

## 1Z0-809 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer II

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException { BufferedReader brCopy = null;
try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new FileReader("employee.txt")))
{ // line n1
br.lines().forEach(c -> System.out.println(c)); brCopy = br; //line n2
}
brCopy.ready(); //line n3;
}
```

Assume that the ready method of the BufferedReader, when called on a closed BufferedReader, throws an exception, and employee.txt is accessible and contains valid text.

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

What is the result?

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are true about the Fork/Join Framework? (Choose two.)

- A. The RecursiveTask subclass is used when a task does not need to return a result.
- B. The Fork/Join framework can help you take advantage of multicore hardware.
- C. The Fork/Join framework implements a work-stealing algorithm.
- D. The Fork/Join solution when run on multicore hardware always performs faster than standard sequential solution.

**Answer: AC**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which statement is true about java.time.Duration?

- A. It tracks time zones.
- B. It preserves daylight saving time.
- C. It defines time-based values.
- D. It defines date-based values.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given:

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

```
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {  
    public void close() throws Exception {  
        System.out.print("Close-");  
    }  
    public void open() {  
        System.out.print("Open-");  
    }  
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Resource res1 = new Resource();  
try {  
    res1.open();  
    res1.close();  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    System.out.println("Exception - 1");  
}  
try (res1 = new Resource()) { // line n1  
    res1.open();  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    System.out.println("Exception - 2");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Open-Close- Exception - 1 Open-Close-
- B. Open-Close-Open-Close-
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. Open-Close-Open-

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("win", "try", "best", "luck", "do");
Predicate<String> test1 = w -> {
    System.out.println("Checking...");
    return w.equals("do"); // line n1
};
Predicate test2 = (String w) -> w.length() > 3; // line n2
words.stream()
    .filter(test2)
    .filter(test1)
    .count();
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. Checking...
- C. Checking... Checking...
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3); values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.p eek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
ProductCode<Number, Integer> c1 = new ProductCode<Number, Integer>(); /* c1
instantiation */
ProductCode<Number, String> c2 = new ProductCode<Number, String>(); /* c2
instantiation */
```

You have been asked to define the ProductCode class. The definition of the ProductCode class must allow c1 instantiation to succeed and cause a compilation error on c2 instantiation.

Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

```
A. class ProductCode<T, S<Integer>> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

B. class ProductCode<T, S extends T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

C. class ProductCode<T, S> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

D. class ProductCode<T, S super T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

A. Option A



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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which class definition compiles?

```
A. class Vehicle {
    int id;
    public void start() {
        public class Engine { int eNo = id; }
    }
}

B. class Computer {
    private Card sCard = new SoundCard();
    private abstract class Card { }
    private class SoundCard extends Card { }
}

C. class Block {
    int bno;
    static class Counter {
        int locator;
        Counter() { locator = bno; }
    }
}

D. class Product {
    interface Moveable { void move(); }
    Moveable mProduct = new Moveable() {
        void move() { }
    };
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg");
System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() + ":" + p1.getName(1) +
    ":" + p1.getFileName());
```

Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist.

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at run time.
- B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg
- C. 1:Pics:/Pics/ MyPic.jpeg
- D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 14

Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)

- A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.
- B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.
- C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time it releases it.
- D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.
- E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:

inquiry = How are you?

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:

inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale;
// line 1
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
System.out.println(messages.getString("inquiry"));
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"

- A. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
- B. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build ();
- C. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
- D. currentLocale = new Locale(); currentLocale.setLanguage ("de"); currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");
- E. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 18

Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;

    public Foo(K key, V value) { this.key = key; this.value = value; }

    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice(T value) { return new Foo<T, T>(value, value); }

    public K getKey() { return key; }
    public V getValue() { return value; }
}
```

Which option fails?

- A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
- B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
- C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<String, Integer>("Steve", 100);
- D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 22

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Stream.of("Java", "Unix", "Linux")
        .filter(s -> s.contains("n"))
        .peek(s -> System.out.println("PEEK: " + s))
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, result in the output PEEK: Unix?

- A. .anyMatch ();
- B. .allMatch ();
- C. .findAny ();
- D. .noneMatch ();
- E. .findFirst ();

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
public class Customer { private String fName; private String lName; private static int count;
public customer (String first, String last) {fName = first, lName = last;
++count;}
static { count = 0; }
public static int getCount() {return count; }
}
public class App {
public static void main (String [] args) { Customer c1 = new Customer("Larry", "Smith");
Customer c2 = new Customer("Pedro", "Gonzales"); Customer c3 = new Customer("Penny", "Jones"); Customer c4 = new Customer("Lars", "Svenson"); c4 =
null;
c3 = c2;
System.out.println (Customer.getCount());
}
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 26

What is true about the java.sql.Statement interface?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 30

Given the definition of the Book class:

```
public class Book {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public Book(int id, String name) {this.id = id; this.name = name;}
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
}
```

Which statement is true about the Book class?

- A. It demonstrates encapsulation.
- B. It is defined using the factory design pattern.
- C. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.
- D. It demonstrates polymorphism.
- E. It is an immutable class.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given the definition of the Emp class: public class Emp

```
private String eName; private Integer eAge;
Emp(String eN, Integer eA) { this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;} public String getENAME () {return eName;}
}
```

and code fragment:

```
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp ("Jim", 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream<String> names = li.stream().map.(Emp::getENAME); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " "));
What is the result?
```

- A. Sam John Jim
- B. John Jim

- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.  
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 36

Given the content of /resources/Message.properties: welcome1="Good day!"  
and given the code fragment: Properties prop = new Properties ();  
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);  
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1")); System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test")); //line n1  
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));  
What is the result?

- A. Good day!Test followed by an Exception stack trace  
B. Good day! followed by an Exception stack trace  
C. Good day!Test null  
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the structure of the Student table: Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR) Given the records from the STUDENT table:

ID	NAME
102	Edwin
103	Edward
103	Edwin

Given the code fragment:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);  
Statement st = conn.createStatement();  
String query = "DELETE FROM Student WHERE id = 103";  
System.out.println("Status: " + st.execute(query));
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists. What is the result?

- A. The program prints Status: true and two records are deleted from the Student table.  
B. The program prints Status: false and two records are deleted from the Student table.  
C. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.  
D. The program prints Status: false but the records from the Student table are not deleted.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 41

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate<String> { public default boolean test (String str) {  
return str.equals ("Java");  
}  
}
```

and

```
List<String> strs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME"); Predicate<String> cf1 = s -> s.length() > 3;  
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { //line n1 public boolean test (String s) {  
return s.contains ("Java");  
}  
};  
long c = strs.stream()  
.filter(cf1)  
.filter(cf2 //line n2  
.count(); System.out.println(c); What is the result?
```

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Given that /green.txt and /colors/yellow.txt are accessible, and the code fragment: Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt");  
Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt");  
Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC\_MOVE); Files.delete(source);  
Which statement is true?



- A. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.
- B. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.
- C. The file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 45

Given the code fragments:

```
4. void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception
{
5. if (Math.random() > -1 throw new Exception ("Try again"); 6. }
and
24. try {
25. doStuff ( );
26. } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException | Exception e) {
27. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
28. catch (Exception e) {
29. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
30. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

- A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.
- B. Replace line 26 with:} catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- C. Replace line 26 with:} catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { } class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1 System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2 super ride ();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception
{
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle (); v.ride();
}
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

- A. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
- B. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {
- C. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {
- D. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 54

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Book implements Comparator<Book> { String name;
double price; public Book () {}
public Book(String name, double price) { this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Book b1, Book b2) { return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() { return name + ":" + price;
}
}
```

and

```
List<Book>books = Arrays.asList (new Book ("Beginning with Java", 2), new book ("A
Guide to Java Tour", 3));
Collections.sort(books, new Book()); System.out.print(books);
What is the result?
```

- A. [A Guide to Java Tour:3.0, Beginning with Java:2.0]
- B. [Beginning with Java:2, A Guide to Java Tour:3]
- C. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().
- D. An Exception is thrown at run time.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
System.out.println(iP);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print /First.txt?

