

Exam Questions 1Z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II

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NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
class Book { int id;
String name;
public Book (int id, String name) { this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1 boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.name.equals(b.name)) output = true;
}
return output;
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Book b1 = new Book (101, "Java Programming"); Book b2 = new Book (102, "Java Programming"); System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2 Which statement is true?
```

- A. The program prints true.
- B. The program prints false.
- C. A compilation error occur
- D. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {
- E. A compilation error occur
- F. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException { BufferedReader brCopy = null;
try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new FileReader("employee.txt")))
{ // line n1
br.lines().forEach(c -> System.out.println(c)); brCopy = br; //line n2
}
brCopy.ready(); //line n3;
}
```

Assume that the ready method of the BufferedReader, when called on a closed BufferedReader, throws an exception, and employee.txt is accessible and contains valid text.

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

Given the content of the employee.txt file: Every worker is a master.

Given that the employee.txt file is accessible and the file allemp.txt does NOT exist, and the code fragment:

```
try {
    List<String> content = Files.readAllLines (Paths.get ("employee.txt"));
    content.stream().forEach(line -> {
        try {
            Files.write(
                Paths.get("allemp.txt"),
                line.getBytes(),
                StandardOpenOption.APPEND
            );
        } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 1"); }
    });
} catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 2"); }
```

What is the result?

- A. Exception 1
- B. Exception 2
- C. The program executes, does NOT affect the system, and produces NO output.
- D. allemp.txt is created and the content of employee.txt is copied to it.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Test {
    List<String> list = null;
    public void printValues() {
        System.out.print(getList());
    }
    public List<String> getList(){ return list; }
    public void setList(List<String> newList){ list = newList; }
}
```

and

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Dog", "Cat", "Mouse");
Test t = new Test();
t.setList(li.stream().collect(Collectors.toList()));
t.getList().forEach(Test::printValues);
```

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. A compilation error occurs.
- C. DogCatMouse
- D. [Dog, Cat, Mouse]

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

What is the result?

```
7. BiPredicate<String, String> bp = (String s1, String s2) -> s1.contains("SG") &&
    s2.contains("Java");
8. BiFunction<String, String, Integer> bf = (String s1, String s2) -> {
9.     int fee = 0;
10.    if (bp.test(s1, s2)) {
11.        fee = 100;
12.    }
13.    return fee;
14. };
15. int fee1 = bf.apply("D101SG", "Java Programming");
16. System.out.println(fee1);
```

- A. A compilation error occurs at line 7.
- B. 100
- C. A compilation error occurs at line 8.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line 15.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileThread implements Runnable { String fName;
public FileThread(String fName) { this.fName = fName; } public void run () System.out.println(fName);}
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool(); Stream<Path> listOfFiles = Files.walk(Paths.get("Java Projects")); listOfFiles.forEach(line -> {
executor.execute(new FileThread(line.getFileName().toString ()); //
line n1
});
executor.shutdown(); executor.awaitTermination(5, TimeUnit.DAYS); // line n2
}
}
```

The Java Projects directory exists and contains a list of files. What is the result?

- A. The program throws a runtime exception at line n2.
- B. The program prints files names concurrently.
- C. The program prints files names sequentially.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two statements are true about the Fork/Join Framework? (Choose two.)

- A. The RecursiveTask subclass is used when a task does not need to return a result.
- B. The Fork/Join framework can help you take advantage of multicore hardware.
- C. The Fork/Join framework implements a work-stealing algorithm.
- D. The Fork/Join solution when run on multicore hardware always performs faster than standard sequential solution.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public class Product {
    public double applyDiscount(double price) {
        assert (price > 0); // line n1
        return price * 0.50;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product p = new Product();
        double newPrice =
            p.applyDiscount(Double.parseDouble(args[0]));
        System.out.println("New Price: " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

and the command: `java Product 0` What is the result?

- A. An AssertionError is thrown.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. New Price: 0.0
- D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3); values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2) //line n1
.peek(System.out::print) //line n2
.count();
```

What is the result?

