

# Exam Questions 1Z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II

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### NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction { //line n1 static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE = 3;
int stIndex, lstIndex; int [ ] data;
public Sum (int [ ]data, int start, int end) { this.data = data;
this stIndex = start; this. lstIndex = end;
}
protected void compute ( ) { int sum = 0;
if (lstIndex – stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE) { for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++) {
sum += data [i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
} else {
new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( ); new Sum (data, stIndex,
Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
).compute ();
}
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( ); int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
fjPool.invoke (new Sum (data, 0, data.length));
and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55. Which statement is true?
```

- A. The program prints several values that total 55.
- B. The program prints 55.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

**Answer:** A

### 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

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileThread implements Runnable { String fName;
public FileThread(String fName) { this.fName = fName; } public void run () System.out.println(fName);}
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool(); Stream<Path> listOfFiles = Files.walk(Paths.get("Java Projects")); listOfFiles.forEach(line -> {
executor.execute(new FileThread(line.getFileName().toString ())); //
line n1
});
executor.shutdown(); executor.awaitTermination(5, TimeUnit.DAYS); // line n2
}
}
```

The Java Projects directory exists and contains a list of files. What is the result?

- A. The program throws a runtime exception at line n2.
- B. The program prints files names concurrently.
- C. The program prints files names sequentially.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
5. IntConsumer consumer = e -> System.out.println(e);
6. Integer value = 90;
7. /* insert code fragment here */
8. consumer.accept(result);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables printing 100?

- A. `Function<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply(value);`
- B. `IntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply (10);`
- C. `ToIntFunction<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10; int result = funRef.applyAsInt (value);`
- D. `ToIntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; int result = funRef.apply (value);`

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> files = Files.walk(Paths.get(System.getProperty("user.home"))); files.forEach (fName -> { //line n1
try {
Path aPath = fName.toAbsolutePath(); //line n2 System.out.println(fName + ":"
+ Files.readAttributes(aPath, Basic.File.Attributes.class).creationTime ());
} catch (IOException ex) { ex.printStackTrace();
});
What is the result?
```

- A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

Given:

```
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3); IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y; //line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.out::print);
Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?
```

- A. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x\*y;
- B. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x\*y;
- C. Replace line n1 with: BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x\*y;
- D. Replace line n2 with: IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
class Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Can fly"); }
}
class Penguin extends Bird {
public void fly () { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); }
}
and the code fragment: class Birdie {
public static void main (String [ ] args) { fly( ( ) -> new Bird ( ));
fly (Penguin : : new);
}
/* line n1 */
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

- A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) { bird :: fly ();}
- B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) {bird.accept( ) fly ();}
- C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) { bird.get( ) fly ();}
- D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { LOST

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 14

Given:

```
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) { int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator"; int = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
```

What is the result of running the code with the -ea option?

- A. -10
- B. An AssertionError is thrown.
- C. A compilation error occurs.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Given:

```
1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); }
3. protected void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Shape"); } 4. }
5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
9. /* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;
11. }
12. public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); }
13. }
14. class Rectangle extends Square {
15. int len, br;
16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
17. /* insert code here */
18. len = x, br = y;
19. }
20. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }
21. }
```

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

- A. At line 1, remove abstract
- B. At line 9, insert super ( );
- C. At line 12, remove public

- D. At line 17, insert super (x);
- E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;
- F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

**Answer:** DF

#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 21

Given the code fragment:

```
Connection con = null;
try {
    // line n1
    if(con != null){
        System.out.print("Connection Established.");
    }

} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e);
}
```

Assume that dbURL, userName, and password are valid.

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Connection Established?

- A. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("user", userName); prop.put ("password", password);con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, prop);
- B. con = DriverManager.getConnection (userName, password, dbURL);
- C. Properties prop = new Properties(); prop.put ("userid", userName); prop.put ("password", password); prop.put("url", dbURL);con = DriverManager.getConnection (prop);
- D. con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL); con.setClientInfo ("user", userName); con.setClientInfo ("password", password);

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 25

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern. Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design? (Choose two.)

- A. Make the class static.
- B. Make the constructor private.
- C. Override equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.
- D. Use a static reference to point to the single instance.
- E. Implement the Serializable interface.

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1 System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));

What is the result?

- A. 20
- B. 20.5
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 33

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 36

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 40

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 41

Given:  
class CheckClass {  
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) { return s1 length() – s2.length();  
}  
}  
and the code fragment:  
String[] strArray = new String [] {"Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion"}  
//line n1  
for (String s : strArray) { System.out.print (s + " ");  
}  
Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

- A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);
- B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new) : : checkValue);
- C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new).checkValue);
- D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : new : : checkValue);

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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 45

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 47

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/data/december/log.txt");  
Path destination = Paths.get("/data");
```

```
Files.copy(source, destination);
```

and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains: 10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully

What is the result?

