

# Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1Z0-819/>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     private static class Greet {
3.         private void print() {
4.             System.out.println("Hello World");
5.         }
6.     }
7.     public static void main(String[] args) {
8.         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9.         i.print();
10.    }
11. }
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails at line 9.
- B. The compilation fails at line 2.
- C. Hello World
- D. The compilation fails at line 8.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

```
1- public class Test {
2-     private static class Greet {
3-         private void print() {
4-             System.out.println("Hello World");
5-         }
6-     }
7-     public static void main(String[] args) {
8-         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9-         i.print();
10-    }
11- }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32504 kilobyte(s)

Hello World

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Assuming the Widget class has a getPrice method, this code does not compile:

```
List widgets = List.of(new Widget("Basic Widget", 19.55), // line 1
                       new Widget("Enhanced Widget", 35.00),
                       new Widget("Luxury Edition Widget", 55.45));
Stream widgetStream = widgets.stream(); // line 4
widgetStream.filter(a -> a.getPrice() > 20.00) // line 5
              .forEach(System.out::println);
```

Which two statements, independently, would allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace line 5 with `widgetStream.filter(a -> ((Widget)a).getPrice() > 20.00)`.
- B. Replace line 1 with `List<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();`.
- C. Replace line 5 with `widgetStream.filter((Widget a) -> a.getPrice() > 20.00)`.
- D. Replace line 4 with `Stream<Widget> widgetStream = widgets.stream();`.

**Answer: AD****NEW QUESTION 3**

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 4

Given:

```
package a;
public abstract class Animal {
    protected abstract void walk();
}
package b;
public abstract class Human extends Animal {
    // line 1
}
```

Which two lines inserted in line 1 will allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. protected void walk(){}
- B. void walk(){}
- C. abstract void walk();
- D. private void walk(){}
- E. public abstract void walk();

**Answer: AE**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

- A. jmod describe
- B. java Hello.java
- C. jdeps --list-deps
- D. jar --show-module-resolution
- E. java --show-module-resolution

**Answer: CE**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the java.se module:

```
module java.se {
    ...
    requires transitive java.sql;
    ...
}
```

What does the transitive modifier mean?

- A. Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.sql module.
- B. Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.sql module.
- C. Any module that attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.sql module instead.
- D. Any module that requires the java.sql module does not need to require the java.se module.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

Which two statements set the default locale used for formatting numbers, currency, and percentages? (Choose two.)

- A. `Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, "zh-CN");`
- B. `Locale.setDefault(Locale.Category.FORMAT, Locale.CANADA_FRENCH);`
- C. `Locale.setDefault(Locale.SIMPLIFIED_CHINESE);`
- D. `Locale.setDefault("en_CA");`
- E. `Locale.setDefault("es", Locale.US);`

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

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

and

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

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. nothing
- C. It fails to compile.
- D. `java.lang.IllegalAccessException` is thrown.
- E. Student

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Main {

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

1  person.java
2  Tester.java
3  cannot find symbol
4  symbol:   class File
5  location: class Main
6  cannot find symbol
7  symbol:   class File
8  location: class Main
9
10 checkConfiguration(String filename) {
11     File file = new File(filename);
12     if(!file.exists()) {
13         throw new Error("Fatal ErrorL Configuration File, "
14             + filename + ", is missing.");
15     }
16 }
17
18 public static void main(String[] args) {
19     checkConfiguration("App.config");
20     System.out.println("Configuration is OK");
21 }
22 }
23
24

```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given:

```

public interface A {
    abstract void x();
}

```

and

```

public abstract class B /* position 1 */ {
    /* position 2 */
    public void x() { }
    public abstract void z();
}

