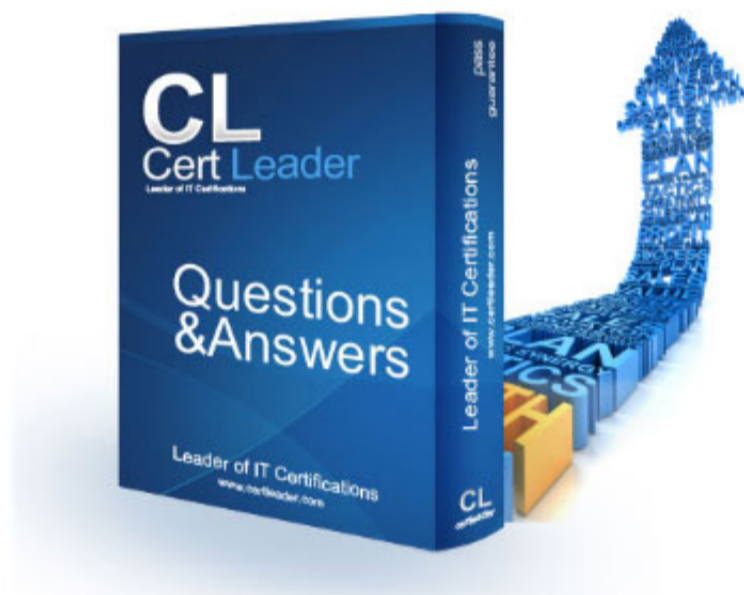


# 1Z0-819 Dumps

## Java SE 11 Developer

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

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 2**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    final List<String> fruits =  
        List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "Raspberry");  
    final List<String> types =  
        List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");  
    final var stream =  
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))  
            .mapToObj((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );  
    stream. forEach(System.out::println);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Orange Juice
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Orange Juice Apple Pie Lemmon Ice Raspberry Tart
- D. The program prints nothing.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
12 ~ public class Person {  
13 ~     public static void main (String[] args) {  
14         final List<String> fruits =  
15             List.of("Orange", "Apple", "Lemmon", "raspberry");  
16         final List<String> types =  
17             List.of("Juice", "Pie", "Ice", "Tart");  
18         final var stream =  
19             IntStream.range(0, Math.min(fruits.size(), types.size()))  
20                 .mapToObj ((i) -> fruits.get(i) + " " + types.get(i) );  
21         stream. forEach(System.out::println);  
22     }  
23 }  
24 }
```

**Result**

compiled and executed in 1.227 sec(s)

```
Orange Juice  
Apple Pie  
Lemmon Ice  
raspberry Tart
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given:

```
public class A {  
    private boolean checkValue(int val) {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class B extends A {  
    public int modifyVal(int val) {  
        if(checkValue(val)) {  
            return val;  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void Main(String[] args) {  
        B b = new B();  
        System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nothing
- B. It fails to compile.
- C. A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.
- D. 10

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

```

1- public class A {
2-     private boolean checkValue(int val) {
3-         return true;
4-     }
5- }
6- and
7- public class B extends A {
8-     public int modifyVal(int val) {
9-         if(checkValue(val)) {
10-             return val;
11-         } else {
12-             return 0;
13-         }
14-     }
15-     public static void Main(String[] args) {
16-         B b = new B();
17-         system.out.println(b.modfiyVal (10));
18-     }
19- }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

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

```

/A.java:6: error: class, interface, or enum expected
and
^
1 error

```

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Given:

```

1. {
2.     Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
4.         foo(iter.next());
5.     }
6.     Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.     while (iter.hasNext()) {
8.         bar(iter2.next());
9.     }
10. }
11. for (Iterator iter = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
12.     foo(iter.next());
13. }
14. for (Iterator iter2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); iter.hasNext(); ) {
15.     bar(iter2.next());
16. }

```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

- A. the loop starting line 11
- B. the loop starting line 7
- C. the loop starting line 14
- D. the loop starting line 3

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given this enum declaration:

```
1. enum Letter {  
2.   ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);  
3.   int v;  
4.   Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }  
5.   /* Insert code here */  
6. }
```

Examine this code: `System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);`

What code should be written at line 5 for this code to print 200?

