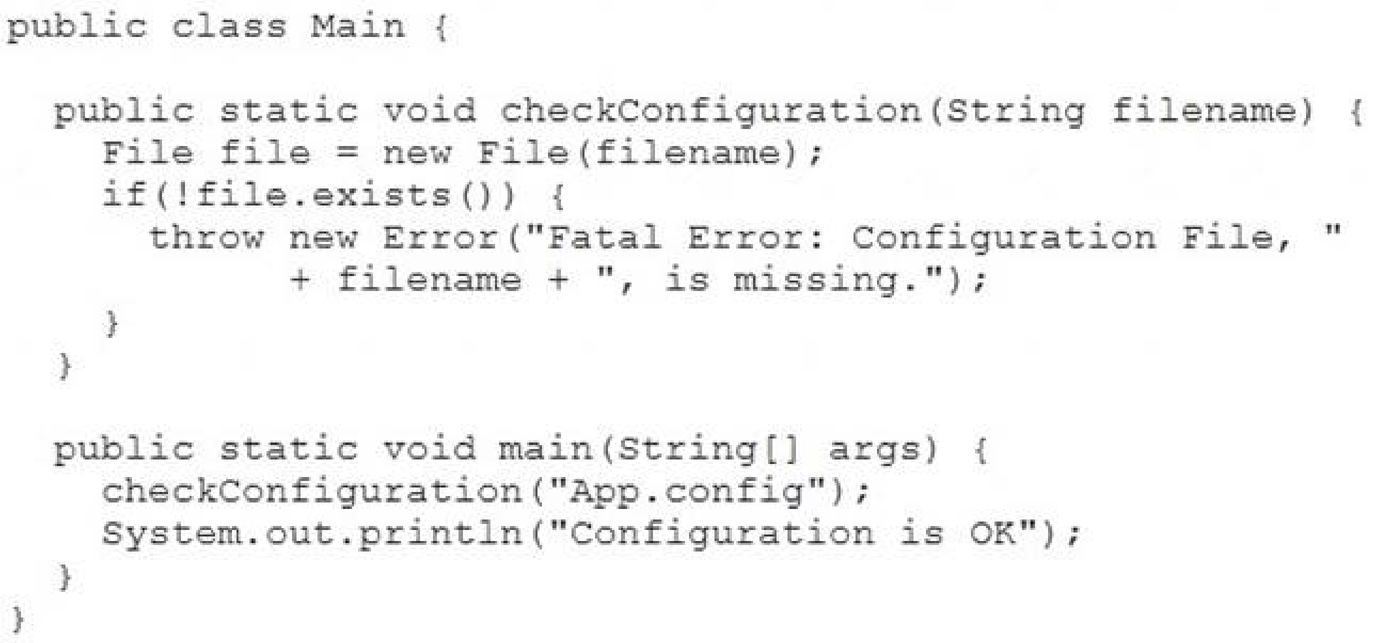
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
Given the code fragment:
var pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
Future outcome = pool.submit(() > 1);
Which type of lambda expression is passed into submit()?

A. java.lang.Runnable
B. java.util.function.Predicate
C. java.util.function.Function
D. java.util.concurrent.Callable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 19
Given:



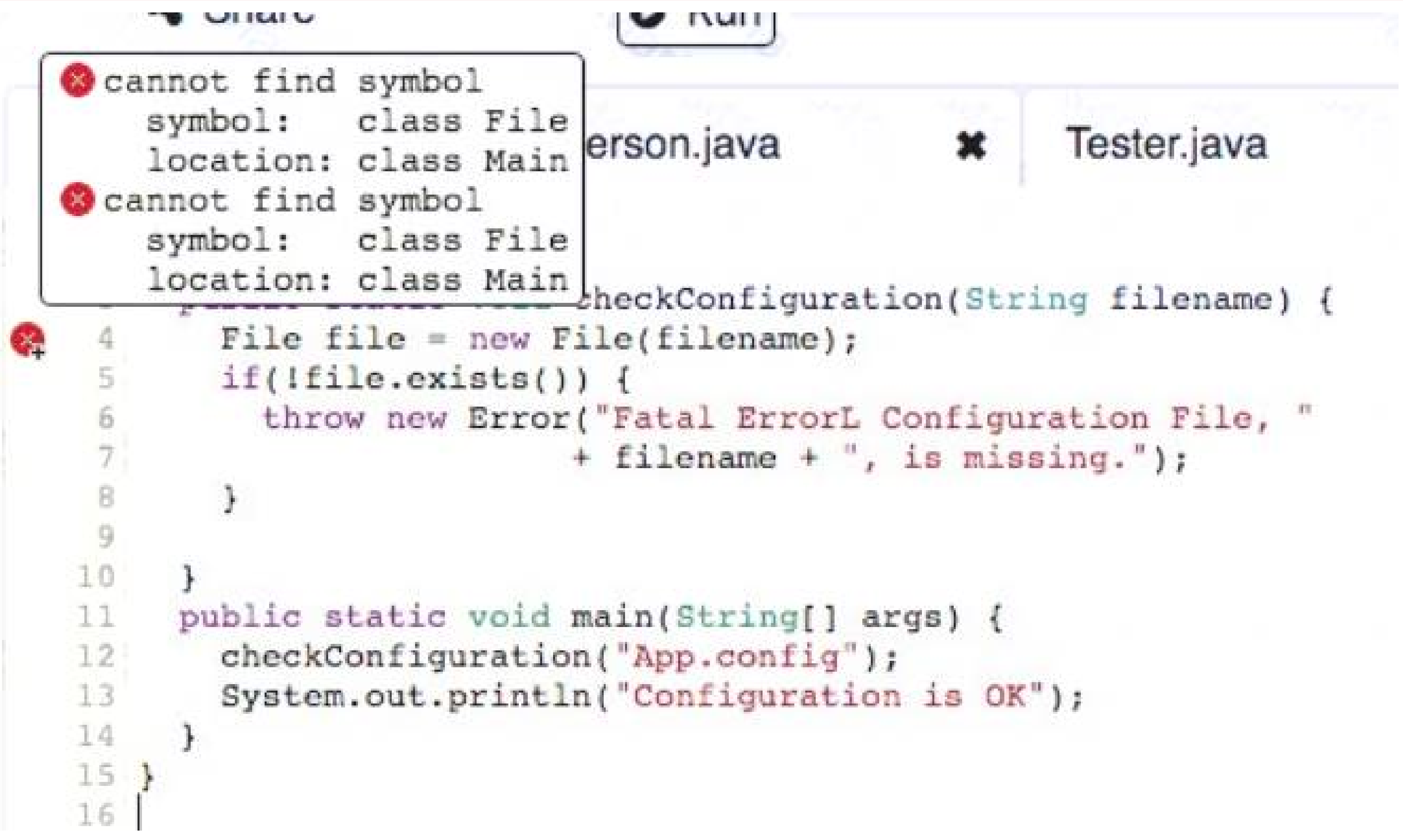
```
public class Main {

  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) {
    File file = new File(filename);
    if(!file.exists()) {
      throw new Error("Fatal ErrorL Configuration File, "
                      + filename + ", is missing.");
    }

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

NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

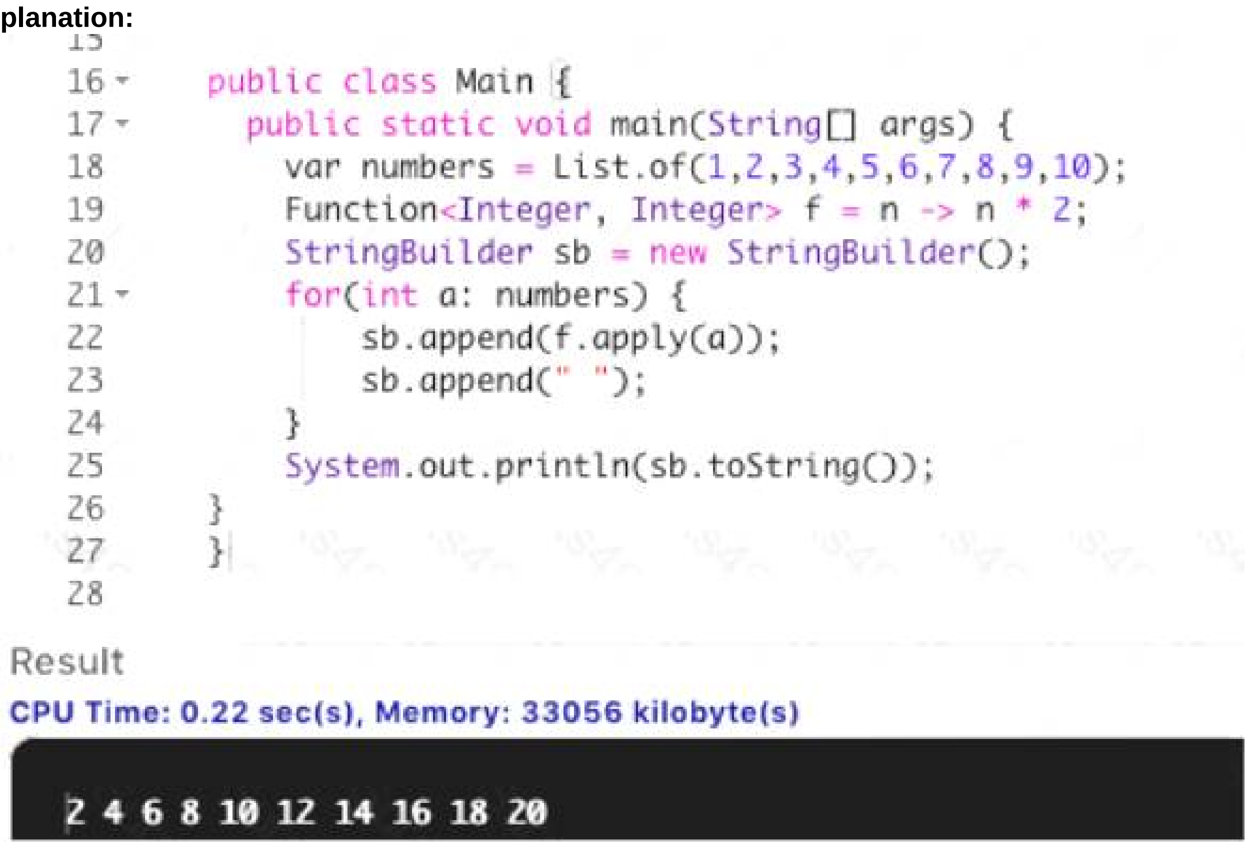
```
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
   sb.append(f.apply(a));
   sb.append(“ ”);
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
```

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:



```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
    Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
    for(int a: numbers) {
        sb.append(f.apply(a));
        sb.append(" ");
    }
    System.out.println(sb.toString());
  }
}
```

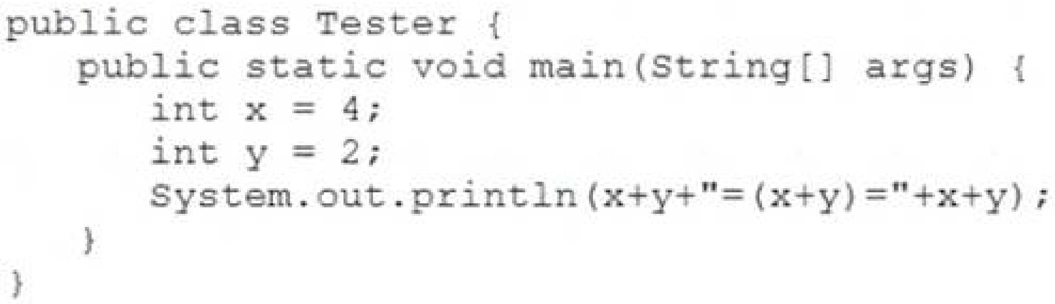
Result

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

```
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
```

NEW QUESTION 27

Given:



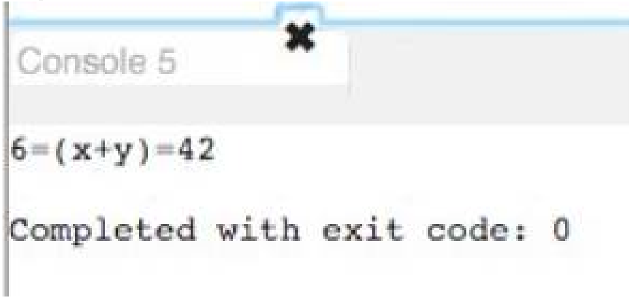
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 4;
        int y = 2;
        System.out.println(x+y+"=(x+y)="+x+y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

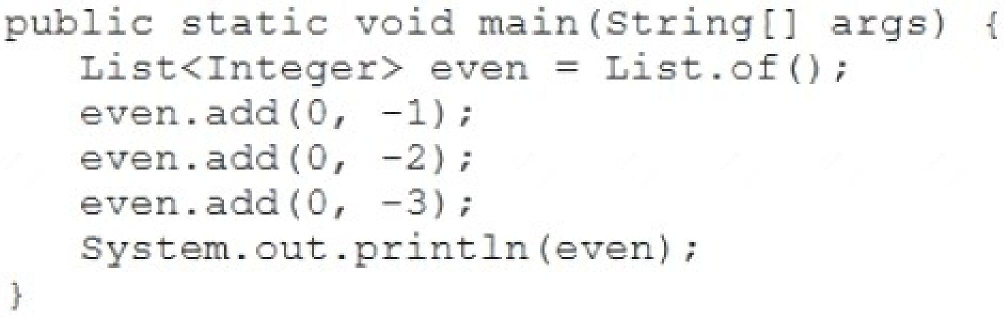
Answer: D

Explanation:



```
6=(x+y)=42

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 28
Given the code fragment:



