

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    private int x;
    private static int y;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tester t1 = new Tester();
        t1.x = 2;
        Tester.y = 3;
        Tester t2 = new Tester();
        t2.x = 4;
        t2.y = 5;
        System.out.println(t1.x+", "+t1.y);
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+Tester.y);
        System.out.println(t2.x+", "+t1.y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2,34,34,5
- B. 2,34,54,5
- C. 2,54,54,5
- D. 2,34,54,3

Answer: C

Explanation:



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 the code fragment:

```

Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt"); Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt"); Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile); Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
Files.delete (outputFile);

```

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist. What is the result?

- A. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.
- B. The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.
- C. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.
- D. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

27 public class Main {
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
30         Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
31         Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
32
33         Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
34         Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
35         Files.delete (outputFile);
36     }
37 }
38

```

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Given:

```
jdeps -jdkinternals C:\workspace4\SimpleSecurity\jar\classes.jar
```

Which describes the expected output?

- A. jdeps lists the module dependencies and the package names of all referenced JDK internal API
- B. If any are found, the suggested replacements are output in the console.
- C. jdeps outputs an error message that the -jdkinternals option requires either the -summary or the -verbose options to output to the console.
- D. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar and prints all class-level dependencies.
- E. The -jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal API
- F. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

Answer: A

Explanation:

-jdkinternals option analyzes all classes in the .jar for class-level dependencies on JDK internal APIs. If any are found, the results with suggested replacements are output in the console.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which command line runs the main class com.acme.Main from the module com.example?

- A. java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main
- B. java -classpath com.example.jar com.acme.Main
- C. java --module-path mods -m com.example/com.acme.Main
- D. java -classpath com.example.jar -m com.example/com.acme.Main

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Given the declaration:

```
@interface Resource {  
    String name();  
    int priority() default 0;  
}
```

Examine this code fragment:

```
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
```

Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

- A. @Resource(priority=100)
- B. @Resource(priority=0)
- C. @Resource(name="Customer1", priority=100)
- D. @Resource(name="Customer1")
- E. @Resource

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 12

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 16

Given:
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.of(1997,2,7); DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern(/*insert code here*/); System.out.println(dtf.format (d1));
Which pattern formats the date as Friday 7th of February 1997?

- A. "eeee dd+"th of"+ MMM yyyy"
- B. "eeee dd'th of' MMM yyyy"
- C. "eeee d+"th of"+ MMMM yyyy"
- D. "eeee d'th of' MMMM yyyy"

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18

Given:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:


```

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

```

NEW QUESTION 22

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 26

Given:

```
public class Foo {  
    private final ReentrantLock lock = new ReentrantLock();  
    private State state;  
    public void foo() throws Exception {  
        try {  
            lock.lock();  
            state.mutate();  
        }  
        finally {  
            lock.unlock();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is required to make the Foo class thread safe?

- A. No change is required.
- B. Make the declaration of lock static.
- C. Replace the lock constructor call with new ReentrantLock (true).
- D. Move the declaration of lock inside the foo method.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

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 33

Given:

```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
        // line 1
    }
    int setCCount(int c){
        return c;
    }
    void setGCount(int gCount){
        this.gCount = gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

- A. setCCount(c) = cCount;
- B. tCount = tCount;
- C. setGCount(g);
- D. cCount = setCCount(c);
- E. aCount = a;

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 38

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 43

Given the code fragment:


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

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

Given:

```
String[][] arr = {
    {"Red", "White"},
    {"Black"},
    {"Blue", "Yellow", "Green", "Violet"}
};
for(int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {
    int column = 0;
    for(; column < arr[row].length; column++) {
        System.out.println "[" + row + ", " + column + "] = " + arr[row][column];
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet
- B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue
- C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown
- D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
[0,0] =Red
[0,1] =White
[1,0] =Black
[2,0] =Blue
[2,1] =Yellow
[2,2] =Green
[2,3] =Violet
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 48

Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
- B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
- C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
- D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
- E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 49

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 50

Given:

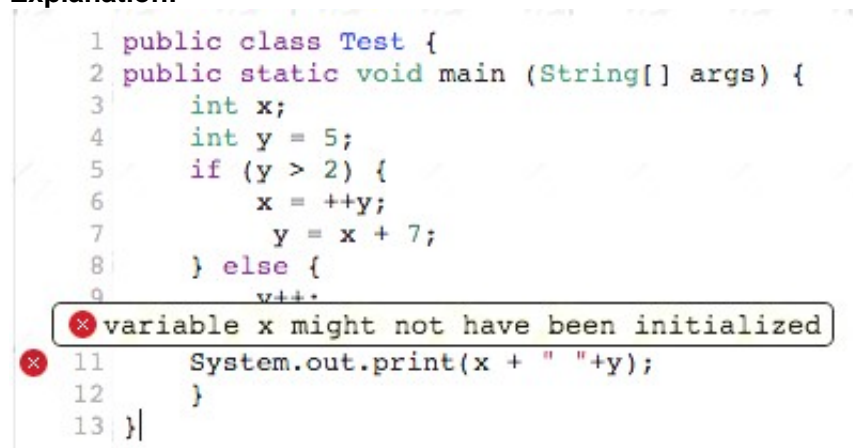
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        int y = 5;
        if (y > 2) {
            x = ++y;
            y = x + 7;
        } else {
            y++;
        }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

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 53

Which describes an aspect of Java that contributes to high performance?

