

1Z0-819 Dumps

Java SE 11 Developer

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-819-dumps.html>



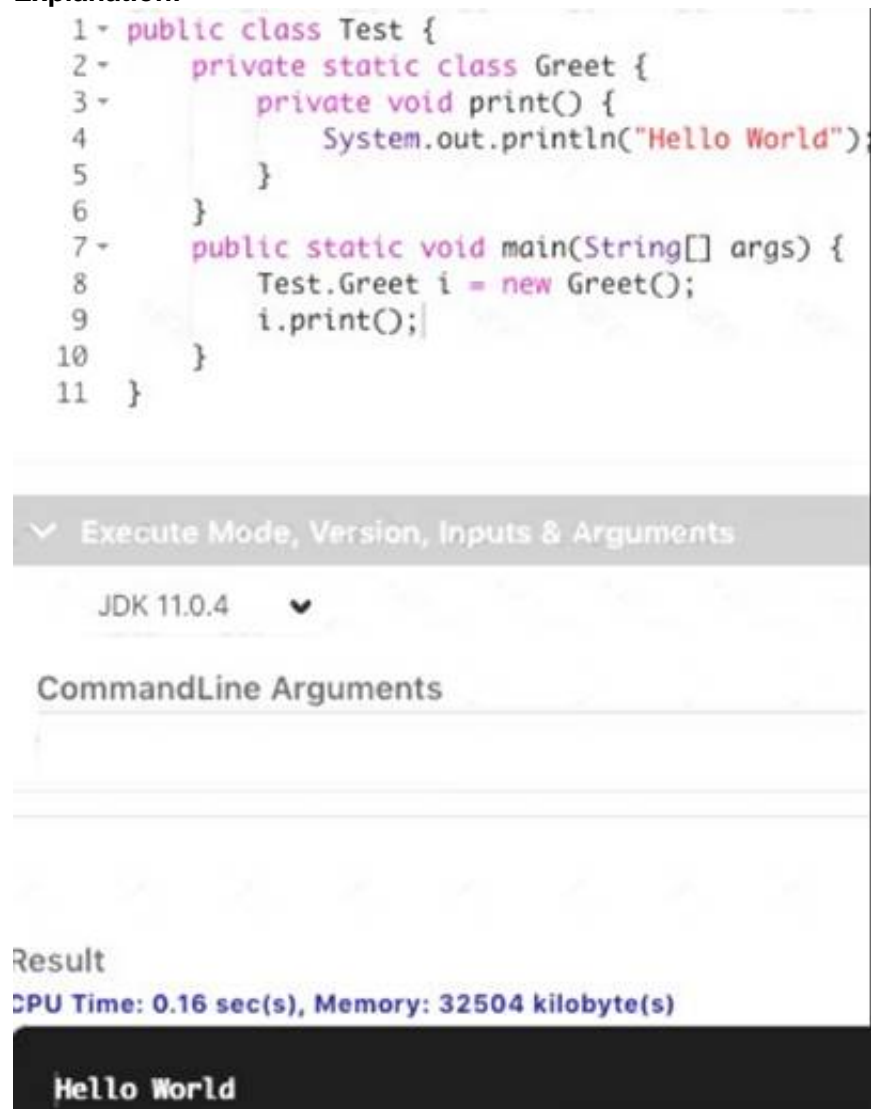
NEW QUESTION 1

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:**

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
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 }
```

Below the code editor, there is a section titled "Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments" with a dropdown menu set to "JDK 11.0.4". Underneath, there is a section titled "CommandLine Arguments" with an empty input field.

At the bottom, there is a "Result" section showing the output: "Hello World".

NEW QUESTION 2

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 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

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 5

A bookstore's sales are represented by a list of Sale objects populated with the name of the customer and the books they purchased.

```
public class Sale { private String customer;
private List<Book> items;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}

public class Book { private String name; private double price;
// constructor, setters and getters not shown
}
```

Given a list of Sale objects, `tList`, which code fragment creates a list of total sales for each customer in ascending order?