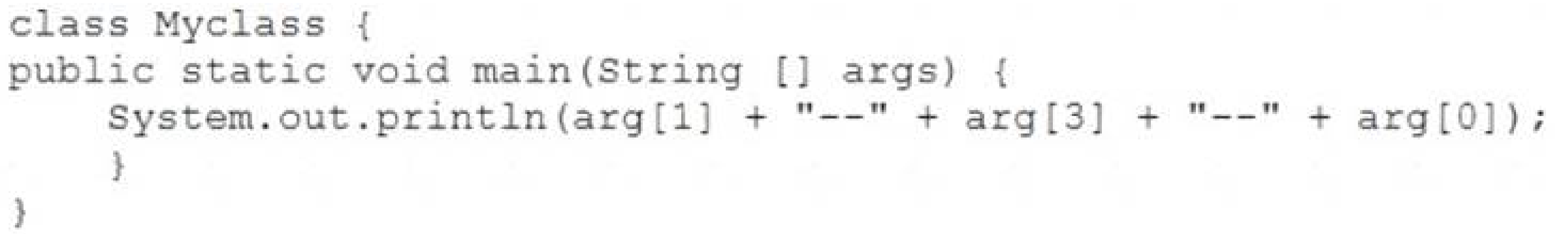
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Integer> even = List.of();
    even.add(0, -1);
    even.add(0, -2);
    even.add(0, -3);
    System.out.println(even);
}
```

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 31
Given:



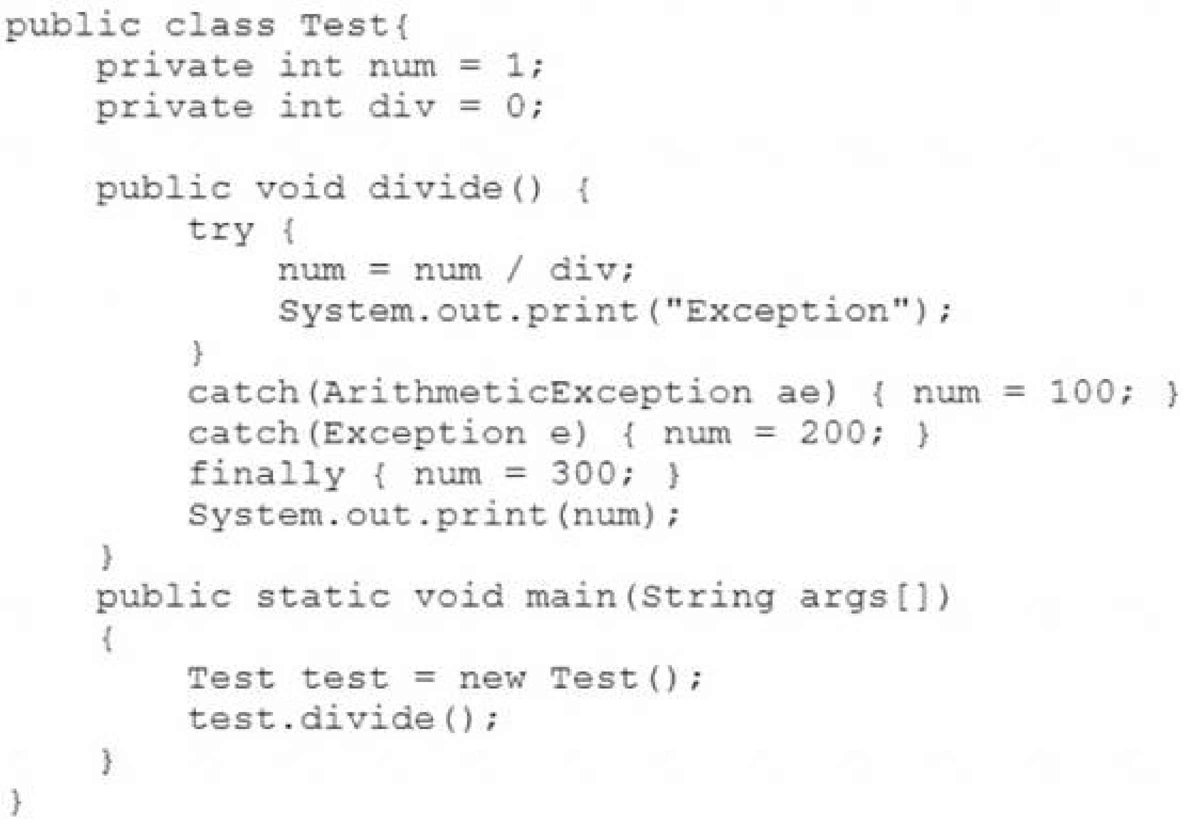
```
class Myclass {
public static void main(String [] args) {
     System.out.println(arg[1] + "--" + arg[3] + "--" + arg[0]);
     }
}
```

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 36
Given:



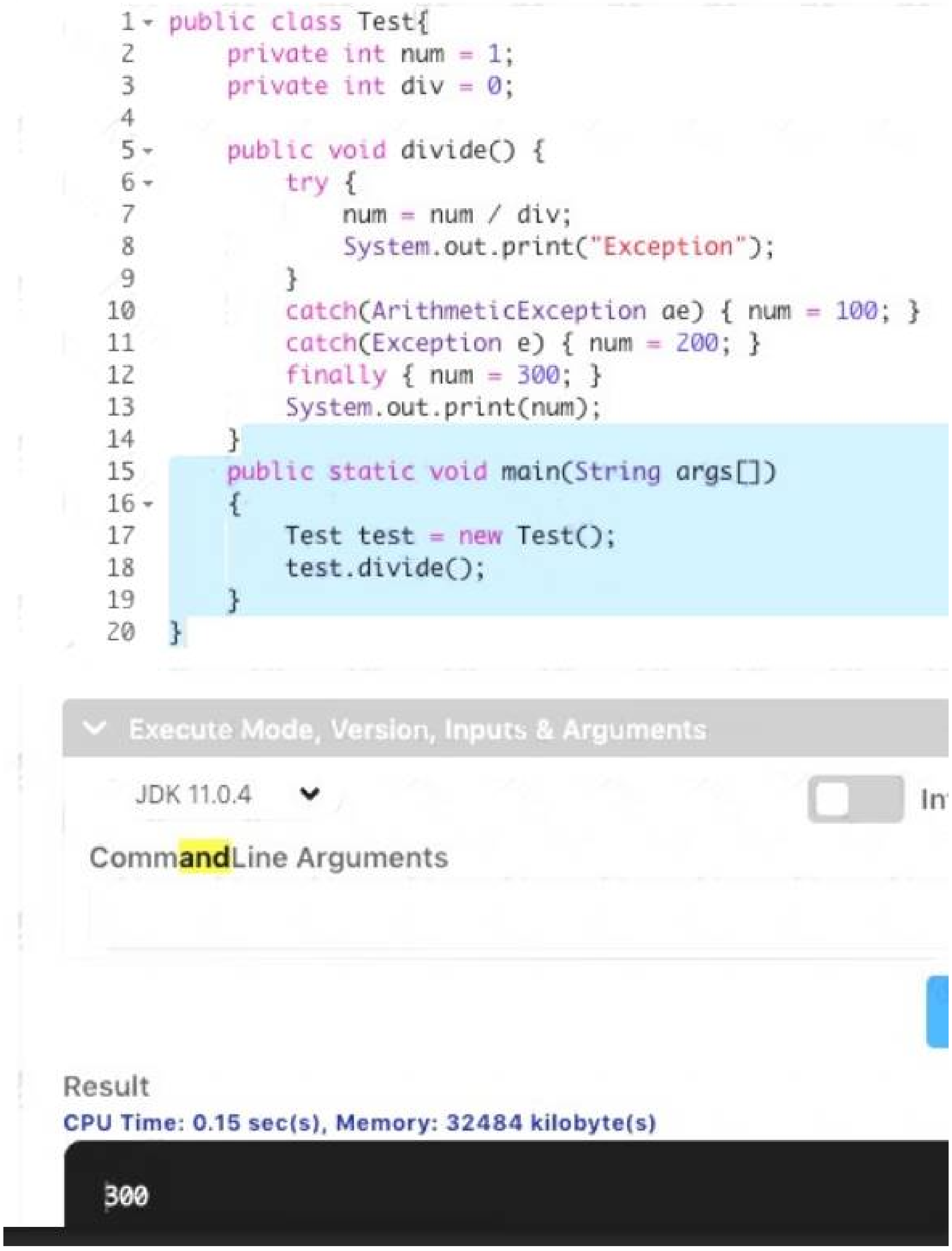
```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

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

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

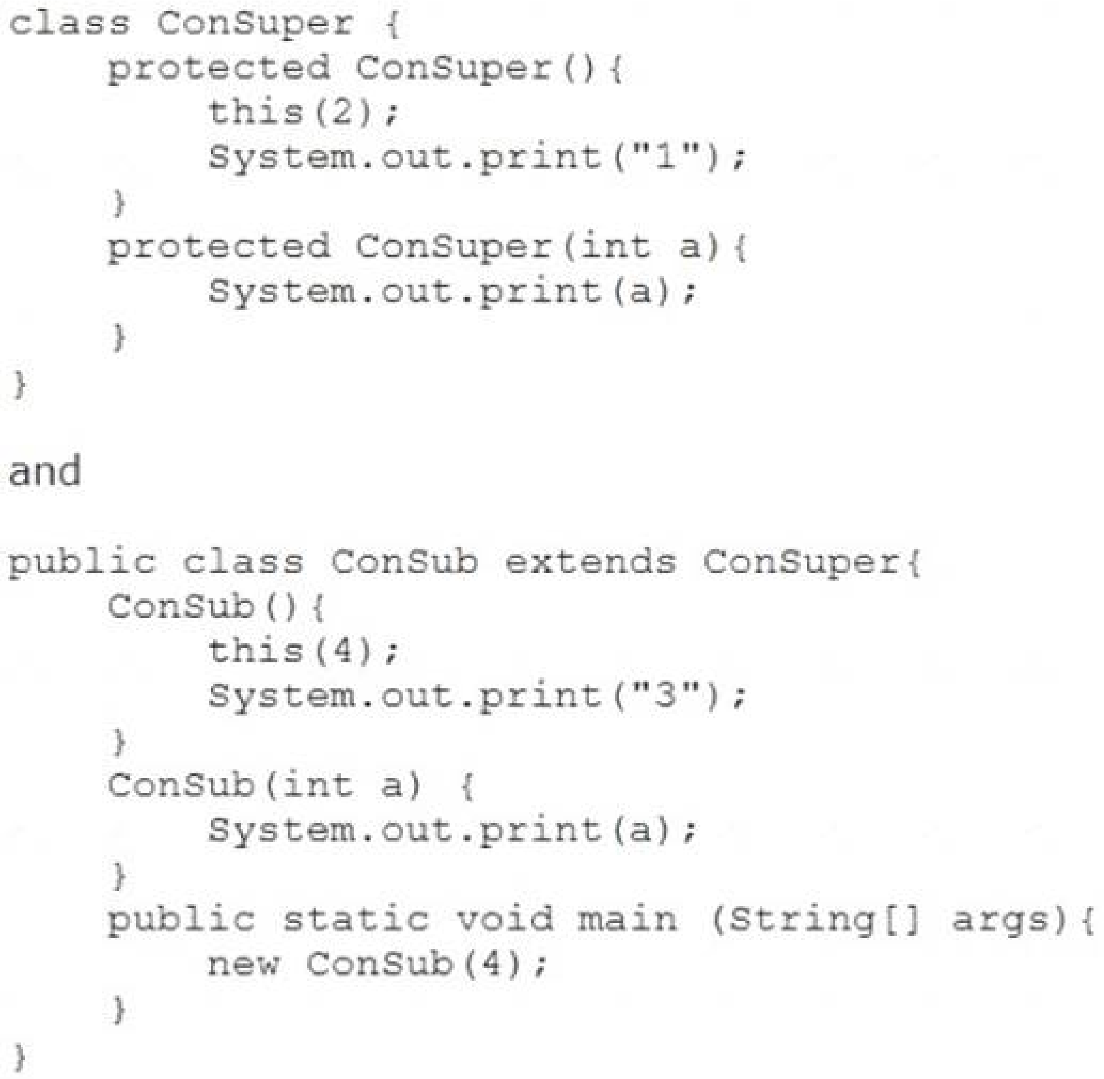
CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
300
```

NEW QUESTION 38
Given:



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

and

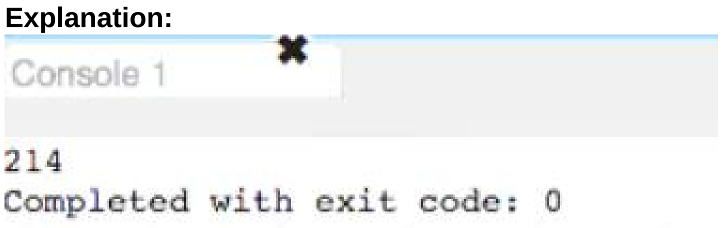
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
     ConSub(){
          this(4);
          System.out.print("3");
     }
     ConSub(int a) {
          System.out.print(a);
     }
     public static void main (String[] args){
          new ConSub(4);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

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

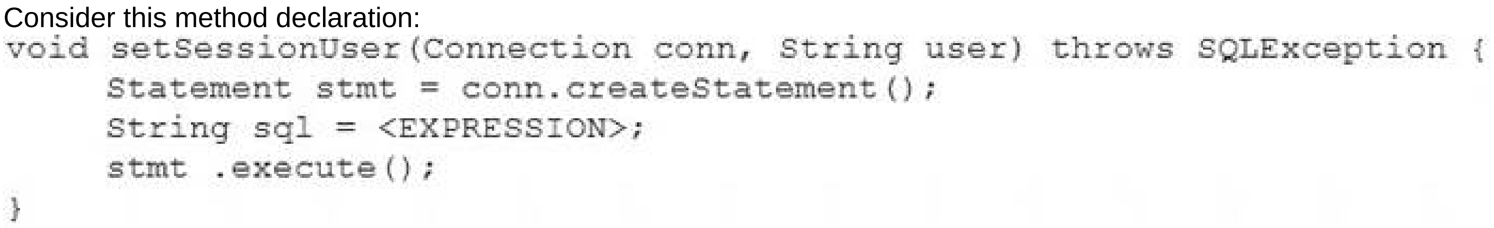
Answer: C

Explanation:



```
214
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 41
Consider this method declaration:



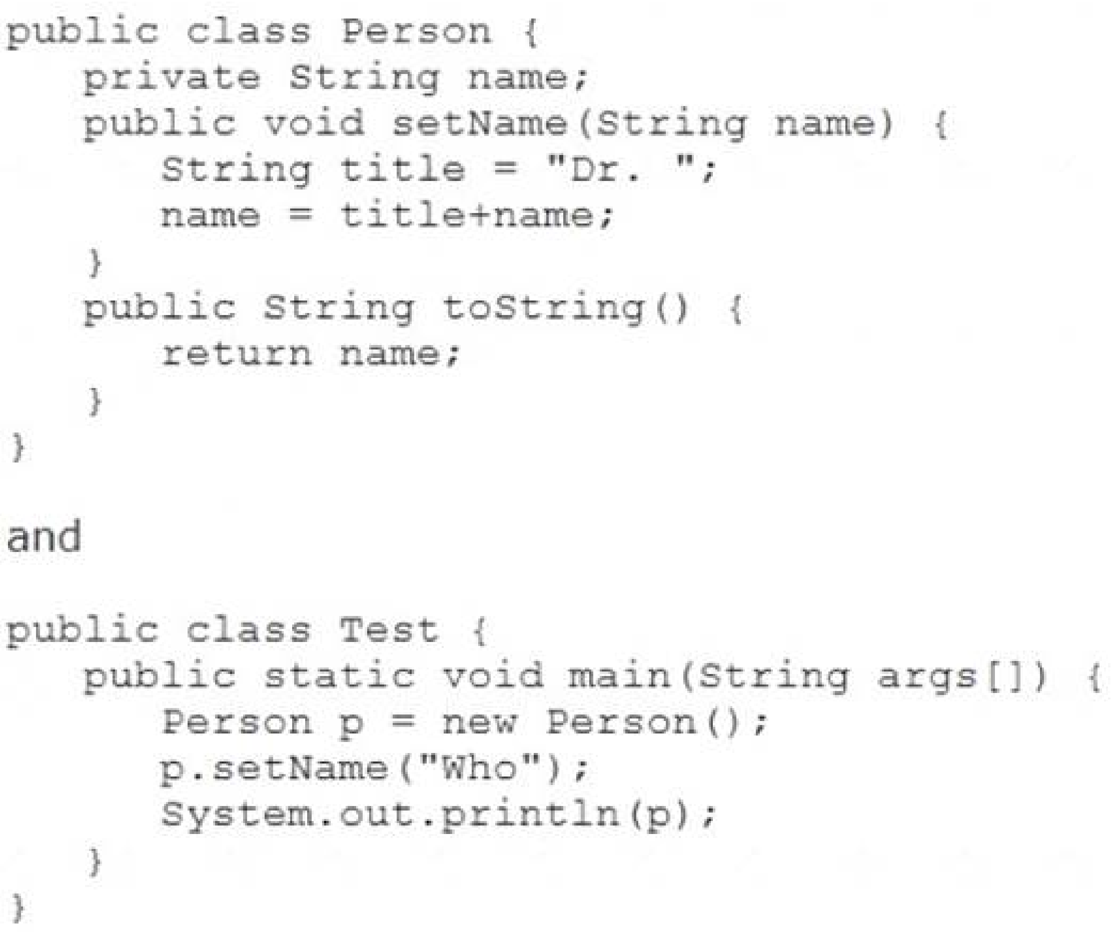
```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
     Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
     String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
     stmt .execute();
}
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 45
Given:



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

and

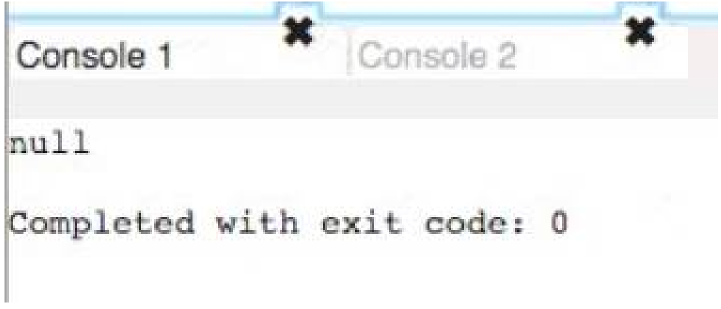
```
public class Test {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
      Person p = new Person();
      p.setName("Who");
      System.out.println(p);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

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

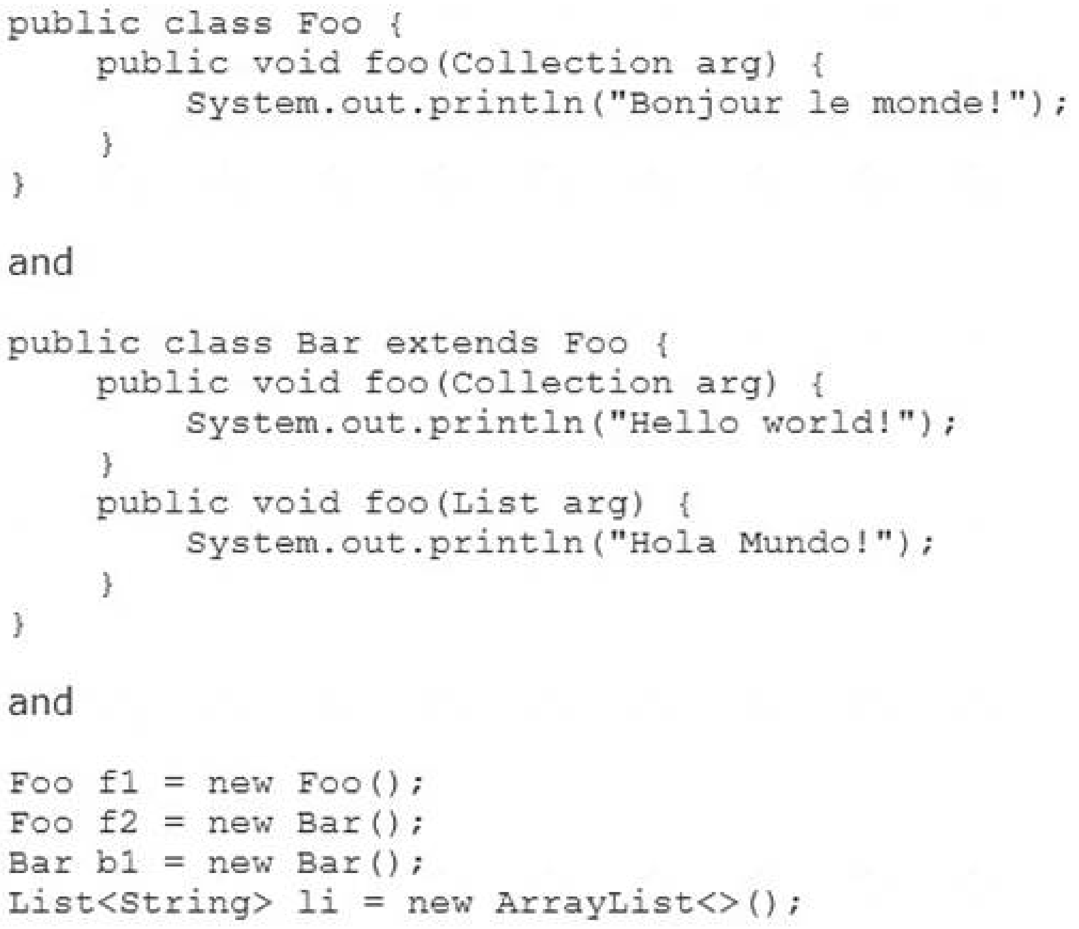
Answer: D

Explanation:



```
null

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 47
Given:



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

and

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

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

A. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

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

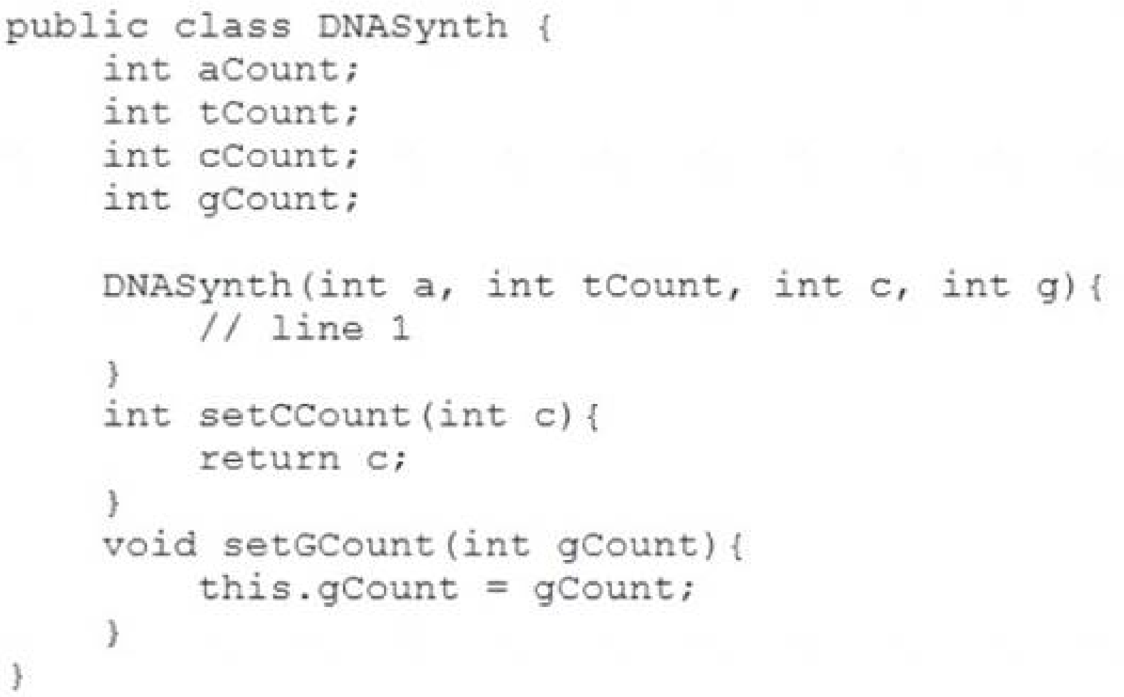
Answer: ABH

NEW QUESTION 51
Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

A. class, package, import
B. package, import, class
C. import, package, class
D. package, class, import
E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
Given:



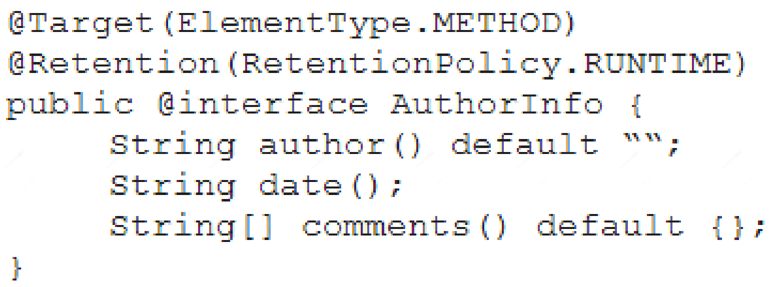
```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    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;

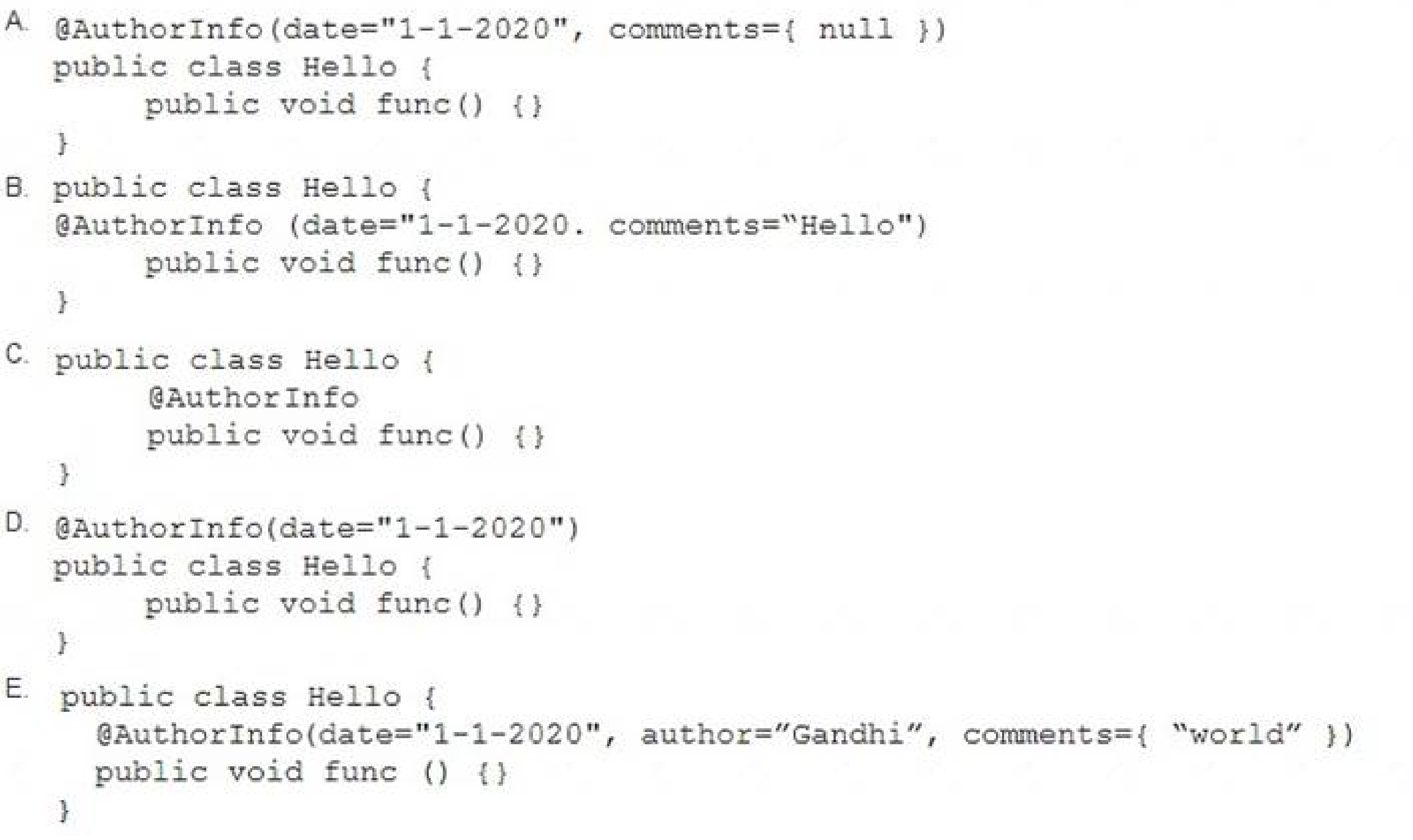
Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:



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

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

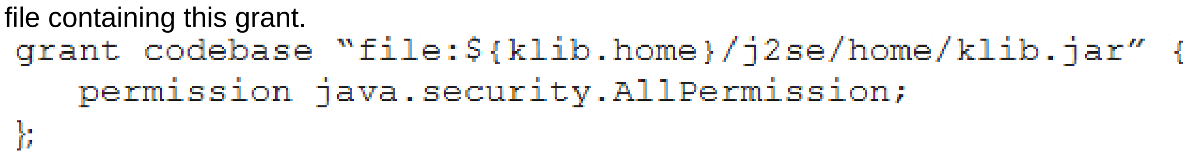


```
A. @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
   public class Hello {
        public void func() {}
   }
B. public class Hello {
   @AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")
        public void func() {}
   }
C. public class Hello {
        @AuthorInfo
        public void func() {}
   }
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 61
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.



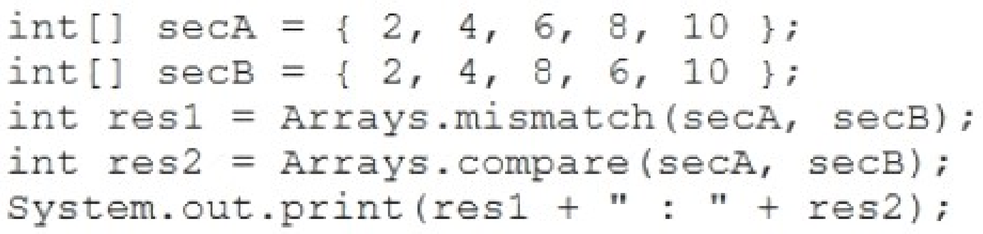
```
grant codebase "file:${klib.home}/j2se/home/klib.jar" {
   permission java.security.AllPermission;
};
```

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 65
Given the code fragment:



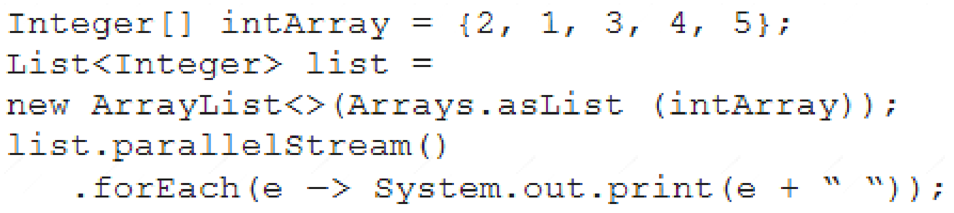
```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67
Given:



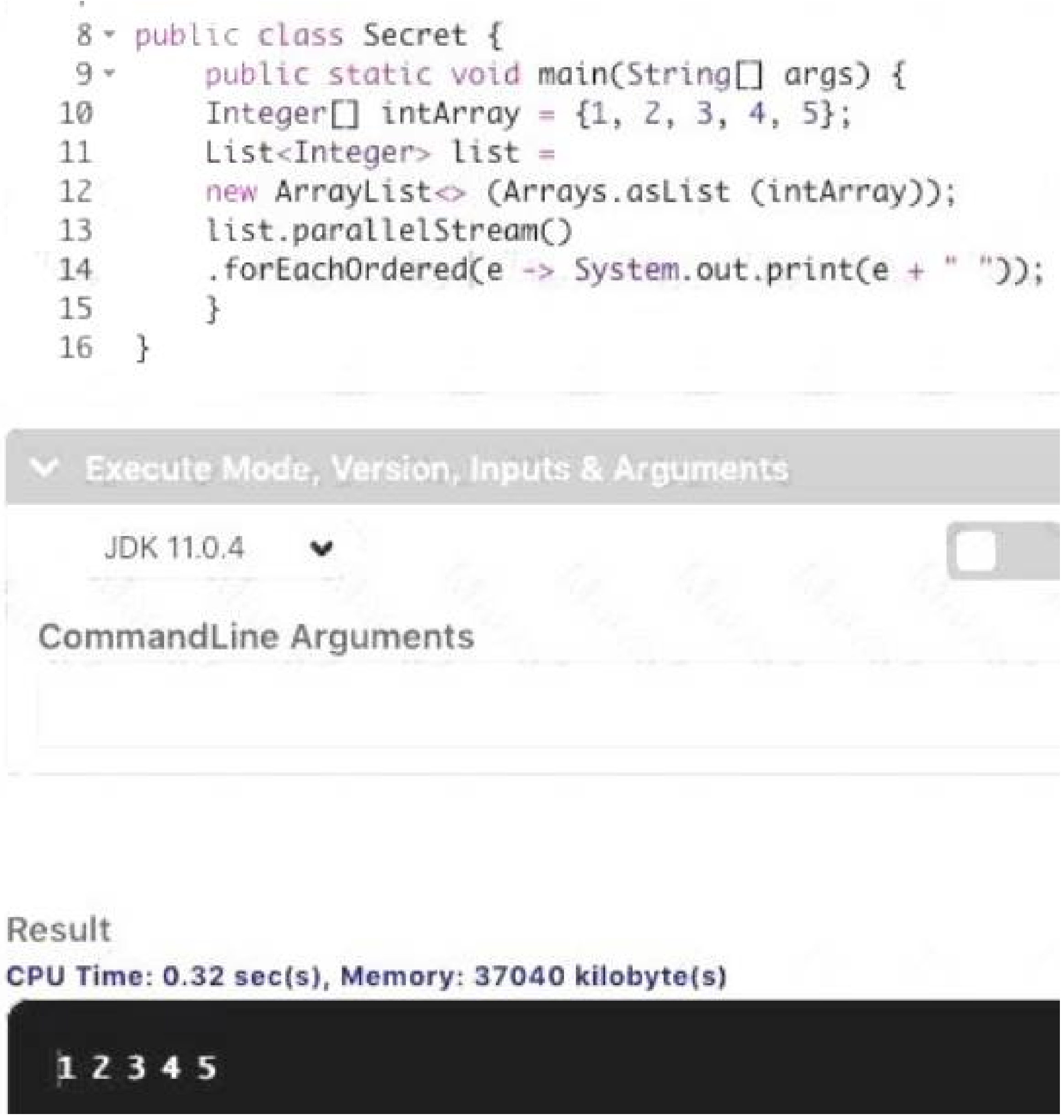
```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
   .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

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:



```
public class Secret {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
    Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    List<Integer> list =
    new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
    list.parallelStream()
    .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
    }
}
```

JDK 11.0.4

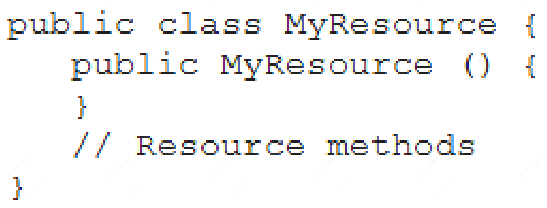
CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

NEW QUESTION 72
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.

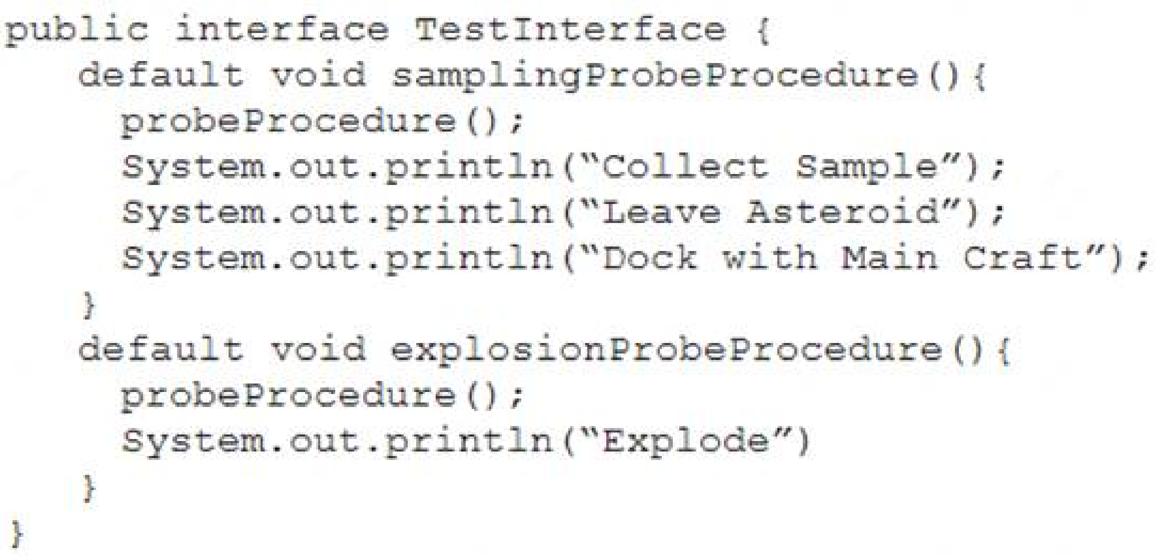
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77
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

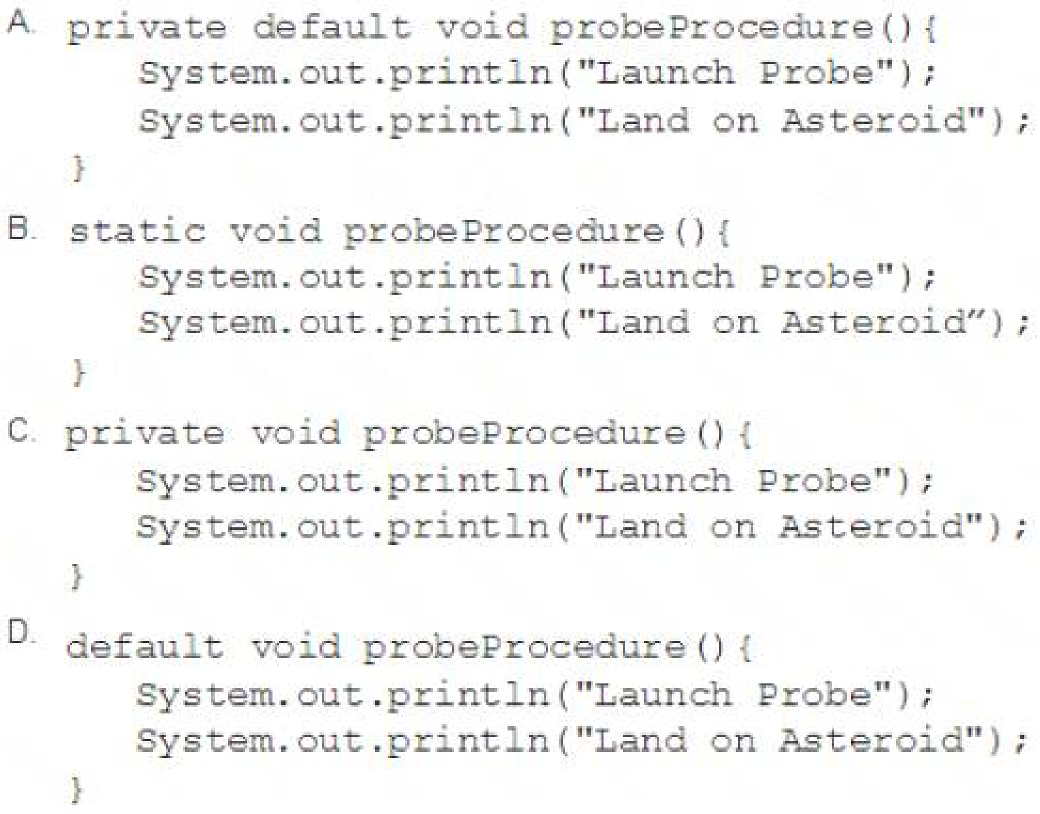
NEW QUESTION 78
Given:



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

Examine these requirements:

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



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

B. static void probeProcedure(){
       System.out.println("Launch Probe");
       System.out.println("Land on Asteroid”);
   }

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

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

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

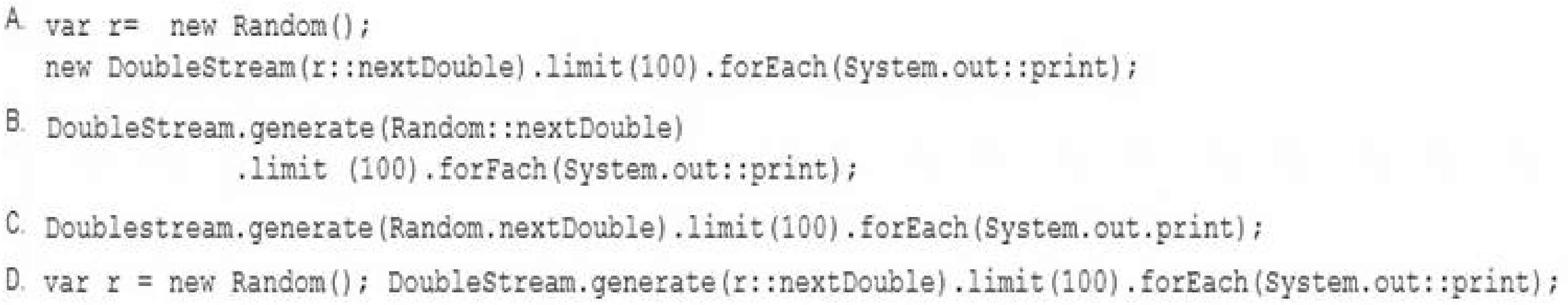
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82
Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 85
Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?