- A. 246
- B. The code produces no output.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
ProductCode<Number, Integer> c1 = new ProductCode<Number, Integer>(); /* c1
instantiation */
ProductCode<Number, String> c2 = new ProductCode<Number, String>(); /* c2
instantiation */
```

You have been asked to define the ProductCode class. The definition of the ProductCode class must allow c1 instantiation to succeed and cause a compilation error on c2 instantiation.

Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

```
A. class ProductCode<T, S<Integer>> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

B. class ProductCode<T, S extends T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

C. class ProductCode<T, S> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}

D. class ProductCode<T, S super T> {
    T c1;
    S c2;
}
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Job {
    String name;
    Integer cost;
    Job(String name, Integer cost) {
        this.name = name;
        this.cost = cost;
    }
    String getName() { return name; }
    int getCost() { return cost; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Job j1 = new Job("IT", null);
        DoubleSupplier js1 = j1::getCost;
        System.out.println(j1.getName() + ":" + js1.getAsDouble());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. IT:null
- B. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. IT:0.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

Which class definition compiles?

```
A. class Vehicle {
    int id;
    public void start() {
        public class Engine { int eNo = id; }
    }
}

B. class Computer {
    private Card sCard = new SoundCard();
    private abstract class Card { }
    private class SoundCard extends Card { }
}

C. class Block {
    int bno;
    static class Counter {
        int locator;
        Counter() { locator = bno; }
    }
}

D. class Product {
    interface Moveable { void move(); }
    Moveable mProduct = new Moveable() {
        void move() { }
    };
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

Given the code fragment:

```
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
```

```
// line n1
```

Assume the courses.txt is accessible.

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

- A. `List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));`
- B. `Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));`
- C. `List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));`
- D. `Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 22

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Foo " + s ); }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Bar " + s); }
}

public class Baz extends Bar {
    public void methodB(String s) { System.out.println("Baz " + s); }
}

public class Daze extends Baz{
    private Bar bb = new Bar();
    public void methodB(String s) {
        bb.methodB(s);
        super.methodB(s);
    }
}

public class TestClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Baz d = new Daze();
        d.methodB("Hello");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Bar Hello Foo Hello
- B. Bar Hello Baz Hello
- C. Baz Hello
- D. A compilation error occurs in the Daze class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> cs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
// line n1
System.out.print(b);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, ensures false is printed?

- A. boolean b = cs.stream().findAny().get().equals("Java");
- B. boolean b = cs.stream().anyMatch(w -> w.equals("Java"));
- C. boolean b = cs.stream().findFirst().get().equals("Java");
- D. boolean b = cs.stream().allMatch(w -> w.equals("Java"));

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)

- A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.
- B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.
- C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time it releases it.
- D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.
- E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 31

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:
inquiry = How are you?

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:
inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale;
// line 1
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
System.out.println(messages.getString("inquiry"));
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"

- A. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
- B. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build ();
- C. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
- D. currentLocale = new Locale (); currentLocale.setLanguage ("de"); currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");
- E. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;

    public Foo(K key, V value) { this.key = key; this.value = value; }

    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice(T value) { return new Foo<T, T>(value, value); }

    public K getKey() { return key; }
    public V getValue() { return value; }
}
```

Which option fails?

- A. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
- B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
- C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<String, Integer>("Steve", 100);
- D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

Given:

```
public class Counter {
    public static void main (String[] args) { int a = 10;
    int b = -1;
    assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator"; int = a / b;
    System.out.println (c);
    }
}
```

What is the result of running the code with the -ea option?

- A. -10
- B. An AssertionError is thrown.
- C. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

Given the content of /resources/Message.properties: welcome1="Good day!"

and given the code fragment: Properties prop = new Properties ();

FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);

System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1")); System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test")); //line n1

System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));

What is the result?

- A. Good day!Testfollowed by an Exception stack trace
- B. Good day!followed by an Exception stack trace
- C. Good day!Test null
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

Given the structure of the Student table: Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR) Given the records from the STUDENT table:

ID	NAME
102	Edwin
103	Edward
103	Edwin

Given the code fragment:

```
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
Statement st = conn.createStatement();
String query = "DELETE FROM Student WHERE id = 103";
System.out.println("Status: " + st.execute(query));
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists. What is the result?

- A. The program prints Status: true and two records are deleted from the Student table.
- B. The program prints Status: false and two records are deleted from the Student table.
- C. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program prints Status: false but the records from the Student table are not deleted.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48

Locale	Currency Symbol	Currency Code
US	\$	USD

and the code fragment?

