

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

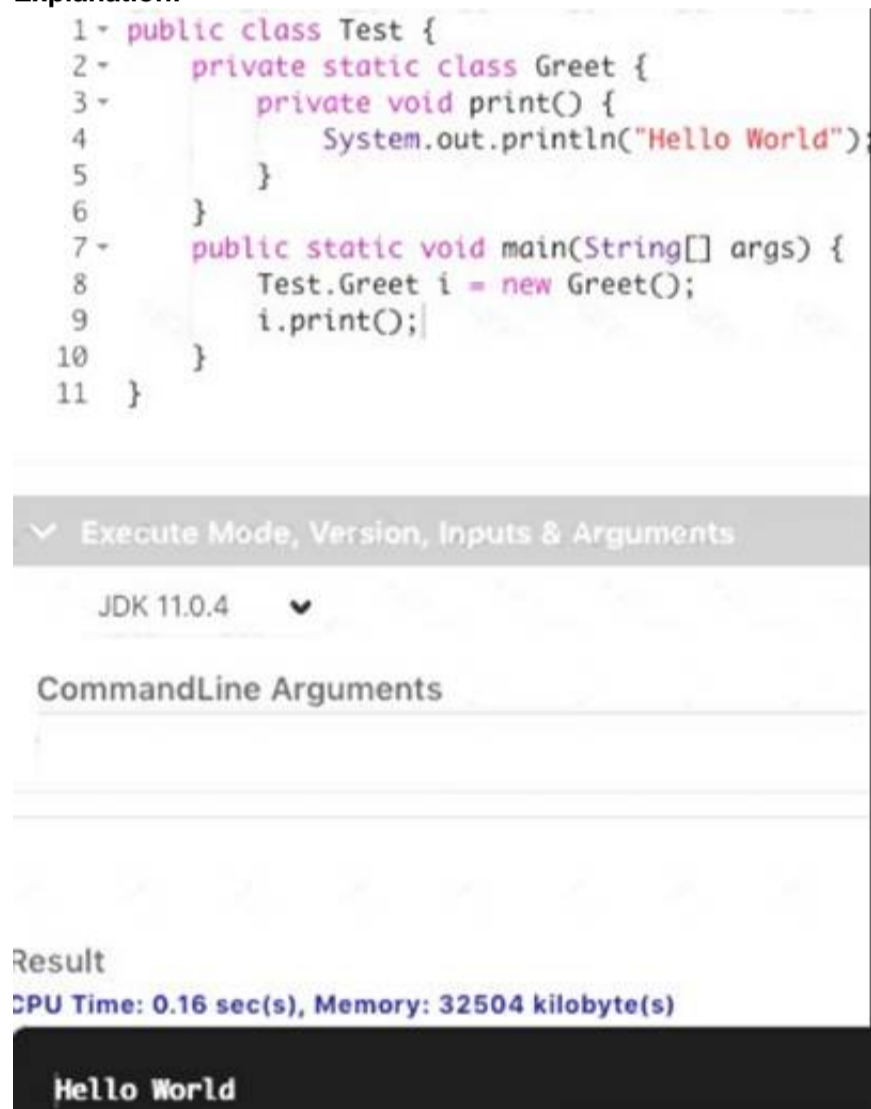
```
1. public class Test {
2.     private static class Greet {
3.         private void print() {
4.             System.out.println("Hello World");
5.         }
6.     }
7.     public static void main(String[] args) {
8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.         i.print();
10.    }
11. }
```

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:

```
public interface Builder {
    public A build(String str);
}
```

and

```
public class BuilderImpl implements Builder {
    @Override
    public B build(String str) {
        return new B(str);
    }
}
```

Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. B cannot be abstract.
- B. B is a subtype of A.
- C. A cannot be abstract.
- D. A cannot be final.
- E. B cannot be final.
- F. A is a subtype of B.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
        sb.append("HOWDY");
        sb.insert(0, ' ');
        sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
        sb.insert(6, "COW");
        sb.delete(2, 7);
        System.out.println(sb.length());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. 5

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
6 public class Tester {
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder (5);
9         sb.append ("HOWDY") ;
10        sb.insert (0, ' ');
11        sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
12        sb.insert (6, "COW");
13        sb.delete(2, 7);
14        System.out.println(sb.length());
15    }
16 }
```

(command line arguments)

COMPILE & EXECUTE

PASTE SOURCE

Successfully compiled /tmp/java_82Tlan/Tester.java <-- main method

5

NEW QUESTION 4

Given:

```
package b;
public class Person {
    protected Person() {                //line 1
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
import b.Person;
public class Main {                    //line 2
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = new Person(); //line 3
    }
}
```

Which two allow a.Main to allocate a new Person? (Choose two.)

- A. In Line 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {
- B. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {
- C. In Line 2, add extends Person to the Main classpublic class Main extends Person {and change Line 3 to create a new Main objectPerson person = new Main();
- D. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {
- E. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 5

Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import static java.time.DayOfWeek.*;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var today = LocalDate.now().with(TUESDAY).getDayOfWeek();
        switch(today) {
            case SUNDAY:
            case SATURDAY:
                System.out.println("Weekend");
                break;
            case MONDAY: FRIDAY:
                System.out.println("Working");
            default:
                System.out.println("Unknown");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. WorkingUnknown
- B. Unknown
- C. TuesdayUnknown
- D. The compilation fails.
- E. Tuesday
- F. Working

Answer: B

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 7

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+", "+t1.y);
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+Tester.y);
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+t1.y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2,34,34,5
- B. 2,34,54,5
- C. 2,54,54,5
- D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public interface API { //line 1
    public void checkValue(Object value)
        throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
    public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
        if(val instanceof Number) {
            return true;
        }else {
            try {
                Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
                return true;
            }catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                return false;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Change Line 1 to an abstract class:public abstract class API {
- B. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:protected void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;
- C. Change Line 1 to a class:public class API {
- D. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
- E. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:public abstract void checkValue(Object value)throws IllegalArgumentException;

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char letter = 'b';
        int i = 0;
        switch(letter) {
            case 'a':
                i++;
                break;
            case 'b':
                i++;
            case 'c' | 'd': // line 1
                i++;
            case 'e':
                i++;
                break;
            case 'f':
                i++;
                break;
            default:
                System.out.print(letter);
        }
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. b1
- B. 2
- C. b2
- D. 1
- E. b3
- F. 3
- G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Answer: F

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 32708 kilobyte(s)

3

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class A {  
    private boolean checkValue(int val) {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class B extends A {  
    public int modifyVal(int val) {  
        if(checkValue(val)) {  
            return val;  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void Main(String[] args) {  
        B b = new B();  
        System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nothing
- B. It fails to compile.
- C. A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.
- D. 10

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1- public class A {
2-     private boolean checkValue(int val) {
3-         return true;
4-     }
5- }
6- and
7- public class B extends A {
8-     public int modifyVal(int val) {
9-         if(checkValue(val)) {
10-             return val;
11-         } else {
12-             return 0;
13-         }
14-     }
15-     public static void Main(String[] args) {
16-         B b = new B();
17-         system.out.println(b.modfiyVal (10));
18-     }
19- }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```

/A.java:6: error: class, interface, or enum expected
and
^
1 error

```

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```

1. {
2.     Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
4.         foo(iter.next());
5.     }
6.     Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
8.         bar(iter2.next());
9.     }
10. }
11. for (Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
12.     foo(iter.next());
13. }
14. for (Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
15.     bar(iter2.next());
16. }

```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

- A. the loop starting line 11
- B. the loop starting line 7
- C. the loop starting line 14
- D. the loop starting line 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt"); Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt"); Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile); Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
Files.delete (outputFile);
```

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist. What is the result?

- A. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.
- B. The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.
- C. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.
- D. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
27 public class Main {
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
30         Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
31         Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
32
33         Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
34         Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
35         Files.delete (outputFile);
36     }
37 }
38
```

NEW QUESTION 13

Given:

```
1. interface Pastry {
2.     void getIngredients();
3. }
4. abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}
5.
6. class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {
7.     public void getIngredients() {}
8. }
9. class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {
10.     void getIngredients(int x) {}
11. }
```

Which is true?

- A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.
- B. The compilation succeeds.
- C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.
- G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

- A. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, "zh-CN");
- B. Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, Locale.CANADA_FRENCH);
- C. Locale.setDefault(Locale.SIMPLIFIED_CHINESE);
- D. Locale.setDefault("en_CA");
- E. Locale.setDefault("es", Locale.US);

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 17

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 20

Which command line runs the main class com.acme.Main from the module com.example?

- A. java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main
- B. java -classpath com.example.jar com.acme.Main

- C. java --module-path mods -m com.example/com.acme.Main
D. java -classpath com.example.jar -m com.example/com.acme.Main

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createdAt;
    transient LocalDateTime updatedAt;
    SerializedMessage(String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createdAt = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updatedAt = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

When is the readObject method called?

- A. before this object is deserialized
B. after this object is deserialized
C. before this object is serialized
D. The method is never called.
E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25

Given:

