

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-829

Java SE 17 Developer



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Software implements Serializable {
    private String title;
    public Software(String title) {
        this.title = title;
        System.out.print("Software ");
    }
    public String toString() { return title; }
}

public class Game extends Software {
    private int players;
    public Game(String title, int players) {
        super(title);
        this.players = players;
        System.out.print("Game ");
    }
    public String toString() { return super.toString()+" "+players; }
}

import java.io.*;
public class AppStore {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Software s = new Game("Chess", 2);
        try(ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("game.ser"))) {
            out.writeObject(s);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("write error");
        }
        try(ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream("game.ser"))) {
            s = (Software)in.readObject();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("read error");
        }
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Software Game Chess 0
- B. Software Game Software Game Chess 2
- C. Software game write error
- D. Software Game Software Game chess 0
- E. Software Game Chess 2
- F. Software Game read error

Answer: B**Explanation:**

The answer is B because the code uses the writeObject and readObject methods of the ObjectOutputStream and ObjectInputStream classes to serialize and deserialize the Game object. These methods use the default serialization mechanism, which writes and reads the state of the object's fields, including the inherited ones. Therefore, the title field of the Software class is also serialized and deserialized along with the players field of the Game class. The toString method of the Game class calls the toString method of the Software class using super.toString(), which returns the value of the title field. Hence, when the deserialized object is printed, it shows Software Game Software Game Chess 2.

References:

- ? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
- ? Java SE 17 Developer
- ? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
- ? Serialization and Deserialization in Java with Example

NEW QUESTION 2

Which statement is true?

- A. IllegalStateException is thrown if a thread in waiting state is moved back to runnable.
- B. thread in waiting state consumes CPU cycles.
- C. A thread in waiting state must handle InterruptedException.

D. After the timed wait expires, the waited thread moves to the terminated state.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A thread in waiting state is waiting for another thread to perform a particular action, such as calling `notify()` or `notifyAll()` on a shared object, or terminating a joined thread. A thread in waiting state can be interrupted by another thread, which will cause the waiting thread to throw an `InterruptedException` and return to the runnable state. Therefore, a thread in waiting state must handle `InterruptedException`, either by catching it or declaring it in the `throws` clause. References: `Thread.State` (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), `[Thread` (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)]

NEW QUESTION 3

Assuming that the data, txt file exists and has the following content:

Text1 Text2 Text3

Given the code fragment:

```
try {
    Path p = new File("data.txt").toPath();
    Stream lines = Files.lines(p);
    String data = lines.collect(Collectors.joining("-"));
    System.out.println(data);
    String data2 = Files.readAllLines(p).get(3);
    System.out.println(data2);
} catch (IOException ex) {
    System.out.println(ex);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. text1- text2- text3- text3
- B. text1-text2-text3 text1text2 text3
- C. text1-text2-text3A `java.lang.indexoutofBoundsException` is thrown.
- D. text1-text2-text3 text3

Answer: D

Explanation:

The answer is D because the code fragment reads the file `data.txt` and collects all the lines in the file into a single string, separated by hyphens. Then, it prints the resulting string. Next, it attempts to read the fourth line in the file (index 3) and print it. However, since the file only has three lines, an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown. References:

? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer

? Java SE 17 Developer

? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide

? Read contents of a file using Files class in Java

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two code fragments compile?

A)

```
class L6 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var x = new ArrayList<>();  
        x.add(10);  
        x.add("30");  
        System.out.println(x);  
    }  
}
```

B)

```
class L2 {  
    public void m(int x) {  
        var x = 10;  
    }  
}
```

C)

```
class A {}  
class B extends A {}  
class L4 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var x = new A();  
        x = new B();  
    }  
}
```

D)

```
class L3 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var a = 10;  
        a = "30";  
    }  
}
```

E)

```
class L5 {  
    public void m() {  
        var strVar = null;  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The two code fragments that compile are B and E. These are the only ones that use the correct syntax for declaring and initializing a var variable. The var keyword is a reserved type name that allows the compiler to infer the type of the variable based on the initializer expression. However, the var variable must have an initializer, and the initializer must not be null or a lambda expression. Therefore, option A is invalid because it does not have an initializer, option C is invalid because it has a null initializer, and option D is invalid because it has a lambda expression as an initializer. Option B is valid because it has a String initializer, and option E is valid because it has an int initializer. <https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/language/local-variable-type-inference.html>

NEW QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public class Test {
    static interface Animal {
    }

    static class Dog implements Animal {
    }

    private static void play(Animal a) {
        System.out.print("flips");
    }

    private static void play(Dog d) {
        System.out.print("runs");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Animal a1 = new Dog();
        Dog a2 = new Dog();
        play(a1);
        play(a2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. flipsflips
- B. Compilation fails
- C. flipsruns
- D. runsflips
- E. runsruns

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code fragment will fail to compile because the play method in the Dog class is declared as private, which means that it cannot be accessed from outside the class. The main method is trying to call the play method on a Dog object, which is not allowed. Therefore, the code fragment will produce a compilation error.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which statement is true about modules?

