Oracle.1Z0-819.v2022-11-01.q181

Exam Code:	1Z0-819
Exam Name:	Java SE 11 Developer
Certification Provider:	Oracle
Free Question Number:	181
Version:	v2022-11-01
# of views:	2158
# of Questions views:	1810
https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Oracle.1Z0-819.v2022-11-01.q181.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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, Error: Could not find or load main class Mycar.class
B. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: expected import java.lang
C. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: package java does not exist
D. javac compiles Mycar.java without errors or warnings.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3

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: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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. All classes from the package java.time. are loaded for the class Diary.

B. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.

C. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

D. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 5

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. String

B. Character
C. String[ ]
D. char
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
Analyze the code:

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


Which two options can you insert inside println method to produce Global:namescope? (Choose two.)
A. Test.prefix+Test.getName()
B. prefix+name
C. new Test().prefix+new Test().name
D. prefix+Test.name
E. Test.getName+prefix
F. Test.prefix+Test.name
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

And the code fragment:

```
Resource resource = new Resource();
Worker worker = new Worker();
Thread t1 = new Thread(() -> resource.processWork(worker));
Thread t2 = new Thread(() -> worker.consumeResource(resource));

t1.start();
t2.start();
```

Which situation will occur on code fragment execution?

A. Livelock

B. Race Condition

C. Starvation

D. Deadlock

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given:

```
public final class X {
  private String name;
  public String getName() {
    return name;
  }
  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
  public String toString() { return getName(); }
}

and

public class Y extends X{
  public Y(String name) {
    super();
    setName(name);
  }
  public static void main (String... args) {
    Y y = new Y("HH");
    System.out.println(y);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. HH

B. Null

C. The compilation fails.

D. Y@<< hashcode>>

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
Console 3
watermelon
orange
lemon
grape
apricot
apple

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION: 12

Given:

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

Which is true?

A. The code does not compile.

B. The code prints 25.

C. The code throws an exception at runtime.

D. The code compiles but does not print any result.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 14
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. Remove the grant because it is excessive.
B. Nothing, because it is an internal tool and not exposed to the public.
C. Nothing, because listing just the required permissions would be an ongoing maintenance challenge.
D. Nothing, because it is not related to the bug you are investigating.
E. File a security bug against the tool referencing the excessive permission granted.
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

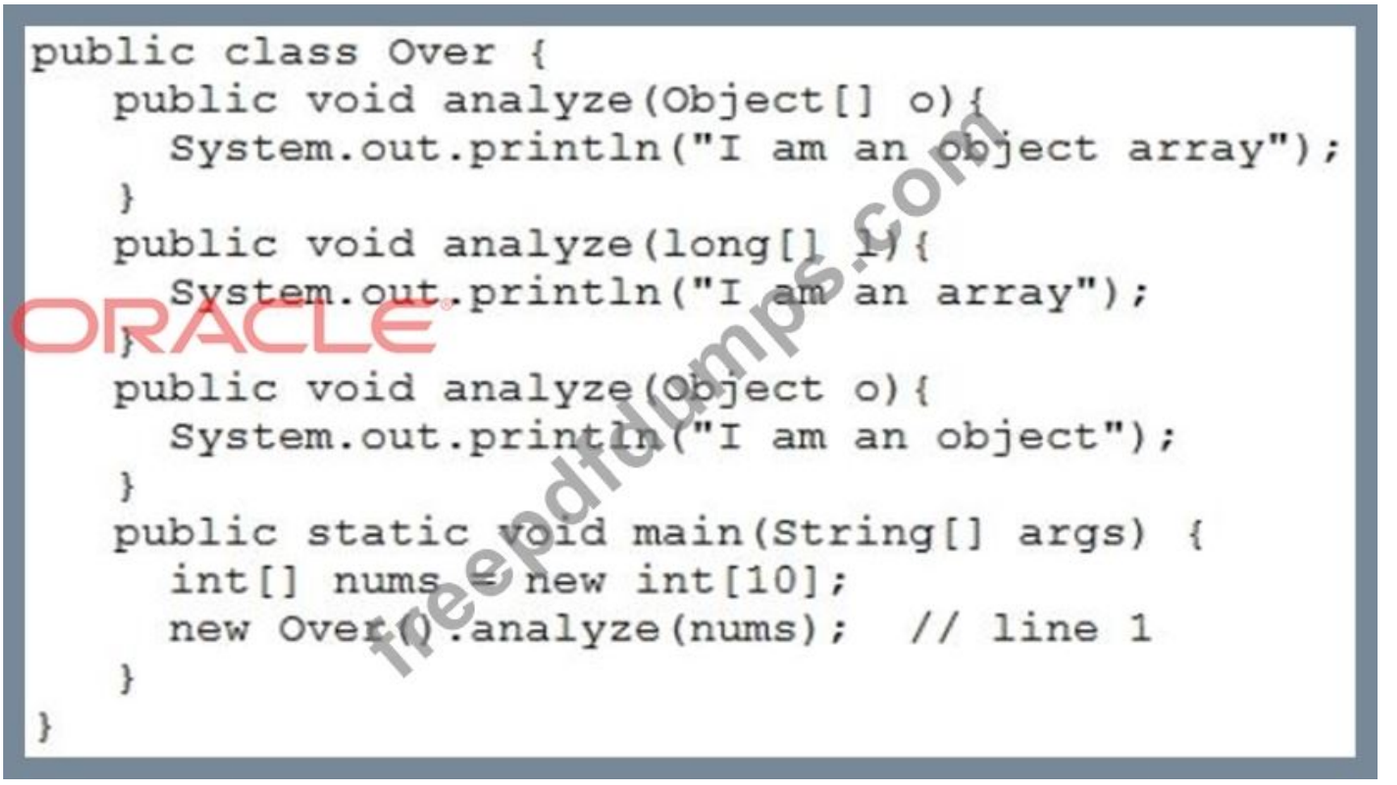
NEW QUESTION: 15
Given:

```
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. after this object is deserialized
B. before this object Is serialized
C. The method is never called.
D. before this object is deserialized
E. after this object is serialized
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

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. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

B. I am an array

C. I am an object

D. I am an object array

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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 cannot be empty.

C. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

D. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.

E. A module must be declared in module-info.java file.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

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

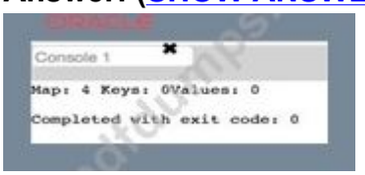
B. The compilation fails.

C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4

D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0

E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 19

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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: 20

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. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java

B. java -cp /code a.Test

C. java /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java

D. javac -d /code /code/a/Test

E. java /code/a/Test.java

F. javac -d /code /code/a/Test.java /code/b/Best.java

Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FizzBuzz {
    public static String convert(int x) {
        if (x % 15 == 0) return "FizzBuzz";
        else if (x % 3 == 0) return "Fizz";
        else if (x % 5 == 0) return "Buzz";
        else return Integer.toString(x);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 1; i < 101; i++) {
            System.out.println(convert(i));
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment replaces the for statement?

A. IntStream.rangeClosed(I, 100).map(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

B. IntStream.ranged, 100).map(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

C. IntStream.range(1, 100).mapToObj(FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

D. intstream.rangeclosed(I, 100).mapToObj{FizzBuzz::convert).forEach(System.out::println);

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

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?

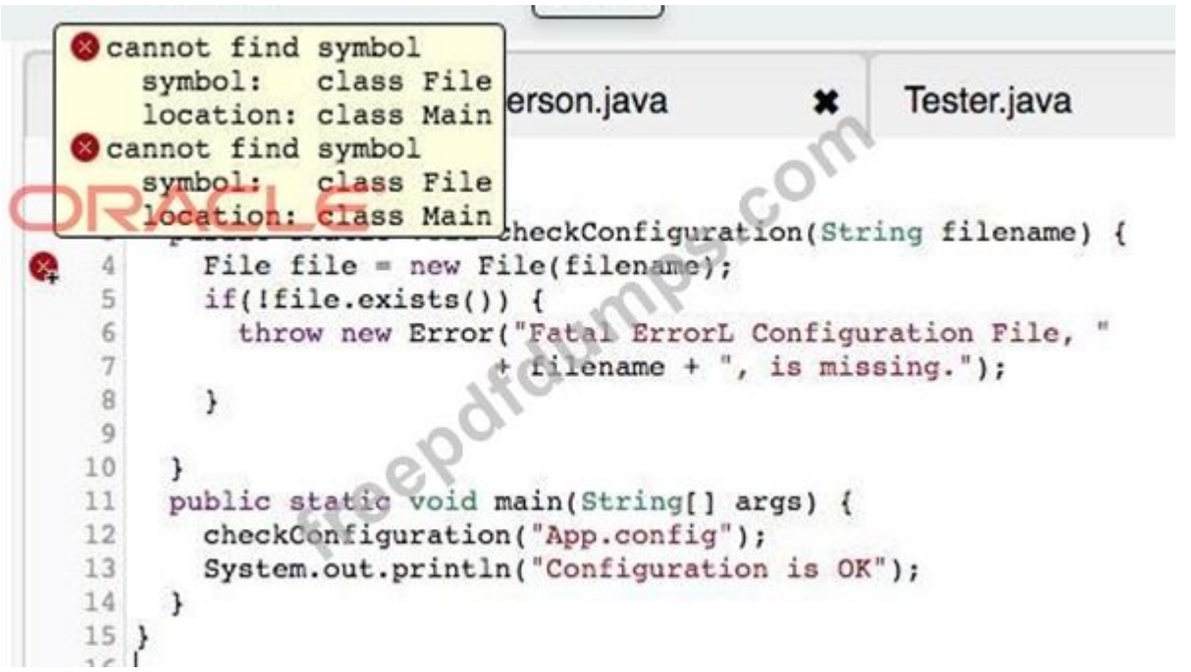
A. Configuration is OK

B. The compilation fails.

C. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error:Fatal Error: Configuration File, App.config, is missing.

D. nothing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 23

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. All classes from the package java.time. are loaded for the class Diary.

B. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.

C. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

D. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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.

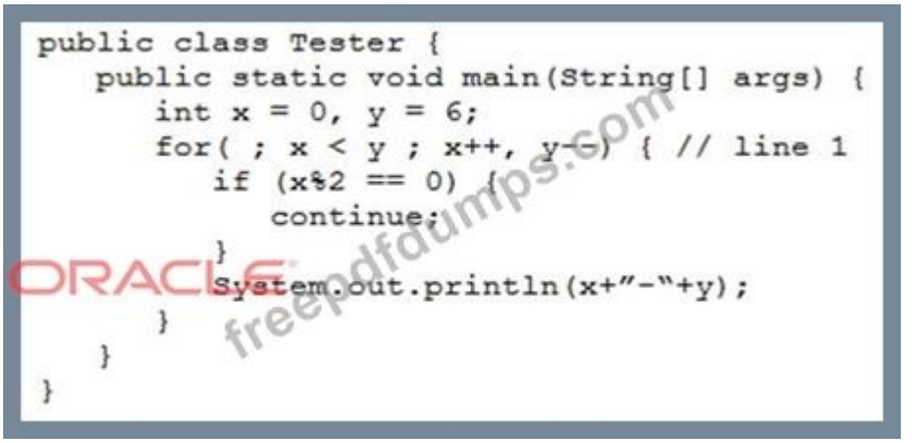
C. Exception

D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 25

Given:



What is the result?