```
class Mycar {
}
```

and

```
javac C:\workspace4\Mycar.java
```

What is the expected result of javac?

- A. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: packagejava does not exist
B. javac compiles Mycar.java without errors or warnings.
C. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: expected import java.lang
D. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, Error: Could not find or load main class Mycar.class

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 29

Given the code fragment:

```
var pool = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
Future outcome = pool.submit(() > 1);
```

Which type of lambda expression is passed into submit()?

- A. java.lang.Runnable
B. java.util.function.Predicate
C. java.util.function.Function
D. java.util.concurrent.Callable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

```
public interface A {
    abstract void x();
}
```

and

```
public abstract class B /* position 1 */ {
    /* position 2 */
    public void x() { }
    public abstract void z();
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {
    /* position 3 */
}
```

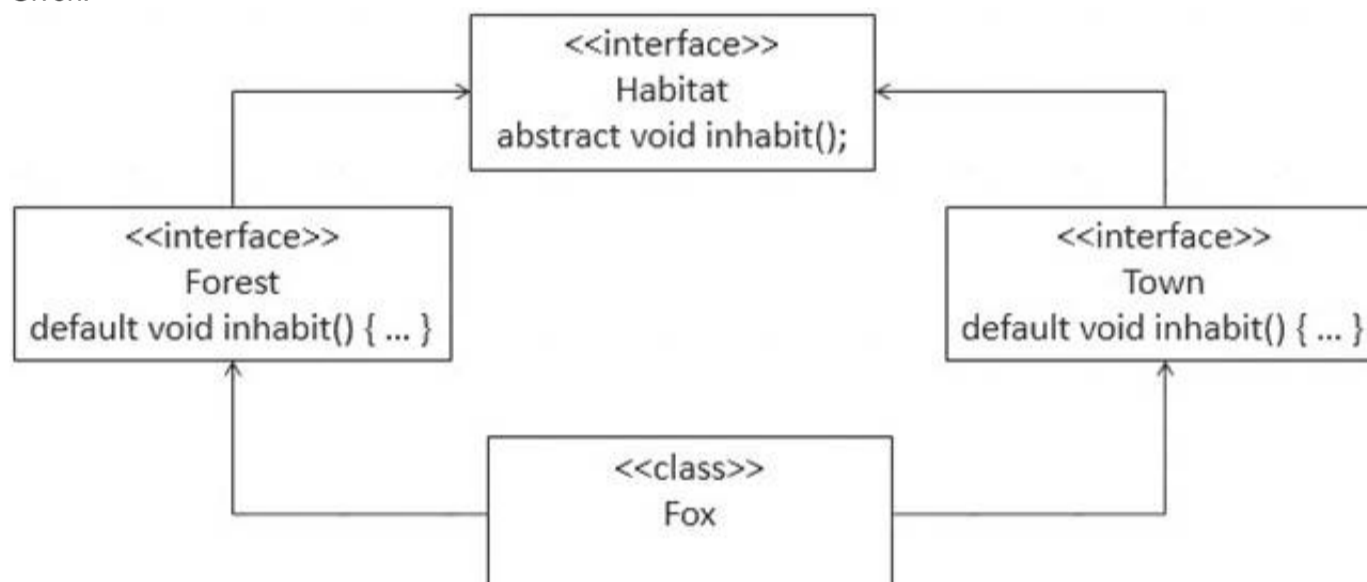
Which code, when inserted at one or more marked positions, would allow classes B and C to compile?

- A. @Override // position 3
void x () {} // position 3
@Override // position 3
public void z() {} // position 3
- B. @Override // position 2
public void z() {} // position 3
- C. implements A // position 1
@Override // position 2
- D. public void z() {} // position 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

Given the declaration:

```
@interface Resource {
    String name();
    int priority() default 0;
}
```

Examine this code fragment:

```
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
```

Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

- A. @Resource(priority=100)
- B. @Resource(priority=0)
- C. @Resource(name="Customer1", priority=100)
- D. @Resource(name="Customer1")
- E. @Resource

Answer: AB

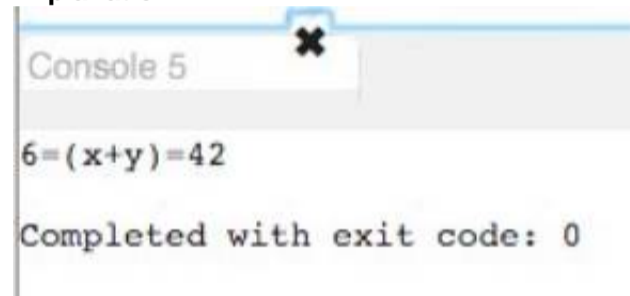
NEW QUESTION 44

Given:

```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 4;  
        int y = 2;  
        System.out.println(x+y+"=(x+y)="+x+y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime
- B. 42=(x+y)=42
- C. 42=(x+y)=6
- D. 6=(x+y)=42
- E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D**Explanation:****NEW QUESTION 47**

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

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

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 48**

Given:

```
class Myclass {  
    public static void main(String [] args) {  
        System.out.println(arg[1] + "--" + arg[3] + "--" + arg[0]);  
    }  
}
```

executed using this command: java Myclass My Car is red What is the output of this class?

- A. Car--red--My
- B. My--Car--is
- C. My--is--java
- D. java--Myclass--My
- E. Myclass--Car--red

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 49**

What makes Java dynamic?

- A. At runtime, classes are loaded as needed, and new code modules can be loaded on demand.
- B. The runtime can process machine language sources as well as executables from different language compilers.
- C. The Java compiler uses reflection to test if class methods are supported by resources of a target platform.
- D. The Java compiler preprocesses classes to run on specific target platforms.

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 54**

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 57

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (Reader reader1 = new FileReader("File1.txt");
        Reader reader2 = new FileReader("File2.txt");
        Reader reader3 = new FileReader("File3_txt")) {

    } catch (IOException ex) {
        Logger.getLogger(Main.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
    }
    // Line 1
    System.out.println("Done");
}
```

When run and all three files exist, what is the state of each reader on Line 1?

- A. All three readers are still open.
- B. All three readers have been closed.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Only reader1 has been closed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61

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 64

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 68

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 69

Given the code fragment:

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

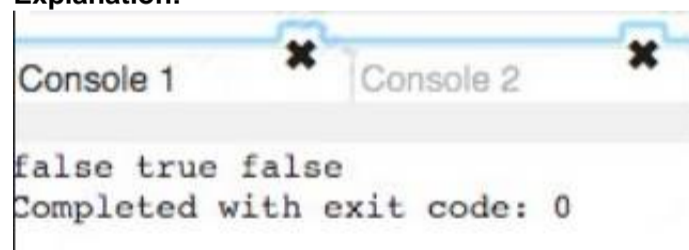
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

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 71

Given:

```
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface AuthorInfo {
    String author() default "";
    String date();
    String[] comments() default {};
}
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })`
`public class Hello {`
 `public void func() {}`
`}`
- B. `public class Hello {`
`@AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")`
 `public void func() {}`
`}`
- C. `public class Hello {`
 `@AuthorInfo`
 `public void func() {}`
`}`
- D. `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")`
`public class Hello {`
 `public void func() {}`
`}`
- E. `public class Hello {`
 `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })`
 `public void func () {}`
`}`

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

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 74

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 79

Given:

```
class Employee {  
    String office;  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
5. public class HRApp {  
6.     var employee = new ArrayList<Employee>();  
7.     public var display() {  
8.         var employee = new Employee();  
9.         var offices = new ArrayList<>();  
10.        offices.add("Chicago");  
11.        offices.add("Bangalore");  
12.        for (var office : offices) {  
13.            System.out.print("Employee Location"+ office);  
14.        }  
15.    }  
16. }
```

Which two lines cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

- A. line 12
- B. line 6
- C. line 9
- D. line 8
- E. line 7

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 81

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 83

Examine these module declarations:

```

module ServiceAPI {
    exports com.example.api;
}

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

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

```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 87

Which two describe reasons to modularize the JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. easier to understand the Java language
- B. improves security and maintainability
- C. easier to expose implementation details
- D. improves application robustness
- E. easier to build a custom runtime linking application modules and JDK modules

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 92

Given:

```
public interface TestInterface {  
    default void samplingProbeProcedure() {  
        probeProcedure();  
        System.out.println("Collect Sample");  
        System.out.println("Leave Asteroid");  
        System.out.println("Dock with Main Craft");  
    }  
    default void explosionProbeProcedure() {  
        probeProcedure();  
        System.out.println("Explode")  
    }  
}
```

Examine these requirements:

- Eliminate code duplication.
- Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface. Which method can be added to meet these requirements?

- A.

```
private default void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- B.

```
static void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- C.

```
private void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- D.

```
default void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93

Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
- B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
- C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
- D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
- E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 97

Given:

```
void myLambda() {  
    int i = 25;  
    Supplier<Integer> foo = () -> i;  
    i++;  
    System.out.println(foo.get());  
}
```

Which is true?

