

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

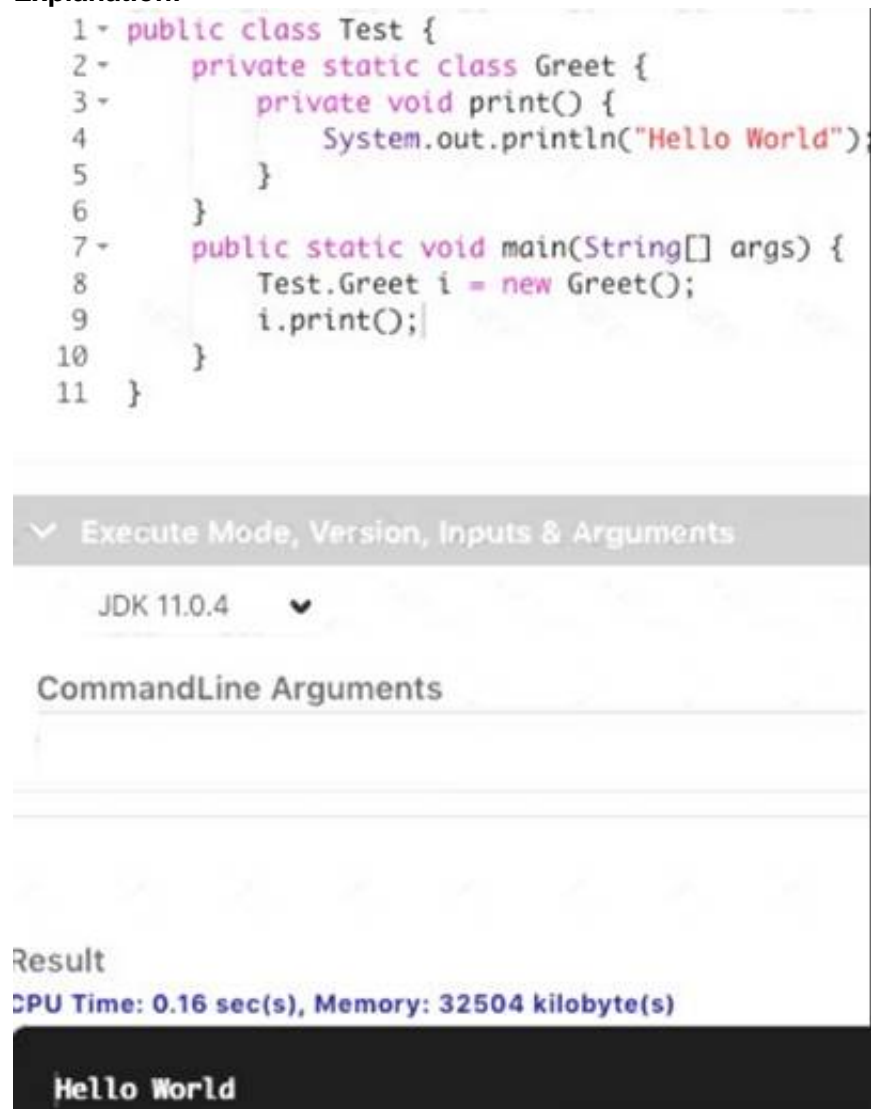
```
1. public class Test {  
2.     private static class Greet {  
3.         private void print() {  
4.             System.out.println("Hello World");  
5.         }  
6.     }  
7.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();  
9.         i.print();  
10. 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

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

Hello World

NEW QUESTION 2

Given:

```
public interface Builder {  
    public A build(String str);  
}
```

and

```
public class BuilderImpl implements Builder {  
    @Override  
    public B build(String str) {  
        return new B(str);  
    }  
}
```

Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. B cannot be abstract.
- B. B is a subtype of A.
- C. A cannot be abstract.
- D. A cannot be final.
- E. B cannot be final.
- F. A is a subtype of B.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 4

Given:

```
package a;
public abstract class Animal {
    protected abstract void walk();
}
package b;
public abstract class Human extends Animal {
    // line 1
}
```

Which two lines inserted in line 1 will allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. protected void walk(){}
- B. void walk(){}
- C. abstract void walk();
- D. private void walk(){}
- E. public abstract void walk();

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

DE

DOWNLOAD ZIP

default

2,5

4,5

4,5

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

```

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

```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Given this enum declaration:

```

1. enum Letter {
2.   ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
3.   int v;
4.   Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
5.   /* Insert code here */
6. }

```

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);`

What code should be written at line 5 for this code to print 200?

- A. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(ALPHA.v); }`
- B. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(Letter.values()[1]); }`
- C. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }`
- D. `String toString() { return "200"; }`

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

13 ▶ public class Main {
14 ▶   enum Letter {
15       ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
16       int v;
17       Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
18       public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
19   }
20
21
22 }
23 ▶ public static void main (String[] args) {
24   System.out.println(Letter.values() [1]);
25 }
26 }
27
28

