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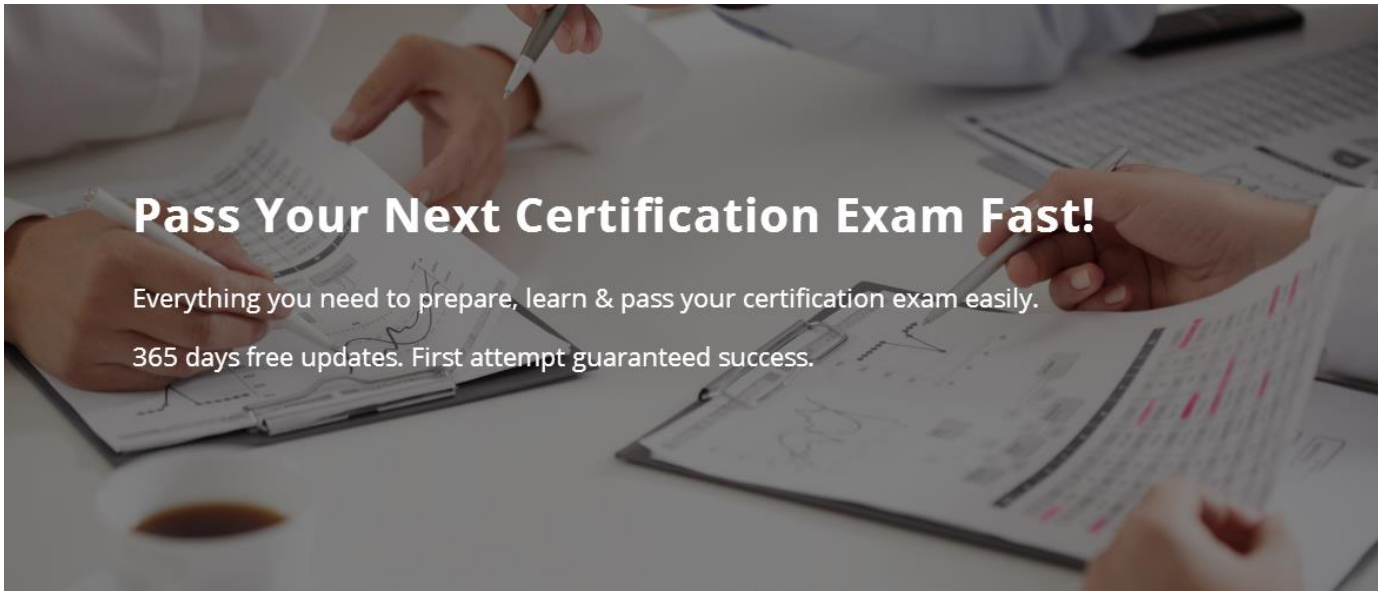

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Exam : **1z1-819**

Title : Java SE 11 Developer

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Why would you choose to use a peek operation instead of a forEach operation on a Stream?
A. to process the current item and return void
B. to remove an item from the end of the stream
C. to process the current item and return a stream
D. to remove an item from the beginning of the stream
Answer: C

NO.2 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

NO.3 Which interface in the java.util.function package will return a void return type?
A. Consumer
B. Supplier
C. Function
D. Predicate
Answer: A

NO.4 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. 0

C. 10

D. 0 4 9

Answer: A

NO.5 Which is a proper JDBC URL?

A. jdbe.mysql.com://localhost:3306/database

B. http://localhost.mysql.com:3306/database

C. http://localhost mysql.jdbc:3306/database

D. jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/database

Answer: D

NO.6 Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
do {
    x++;
    if (x == 1) {
        continue;
    }
    System.out.println(x);
} while(x < 1);
```

What is the result?

A. 01

B. 0

C. 1

D. The program prints nothing.

E. It prints 1 in the infinite loop.

Answer: D

NO.7 Which method throws an exception for not-a-number and infinite input values?

A.

```
static float validate1(String s) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    return Float.parseFloat(s);
}
```

B.