- A. The code compiles but does not print any result.
- B. The code prints 25.
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. The code throws an exception at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 101

Given:

```
var i = 10;
var j = 5;
i += (j * 5 + j) / i - 2;
System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 23
- D. 25
- E. 11

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 105

Given:

```
enum QUALITY {
    A(100), B(75), C(50);
    int percent;
    private QUALITY(int percent) {
        this.percent = percent;
    }
}
```

and checkQuality(QUALITY.A); and

```
void checkQuality(QUALITY q) {
    switch (q) {
        case /* Insert code here */ :
            System.out.println("Best");
            break;
        default :
            System.out.println("Not best");
            break;
    }
}
```

Which code fragment can be inserted into the switch statement to print Best?

- A. QUALITY.A.ValueOf()
- B. A
- C. A.toString()
- D. QUALITY.A

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

Given:

String originalPath = "data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project"; Path path = Paths.get(originalPath); System.out.print(path.normalize());

What is the result?

- A. data\\another-project
- B. data\\projects\\a-project\\another-project
- C. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project
- D. data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project

Answer: D

Explanation:

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.nio.file.*;
4
5 public class Test {
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         String originalPath = "data\\projects\\a-project\\..\\..\\another-project";
9         Path path = Paths.get(originalPath);
10        System.out.print(path.normalize());
11    }
12 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ☐ Interactive Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result
 CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 31984 kilobyte(s)

data\projects\a-project\..\..\another-project

NEW QUESTION 111

Given:

```

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

```

executed with this command: java Main one two three

What is the output of this class?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115

Given:

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

and

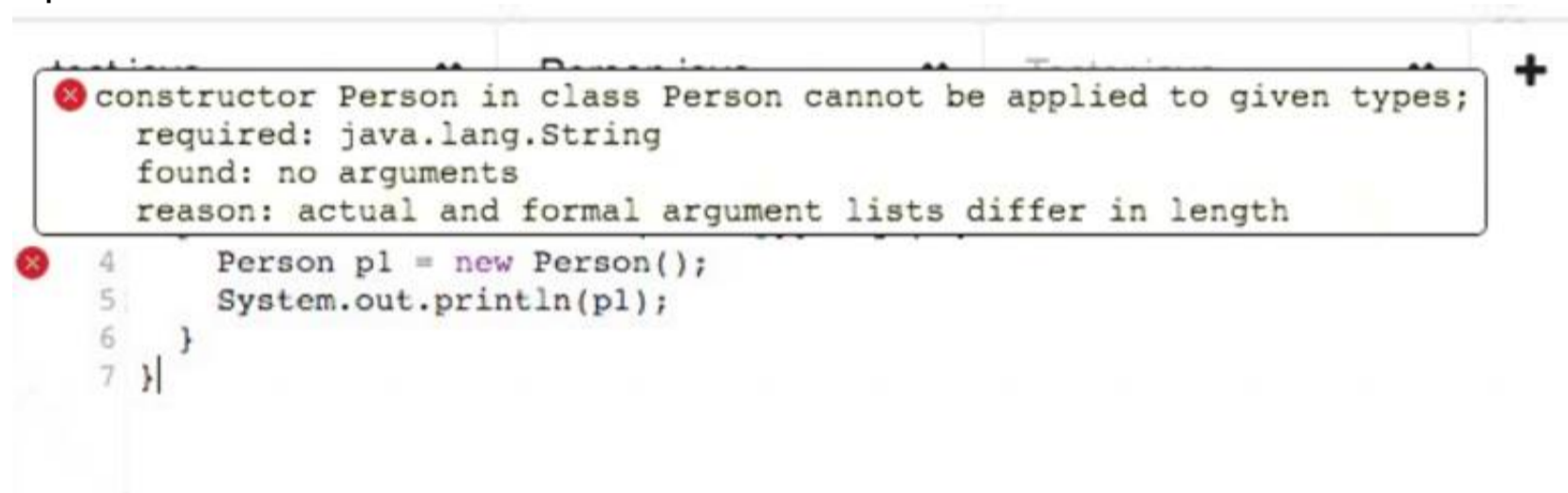
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person(); // line 1
        System.out.println(p1);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 120

Given these two classes:

```
public class Resource {
    public Worker owner;
    public synchronized boolean claim(Worker worker) {
        if (owner == null) {
            owner = worker;
            return true;
        }
        else return false;
    }
    public synchronized void release() {
        owner = null;
    }
}

public class Worker {
    public synchronized void work(Resource... resources) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            while (!resources[0].claim(this)) { }
            while (!resources[1].claim(this)) { }
            // do work with resource
            resources[1].release();
            resources[0].release();
        }
    }
}
```

And given this fragment:

```
Worker w1 = new Worker();
Worker w2 = new Worker();
Resource r1 = new Resource();
Resource r2 = new Resource();
new Thread( () -> {
    w1.work(r1, r2);
} ).start();
new Thread( () -> {
    w2.work(r2, r1);
} ).start();
```

Which describes the fragment?

- A. It throws IllegalMonitorStateException.
- B. It is subject to deadlock.
- C. It is subject to livelock.
- D. The code does not compile.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 122

Given:

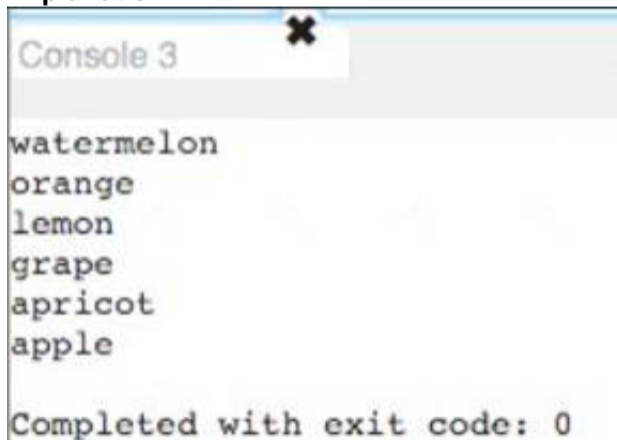
```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] fruitNames = { "apple", "orange",
                                "grape", "lemon", "apricot", "watermelon" };
        var fruits = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(fruitNames));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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
Console 3
watermelon
orange
lemon
grape
apricot
apple
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 123

Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

- A. String a = "A";
- B. Integer e = 5;
- C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);
- D. Double d = 4;
- E. Long c = 23L;
- F. Float f = 6.0;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 125

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 127

Given:

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {
        validator = v;
        set(x, y);
    }
    void set(T x, T y) {
        if (!validator.apply(x, y)) throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        setLeft(x);
        setRight(y);
    }
    void setLeft(T x) {
        left = x;
    }
    void setRight(T y) {
        right = y;
    }
    final boolean isValid() {
        return validator.apply(left, right);
    }
}
```

It is required that if p instanceof Pair then p.isValid() returns true.

Which is the smallest set of visibility changes to insure this requirement is met?

- A. setLeft and setRight must be protected.
- B. left and right must be private.
- C. isValid must be public.
- D. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 129

Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. int x = 12_34;
- B. short sh = (short)'A';
- C. String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";
- D. boolean true = (4 == 4);
- E. float x = 1.99;
- F. int[][] e = {{1,1},{2,2}};
- G. byte b = 10;char c = b;

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 132

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 135

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

- A. Modular jars loaded from --module-path are automatic modules.
- B. Any named module can directly access all classes in an automatic module.
- C. Classes found in -classpath are part of an unnamed module.
- D. Modular jars loaded from -classpath are automatic modules.
- E. If a package is defined in both the named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 139

Which two are functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

- A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 142

Given:

```
public method foo() throws FooException {
    ...
}
```

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a compilation error. Which statement is true about FooException?

- A. FooException is a subclass of RuntimeException.

- B. FooException is unchecked.
- C. The body of foo can only throw FooException.
- D. The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

Which set of commands is necessary to create and run a custom runtime image from Java source files?

- A. java, jdeps
- B. javac, jlink
- C. jar, jlink
- D. javac, jar

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 146

Given:

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

Which is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
        Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());

        t1.start();
        t2.run();
        t3.start();

        t1.start();
    }
}

class MyThread implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Running.");
    }
}
```

Which one is correct?

