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:

```
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 3
Assuming the Widget class has a getPrice method, this code does not compile:

```
List widgets = List.of(new Widget("Basic Widget", 19.55), // line 1
                       new Widget("Enhanced Widget", 35.00),
                       new Widget("Luxury Edition Widget", 55.45));
Stream widgetStream = widgets.stream();                    // line 4
widgetStream.filter(a -> a.getPrice() > 20.00)             // line 5
            .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Which two statements, independently, would allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter(a > ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00).
B. Replace line 1 with List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.
C. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter((Widget a) > a.getPrice() > 20.00).
D. Replace line 4 with Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
Given:

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

And the command: java Main Helloworld What is the result ?

A. Input: Echo:
B. Input: Helloworld Echo: Helloworld
C. Input:Then block until any input comes from System.in.
D. Input:Echo: Helloworld
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

```
public class Main {
   class Student {                          // line 1
      String classname;
      Student(String classname) {           // line 2
         this.classname = classname;
      }
   }
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var student = new Student("Biology"); // line 3
   }
}
```

Which two independent changes will make the Main class compile? (Choose two.)

A. Move the entire Student class declaration to a separate Java file, Student.java.
B. Change line 2 to public Student(String classname).
C. Change line 1 to public class Student {.
D. Change line 3 to Student student = new Student("Biology");.
E. Change line 1 to static class Student {.

Answer: BD

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     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20             }
21             public static void main (String[] args) {
22                 var student = new Student ("Biology");
23             }
24 }
```

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
   String message;
   LocalDateTime createdTime;
   transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
   SerializedMessage(String message) {
      this.message = message;
      this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
   }
   private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
      try {
         in.defaultReadObject();
         this.updatedDateTime = 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 14
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 3void x () {} // position 3@Override // position 3public void z() { } // position 3
B. @Override // position 2public void z() { } // position 3
C. implements A // position 1@Override // position 2
D. public void z() { } // position 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
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 runtim
B. 42=(x+y)=42
C. 42=(x+y)=6
D. 6=(x+y)=42
E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 5

6=(x+y)=42

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 16
Given:
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.of(1997,2,7); DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern(/*insert code here*/); System.out.println(dtf.format (d1));
Which pattern formats the date as Friday 7th of February 1997?

A. “eeee dd+”th of”+ MMM yyyy”
B. “eeee dd'th of' MMM yyyy”
C. “eeee d+”th of”+ MMMM yyyy”
D. “eeee d’th of’ MMMM yyyy”

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Given:

```
class ConSuper {
    protected ConSuper(){
        this(2);
        System.out.print("1");
    }
    protected ConSuper(int a){
        System.out.print(a);
    }
}
```

and

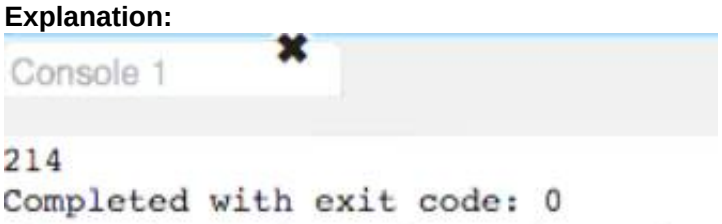
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
    ConSub(){
        this(4);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args){
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2134
B. 2143
C. 214
D. 234

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 19
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 24
A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped.
To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?
A)

```
module com.company.customer {
    opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    opens com.company.orders;
}
```

B)

```
module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}
```

C)

```
module com.company.customer {
    requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    requires com.company.orders;
}
```

D)

```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25
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 }
```

NEW QUESTION 30
Given:

```
public class MyResource {
   public MyResource () {
    }
    // Resource methods
}
```

You want to use the myResource class in a try-with-resources statement. Which change will accomplish this?

A. Extend AutoCloseable and override the close method.
B. Implement AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
C. Extend AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
D. Implement AutoCloseable and override the close method.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 31
Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

A.
```
var r=  new Random();
new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

B.
```
DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
            .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);
```

C.
```
Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);
```

D.
```
var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35
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 38
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 42
Given:

```
try {
   // line 1
   lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
     .forEach (line --> {
        try {
           Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(),StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
        } catch (IOExeption e) {
          e.printStackTrace();
        }
     });
} catch (IOException e) {
   e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to obtain the Stream object on reading the file. Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. var lines = Files.lines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
B. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
C. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 47
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y = 5;
        if (y > 2) {
            x = ++y;
            y = x + 7;
        } else {
            y++;
        }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. compilation error
B. 0 5
C. 6 13
D. 5 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1  public class Test {
2  public static void main (String[] args) {
3      int x;
4      int y = 5;
5      if (y > 2) {
6          x = ++y;
7           y = x + 7;
8      } else {
9          y++;
   variable x might not have been initialized
11     System.out.print(x + " "+y);
12     }
13 }
```

NEW QUESTION 49
Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Consumer consumer = msg -> System.out::print; // line 1
      consumer.accept("Hello Lambda !");
   }
}
```

This code results in a compilation error.
Which code should be inserted on line 1 for a successful compilation?