```

and

```

public class C extends B implements A {
    /* position 3 */
}

```

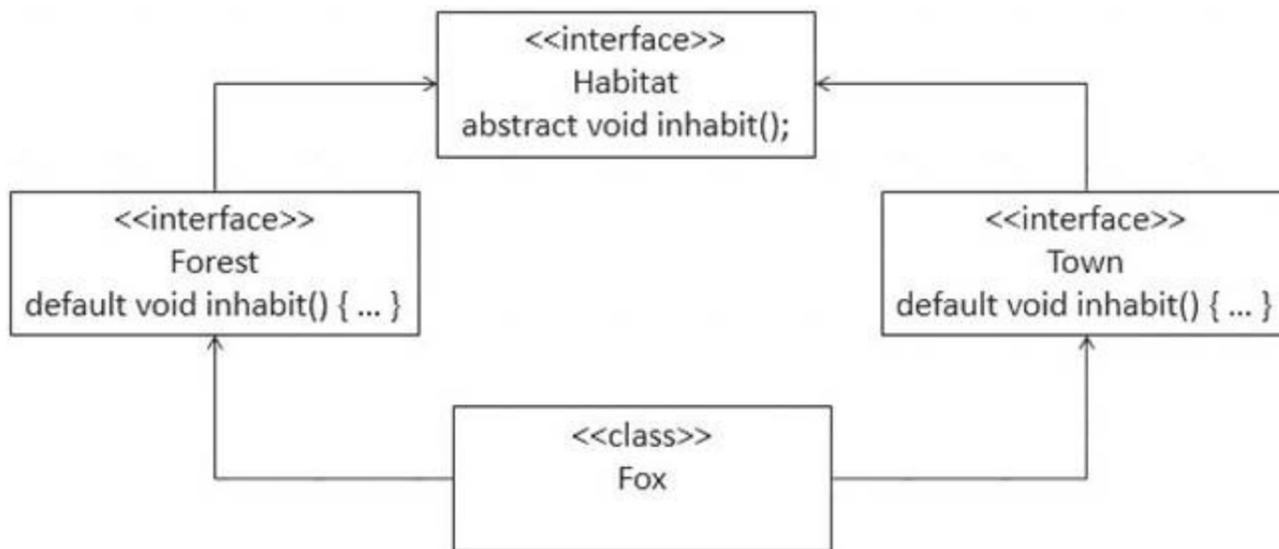
Which code, when inserted at one or more marked positions, would allow classes B and C to compile?

- A. @Override // position 3 void x () {} // position 3 @Override // position 3 public void z() {} // position 3
- B. @Override // position 2 public void z() {} // position 3
- C. implements A // position 1 @Override // position 2
- D. public void z() {} // position 3

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 15**

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

- A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.
- B. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
- C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
- D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
- E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 17**

```

Given:
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
    sb.append(f.apply(a));
    sb.append(" ");
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
    
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

- A. Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n \* 2;
- B. Function<Integer> f = n -> n \* 2;
- C. Function<int> f = n -> n \* 2;
- D. Function<int, int> f = n -> n \* 2;
- E. Function f = n -> n \* 2;

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

15
16 - public class Main {
17 -     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
19         Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
20         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
21 -     for(int a: numbers) {
22         |         sb.append(f.apply(a));
23         |         sb.append(" ");
24         |     }
25         System.out.println(sb.toString());
26     }
27 }
28
    
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.22 sec(s), Memory: 33056 kilobyte(s)



**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 27

What makes Java dynamic?

- A. At runtime, classes are loaded as needed, and new code modules can be loaded on demand.
- B. The runtime can process machine language sources as well as executables from different language compilers.
- C. The Java compiler uses reflection to test if class methods are supported by resources of a target platform.
- D. The Java compiler preprocesses classes to run on specific target platforms.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 32

Given:

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

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

What is the output?

- A. 300
- B. Exception
- C. 200
- D. 100

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

```
1 public class Test{
2     private int num = 1;
3     private int div = 0;
4
5     public void divide() {
6         try {
7             num = num / div;
8             System.out.print("Exception");
9         }
10        catch(ArithmeticException ae) { num = 100; }
11        catch(Exception e) { num = 200; }
12        finally { num = 300; }
13        System.out.print(num);
14    }
15    public static void main(String args[])
16    {
17        Test test = new Test();
18        test.divide();
19    }
20 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

In

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32484 kilobyte(s)

300

### NEW QUESTION 33

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (Reader reader1 = new FileReader("File1.txt");
        Reader reader2 = new FileReader("File2.txt");
        Reader reader3 = new FileReader("File3_txt")) {

    } catch (IOException ex) {
        Logger.getLogger(Main.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, ex);
    }
    // Line 1
    System.out.println("Done");
}
```

When run and all three files exist, what is the state of each reader on Line 1?

- A. All three readers are still open.
- B. All three readers have been closed.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Only reader1 has been closed.

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 37

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 39

Given:

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

and

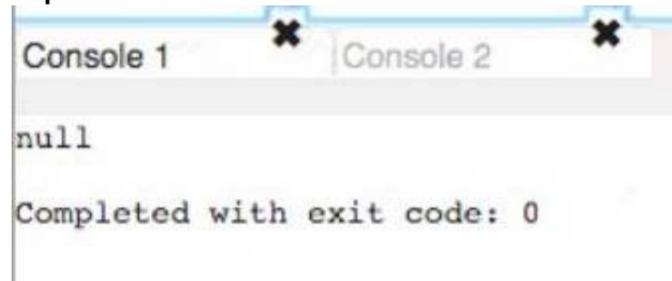
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Who");
        System.out.println(p);
    }
}
```

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 41

Given:

```

1. public class Secret {
2.     String[] names;
3.     public Secret(String[] names) {
4.         this.names = names;
5.     }
6.     public String[] getNames() {
7.         return names;
8.     }
9. }

```

Which three actions implement Java SE security guidelines? (Choose three.)