```
double d = 15;
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(l);
System.out.println(formatter.format(d));
```

What is the result?

- A. \$15.00
- B. 15 \$
- C. USD 15.00
- D. USD \$15

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51

Given that /green.txt and /colors/yellow.txt are accessible, and the code fragment: Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt");

Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt");

Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE); Files.delete(source);

Which statement is true?

- A. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.
- B. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.
- C. The file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

Given the code fragments:

4. void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception

{

5. if (Math.random() > .1 throw new Exception ("Try again"); 6. }

and

```

24. try {
25. doStuff ( ):
26. } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException | Exception e) {
27. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
28. catch (Exception e) {
29. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
30. }

```

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

- A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.
- B. Replace line 26 with:} catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- C. Replace line 26 with:} catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

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 to print TruckCarBike?

- A. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVId() < v2.getVId())
- B. .sorted (Comparable.comparing (Vehicle: :getVName)).reversed ()
- C. .map (v -> v.getVid()).sorted ()
- D. .sorted((v1, v2) -> Integer.compare(v1.getVId(), v2.getVid()))
- E. .sorted(Comparator.comparing ((Vehicle v) -> v.getVId()))

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

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 Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

- A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);
- B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new) : : checkValue);
- C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new).checkValue);
- D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : new : : checkValue);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 65

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get ("/data/december/log.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/data");
```

```
Files.copy (source, destination);
```

and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt is accessible and contains: 10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully

What is the result?

- A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/ log.txt file is copied to it.
- B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.
- C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 69

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> strs = Stream.of(
    Arrays.asList("text1", "text2"),
    Arrays.asList("text2", "text3"));
Stream<String> bs2 = strs
    .filter(b -> b.contains("text1"))
    .flatMap(rs -> rs.stream());
bs2.forEach(b -> System.out.print(b));
```

What is the result?

- A. text1text2
- B. text1text2text2text3
- C. text1
- D. [text1, text2]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

Given:

```
class Student {
    String course, name, city;
    public Student(String name, String course, String city) {
        this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return city; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
    new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
    new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
    new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
    .forEach(src, res -> System.out.println(src));
```

What is the result?

- A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston][Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
- B. Java EEJava ME

- C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76

Given:

```
public interface LengthValidator {  
    public boolean checkLength(String str);  
}
```

and

```
public class Txt {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean res = new LengthValidator() {  
            public boolean checkLength(String str) {  
                return str.length() > 5 && str.length() < 10;  
            }  
        }.checkLength("Hello");  
    }  
}
```

Which interface from the java.util.function package should you use to refactor the class Txt?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable { public void draw () { }  
}  
public abstract class Board extends Canvas {  
public class Paper extends Canvas { protected void draw (int color) { }  
}  
public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable { public void resize () { }  
}  
public interface Drawable { public abstract void draw ();  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Board does not compile.
B. Paper does not compile.
C. Frame does not compile.
D. Drawable does not compile.
E. All classes compile successfully.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 82

Given the code fragment: `Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (Arrays.asList ("1", "John"), Arrays.asList ("2", null)0; Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ()); nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);`
What is the result?

- A. 1John2null
B. 12
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 85

Given:

```
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); } class Car {  
private String name; public Car (String name) { this.name = name;  
}  
}
```

Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

- A. Car auto = Car ("MyCar"): : new;
- B. Car auto = Car : : new;Car vehicle = auto : : getCar("MyCar");
- C. Rideable rider = Car : : new;Car vehicle = rider.getCar("MyCar");
- D. Car vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar("MyCar");

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8); System.out.println (
//line n1
);
```

Which code fragment must be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?

- A. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()
- B. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()
- C. nums.stream().max()
- D. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88

Given:

```
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) { int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = "LOAN"; switch (accountType) {
case "RD"; rateOfInterest = 5; break;
case "FD"; rateOfInterest = 10; break;
default:
assert false: "No interest for this account"; //line n1
}
System.out.println ("Rate of interest:" + rateOfInterest);
}
}
```

and the command:

```
java -ea RateOfInterest What is the result?
```

- A. Rate of interest: 0
- B. An AssertionError is thrown.
- C. No interest for this account
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Console console = System.console();
    char[] pass = console.readPassword("Enter password:"); // line n1
    String password = new String(pass); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console.
- D. A compilation error occurs because the IOException isn't declared to be thrown or caught?