```
static float validate3(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (!Float.isFinite(f) || f < min || f > max) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

C.

```
static float validate2(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (f < min || f > max) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

D.

```
static float validate4(String s, float min, float max) throws IllegalArgumentException {
    float f = Float.parseFloat(s);
    if (Float.isFinite(f) && f < min && f > max) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException();
    }
    return f;
}
```

Answer: A

NO.8 Given:

```
package test;
import java.time.*;
public class Diary {
    private LocalDate now = LocalDate.now();
    public LocalDate getDate() {
        return now;
    }
}
```

and

```
package test;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Diary d = new Diary();
        System.out.println(d.getDate());
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Class Tester does not need to import java.time.LocalDate because it is already visible to members of the package test.

B. All classes from the package java.time. are loaded for the class Diary.

C. Only LocalDate class from java.time package is loaded.

D. Tester must import java.time.LocalDate in order to compile.

Answer: A

NO.9 Given TripleThis.java:

```
6.  import java.util.function.*;
7.  public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.        Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.       TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11.    }
12.    public static <T> void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.       System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14.    }
15. }
```

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.
Which two replacements done together remove this compiler warning?
A. Replace line 9 with function<Integer> tripler = x-> - { return (Integer) X * 3 ; }.
B. Replace line 12 with public static void printValue function<Integer> f, int num) {.
C. Replace line 12 with public static int printValue function<Integer, Integer>, f, T num {.
D. Replace line 12 with public static <T> void printValue (Function<T, T> f, T num) {,
E. Replace line 9 with function<Integer>, Integer> = X -> { return (integer) x * 3; }.
Answer: A,C

NO.10 Given:

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

executed with this command:
java Main one two three
What is the result?
A. 0). one
B. 0). one1). two2). three
C. The compilation fails.
D. It creates an infinite loop printing:0). one1). two1). two...
E. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.
Answer: D

NO.11 Give:

```
public enum Season {
   WINTER('w'), SPRING('s'), SUMMER('h'), FALL('f');
   char c;
   private Season(char c) {
     this.c= c;
   }
 }
```

And the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   Season[] sA = Season.values();
   // line n1
 }
```

Which three code fragments, at line n1 prints SPRING?

A. System.out.printin (sA(1)};

B. System.out.printin(Season,values(1)};

C. System.out.printin(Season.SPRING);

D. System.out.printin (sa(0)}:

E. System.out.printin (Season.valueof("SPRING").ordinal());

F. System.out.printin(Season.valueOf("SPRING"). Ordinal());

G. System.out.printin (Season.valueof ('s'));

Answer: A,C,E

NO.12 Given the code fragment:

```
Locale locale = Locale.US;
// line 1
double currency = 1_00.00;
System.out.println(formatter.format(currency));
```

You want to display the value of currency as $100.00.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

A. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale).getCurrency();

B. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);

C. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);

D. NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);

Answer: A

NO.13 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

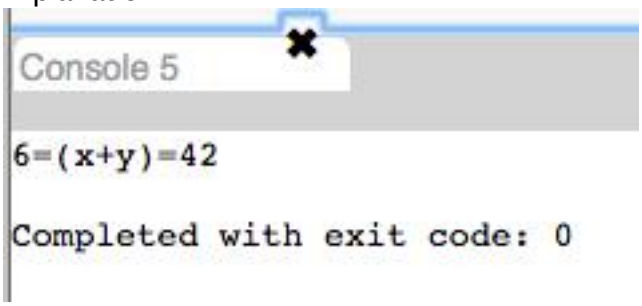
C. 42=(x+y)=6

D. 6=(x+y)=42

E. 6=(x+y)=6

Answer: D

Explanation:



NO.14 Which two var declarations are correct? (Choose two.)

A. var names = new ArrayList<>();

B. var _ = 100;

C. var var = "hello";

D. var y = null;

E. var a;

Answer: A,C

NO.15 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("Olá Mundo!");
    }
}

}
```

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
Collection<String> c = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are true?

