

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II



NEW QUESTION 1

Given the code fragment:

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

Given:

```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction { //line n1 static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE = 3;
int stIndex, lstIndex; int [ ] data;
public Sum (int [ ]data, int start, int end) { this.data = data;
this stIndex = start; this. lstIndex = end;
}
protected void compute ( ) { int sum = 0;
if (lstIndex - stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE) { for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++) {
sum += data [i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
} else {
new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( ); new Sum (data, stIndex,
Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
).compute ();
}
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( ); int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
fjPool.invoke (new Sum (data, 0, data.length));
and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55. Which statement is true?
```

- A. The program prints several values that total 55.
- B. The program prints 55.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
5. IntConsumer consumer = e -> System.out.println(e);
6. Integer value = 90;
7. /* insert code fragment here */
8. consumer.accept(result);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables printing 100?

- A. `Function<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply(value);`
- B. `IntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply (10);`
- C. `ToIntFunction<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10; int result = funRef.applyAsInt (value);`
- D. `ToIntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; int result = funRef.apply (value);`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

Which code fragment is required to load a JDBC 3.0 driver?

- A. `Connection con = Connection.getDriver ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");`
- B. `Class.forName("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");`
- C. `Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection ("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");`
- D. `DriverManager.loadDriver ("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 7

Which statement is true about `java.time.Duration`?

- A. It tracks time zones.
- B. It preserves daylight saving time.
- C. It defines time-based values.
- D. It defines date-based values.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
    public void close() throws Exception {
        System.out.print("Close-");
    }
    public void open() {
        System.out.print("Open-");
    }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Resource res1 = new Resource();
try {
    res1.open();
    res1.close();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 1");
}
try (res1 = new Resource()) { // line n1
    res1.open();
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("Exception - 2");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Open-Close- Exception – 1 Open-Close-
- B. Open-Close-Open-Close-
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. Open-Close-Open-

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> words = Arrays.asList("win", "try", "best", "luck", "do");
Predicate<String> test1 = w -> {
    System.out.println("Checking...");
    return w.equals("do"); // line n1
};
Predicate test2 = (String w) -> w.length() > 3; // line n2
words.stream()
    .filter(test2)
    .filter(test1)
    .count();
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. Checking...
- C. Checking... Checking...
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> codes = Arrays.asList("DOC", "MPEG", "JPEG");
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.print(c + " "));
String fmt = codes.stream()
    .filter(s -> s.contains("PEG"))
    .reduce((s, t) -> s + t).get();
System.out.println("\n" + fmt);
```

What is the result?

- A. DOC MPEG JPEG MPEGJPEG
- B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG MPEGMPEGJPEG
- C. MPEGJPEG MPEGJPEG
- D. The order of the output is unpredictable.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. 246

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

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

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

Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

Given:


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

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

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

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom"); System.out.println (
// line n1
);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the count of string elements whose length is greater than three?

- A. `listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()`
- B. `listVal.stream().map(x -> x.length()>3).count()`
- C. `listVal.stream().peek(x -> x.length()>3).count().get()`
- D. `listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).mapToInt(x -> x).count()`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

Which two statements are true about localizing an application? (Choose two.)

- A. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.
- B. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.
- C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.
- D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.
- E. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 20

Given:

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

```
}
```

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/.sys/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("readme"); System.out.println(res1); System.out.println(res2);
```

What is the result?

- A. `/app/sys/log/readme/server/exe`
- B. `/app/log/sys/server/exe/readme`
- C. `/app/.sys/log/readme`
- D. `/app/.sys/log/server/exe/readme`

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException { File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
if (listOfFiles != null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
for (File aFile : listOfFiles) { if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
} else {
if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class")) aFile.delete ();
}
}
}
}
```

Assume that `Projects` contains subdirectories that contain `.class` files and is passed as an argument to the `recDelete ()` method when it is invoked. What is the result?

- A. The method deletes all the `.class` files in the `Projects` directory and its subdirectories.
- B. The method deletes the `.class` files of the `Projects` directory only.
- C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the `Projects` directory.
- D. The method throws an `IOException`.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

Given the definition of the `Book` class:

```
public class Book {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public Book(int id, String name) {this.id = id; this.name = name;}
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
}
```

Which statement is true about the `Book` class?

- A. It demonstrates encapsulation.
- B. It is defined using the factory design pattern.
- C. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.
- D. It demonstrates polymorphism.
- E. It is an immutable class.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35

Which statement is true about the `DriverManager` class?

- A. It returns an instance of `Connection`.
- B. it executes SQL statements against the database.
- C. It only queries metadata of the database.
- D. it is written by different vendors for their specific database.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The DriverManager returns an instance of Doctrine\DBAL\Connection which is a wrapper around the underlying driver connection (which is often a PDO instance).

NEW QUESTION 39

Given:

```
interface P { public void method1(); }

interface Q extends P { public void method1(); }

interface R extends P { public void method2(); }

interface S { public default void method() { } }

interface T { public void method1(); public void method2(); }

interface U { public void method1(); public abstract void method2(); }
```

Which two interfaces can you use to create lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. T
- B. R
- C. P
- D. S
- E. Q
- F. U

Answer: AF

NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

```
interface Interface1 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-1");
    }
}

interface Interface2 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");
    }
}

public class MyClass implements Interface1, Interface2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Interface1 obj = new MyClass();
        obj.sayHi();
    }
    public void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi MyClass");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hi Interface-2
- B. A compilation error occurs.
- C. Hi Interface-1
- D. Hi MyClass

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

Given:

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

and

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 51

Given:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 54

Given:

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

and the code fragment: List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"), new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"), new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago")); stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEachOrdered((src, res) -> System.out.println(src)); What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> prices = Arrays.asList (3, 4, 5);  
prices.stream()  
    .filter(e -> e > 4)  
    .peek(e -> System.out.print("Price " + e))           // line n1  
    .map(n -> n - 1)                                     // line n2  
    .peek(n -> System.out.println(" New Price " + n));   // line n3
```

Which modification enables the code to print Price 5 New Price 4?

- A. Replace line n2 with `.map (n -> System.out.println ("New Price" + n -1))` and remove line n3
- B. Replace line n2 with `.mapToInt (n -> n - 1);`
- C. Replace line n1 with `.forEach (e -> System.out.print ("Price" + e))`
- D. Replace line n3 with `.forEach (n -> System.out.println ("New Price" + n));`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

Given:

```
class Person {  
    private String firstName;  
    private int salary;  
    public Person(String fN, int sal) {  
        this.firstName = fN;  
        this.salary = sal;  
    }  
    public int getSalary() { return salary; }  
    public String getFirstName() { return firstName; }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> prog = Arrays.asList(  
    new Person("Smith", 1500),  
    new Person("John", 2000),  
    new Person("Joe", 1000));  
double dVal = prog.stream()  
    .filter(s -> s.getFirstName().startsWith("J"))  
    .mapToInt(Person::getSalary)  
    .average()  
    .getAsDouble();  
System.out.print(dVal);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0.0
- B. 1500.0
- C. A compilation error occur
- D. 2000.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

Given the code fragment:

```
Deque<String> queue = new ArrayDeque<>();  
queue.add("Susan");  
queue.add("Allen");  
queue.add("David");  
System.out.println(queue.pop());  
System.out.println(queue.remove());  
System.out.println(queue);
```

What is the result?

- A. DavidDavid[Susan, Allen]
- B. SusanSusan[Susan, Allen]
- C. SusanAllen [David]
- D. DavidAllen [Susan]
- E. SusanAllen[Susan, David]

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

Given the code fragment:

```
// Login time:2015-01-12T21:58:18.817Z  
Instant loginTime = Instant.now();  
Thread.sleep(1000);  
  
// Logout time:2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z  
Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();  
  
loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES); // line n1  
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);  
  
if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))  
    System.out.println("Logged out at:"+logoutTime);  
else  
    System.out.println("Can't logout");
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
- C. Can't logout
- D. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:00Z

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 74

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

Given:

```
public class StrMan {
    public static void doStuff(String s) {
        try {
            if (s == null) {
                throw new NullPointerException();
            }
        } finally {
            System.out.println("-finally-");
        }
        System.out.println("-doStuff-");
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        try {
            doStuff(null);
        } catch (NullPointerException npe) {
            System.out.println("-catch-");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. -catch--finally--dostuff-
- B. -catch-
- C. -finally--catch-
- D. -finally-dostuff--catch-

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 77

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

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

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

Given:

```
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
```

Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public abstract class Task implements Doable { public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }}
- B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { public abstract void doSomething(String s) { } public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }}
- C. public class Job implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { }}
- D. public class Action implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public String doThis(Integer j) { }}

E. public class Do implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public void doSomething(String s) { } public void doThat (String s) { }}

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 79

Given:

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

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

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 83

Given the definition of the Vehicle class: class Vehicle {

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

Which action encapsulates the Vehicle class?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

Given the code fragment: UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s*2; line n1
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0); loanValues.stream()
.filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
.map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))
.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " ")); What is the result?