- A. Path iP = new Paths ("/First.txt");
- B. Path iP = Paths.toPath ("/First.txt");
- C. Path iP = new Path ("/First.txt");
- D. Path iP = Paths.get ("/", "First.txt");

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 59

Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:

Course : : Java

and given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) { int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("course.txt"); InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) { while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read (); c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 60

Given:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: AF**

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Given the code fragment:

```
final String str1 = "Java";
StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer("Course");
UnaryOperator<String> u = (str2) -> str1.concat(str2); // line n1
UnaryOperator<String> c = (str3) -> str3.toLowerCase();
System.out.println(u.apply(c.apply(strBuf))); // line n2
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

- B. courseJava
- C. Javacourse
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 68

Given:

```
class Counter extends Thread {
    int i = 10;
    public synchronized void display(Counter obj) {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(5);
            obj.increment(this);
            System.out.println(i);
        } catch (InterruptedException ex) { }
    }
    public synchronized void increment (Counter obj) {
        i++;
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final Counter obj1 = new Counter();
        final Counter obj2 = new Counter();
        new Thread(new Runnable() {
            public void run() {obj1.display(obj2);
            }
        }).start();
        new Thread(new Runnable() {
            public void run() { obj2.display(obj1); }
        }).start();
    }
}
```

From what threading problem does the program suffer?

- A. race condition
- B. deadlock
- C. starvation
- D. livelock

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 70

In 2015, daylight saving time in New York, USA, begins on March 8th at 2:00 AM. As a result, 2:00 AM becomes 3:00 AM.

Given the code fragment:

```
ZoneId zone = ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
ZonedDateTime dt = ZonedDateTime.of(LocalDate.of(2015, 3, 8), LocalTime.of(1, 0),
zone);
ZonedDateTime dt2 = dt.plusHours(2);
System.out.print(DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("H:mm - ").format(dt2));
System.out.println("difference: " + ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(dt, dt2));
```

Which is the result?

- A. 3:00 – difference: 2
- B. 2:00 – difference: 1



- C. 4:00 – difference: 3  
D. 4:00 – difference: 2

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 74

Given that data.txt and alldata.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:

```
public void writeFiles() throws IOException {  
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("data.txt"));  
    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter("alldata.txt"));  
    String line = null;  
    while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {  
        bw.append(line + "\n");  
    }  
    // line n1  
}
```

What is required at line n1 to enable the code to overwrite alldata.txt with data.txt?

- A. br.close();  
B. bw.writeIn();  
C. br.flush();  
D. bw.flush();

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 79

Given the code fragment:

```
String str = "Java is a programming language"; ToIntFunction<String> indexVal = str::indexOf; //line n1  
int x = indexVal.applyAsInt("Java"); //line n2  
System.out.println(x);
```

What is the result?

- A. 1  
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.  
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 82

Given:

```
interface Interface1 {  
    public default void sayHi() {  
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-1");  
    }  
}  
  
interface Interface2 {  
    public default void sayHi() {  
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");  
    }  
}  
  
public class MyClass implements Interface1, Interface2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Interface1 obj = new MyClass();  
        obj.sayHi();  
    }  
    public void sayHi() {  
        System.out.println("Hi MyClass");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hi Interface-2  
B. A compilation error occurs.  
C. Hi Interface-1  
D. Hi MyClass

**Answer:** D



**NEW QUESTION 85**

Given:

```
public interface LengthValidator {  
    public boolean checkLength(String str);  
}
```

and

```
public class Txt {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean res = new LengthValidator() {  
            public boolean checkLength(String str) {  
                return str.length() > 5 && str.length() < 10;  
            }  
        }.checkLength("Hello");  
    }  
}
```

Which interface from the java.util.function package should you use to refactor the class Txt?

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

**Answer: C****NEW QUESTION 86**

Given:

```
class Student {  
    String course, name, city;  
    public Student (String name, String course, String city) { this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment: `List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(  
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"), new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"), new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago")); stds.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))  
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(src));` What is the result?

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

**Answer: B****NEW QUESTION 88**

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList (10, 20); UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s +10.0; codes.replaceAll(uo);  
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
```

 What is the result?

- A. 20.030.0
- B. 1020
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

**Answer: C****NEW QUESTION 89**

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency { PENNY (1),  
    NICKLE(5), DIME (10), QUARTER(25);  
    private int value;  
    public USCurrency(int value) { this.value = value;  
    }  
    public int getValue() {return value;}  
    }  
public class Coin {  
    public static void main (String[] args) { USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME; System.out.println(usCoin.getValue());  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile? (Choose two.)

