1Z0-819 Dumps

Java SE 11 Developer

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

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 2
Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
Which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with a Print interface?

A. private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();
B. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = ServiceLoader.load (Print.class);
C. private java.util.ServiceLoader<Print> loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<> ();
D. private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
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 A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:

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

What is the result?

A. b1

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

Answer: F

Explanation:

Result

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

3

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

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

Which is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:

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

You want the code to produce this output:
John
Joe Jane
Which code fragment should be inserted on line 1 and line 2 to produce the output?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Given:

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

When is the readObject method called?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
Given:

```
class Mycar {
}
```

and

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

What is the expected result of javac?

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

Answer: B

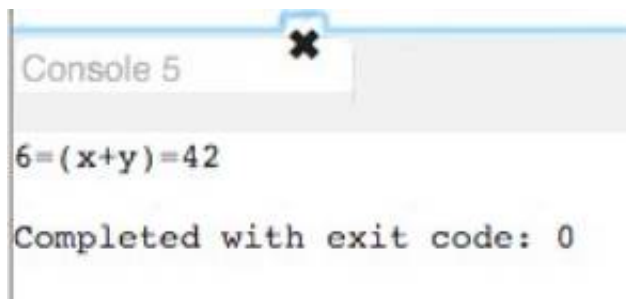**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 5                    ✖

6=(x+y)=42

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 10
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. The compilation fail
B. [-1, -2, -3]
C. [-3, -2, -1]
D. A runtime exception is thrown.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
Which describes a characteristic of setting up the Java development environment?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 17
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
        try {
            throw new RuntimeException("Someting happened");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new SpecificException(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            Test.doThings();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
class GeneralException /* line 1 */ {
    public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
}
class SpecificException /* line 2 */ {
    public SpecificException(String s) { super(s); }
}
```

Which option should you choose to enable the code to print Something happened?

A. Add extends GeneralException on line 1.Add extends Exception on line 2.
B. Add extends SpecificException on line 1.Add extends GeneralException on line 2.
C. Add extends Exception on line 1.Add extends Exception on line 2.
D. Add extends Exception on line 1.Add extends GeneralException on line 2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   import java.io.*;
3   import java.lang.Thread;
4   import java.util.ArrayList;
5   import java.util.LinkedList;
6   import java.util.List;
7
8 ▾ public class Test {
9
10 ▾    public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
11 ▾       try{
12            throw new RuntimeException("Something happened");
13 ▾       } catch (Exception e) {
14            throw new SpecificException (e.getMessage());
15
16        }
17      }
18
19 ▾    public static void main(String args[]) {
20 ▾       try{
21          Test.doThings();
22 ▾       }catch (Exception e) {
23            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
24          }
25        }
26 ▾    class GeneralException extends Exception {
27          public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
28        }
29 ▾    class SpecificException extends GeneralException {
30          public SpecificException(String s) { super(s);}
31      }
32   }
```

NEW QUESTION 21
Given:

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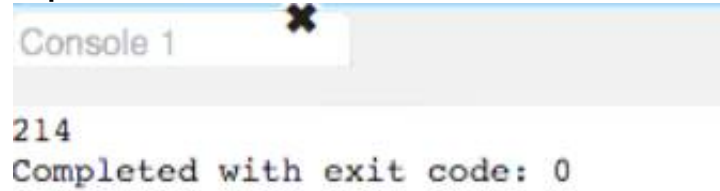
and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
Console 1    ✖

214
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 26
Given:

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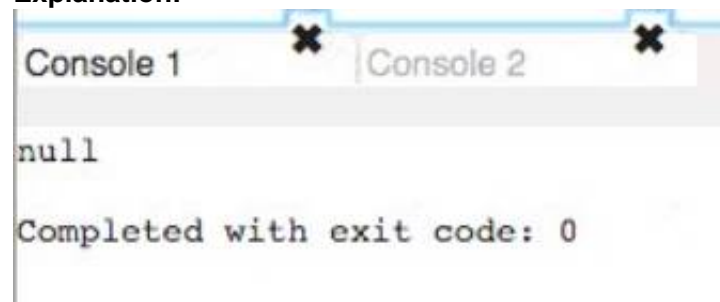
and

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 1    ✖    Console 2    ✖

null

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 27
Which is the correct order of possible statements in the structure of a Java class file?

