1z0-813 Dumps

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NEW QUESTION 1
Given the code fragment:

```
1.  Integer[] numberArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 };
2.  List<Integer> listOfNumbers =
3.    new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(numberArray));
4.  List<Integer> myList =
5.    Collections.synchronizedList(new ArrayList<>());
6.  listOfNumbers
7.    .parallelStream()
8.    .map(e -> { myList.add(e); return e;})
9.    .forEachOrdered(c -> System.out.print(c + " "));
10. System.out.println();
11. myList
12.   .stream()
13.   .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

What change must you make to enable the code to print the following output?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A. Replication line 8 with.pook(o -> 1 myLis
B. Add(c) ;)}.
C. Replication line 12 with Parallelstrees().
D. Replication line 7 withStream{}.
E. Replication line 13 withforEachorder{c -> system.out.print { c + " "} ;.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> nums = new ArrayList<>();
nums.add(100);
nums.add(200);
// line n1
nums.replaceAll(funIntf);
System.out.println(nums);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at linen1, enables the code to print (500, 1000)?

A. UnaryOperator<Integer> funIntf- n -> n * 5;
B. Function<Integer>funIntf –n -> n * 5 ;
C. intFunction funintf = n -> * 5; I
D. Consumer <Integer> funIntf = n -> n * 5 ;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList(10, 20);
UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s + 10.0 ;
codes.replaceAll(uo);
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.
B. 1020
C. 20.030.0
D. A NumberformatExecption is thrown at run tim

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
Given the code fragment?

```
5. List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList(10, 30, 10, 20, 20);
6. /* insert code fragment here */
7. System.out.println(b);
```

Which two fragments, when inserted independently at line6, enable the code to print true?

A. Boolean b = num
B. stream ().Nonematch(n -> n == 20) ;
C. Boolean b = num
D. stream ().filter(n-> n –20).allMatch -> u – 20);
E. Boolean b = num
F. stream ().map(n-> n20).Nonematch(n -> n == 20) ;
G. Boolean b = num
H. stream ().allMatch -> u – 20);

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Greeter g = (s) -> {
            return s + " Welcome!";
        };
        System.out.println(g.greet("Kathy"));
    }
}
```

Which is the valid definition for the crecter interface to enable the code fragment to print ksthy welcome!?

A. public interface greater { Private string greet {string name};)
B. public interface greater <T> { Public static String greep (T , name) ;)
C. public interface greater {Public default String greet{ String name} { Return name;}Public String greet (String name, String salute);)
D. public interface greater { Public String greet(String name) ;)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
Which statement Is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function Interface?

A. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.
B. It accepts one argument and returns void.
C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.
D. It accepts one argument and returns boolea

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
Double d = str.average().getAsDouble();
System.out.println("Average = " + d);
```

Which should be inserted into line n1 to print Average -2.5?

A. TNT.stream atr = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
B. IntStream str =IntStream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
C. DoubleSteram str- intstream.of (1, 0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0,);
D. Steram str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom");
System.out.println(
    // line n1
);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the could of string elements whose length is greater than three?

A. listVa
B. Stream(). Filter(x, length {} > 3}. count ()
C. listVa

D. Stream().filter(x->
E. length{) > 3.} .mapToint{x -> x). count ()
F. listVa
G. Stream().map {x ->
H. length {) >3}. count ()
I. listVa
J. Stream().peek [x ->
K. length{} > 3} count (). Get ()

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
Given the code fragment:

```
public class CustomResource {
    private String resourceName;
    public CustomResource (String name) {
        resourceName = name;
    }
    // Resource methods
}
```

Which two changes, taken together, enable the use of this class in a try with resources statement?

A. Add a mothod:Public void close {) ToException {)
B. public class CustomRecource extend Closeable implements AutoCloseable {
C. Add a mothod:Public void autoClose () throws ToException {)
D. Add a methPublic Boolean close() throws Toxception {)
E. public calss customResource implements closeable (
F. public class customResource extends AutoCloseable {

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

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

        String var = args.length == 1?args[0]: "Kava";

        switch (var.replace('v','w')){
            case "kava" :
                System.out.println("kava");  break;
            case "Kava" :
                System.out.println("Kava");  break;
            case "kawa":
                System.out.println("kawa");  break;
            case "Kawa":
                System.out.println("Kawa");  break;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result when you compile the code and execute the command: Java MyAPP Kava

A. Kava
B. Kawa
C. An Exception is thrown at runtime.
D. Kava
E. Kawa

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 10
Which two states are valid for a watch key?

A. Ready
B. Not Runnable
C. Runnable
D. Does not Exist
E. Signalled

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 11
Which two codes correctly represent a standard language local code?

A. UB
B. uB
C. FR
D. EE

E. ff
F. eB

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 12
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> sList = Arrays.asList("A", "B", "C", "D");
    //line n1
    System.out.println(str);
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print ABCD?

A. string str = sList.stream reduce () .reduce ("A", (s1, s2) -> s1.concat (s2)) ;
B. string str = sList.stream reduce () .reduce (" ", (s1, s2) -> s1.concat (s2));
C. string str = sList.stream reduce () .reduce ("A" , string: : concat) ;
D. string str = sList.stream reduce (). Reduce (s1, s2) ->s1, concat (82) ;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 13
Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {
    CyclicBarrier cb;
    public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
    public void run() {
        try {
            cb.await();
            System.out.println("Worker...");
        } catch (Exception ex) { }
    }
}

class Master implements Runnable { //line n1
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Master...");
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();
// line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
```