```
A. var r=  new Random();
   new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);

B. DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
             .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);

C. Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);

D. var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 89
Given:

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

and

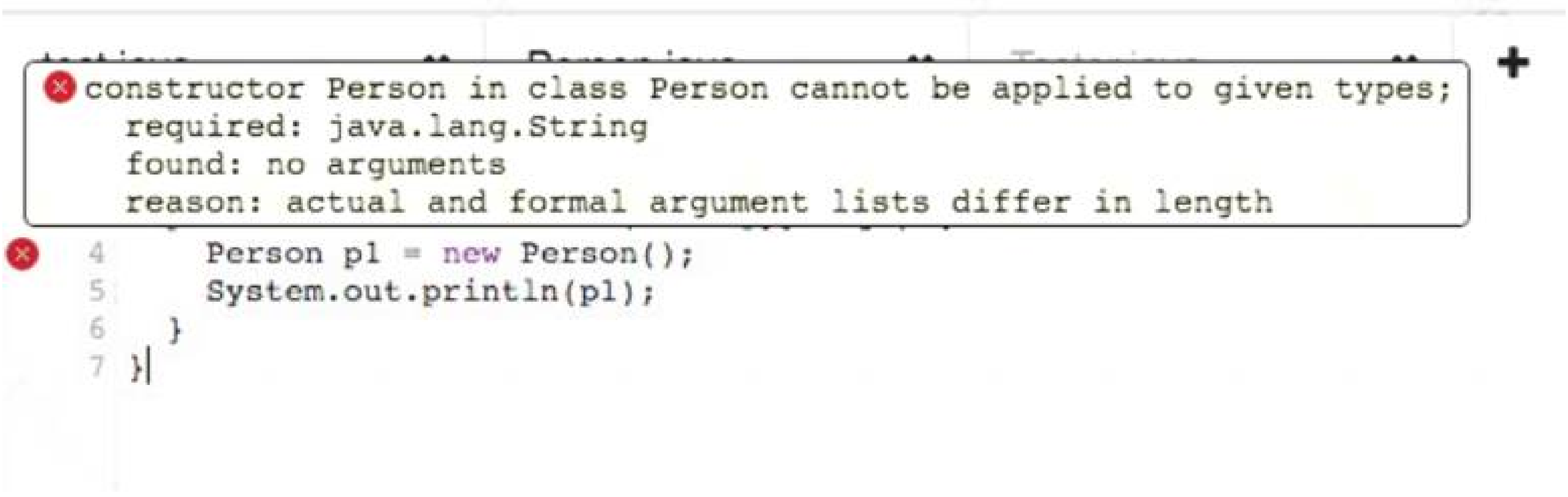
```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
      System.out.println(p1);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
constructor Person in class Person cannot be applied to given types;
  required: java.lang.String
  found: no arguments
  reason: actual and formal argument lists differ in length
      Person p1 = new Person();
      System.out.println(p1);
   }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 92
Given:

```
try {
  // line 1
  lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
    .forEach (line --> {
       try {
          Files.write(Paths.get(“outputFile_to_path”),
line.getBytes(),StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
       } catch (IOExeption 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 96
Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 97
Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. int x = 12_34;
B. short sh = (short)‘A’;
C. String contact# = “(+2) (999) (232)”;
D. boolean true = (4 == 4);
E. float x = 1.99;
F. int[][] e = {{1,1},{2,2}};
G. byte b = 10;char c = b;

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 100
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.

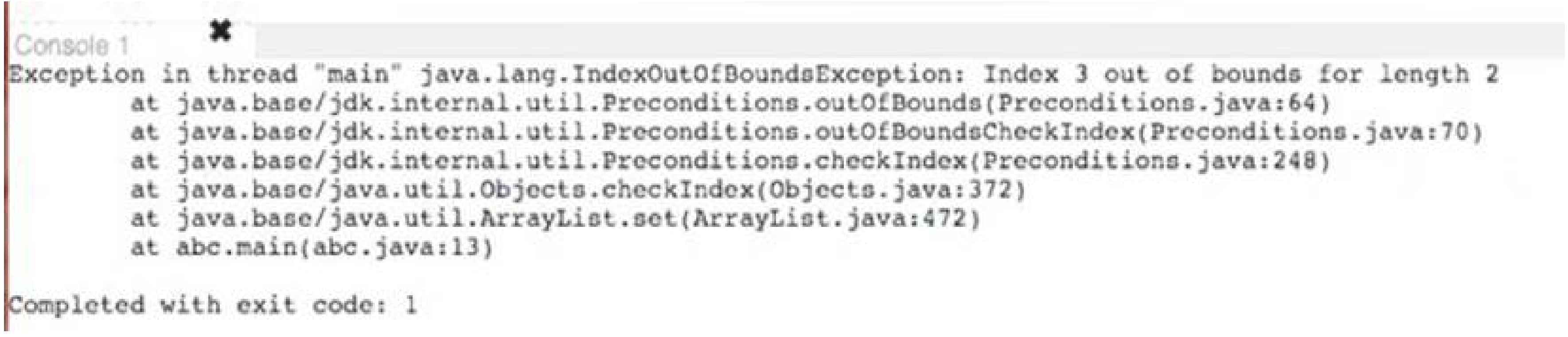
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 102
Given:
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add(“Peter”);
data.add(30); data.add(“Market Road”); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data); What is the output?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



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

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION 106
Given the code fragment:

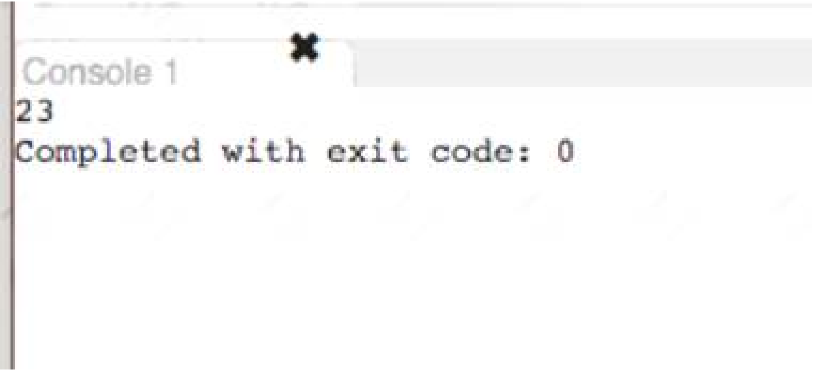
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
23
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 111
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 116
Given:

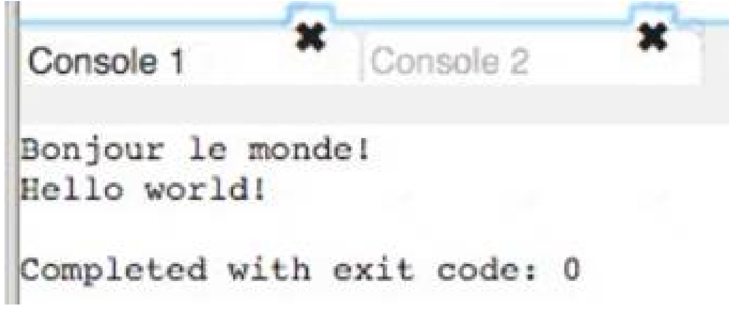
```
public class Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");
    }
    public void foo() {
        print();
    }
}

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:



```
Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 117
Given: Automobile.java

```
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
   abstract void wheels();
}
```

Car.java

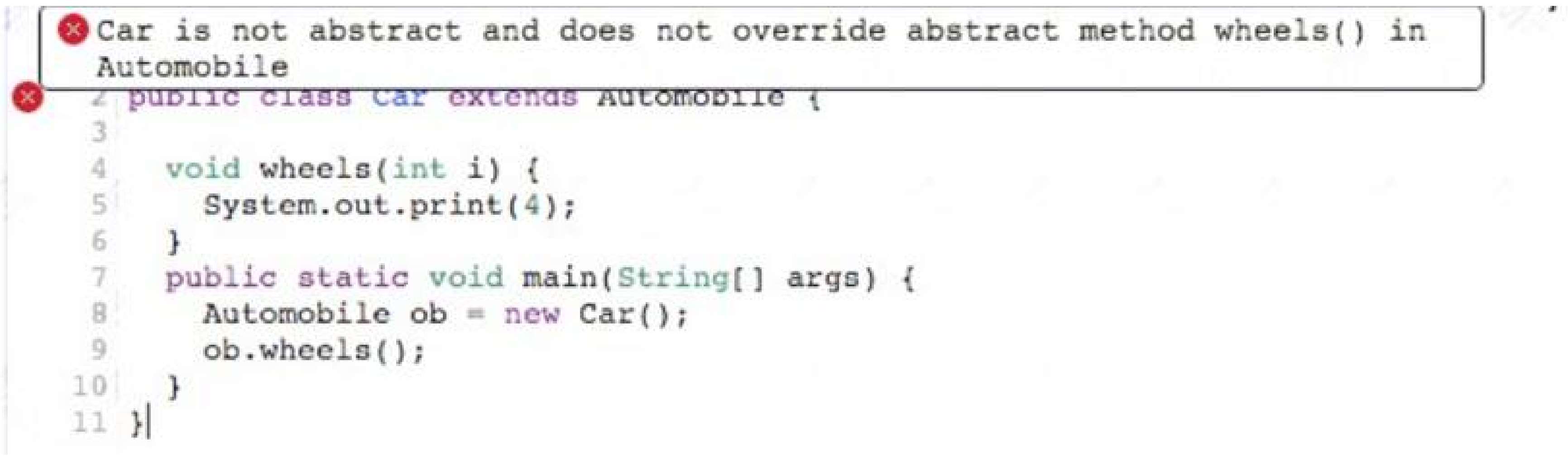
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
                                   // line 2
    void wheels(int i) {           // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.
B. Add @Override annotation in line 2.
C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();
D. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:



```
Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
Automobile
public class Car extends Automobile {

  void wheels(int i) {
    System.out.print(4);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Automobile ob = new Car();
    ob.wheels();
  }
}
```

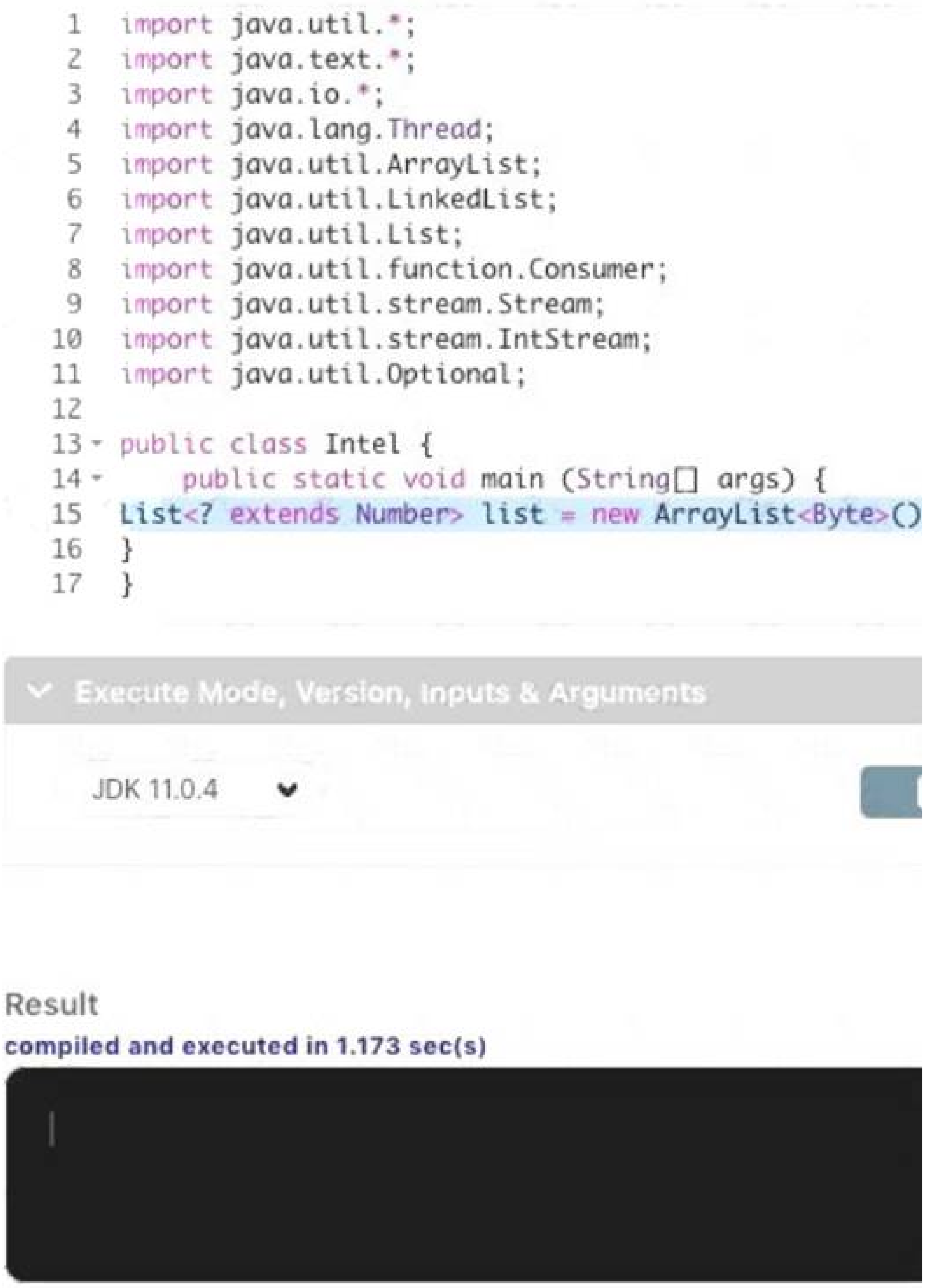
NEW QUESTION 118

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:



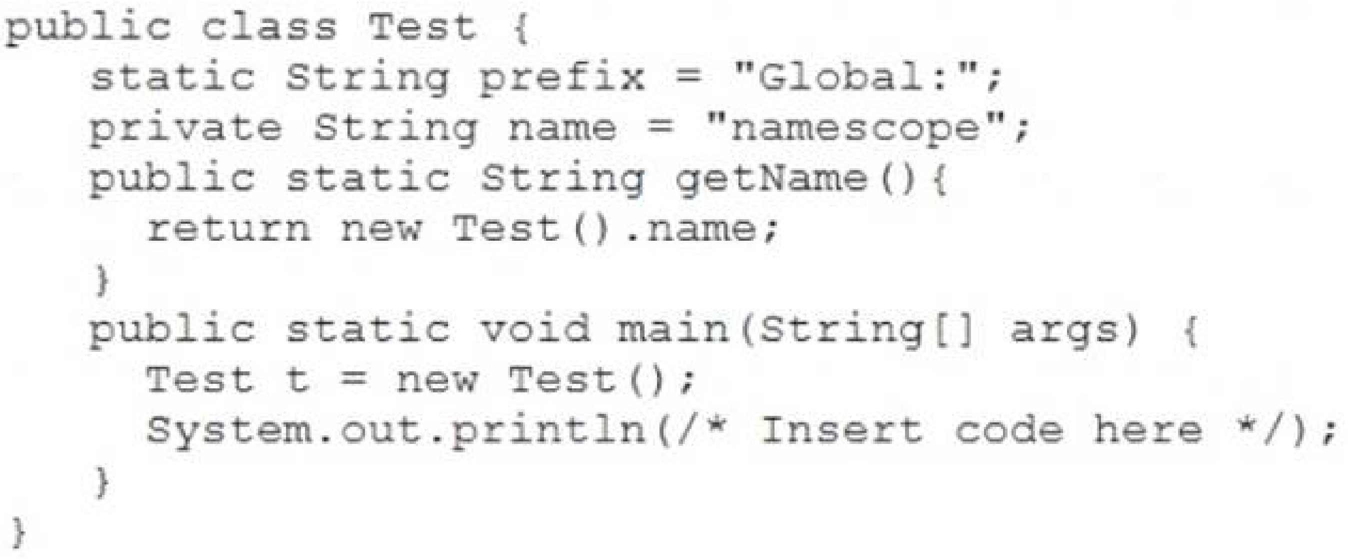
```
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.util.stream.IntStream;
import java.util.Optional;

public class Intel {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
}
}
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

NEW QUESTION 120

Analyze the code:



```
public class Test {
   static String prefix = "Global:";
   private String name = "namescope";
   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:namescope? (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

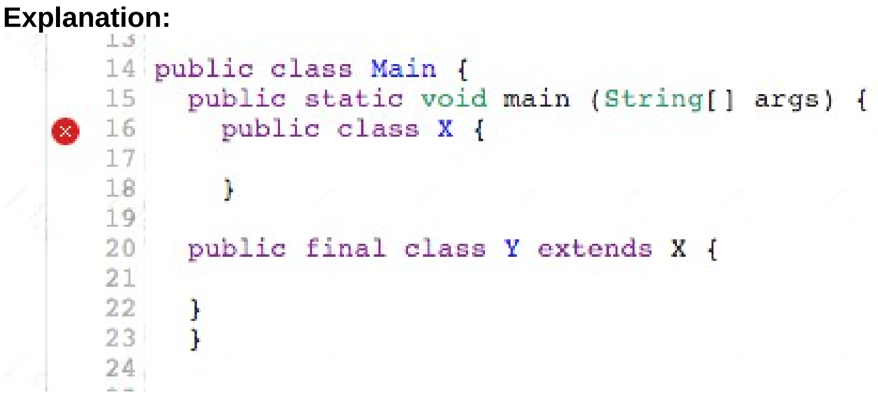
Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 122
Given:
public class X {
}
and
public final class Y extends X {
}
What is the result of compiling these two classes?

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

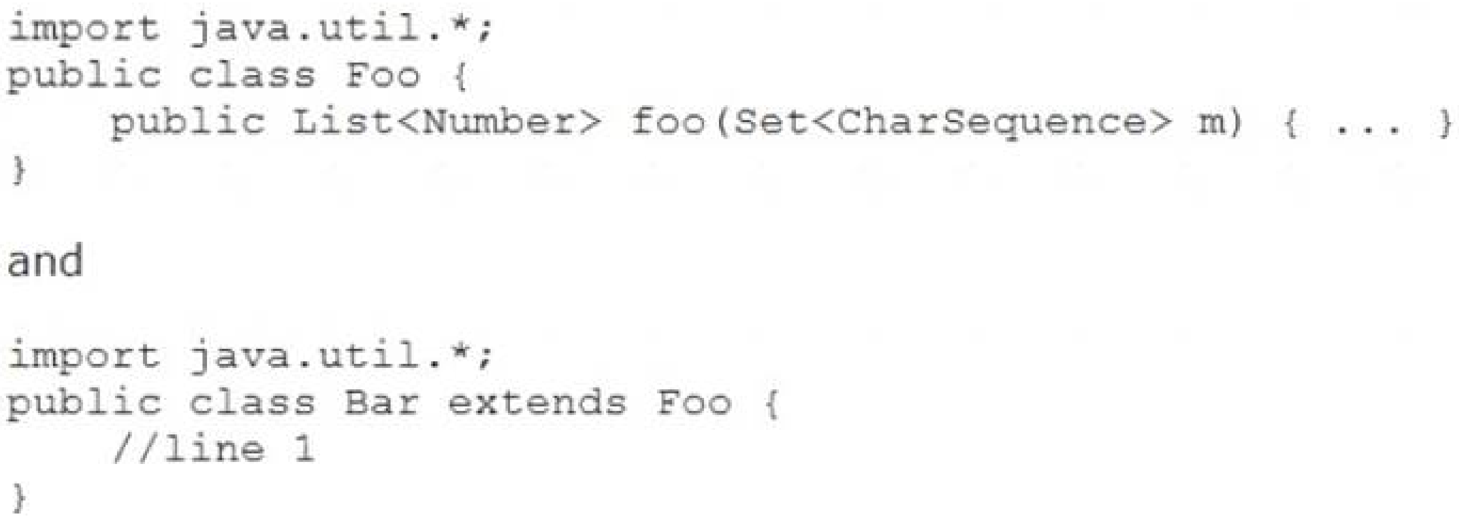
Answer: B

Explanation:



```
public class Main {
  public static void main (String[] args) {
    public class X {

    }

  public final class Y extends X {

  }
  }
```

NEW QUESTION 123
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.)

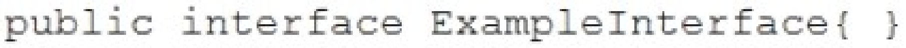
A. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
B. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 125

Given:



```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

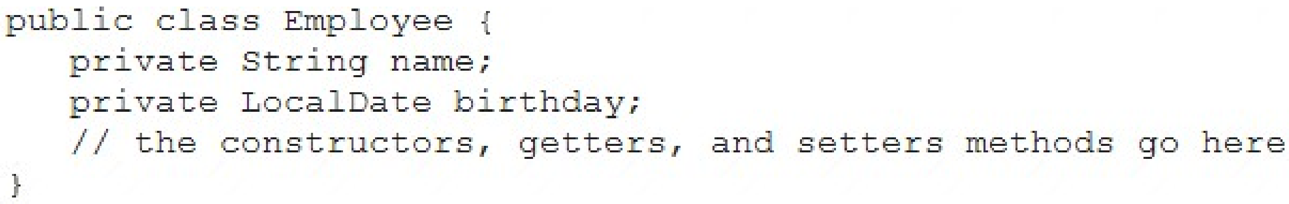
Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

A. public abstract void methodB();
B. final void methodG(){System.out.println(“G”);}
C. private abstract void methodC();
D. public String methodD();
E. public int x;
F. final void methodE();
G. public void methodF(){System.out.println(“F”);}

Answer: AD

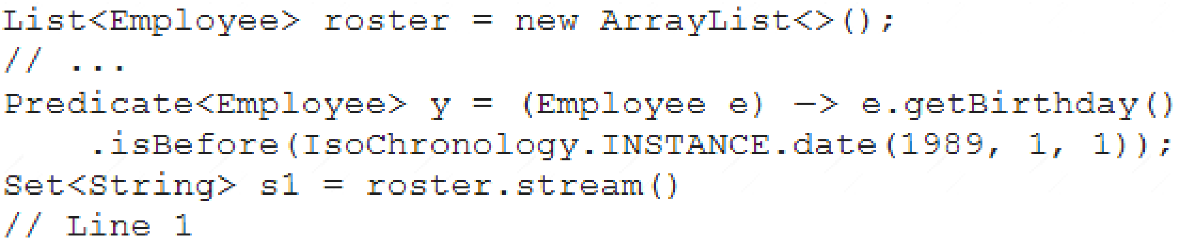
NEW QUESTION 130

Given:



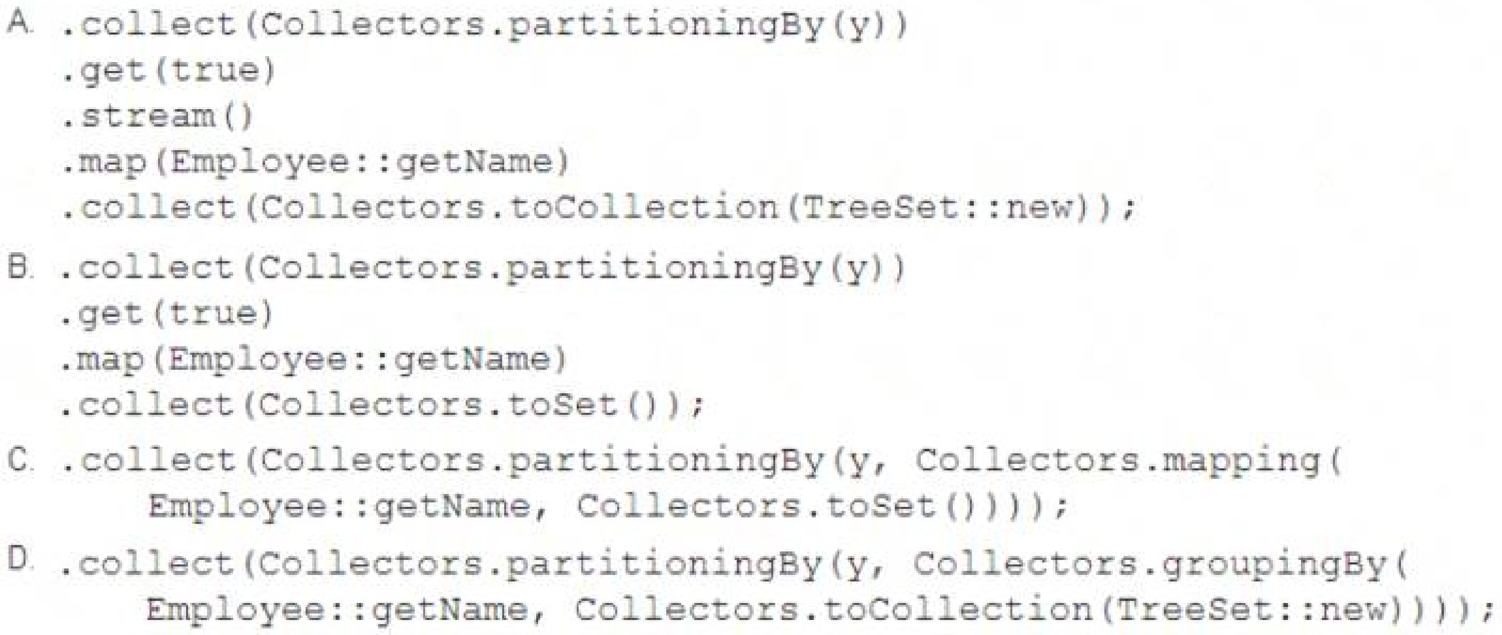
```
public class Employee {
   private String name;
   private LocalDate birthday;
   // the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here
}
```

and



```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
// ...
Predicate<Employee> y = (Employee e) -> e.getBirthday()
     .isBefore(IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1));
Set<String> s1 = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the s1 set contain the names of all employees born before January 1, 1989?