A. 2-4

B. 0-6

1-5

2-4

C. 1-5

D. 1-5

2-4

E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

F. 0-6

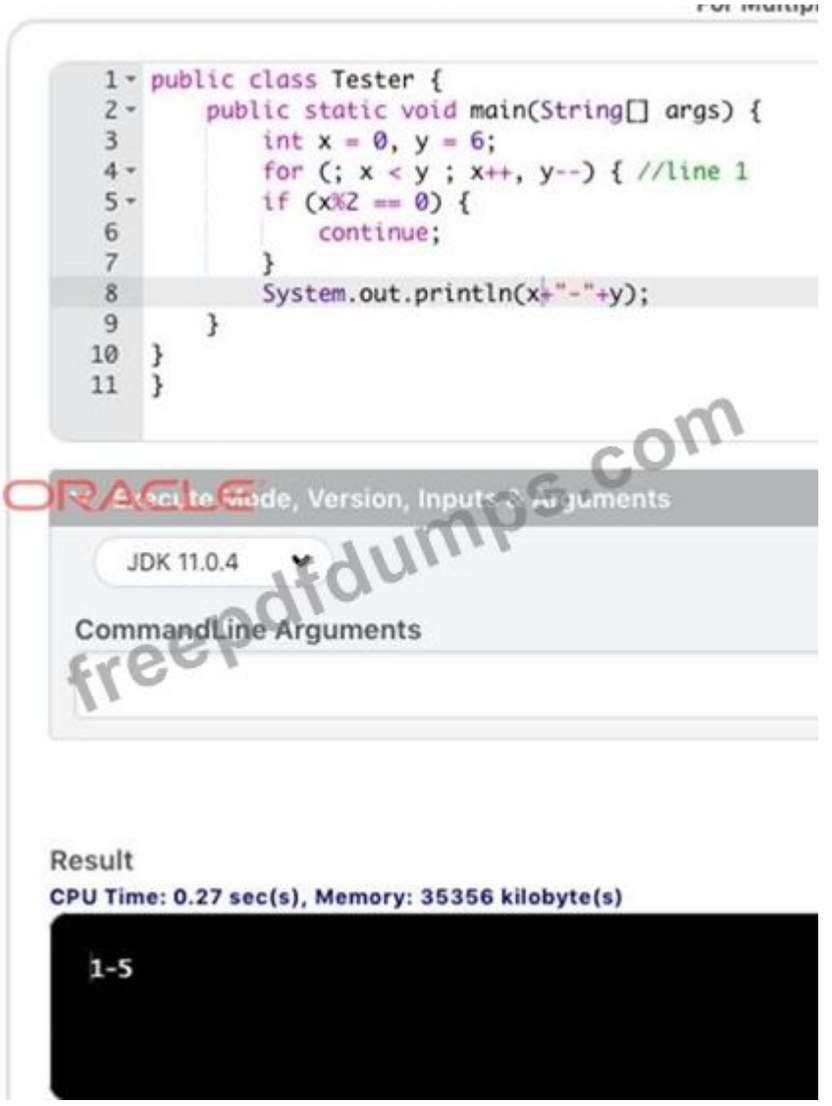
G. 0-6

2-4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION: 26

Why would you choose to use a peekoperation instead of a forEachoperation on a Stream?

A. to process the current item and return void

B. to remove an item from the end of the stream

C. to process the current item and return a stream

D. to remove an item from the beginning of the stream

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference: https://www.baeldung.com/java-streams-peek-api

NEW QUESTION: 27

Given the code fragment:

```
Locale locale = Locale.US;
// line 1
double currency = 1_00.00;
System.out.println(formatter.format(currency));
```

You want to display the value of currency as $100.00.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);

B. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

C. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

D. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale).getCurrency();

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

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. HelloHello WorldHelloWorld

B. Hello WorldHello World

C. Hello World Hello World

D. Hello WorldHelloWorld

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet

B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue

C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown

D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

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<String> m) { ... }

B. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

C. public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }

D. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

E. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

F. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given the code fragment:

```
public class City {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] towns = {"boston", "paris", "bangkok", "oman"};
        Comparator<String> ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);
        Arrays.sort(towns, ms);
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(towns, "oman", ms));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2
B. -1
C. 1
D. -3
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33
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 <T> Iterable<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.
B. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Stream<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.

C. public Collection<String> foo(Collection<String> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.
D. public <T> List<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overrides Foo.foo.
E. public <T> Collection<T> foo(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.
F. public <T> Collection<T> bar(Collection<T> arg) { ... } overloads Foo.foo.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
How many Thing objects are eligible for garbage collection in line 1?
A. 3
B. 1
C. 2
D. 4
E. 0
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Given:

```
   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 2public void z() { } // position 3
B. implements A // position 1@Override // position 2
C. @Override // position 3void x () {} // position 3@Override // position 3public void z() { } // position 3
D. public void z() { } // position 3
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

```
public class Employee {
     private String name;
     private String neighborhood;
     // the constructors, setters, and getter methods go here
}
```

and

```
List<Employee> roster =  List.of(new Employee("John", "West town"),
                                 new Employee("Ray", "South town") ,
                                 new Employee("Tom"),
                                 new Employee("Kenny", "West town"));
```

A)

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> e3 =
     roster.stream()
           .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(
                e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood())
                .get()
                ));
```

B)

C)

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> e1 =
     roster.stream()
          .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(
            (e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood()))
           ));
```

D)

```
Map<Object, List<Employee>> e2 =
     roster.stream()
          .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(
                  e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood())
                  ));
```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 23

B. 25
C. 3
D. 5
E. 11
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a new feature for mlib.jar, you see that the customer visible method public void enableService(String hostName, String portNumber) executes this code fragment

```
try {
   AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<Void>) () -> {
    transportSocket = new Socket(hostname, portNumber);
    return null;
   });
}
```


and you see this grant is in the security policy file:

```
grant codebase "file:${mlib.home}/j2se/home/mlib.jar" {
  permission java.io.SocketPermission "*", "connect";
};
```

What security vulnerability does this expose to your cloud customer's code?
A. none because the customer code base must also be granted SocketPermission
B. denial of service attack against any reachable machine
C. XML injection attack against any mlib server
D. SQL injection attack against the specified host and port
E. privilege escalation attack against the OS running the customer code
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39
Given:

```
public interface InterfaceOne {
   void printOne();
}
```

Which three classes successfully override printOne()? (Choose three.)

```
ıblic abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
  public abstract void printOne();
```

```
ıblic class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
  private void printOne(){
     System.out.println("one");
  }
```

```
ıblic class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
  public void printOne(){
     System.out.println("one");
  }
```

```
ıblic abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
  public void printOne(){
     System.out.println("one");
  }
```

E.

```
public abstract class TestClass implements InterfaceOne {
    public String printOne(){
        return "one";
    }
}
```

F.

```
public class TestClass{
    public void printOne(){
        System.out.println("one");
    }
}
```


A. Option D
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option E
E. Option A
F. Option F
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
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<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

C. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));

D. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41

Given:

```
class CustomType<T> {
   public <T> int count(T[] anArray, T element)
      int count = 0;
      for(T e : anArray) {
        if (e.equals(element)) ++count;
      }
      return count;
   }
```

and

```
public class Test extends CustomType {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      String[] words = ("banana","orange","apple","lemon");
      Integer[] numbers = {1,2,3,4,5};
      CustomType type = new CustomType();
      CustomType<String> stringType = new CustomType<>();
      System.out.println(stringType.count(words, "apple"));
      System.out.println(type.count(words, "apple"));
      System.out.println(type.count (numbers, 3));
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

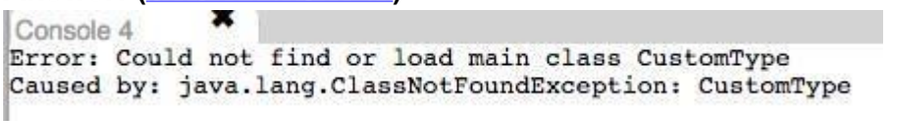
B. The compilation fails.

C. 1
Null
null

D. 1
1
1

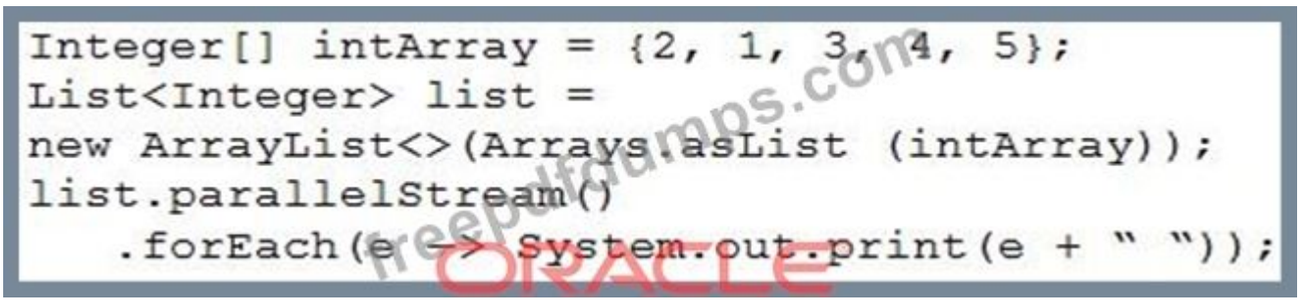
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 42

Given:



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: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

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 Pairthen p.isValid()returns true.

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

A. setLeftand setRightmust be protected.

B. left, right, setLeft, and setRightmust be private.
C. isValidmust be public.
D. leftand rightmust be private.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
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: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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 }
```


NEW QUESTION: 45

Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

A. Encapsulate confidential information.

B. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.

C. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.

D. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.

E. Validate input before storing confidential information.

F. Clearly identify and label confidential information.

G. Treat user input as normal information.

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
  class L extends Exception { }
  class M extends L { }
  class N extends RuntimeException { }
  public void p() throws L { throw new M(); }
  public void q() throws N { throw new N(); }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      Test t = new Test();
      t.p();
      t.q();
    } /* line 2 */ {
      System.out.println("Exception caught");
    }
  }
```

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

A. Add catch (L |N e).

B. Add catch (L e).

C. Add catch (N | L | M e).

D. Add catch (L |M N e).

E. Add catch (M |L e).

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Integer> even = List.of();
    even.add(0, -1);
    even.add(0, -2);
    even.add(0, -3);
    System.out.println(even);
}
```

What is the output?

A. [-3, -2, -1]

B. A runtime exception is thrown.

C. [-1, -2, -3]

D. The compilation fails.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Given:

```
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. The method is never called.

B. before this object is deserialized

C. after this object is serialized

D. before this object Is serialized

E. after this object is deserialized

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

  var symbols = List.of("USD", "GBP", "EUR", "CNY");
  var exchangeRate = List.of(1.0, 1.3255, 1.1969, 0.1558094);

  var map1 =
    IntStream.range(0, Math.min(symbols.size(), exchangeRate.size()))
    .boxed ()
    .collect(Collectors.toMap(i -> symbols.get(i), i ->
                        1.0 / exchangeRate.get(i))) ;

  var map2 = map1.entrySet().stream()
    .sorted(Map.Entry.comparingByKey())
    .collect(Collectors.toMap(Map.Entry::getKey, Map.Entry::getValue,
        (oldValue, newValue) -> oldValue, LinkedHashMap::new));
  map2.forEach((var k, var v)->System.out.printf("%s -> %.2f\n",k, v));

}
```


What is the result?