- A. An IllegalStateException is thrown at run time.
- B. Three threads are created.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Four threads are created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

CPUs: 0.15 sec(s), memory: 32.100 KByte(s)

Running.
Running.
Running.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException
 at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)
 at Main.main(Main.java:12)

NEW QUESTION 148

Given:

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott",
90000.0));
        double starts = 0.0;
        double ratio = 1.0;
        BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
        double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
        // line 1
        System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
    }
}

class Employee {
    String name;
    double salary;
    public Employee(String name, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public double getSalary() { return salary; }
}
```

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

- A. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(bo).ifPresent(p -> p.doubleValue());
- B. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).sum;
- C. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(Employee::getSalary * ratio).reduce(bo).orElse(0.0);
- D. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);

Answer: C

Explanation:

The screenshot shows an IDE with two tabs: `Employee.java` and `Main.java`. The `Main.java` tab is active, showing the same code as in the question. The `Console` window at the bottom shows the output: `Total salary = 170000.0` and `Completed with exit code: 0`. The `src` folder in the project explorer contains the `Employee.java` file.

NEW QUESTION 152

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 154

Which is a proper JDBC URL?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159

Which statement about access modifiers is correct?

- A. An instance variable can be declared with the static modifier.
- B. A local variable can be declared with the final modifier.
- C. An abstract method can be declared with the private modifier.
- D. An inner class cannot be declared with the public modifier.
- E. An interface can be declared with the protected modifier.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162

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

```

NEW QUESTION 165

Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

- A. List<? super Short> list = new ArrayList<Number>();
- B. List<? super Number> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
- C. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>();
- D. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Object>();
- E. List<? super Float> list = new ArrayList<Double>();

Answer: AC

Explanation:

```

1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.text.*;
3  import java.io.*;
4  import java.lang.Thread;
5  import java.util.ArrayList;
6  import java.util.LinkedList;
7  import java.util.List;
8  import java.util.function.Consumer;
9  import java.util.stream.Stream;
10 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
11 import java.util.Optional;
12
13 public class Intel {
14     public static void main (String[] args) {
15         List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
16     }
17 }

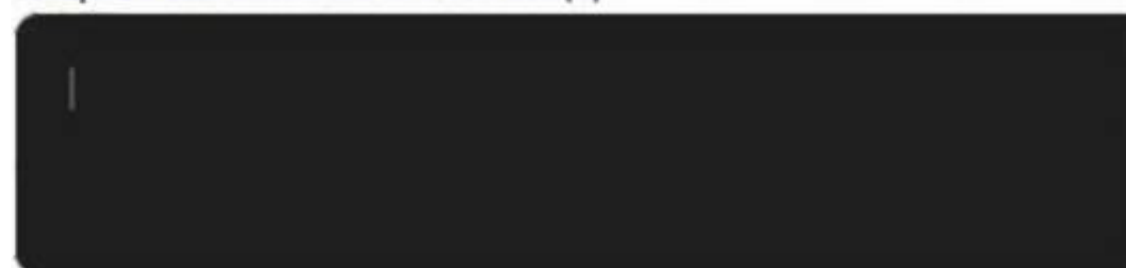
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)



NEW QUESTION 170

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 175

Given:

/code/a/Test.java containing:

```
package a;
import b.Best;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Best b = new Best();
    }
}
```

and

/code/b/Best.java containing: package b;

public class Best { }

Which is the valid way to generate bytecode for all classes?

- A. java /code/a/Test.java
- B. javac -d /code /code/a/Test
- C. java /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- D. java -cp /code a.Test
- E. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java
- F. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 180

Given:

```
public class X {
}
```

and

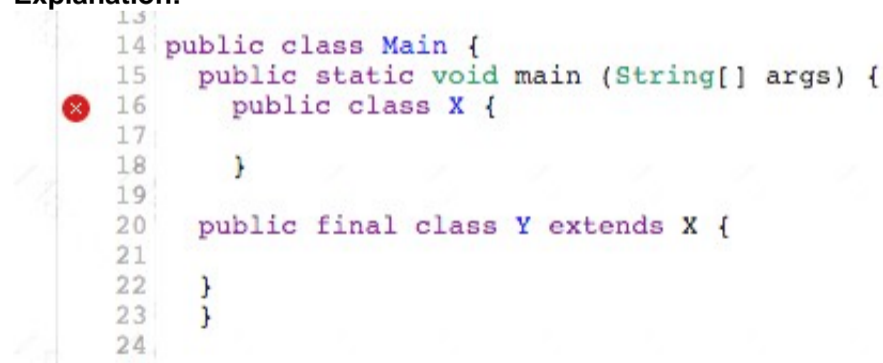
```
public final class Y extends X {
}
```

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

- A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.
- B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.
- C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.
- D. The compilation succeeds.

Answer: B

Explanation:



```
13
14 public class Main {
15     public static void main (String[] args) {
16         public class X {
17
18         }
19
20     public final class Y extends X {
21
22     }
23 }
24
```

NEW QUESTION 181

Given the code fragment:

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

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

- A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
- B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.

- C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

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 188

Which interface in the java.util.function package can return a primitive type?

- A. ToDoubleFunction
B. Supplier
C. BiFunction
D. LongConsumer

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190

Given:

```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
            doB();
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.print("c");
            return;
        } finally{
            System.out.print("d");
        }
        System.out.print("f");
    }
    private static void doA() {
        System.out.print("a");
        if (false) {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
    private static void doB() throws FileNotFoundException {
        System.out.print("b");
        if (true) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails.
- B. abdf
- C. abd
- D. adf
- E. abcd

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 194

Given:

```
public class Over {
    public void analyze(Object[] o){
        System.out.println("I am an object array");
    }
    public void analyze(long[] l){
        System.out.println("I am an array");
    }
    public void analyze(Object o){
        System.out.println("I am an object");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] nums = new int[10];
        new Over().analyze(nums); // line 1
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. I am an object array
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C. I am an array
- D. I am an object

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 198

Given:

```
package test.t1;
public class A {
    public int x = 42;
    protected A() {}           // line 1
}
```

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
    int x = 17;                 // line 2
    public B() { super(); }     // line 3
}
```

and

```
package test;
import test.t1.*;
import test.t2.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B();        // line 4
        System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 42
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- C. 17
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200

var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);

You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a -> a);
- B. double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble ();
- C. double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i -> i).average().parallel();
- D. double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();
- E. double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n -> n));

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 class Hello {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
8         double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();
9
10    }
11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 202

Given:

```
public class Hello {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(args[0]+args[1]+args[2]);  
    }  
}
```

executed using command:

java Hello "Hello World" Hello World What is the output?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Hello WorldHello World
- C. Hello World Hello World
- D. Hello WorldHelloWorld
- E. HelloHello WorldHelloWorld

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 205

Given:

```
List<Reader> dataFiles = new ArrayList<>();  
File indexFile = new File("MyIndex.idx");  
try (BufferedReader indexReader =  
    new BufferedReader(new FileReader(indexFile))) {  
    for(String file = indexReader.readLine(); file != null;  
        file = indexReader.readLine()) {  
        BufferedReader dataReader = new BufferedReader (  
            new FileReader(new File(file))); // Line 1  
        dataFiles.add(dataReader); // Line 2  
        processData(dataReader); // Line 3  
    }  
} catch (IOException ex) {  
    ...  
}  
finally {  
    for(Reader r : dataFiles) {  
        try {  
            r.close();  
        } catch (IOException ex) {  
            ...  
        } // Line 4  
    }  
}
```

What will secure this code from a potential Denial of Service condition?

- A. After Line 4, add indexReader.close().
- B. On Line 3, enclose processData(dataReader) with try with resources.
- C. After Line 3, add dataReader.close().
- D. On Line 1, use try with resources when opening each dataReader.
- E. Before Line 1, check the size of dataFiles to make sure it does not exceed a threshold.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 208

Given the contents:

MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US)

MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour

and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);

Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();

ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString("message"));

Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

- A. MessageBundle_en_US.properties
- B. MessageBundle_en.properties
- C. MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties
- D. MessageBundle_US.properties
- E. MessageBundle.properties

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210

Which code fragment compiles?

A. `Comparator comparator = new Comparator<?>() {
 public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
 return i.compareTo(j);
 }
};`

B. `var comparator = new Comparator<>() {
 public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
 return i.compareTo(j);
 }
};`

C. `Comparator<> comparator = new Comparator<Integer>() {
 public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
 return i.compareTo(j);
 }
};`

D. `Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
 public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
 return i.compareTo(j);
 }
};`

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1 import java.io.*;  
2 import java.util.*;  
3 class abc {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5  
6         Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {  
7             public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {  
8                 return i.compareTo(j);  
9             }  
10        };  
11    }  
12 }  
13 }|  
14
```

NEW QUESTION 214

Given:

`var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");`

You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?

- A. `String result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny();`
- B. `fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);`
- C. `Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();`
- D. `Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f -> f.contains("n"));`

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  public class abc {
4      public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6          var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
7
8          fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
9
10     }
11 }
12

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 33200 kilobyte(s)

orangebanana lemon

NEW QUESTION 217

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 222

Which code is correct?

- A. Runnable r = "Message" > System.out.println();
- B. Runnable r = () > System.out::print;
- C. Runnable r = () -> {System.out.println("Message");};
- D. Runnable r = > System.out.println("Message");
- E. Runnable r = {System.out.println("Message");};

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 227

Given:

```

public class Foo {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        for (var x : args) {
            System.out.println(x);
        }
    }
}

```

What is the type of the local variable x?

- A. Character
- B. char
- C. String[]
- D. String

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 228

.....

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