- A. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(ALPHA.v); }`
- B. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(Letter.values()[1]); }`
- C. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }`
- D. `String toString() { return "200"; }`

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

```
13 public class Main {  
14     enum Letter {  
15         ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);  
16         int v;  
17         Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }  
18         public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }  
19     }  
20 }  
21  
22 }  
23 public static void main (String[] args) {  
24     System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);  
25 }  
26 }  
27  
28
```

**Result**

compiled and executed in 1.099 sec(s)

200

**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 an application with a main module that has this `module-info.java` file:

```
module main {  
    exports country;  
    uses country.CountryDetails;  
}
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A module providing an implementation of `country.CountryDetails` can be compiled and added without recompiling the main module.
- B. A module providing an implementation of `country.CountryDetails` must have a `requires main;` directive in its `module-info.java` file.
- C. An implementation of `country.countryDetails` can be added to the main module.
- D. To compile without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module source path that provides an implementation of

country.CountryDetails.

E. To run without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module path that provides an implementation of country.CountryDetails.

**Answer:** BD

#### 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:

```
int arr[][] = {{5,10},{8,12},{9,3}};
long count = Stream.of(arr)
    .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
    .map(n -> n + 1)
    .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
    .peek(System.out::print)
    .count();

System.out.println(" " + count);
```

What is the result?

- A. 6910 3
- B. 10126 3
- C. 3
- D. 6104 3

**Answer:** D

**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
11
12  public class Main {
13
14      public static void main(String[] args) {
15          int arr[][] = {{5,10}, {8,12}, {9,3}};
16          long count = Stream.of(arr)
17              .flatMapToInt(IntStream::of)
18              .map (n -> n + 1)
19              .filter(n -> (n % 2 == 0))
20              .peek(System.out::print)
21              .count();
22          System.out.println(" " + count);
23      }
24  }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 34220 kilobyte(s)

6104 3

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try(BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in))) {
            System.out.print("Input: ");
            String input = in.readLine();
            System.out.println("Echo: " + input);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}

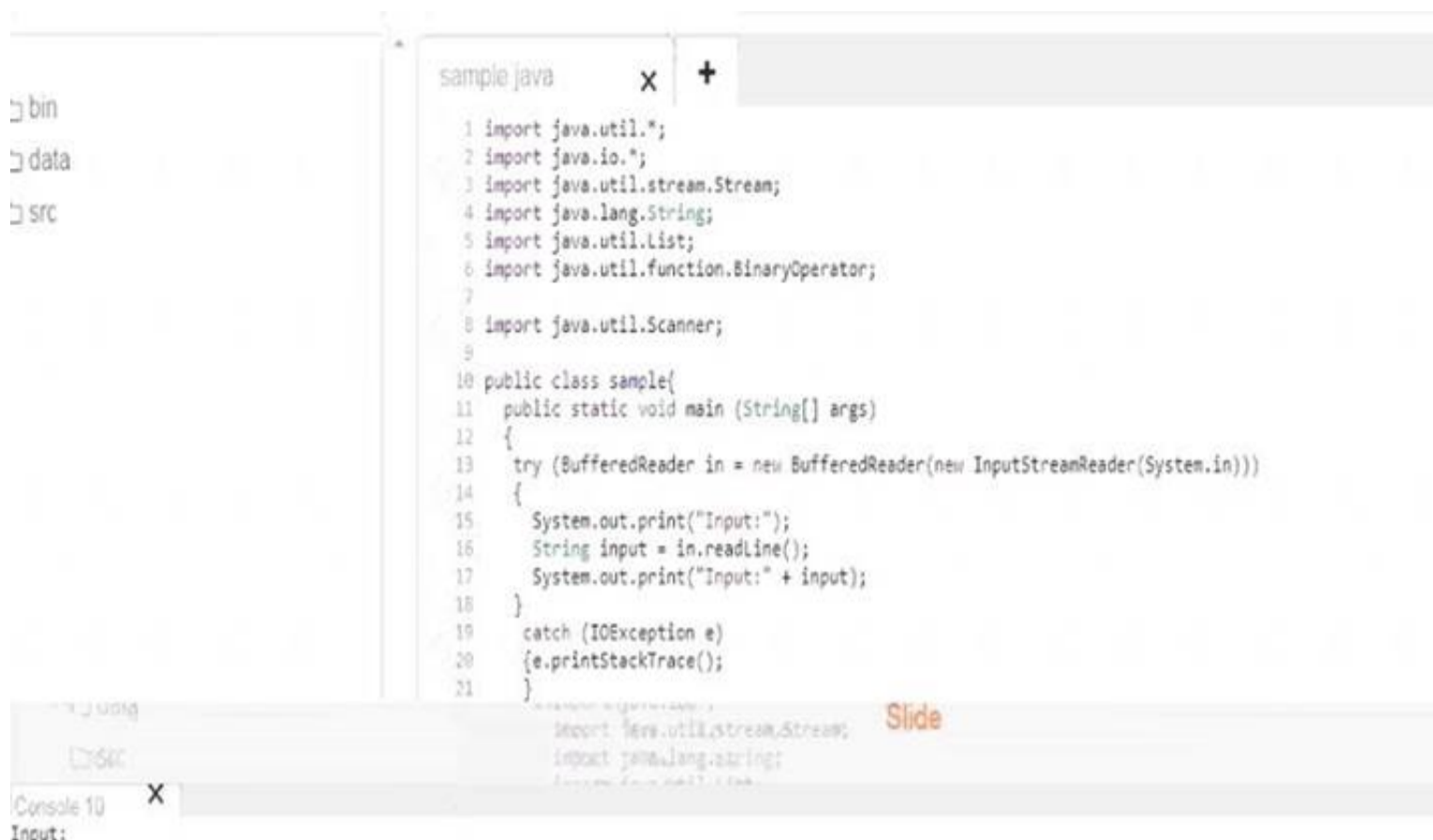
```