You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the worker and Master classes are executed.
Which modification meets the requirement?

A. At line n2, insert cyclicBarrier cb = new cyclicBarrier {2, master} ;
B. At line n2, insert cyclicBarrier cb = new cyclicBarrier {1, master} ;
C. At line n2, insert cyclicBarrier cb = new cyclicBarrier {1} ;
D. At line n2, insert cyclicBarrier cb = new cyclicBarrier{master} ;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
Given the code fragment:

```
SimpleDateFormat sdf;
sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("zzzz", Locale.US);
System.out.println("Result: " + sdf.format(today));
```

What type of result is printed?

A. Era
B. Time of the Epoch (in milliseconds)
C. Full text time zone name
D. Time zone abbreviation
E. Julian date

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Given:

```
class Product {
    private double price;
    Product(double price) {
        this.price = price;
    }
    public double getPrice() { return price; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> prd = new ArrayList<>();
prd.add(new Product(100));
prd.add(new Product(200));
prd.add(new Product(300));
// line n1
System.out.println(totalPrice);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, results in the following output?

A. double totalprise =pr
B. Stream()* Reduce (0,0 Double::sun) ;
C. double totalprise =pr
D. Stream()*Parallel ()*Reduce {0.0, {p1,p2}-> p1. Getprice{}+ p2. Getprice {}) =
E. double totalprise =pr
F. Stream{)*Parallel ()*aap { -> p.getprice{})* reduce (0.0, (p1, p2) -> p1 + p2) ;
G. double totalprise =pr
H. Stream{) Rduce(0.0, {p1, p2) -> p1 + p2);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22
Given the code fragments:

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

class C implements Callable<String> {
    public String call() throws Exception { return "Call..."; }
}
```

and

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
es.execute(new R());                   // line n1
Future<String> f1 = es.submit(new C()); // line n2
System.out.println(f1.get());
es.shutdown();
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints Run… and throws an exception.
B. Run… Call…
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24
Given the code fragment:

```
interface Vehicle {
    public void ride(int speed);
}
```

and

```
3.  public static void main(String[] args) {
4.      Vehicle v = new Vehicle() {
5.          public void ride(int speed) {
6.              System.out.print("Fly at " + speed);
7.          }
8.      };
9.      v.ride(100);
10. }
```

Which code fragment could you use to refactor the code from line 4 to 8 to use a Lambda expression?

A. Vehicle V =(int speed) -> =[int.speed) system.out.prin
B. (Fly at" + speed} ;
C. Vehicle V = speed -> [system.outprint("Fly at " + speed)] ;
D. Vehicle V = int speed -> System.cut.print ("Fly at "+ speed} ;
E. Vehicle V = new vehicle (int speed) (System.out.print{ Fly at "+speed); };

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 25
Given:

```
public class Vehicle {
    int vId;
    String vName;
    public Vehicle(int vIdArg, String vNameArg) {
        this.vId = vIdArg;
        this.vName = vNameArg;
    }
    public int getVId() { return vId; }
    public String getVName() { return vName; }
    public String toString() {
        return vName;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Vehicle> vehicle = Arrays.asList(
        new Vehicle(2, "Car"),
        new Vehicle(3, "Bike"),
        new Vehicle(1, "Truck"));
vehicle.stream()
        // line n1
        .forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at Line n1 independently, enable the code print TRUCKCarBike?

A. .sorted (comparabl
B. Comparing (vehicle:: getVName) . reverse()
C. .sorted(comparator, comparing ((vehicle v)
D. getVId()))
E. .map(v->
F. getVid ()). sorted ()
G. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> integer .compare(v1.getVId() , v2.getVid()))
H. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVid() < v2. getVid())

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 28
Given:

```
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

class Incrementor {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AtomicInteger[] var = new AtomicInteger[5];
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            var[i]= new AtomicInteger();
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < var.length; i++) {
            var[i].incrementAndGet();
            if (i == 2)
                var[i].compareAndSet(2, 4);
            System.out.print(var[i] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0 1 2 3 4
B. 0 1 2 3 4
C. 1 1 1 1 1
D. 1 2 3 4 5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
You are asked to implement an interface that processes a batch of transaction objects and returns a discounted value for each transaction as a double primitive value.
Which interface can you use to accomplish the task?