```
A. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
        groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
            summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .entrySet().stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));

B. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
        flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
            summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));

C. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
        flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
            summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .entrySet().stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));

D. List<String> totalByUser = tList.stream()
    .collect(flatMapping(t -> t.getItems().stream(),
        groupingBy(Sale::getCustomer,
            summingDouble(Book::getPrice))))
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(Entry::getValue))
    .collect(mapping(e -> e.getKey() + ":" + e.getValue(),toList()));
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Given:

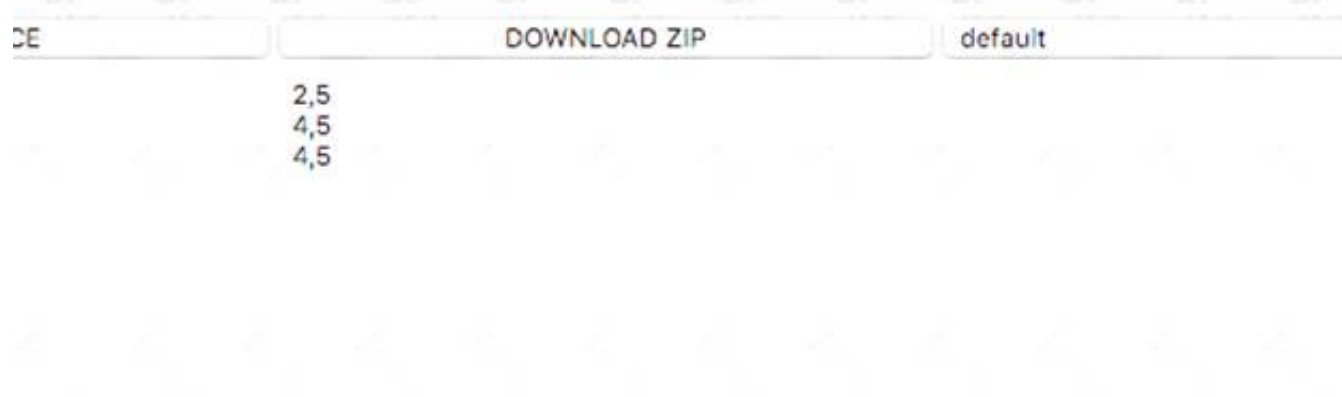

```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+", "+t1.y);
        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 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 9

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    final List<String> fruits =
        List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");
    final List<String> types =
        List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
    final var stream =
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
            .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Orange Juice
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
- D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
12 public class Person {
13     public static void main (String[] args) {
14         final List<String> fruits =
15             List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");
16         final List<String> types =
17             List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");
18         final var stream =
19             IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))
20                 .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);
22     }
23 }
24 }
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice
Apple Pie
Lemmon Ice
raspberry Tart
```

NEW QUESTION 10

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 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 15

Given this enum declaration:

```

1. enum Letter {
2.     ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
3.     int v;
4.     Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
5.     /* Insert code here */
6. }

```

Examine this code: System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);

What code should be written at line 5 for this code to print 200?

- A. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(ALPHA.v); }
- B. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(Letter.values()[1]); }
- C. public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
- D. String toString() { return "200"; }

Answer: C

Explanation:


```
13 public class Main {
14     enum Letter {
15         ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
16         int v;
17         Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
18         public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
19     }
20
21
22 }
23 public static void main (String[] args) {
24     System.out.println(Letter.values() [1]);
25 }
26 }
27
28
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.099 sec(s)

200

NEW QUESTION 16

Given:

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Olá Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are true? (Choose three.)

- A. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
- B. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- C. f1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- D. b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- E. f2.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- F. b1.foo(c) prints Olá Mundo!
- G. f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!
- H. f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!
- I. f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

Answer: BFG

NEW QUESTION 17

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 20

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    static class Person implements /* line 1 */ {
        private String name;
        Person(String name) { this.name = name; }
        /* line 2 */
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person[] people = {new Person("Joe"),
                           new Person("Jane"),
                           new Person("John")};
        Arrays.sort(people);
        for(Person person: people) {
            System.out.println(person.name);
        }
    }
}
```

You want the code to produce this output:

John

Joe Jane

Which code fragment should be inserted on line 1 and line 2 to produce the output?

- A. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- B. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compareTo(Person person) { return person.name.compareTo(this.name);}` on line 2.
- C. Insert `Comparable<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compare(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- D. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person person) { return person.name.compare(this.name);}` on line 2.