```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.099 sec(s)

200

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:


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

and

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

and

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

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BFG

NEW QUESTION 14

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 18

Given:

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

When is the readObject method called?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

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 27

Given:

```
public class Main {

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

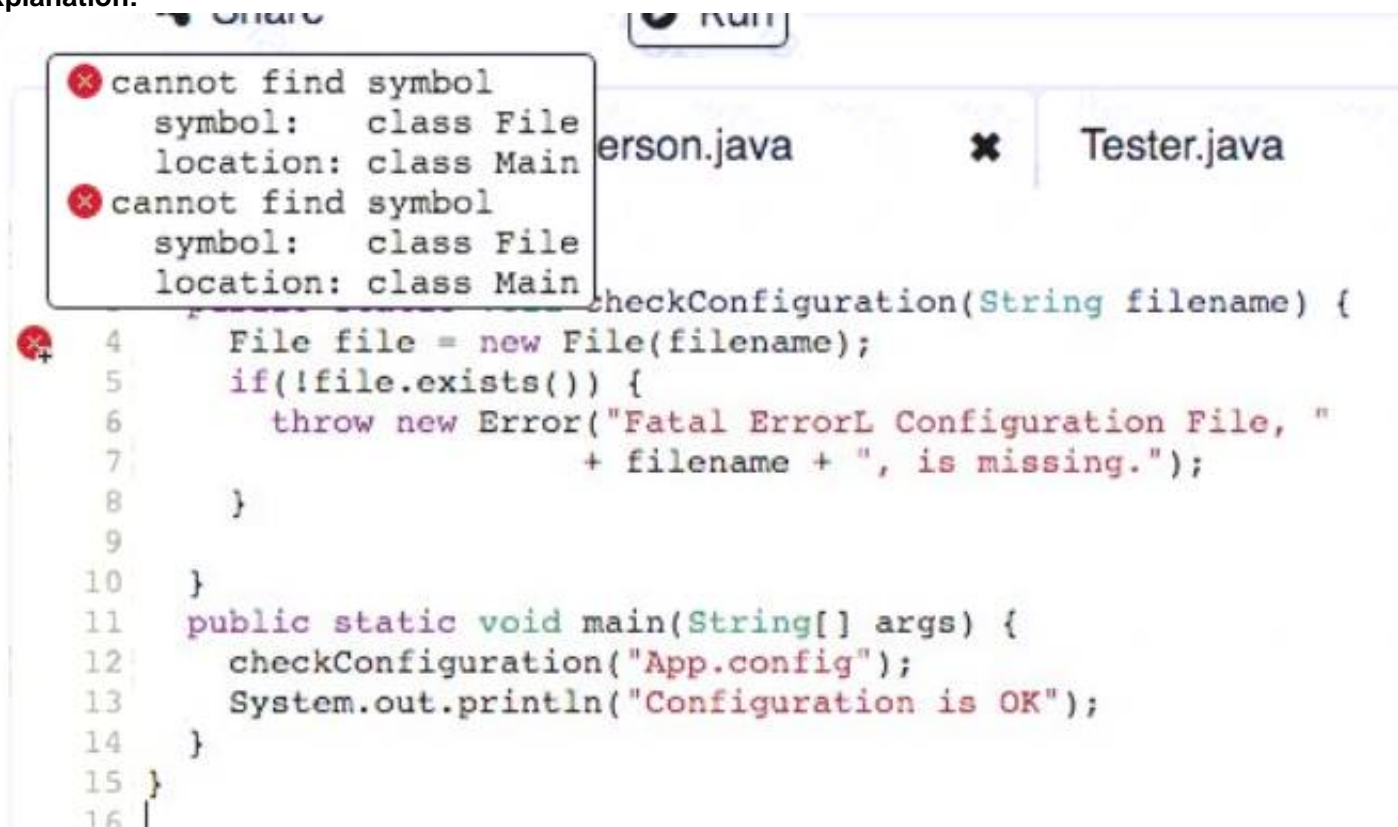
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        checkConfiguration("App.config");
        System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
    }
}
```

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 31

Given the declaration:

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

Examine this code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 32

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 35

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {  
        try {  
            throw new RuntimeException("Someting happened");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            throw new SpecificException(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        try{  
            Test.doThings();  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}  
class GeneralException /* line 1 */ {  
    public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }  
}  
class SpecificException /* line 2 */ {  
    public SpecificException(String s) { super(s); }  
}
```

Which option should you choose to enable the code to print Something happened?

- A. Add extends GeneralException on line 1.Add extends Exception on line 2.
- B. Add extends SpecificException on line 1.Add extends GeneralException on line 2.
- C. Add extends Exception on line 1.Add extends Exception on line 2.
- D. Add extends Exception on line 1.Add extends GeneralException on line 2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7
8  public class Test {
9
10     public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
11         try{
12             throw new RuntimeException("Something happened");
13         } catch (Exception e) {
14             throw new SpecificException (e.getMessage());
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
19     public static void main(String args[]) {
20         try{
21             Test.doThings();
22         } catch (Exception e) {
23             System.out.println(e.getMessage());
24         }
25     }
26     class GeneralException extends Exception {
27         public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
28     }
29     class SpecificException extends GeneralException {
30         public SpecificException(String s) { super(s);}
31     }
32 }
```

NEW QUESTION 36

Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 41**

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: EFG

NEW QUESTION 45

Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

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 47

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 50

Given:

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:


```

1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8
9  public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
10 public static void main (String[] args) {
11     List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
12     Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
13     Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase()));
14
15     fruits.forEach(output);
16
17 }
18 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

Execute



Result

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

```

apple:APPLE
orange:ORANGE
banana:BANANA

```

NEW QUESTION 53

Given:

```

class Employee {
    String office;
}

```

and the code fragment:

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 56

A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped.

To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?

- A)
- ```
module com.company.customer {
 opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
 opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
 opens com.company.orders;
}
```
- B)
- ```
module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}
```
- C)
- ```
module com.company.customer {
 requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
 requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
 requires com.company.orders;
}
```
- D)
- ```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59

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 64

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
[0,0] =Red
[0,1] =White
[1,0] =Black
[2,0] =Blue
[2,1] =Yellow
[2,2] =Green
[2,3] =Violet

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 68

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

Which statement about a functional interface is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72

Given:

```
public class Hello {  
    class Greeting {  
        void sayHi() {  
            System.out.println("Hello world");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        // Line 1  
    }  
}
```

What code must you insert on Line 1 to enable the code to print Hello world?

- A. Hello.Greeting myG = new Hello.Greeting() myG.sayHi();
- B. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- C. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Hello.Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- D. Hello myH = new Hello(); Greeting myG = new Greeting(); myG.sayHi ();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 77

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

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

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ☐ Interactive Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

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

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

NEW QUESTION 81

Given these two classes:

```

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

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

```

And given this fragment:

```

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

```

Which describes the fragment?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85

Given:

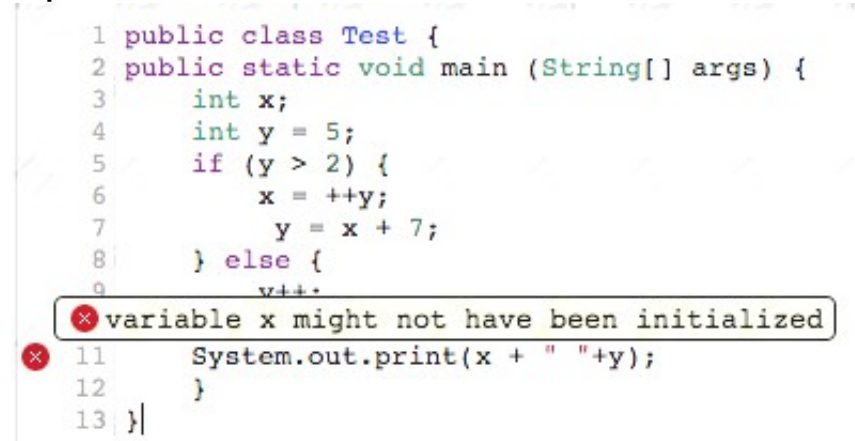
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y = 5;
        if (y > 2) {
            x = ++y;
            y = x + 7;
        } else {
            y++;
        }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
1 public class Test {
2 public static void main (String[] args) {
3     int x;
4     int y = 5;
5     if (y > 2) {
6         x = ++y;
7         y = x + 7;
8     } else {
9         y++;
10    }
11    System.out.print(x + " "+y);
12 }
13 }
```

✖ variable x might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 90

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 95

Given:

```
public interface A {
    public Iterable a();
}
public interface B extends A {
    public Collection a();
}
public interface C extends A {
    public Path a();
}
public interface D extends B, C {
}
```

Why does D cause a compilation error?

- A. D inherits a() only from C.
- B. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.
- C. D extends more than one interface.
- D. D does not define any method.

Answer: B

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:

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

and

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

Given:

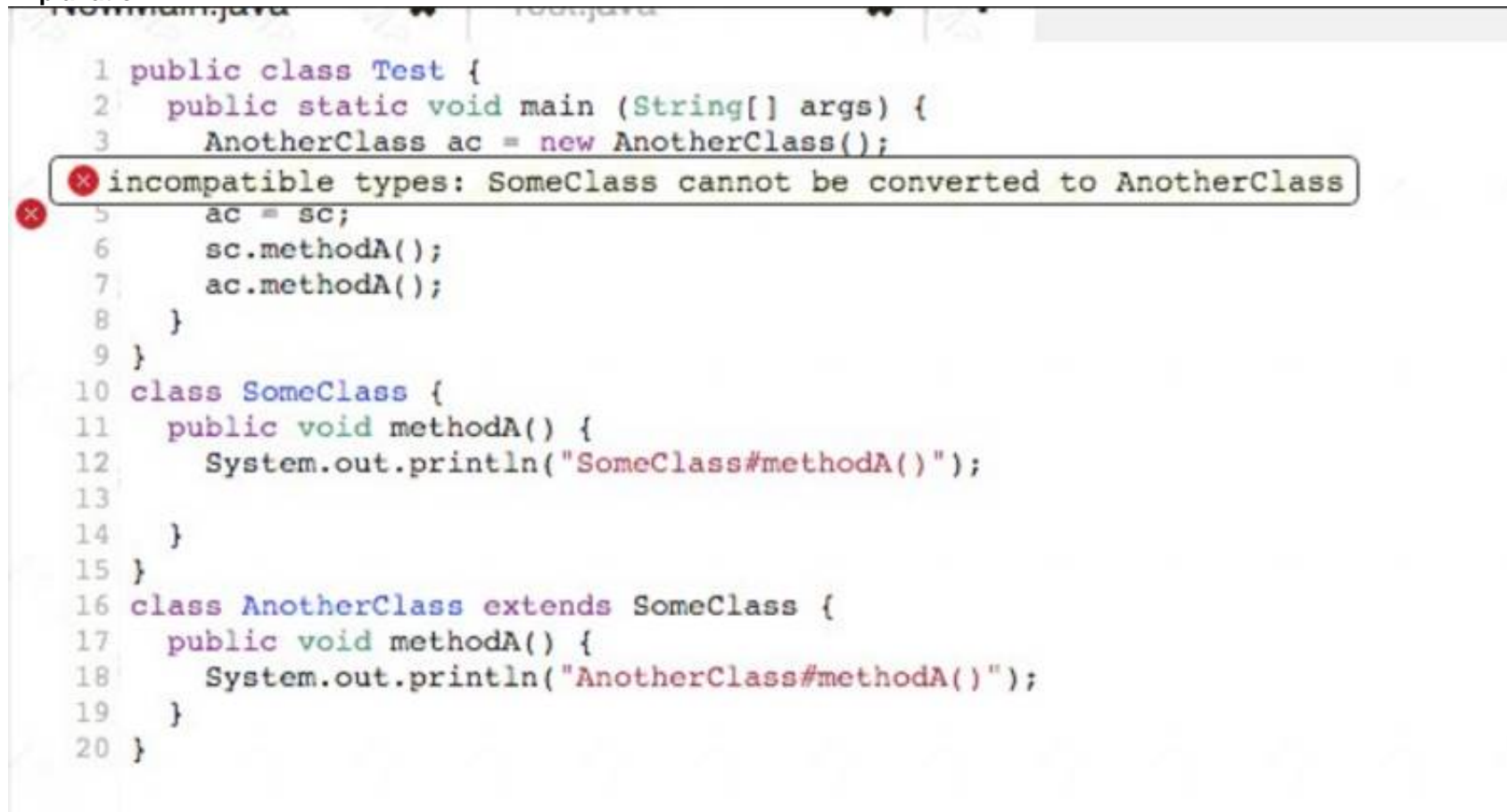