And the command: java Main Helloworld What is the result ?

- A. Input: Echo:
- B. Input: Helloworld Echo: Helloworld
- C. Input:Then block until any input comes from System.in.
- D. Input:Echo: Helloworld
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:



#### 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);
    }
}

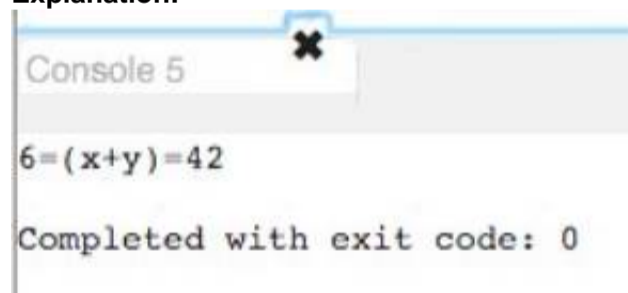
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 12

Which two statements are correct about try blocks? (Choose two.)

- A. A try block can have more than one catch block.
- B. A finally block in a try-with-resources statement executes before the resources declared are closed.
- C. A finally block must be immediately placed after the try or catch blocks.
- D. A try block must have a catch block and a finally block.
- E. catch blocks must be ordered from generic to specific exception types.

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 16

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 21

Given:

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

and

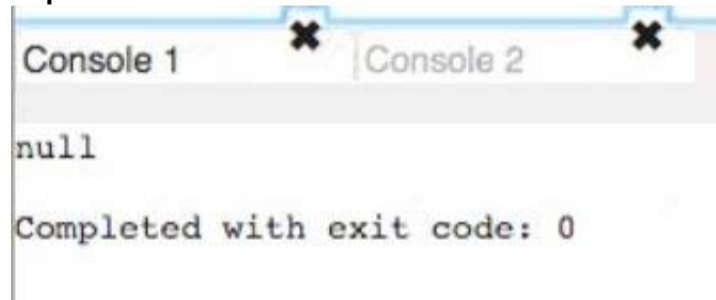
```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Person p = new Person();  
        p.setName("Who");  
        System.out.println(p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



#### NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
public class X {  
    private Collection collection;  
    public void set(Collection collection) {  
        this.collection = collection;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {  
    public void set(Map<String,String> map) {  
        super.set(map); // line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles? (Choose two.)

- A. map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));
- B. set(map.values());
- C. super.set(List<String> map)
- D. super.set(map.values());
- E. set(map)

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 25

Given:

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

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {  
    public void foo(Collection arg) {  
        System.out.println("Hello world!");  
    }  
    public void foo(List arg) {  
        System.out.println("Hola Mundo!");  
    }  
}
```

and

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

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- B. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- C. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- D. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- E. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- F. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- G. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- H. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- I. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!

**Answer:** ABH

#### NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

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 40

Given:

```
public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");  
        Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;  
        Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase  
    ));  
        fruits.forEach(output);  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANAappleorangebanana  
B. :APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA  
C. APPLE:apple ORANGE:orange BANANA:banana  
D. appleorangebanana:APPLE:ORANGE:BANANA  
E. apple:APPLE orange:ORANGE banana:BANANA

**Answer:** E

**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
9  public class FunctionalInterfaceTest {
10     public static void main (String[] args) {
11         List fruits = Arrays.asList("apple", "orange", "banana");
12         Consumer<String> c = System.out::print;
13         Consumer<String> output = c.andThen(x -> System.out.println(": " + x.toUpperCase()));
14
15         fruits.forEach(output);
16
17     }
18 }

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

☐ Interactive
 Stdin Inputs

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

...

Result

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32984 kilobyte(s)

```
apple:APPLE
orange:ORANGE
banana:BANANA
```

#### NEW QUESTION 45

A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages: com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales; com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending; com.company.orders.shipped. To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?

- A)
- ```

module com.company.customer {
    opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    opens com.company.orders;
}

```
- B)
- ```

module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}

```
- C)
- ```

module com.company.customer {
    requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    requires com.company.orders;
}

```
- D)

```
module com.company.customer {  
    provides com.company.customer;  
}  
module com.company.sales{  
    provides com.company.sales;  
}  
module com.company.orders {  
    provides com.company.orders;  
}
```

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Which two describe reasons to modularize the JDK? (Choose two.)

- A. easier to understand the Java language
- B. improves security and maintainability
- C. easier to expose implementation details
- D. improves application robustness
- E. easier to build a custom runtime linking application modules and JDK modules

**Answer:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Given:

```
public class Hello {  
    class Greeting {  
        void sayHi() {  
            System.out.println("Hello world");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        // Line 1  
    }  
}
```

What code must you insert on Line 1 to enable the code to print Hello world?

- A. Hello.Greeting myG = new Hello.Greeting() myG.sayHi();
- B. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- C. Hello myH = new Hello();Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Hello.Greeting(); myG.sayHi();
- D. Hello myH = new Hello(); Greeting myG = new Greeting(); myG.sayHi ();

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 23
- D. 25
- E. 11

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 53

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 54

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 58

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 63

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 65

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

Console 2  
Mary

Console 3

Completed with exit code: 0

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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 71

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 76

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 78

Given:

```
public interface EulerInterface {  
    double getEulerValue();  
}  
  
public class EulerLambda {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        EulerInterface myEulerInterface;  
        myEulerInterface = () -> "2.71828";  
        System.out.println("Value of Euler = " + myEulerInterface.getEulerValue());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. It throws a runtime exception.
- B. Value of Euler = 2.71828
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 82

Which two statements independently compile? (Choose two.)