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 25**

Given:

```
public class Main {

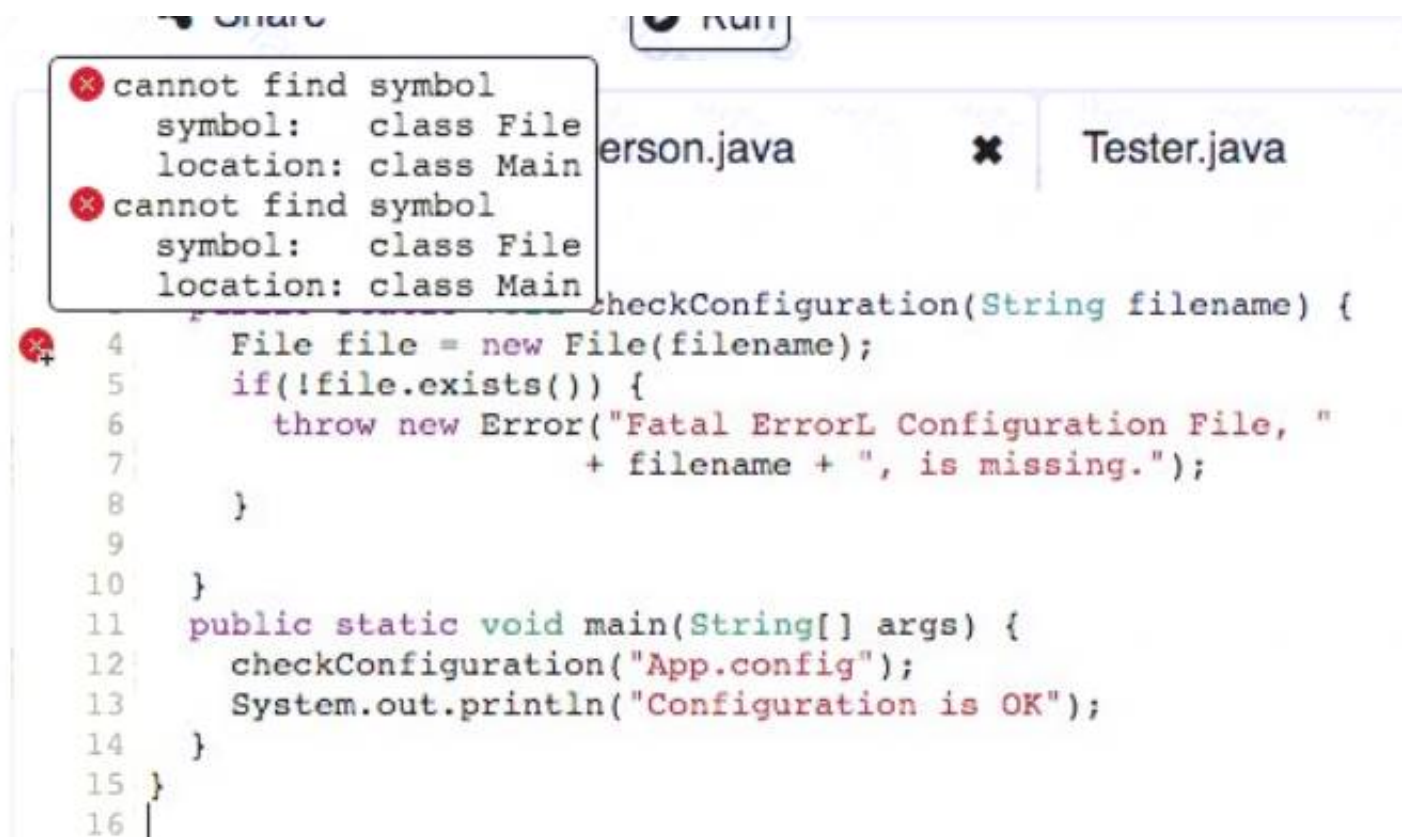
    public static void checkConfiguration(String filename) {
        File file = new File(filename);
        if(!file.exists()) {
            throw new Error("Fatal Error: Configuration File, "
                            + filename + ", is missing.");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        checkConfiguration("App.config");
        System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
    }
}
```

If file "App.config" is not found, what is the result?