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application. Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

- A. <key name = 'menu1">File Menu</key><key name = 'menu2">View Menu</key>
- B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value><key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>
- C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu
- D. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 93

Assume customers.txt is accessible and contains multiple lines. Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txt file?

- A. Stream<String> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));
- B. Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
- C. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
- D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get ("customers.txt")); lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 94

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, Integer> mVal = new HashMap<>();
mVal.put(1, 10);
mVal.put(2, 20);
//line n1
c.accept(1, 2);
mVal.forEach(c);
```

Which statement can be inserted into line n1 to print 1,2; 1,10; 2,20;?

- A. BiConsumer<Integer,Integer> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ " ");};
- B. BiFunction<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ " ");};
- C. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ " ");};
- D. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, Integer> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + "," + j+ " ");};

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 97

The data.doc, data.txt and data.xml files are accessible and contain text. Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().endsWith("txt")).forEach( s -> {
try { Files.readAllLines(s)
.stream()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
} catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception");
}
});
```

What is the result?

- A. The program prints the content of data.txt file.
- B. The program prints: Exception<<The content of the data.txt file>> Exception
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints the content of the three files.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehicle {
int distance; //line n1 Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) { //line n2 int timeTravel = time; //line n3
class Car { int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
```

and this code fragment: Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100); v.increSpeed(60);

What is the result?

- A. Velocity with new speed
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 106

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(10, 20); List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(15, 30);
```

//line n1

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, prints 10 20 15 30?

- A. `Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));`
- B. `Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.intStream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));`
- C. `list1.stream().flatMap(list2.stream()).flatMap(e1 -> e1.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.println(s + " "));`
- D. `Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMapToInt(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver? (Choose three.)

- A. Time
- B. Date
- C. Statement
- D. ResultSet
- E. Connection
- F. SQLException
- G. DriverManager

Answer: CDE

Explanation:

Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of `java.sql.Connection`, `java.sql.Statement`, `java.sql.PreparedStatement`, `java.sql.CallableStatement`, and `java.sql.ResultSet`. They must also implement the `java.sql.Driver` interface for use by the generic `java.sql.DriverManager` interface.

NEW QUESTION 115

Given:

```
final class Folder { //line n1
//line n2
public void open () { System.out.print("Open");
}
}
public class Test {
public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) {
```

- A. `f.open();}}`Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)
- B. Replace line n1 with:`class Folder implements AutoCloseable {`
- C. Replace line n1 with:`class Folder extends Closeable {`
- D. Replace line n1 with:`class Folder extends Exception {`
- E. At line n2, insert: `final void close () {System.out.print("Close");}`
- F. At line n2, insert:`public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close");}`

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 119

Given the definition of the Vehicle class: `class Vehicle {`

```
String name;
void setName (String name) { this.name = name;
}
String getName() { return name;
}
}
```

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

- A. Make the Vehicle class public.
- B. Make the name variable public.
- C. Make the setName method public.
- D. Make the name variable private.
- E. Make the setName method private.
- F. Make the getName method private.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 121

Which statement is true about `java.util.stream.Stream`?

- A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.
- B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.
- C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.
- D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Java", "J2EE", "J2ME", "JSTL", "JSP", "Oracle DB");
Predicate<String> val = p -> p.contains("J");
List<String> neLi = li.stream().filter(x -> x.length() > 3)
    .filter(val).collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(neLi);
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs.
- B. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]
- C. null
- D. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 126

Given:

```
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
    public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");} public void run(Integer distance);
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable<Integer> animal = n -> System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);`
- B. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable<Integer> animal = n -> n + 10; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);`
- C. Moveable can be used as below: `Moveable animal = (Integer n) -> System.out.println(n); animal.run(100); Moveable.walk(20);`
- D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127

Given that version.txt is accessible and contains: 1234567890

and given the code fragment:

```
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("version.txt");
    InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);) {
    if (br.markSupported()) {
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.mark(2);
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.reset();
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 121
- B. 122
- C. 135
- D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

Given the code fragment:

```

LocalTime now = LocalTime.now();
long timeToBreakfast = 0;
LocalTime office_start = LocalTime.of(7, 30);
if (office_start.isAfter(now)) {
    timeToBreakfast = now.until(office_start, MINUTES);
} else {
    timeToBreakfast = now.until(office_start, HOURS);
}
System.out.println(timeToBreakfast);

```

Assume that the value of now is 6:30 in the morning. What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at run time.
- B. 60
- C. 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

Given the code fragment:

```

class CallerThread implements Callable<String> { String str;
public CallerThread(String s) {this.str=s;} public String call() throws Exception { return str.concat("Call");
}
}
and
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException, ExecutionException
{
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4); //line n1 Future f1 = es.submit (newCallerThread("Call"));
String str = f1.get().toString(); System.out.println(str);
}

```

Which statement is true?

