



Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

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NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

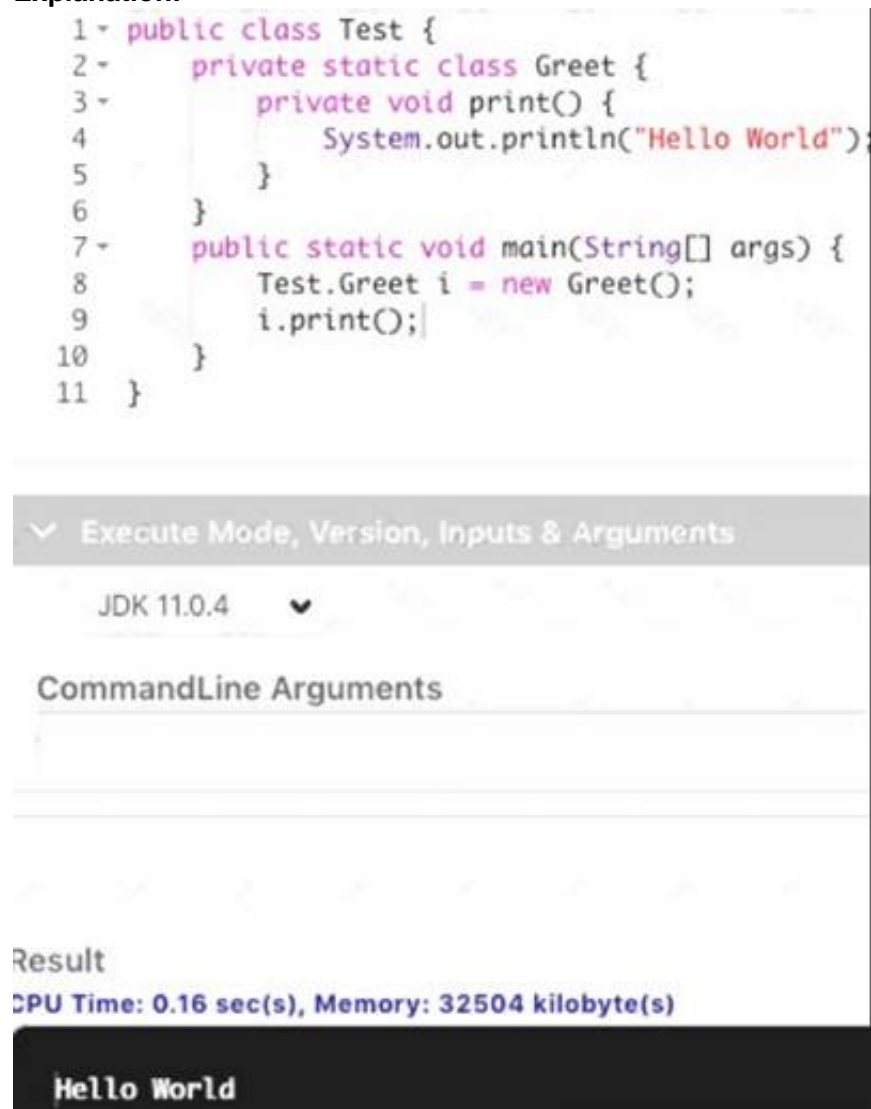
```
1. public class Test {
2.     private static class Greet {
3.         private void print() {
4.             System.out.println("Hello World");
5.         }
6.     }
7.     public static void main(String[] args) {
8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.         i.print();
10.    }
11. }
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails at line 9.
- B. The compilation fails at line 2.
- C. Hello World
- D. The compilation fails at line 8.

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
1 public class Test {
2     private static class Greet {
3         private void print() {
4             System.out.println("Hello World");
5         }
6     }
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9         i.print();
10    }
11 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

Hello World

NEW QUESTION 2

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

- A. jmod describe
- B. java Hello.java
- C. jdeps --list-deps
- D. jar --show-module-resolution
- E. java --show-module-resolution

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 4

Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 5

Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the java.se module:

```
module java.se {  
    ...  
    requires transitive java.sql;  
    ...  
}
```

What does the transitive modifier mean?

- A. Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.sql module.
- B. Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.sql module.
- C. Any module that attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.sql module instead.
- D. Any module that requires the java.sql module does not need to require the java.se module.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