- A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/ log.txt file is copied to it.
- B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.
- C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return 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: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 54

Given the code fragment: Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of ( Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),

Arrays.asList ("2", null)0;  
Stream<<String> nlnSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ()); nlnSt.forEach (System.out :: print);  
What is the result?

- A. 1John2null
- B. 12
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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 58

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 63

Given:  
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); } class Car {  
private String name; public Car (String name) { this.name = name;  
}  
}  
}

Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

- A. Car auto = Car ("MyCar"): : new;
- B. Car auto = Car : : new;Car vehicle = auto : : getCar("MyCar");
- C. Rideable rider = Car : : new;Car vehicle = rider.getCar("MyCar");
- D. Car vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar("MyCar");

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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 70

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 71

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".contact(s);
nL.Stream()
.map(funVal)
.peek(System.out::print);
```

What is the result?

- A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
- B. Jim John Jeff
- C. The program prints nothing.
- D. A compilation error occurs.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 75

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application. Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

- A. <key name = 'menu1'>File Menu</key><key name = 'menu2'>View Menu</key>
- B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value><key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>
- C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu
- D. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 82

Given:

```
class Block {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

Which definition of the ColorSorter class sorts the blocks list?

```
A. class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}

B. class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}

C. class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}

D. class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 85

Given:

```
class Vehicle { int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) { this.vno = vno;;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () { return vno + ":" + name;
}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Set<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> (); vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford")); vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW")); System.out.println(vehicles);
```

What is the result?

- A. 10123 Ford10124 BMW
- B. 10124 BMW10123 Ford
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 88

Given:

```
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
```

Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public abstract class Task implements Doable { public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }}
- B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { public abstract void doSomething(String s) { } public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }}
- C. public class Job implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { }}
- D. public class Action implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public String doThis(Integer j) { }}
- E. public class Do implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public void doSomething(String s) { } public void doThat (String s) { }}

Answer: AE

#### NEW QUESTION 91

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 93

Given:

```
final class Folder { //line n1
//line n2
    public void open () { System.out.print("Open");
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) {
```

- A. f.open();}}Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)
- B. Replace line n1 with: class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
- C. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Closeable {
- D. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Exception {
- E. At line n2, insert: final void close () {System.out.print("Close");}
- F. At line n2, insert: public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close");}

Answer: AE

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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 101

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 106

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 108

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 110

Given:  
public class product { int id; int price;  
public Product (int id, int price) { this.id = id;  
this.price = price;  
}  
public String toString() { return id + ":" + price; }  
}  
and the code fragment:  
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30),  
new Product (2, 30));  
Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> { p1.price+=p2.price;  
return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);}); products.add(p); products.stream().parallel()  
.reduce((p1, p2) -> p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)  
.ifPresent(System.out::println); What is the result?

- A. 2 : 30
- B. 4 : 0
- C. 4 : 60
- D. 4 : 602 : 303 : 201 : 10
- E. The program prints nothing.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 114

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 115

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 119

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 123

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
- B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
- C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
- D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

**Answer:** BE

#### NEW QUESTION 125

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 126

Given: Book.java:

```
public class Book {
    private String read(String bname) { return "Read" + bname }
}
```

EBook.java:

```
public class EBook extends Book {
    public String read (String url) { return "View" + url }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main (String[] args) { Book b1 = new Book();
        b1.read("Java Programming"); Book b2 = new EBook();
```

```
b2.read("http://ebook.com/ebook");
}
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Read Java Programming View [http:// ebook.com/ebook](http://ebook.com/ebook)
- B. Read Java Programming Read [http:// ebook.com/ebook](http://ebook.com/ebook)
- C. The EBook.java file fails to compile.
- D. The Test.java file fails to compile.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 128

Given:

```
class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
    int test;
    public void close() { }
    public MyClass copyObject() { return this; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
    obj1.test = 100;
    obj = obj1.copyObject(); // line n1
}
System.out.println(obj.test); // line n2
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at line n2.
- B. 100
- C. A compilation error occurs because the try block is declared without a catch or finally block.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 131

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> str = Arrays.asList ("my", "pen", "is", "your", "pen"); Predicate<String> test = s -> {
int i = 0;
boolean result = s.contains ("pen");
System.out.print(i++) + ":"; return result;
};
str.stream()
.filter(test)
.findFirst()
.i fPresent(System.out ::print); What is the result?
```

- A. 0 : 0 : pen
- B. 0 : 1 : pen
- C. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen
- D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :
- E. A compilation error occurs.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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 138

Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

- A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.
- B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.
- C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.
- D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 143

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 146

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