- A. Configuration is OK
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Fatal Error: Configuration File, App.config, is missing.
- D. nothing

Answer: B**Explanation:**



NEW QUESTION 26

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);
    }
}

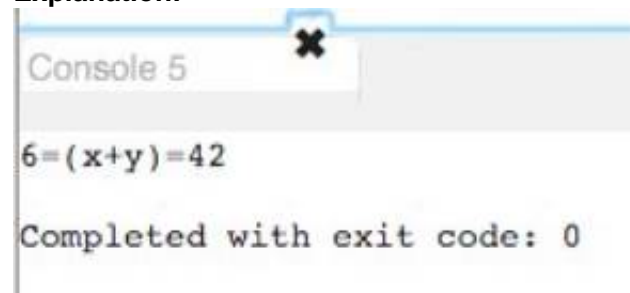
```

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 29

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 34

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 37

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 38

Given:

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

and

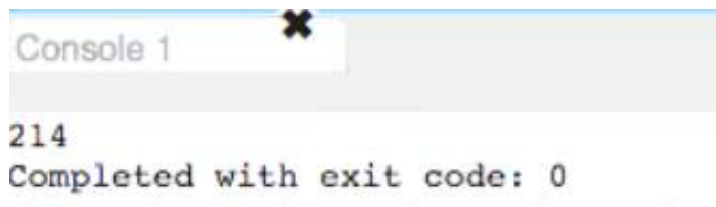
```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper {  
    ConSub() {  
        this(4);  
        System.out.print("3");  
    }  
    ConSub(int a) {  
        System.out.print(a);  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        new ConSub(4);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
Console 1  
214  
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

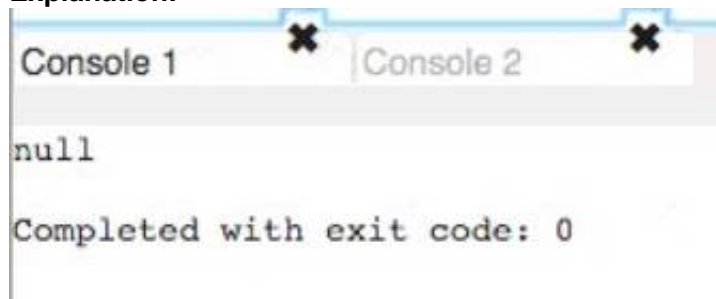
```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        String title = "Dr. ";  
        name = title+name;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return name;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Person p = new Person();  
        p.setName("Who");  
        System.out.println(p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. D
- B. Who
- C. Dr
- D. Null
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- F. null

Answer: D**Explanation:**

```
Console 1 Console 2  
null  
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 45

Given:

```
public class Foo {  
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();  
    private State state;  
    public void foo() throws Exception {  
        try {  
            lock.lock();  
            state.mutate();  
        }  
        finally {  
            lock.unlock();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Make the declaration of lock static.
- C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
- D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

Given:

```
public class X {
    private Collection collection;
    public void set(Collection collection) {
        this.collection = collection;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {
    public void set(Map<String,String> map) {
        super.set(map); // line 1
    }
}
```

Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles? (Choose two.)

- A. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- B. set(map.values());
- C. super.set(List<String> map)
- D. super.set(map.values());
- E. set(map)

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 54

Given the code fragment:

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

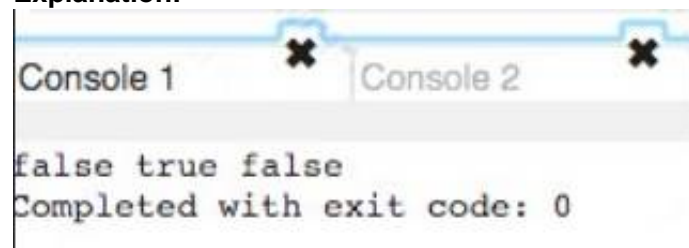
System.out.print((s1==s2) + " ");
System.out.print((s2==s3) + " ");
System.out.println(s1==s3);
```

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 58

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 63

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 64

Given:

```
public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");  
        Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;  
        Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase  
    ));  
        fruits.forEach(output);  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANAappleorangebanana
- B. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
- C. APPLE:apple ORANGE:orange BANANA:banana
- D. appleorangebanana:APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
- E. apple:APPLE orange:ORANGE banana:BANANA

Answer: E

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
9  public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
10 public static void main (String[] args) {
11     List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
12     Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
13     Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase()));
14
15     fruits.forEach(output);
16
17 }
18 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

Execute



Result

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32984 kilobyte(s)

```

apple:APPLE
orange:ORANGE
banana:BANANA

```

NEW QUESTION 65

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 70

You are working on a functional bug in a tool used by your development organization. In your investigation, you find that the tool is executed with a security policy file containing this grant.