```
int arr[][] = {{5,10},{8,12},{9,3}};  
long count = Stream.of(arr)  
    .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)  
    .map(n -> n + 1)  
    .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))  
    .peek(System.out::print)  
    .count();  
System.out.println(" " + count);
```

What is the result?

- A. 6910 3
- B. 10126 3
- C. 3
- D. 6104 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10
11
12  public class Main {
13
14      public static void main(String[] args) {
15          int arr[][] = {{5,10}, {8,12}, {9,3}};
16          long count = Stream.of(arr)
17              .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
18              .map (n -> n + 1)
19              .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
20              .peek(System.out::print)
21              .count();
22          System.out.println("!" + count);
23      }
24  }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 34220 kilobyte(s)

6104 3

NEW QUESTION 7

Given the formula to calculate a monthly mortgage payment:

$$M = P \frac{r(1+r)^n}{(1+r)^n - 1}$$

and these declarations:

```

double m;           //monthly payment
double r = 0.05/12; //monthly interest rate
int p = 100_000;    //principal
int n = 180;        //number of payments

```

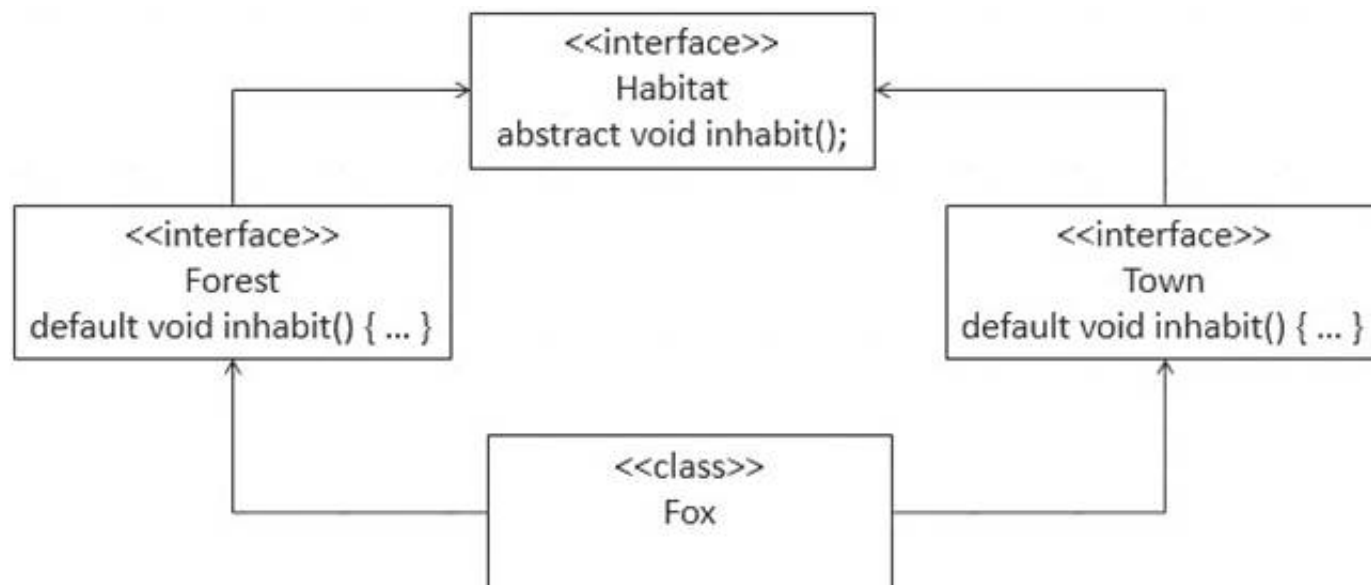
How can you code the formula?

- A. `m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1));`
- B. `m = p * ((r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / (Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1));`
- C. `m = p * r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1;`
- D. `m = p * (r * Math.pow(1 + r, n) / Math.pow(1 + r, n) - 1);`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

- A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.
- B. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
- C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
- D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
- E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Which two statements are correct about try blocks? (Choose two.)

- A. A try block can have more than one catch block.
- B. A finally block in a try-with-resources statement executes before the resources declared are closed.
- C. A finally block must be immediately placed after the try or catch blocks.
- D. A try block must have a catch block and a finally block.
- E. catch blocks must be ordered from generic to specific exception types.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: EFG

NEW QUESTION 13

Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18

Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

- A. class, package, import
- B. package, import, class
- C. import, package, class
- D. package, class, import
- E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

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

    DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
        // line 1
    }
    int setCCount(int c){
        return c;
    }
    void setGCount(int gCount){
        this.gCount = gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

- A. setCCount(c) = cCount;
- B. tCount = tCount;
- C. setGCount(g);
- D. cCount = setCCount(c);
- E. aCount = a;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 24

Given the code fragment:

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

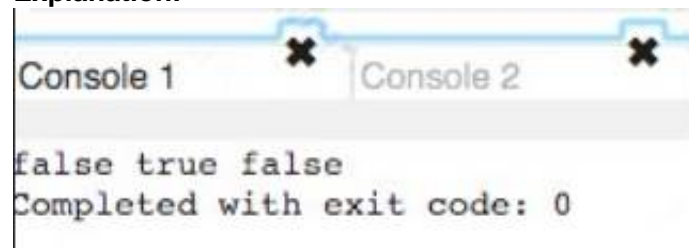
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 30

Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)

- A. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.
- B. Accept only valid characters and input values.
- C. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.
- D. Assume inputs have already been validated.
- E. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

- A. -1 : 2
- B. 2 : -1
- C. 2 : 3
- D. 3 : 0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37

Given:

```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
    .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The output will be exactly 2 1 3 4 5.
- B. The program prints 1 4 2 3, but the order is unpredictable.
- C. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5, but the order is unpredictable.
- D. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 1 2 3 4 5.
- E. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
8 public class Secret {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10        Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
11        List<Integer> list =
12        new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
13        list.parallelStream()
14        .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
15    }
16 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 37040 kilobyte(s)

1 2 3 4 5

NEW QUESTION 40

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1 Console 2 Console 3
[0,0] =Red
[0,1] =White
[1,0] =Black
[2,0] =Blue
[2,1] =Yellow
[2,2] =Green
[2,3] =Violet
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 41

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

Which statement about a functional interface is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

Assume ds is a DataSource and the EMP table is defined appropriately.

```
try (Connection conn = ds.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(?, ?, ?)")) {
    ps.setObject(1, 101, JDBCType.INTEGER);
    ps.setObject(2, "SMITH", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.setObject(3, "HR", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.executeUpdate();
    ps.setInt(1, 102);
    ps.setString(2, "JONES");
    ps.executeUpdate();
}
```

What does executing this code fragment do?

- A. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', NULL)
- B. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', 'HR')
- C. inserts one row (101, 'SMITH', 'HR')
- D. throws a SQLException

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

Given:

```
1. public class Main {
2.     public static void greet(String... args) {
3.         System.out.print("Hello ");
4.         for (String arg : args) {
5.             System.out.println(arg);
6.         }
7.     }
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Main c = null;
10.        c.greet();
11.    }
12. }
```

What is the result?

- A. NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.
- B. NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. Hello

Answer: D

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 62

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

1 public class Test {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
4         // incompatible types: SomeClass cannot be converted to AnotherClass
5         ac = sc;
6         sc.methodA();
7         ac.methodA();
8     }
9 }
10 class SomeClass {
11     public void methodA() {
12         System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
13     }
14 }
15 }
16 class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
17     public void methodA() {
18         System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
19     }
20 }

```

NEW QUESTION 65

Given:

```

interface MyInterface1 {
    public int method() throws Exception;
    private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}

interface MyInterface2 {
    public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
    public boolean equals();
}

interface MyInterface3 {
    public void method();
    public void method(String str);
}

interface MyInterface4 {
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }
    public void method();
}