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
        ac = sc;
        sc.methodA();
        ac.methodA();
    }
}
class SomeClass {
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION 108

Given the code fragment:

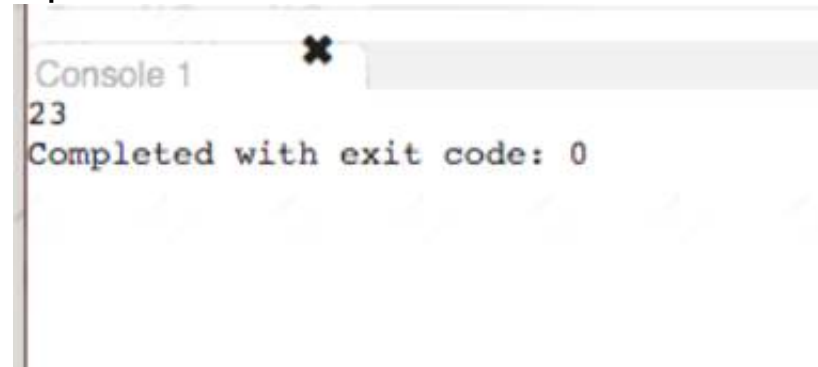
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 110

Given:

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

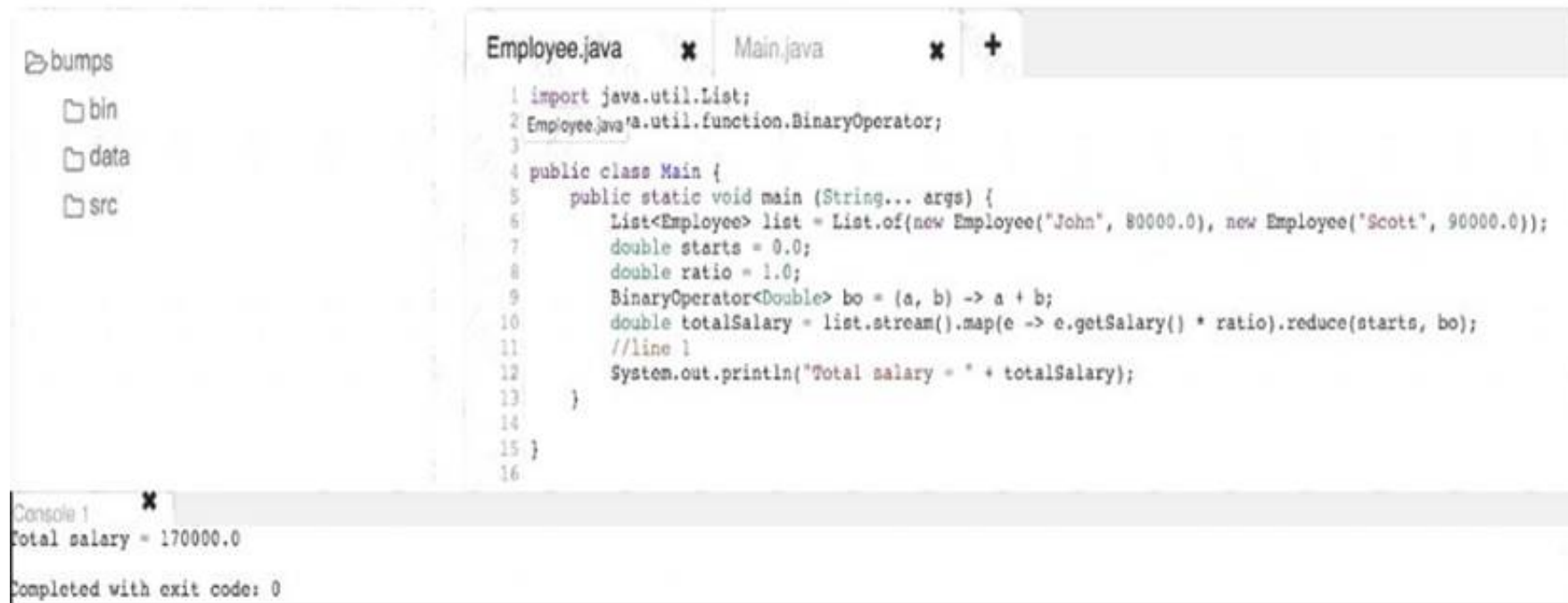
class Employee {
    String name;
    double salary;
    public Employee(String name, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public double getSalary() { return salary; }
}
```

