



# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

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 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 static void main(String[] args) {
    final List<String> fruits =
        List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
    final List<String> types =
        List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
    final var stream =
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
            .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Orange Juice
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
- D. The program prints nothing.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

```
12 public class Person {
13     public static void main (String[] args) {
14         final List<String> fruits =
15             List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16         final List<String> types =
17             List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18         final var stream =
19             IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20                 .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22     }
23 }
24 }
```

## Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

## NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20     }
21     public static void main (String[] args) {
22         var student = new Student ("Biology");
23     }
24 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

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 17

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 22

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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 29

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    private State state;
    public void foo() throws Exception {
        try {
            lock.lock();
            state.mutate();
        }
        finally {
            lock.unlock();
        }
    }
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Make the declaration of lock static.
- C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
- D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 39

Given the code fragment:

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

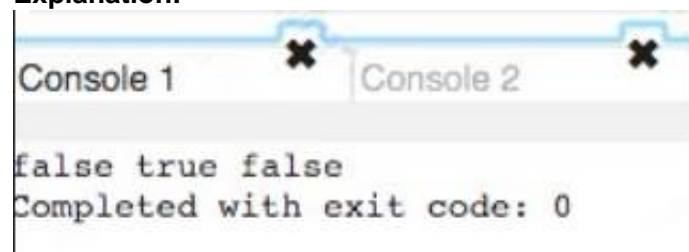
```
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

What is the result?

- A. false true true
- B. true false false
- C. false false true
- D. false true false

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

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 48

Examine these module declarations:

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

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

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

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 54

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 55

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 59

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Given:

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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);  
    }  
}
```

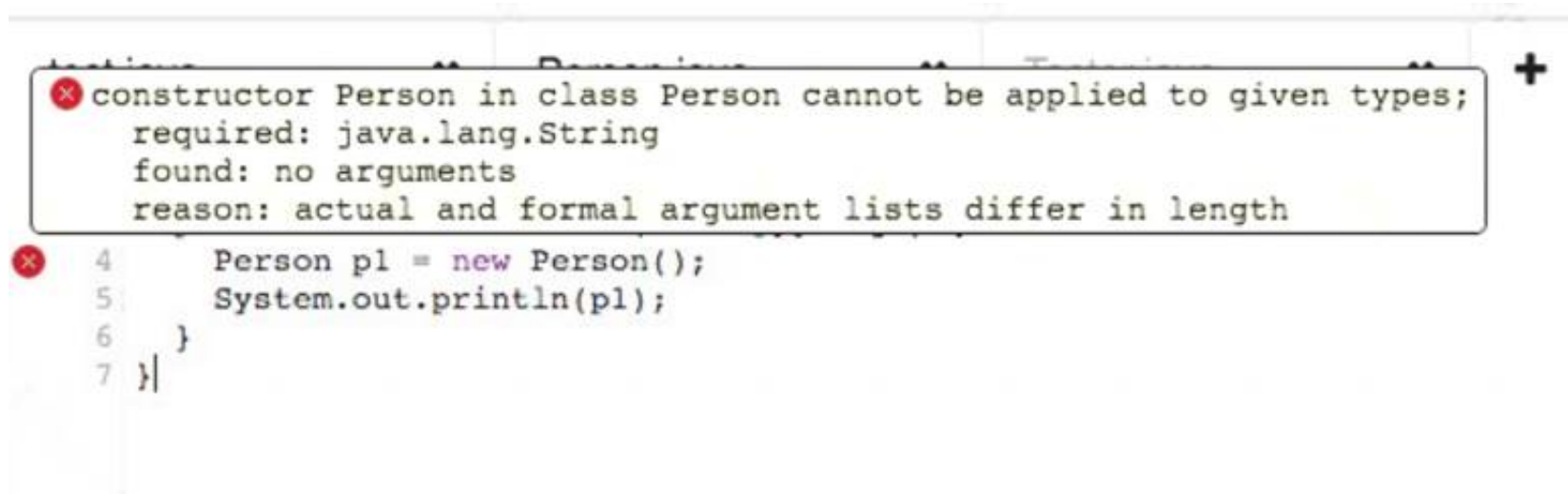
What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**





#### NEW QUESTION 70

Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

- A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
- B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
- C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
- D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.
- E. Treat user input as normal information.
- F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
- G. Encapsulate confidential information.