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

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate valentinesDay = LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);  
LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);  
nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1  
System.out.println(nextYear);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2016-02-14
- B. A DateTimeException is throw
- C. 2016-02-29
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 93

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8);  
System.out.println (  
//line n1  
);
```

Which code fragment must be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?

- A. `nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()`
- B. `nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()`
- C. `nums.stream().max()`
- D. `nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()`

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 98

Given the definition of the Country class:

```
public class country {  
    public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE} String name;  
    Continent region;  
    public Country (String na, Continent reg) { name = na, region = reg;  
    }  
    public String getName () {return name;}  
    public Continent getRegion () {return region;}  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (  
new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),  
new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),  
new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));  
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion, Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));  
System.out.println(regionNames);
```

- A. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}
- B. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}
- C. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
- D. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 99

Given that these files exist and are accessible:

```
/company/emp/info.txt  
/company/emp/benefits/b1.txt
```

and given the code fragment:

```
// line n1  
stream.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s));
```

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print only /company/emp?

- A. `Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("/company"));`
- B. `Stream<Path> stream = Files.find( Paths.get ("/company"), 1,(p,b) -> b.isDirectory (), FileVisitOption.FOLLOW_LINKS);`
- C. `Stream<Path> stream = Files.walk (Paths.get ("/company"));`
- D. `Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("/company/emp"));`

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 102**

Given:

```
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) { int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = "LOAN"; switch (accountType) {
case "RD"; rateOfInterest = 5; break;
case "FD"; rateOfInterest = 10; break;
default:
assert false: "No interest for this account"; //line n1
}
System.out.println ("Rate of interest:" + rateOfInterest);
}
}
```

and the command:

java -ea RateOfInterest What is the result?

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 105**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Console console = System.console();
    char[] pass = console.readPassword("Enter password:"); // line n1
    String password = new String(pass); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console.
- D. A compilation error occurs because the IOException isn't declared to be thrown or caught?

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 108**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 112**

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehicle {
int distance; //line n1 Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) { //line n2 int timeTravel = time; //line n3
class Car { int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
```

and this code fragment: Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100); v.increSpeed(60);

What is the result?

- A. Velocity with new speed
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 116**

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>(); books.put (1007, "A");  
books.put (1002, "C");  
books.put (1001, "B");  
books.put (1003, "B"); System.out.println (books); What is the result?
```

- A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}
- B. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
- C. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
- D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 119

Given the records from the STUDENT table:

sid	sname	semail
111	James	james@uni.com
112	Jane	jane@uni.com
114	John	john@uni.com

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {  
    //code to load and register valid jdbc driver go here  
    Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password);  
    Statement st = con.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,  
                                       ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);  
  
    st.execute("SELECT * FROM student");  
    ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();  
    rs.absolute(3);  
    rs.moveToInsertRow();  
    rs.updateInt(1, 113);  
    rs.updateString(2, "Jannet");  
    rs.updateString(3, "jannet@uni.com");  
    rs.updateRow();  
    rs.refreshRow();  
    System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " : " + rs.getString(2) + " : " + rs.getString  
(3));  
}
```

Assume that the URL, username, and password are valid. What is the result?

- A. The STUDENT table is not updated and the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com
- B. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com and the program prints: 114 : John : john@uni.com
- C. The STUDENT table is updated with the record: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com and the program prints: 113 : Jannet : jannet@uni.com
- D. A SQLException is thrown at run time.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 121

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Video {  
    public void play() throws IOException {  
        System.out.print("Video played.");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Game extends Video {  
    public void play() throws Exception {  
        super.play();  
        System.out.print("Game played.");  
    }  
}
```



and

```
try {
    new Game().play();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e.getClass());
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Video played.Game played.
- B. A compilation error occurs.
- C. class java.lang.Exception
- D. class java.io.IOException

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 124

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver? (Choose three.)