- A. Change line 7 to return names.clone();
- B. Change line 4 to this.names = names.clone();
- C. Change the getNames() method name to get\$Names().
- D. Change line 6 to public synchronized String[] getNames() {
- E. Change line 2 to private final String[] names;.
- F. Change line 3 to private Secret(String[] names) {.
- G. Change line 2 to protected volatile String[] names;.

**Answer:** EFG

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

```

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

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

```

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

- A. catch(IOException e) {}
- B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {}
- C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) {}
- D. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {} catch(FileNotFoundException e) {}
- E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) {} catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {}

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Given:

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

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })`  
public class Hello {  
 public void func() {}  
}
- B. `public class Hello {`  
`@AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")`  
 public void func() {}  
}
- C. `public class Hello {`  
 `@AuthorInfo`  
 public void func() {}  
}
- D. `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")`  
public class Hello {  
 public void func() {}  
}
- E. `public class Hello {`  
 `@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })`  
 public void func () {}  
}

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

Answer: CD

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)

- A. Delegate numeric range checking of values to the database.  
B. Accept only valid characters and input values.  
C. Use trusted domain-specific libraries to validate inputs.  
D. Assume inputs have already been validated.  
E. Modify the input values, as needed, to pass validation.

Answer: AB

**NEW QUESTION 57**

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 59**

Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

- A. 

```
var r= new Random();
new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```
- B. 

```
DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
    .limit (100).forEach(System.out::print);
```
- C. 

```
Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);
```
- D. 

```
var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);
```

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

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

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

**Answer: AC**

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Given:

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

and checkQuality(QUALITY.A); and

```
void checkQuality(QUALITY q) {
    switch (q) {
        case /* Insert code here */ :
            System.out.println("Best");
            break;
        default :
            System.out.println("Not best");
            break;
    }
}
```

Which code fragment can be inserted into the switch statement to print Best?

- A. QUALITY.A.ValueOf()
- B. A
- C. A.toString()

D. QUALITY.A

Answer: B

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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 76

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y = 5;
        if (y > 2) {
            x = ++y;
            y = x + 7;
        } else {
            y++;
        }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. compilation error
- B. 0 5
- C. 6 13
- D. 5 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1 public class Test {
2   public static void main (String[] args) {
3     int x;
4     int y = 5;
5     if (y > 2) {
6       x = ++y;
7       y = x + 7;
8     } else {
9       y++;
10    }
11    System.out.print(x + " "+y);
12  }
13 }
```

✖ variable x might not have been initialized

#### NEW QUESTION 77

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 79

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 82

Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. int x = 12\_34;
- B. short sh = (short)'A';
- C. String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";
- D. boolean true = (4 == 4);
- E. float x = 1.99;
- F. int[][] e = {{1,1},{2,2}};
- G. byte b = 10;char c = b;

**Answer:** ABF

#### NEW QUESTION 85

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 88

Given:

```
1. public class Main {
2.     public static void greet(String... args) {
3.         System.out.print("Hello ");
4.         for (String arg : args) {
5.             System.out.println(arg);
6.         }
7.     }
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Main c = null;
10.        c.greet();
11.    }
12. }
```

What is the result?

- A. NullPointerException is thrown at line 4.
- B. NullPointerException is thrown at line 10.
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. Hello

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



```
Console 4
hello
Completed with exit code: 0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Given:

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

Why does D cause a compilation error?

- A. D inherits a() only from C.
- B. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.
- C. D extends more than one interface.
- D. D does not define any method.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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 95

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:**

CPD Time: 0.13 sec(s), memory: 0.100 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 99**

Given:

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

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p = null;
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
        p = new Person("Mary");
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
    }
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
        if (p == null) {
            p = new Person("Joe");
        }else{
            p = null;
        }
        return p;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. JoeMarry
- B. Joenull
- C. nullnull
- D. nullMary

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



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

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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 107

Given:

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

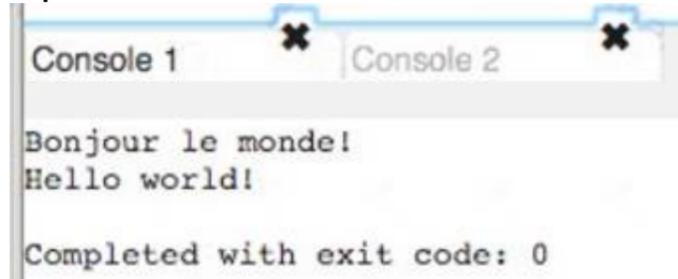
public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

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 114

Given the Person class with age and name along with getter and setter methods, and this code fragment:

```
List<Person> persons = new ArrayList(List.of(new Person(44, "Tom"),  
                                             new Person(40, "Aman"),  
                                             new Person(40, "Peter")));  
  
persons.sort(Comparator.comparing((Person::getAge))  
              .thenComparing(Person::getName)  
              .reversed());  
  
persons.forEach(p1->System.out.print(" "+p1.getName()));
```

What will be the result?

- A. Aman Tom Peter
- B. Tom Aman Peter
- C. Aman Peter Tom
- D. Tom Peter Aman

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 117

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 120

Given:

```
public class X {
}
```

and

```
public final class Y extends X {
}
```

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

- A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.
- B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.
- C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.
- D. The compilation succeeds.

Answer: B

Explanation:

```

13
14 public class Main {
15     public static void main (String[] args) {
16         public class X {
17
18         }
19
20     public final class Y extends X {
21
22     }
23 }
24

```

#### NEW QUESTION 122

Given:

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

and:

```

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

```

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

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 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 127

`var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);`

You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. `double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a > a);`
- B. `double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m > m).average().getAsDouble ();`
- C. `double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i > i).average().parallel();`
- D. `double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();`
- E. `double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n > n));`

Answer: BD

#### Explanation:

```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 class Hello {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
8         double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();
9
10    }
11 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 129

Given:

```
public class Sportscar extends Automobile{
    private float turbo;
    ....
    public void setTurbo (float turbo){
        this.turbo = turbo;
    }
}
```

What is known about the Sportscar class?

- A. The Sportscar class is a subclass of Automobile and inherits its methods.
- B. The Sportscar subclass cannot override setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.
- C. The Sportscar class is a superclass that has more functionality than the Automobile class.
- D. The Sportscar class inherits the setTurbo method from the superclass Automobile.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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 136

Given:

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 137

Which three annotation uses are valid? (Choose three.)

- A. Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();
- B. var v = "Hello" + (@Interned) "World"
- C. Function<String, String> func = (var @NonNull x) > x.toUpperCase();
- D. Function<String, String> func = (@NonNull var x) > x.toUpperCase();
- E. var myString = (@NonNull String) str;
- F. var obj = new @Interned MyObject();

**Answer: ACF**

#### NEW QUESTION 141

Which code fragment compiles?

- A. 

```
Comparator comparator = new Comparator<?>() {
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
        return i.compareTo(j);
    }
};
```
- B. 

```
var comparator = new Comparator<>() {
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
        return i.compareTo(j);
    }
};
```
- C. 

```
Comparator<> comparator = new Comparator<Integer>() {
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
        return i.compareTo(j);
    }
};
```
- D. 

```
Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
    public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
        return i.compareTo(j);
    }
};
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 class abc {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6         Comparator<Integer> comparator = new Comparator<>() {
7             public int compare(Integer i, Integer j) {
8                 return i.compareTo(j);
9             }
10        };
11
12    }
13 }|
14
```

#### NEW QUESTION 142

Given:

```
public class Price {
    private final double value;
    public Price(String value) {
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));
    }
    public Price(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
    public Price () {}
    public double getValue() { return value; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
        Price p2 = new Price(2.99);
        Price p3 = new Price();
        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fail
- B. 1.99,2.99,0
- C. 1.99,2.99,0.0
- D. 1.99,2.99

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1
2 public class Price {
3     private final double value;
4     public Price(String value) {
5         this(Double.parseDouble (value));
6     }
7     public Price(double value) {
8         this.value = value;
9     }
10    public Price (){}
11    public double getValue() { return value; }
12    public static void main (String[] args) {
13        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
14        Price p2 = new Price("2.99");
15        Price p3 = new Price();
16        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
17    }
18 }
```

variable value might not have been initialized

#### NEW QUESTION 144

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

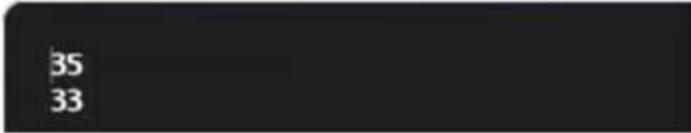
Answer: A

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 147**

Which code is correct?

- A. Runnable r = "Message" > System.out.println();
- B. Runnable r = () > System.out::print;
- C. Runnable r = () -> {System.out.println("Message");};
- D. Runnable r = > System.out.println("Message");
- E. Runnable r = {System.out.println("Message");};

**Answer: C****NEW QUESTION 152**

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 153**

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 157**

.....

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