A. EUR -> 0.84
GBP -> 0.75
USD -> 1.00
CNY -> 6.42

B. The compilation fails.

C. CNY -> 6.42
EUR -> 0.84
GBP -> 0.75
USD -> 1.00

D. USD -> 1.00
GBP -> 0.75
EUR -> 0.84
CNY -> 6.42

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Text Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 51

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 must be immediately placed after the try or catch blocks.

C. A try block must have a catch block and a finally block.

D. A finally block in a try-with-resources statement executes before the resources declared are closed.

E. catch blocks must be ordered from generic to specific exception types.

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

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

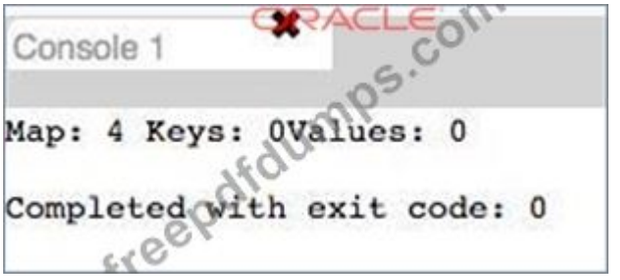
B. The compilation fails.

C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4

D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0

E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 53

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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. A is a subtype of B.

B. A cannot be final.

C. B is a subtype of A.

D. B cannot be abstract.

E. A cannot be abstract.

F. B cannot be final.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

Given:

```
public class ExSuper extends Exception {
  private final int eCode;
  public ExSuper(int eCode, Throwable cause) {
    super(cause);
    this.eCode = eCode;
  }

  public ExSuper(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
    super(msg, cause);
    this.eCode = eCode;
  }
  public String getMessage() {
    return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().getMessage();
   }
}

public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
  public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause)
    { super(eCode, msg, cause); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
  String param1 = "Oracle";
  if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
    throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));
  }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));  // Line 1
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
  System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt

A. 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt

B. Compilations fails at Line 1.

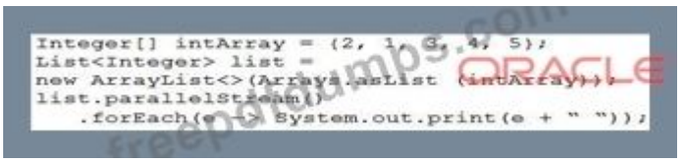
C.

D. 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 58

Given:



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: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
 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: 59

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
 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: 60
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61
Given the code fragment:

```
9. Integer[] ints = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};
10. var list = Arrays.asList(ints);
11. UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = x -> x * 3;
12. list.replaceAll(uo);
```

Which can replace line 11?
A. UnaryOperator<Interger >uo = var x -> { return x 3 ; };
B. UnaryOperator<Interger >uo = (int x) -> x * 3;
C. UnaryOperator<Interger > uo = (var x) -> (x * 3);
D. UnaryOperator<Interger >uo = x -> { return x * 3; };
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62

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 Ola Mundo!

B. b1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

C. f2.foo(c) prints Hello world!

D. f1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

E. f1.foo(c) prints Ola Mundo!

F. f2.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

G. f2.foo(c) prints Ola Mundo!

H. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

I. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

Answer: A,F,H (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

Given:

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

Which is true?

A. The code prints 25.

B. The code throws an exception at runtime.

C. The code compiles but does not print any result.

D. The code does not compile.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64

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 D
B. Option B
C. Option A
D. Option C
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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            }
27            values[i + 1] = tmp;
28
29         }
30     }
31  }
```


NEW QUESTION: 66

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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: 67

Given:

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

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

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

A. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

B. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }

C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) { }

D. catch(IOException e) { }

E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 68

Given:

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

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
public class Hello {
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
@AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
     @AuthorInfo
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")
public class Hello {
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
  @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })
  public void func () {}
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

Given:

```
class Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }
    String name() { return "Harry"; }
}

and

class Sub extends Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }
    String name() { return "Potter"; }
}

and

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Super s = new Sub();
        System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name())
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Good Morning, Potter

B. Good Night, Potter

C. Good Morning, Harry

D. Good Night, Harry

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Given:

```
class Mycar {
}
and

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

What is the expected result of javac?

A. javac compiles Mycar.java without errors or warnings.

B. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, Error: Could not find or load main class Mycar.class

C. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:
\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error: package java does not exist
D. javac fails to compile the class and prints the error message, C:
\workspace4\Mycar.java:1:error:
expected import java.lang
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71
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. after this object is deserialized
B. The method is never called.
C. before this object Is serialized
D. before this object is deserialized
E. after this object is serialized
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Given:

```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    public void divide() {
        try {
            num = num / div;
            System.out.print("Exception");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
        finally { num = 300; }
        System.out.print(num);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Test test = new Test();
        test.divide();
    }
}
```


What is the output?

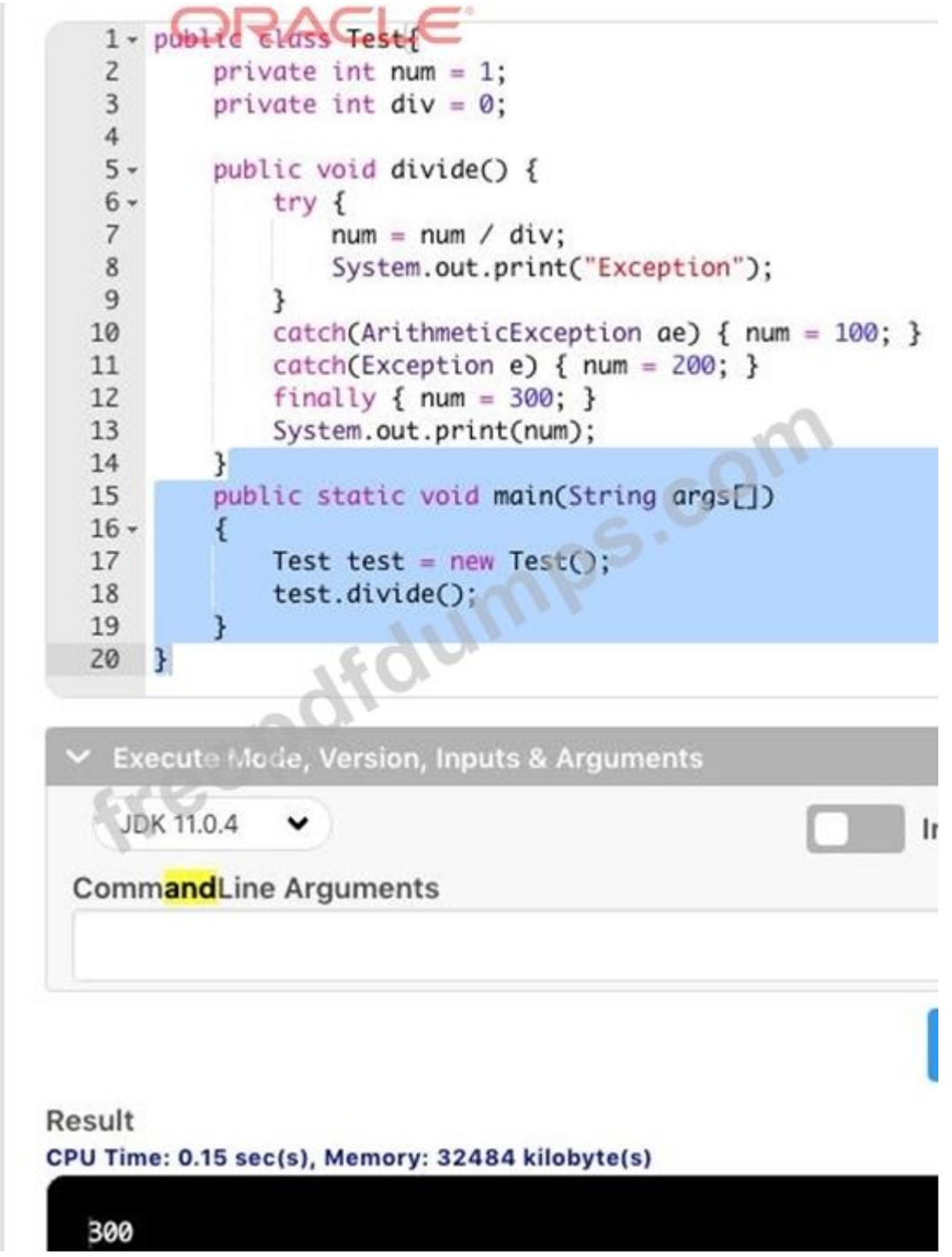
A. 300

B. Exception

C. 200

D. 100

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 73
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("Hola Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

A. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

B. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

C. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

D. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

E. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

F. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

G. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

H. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

I. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

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. It creates an infinite loop printing:0). one1). two1). two...

C. The compilation fails.

D. 0). one1). two2). three

E. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Given the code fragment:

```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```


What is the result?

A. 23

B. 12

C. 123

D. 13

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

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((Widget a) > a.getPrice() > 20.00).

B. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter(a > ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00).

C. Replace line 4 with Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

D. Replace line 1 with List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77

Given:

```
mport java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
ublic class Main {
   public static void main(String... args) {
      List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott"
0000.0));
      double starts = 0.0;
      double ratio = 1.0;
      BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
ouble totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
/ line 1
      System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
   }


lass 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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78

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?