A. ToDoubleFunction
B. DoubleConsumer
C. DoubleFunction
D. DoubleSuppLier

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
Given the following incorrect program:

```
class MyTask extends RecursiveTask<Integer> {
    final int low; final int high;
    static final int THRESHOLD = /*...*/;
    MyTask(int low, int high) { this.low = low; this.high = high; }
    Integer computeDirectly() { /*...*/ }
    protected void compute() {
        if (high - low <= THRESHOLD)
            return computeDirectly();
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        invokeAll(new MyTask(low, mid), new MyTask(mid, high));
    }
}
```

Which two changes the program work correctly?

A. The compute () method must be changed to return an integer result.
B. The TIDESHOLD value be increase so that the overhead of task creation does not dominate the cost of computation.
C. The MyTask class must be modified to extend RecuraivaAction Instaed of RecuresivATAsk.
D. Result must be retrieved from the newly created MyFask instances and combined.
E. The computeDirectly {} method must be enhanced to fork () new created tasks.
F. The midpoint computation must be altered so that it splits the workload in an optimal manne

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 33
Given:

```
class CheckClass {
    public static int checkValue(String s1, String s2){
        return s1.length() - s2.length();
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String[] strArray = new String[] { "Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion" };
//line n1
for (String s : strArray) {
    System.out.print(s + " ");
}
```

Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print 2ot cot Lion Tiger?

A. Array
B. Sort (strArray, (CheckClass:: Checkvalue) ;
C. Array
D. Sort (strArray, CheckClass:: checkvalue) ;
E. Array
F. Sort (strArray CheckClass :: new:: checkvalue) ;
G. Array
H. Sort (strArray, (Checkless:: new, checkValue) ;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 38
Give the code fragment:

```
List<String> qwords = Arrays.asList("why ", "what ", "when ");
BinaryOperator<String> operator = (s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2);
String sen = qwords.stream()
    .reduce("Word: ", operator);
System.out.println(sen);
```

What is the result?

A. word: why what when
B. word: why word: why what word: why what when
C. Compilation fails.
D. word: why word: what word: when

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43
Given the code fragment:

```
5.  public static void displayDetails() {
6.      try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("salesreport.dat")) {
7.          String record;
8.          while ((record = br.readLine()) != null) {
9.              System.out.println(record);
10.         }
11.         br.close();
12.
13.         br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("annualreport.dat"));
14.         while ((record = br.readLine()) != null) {
15.             System.out.println(record);
16.         }
17.     } catch(IOException e) {
18.         System.err.print(e.getClass());
19.     }
20. }
```

What is the result, if the filesalesreport. dat does not exist?

A. class Java.ia.IOException
B. Compilation fails at line 6 and 13.
C. class java.i
D. flilenNOlfoundException
E. Compilation fails only at line 6.
F. Compilation fails only at line 13.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 47
Given the code fragment:

```
14.     //insert code here
15.     List fontCatalog = new ArrayList();
16.
17.     fontCatalog.add("Algerian");
18.     fontCatalog.add("Cambria");
19.     fontCatalog.add("Lucido Bright");
20.     category.put("firstCategory", fontCatalog);
```

Which two code fragments, when Inserted Independently at line 14, enable the code to compile?

A. Map<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<>> () ;
B. Mae<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<String, List<String>> () ;
C. Map<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>> () ;
D. Map<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<List> () ;
E. Map<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<String, List<>> () ;
F. Map<String, List<String>> category = new HashMap<> () ;

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 50
Give the code fragment:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
        System.out.println(doSum(nums));
    }
    public static int doSum(List<Integer> list) {
        //line n1
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the sum of all the elements in the runs list?

A. return list, Stream () .map (I -> i) sum () ;
B. return list, Stream ( ).mapToint (I -> i). sum () ;
C. return list, Stream () .mapToint(i -> i+ i) . sum();
D. return list, Stream () .map(1-> 1 +1) .sum{} ;

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 54
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