- A. Automatic and unnamed modules are on the module path.
- B. Only unnamed modules are on the module path.
- C. Automatic and named modules are on the module path.
- D. Only named modules are on the module path.
- E. Only automatic modules are on the module path.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A module path is a sequence of directories that contain modules or JAR files. A named module is a module that has a name and a module descriptor (module-info.class) that declares its dependencies and exports. An automatic module is a module that does not have a module descriptor, but is derived from the name and contents of a JAR file. Both named and automatic modules can be placed on the module path, and they can be resolved by the Java runtime. An unnamed module is a special module that contains all the classes that are not in any other module, such as those on the class path. An unnamed module is not on the module path, but it can read all other modules.

NEW QUESTION 7

Given:


```
public class App{
    String name;
    public App(String name){
        this.name = name;
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        App t1= new App("t1");
        App t2= new App("t2");
        t1 = t2;
        t1 = null;
        System.out.println("GC");
    }
}
```

Which statement is true while the program prints GC?

- A. Only the object referenced by t2 is eligible for garbage collection.
- B. Both the objects previously referenced by t1 are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. None of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- D. Only one of the objects previously referenced by t1 is eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Given the course table:

COURSE_ID	COURSE_NAME	COURSE_FEE	COURSE_LEVEL
1021	Java Programmer	400.00	1
1022	Java Architect	600.00	2
1023	Java Master	600.00	2

Given the code fragment:

```
try (Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString)) {
    Statement statement = con.createStatement(TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    String qry = "UPDATE course SET course_fee = ? where COURSE_LEVEL = ?";
    PreparedStatement prStmt = con.prepareStatement(qry, TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE);
    prStmt.setDouble(1,600.00);
    prStmt.setInt(2,2);
    System.out.println(prStmt.executeUpdate());
}
catch(SQLException sqlException) {
    System.out.println(sqlException);
}
```

- A. 2
- B. false
- C. true
- D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code fragment will execute the update statement and set the course fee of the course with ID 1021 to 5000. The executeUpdate method returns an int value that indicates the number of rows affected by the SQL statement. In this case, only one row will be updated, so the result variable will be 1. The if statement will check if the result is greater than 0, which is true, and print ??Updated successfully??. Therefore, the output of the code fragment is true. References: https://education.oracle.com/products/trackp_OCPJSE17, <https://mylearn.oracle.com/ou/learning-path/java-se-17-developer/99487>, [https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.sql/java/sql/Statement.html#executeUpdate\(java.lang.String\)](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.sql/java/sql/Statement.html#executeUpdate(java.lang.String))

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        final int x = 2;  
        int y = x;  
        while (y<3) {  
            switch (y) {  
                case 0+x:  
                    y++;  
                case 1:  
                    y++;  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.println(y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. Nothing is printed because of an indefinite loop.
- E. Compilation fails.
- F. 5
- G. A runtime exception is thrown.
- H. 3

Answer: E

Explanation:

The code will not compile because the variable `??x??` is declared as final and then it is being modified in the switch statement. This is not allowed in Java. A final variable is a variable whose value cannot be changed once it is initialized¹. The switch statement tries to assign different values to `??x??` depending on the value of `??y??`, which violates the final modifier. The compiler will report an error: The final local variable x cannot be assigned. It must be blank and not using a compound assignment. References: The final Keyword (The Java™ Tutorials > Learning the Java Language > Classes and Objects)

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
Integer rank = 4;  
switch (rank) {  
    case 1,4 -> System.out.println("Range1");  
    case 5,8 -> System.out.println("Range2");  
    case 9,10 -> System.out.println("Range3");  
    default -> System.out.println("Not a valid rank.");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Range 1Range 2Range 3
- B. Range1Note a valid rank.
- C. Range 1Range 2Range 3Range 1Not a valida rank
- D. Range 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code fragment is using the switch statement with the new Java 17 syntax. The switch statement checks the value of the variable rank and executes the corresponding case statement. In this case, the value of rank is 4, so the first case statement is executed, printing ??Range1??. The second and third case statements are also executed, printing ??Range2?? and ??Range3??. The default case statement is also executed, printing ??Not a valid rank??. References: Java Language Changes - Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public String attach1(List<String> data) {
        return data.parallelStream().reduce("w", (n,m) -> n+m, String::concat);
    }
    public String attach2(List<String> data) {
        return data.parallelStream().reduce((l, p)-> l+p).get();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        var list = List.of("Table", "Chair");
        String x= t.attach1(list);
        String y= t.attach2(list);
        System.out.print(x+ " "+y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Tablechair Tablechair
- B. Wtablechair tableChair
- C. A RuntimeException is thrown
- D. wTableChair TableChair
- E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

Explanation:

The code fragment will fail to compile because the class name and the constructor name do not match. The class name is Furniture, but the constructor name is Wtable. This will cause a syntax error. The correct way to define a constructor is to use the same name as the class name. Therefore, the code fragment should change the constructor name to Furniture or change the class name to Wtable.

NEW QUESTION 11

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