- A. The program prints Call Call and terminates.
- B. The program prints Call Call and does not terminate.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. An ExecutionException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
- B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
- C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
- D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 136

Given:

```

class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { } and the code fragment:
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age) throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException { if (name.length () < 6) {
throw new UserException ();
} else if (age >= 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println("User is registered.");
}
}
}
public static void main(String[] args) throws UserException { App t = new App ();

```

- A. t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);}What is the result?
- B. User is registered.
- C. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.
- D. A UserException is thrown.
- E. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 138

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)

- A. Locale loc1 = "UK";
- B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");
- C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");
- D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;
- E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 139

Given:

```
class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
    int test;
    public void close() { }
    public MyClass copyObject() { return this; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
    obj1.test = 100;
    obj = obj1.copyObject(); // line n1
}
System.out.println(obj.test); // line n2
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at line n2.
- B. 100
- C. A compilation error occurs because the try block is declared without a catch or finally block.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/software/././sys/readme.txt");
Path path2 = path1.normalize();
Path path3 = path2.relativize(path1);
System.out.print(path1.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path2.getNameCount());
System.out.print(" : " + path3.getNameCount());
```

What is the result?

- A. 5 : 3 : 6
- B. 6 : 5 : 6
- C. 3 : 3 : 4
- D. 4 : 4 : 4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

Given:

```
public class Emp { String fName; String lName;
public Emp (String fn, String ln) { fName = fn;
lName = ln;
}
public String getfName() { return fName; } public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
```

and the code fragment: List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (new Emp ("John", "Smith"),
new Emp ("Peter", "Sam"),
new Emp ("Thomas", "Wale")); emp.stream()
//line n1

.collect(Collectors.toList());

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of fName and then ascending order of lName?

- A. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
- B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
- C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
- D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder()).map (Emp::getlName).reserved

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144

Which two methods from the java.util.stream.Stream interface perform a reduction operation? (Choose two.)

- A. count ()
- B. collect ()
- C. distinct ()
- D. peek ()
- E. filter ()

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 148

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. Replace line n1 with class Master extends Thread {
- C. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);
- D. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

Given:

```
class Product {
    String pname;
    public Product (String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Product p1 = new Product ("PowerCharger");
Product p2 = p1;
System.out.println (p1.equals (p2));
Product p3 = new Product ("PowerCharger");
System.out.println (p1.equals (p3));
```

What is the result?

- A. true true
- B. false true
- C. false false
- D. true false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155

Given the code fragments: class Employee { Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) { this.address = address;

```
}  
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }  
}  
class Address {  
String city = "New York";  
public String getCity { return city; } public String toString() {  
return city;  
}  
}  
}  
and  
Address address = null;  
Optional<Address> addr1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);  
Employee e1 = new Employee (addr1);  
String eAddress = (addr1.isPresent()) ? addr1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";  
What is the result?
```

- A. New York
- B. City Not available
- C. null
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157

Given:

```
class DataConverter {  
    public void copyFlatFilesToTables() { }  
    public void close() throws Exception {  
        throw new RuntimeException(); // line n1  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
    try (DataConverter dc = new DataConverter()) // line n2  
    { dc.copyFlatFilesToTables(); }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- B. A compilation error occurs because the try block doesn't have a catch or finally block.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program compiles successfully.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161

Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

- A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.
- B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.
- C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.
- D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

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. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. Run...Call...
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> li = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30);
Function<Integer, Integer> fn = f1 -> f1 + f1;
Consumer<Integer> conVal = s -> System.out.print("Val:" + s + " ");
li.stream().map(fn).forEach(conVal);
```

What is the result?

- A. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60
- B. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. Val: Val: Val:

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

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