```
grant codebase "file:${klib.home}/j2se/home/klib.jar" {
    permission java.security.AllPermission;
};
```

What action should you take?

- A. Nothing, because it is an internal tool and not exposed to the public.
- B. Remove the grant because it is excessive.
- C. Nothing, because it is not related to the bug you are investigating.
- D. File a security bug against the tool referencing the excessive permission granted.
- E. Nothing, because listing just the required permissions would be an ongoing maintenance challenge.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 71

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 72

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 77

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 78

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 83

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 84

Given:

```
public class Hello {
    class Greeting {
        void sayHi() {
            System.out.println("Hello world");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        // Line 1
    }
}
```

What code must you insert on Line 1 to enable the code to print Hello world?

- A. Hello.Greeting myG = new Hello.Greeting() myG.sayHi();
- B. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- C. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Hello.Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- D. Hello myH = new Hello(); Greeting myG = new Greeting(); myG.sayHi ();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 88

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).forEach(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 91

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 93

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

- A. java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.
- B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.
- C. A module must be declared in module-info.java file.
- D. module-info.java cannot be empty.
- E. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 98

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 100

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 101

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 103

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 104

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++;
10    }
11    System.out.print(x + " " + y);
12 }
13 }

```

✖ variable x might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 109

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 113

Given:

```

public class Confidential implements Serializable{
    private String data;

    public Confidential(String data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}

```

Which two are secure serialization of these objects? (Choose two.)

- A. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.
- B. Declare fields transient.
- C. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.
- D. Make the class abstract.
- E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 115

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 117

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 122

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 123

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 126

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 128

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();
    }
}

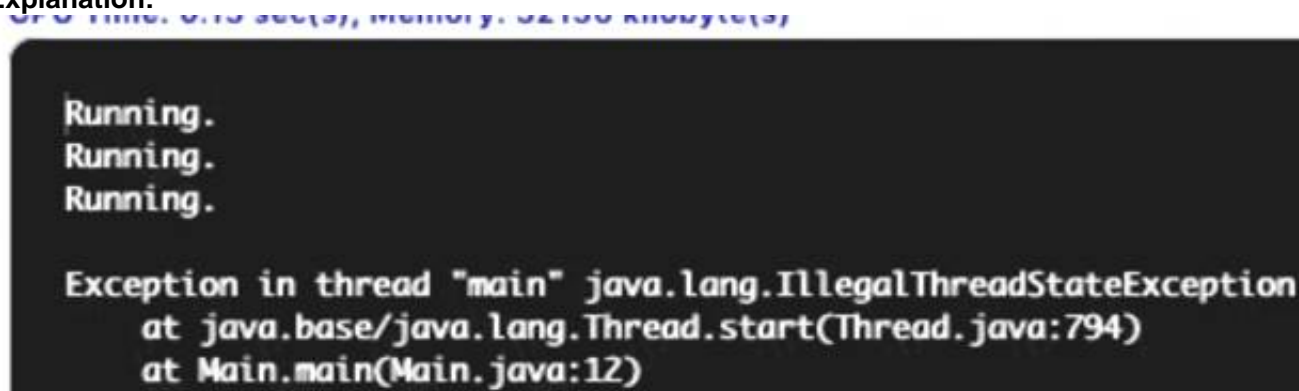
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Running.");
    }
}
```

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:



```
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 132

Given:

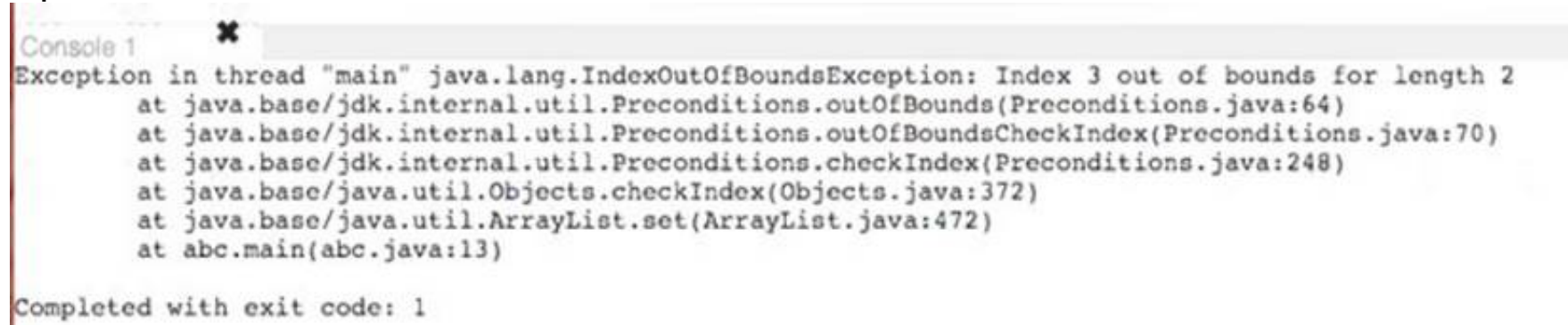
```
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add("Peter");
data.add(30); data.add("Market Road"); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data);
```