A. Consumer consumer = msg -> { return System.out.print(msg); };
B. Consumer consumer = var arg > {System.out.print(arg);};
C. Consumer consumer = (String args) > System.out.print(args);
D. Consumer consumer = System.out::print;

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.nio.file.*;
4  import java.util.List;
5  import java.util.function.Consumer;
6
7  public class Main {
8
9    public static void main(String[] args) {
10     Consumer consumer = System.out::print;
11     consumer.accept("Hello Lambda !");
12   }
13 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32896 kilobyte(s)

```
Hello Lambda !
```

NEW QUESTION 54
Given:

```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
   private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now();
   public LocalDate getDate() {
      return now;
   }
}
```

and

```
package test;
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Diary d = new Diary();
      System.out.println(d.getDate());
   }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.
B. All classes from the package java.tim
C. are loaded for the class Diary.
D. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.
E. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57
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 strea
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 strea
F. The stream is already open.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 62
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 IllegalThreadStateException is thrown at run time.
B. Three threads are created.
C. The compilation fails.
D. Four threads are created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
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 65
Given:

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

and

```
public class Tester {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Person p = null;
      checkPerson(p);
      System.out.println(p);
      p = new Person("Mary");
      checkPerson(p);
      System.out.println(p);
   }
   public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
      if (p == null) {
         p = new Person("Joe");
      }else{
         p = null;
      }
      return p;
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. JoeMarry
B. Joenull
C. nullnull
D. nullMary

Answer: D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 68
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:

```
14
15    public class Main {
16      public static void main(String[] args) {
17        Optional<String> value = createValue();
18        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
19        System.out.println(str);
20      }
21      static Optional<String> createValue() {
22        String s = null;
23        return Optional.ofNullable(s);
24      }
25    }
26
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32572 kilobyte(s)

```
Duke
```

NEW QUESTION 70

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 72

Given:

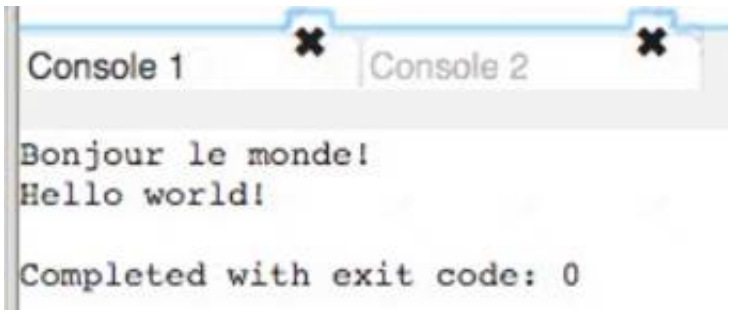
```
public class Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");
    }
    public void foo() {
        print();
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. Hello world!Bonjour le monde!
B. Hello world!Hello world!
C. Bonjour le monde!Hello world!
D. Bonjour le monde!Bonjour le monde!

Answer: C

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 74
Given:

```
public class Test {
  private String[] strings;
}
```

Which two constructors will compile and set the class field strings? (Choose two.)

A.

```
public Test(List<String> strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

B.

```
public Test(String... strings) {
   strings = strings;
}
```

C.

```
public Test(String... strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