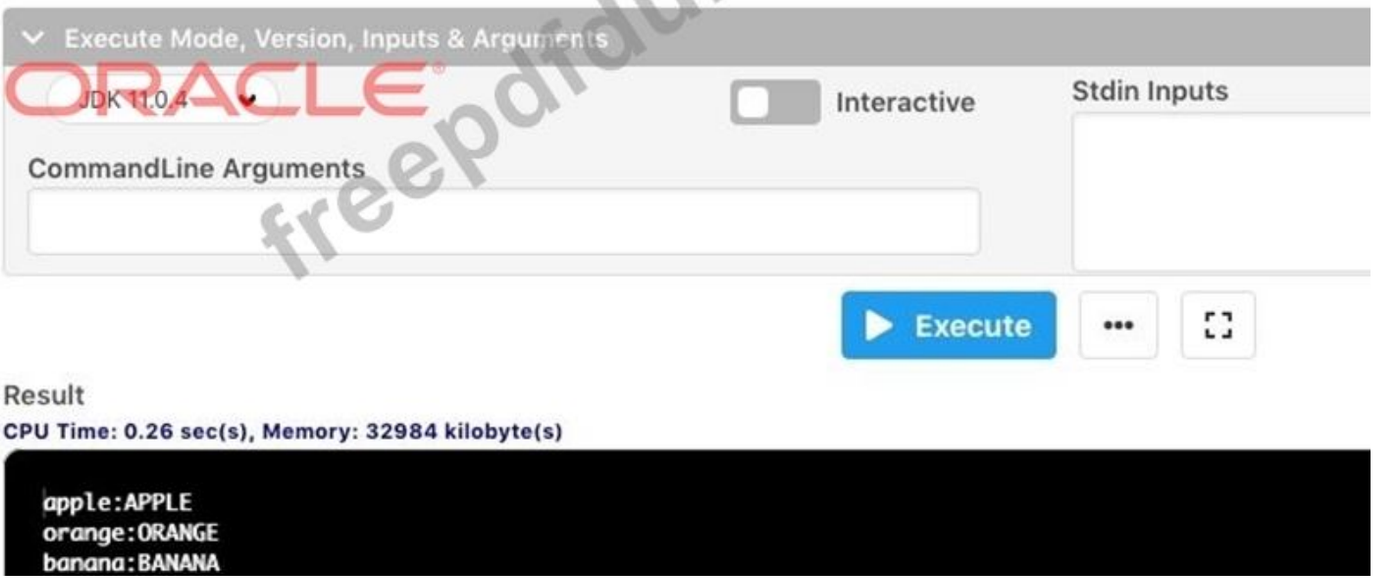
A. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
appleorangebanana
B. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
C. APPLE:apple ORANGE:orange BANANA:banana
D. appleorangebanana
:APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA
E. apple:APPLE orange:ORANGE banana:BANANA
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```java
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.lang.Thread;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.LinkedList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.Consumer;

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);

  }
}
```



NEW QUESTION: 79
A company has an existing Java app that includes two Java 8 jar files, sales-3.10. jar and clients-10.2.jar.
The jar file ,sales -8, 10, jar reference packages in clients -10.2 jar, but clients-10.2 jar does not reference packages in sales -8.10, jar.
They have decided to modularize clients-10.2.jar.
Which module-info. Java file would work for the new library version clients-10.3 jar?

A)

```
module com.company.clients{
   uses com.company.clients;
}
```

B)

```
module com.company.clients{
   requires com.company.clients;
}
```

C)

```
module com.company.clients {
   exports com.company.clients.Client;
}
```

D)

```
module com.company.clients {
   exports com.company.clients;
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80

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 3

B. the loop starting line 7

C. the loop starting line 11

D. the loop starting line 14

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

Given:

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

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

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option A

D. Option E

E. Option C

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82

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

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Thing[] things = processThings();
        /* line 1 */
        for (Thing t: things) {
            System.out.println(t);
        }
    }
    public static Thing[] processThings(){
        Thing[] things = new Thing[3];
        things[0] = new Thing("Hat");
        things[1] = new Thing("Rat");
        things[2] = things[0];
        things[0] = new Thing("Cat");
        things[1] = things[2];
        return things;
    }
}
```


How many Thing objects are eligible for garbage collection in line 1?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 0

E. 1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 83

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84

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?

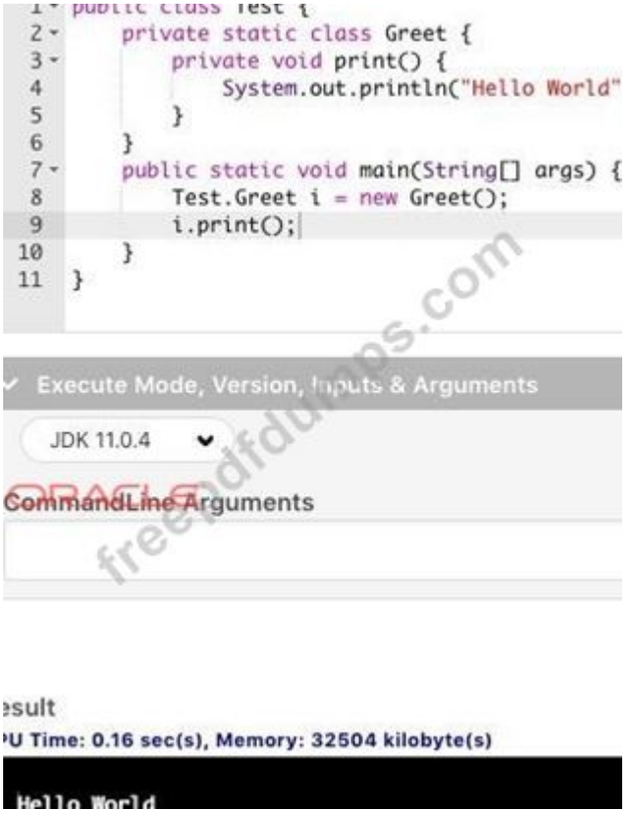
A. The compilation fails at line 9.

B. The compilation fails at line 2.

C. Hello World

D. The compilation fails at line 8.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 85

Given:

```
public interface Copier {
  public default void print(String msg){
      System.out.println("Message from Copier: "+msg);
  }
}

and

public abstract class AbstractCopier {
  protected void print(String load){
     System.out.println("Message from Abstract Copier: "+load);
  }
}

and

public class TestImpl extends AbstractCopier implements Copier {
  public static void main(String[] args){
    TestImpl test = new TestImpl();
    test.print("Attempt00");
  }
}
```


What is the output?

A. A runtime error is thrown.

B. Message from Copier: Attempt00

C. A compilation error is thrown.

D. Message from Abstract Copier: Attempt00

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

Given:

```
mport java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
ublic class Main {
   public static void main(String... args) {
      List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott"
0000.0));
      double starts = 0.0;
      double ratio = 1.0;
      BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
ouble totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
/ line 1
      System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
   }


lass 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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87

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. String

B. String[ ]

C. Character

D. char

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet

B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue

C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown

D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 3 5 3 3

B. 3 3 3 3

C. 3 5 3 5

D. 5 5 3 3

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 90

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 C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91

Given:

```
enum Color implements Serializable {
   R(1), G(2), B(3);
   int c;
   public Color(int c) {
      this.c = c;
   }
}
```


What action ensures successful compilation?

A. Replace public Color(int c) with private Color(int c).

B. Replace int c; with private int c;.

C. Replace int c; with private final int c;.

D. Replace enum Color implements Serializable with public enum Color.

E. Replace enum Color with public enum Color.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.*;
4  class Hello {
5
6
7      enum Color implements Serializable {
8        R(1), G(2), B(3);
9        int c;
10       private Color (int c) {
11         this.c = c;
12       }
13     }
14 }
```


NEW QUESTION: 92
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. Dr. Who

B. Dr. Null

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. null

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 23

B. 3

C. 5

D. 11

E. 25

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a code cleanup project for mlib.jar, you see this method by customers:

```
public void enableService(String hostName, String portNumber)throws IOException {
   this.transportSocket = new Socket(hostName, portNumber);
}
```

What security measures should be added to this method so that it meets the requirements for a customer accessible method?

Insert this code before the call to `new Socket`:

```
hostName = new String(hostName);
portNumber = new String(portNumber);
```

A. Enclose the call to new Socket In an AccessController.doPrivileged block.

B. Make enableService private.

C.

D. Create a method that validates the hostName and portNumber parameters before opening the socket.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Given:

```
public class Menu {
  enum Machine{
    AUTO("Truck"), MEDICAL("Scanner");
    private String type;
    private Machine(String type) {
      this.type = type;
    }
    private void setType(String type) {
      this.type = type;                                    // line 1
    }
    private String getType() {
      return type;
    }
  }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Machine.AUTO.setType("Sedan");                         // line 2
    for (Machine p : Machine.values()) {
      System.out.println(p + ": " + p.getType()); // line 3
    }
  }
}
```


A) An exception is thrown at run time.

B)

```
AUTO: Sedan
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

C) The compilation fails due to an error on line 2.

D) The compilation fails due to an error on line 1.

E)

```
AUTO: Truck
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

F)

The compilation fails due to an error on line 3.

A. Option B

B. Option F

C. Option E

D. Option A

E. Option C

F. Option D

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 97

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 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {

C. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

D. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {

E. 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();

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98

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 throws an exception at runtime.

C. The code does not compile.

D. The code prints 25.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

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. The code does not compile.

B. It throws a runtime exception.

C. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

D. Value of Euler = 2.71828

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 100

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 FileaAlreadyExistsException.

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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: 101

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 102

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. 3 : 0

B. 2 : -1

C. -1 : 2

D. 2 : 3

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Result

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

```
3
```

NEW QUESTION: 104

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. A is a subtype of B.

B. A cannot be abstract.

C. B cannot be final.

D. A cannot be final.

E. B is a subtype of A.

F. B cannot be abstract.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105

Given:

```
public class Test{
    private int num = 1;
    private int div = 0;