**Answer:** ADF

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Given:

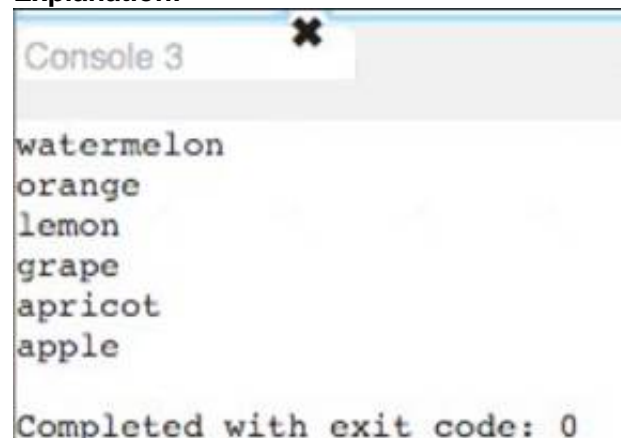
```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] fruitNames = { "apple", "orange",
                                "grape", "lemon", "apricot", "watermelon" };
        var fruits = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(fruitNames));
        fruits.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
        fruits.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. watermelonorangelemongrapeapricotapple
- B. nothing
- C. appleapricotgrapelemonorangewatermelon
- D. appleorangegrapelemonapricotwatermelon

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 77

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 78

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Which two are functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
    public void run();
}
```
- B. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
    public void run();
    public void call();
}
```
- C. 

```
interface MyRunnable {
    public default void run() {}
    public void run(String s);
}
```
- D. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
}
```
- E. 

```
interface MyRunnable {
    @FunctionalInterface
    public void run();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 85

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));) {
            String input = br.readLine();
            System.out.println ("Input String was: " + input);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Which is true?

- A. System.out is the standard output stream
- B. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
- C. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
- D. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
- E. System.in is the standard input stream
- F. The stream is already open.

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 89

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:**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE console window titled 'Console 1'. It displays a runtime exception: 'Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2'. The stack trace includes the following lines: '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)', and 'at abc.main(abc.java:13)'. At the bottom of the console, it says 'Completed with exit code: 1'.

### NEW QUESTION 93

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:**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE console window with three tabs: 'Console 1', 'Console 2', and 'Console 3'. The 'Console 1' tab is active and shows the output of the code: 'null' followed by 'Mary' on the next line. At the bottom of the console, it says 'Completed with exit code: 0'.

#### NEW QUESTION 96

Which is a proper JDBC URL?

- A. jdbc:mysql.com://localhost:3306/database
- B. http://localhost.mysql.com:3306/database
- C. http://localhostmysql.jdbc:3306/database
- D. jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 97

Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

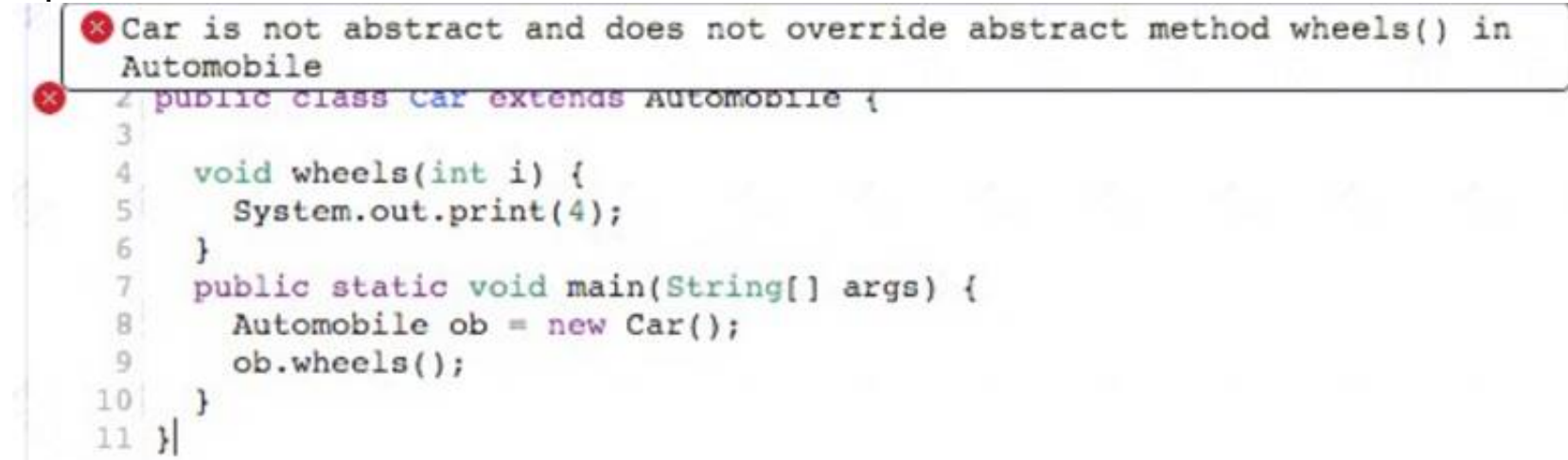
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
    // line 2
    void wheels(int i) { // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

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 public abstract class Automobile {
2     abstract void wheels();
3 }
4 public class Car extends Automobile {
5     void wheels(int i) {
6         System.out.print(4);
7     }
8     public static void main(String[] args) {
9         Automobile ob = new Car();
10        ob.wheels();
11    }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 100

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

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



**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Analyze the code:

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

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 108

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List l = new ArrayList();
        l.add("hello");
        l.add("world");
        print(l);
    }
    private static void print(List<String>... args) {
        for (List<String> str : args) {
            System.out.println (str);
        }
    }
}
```