interface MyInterface5 {
    public static void sMethod();
    public void method(String str);
}

```

Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. MyInterface1
- B. MyInterface3
- C. MyInterface5
- D. MyInterface2
- E. MyInterface4

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 66

Given:

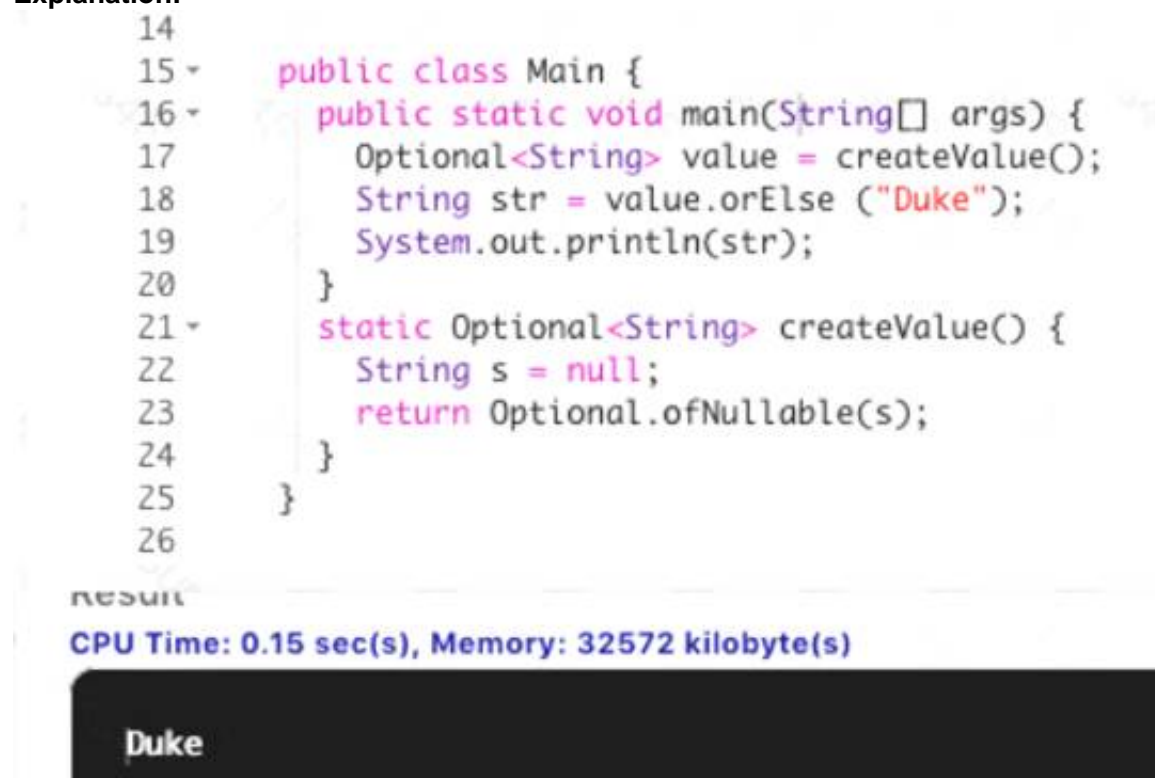

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Optional<String> value = createValue();
        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    static Optional<String> createValue() {
        String s = null;
        return Optional.ofNullable(s);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

What is the output?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 69

Given: Automobile.java

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

Car.java

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

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

- A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.
- B. Add @Override annotation in line 2.
- C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();
- D. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1  * Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
2  * Automobile
3  *
4  * public class Car extends Automobile {
5  *
6  *     void wheels(int i) {
7  *         System.out.print(4);
8  *     }
9  *     public static void main(String[] args) {
10 *         Automobile ob = new Car();
11 *         ob.wheels();
12 *     }
13 * }

```

NEW QUESTION 72

Given the Person class with age and name along with getter and setter methods, and this code fragment:

```

List<Person> persons = new ArrayList(List.of(new Person(44,"Tom"),
                                             new Person(40,"Aman"),
                                             new Person(40,"Peter")));

persons.sort(Comparator.comparing((Person::getAge))
               .thenComparing(Person::getName)
               .reversed());

persons.forEach(p1->System.out.print(" "+p1.getName()));

```

What will be the result?

- A. Aman Tom Peter
- B. Tom Aman Peter
- C. Aman Peter Tom
- D. Tom Peter Aman

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

Analyze the code:

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 78

Given:

```

public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    // the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here
}

```

and

```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();  
// ...  
Predicate<Employee> y = (Employee e) -> e.getBirthday()  
    .isBefore(IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1));  
Set<String> s1 = roster.stream()  
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the s1 set contain the names of all employees born before January 1, 1989?

- A. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
 .get(true)
 .stream()
 .map(Employee::getName)
 .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));`
- B. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
 .get(true)
 .map(Employee::getName)
 .collect(Collectors.toSet());`
- C. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.mapping(
 Employee::getName, Collectors.toSet())));`
- D. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.groupingBy(
 Employee::getName, Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))));`

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: ACF

NEW QUESTION 84

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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


NEW QUESTION 88

Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

✖ variable value might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 89

Given:

```
List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
for (String s: v) {
    list1.add(s);
    hs1.add(s);
}
System.out.print(hs1.size() + " " + list1.size() + " ");
HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
System.out.print(hs2.size() + " " + list2.size());
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7  import java.util.function.Consumer;
8  import java.util.stream.Stream;
9  import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
16         Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
17         String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
18         for (String s: v) {
19             list1.add(s);
20             hs1.add(s);
21         }
22         System.out.println(hs1.size() + " " + list1.size() + " ");
23         HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
24         LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
25         System.out.print(hs2.size() + " " + list2.size());
26
27     }
28 }

```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s). Memory: 36204 kilobyte(s)

35
33

NEW QUESTION 90

Given:

```

for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    switch(i%5) {
        case 2:
            i *= i;
            break;
        case 3:
            i++;
            break;
        case 1:
        case 4:
            i++;
            continue;
        default:
            break;
    }
    System.out.print(i + " ");
    i++;
}

```

What is the result?

- A. nothing
- B. 10
- C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 91

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