A. class, package, import
B. package, import, class
C. import, package, class
D. package, class, import
E. import, class, package

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31
Given the code fragment:

```
char[][] arrays = {{'a', 'd'}, {'b', 'e'}, {'c', 'f'}};
for (char[] xx : arrays) {
    for (char yy : xx) {
        System.out.print(yy);
    }
    System.out.print(" ");
}
```

What is the result?

A. ab cd ef
B. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
C. The compilation fails.
D. abc def
E. ad be cf

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 36
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 41
Given the code fragment:

```
int[] secA = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 };
int[] secB = { 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 };
int res1 = Arrays.mismatch(secA, secB);
int res2 = Arrays.compare(secA, secB);
System.out.print(res1 + " : " + res2);
```

What is the result?

A. -1 : 2
B. 2 : -1
C. 2 : 3
D. 3 : 0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47
Given:

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
Assume ds is a DataSource and the EMP table is defined appropriately.

```
try (Connection conn = ds.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(?, ?, ?)")) {
    ps.setObject(1, 101, JDBCType.INTEGER);
    ps.setObject(2, "SMITH", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.setObject(3, "HR", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.executeUpdate();
    ps.setInt(1, 102);
    ps.setString(2, "JONES");
    ps.executeUpdate();
}
```

What does executing this code fragment do?

A. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', NULL)
B. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', 'HR')
C. inserts one row (101, 'SMITH', 'HR')
D. throws a SQLException

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:

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

executed with this command: java Main one two three
What is the output of this class?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57
Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.
E. Treat user input as normal information.
F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
G. Encapsulate confidential information.

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 62
Given these two classes:

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

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

And given this fragment:

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

Which describes the fragment?

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

Answer: D

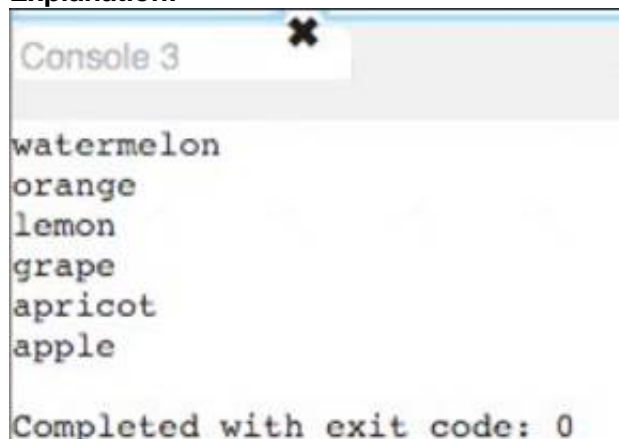**NEW QUESTION 63**
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
Console 3                    ✖

watermelon
orange
lemon
grape
apricot
apple

Completed with exit code: 0
```


NEW QUESTION 65
Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)

A. String a = "A";
B. Integer e = 5;
C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);

D. Double d = 4;
E. Long c = 23L;
F. Float f = 6.0;

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 69
Given:

```
public class Confidential implements Serializable{
    private String data;

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

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 74
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. getTCount
B. getACount
C. getTotalCount
D. getCCount
E. getGCount

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 77
Given:

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

It is required that if p instanceof Pair then p.isValid() returns true.
Which is the smallest set of visibility changes to insure this requirement is met?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 79
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

▾ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ▾

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

Hello Lambda !