- A. 4000.0
B. 4000
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 91

Given the code fragment:

```
try {
    Properties prop = new Properties();
    prop.put("user", userName);
    prop.put("password", passWord);
    Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, prop);
    if(conn != null){
        System.out.print("Connection Established");
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print(e);
}
```

and the information:

- ▶ The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
- ▶ The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, username, and passWord exists. What is the result?

- A. A ClassNotFoundException is thrown at runtime.
- B. The program prints nothing.
- C. The program prints Connection Established.
- D. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:
```

```
username = Enter User Name  
password = Enter Password
```

```
MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:
```

```
username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur  
password = Entrez le mot de passe
```

and the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setRegion("FR").setLanguage("fr").build();  
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);  
Enumeration<String> names = messages.getKeys();  
while (names.hasMoreElements()) {  
    String key = names.nextElement();  
    String name = messages.getString(key);  
    System.out.println(key + " = " + name);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur password = Entrez le mot de passe
- B. username = Enter User Name password = Enter Password
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 98

Given:

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

Which statement is true?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 101

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nums = Arrays.asList("EE", "SE");  
String ans = nums  
    .parallelStream()  
    .reduce("Java ", (a, b) -> a.concat(b));  
System.out.print(ans);
```

What is the result?

- A. Java EEJava EESE
- B. Java EESE

C. The program prints either:Java EEJava SE orJava SEJava EE
D. Java EEJava SE

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 106

Given the code fragment:

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 108

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function interface?

- A. It accepts one argument and returns void.
- B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.
- C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.
- D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 112

Given the definition of the Employee class:

```
class Employee {  
    String dept, name;  
    public Employee(String d, String n) {  
        dept = d;  
        name = n;  
    }  
    public String toString() {  
        return getDept() + ":" + getName();  
    }  
    public String getDept() { return dept; }  
    public String getName() { return name; }  
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
List<Employee> emps = Arrays.asList(new Employee("sales", "Ada"),  
    new Employee("sales", "Bob"),  
    new Employee("hr", "Bob"),  
    new Employee("hr", "Eva"));  
Stream<Employee> s = emps.stream()  
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing((Employee e) -> e.getDept())  
        .thenComparing((Employee e) -> e.getName()));  
List<Employee> eSorted = s.collect(Collectors.toList());  
System.out.println(eSorted);
```

What is the result?

- A. [sales:Ada, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, hr:Eva]
- B. [Ada:sales, Bob:sales, Bob:hr, Eva:hr]
- C. [hr:Eva, hr:Bob, sales:Bob, sales:Ada]
- D. [hr:Bob, hr:Eva, sales:Ada, sales:Bob]

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 118

Given:

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

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

.collect(Collectors.toList());

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

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

D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder()).map (Emp::getlName).reserved

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 123

Given the code fragments:

```
class R implements Runnable {
    public void run() { System.out.println("Run..."); }
}

class C implements Callable<String> {
    public String call() throws Exception { return "Call..."; }
}
```

and

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
es.execute(new R()); // line n1
Future<String> f1 = es.submit(new C()); // line n2
System.out.println(f1.get());
es.shutdown();
```

What is the result?

- A. The program prints Run... and throws an exception.
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. Run...Call...
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126

Given the code fragments:

```
public static Optional<String> getCountry(String loc) {
    Optional<String> couName = Optional.empty();
    if ("Paris".equals(loc))
        couName = Optional.of("France");
    else if ("Mumbai".equals(loc))
        couName = Optional.of("India");
    return couName;
}
```

and

```
Optional<String> city1 = getCountry("Paris");
Optional<String> city2 = getCountry("Las Vegas");
System.out.println(city1.orElse("Not Found"));
if (city2.isPresent())
    city2.ifPresent(x -> System.out.println(x));
else
    System.out.println(city2.orElse("Not Found"));
```

What is the result?

- A. FranceOptional[NotFound]
- B. Optional [France] Optional [NotFound]
- C. Optional[France] Not Found
- D. FranceNot Found

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 127

Given:

```
class Person {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
    public Person(String name, int age) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
    public String getName(){ return name; }  
    public int getAge(){ return age; }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Person> sts = Arrays.asList(  
    new Person("Jack", 30),  
    new Person("Mike Hill", 21),  
    new Person("Thomas Hill", 24));  
Stream<Person> resList = sts.stream().filter(s -> s.getAge() >= 25);    // line n1  
long count = resList.filter(s -> s.getName().contains("Hill")).count();  
System.out.print(count);
```

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. An Exception is thrown at run time.
- C. 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 131

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