- A. Java prioritizes garbage collection.
- B. Java has a library of built-in functions that can be used to enable pipeline burst execution.
- C. Java monitors and optimizes code that is frequently executed.
- D. Java automatically parallelizes code execution.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 57

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 59

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 61

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 63

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 67

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 72

Given this requirement:

Module vehicle depends on module part and makes its com.vehicle package available for all other modules. Which module-info.java declaration meets the requirement?

A

```
module vehicle{  
    requires part;  
    exports com.vehicle;  
}
```

B

```
module vehicle {  
    requires part;  
    uses com.vehicle;  
}
```

C

```
module vehicle{  
    requires part;  
    exports com.vehicle to part;  
}
```

D

```
module vehicle {  
    requires com.vehicle;  
    exports part;  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

Given:

```
public method foo() throws FooException {  
    ...  
}
```

and omitting the throws FooException clause results in a compilation error. Which statement is true about FooException?

- A. FooException is a subclass of RuntimeException.
- B. FooException is unchecked.
- C. The body of foo can only throw FooException.
- D. The body of foo can throw FooException or one of its subclasses.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 80

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:



NEW QUESTION 84

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 85

Given:

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

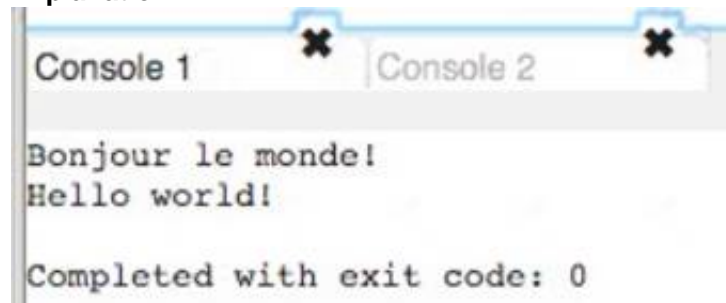
public class Bar extends Foo {
    private void print() {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void bar() {
        print();
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        Bar b = new Bar();
        b.foo();
        b.bar();
    }
}
```

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:



NEW QUESTION 86

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 91

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

- A. public abstract void methodB();
- B. final void methodG(){System.out.println("G");}
- C. private abstract void methodC();
- D. public String methodD();
- E. public int x;
- F. final void methodE();
- G. public void methodF(){System.out.println("F");}

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 95

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 100

Given:

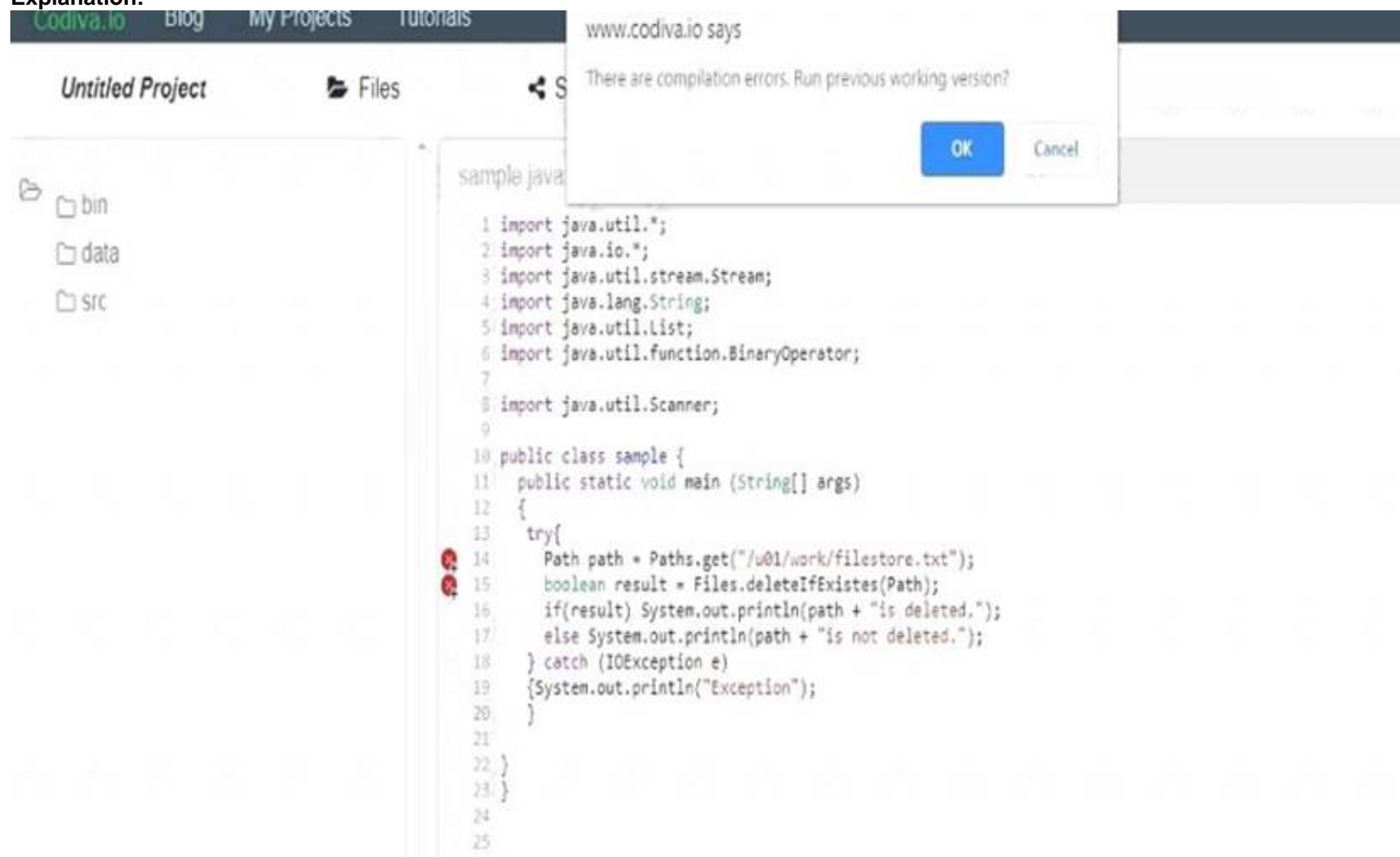
```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work/filestore.txt");
            boolean result = Files.deleteIfExists(path);
            if(result) System.out.println(path + "is deleted.");
            else System.out.println(path + "is not deleted.");
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception");
        }
    }
}
```

Assume the file on path does not exist. What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails.
- B. /u01/work/filestore.txt is not deleted.
- C. Exception
- D. /u01/work/filestore.txt is deleted.

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 103

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
        Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter(x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce((i, j)
-> i + j);
        result.ifPresent(System.out::print); // line 1
    }
}
```

Which is true about line 1?

- A. If the value is not present, a NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- B. It always executes the System.out::print statement.
- C. If the value is not present, a NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- D. If the value is not present, nothing is done.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.lang.Thread;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.LinkedList;
6 import java.util.List;
7 import java.util.function.Consumer;
8 import java.util.stream.Stream;
9 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     public static void main(String[] args) {
15         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
16         Optional<Integer> result = numbers.stream().filter (x -> x % 3 != 0).reduce( (i, j) -> i + j);
17     }
18 }
19 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 33380 kilobyte(s)

JDoodle in Action.... Running the program...

NEW QUESTION 108

Given:

```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
            doB();
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.print("c");
            return;
        } finally{
            System.out.print("d");
        }
        System.out.print("f");
    }
    private static void doA() {
        System.out.print("a");
        if (false) {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
    private static void doB() throws FileNotFoundException {
        System.out.print("b");
        if (true) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails.
- B. abdf
- C. abd
- D. adf
- E. abcd

Answer: E**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 112**

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 113

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 116

Given:

```

1. void insertionSort(int values[]) {
2.     int n = values.length;
3.     for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
4.         int tmp = values[j];
5.         int i = j - 1;
6.         while ( (i > -1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
7.             values[i + 1] = values[i];
8.             i--;
9.         }
10.        values[i + 1] = tmp;
11.    }
12. }

```

After which line can we insert `assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1];` to verify that the values array is partially sorted?

- A. after line 8
- B. after line 6
- C. after line 5
- D. after line 10

Answer: B

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
15     void insertionSort (int values[]) {
16         int n = values.length;
17         for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
18             int tmp = values[j];
19
20             int i = j - 1;
21             assert i < 0 || values[i] <= values[i + 1];
22             while ((i > 1) && (values[i] > tmp) ) {
23                 values[i + 1] = values[i];
24                 i--;
25             }
26             values[i + 1] = tmp;
27
28         }
29     }
30 }
31

```

NEW QUESTION 121

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 126

Given:

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    switch(i%5) {  
        case 2:  
            i *= i;  
            break;  
        case 3:  
            i++;  
            break;  
        case 1:  
        case 4:  
            i++;  
            continue;  
        default:  
            break;  
    }  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
    i++;  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nothing
- B. 10
- C. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

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 129

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