    public void divide() {
        try {
            num = num / div;
            System.out.print("Exception");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100;
        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
        finally { num = 300; }
        System.out.print(num);
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Test test = new Test();
        test.divide();
    }
```


What is the output?

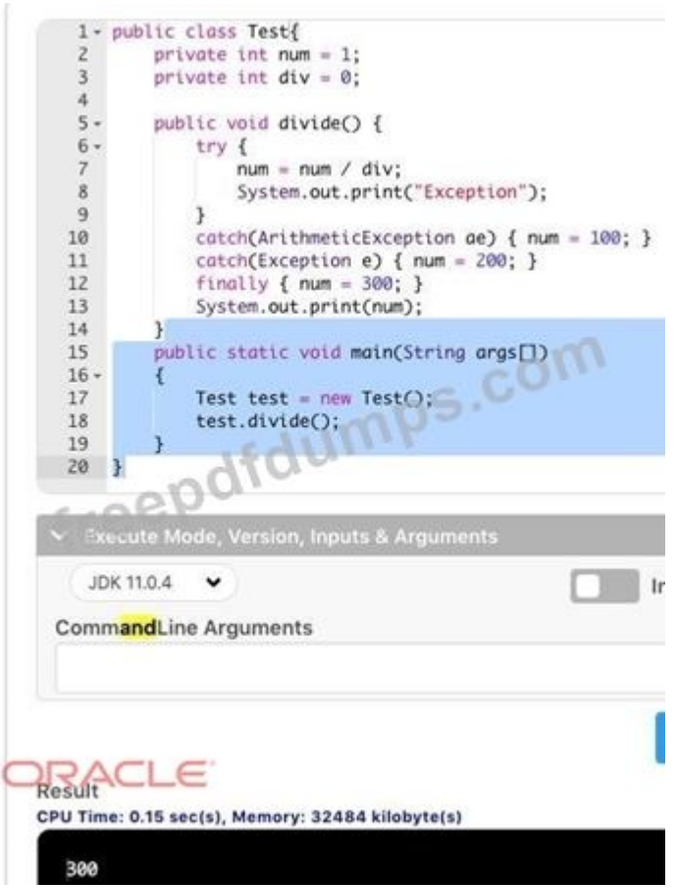
A. 300

B. Exception

C. 200

D. 100

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 106

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?

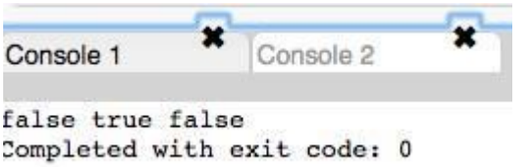
A. false true true

B. true false false

C. false false true

D. false true false

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 107

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 4 with Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

B. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter((Widget a) > a.getPrice() > 20.00).

C. Replace line 5 with widgetStream.filter(a > ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00).

D. Replace line 1 with List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 108

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. 17

C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.

E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.

F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.

G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Given the code fragment:

List<Integer> list = List.of(11,12,13,12,13);

Which statement causes a compile time error?

A. int c =list.get(0);

B. double f = list.get(0);

C. Integer b = list.get(0);

D. Double d = list.get(0);

E. Integer a = Integer.valueOf(list.get(0));

F. Double e = Double.valueOf(list.get(0));

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

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 */ }
    private 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. MyInterface4

B. MyInterface1

C. MyInterface2

D. MyInterface5

E. MyInterface3

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112

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

A. LongConsumer

B. Supplier

C. ToDoubleFunction

D. BiFunction

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 113

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?

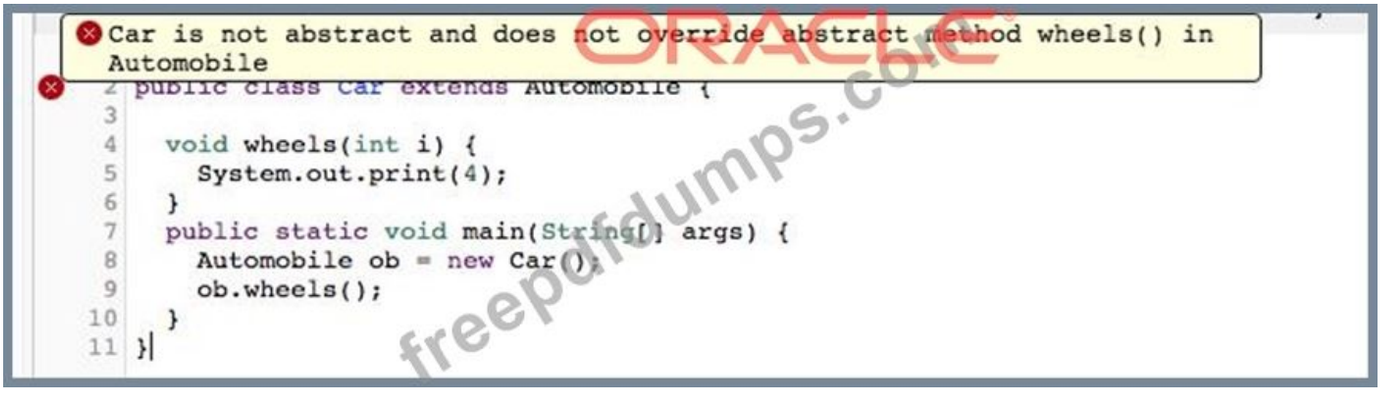
A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.

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: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 114

Consider this method declaration:

```
void setSessionUser(Connection conn, String user) throws SQLException {
     Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
     String sql = <EXPRESSION>;
     stmt .execute();
}
```

A) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + user

B) "SET SESSION AUTHORIZATION " + stmt.enquoteIdentifier(user)

Is A or B the correct replacement for <EXPRESSION> and why?

A. B, because enquoting values provided by the calling code prevents SQL injection.
B. A, because it is unnecessary to enclose identifiers in quotes.
C. B, because all values provided by the calling code should be enquoted.
D. A and B are functionally equivalent.
E. A, because it sends exactly the value of user provided by the calling code.
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115
Given:

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

    int getACount(int aCount){
        return aCount;
    }
    int getTCount(int tCount){
        return this.tCount;
    }
    int getCCount(){
        return getTotalCount() - this.aCount - getTCount(0) - gCount;
    }
    int getGCount(){
        return getGCount();
    }
    int getTotalCount(){
        return aCount + getTCount(0) + this.cCount + this.gCount;
    }
}
```


Which two methods facilitate valid ways to read instance fields? (Choose two.)
A. getGCount
B. getACount
C. getTotalCount
D. getCCount
E. getTCount
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116
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?

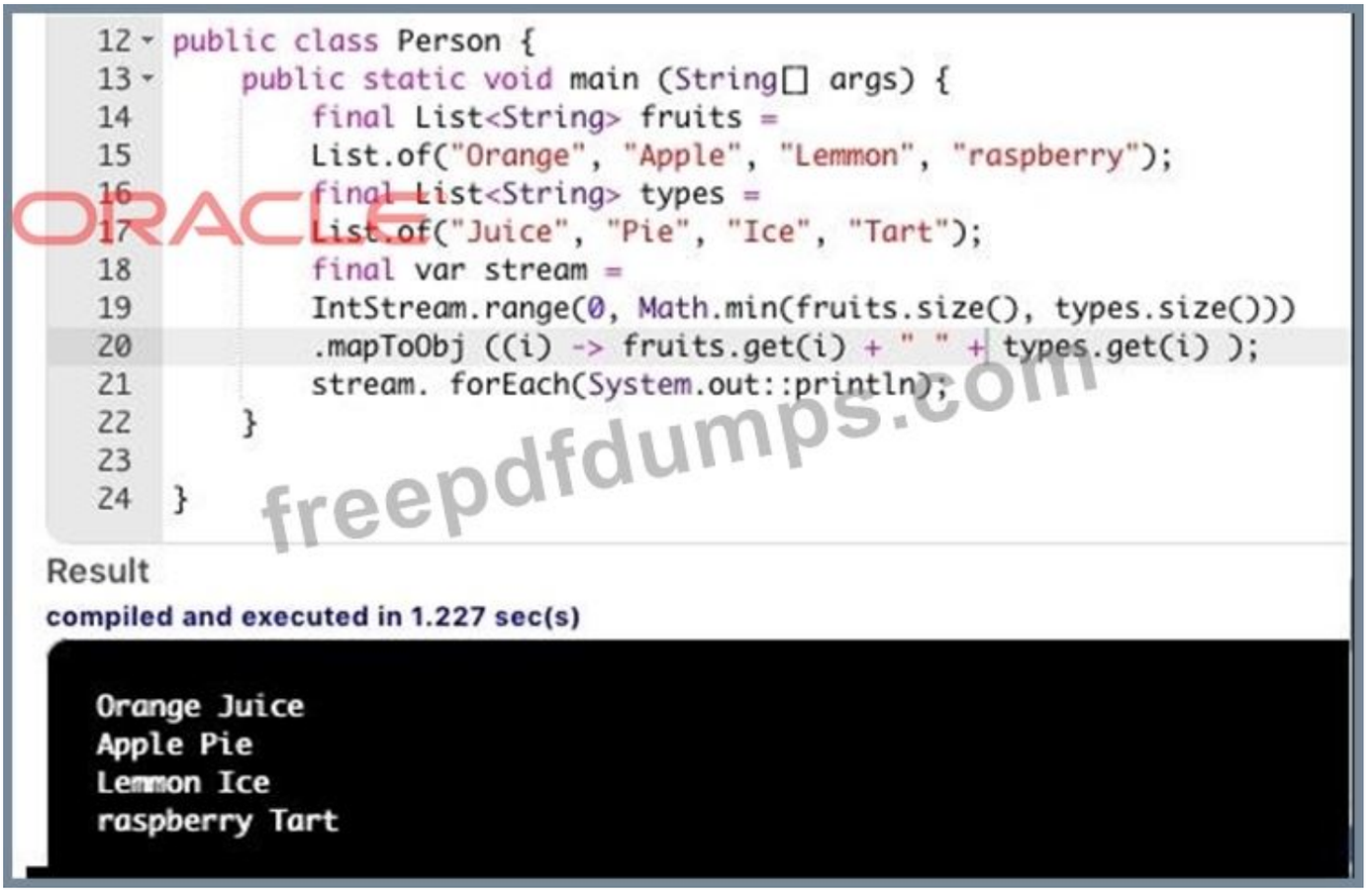
A. Orange Juice

B. The compilation fails.

C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart

D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 117

Given:

```
package A;
class Test {
  String name;
  public Test(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
  public String toString() {
    return name;
  }
}

and

package B;
import A.Test;
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test test = new Test("Student");
    System.out.println(test);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Student

B. null

C. nothing

D. It fails to compile.

E. java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 118

Given TripleThis.java:

```
6.  import java.util.function.*;
7.  public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.        Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.       TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11.    }
12.    public static <T> void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.       System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14.    }
15. }
```

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Which two replacements done together remove this compiler warning?

A. Replace line 9 with function<Integer> tripler = x-> - { return (Integer) X * 3 ; }.

B. Replace line 12 with public static <T> void printValue (Function<T, T> f, T num) {,

C. Replace line 12 with public static int printValue function<Integer, Integer>, f, T num {.

D. Replace line 9 with function<Integer>, Integer> = X -> { return (integer) x * 3; }.
E. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue function<Integer> f, int num) {.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
    System.out.print(x++);
}
```


Which "for" loop produces the same output?