NEW QUESTION 81
Which two statements are true about Java modules? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 85
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()");
    }
}
```
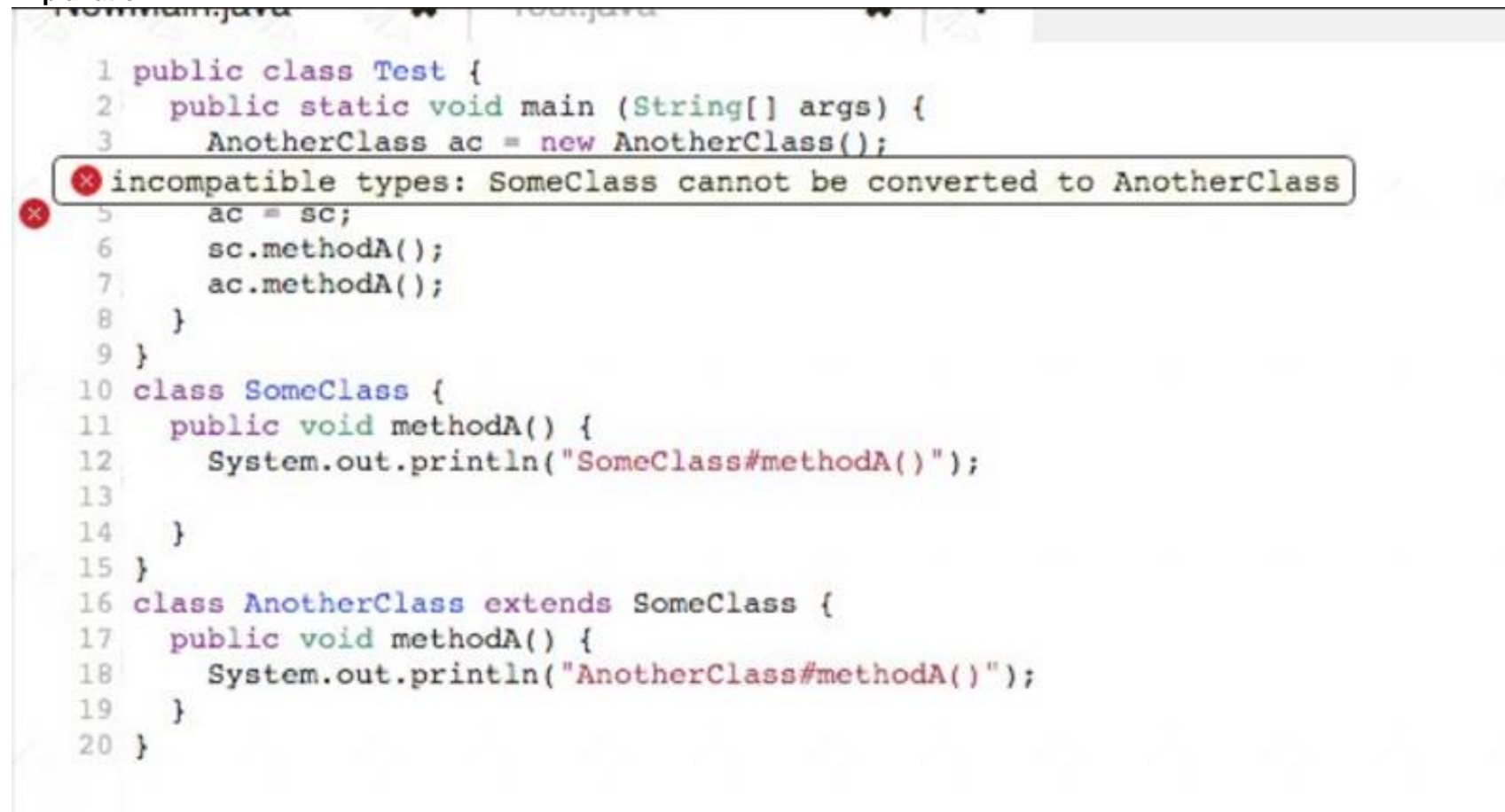
What is the result?

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

Explanation:

```
 1  public class Test {
 2    public static void main (String[] args) {
 3      AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        ❌ incompatible types: SomeClass cannot be converted to AnotherClass
 5      ac = sc;
 6      sc.methodA();
 7      ac.methodA();
 8    }
 9  }
10  class SomeClass {
11    public void methodA() {
12      System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
13
14    }
15  }
16  class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
17    public void methodA() {
18      System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
19    }
20  }
```

NEW QUESTION 88
Given:
```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));) {
      String input = br.readLine();
      System.out.println ("Input String was: " + input);
    } catch (IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
}
```
Which is true?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 93
Given:

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

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

        t1.start();
    }
}
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Running.");
    }
}
```
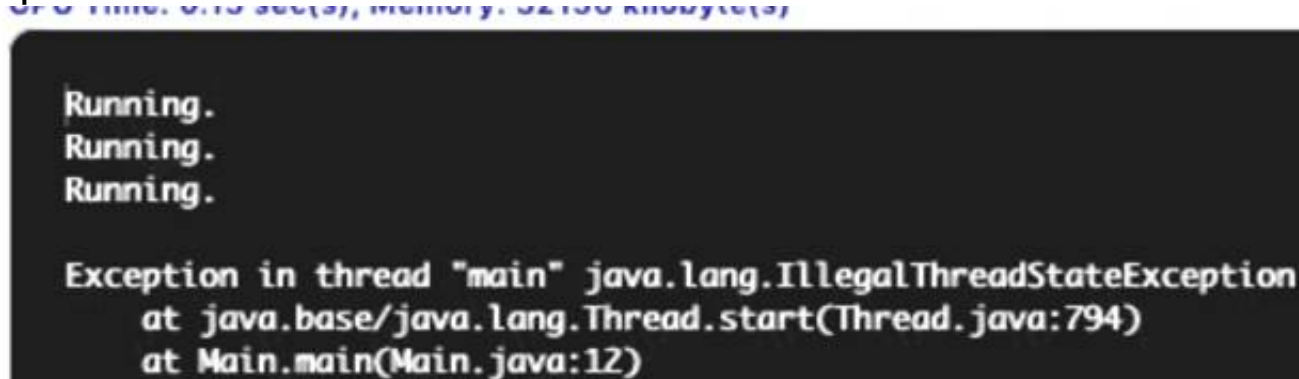
Which one is correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
UPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 32130 kilobyte(s)

    Running.
    Running.
    Running.

    Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException
        at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)
        at Main.main(Main.java:12)
```
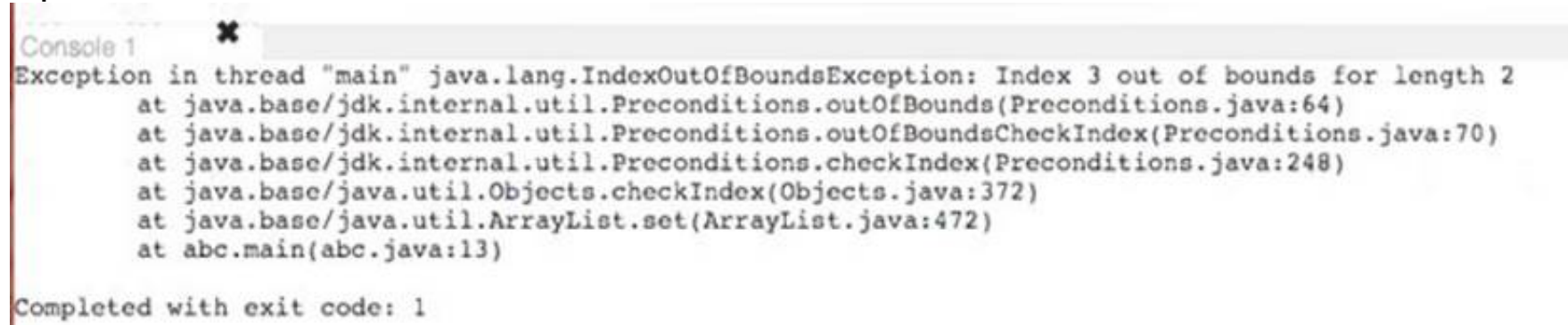
NEW QUESTION 98
Given:
var data = new ArrayList<>(); data.add("Peter");
data.add(30); data.add("Market Road"); data.set(1, 25); data.remove(2); data.set(3, 1000L); System.out.print(data); What is the output?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 1          ✖
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 3 out of bounds for length 2
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)
        at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)
        at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)
        at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)
        at abc.main(abc.java:13)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

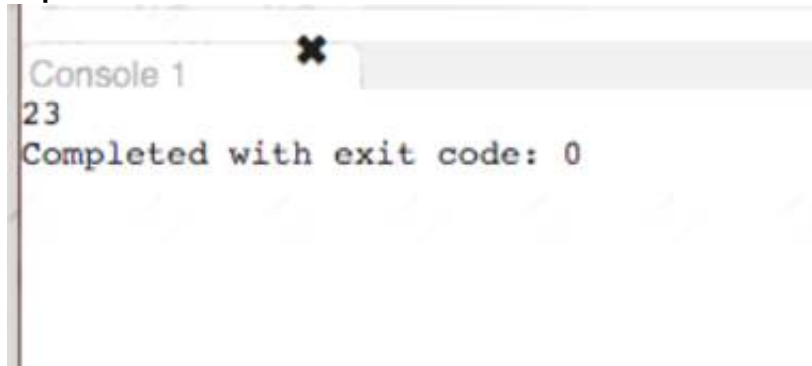**NEW QUESTION 99**
Given the code fragment:

```
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

Explanation:

```
Console 1                ✖
23
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 104
Given:

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

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

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
📁 bumps
   📁 bin
   📁 data
   📁 src
```

```
Employee.java  ✖   Main.java      ✖   +

 1  import java.util.List;
 2  Employee.java ra.util.function.BinaryOperator;
 3
 4  public class Main {
 5      public static void main (String... args) {
 6          List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott", 90000.0));
 7          double starts = 0.0;
 8          double ratio = 1.0;
 9          BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
10          double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
11          //line 1
12          System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
13      }
14
15  }
16
```

```
Console 1  ✖
Total salary = 170000.0

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 105
Given:

```
interface MyInterface1 {
    public int method() throws Exception;
    private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}
interface MyInterface2 {
    public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
    public boolean equals();
}
interface MyInterface3 {
    public void method();
    public void method(String str);
}
interface MyInterface4 {
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }
    public void method();
}
interface MyInterface5 {
    public static void sMethod();
    public void method(String str);
}
```

Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

A. MyInterface1
B. MyInterface3
C. MyInterface5
D. MyInterface2
E. MyInterface4

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 106
Which is a proper JDBC URL?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 107
Which statement about access modifiers is correct?

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

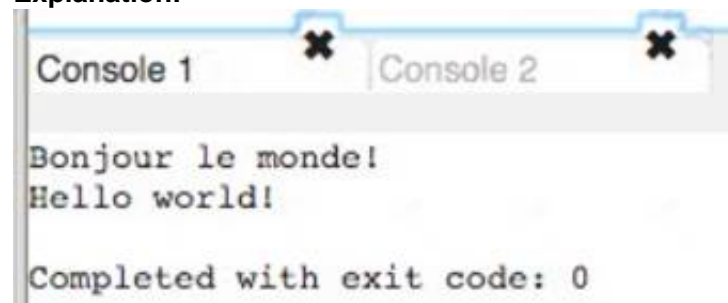**Answer:** B

NEW QUESTION 108
Given:

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

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
Console 1    ✖    Console 2

Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 109
Given:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 110
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.name
B. new Test().prefix+new Test().name
C. Test.prefix+Test.getName()
D. Test.getName+prefix
E. prefix+Test.name
F. prefix+name

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 112
Given:
/code/a/Test.java containing:

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

and
/code/b/Best.java containing: package b;
public class Best { }
Which is the valid way to generate bytecode for all classes?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 115
Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 120
Given the code fragment:
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1 Files.delete (source); // line 2
Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what Is the result?

A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.
C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 124
Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    // the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here
}
```

and

```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
// ...
Predicate<Employee> y = (Employee e) -> e.getBirthday()
    .isBefore(IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1));
Set<String> s1 = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the s1 set contain the names of all employees born before January 1, 1989?

```
A. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .stream()
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new));
B. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y))
   .get(true)
   .map(Employee::getName)
   .collect(Collectors.toSet());
C. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.mapping(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toSet())));
D. .collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(y, Collectors.groupingBy(
       Employee::getName, Collectors.toCollection(TreeSet::new))));
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126
Given:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Console 1   ✖   Console 2   ✖   Console 3   ✖

6

Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 129
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: D