D.

```
public Test(String strings) {
  strings = strings;
}
```

E.

```
public Test(String[] strings) {
  this.strings = strings;
}
```

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 76
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:

```
Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
Automobile
2 public class Car extends Automobile {
3
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 77
Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

A. public abstract void methodB();
B. final void methodG(){System.out.println(“G”);}
C. private abstract void methodC();
D. public String methodD();
E. public int x;
F. final void methodE();
G. public void methodF(){System.out.println(“F”);}

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 81
Given:

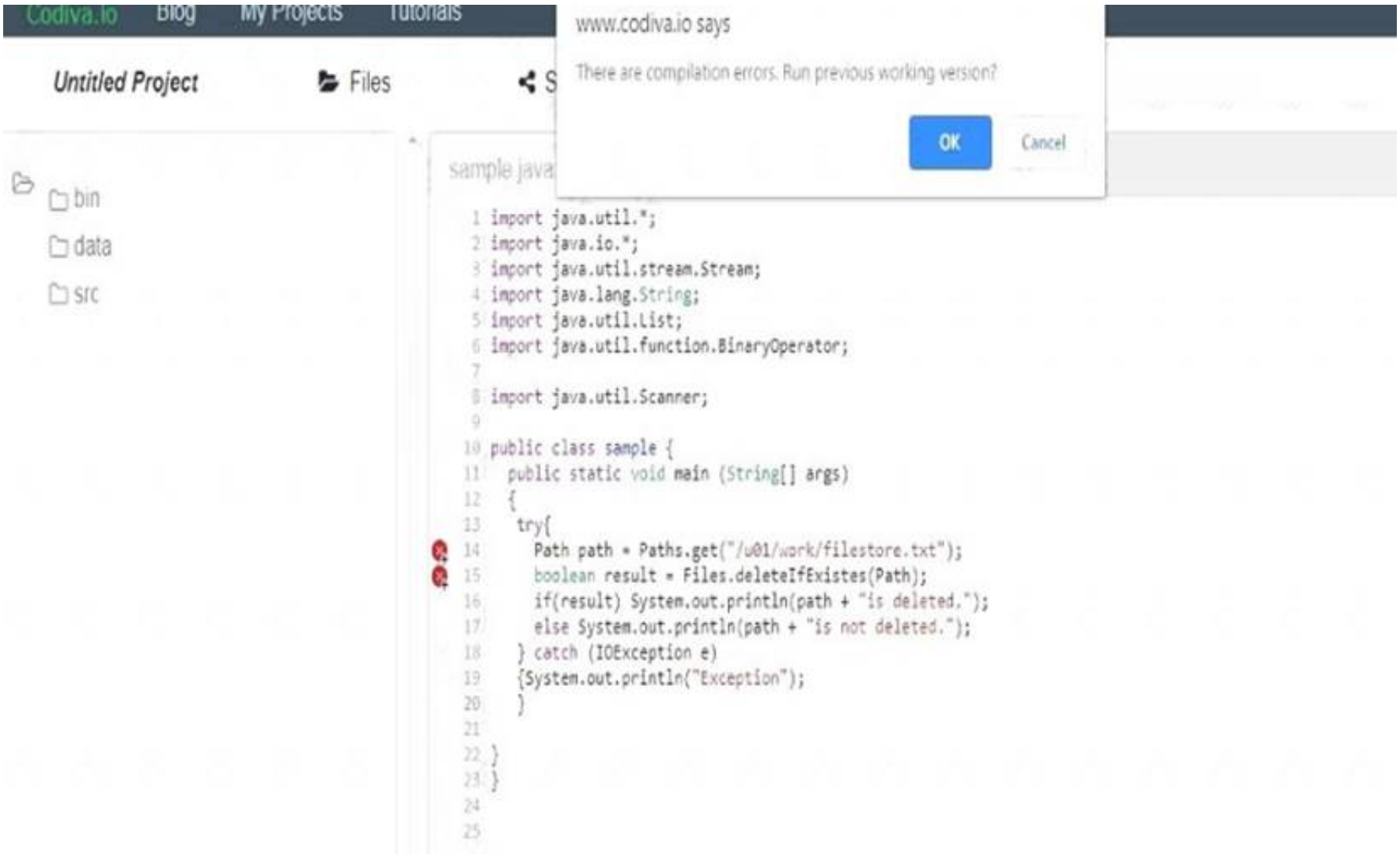
```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      try {
         Path path = Paths.get(“/u01/work/filestore.txt”);
         boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
         if(result) System.out.println(path + “is deleted.”);
         else System.out.println(path + “is not deleted.”);
      } catch(IOException e) {
         System.out.println(“Exception”);
      }
   }
}
```

Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.
B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
C. Exception
D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 86
Given:

```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

A. char
B. List<Character>
C. String
D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87
Which two modules include APIs in the Java SE Specification? (Choose two.)

A. java.logging
B. java.desktop
C. javafx
D. jdk.httpserver
E. jdk.jartool

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 92
Given:

```
List<Reader> dataFiles = new ArrayList<>();
File indexFile = new File("MyIndex.idx");
try (BufferedReader indexReader =
      new BufferedReader(new FileReader(indexFile))) {
   for(String file = indexReader.readbine(); 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 94
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 99
.....

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