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



```

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

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

NEW QUESTION 114

Given:

```

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

and

```

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p = null;
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
        p = new Person("Mary");
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
    }
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
        if (p == null) {
            p = new Person("Joe");
        }else{
            p = null;
        }
        return p;
    }
}
    
```

What is the result?

- A. JoeMarry
- B. Joenull
- C. nullnull
- D. nullMary

Answer: D

Explanation:



```

Console 1 x Console 2 x Console 3 x
null
Mary
Completed with exit code: 0
    
```

NEW QUESTION 116

Given:

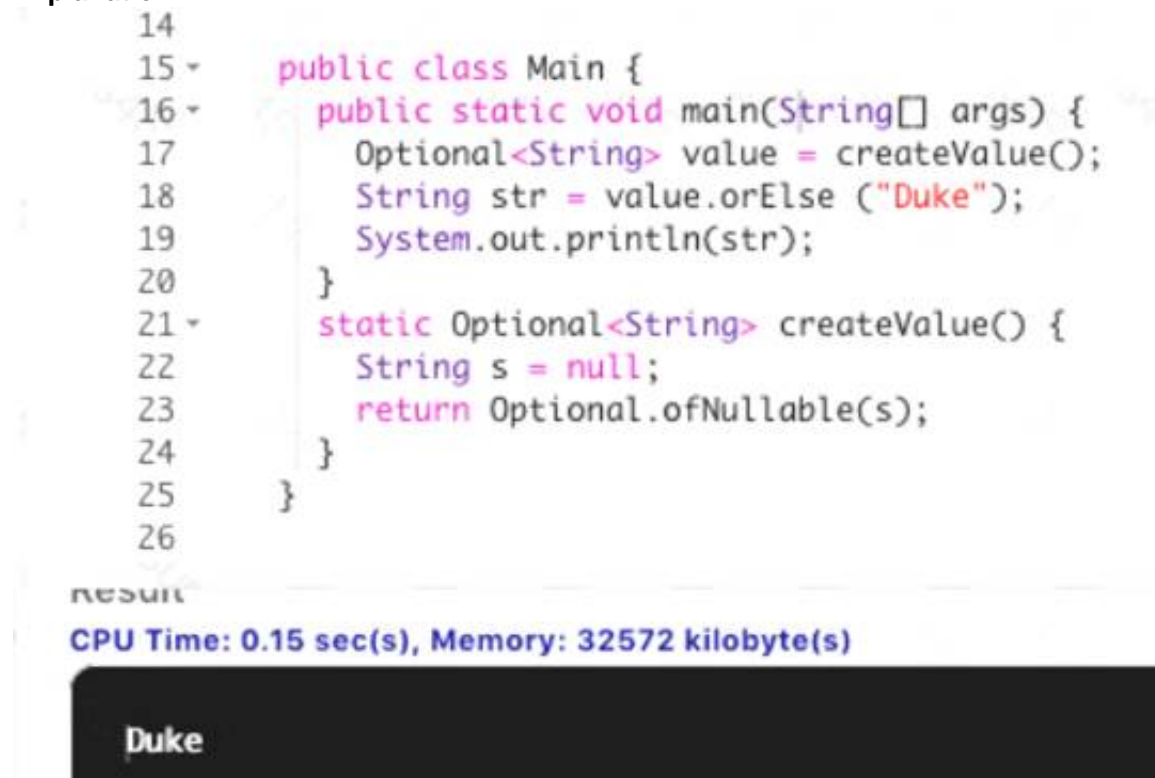

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Optional<String> value = createValue();
        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    static Optional<String> createValue() {
        String s = null;
        return Optional.ofNullable(s);
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. null
- B. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- C. Duke
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a Java IDE with the following code:

```
14
15 public class Main {
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17         Optional<String> value = createValue();
18         String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
19         System.out.println(str);
20     }
21     static Optional<String> createValue() {
22         String s = null;
23         return Optional.ofNullable(s);
24     }
25 }
26
```

Below the code, the output is displayed as "Duke". The CPU Time is 0.15 sec(s) and Memory is 32572 kilobyte(s).

NEW QUESTION 117

Which statement about access modifiers is correct?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 122

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:

```

1  Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
   Automobile
2  public class Car extends Automobile {
3
4      void wheels(int i) {
5          System.out.print(4);
6      }
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          Automobile ob = new Car();
9          ob.wheels();
10     }
11 }

```

NEW QUESTION 125

Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

```

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

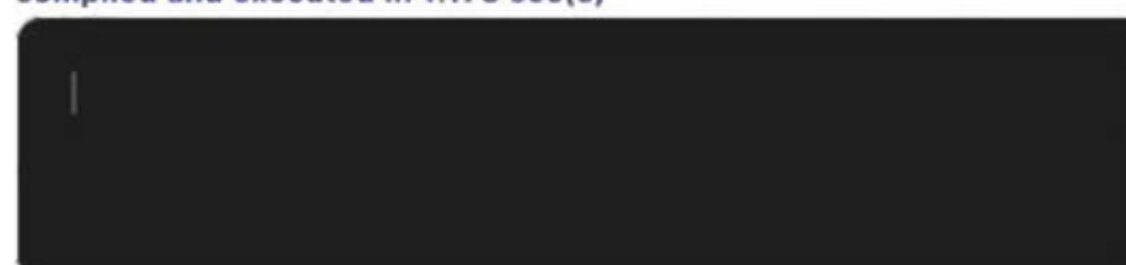
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)



NEW QUESTION 128

Given:

```
public class X {
}
```

and

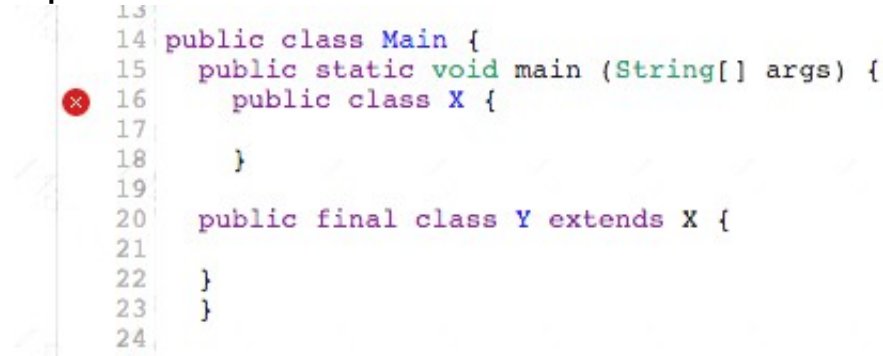
```
public final class Y extends X {
}
```

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:



```

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

```

NEW QUESTION 132

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 135

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 139

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

- A. ToDoubleFunction
- B. Supplier

- C. BiFunction
- D. LongConsumer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 141

Given:

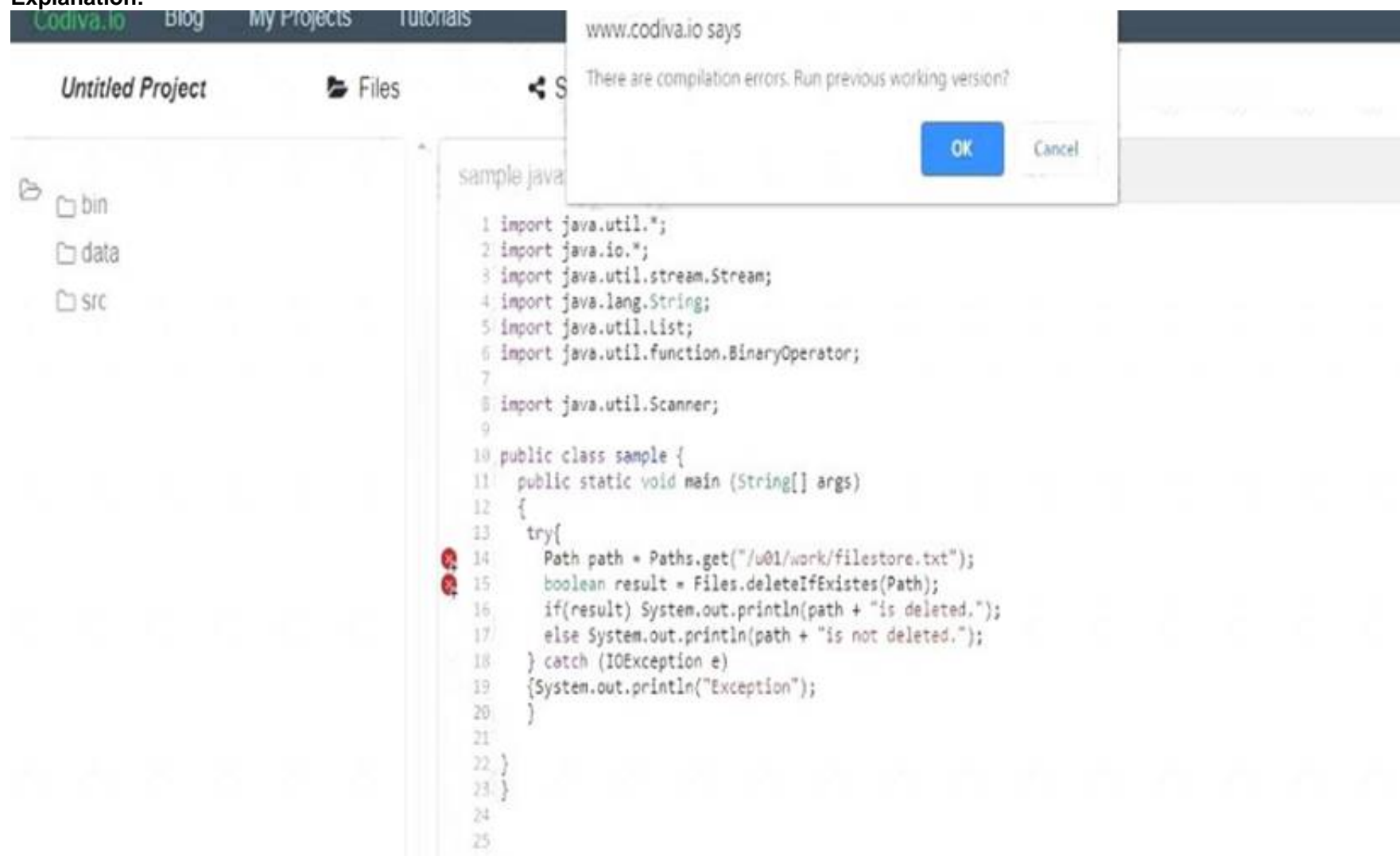
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "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:



NEW QUESTION 144

Given:

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

Which is true about line 1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

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