A.

```
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
      System.out.print(++b);
}
```

B.

```
for(a; a < 10; a++){
      System.out.print(a);
}
```

C.

```
for(int d = 0; d < 10; ){
      System.out.print(d);
      ++d;
}
```

D.

```
for(int c = 0; ; c++){
      System.out.print(c);
      if(c == 10){
          break;
      }
}
```


A. Option D
B. Option A
C. Option B
D. Option C
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Given:

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

class SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
  }

class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()")
  }
```


What is the result?

A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

B. AnotherClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()

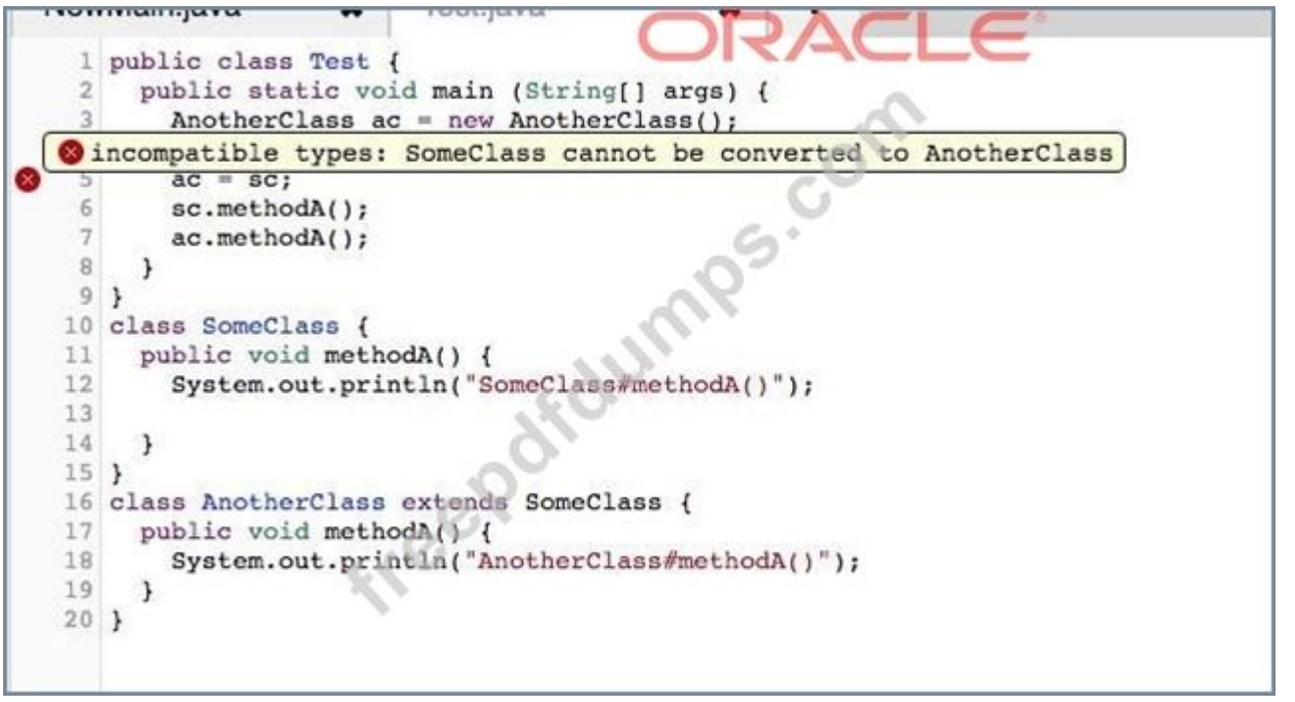
C. The compilation fails.

D. SomeClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()

E. AnotherClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()

F. SomeClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 121

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. The compilation fails.

B. Only reader1 has been closed.

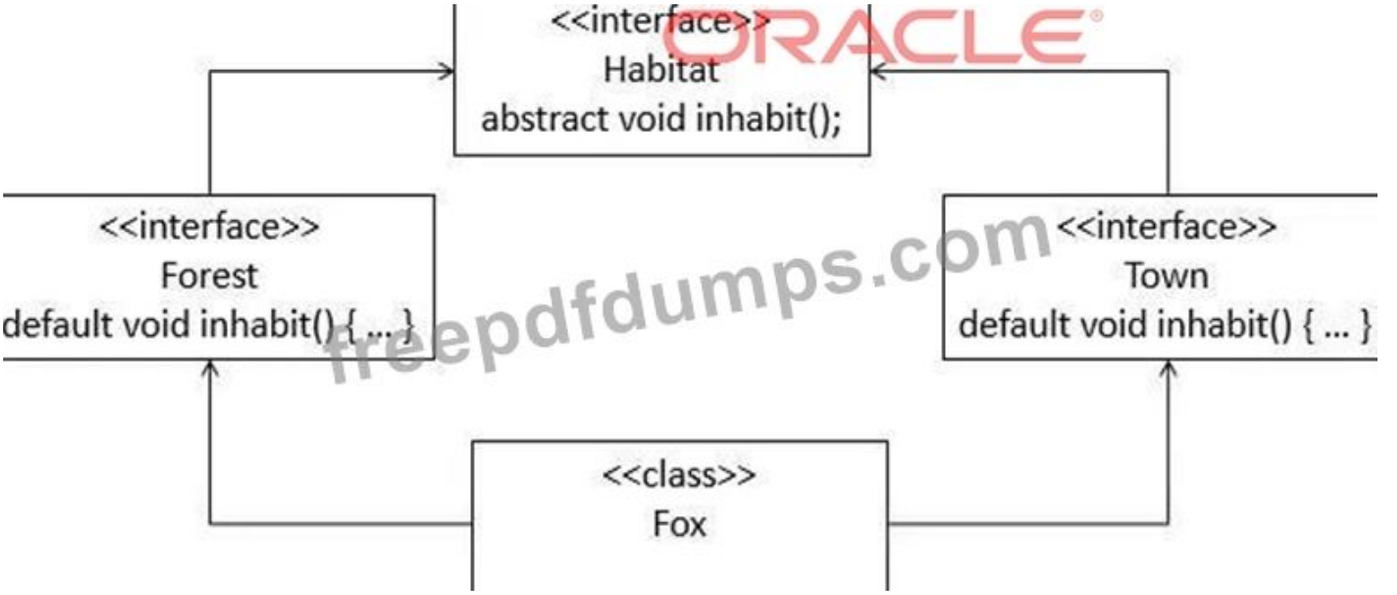
C. All three readers are still open.

D. All three readers have been closed.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 122

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

A. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.

B. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.

C. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

D. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.

E. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Given:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
  static Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
  static List<String> keys =
        new ArrayList<>(List.of("S", "P", "Q", "R"));
  static String[] values =
        {"senate", "people", "of", "rome" };

  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("Keys: " + keys.size() +
            " Values: " + values.length +
            " Map: " + map.size());
  }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Keys: 0 Values: 0 Map: 0

B. Keys: 4 Values: 4 Map: 4

C. Keys: 4 Values: 4 Map: 0

D. The compilation fails.

E. Keys: 0 Values: 0 Map:

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124

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())
.collect(Collectors.toSet())
.count();
C. map(e > e.getLocality())
.count();
D. .filter(Employee::getLocality)
.distinct()
.count();
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125
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.in is the standard input stream. The stream is already open.
B. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
C. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
D. System.out is the standard output stream. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 126
Given:

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

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

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

A. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }

B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

C. catch(FileNotFoundException e) { }catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) { }

D. catch(IOException e) { }

E. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) { }

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 127

Why does this compilation fail?

A. The method Y. print (object...) cannot override the final method x.print (object....).

B. The method x. print (object) is not accessible to Y.

C. The method Y. print (object) does not call the method super.print (object)

D. The method print (object) and the method print (object...) are duplicates of each other.

E. In method x. print (Collection), system. Out :: prints is an invalid Java identifier.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 128

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. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

B. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.

C. Declare fields transient.

D. Make the class abstract.

E. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129

Given:

```
public class Main (
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] furnitures = ("Door", "Window", "Chair");
        var sb = new StringBuilder();
        for (var i = 0; i < furnitures.length; i++) {
            var index = i + 1;
            sb.append(i)
              .append("). ")
              .append(furnitures[i].charAt(i))
              .append(", ");
            if (index < furnitures.length) {
                sb.append(" | ");
            }
        }
        sb.delete(sb.length() - 2, sb.length() - 1);
        sb.insert(0, '[').insert(sb.length() - 1, ']');
        System.out.println(sb);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. The compilation fails.

[0). D, | 1). i, | 2). a]

B. ArrayIndexOutOfBounds Exception is thrown at runtime.

C. [). o, | 1). a, | 2).]

D.

E. [0). o, | 1). i, | 2). r]

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Given:

```
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
      Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter(x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce((i, j)
-> i + j);
      result.ifPresent(System.out::print); // line 1
```

Which is true about line 1?

A. If the value is not present, a NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
B. It always executes the System.out::print statement.
C. If the value is not present, a NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
D. If the value is not present, nothing is done.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
16         Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter (x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce( (i, j) -> i + j);
17
18     }
19 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 33380 kilobyte(s)

```
JDoodle in Action.... Running the program...
```


NEW QUESTION: 131
Given:

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

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a compilation error.
Which statement is true about FooException?
A. The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses.
B. FooException is a subclass of RuntimeError.
C. The body of foo can only throw FooException.
D. FooException is unchecked.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 132
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 D
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option A
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133
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 2 to private final String[] names;.

B. Change line 4 to this.names = names.clone();.

C. Change line 6 to public synchronized String[] getNames() {.

D. Change line 7 to return names.clone();.

E. Change line 3 to private Secret(String[] names) {.

F. Change line 2 to protected volatile String[] names;.

G. Change the getNames() method name to get$Names().

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134

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. isValid must be public.
C. left and right must be private.
D. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 135
Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10){
      System.out.print(x++);
}
```


Which "for" loop produces the same output?

A.

```
int b = 0;
for( ; b < 10; ){
      System.out.print(++b);
}
```

B.

```
for(a; a < 10; a++){
      System.out.print(a);
}
```

C.

```
for(int d = 0; d < 10; ){
      System.out.print(d);
      ++d;
}
```

D.

```
for(int c = 0; ; c++){
      System.out.print(c);
      if(c == 10){
          break;
      }
}
```


A. Option D
B. Option C
C. Option B
D. Option A
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

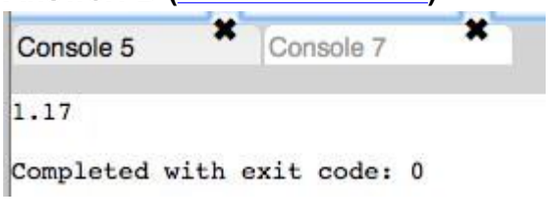
NEW QUESTION: 136
Given:
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.of(1997,2,7);

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 d+"th of"+ MMMM yyyy"
B. "eeee d'th of' MMMM yyyy"
C. "eeee dd'th of' MMM yyyy"
D. "eeee dd+"th of"+ MMM yyyy"
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 137
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 138

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?

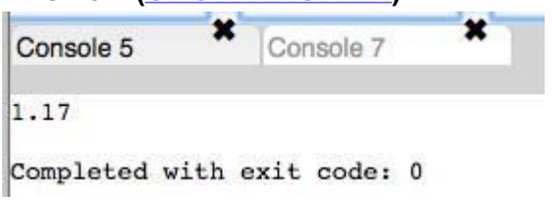
A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);

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: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 139

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("Hola Mundo!");
    }
}

and

Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
```


Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

A. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

B. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

C. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

D. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

E. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

F. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

G. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

H. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!

I. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!

Answer: B,H,I (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 140

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. Implement AutoCloseable and override the close method.
B. Extend AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
C. Extend AutoCloseable and override the close method.
D. Implement AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 141
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: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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: 142

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?

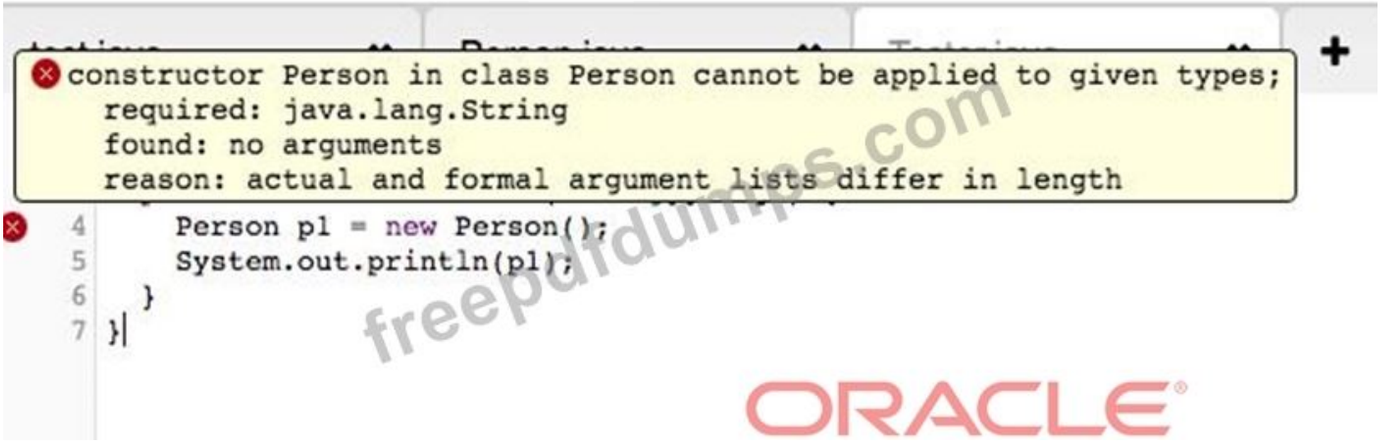
A. null

B. Joe Bloggs

C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

D. p1

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 143

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(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }

B. public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

C. public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

D. public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

E. public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }

F. public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 144

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 Peter Aman

C. Tom Aman Peter

D. Aman Peter Tom

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Given:

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

and

checkQuality(QUALITY.A);

and

```
   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. A

B. A.toString()

C. QUALITY.A.ValueOf()

D. QUALITY.A

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146

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?

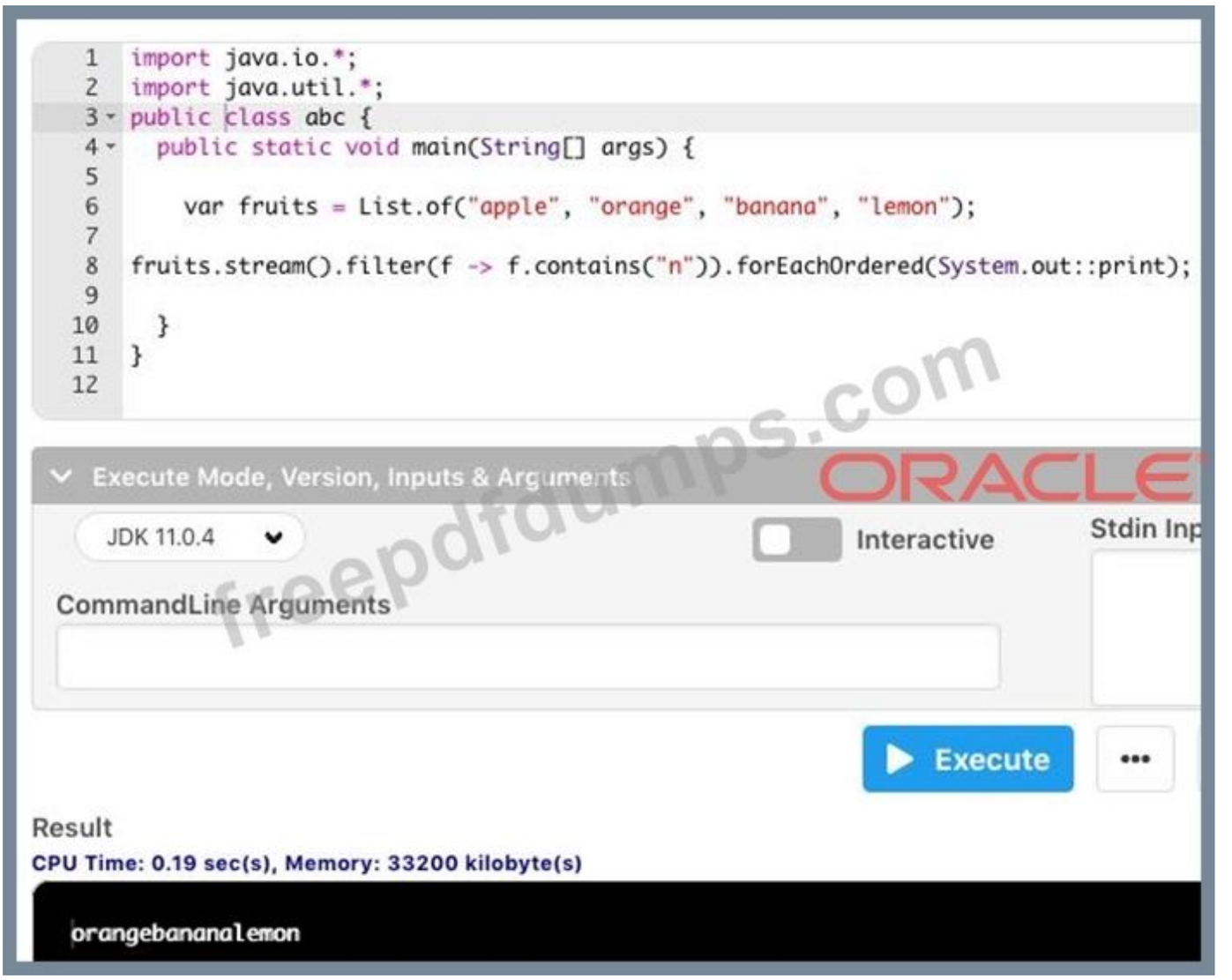
A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny();

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 147

Given:

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

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
public class Hello {
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
@AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
     @AuthorInfo
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")
public class Hello {
     public void func() {}
}
```

```
public class Hello {
  @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })
  public void func () {}
}
```

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option D

D. Option B

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148

Given:

```
package com.foo;
public class Foo {
     static final int A = 0;
     public static final int B = 0;
     private static final int C = 0;
     int d = 0;
     protected int e = 0;
     public int f = 0;
     private int g = 0;
     public void foo(int h) {
          int i = 0;
     }
}
```

and

```
package com.foo.bar;
public class Bar extends com.foo.Foo {
    @Override
    public void foo(int j) {
        // line 1
    }
}
```


Which four identifiers from the Fooand Barclasses are visible at line 1? (Choose four.)

A. j

B. B

C. f

D. d

E. e

F. A

G. c

H. h

I. i

J. g

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 149

Given:

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

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

A. Function function = String::toUpperCase;

B. UnaryOperator function = s > s.toUpperCase();

C. UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;

D. Function<String> function = m > m.toUpperCase();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 150

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. public void z() { } // position 3

B. @Override // position 3void x () {} // position 3@Override // position 3public void z() { } // position 3

C. implements A // position 1@Override // position 2

D. @Override // position 2public void z() { } // position 3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 151

Given:

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

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a compilation error.
Which statement is true about FooException?
A. The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses.
B. The body of foo can only throw FooException.
C. FooException is unchecked.
D. FooException is a subclass of RuntimeError.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152
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. adf

B. abd

C. The compilation fails.

D. abcd

E. abdf

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153

Given:

```
public interface A {
    public Iterable a();
}
public interface B extends A {
    public Collection a();
}
public interface C extends A {
    public Path a();
}
public interface D extends B, C {
}
```

Why does D cause a compilation error?

A. D inherits a() only from C.

B. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.

C. D extends more than one interface.

D. D does not define any method.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

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. MyInterface5

B. MyInterface3

C. MyInterface4

D. MyInterface1

E. MyInterface2

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155

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

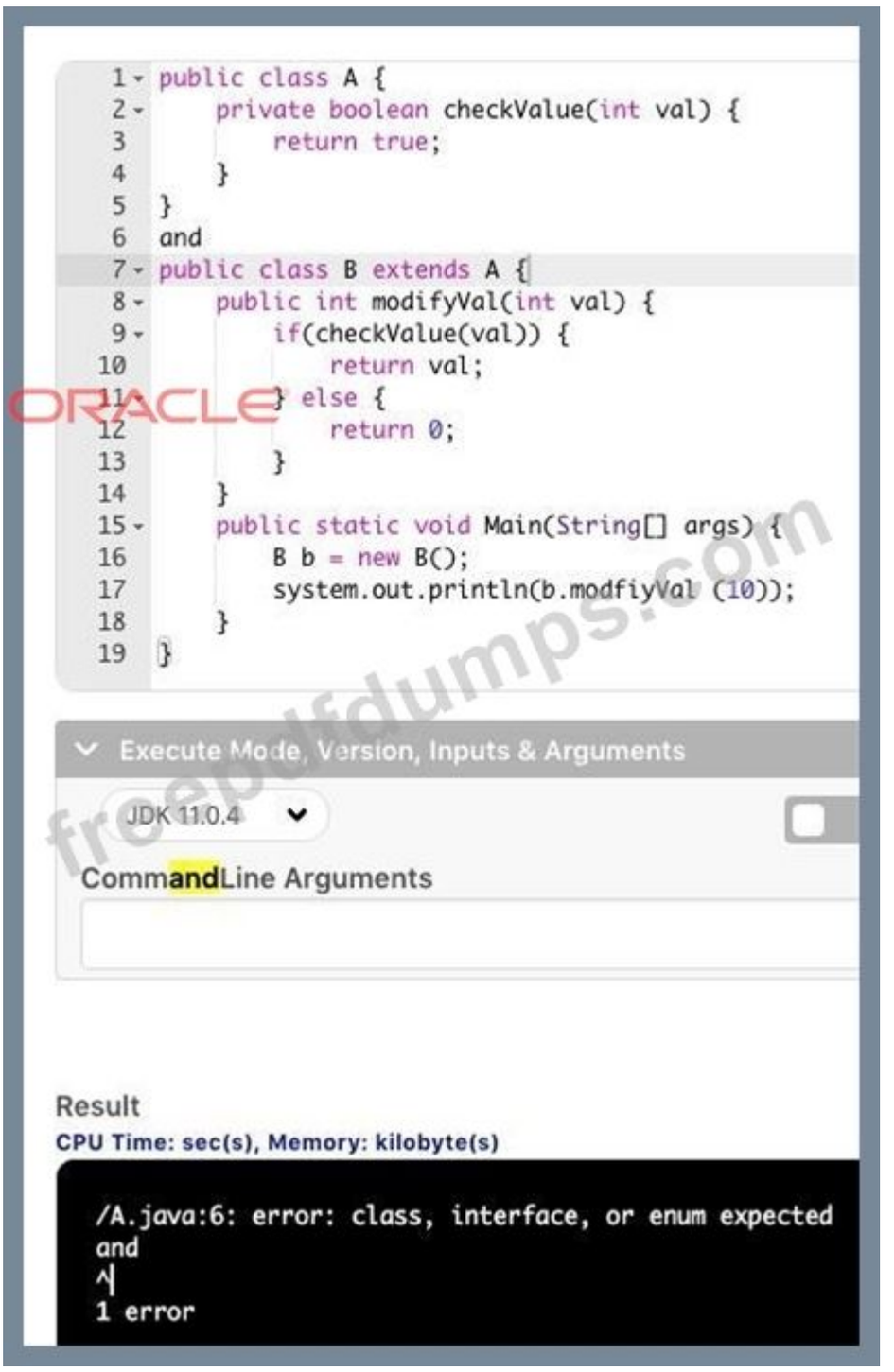
B. It fails to compile.

C. 0

D. A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.

E. 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)



NEW QUESTION: 156

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

```
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: 157

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet

B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue

C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown

D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 158

Given:

```
enum Color implements Serializable {
   R(1), G(2), B(3);
   int c;
   public Color(int c) {
      this.c = c;
   }
}
```

What action ensures successful compilation?

A. Replace public Color(int c) with private Color(int c).

B. Replace int c; with private int c;.

C. Replace int c; with private final int c;.

D. Replace enum Color implements Serializable with public enum Color.

E. Replace enum Color with public enum Color.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
1
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.util.*;
4  class Hello {
5
6
7      enum Color implements Serializable {
8        R(1), G(2), B(3);
9        int c;
10       private Color (int c) {
11         this.c = c;
12       }
13     }
14 }
```


NEW QUESTION: 159

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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: 160
Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)
A. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.
B. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.
C. Assume inputs have already been validated.
D. Accept only valid characters and input values.
E. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 161
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162

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. The compilation fails.