Which annotation should be used to remove warnings from compilation?

- A. @SuppressWarnings on the main and print methods
- B. @SuppressWarnings("unchecked") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- C. @SuppressWarnings("rawtypes") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- D. @SuppressWarnings("all") on the main and print methods

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



```
13 @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
14 public class Main {
15
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17
18         List l = new ArrayList();
19         l.add("Hello");
20         l.add("world");
21         print(l);
22
23     }
24
25     private static void print(List<String>... args) {
26         for (List<String> str : args) {
27             System.out.println (str);
28         }
29     }
30 }
31 @SafeVarargs
32 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 110

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1
Files.delete (source); // line 2
```

Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what is the result?

- A. A `java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException` is thrown on line 1.
- B. A `java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException` is thrown on line 2.
- C. A copy of `/repo/a/a.txt` is moved to the `/repo` directory and `/repo/a/a.txt` is deleted.
- D. `a.txt` is renamed `repo`.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 115

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:**

Console 1 ✕ Console 2 ✕ Console 3 ✕

6

Completed with exit code: 0

#### NEW QUESTION 116

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 117

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 122

Which three annotation uses are valid? (Choose three.)

- A. `Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- B. `var v = "Hello" + (@Interned) "World"`
- C. `Function<String, String> func = (var @NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- D. `Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull var x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- E. `var myString = (@NonNull String) str;`
- F. `var obj = new @Interned MyObject();`

**Answer:** ACF

#### NEW QUESTION 123

Given:

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

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

A.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public abstract void printOne();  
}
```

B.

```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    private void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

E.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public String printOne() {  
        return "one";  
    }  
}
```

F.