- A. Time
- B. Date
- C. Statement
- D. ResultSet
- E. Connection
- F. SQLException
- G. DriverManager

**Answer:** CDE

#### Explanation:

Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.ResultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> qwords = Arrays.asList("why ", "what ", "when ");
BinaryOperator<String> operator = (s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2); // line n1
String sen = qwords.stream()
    .reduce("Word: ", operator);
System.out.println(sen);
```

What is the result?

- A. Word: why what when
- B. Word: why Word: why what Word: why what when
- C. Word: why Word: what Word: when
- D. Compilation fails at line n1.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 130

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
class Vehicle {
    String name;
    void setName (String name) { this.name = name;
}
String getName() { return name;
}
}
```

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

- A. Make the Vehicle class public.
- B. Make the name variable public.
- C. Make the setName method public.
- D. Make the name variable private.
- E. Make the setName method private.
- F. Make the getName method private.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 133

Given the code fragments:

```
class TechName {
    String techName;
    TechName (String techName) { this.techName=techName;
```

```
}  
}  
and  
List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList ( new TechName("Java-"),  
new TechName("Oracle DB-"), new TechName("J2EE-")  
);  
Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();  
//line n1  
Which should be inserted at line n1 to print Java-Oracle DB-J2EE-?
```

- A. stre.forEach(System.out::print);
- B. stre.map(a-> a.techName).forEach(System.out::print);
- C. stre.map(a-> a).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
- D. stre.forEachOrdered(System.out::print);

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 137

Given the code fragment: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s\*2; line n1  
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0); loanValues.stream()  
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)  
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))  
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " ")); What is the result?

- A. 4000.0
- B. 4000
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.



**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 142

Given the code fragment:

```
try {  
    Properties prop = new Properties();  
    prop.put("user", userName);  
    prop.put("password", passWord);  
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, prop);  
    if(conn != null){  
        System.out.print("Connection Established");  
    }  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    System.out.print(e);  
}
```

and the information:

-  The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
-  The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, username, and passWord exists. What is the result?

- A. A ClassNotFoundException is thrown at runtime.
- B. The program prints nothing.
- C. The program prints Connection Established.
- D. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 143

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);  
10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";  
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {  
12.     ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);  
13.     stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");  
14.     while (rs.next()) {  
15.         //process the results  
16.         System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));  
17.     }  
18. } catch (Exception e) {  
19.     System.out.println ("Error");  
20. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

- A. The program prints employee IDs.
- B. The program prints customer IDs.
- C. The program prints Error.
- D. compilation fails on line 13.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 144

Which two are elements of a singleton class? (Choose two.)

- A. a transient reference to point to the single instance
- B. a public method to instantiate the single instance
- C. a public static method to return a copy of the singleton reference
- D. a private constructor to the class
- E. a public reference to point to the single instance

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Which statement is true about java.util.stream.Stream?

- A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.
- B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.
- C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.
- D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 152

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:
```

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

```
MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:
```

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur password = Entrez le mot de passe
- B. username = Enter User Name password = Enter Password
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. The program prints nothing.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 155

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Java", "J2EE", "J2ME", "JSTL", "JSP", "Oracle DB");
Predicate<String> val = p -> p.contains("J");
List<String> neLi = li.stream().filter(x -> x.length() > 3)
    .filter(val).collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(neLi);
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs.
- B. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]
- C. null
- D. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL]

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 160

Given:

```
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
    public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");}
    public void run(Integer distance);
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable<Integer> animal = n -> System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);`
- B. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable<Integer> animal = n -> n + 10; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);`
- C. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable animal = (Integer n) -> System.out.println(n); animal.run(100); Moveable.walk(20);`
- D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 161

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nums = Arrays.asList("EE", "SE");
String ans = nums
    .parallelStream()
    .reduce("Java ", (a, b) -> a.concat(b));
System.out.print(ans);
```

What is the result?

- A. Java EEJava EESE
- B. Java EESE
- C. The program prints either: Java EEJava SE or Java SEJava EE
- D. Java EEJava SE

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 162

Given that version.txt is accessible and contains: 1234567890

and given the code fragment:

```
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("version.txt");
    InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);) {
    if (br.markSupported()) {
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.mark(2);
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.reset();
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 121
- B. 122
- C. 135
- D. The program prints nothing.



**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 164**

Given the code fragments :

```
public class Product {
    String name;
    Integer price;
    Product(String name, Integer price) {
        this.name = name;
        this.price = price;
    }
    public void printVal(){ System.out.print(name + " Price:" + price + " "); }
    public void setPrice(int price) { this.price = price; }
    public Integer getPrice() { return price; }
}
```

and

```
List<Product> li = Arrays.asList(new Product("TV", 1000), new Product("Refrigerator",
2000));
Consumer<Product> raise = e -> e.setPrice(e.getPrice() + 100);
li.forEach(raise);
li.stream().forEach(Product::printVal);
```

What is the result?

- A. TV Price :110 Refrigerator Price :2100
- B. A compilation error occurs.
- C. TV Price :1000 Refrigerator Price :2000
- D. The program prints nothing.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 166**

Given the code fragment:

```
Deque<Integer> nums = new ArrayDeque<>();
nums.add(1000);
nums.push(2000);
nums.add(3000);
nums.push(4000);
Integer i1 = nums.remove();
Integer i2 = nums.pop();
System.out.println(i1 + " : " + i2);
```

What is the result?

- A. 4000 : 2000
- B. 4000 : 1000
- C. 1000 : 4000
- D. 1000 : 2000

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 170**

Given the code fragment:

```
class CallerThread implements Callable<String> { String str;
public CallerThread(String s) {this.str=s;} public String call() throws Exception { return str.concat("Call");
}
}
```

and

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException
{
    ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4); //line n1 Future f1 = es.submit (newCallerThread("Call"));
    String str = f1.get().toString(); System.out.println(str);
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The program prints Call Call and terminates.
- B. The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. An ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 173**

Given:

```
class UserException extends Exception { }
```

```
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
```

 and the code fragment:

```
class App {
```

```
public void doRegister(String name, int age) throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException { if (name.length () < 6) {
```

```
throw new UserException ();
```

```
} else if (age >= 60) {
```

```
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
```

```
} else {
```

```
System.out.println("User is registered.");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws UserException { App t = new App ();
```

A. t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);}}What is the result?

B. User is registered.

C. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

D. A UserException is thrown.

E. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 176**

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function interface?

A. It accepts one argument and returns void.

B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.

C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.

D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 179**

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

A. Locale loc1 = "UK";

B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");

C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");

D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;

E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 182**

Given the definition of the Employee class:

```
class Employee {  
    String dept, name;  
    public Employee(String d, String n) {  
        dept = d;  
        name = n;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return getDept() + ":" + getName();  
    }  
    public String getDept() { return dept; }  
    public String getName() { return name; }  
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
List<Employee> emps = Arrays.asList(new Employee("sales", "Ada"),
    new Employee("sales", "Bob"),
    new Employee("hr", "Bob"),
    new Employee("hr", "Eva"));
Stream<Employee> s = emps.stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Employee e) -> e.getDept())
        .thenComparing((Employee e) -> e.getName()));
List<Employee> eSorted = s.collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(eSorted);
```

What is the result?

- A. [sales:Ada, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, hr:Eva]
- B. [Ada:sales, Bob:sales, Bob:hr, Eva:hr]
- C. [hr:Eva, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, sales:Ada]
- D. [hr:Bob, hr:Eva, sales:Ada, sales:Bob]

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 185

Which two methods from the `java.util.stream.Stream` interface perform a reduction operation? (Choose two.)

- A. `count()`
- B. `collect()`
- C. `distinct()`
- D. `peek()`
- E. `filter()`

**Answer:** AB

#### NEW QUESTION 188

Given:

```
public class Test<T> { private T t;
public T get () { return t;
}
public void set (T t) { this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) { Test<String> type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1 type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2 System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 193

Given:

```
class Product {
    String pname;
    public Product(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Product p1 = new Product ("PowerCharger");  
Product p2 = p1;  
System.out.println(p1.equals(p2));  
Product p3 = new Product ("PowerCharger");  
System.out.println(p1.equals(p3));
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 195

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee { Optional<Address> address;  
Employee (Optional<Address> address) { this.address = address;  
}  
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }  
}  
class Address {  
String city = "New York";  
public String getCity { return city; } public String toString() {  
return city;  
}  
}  
and  
Address address = null;  
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);  
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);  
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
```

What is the result?

- A. New York
- B. City Not available
- C. null
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 199

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 200

Given the code fragments:



```
class R implements Runnable {  
    public void run() { System.out.println("Run..."); }  
}  
  
class C implements Callable<String> {  
    public String call() throws Exception { return "Call..."; }  
}
```

and

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();  
es.execute(new R()); // line n1  
Future<String> f1 = es.submit(new C()); // line n2  
System.out.println(f1.get());  
es.shutdown();
```

What is the result?

- A. The program prints Run... and throws an exception.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. Run...Call...
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 202

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 206

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