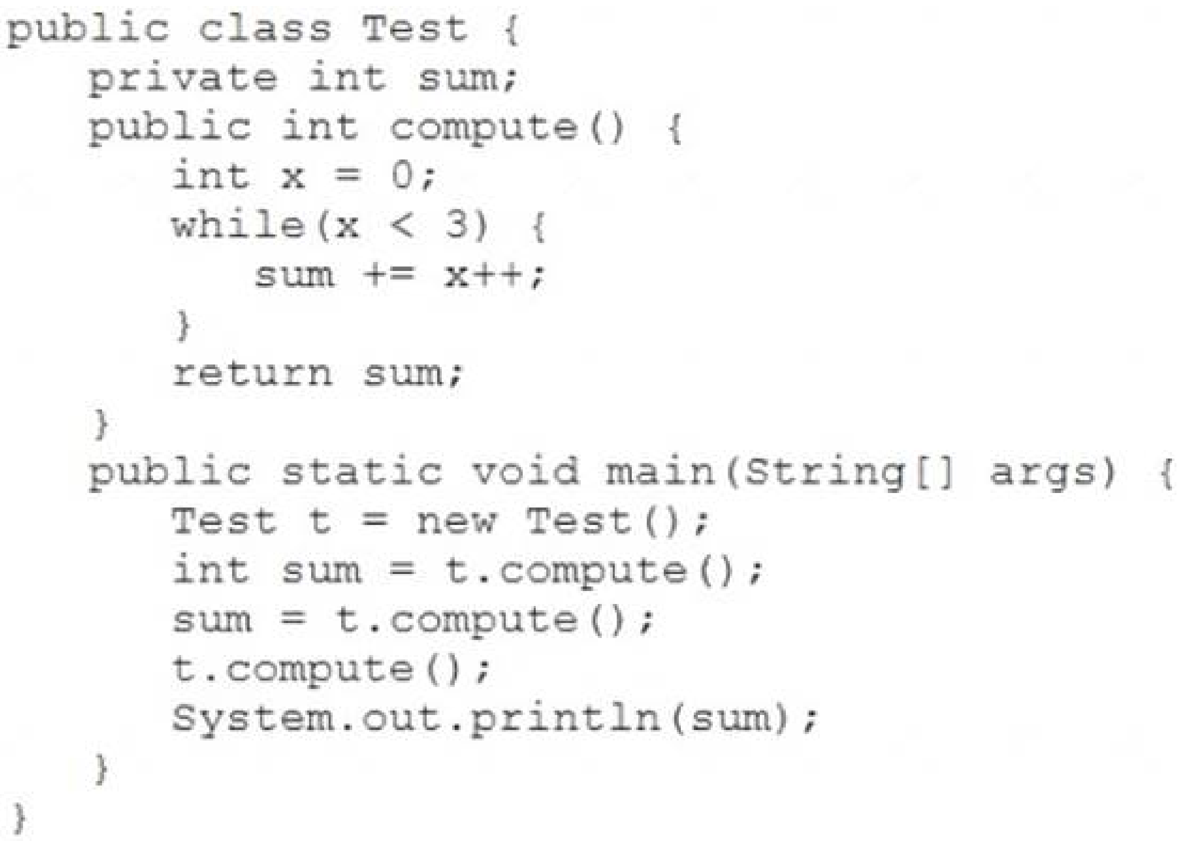
```
A. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .stream()
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));
B. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toSet());
C. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.mapping(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toSet())));
D. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.groupingBy(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))));
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

Given:



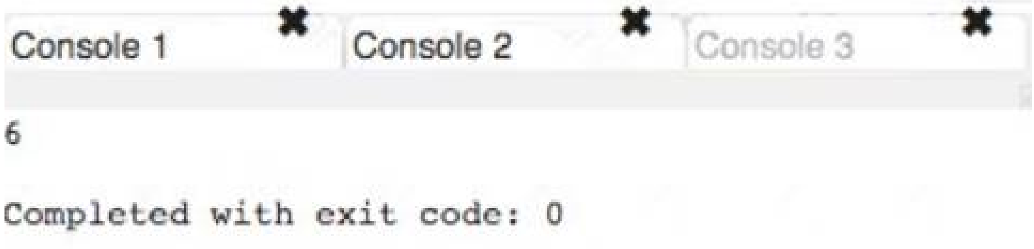
```
public class Test {
    private int sum;
    public int compute() {
        int x = 0;
        while(x < 3) {
            sum += x++;
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        int sum = t.compute();
        sum = t.compute();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

What is the result?

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

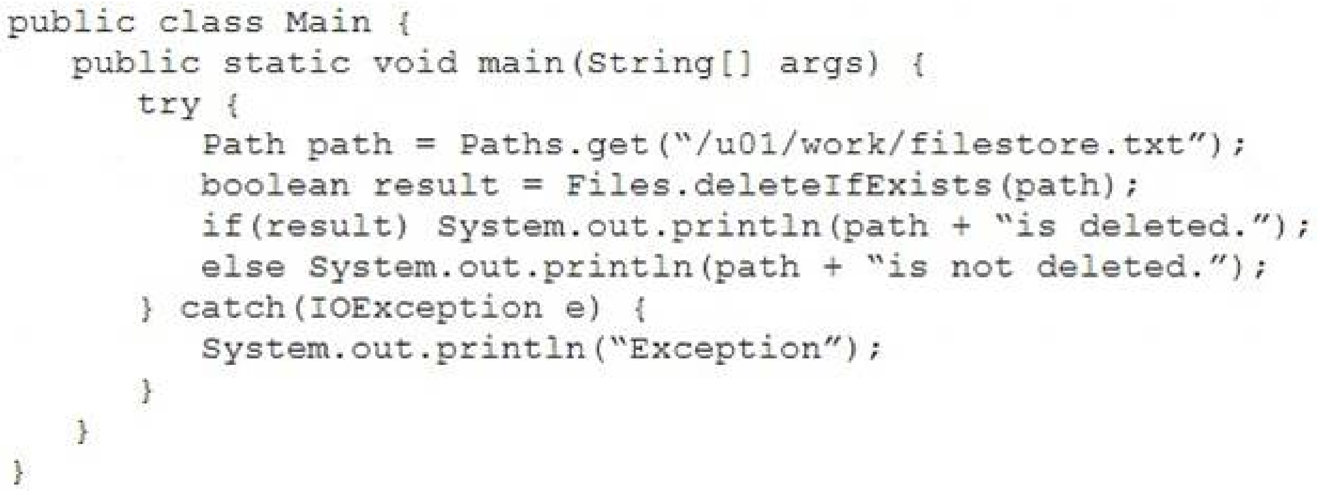
Answer: D

Explanation:



```
6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 132
Given:



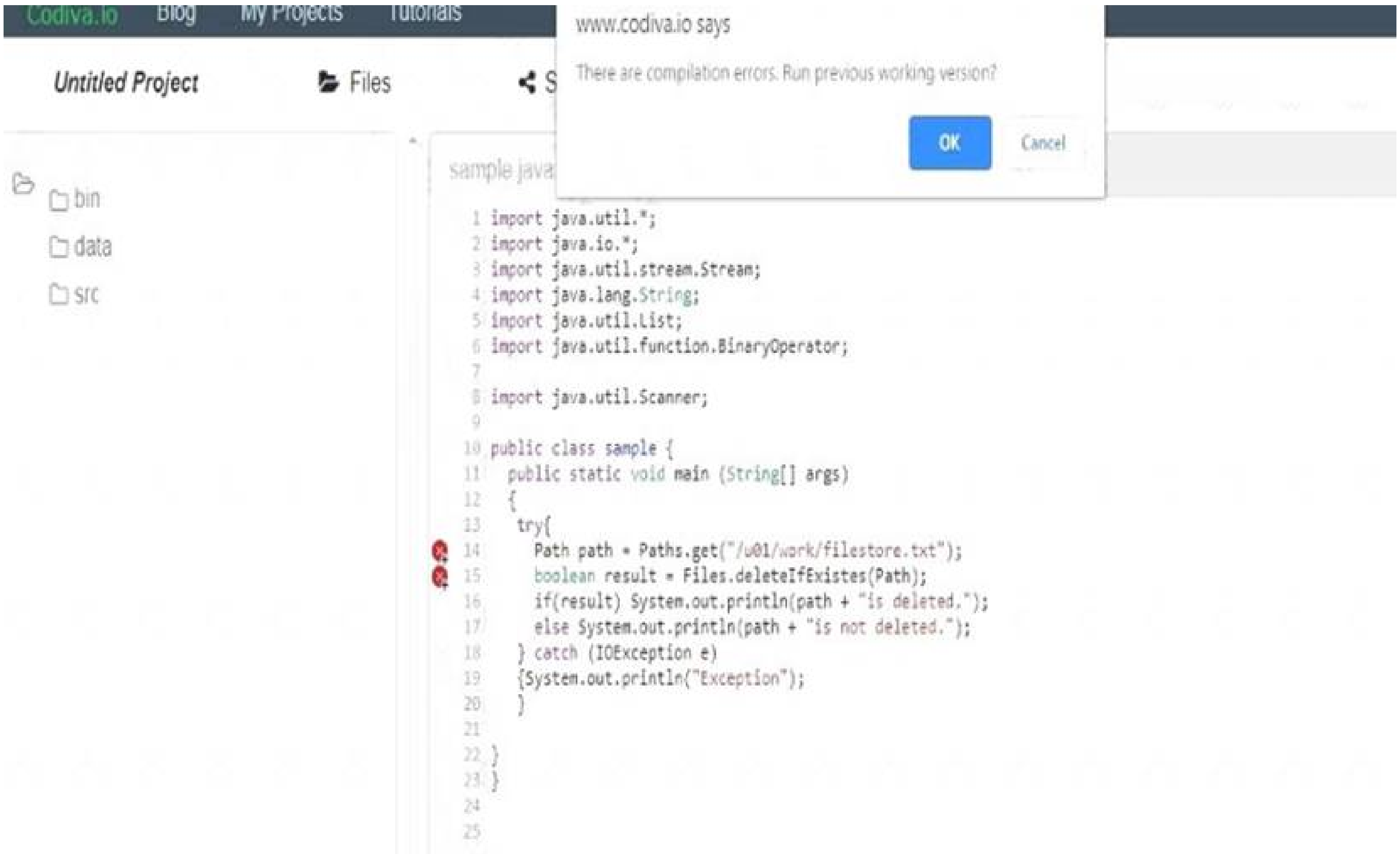
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        }
    }
}
```

Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.
B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
C. Exception
D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:



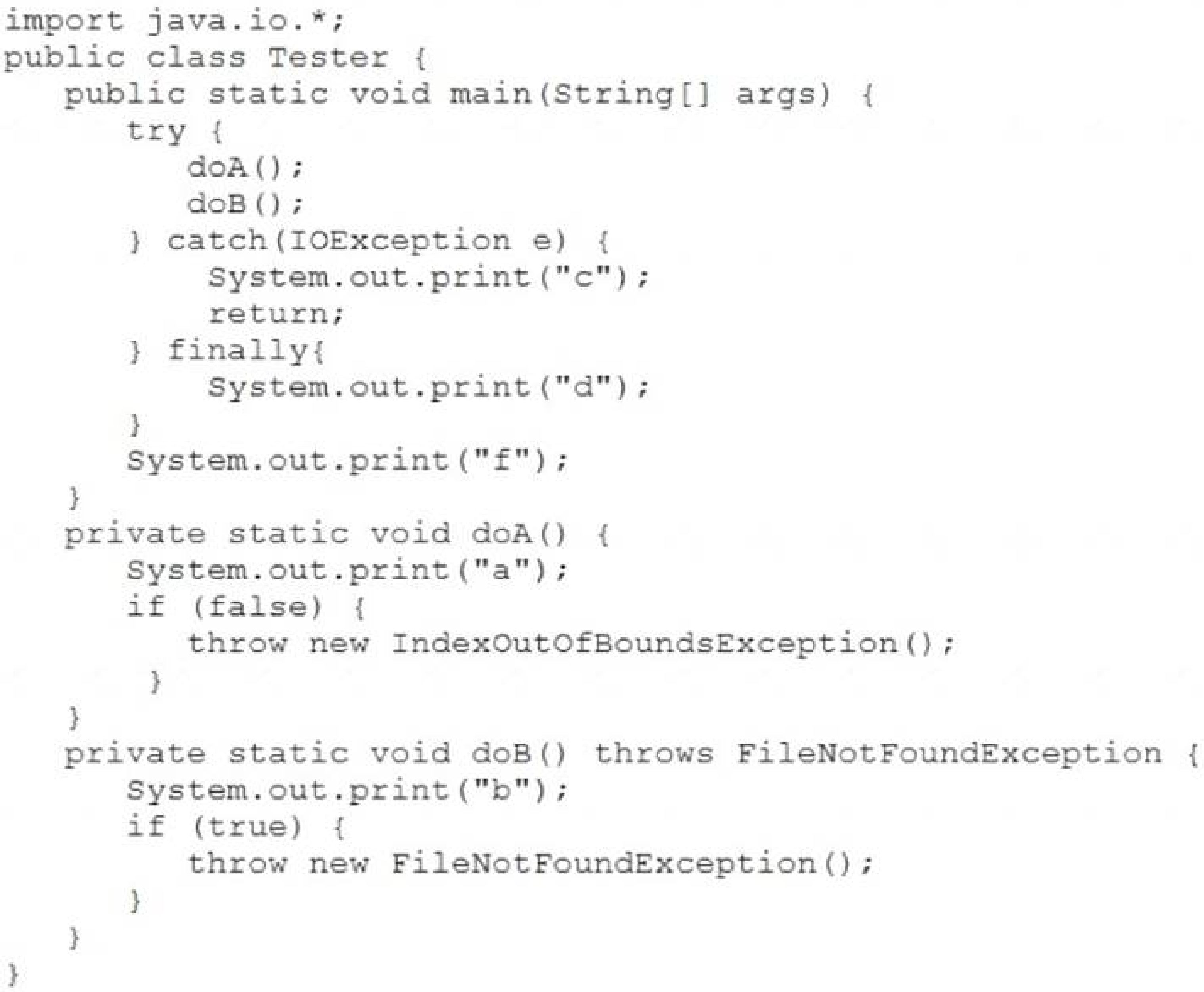
www.codiva.io says

There are compilation errors. Run previous working version?

```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.stream.Stream;
import java.lang.String;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class sample {
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
   try{
     Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
     boolean result = Files.deleteIfExistes(Path);
     if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
     else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
   } catch (IOException e)
   {System.out.println("Exception");
   }

}
}
```

NEW QUESTION 136

Given:



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

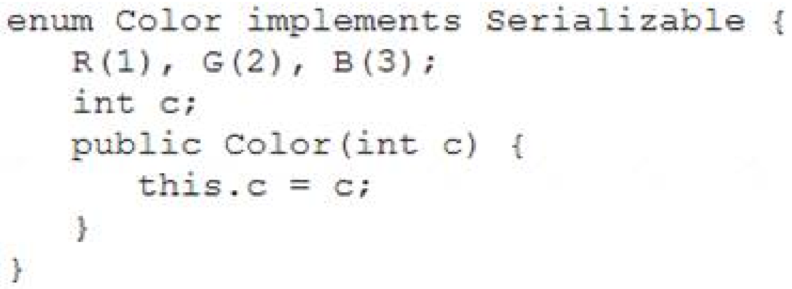
What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 137

Given:



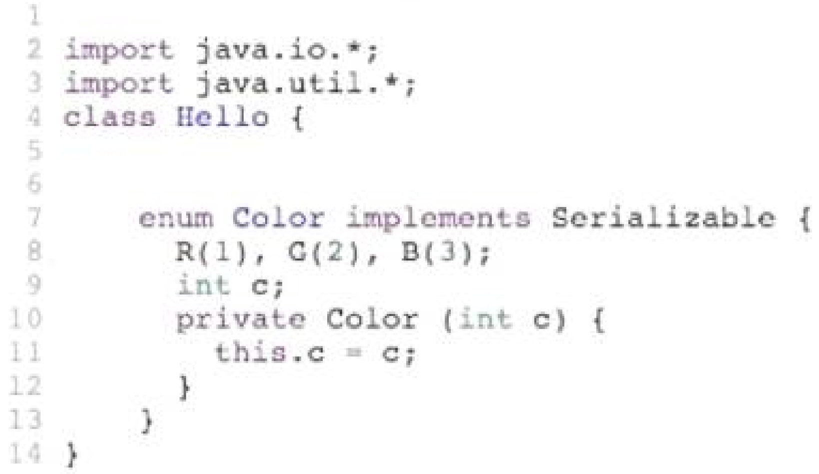
```
enum Color implements Serializable {
    R(1), G(2), B(3);
    int c;
    public Color(int c) {
        this.c = c;
    }
}
```

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

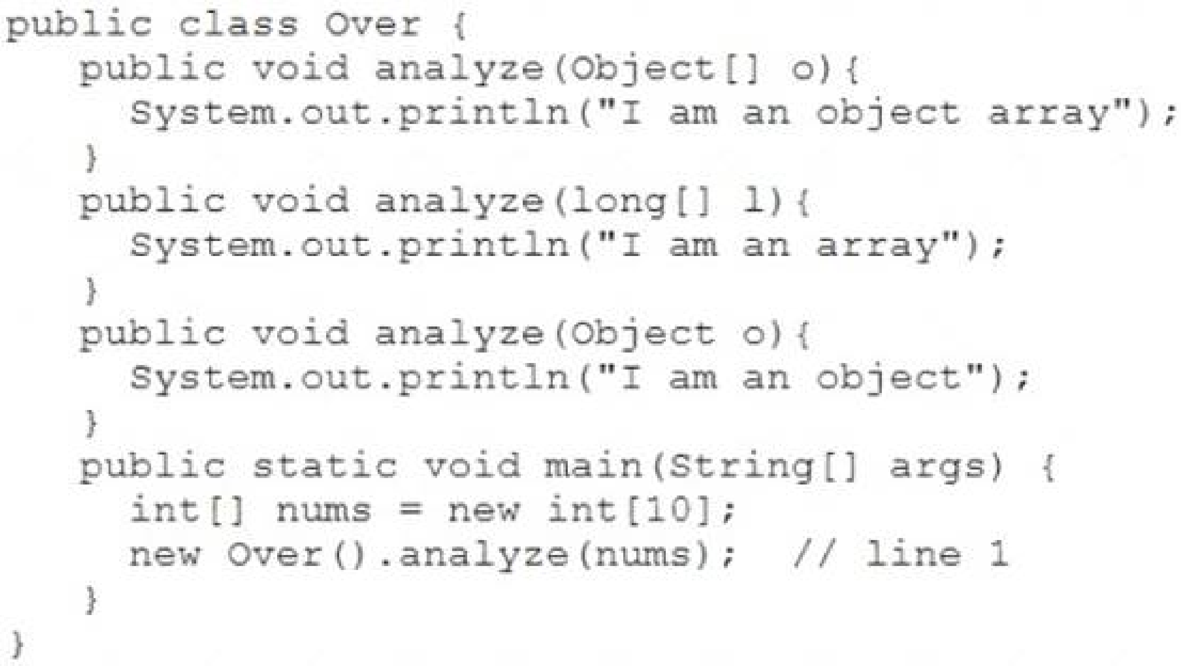
Explanation:



```

import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
class Hello {


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

NEW QUESTION 138

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
    }
}
```

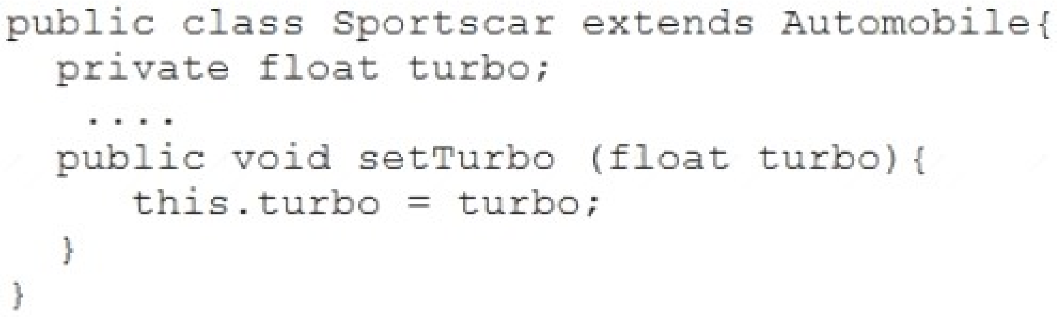
What is the output?

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 142

Given:



```
public class Sportscar extends Automobile{
  private float turbo;
   ....
  public void setTurbo (float turbo){
     this.turbo = turbo;
  }
}
```

What is known about the Sportscar class?

A. The Sportscar class is a subclass of Automobile and inherits its methods.
B. The Sportscar subclass cannot override setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.
C. The Sportscar class is a superclass that has more functionality than the Automobile class.
D. The Sportscar class inherits the setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

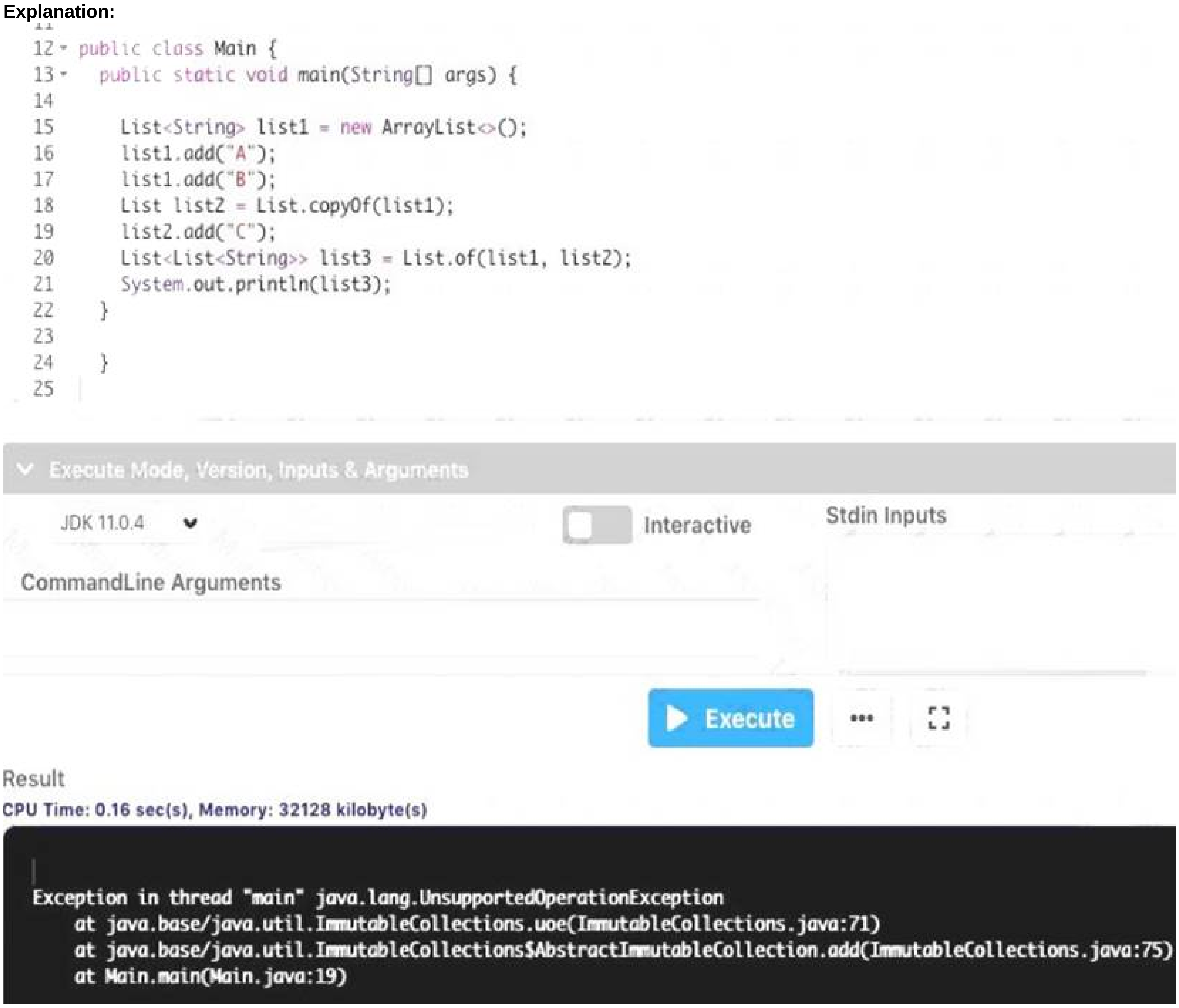
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 143
Given:
List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(); list1.add(“A”);
list1.add(“B”);
List list2 = List.copyOf(list1); list2.add(“C”);
List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2); System.out.println(list3);
What is the result?

A. [[A, B],[A, B]]
B. An exception is thrown at run tim
C. [[A, B], [A, B, C]]
D. [[A, B, C], [A, B, C]]

Answer: B

Explanation:

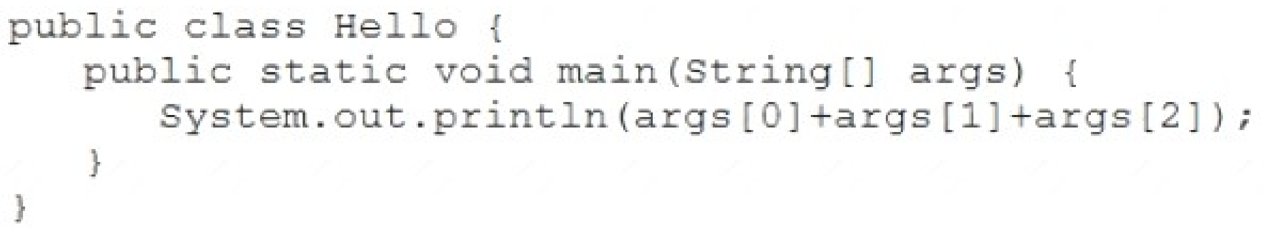


```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
    list1.add("A");
    list1.add("B");
    List list2 = List.copyOf(list1);
    list2.add("C");
    List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2);
    System.out.println(list3);
  }

  }

```

Result
CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32128 kilobyte(s)

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections.uoe(ImmutableCollections.java:71)
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections$AbstractImmutableCollection.add(ImmutableCollections.java:75)
    at Main.main(Main.java:19)
```

NEW QUESTION 145
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

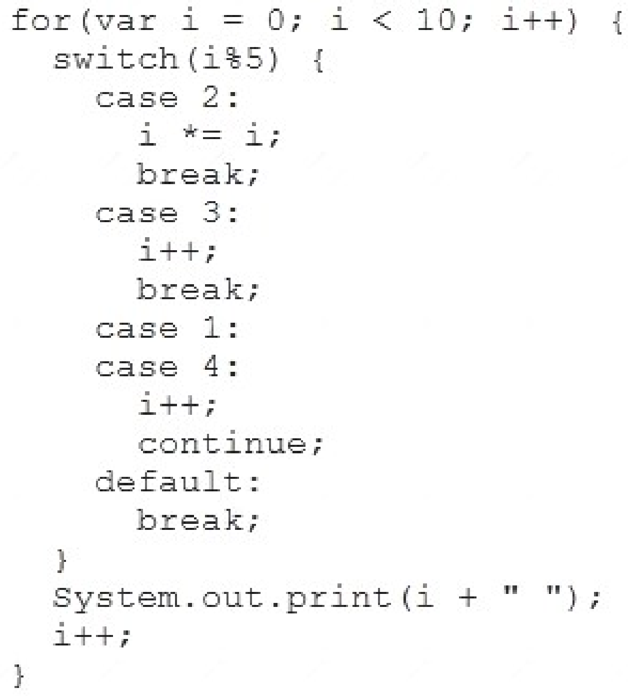
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146
Given the contents:
MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US) MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour
and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage(“en”).build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle(“MessageBundle”, currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString(“message”));
Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150
Given:



```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  switch(i%5) {
    case 2:
      i *= i;
      break;
    case 3:
      i++;
      break;
    case 1:
    case 4:
      i++;
      continue;
    default:
      break;
  }
  System.out.print(i + " ");
  i++;
}
```

What is the result?

A. nothing
B. 10
C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 154
......

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