What is the output?

- A. [Market Road, 1000]
- B. [Peter, 30, Market Road]
- C. [Peter, 25, null, 1000]
- D. An exception is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)
at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)
at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)
at abc.main(abc.java:13)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

NEW QUESTION 133

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 code in Main.java is the same as in the previous block. The console output shows 'Total salary = 170000.0' and 'Completed with exit code: 0'.

NEW QUESTION 137

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);
    }
}
```

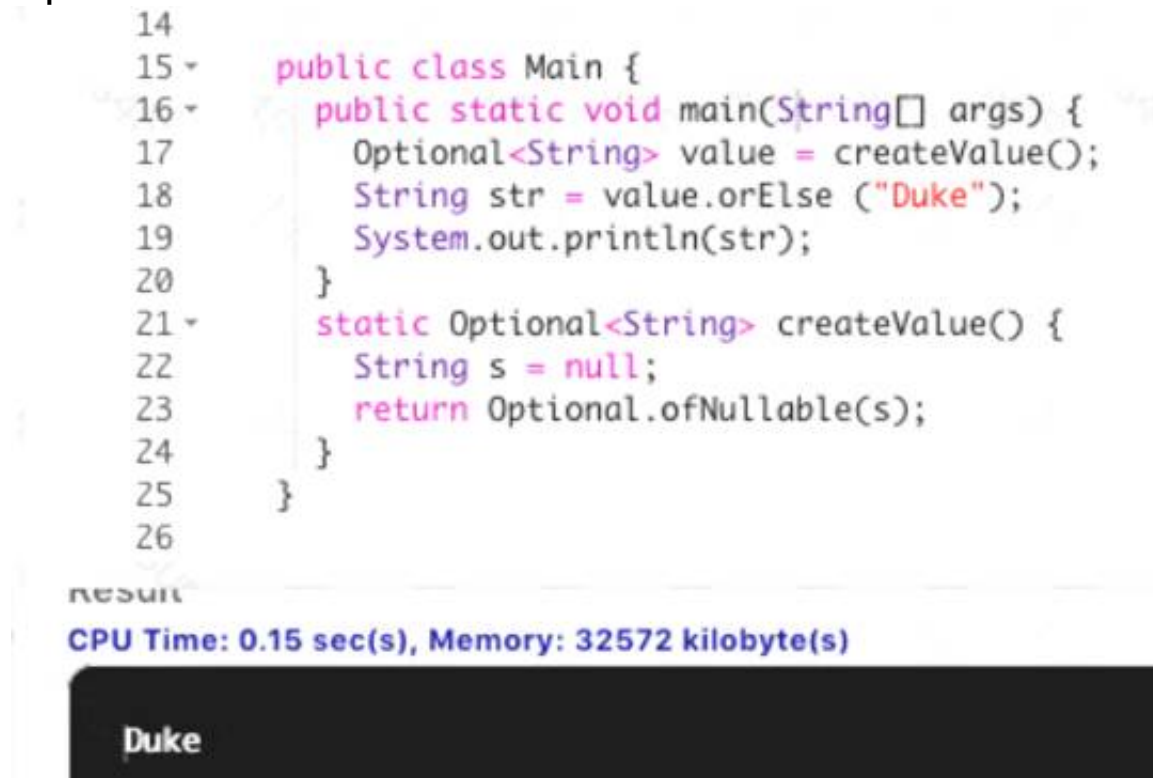
What is the output?

- 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 141

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 142

Given:

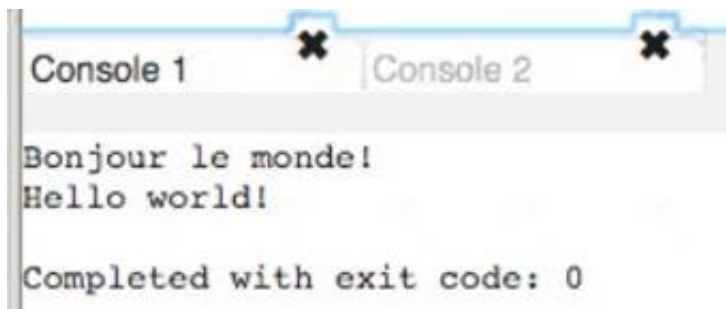
```
public class Foo {  
    private void print() {  
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");  
    }  
    public void foo() {  
        print();  
    }  
}  
  