B. abc def

C. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

D. ad be cf

E. ab cd ef

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163

Given:

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

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

A. Function function = String::toUpperCase;

B. UnaryOperator function = s -> s.toUpperCase();

C. UnaryOperator<String> function = String::toUpperCase;

D. Function<String> function = m -> m.toUpperCase();

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164

Given the Customer table structure:

* ID Number Primary Key

* NAME Text Nullable

Given code fragment:

```
12. PreparedStatement stmt = con.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES(?,?)");
13. stmt.setInt(1, 42);
14. /* Insert code here */
15. int n = stmt.executeUpdate();
```

Which statement inserted on line 14 sets NAME column to a NULL value?

A. Stmt.setNull(2, java.lang, string);

B. Stmt.setNull(2 string, class);

C. Stmt.setNull(2, null);

D. Stmt.setNull(2, java,sql. Types, VARCHAR);

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 165

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. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

B. Value of Euler = 2.71828

C. The code does not compile.

D. It throws a runtime exception.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166

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.)

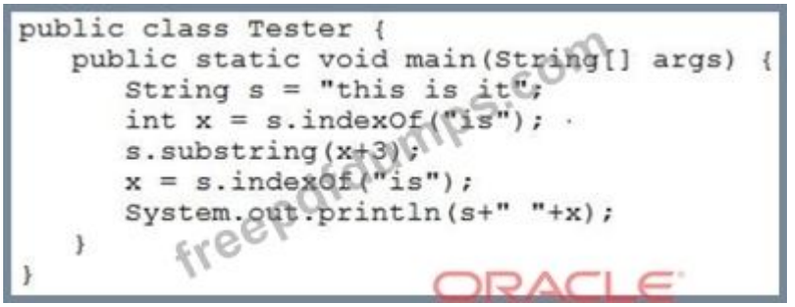
A. setAllCounts

B. setCCount
C. setTCount
D. setACount
E. setGCount
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 167
Given the code fragment:

What is the result?
A. The compilation fails.
B. gj hk il
C. gh ij kl
D. An ArrayIndexOutofBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
E. ghi jkl
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168
Given:

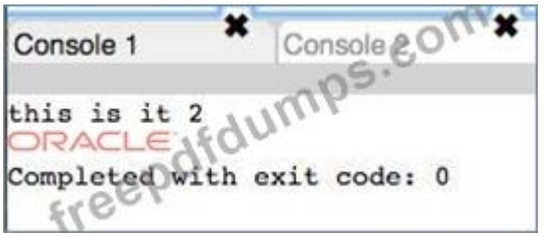


What is the result?
A. is it 1
B. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
C. is it 0

D. this is it 2

E. this is it 3

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 169

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170

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. Make the class abstract.

B. Declare fields transient.

C. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.

D. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.

E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171

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: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
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: 172

Which code is correct?

A. Runnable r = {System.out.println("Message")};

B. Runnable r = () -> {System.out.println("Message");};

C. Runnable r = () > System.out::print;

D. Runnable r = > System.out.println("Message");

E. Runnable r = "Message" > System.out.println();

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 173

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. aCount = a;

D. cCount = setCCount(c);

E. setGCount(g);

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174

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.

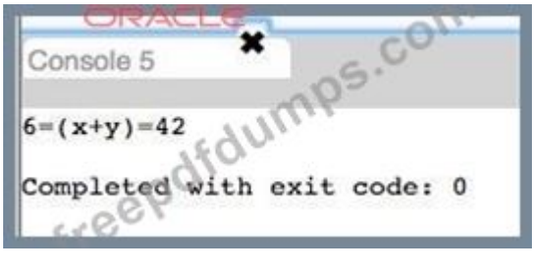
B. 42=(x+y)=42

C. 42=(x+y)=6

D. 6=(x+y)=42

E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 175

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?

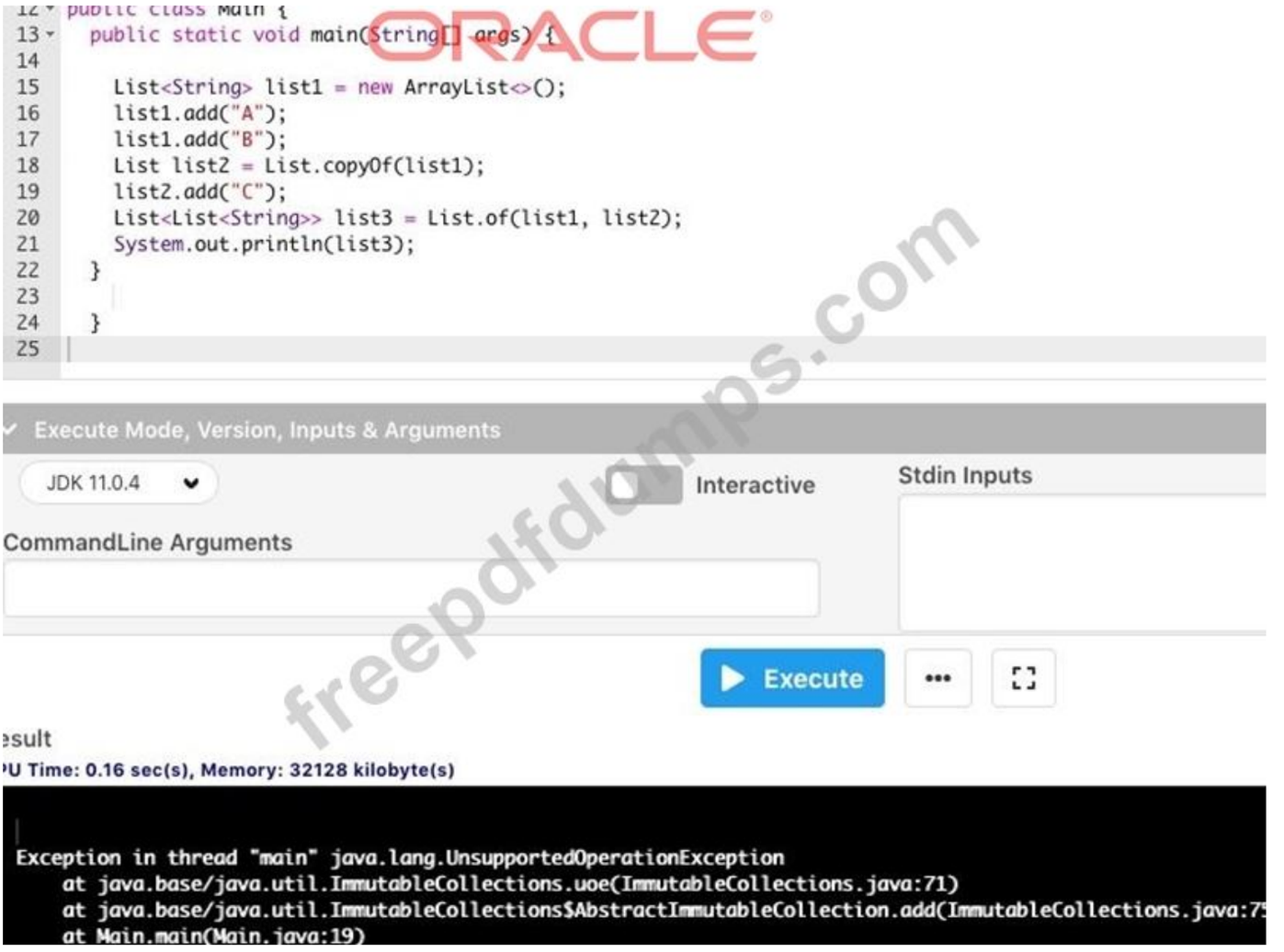
A. [[A, B],[A, B]]

B. An exception is thrown at run time.

C. [[A, B], [A, B, C]]

D. [[A, B, C], [A, B, C]]

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 176

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_US.properties
C. MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties
D. MessageBundle_en.properties
E. MessageBundle.properties
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 177
Given:

```
   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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 178
Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)
A. java --show-module-resolution
B. java Hello.java
C. jdeps --list-deps
D. jar --show-module-resolution
E. jmod describe
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Which statement about a functional interface is true?
A. It must be defined with the public access modifier.
B. It cannot have any private methods and static methods.
C. It is declared with a single default method.
D. It is declared with a single abstract method.
E. It must be annotated with @FunctionalInterface.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 180
Given a Memberclass with fields for nameand yearsMembership, including getters and setters and a print method, and a list of clubMembersmembers:

```
String testName = "smith";
int testMembershipLength = 5;
long matches = clubMembers
.peek(new Consumer<Member>() {
    @Override
    public void accept(Member m) {
       m.print();
       }
    })
.filter(m -> m.getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)
.map(m -> testName.compareToIgnoreCase(m))
.filter(a -> a == 0)
.count();
System.out.println(matches);
```

Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references? (Choose two.)
A. filter(Integer::equals(0))

B. peek(Member::print)

C. filter(Member::getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)

D. map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 181

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?

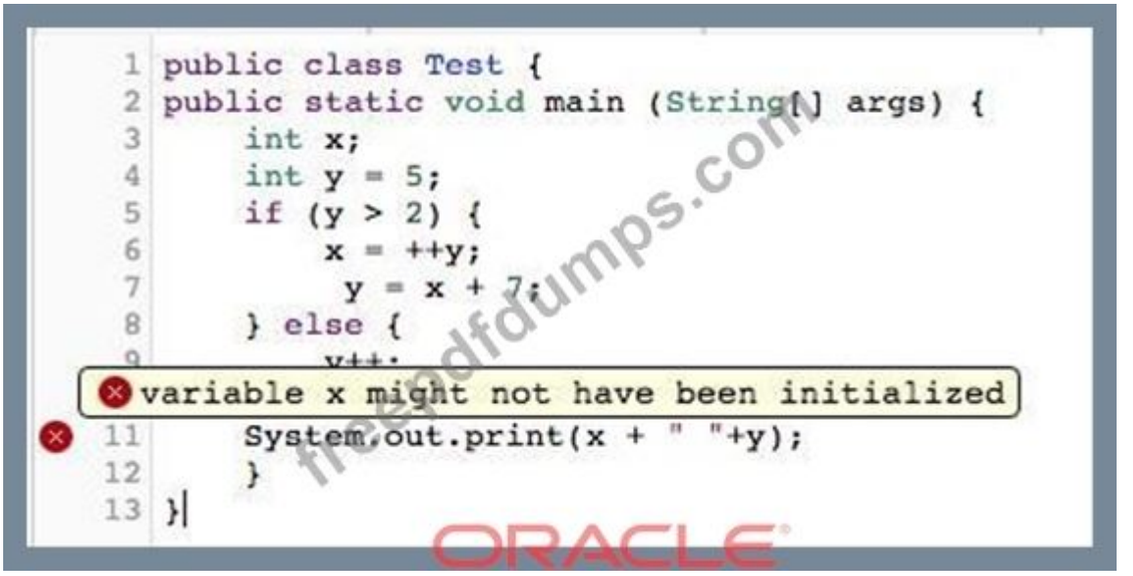
A. compilation error

B. 0 5

C. 6 13

D. 5 12

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)



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