```

Result

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

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

NEW QUESTION 149

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 150

Given:

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

What is the type of x?

- A. char
- B. List<Character>
- C. String
- D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 152

Given:

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

and

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

and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 153

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 157

Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: AC**NEW QUESTION 158**

Which code fragment compiles?

- A.

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 161

Given:

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

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163

Given:

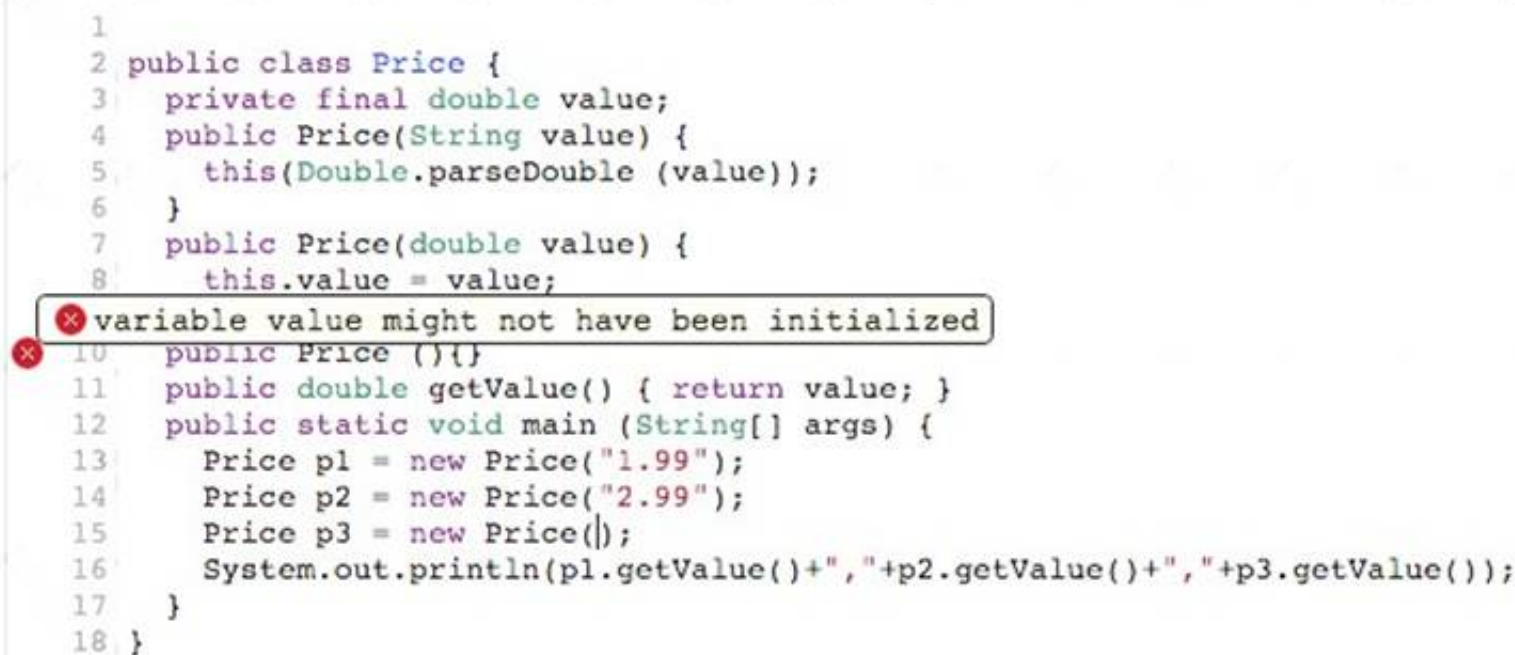
```
public class Price {
    private final double value;
    public Price(String value) {
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));
    }
    public Price(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
    public Price () {}
    public double getValue() { return value; }
    public static void main(String[]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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION 168

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

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

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

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

orangebanana lemon

NEW QUESTION 173

Which code is correct?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

.....

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