public class Bar extends Foo {  
    private void print() {  
        System.out.println("Hello world!");  
    }  
    public void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



```
Console 1 x Console 2 x

Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 147

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 151**

Given:

```
public interface EulerInterface {
    double getEulerValue();
}

public class EulerLambda {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EulerInterface myEulerInterface;
        myEulerInterface = () -> "2.71828";
        System.out.println("Value of Euler = " + myEulerInterface.getEulerValue());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. It throws a runtime exception.
- B. Value of Euler = 2.71828
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 153

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 157

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
}
```

and

```
import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}
```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

- A. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- B. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }
- D. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }
- E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
- F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 160

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String locality;
    /* the constructor, getter and setter methods code goes here */
}
```

and:

```
8. List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
9. long empCount = roster.stream()
10. /* insert code here */
11. System.out.print(empCount);
```

Which code, when inserted on line 10, prints the number of unique localities from the roster list?

- A. .map(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();
- B. map(e -> e.getLocality()).count();
- C. .map(e -> e.getLocality()).collect(Collectors.toSet()).count();
- D. .filter(Employee::getLocality).distinct().count();

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 164

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List l = new ArrayList();
        l.add("hello");
        l.add("world");
        print(l);
    }
    private static void print(List<String>... args) {
        for (List<String> str : args) {
            System.out.println (str);
        }
    }
}
```

Which annotation should be used to remove warnings from compilation?

- A. @SuppressWarnings on the main and print methods
- B. @SuppressWarnings("unchecked") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- C. @SuppressWarnings("rawtypes") on main and @SafeVarargs on the print method
- D. @SuppressWarnings("all") on the main and print methods

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
13 @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
14 public class Main {
15
16     public static void main(String[] args) {
17
18         List l = new ArrayList();
19         l.add("Hello");
20         l.add("world");
21         print(l);
22
23     }
24
25     private static void print(List<String>... args) {
26         for (List<String> str : args) {
27             System.out.println (str);
28
29         }
30     }
31     @SafeVarargs
32 }
```

NEW QUESTION 166

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 167

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 170

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    private int sum;  
    public int compute() {  
        int x = 0;  
        while(x < 3) {  
            sum += x++;  
        }  
        return sum;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test t = new Test();  
        int sum = t.compute();  
        sum = t.compute();  
        t.compute();  
        System.out.println(sum);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 9
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. 3
- D. 6

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1  Console 2  Console 3  
6  
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 172

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 175

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 180

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 182

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

- A. java.logging
- B. java.desktop
- C. javax.xml
- D. javax.xml.ws
- E. javax.xml.bind

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 184

```
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 }
```

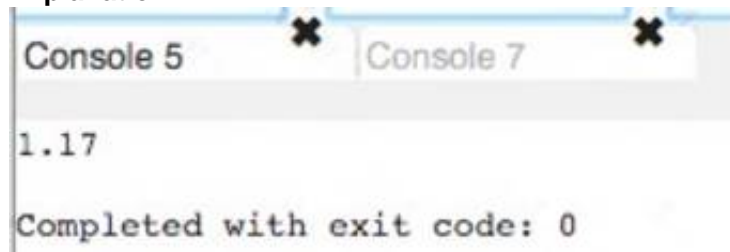
NEW QUESTION 186

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        byte x = 7, y = 6;
        // line 1
        System.out.println(z);
    }
}
```

Which expression when added at line 1 will produce the output of 1.17?

- A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);
- B. float z = Math.round((int)(x/y),2);
- C. float z = Math.round((float)x/y,2);
- D. float z = Math.round((float)x/y*100)/(float)100;

Answer: D**Explanation:****NEW QUESTION 188**

Given:

```
List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(); list1.add("A");
list1.add("B");
List list2 = List.copyOf(list1); list2.add("C");
List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2); System.out.println(list3);
```

What is the result?

- A. [[A, B],[A, B]]
- B. An exception is thrown at run tim
- C. [[A, B], [A, B, C]]
- D. [[A, B, C], [A, B, C]]

Answer: B**Explanation:**

```

12 public class Main {
13     public static void main(String[] args) {
14
15         List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
16         list1.add("A");
17         list1.add("B");
18         List list2 = List.copyOf(list1);
19         list2.add("C");
20         List<List<String>> list3 = List.of(list1, list2);
21         System.out.println(list3);
22     }
23
24 }
25

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

Execute



Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32128 kilobyte(s)

```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections.uoe(ImmutableCollections.java:71)
    at java.base/java.util.ImmutableCollections$AbstractImmutableCollection.add(ImmutableCollections.java:75)
    at Main.main(Main.java:19)

```

NEW QUESTION 193

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 198

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(i + "). " + args[i]);
            switch(args[i]) {
                case "one":
                    continue;
                case "two":
                    i--;
                    continue;
                default:
                    break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

executed with this command: java Main one two three What is the result?

- A. 0). one
- B. 0). one1). two2). three
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. It creates an infinite loop printing:0). one1). two1). two...
- E. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 199**

Given:

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

    void setACount(int cCount){
        cCount = cCount;
    }
    void setTCount(){
        this.tCount = tCount;
    }
    int setCCount(){
        return cCount;
    }
    int setGCount(int g){
        gCount = g;
        return gCount;
    }
    void setAllCounts(int x){
        aCount = tCount = this.cCount = setGCount(x);
    }
}
```

Which two methods modify field values? (Choose two.)

- A. setAllCounts
- B. setACount
- C. setGCount
- D. setCCount
- E. setTCount

Answer: AC**NEW QUESTION 203**

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 206

Given:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

- A. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");
- B. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");
- C. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");
- D. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 208

Given:

```

1. void insertionSort(int values[]) {
2.     int n = values.length;
3.     for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
4.         int tmp = values[j];
5.         int i = j - 1;
6.         while ( (i > -1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
7.             values[i + 1] = values[i];
8.             i--;
9.         }
10.        values[i + 1] = tmp;
11.    }
12. }

```

After which line can we insert `assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1];` to verify that the values array is partially sorted?

- A. after line 8
- B. after line 6
- C. after line 5
- D. after line 10

Answer: B

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
15     void insertionSort (int values[]) {
16         int n = values.length;
17         for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
18             int tmp = values[j];
19
20             int i = j - 1;
21             assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1];
22             while ((i > 1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
23                 values[i + 1] = values[i];
24                 i--;
25             }
26             values[i + 1] = tmp;
27
28         }
29     }
30 }
31

```

NEW QUESTION 213

Given:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    static Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
    static List<String> keys =
        new ArrayList<>(List.of("A", "B", "C", "D"));
    static String[] values =
        {"one", "two", "three", "four" };

    static {
        for (var i = 0; i < keys.size(); i++) {
            map.put(keys.get(i), values[i]);
        }
    }

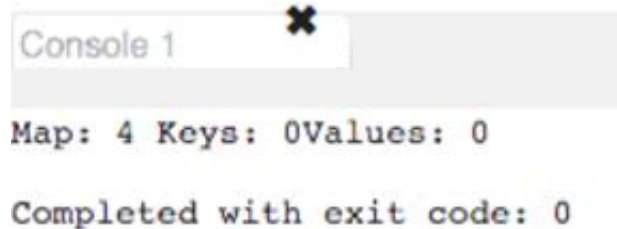
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        keys.clear();
        values = new String[0];
        System.out.println("Map: " + map.size() +
            " Keys: " + keys.size() +
            " Values: " + values.length);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Map: 0 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4
- D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1
Map: 4 Keys: 0Values: 0
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 215

Given this enum declaration:

```
1. enum Alphabet {
2.     A, B, C
3.
4. }
```

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());`
What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?

- A. `final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- B. `static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }`
- C. `static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`
- D. `String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217

.....

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