```
public class TestClass {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 124

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 125

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 }
```

✖ variable value might not have been initialized

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Given this enum declaration:

- ```
1.enum Alphabet {
2.    A, B, C
3.
4. }
```

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());`  
What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?

- A. `final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- B. `static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }`
- C. `static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- D. `String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 130

.....

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

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 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 static void main(String[] args) {
    final List<String> fruits =
        List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
    final List<String> types =
        List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
    final var stream =
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
            .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Orange Juice
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
- D. The program prints nothing.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

```
12 public class Person {
13     public static void main (String[] args) {
14         final List<String> fruits =
15             List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16         final List<String> types =
17             List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18         final var stream =
19             IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20                 .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22     }
23 }
24 }
```

**Result**

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

## NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20     }
21     public static void main (String[] args) {
22         var student = new Student ("Biology");
23     }
24 }
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 15**

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 17**

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 22

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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 29

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();
    private State state;
    public void foo() throws Exception {
        try {
            lock.lock();
            state.mutate();
        }
        finally {
            lock.unlock();
        }
    }
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Make the declaration of lock static.
- C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
- D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 39

Given the code fragment:

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

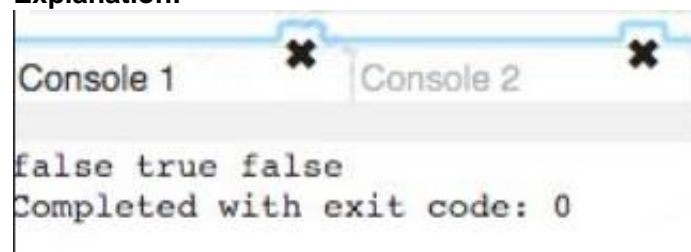
```
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

What is the result?

- A. false true true
- B. true false false
- C. false false true
- D. false true false

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 43

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 45

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 48

Examine these module declarations:

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

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

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

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 54

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 55

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 59

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Given:

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 68

Given:

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

and

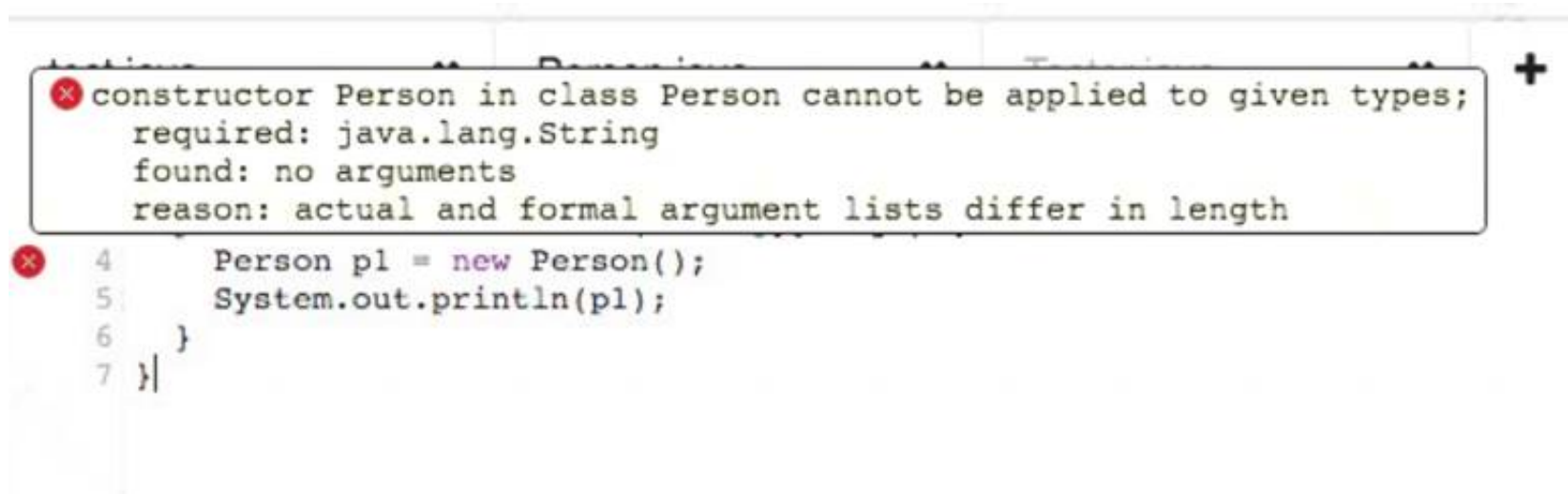
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
        System.out.println(p1);
    }
}
```

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:**



#### NEW QUESTION 70

Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

- A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
- B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
- C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
- D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.
- E. Treat user input as normal information.
- F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
- G. Encapsulate confidential information.

**Answer:** ADF

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Given:

```

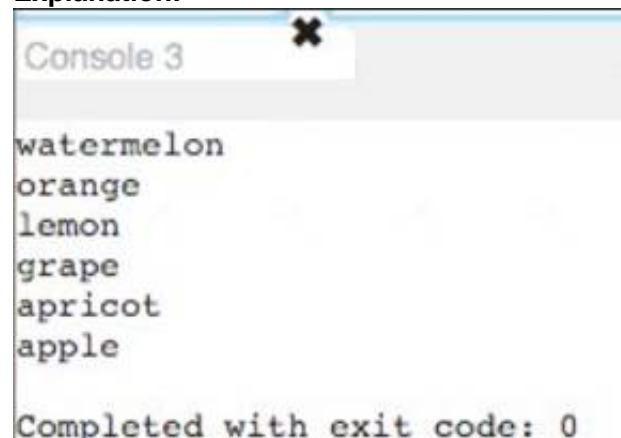
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] fruitNames = { "apple", "orange",
                                "grape", "lemon", "apricot", "watermelon" };
        var fruits = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(fruitNames));
        fruits.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
        fruits.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
    
```

What is the result?

- A. watermelonorangelemongrapeapricotapple
- B. nothing
- C. appleapricotgrapelemonorangewatermelon
- D. appleorangegrapelemonapricotwatermelon

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 77

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 78

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Which two are functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
    public void run();
}
```
- B. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
    public void run();
    public void call();
}
```
- C. 

```
interface MyRunnable {
    public default void run() {}
    public void run(String s);
}
```
- D. 

```
@FunctionalInterface
interface MyRunnable {
}
```
- E. 

```
interface MyRunnable {
    @FunctionalInterface
    public void run();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 85

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));) {
            String input = br.readLine();
            System.out.println ("Input String was: " + input);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Which is true?

- A. System.out is the standard output stream
- B. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
- C. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
- D. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
- E. System.in is the standard input stream
- F. The stream is already open.

**Answer:** D



### NEW QUESTION 89

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:**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE console with a red error banner at the top. The banner text is: "Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2". Below the banner, the stack trace is visible, showing the following frames: 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), and at abc.main(abc.java:13). At the bottom of the console, it says "Completed with exit code: 1".

### NEW QUESTION 93

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:**



The screenshot shows a Java IDE console with three tabs labeled "Console 1", "Console 2", and "Console 3". The "Console 1" tab is active and shows the output of the code: "null" on the first line and "Mary" on the second line. At the bottom of the console, it says "Completed with exit code: 0".

#### NEW QUESTION 96

Which is a proper JDBC URL?

- A. jdbc:mysql.com://localhost:3306/database
- B. http://localhost.mysql.com:3306/database
- C. http://localhostmysql.jdbc:3306/database
- D. jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 97

Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

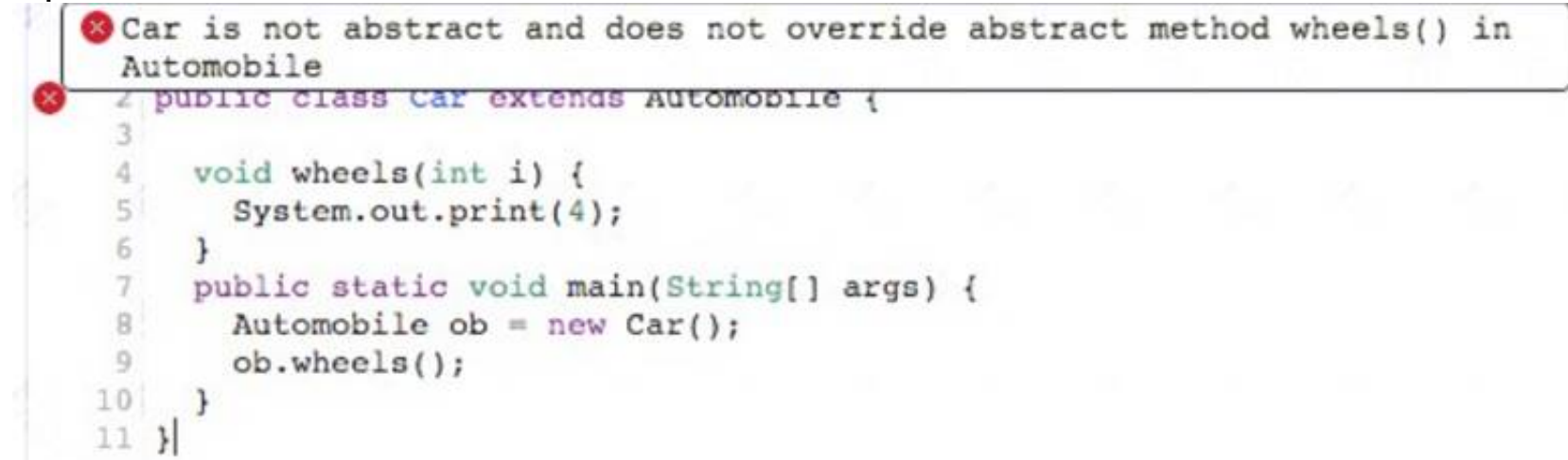
```
public class Car extends Automobile {
    // line 2
    void wheels(int i) { // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

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 100

Given:

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Analyze the code:

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

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

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

Answer: BC

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 108

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List l = new ArrayList();
        l.add("hello");
        l.add("world");
        print(l);
    }
    private static void print(List<String>... args) {
        for (List<String> str : args) {
            System.out.println (str);
        }
    }
}
```

Which annotation should be used to remove warnings from compilation?

- A. @SuppressWarnings on the main and print methods
- B. @SuppressWarnings("unchecked") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- C. @SuppressWarnings("rawtypes") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- D. @SuppressWarnings("all") on the main and print methods

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
13 @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
14 public class Main {
15
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17
18         List l = new ArrayList();
19         l.add("Hello");
20         l.add("world");
21         print(l);
22
23     }
24
25     private static void print(List<String>... args) {
26         for (List<String> str : args) {
27             System.out.println (str);
28         }
29     }
30 }
31 @SafeVarargs
32 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 110