Explanation:

```
1    import java.util.*;
2    import java.io.*;
3    import java.lang.Thread;
4    import java.util.ArrayList;
5    import java.util.LinkedList;
6    import java.util.List;
7    import java.util.function.Consumer;
8    import java.util.stream.Stream;
9    import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10   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 134
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"; }
}
```
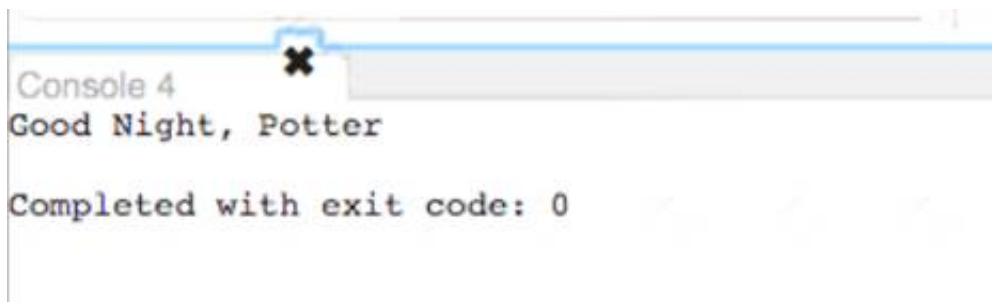
and

```
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

Explanation:

```
Console 4                      ✖
Good Night, Potter

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 136
Given:
List<String> longlist = List.of("Hello","World","Beat"); List<String> shortlist = new ArrayList<>();
Which code fragment correctly forms a short list of words containing the letter "e"?

```
A.  longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
B.  longList.parallelStream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
C.  shortList = longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
D.  longList.stream()
        .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
        .parallel()
        .collect(shortlist);
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137
Given:
```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 138
Given:
```
public class Hello {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(args[0]+args[1]+args[2]);
    }
}
```

executed using command:
java Hello "Hello World" Hello World What is the output?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 145
Given:
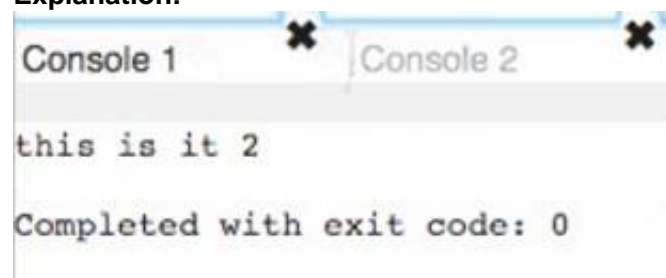
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "this is it";
        int x = s.indexOf("is"); ·
        s.substring(x+3);
        x = s.indexOf("is");
        System.out.println(s+" "+x);
    }
}
```

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

Explanation:

```
Console 1    ✖  | Console 2         ✖

this is it 2

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 146
Given the contents:
MessageBundle.properties file: message=Hello MessageBundle_en.properties file: message=Hello (en) MessageBundle_US.properties file: message=Hello (US)
MessageBundle_en_US.properties file: message=Hello (en_US) MessageBundle_fr_FR.properties file: message=Bonjour
and the code fragment: Locale.setDefault(Locale.FRANCE);
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", currentLocale); System.out. println(messages.getString("message"));
Which file will display the content on executing the code fragment?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148
Given:

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 3 5 3 3
B. 3 3 3 3
C. 3 5 3 5
D. 5 5 3 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1   import java.util.*;
2   import java.io.*;
3   import java.lang.Thread;
4   import java.util.ArrayList;
5   import java.util.LinkedList;
6   import java.util.List;
7   import java.util.function.Consumer;
8   import java.util.stream.Stream;
9   import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10  import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 ▾ public class Main {
14 ▾     public static void main(String[] args) {
15          List<String> list1 = new LinkedList<String>();
16          Set<String> hs1 = new HashSet<String>();
17          String[] v = {"a", "b", "c", "b", "a"};
18 ▾        for (String s: v) {
19              list1.add(s);
20              hs1.add(s);
21          }
22          System.out.println(hs1.size() + "" + list1.size() + "|");
23          HashSet hs2 = new HashSet(list1);
24          LinkedList list2 = new LinkedList(hs1);
25          System.out.print(hs2.size() + "" + list2.size());
26
27      }
28  }
```

```
Result
CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s). Memory: 36204 kilobyte(s)

35
33
```

NEW QUESTION 154
Given this enum declaration:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 158
Given:

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

What is the type of the local variable x?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 163
......

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