- A. List<? super Short> list = new ArrayList<Number>();

- B. List<? super Number> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();  
C. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>();  
D. List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Object>();  
E. List<? super Float> list = new ArrayList<Double>();

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.text.*;
3  import java.io.*;
4  import java.lang.Thread;
5  import java.util.ArrayList;
6  import java.util.LinkedList;
7  import java.util.List;
8  import java.util.function.Consumer;
9  import java.util.stream.Stream;
10 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
11 import java.util.Optional;
12
13 - public class Intel {
14 -     public static void main (String[] args) {
15     List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
16     }
17 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

## Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)

## NEW QUESTION 84

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 89**

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 90**

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  X Console 2  X Console 3  X
6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 93**

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

- A. ToDoubleFunction
- B. Supplier
- C. BiFunction

D. LongConsumer

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 94

Given:

```
package test.t1;
public class A {
    public int x = 42;
    protected A() {}           // line 1
}
```

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
    int x = 17;                 // line 2
    public B() { super(); }     // line 3
}
```

and

```
package test;
import test.t1.*;
import test.t2.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B();        // line 4
        System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 42
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- C. 17
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- G. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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 99

Given:

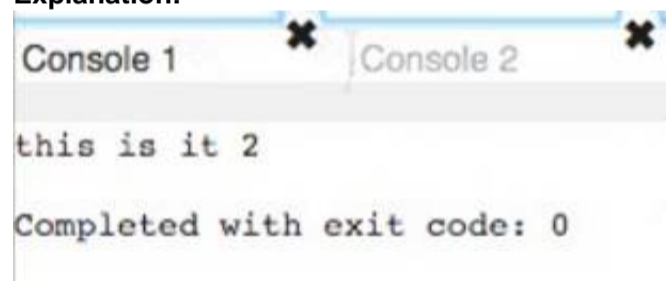
```
public class Tester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "this is it";  
        int x = s.indexOf("is");  
        s.substring(x+3);  
        x = s.indexOf("is");  
        System.out.println(s+" "+x);  
    }  
}
```

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:**



#### NEW QUESTION 100

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 102

Given:

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

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

A.

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

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

E.

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

F.

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

**Answer:** ACD**NEW QUESTION 107**

Given:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

A. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");

B. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");

C. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

D. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 110**

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 112

Given:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    static Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
    static List<String> keys =
        new ArrayList<>(List.of("A", "B", "C", "D"));
    static String[] values =
        {"one", "two", "three", "four" };

    static {
        for(var i = 0; i < keys.size(); i++) {
            map.put(keys.get(i), values[i]);
        }
    }

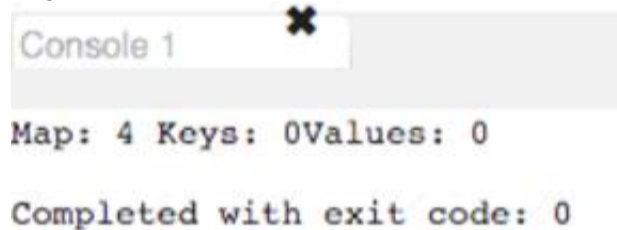
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        keys.clear();
        values = new String[0];
        System.out.println("Map: " + map.size() +
            " Keys: " + keys.size() +
            " Values: " + values.length);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Map: 0 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Map: 4 Keys: 4 Values: 4
- D. Map: 4 Keys: 0 Values: 0
- E. Map: 0 Keys: 4 Values: 4

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**



Console 1 ✖

```
Map: 4 Keys: 0Values: 0

Completed with exit code: 0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 114

Given:

```
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
```

You want to examine the first element that contains the character n. Which statement will accomplish this?

- A. String result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny();
- B. fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
- C. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains ("n")).findFirst ();
- D. Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f -> f.contains("n"));

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

```

1  import java.io.*;
2  import java.util.*;
3  public class abc {
4      public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6          var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
7
8          fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
9
10     }
11 }
12

```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 33200 kilobyte(s)

orangebanana lemon

NEW QUESTION 117

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 121**

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 123**

.....

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