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1
Files.delete (source); // line 2
```

Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what is the result?

- A. A `java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException` is thrown on line 1.
- B. A `java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException` is thrown on line 2.
- C. A copy of `/repo/a/a.txt` is moved to the `/repo` directory and `/repo/a/a.txt` is deleted.
- D. `a.txt` is renamed `repo`.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 115

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:**



Console 1 ✕ Console 2 ✕ Console 3 ✕

6

Completed with exit code: 0

#### NEW QUESTION 116

Given:

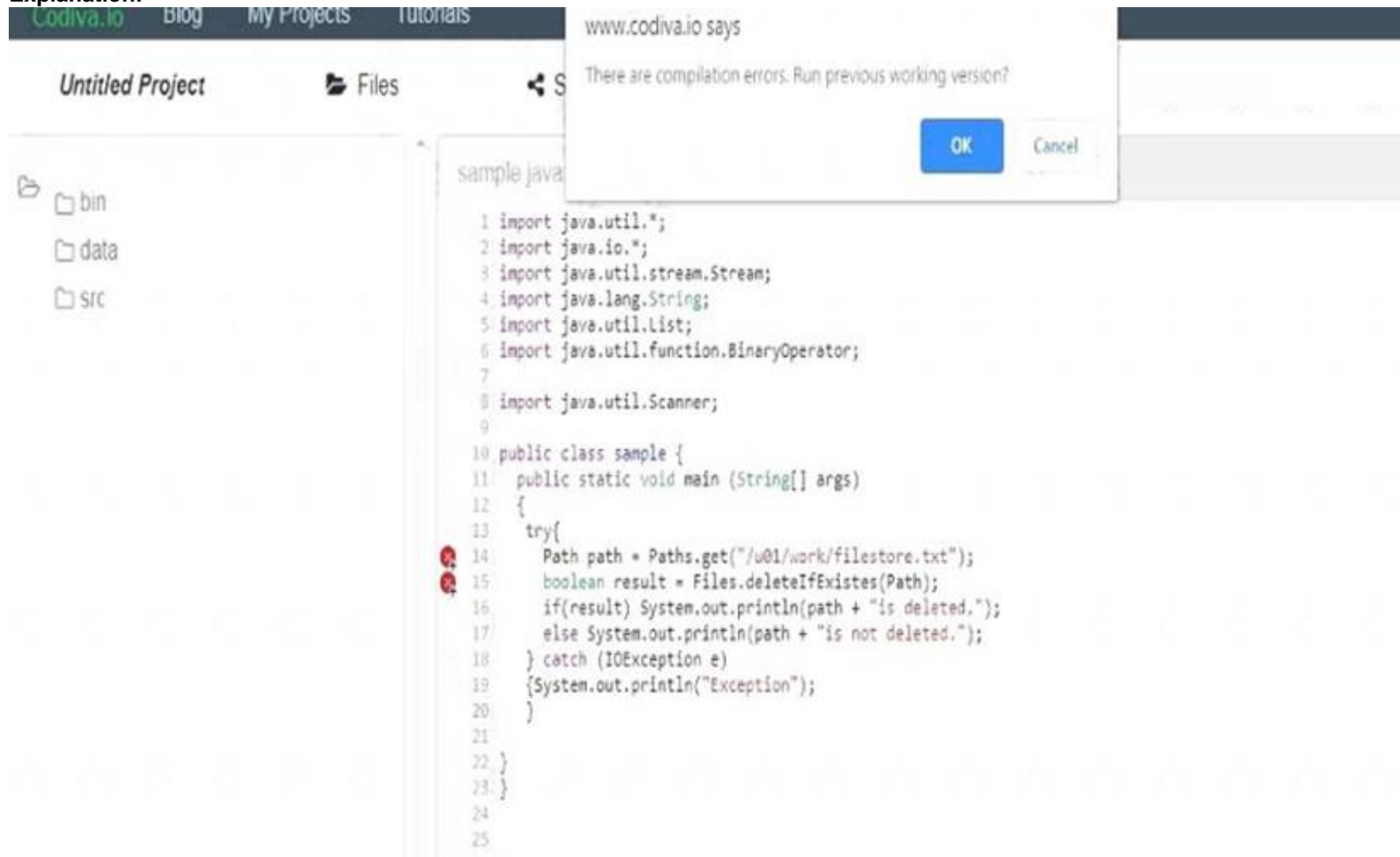
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "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 117

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 122

Which three annotation uses are valid? (Choose three.)

- A. `Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- B. `var v = "Hello" + (@Interned) "World"`
- C. `Function<String, String> func = (var @NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- D. `Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull var x) > x.toUpperCase();`
- E. `var myString = (@NonNull String) str;`
- F. `var obj = new @Interned MyObject();`

**Answer:** ACF

#### NEW QUESTION 123

Given:

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

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

A.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public abstract void printOne();  
}
```

B.

```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    private void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

E.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {  
    public String printOne() {  
        return "one";  
    }  
}
```

F.

```
public class TestClass {  
    public void printOne() {  
        System.out.println("one");  
    }  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

**Answer:** ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 124

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 125

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 }
```

✖ variable value might not have been initialized

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Given this enum declaration:

- ```
1.enum Alphabet {
2.    A, B, C
3.
4. }
```

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());`  
What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?

- A. `final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- B. `static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }`
- C. `static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- D. `String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 130

.....

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