A. b1.foo(c) prints o1a Mundo!

B. b1.foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

C. F2.foo(c) prints hello world !

D. f1.foo(c) prints Honjour le mond!

E. f1.foo(c) prints ola Mundo1

F. f1.foo(c) prints Hello world!

G. b1. foo(c) prints Bonjour le monde!

H. f2.foo(c) prints ola Mund!

I. f1.foo(c) prints hello world!

Answer: D,F,I

NO.16 Given:

```
import java.sql.Timestamp;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Timestamp ts = new Timestamp(1);
    }
}
```

And the commands:
What is the result on execution of these commands?

A.

```
Test.class -> java.base Test.class -> java.sql java.sql -> java.base
```

B.

On execution, the `jdeps` command displays an error.

C.

```
Test.class -> java.base Test.class -> java.sql
```

D.

```
Test.class -> java.sql -> java.base
```

Answer: C

NO.17 Given:

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

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

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

NO.18 Given:

```
int i = 3;
int j = 25;
System.out.println( i > 2 ? i > 10 ? i * (j + 10) : i * j + 5 : i);
```

What is the result?

A. 385
B. 3
C. The compilation fails.

D. 80
E. 25
Answer: A

NO.19 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

NO.20 Given:

```
class MyPersistenceData {
   String str;
   private void methodA() {
     System.out.println("methodA");
   }
}
```

You want to implement the jav
a. Io, serializable interface to the MypersisteneData class.
Which method should be overriden?
A. The readExternal and writeExternal method
B. The readExternal method
C. The writeExternal method
D. nothing
Answer: A

NO.21 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: B,E

NO.22 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

NO.23 Given the code fragment:

```
Consumer<String> c1 = arg -> System.out.println(arg);
c1.accept("c1 accepted");
Consumer<String> c2 = arg -> System.out.println(arg);
c2.accept("c2 accepted");
c2.andThen(c1).accept("after then");
c2.accept("c2 accepted again");
```

What is the result?

A.

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
and followed by an exception
```

B.

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
c1 accepted
c2 accepted again
```

C.

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
c2 accepted again
```

D.

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
after then
c2 accepted again
```

Answer: C

NO.24 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.

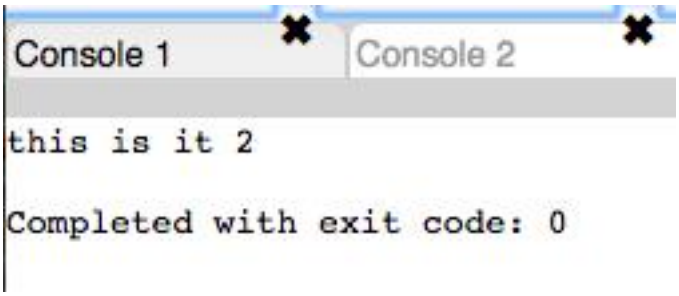
C. is it 0

D. this is it 2

E. this is it 3

Answer: D

Explanation:



NO.25 Which two are successful examples of autoboxing? (Choose two.)
A. String a = "A";
B. Integer e = 5;
C. Float g = Float.valueOf(null);
D. Double d = 4;
E. Long c = 23L;
F. Float f = 6.0;
Answer: A,B

NO.26 Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
  class L extends Exception { }
  class M extends L { }
  class N extends RuntimeException { }
  public void p() throws L { throw new M(); }
  public void q() throws N { throw new N(); }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      Test t = new Test();
      t.p();
      t.q();
    } /* line 1 */ {
      System.out.println("Exception caught");
    }
  }
}
```

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?
A. Add catch (L |N e).
B. Add catch (L |M N e).
C. Add catch (L e).
D. Add catch (N | L | M e).
E. Add catch (M |L e).
Answer: C

NO.27 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

NO.28 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

NO.29 Given:

```
void myLambda() {
    int i = 25;
    Supplier<Integer> foo = () -> i;
    i++;
    System.out.println(foo.get());
}
```

Which is true?

A. The code compiles but does not print any result.

B. The code prints 25.

C. The code does not compile.

D. The code throws an exception at runtime.

Answer: C

NO.30 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: