Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

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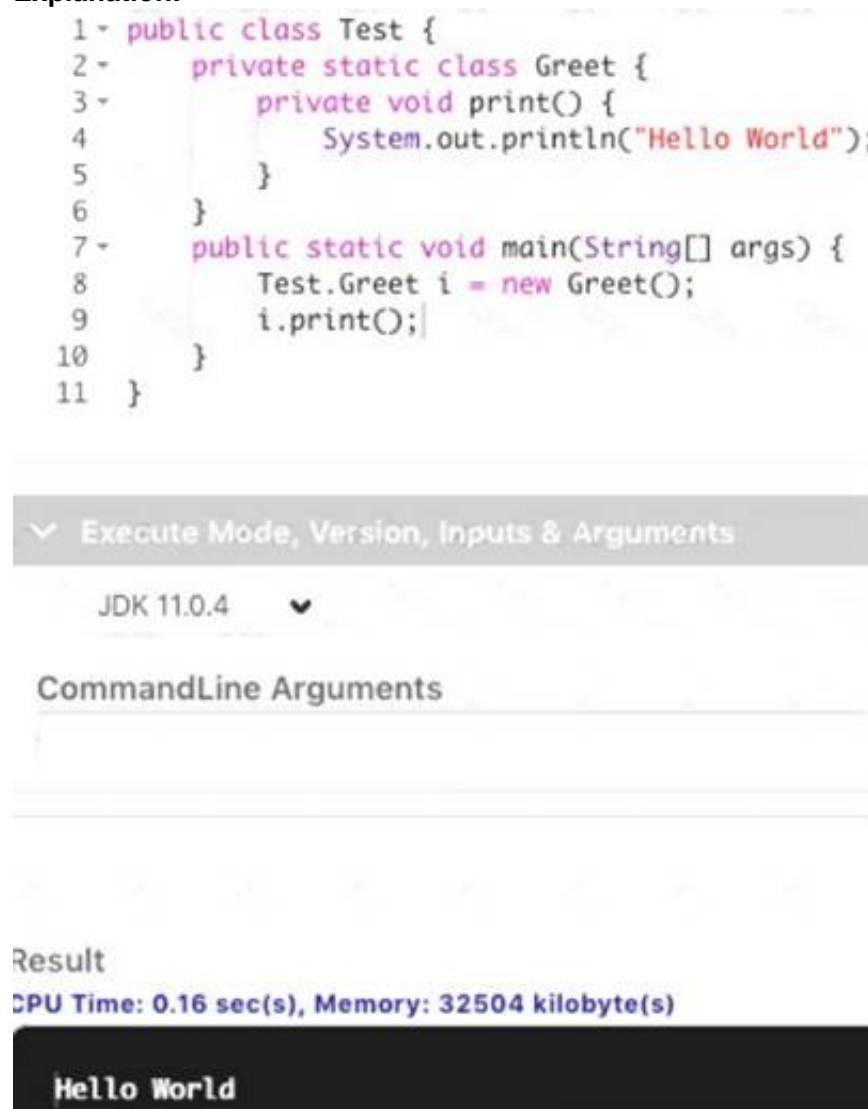
What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

∨ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ∨

CommandLine Arguments

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

Hello World

NEW QUESTION 2
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
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 4
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:

CE	DOWNLOAD ZIP	default
	2,5 4,5 4,5	

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 FileaAlreadyExistsException.
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:

```
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? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: BFG

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createdTime;
    transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
    SerializedMessage(String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException |ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

When is the readObject method called?

A. before this object is deserialized
B. after this object is deserialized
C. before this object Is serialized
D. The method is never called.
E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 3void x () {} // position 3@Override // position 3public void z() { } // position 3
B. @Override // position 2public void z() { } // position 3
C. implements A // position 1@Override // position 2
D. public void z() { } // position 3

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
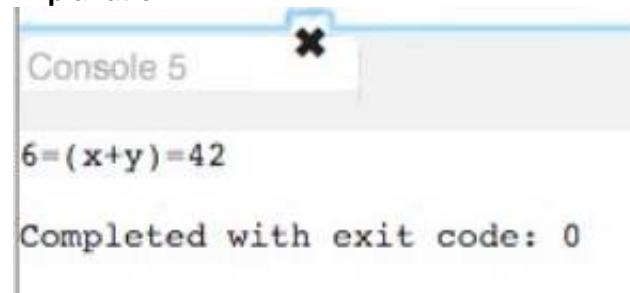Given:
```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 4;
        int y = 2;
        System.out.println(x+y+"=(x+y)="+x+y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 5        ✖

6=(x+y)=42

Completed with exit code: 0
```


NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
Given:

```
class Myclass {
public static void main(String [] args) {
    System.out.println(arg[1] + "--" + arg[3] + "--" + arg[0]);
    }
}
```

executed using this command: java Myclass My Car is red What is the output of this class?

A. Car--red--My
B. My--Car--is
C. My--is--java
D. java--Myclass--My
E. Myclass--Car--red

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
Given:

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

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

What is the output?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

∨ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ∨   In

CommandLine Arguments

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

300

NEW QUESTION 16
Given:

```
class ConSuper {
    protected ConSuper(){
        this(2);
        System.out.print("1");
    }
    protected ConSuper(int a){
        System.out.print(a);
    }
}
```
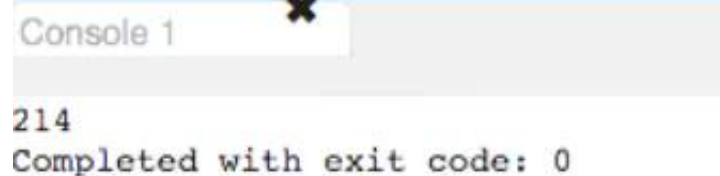
and

```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper{
    ConSub(){
        this(4);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args){
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2134
B. 2143
C. 214
D. 234

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
Console 1  ✖

214
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 21
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 23
Which two safely validate inputs? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 25
Which statement about a functional interface is true?

A. It must be defined with the public access modifier.
B. It must be annotated with @FunctionalInterface.
C. It is declared with a single abstract method.
D. It is declared with a single default method.
E. It cannot have any private methods and static methods.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26
Given:

```
public interface TestInterface {
    default void samplingProbeProcedure(){
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Collect Sample");
        System.out.println("Leave Asteroid");
        System.out.println("Dock with Main Craft");
    }
    default void explosionProbeProcedure(){
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Explode")
    }
}
```

Examine these requirements:
- Eliminate code duplication.
- Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface. Which method can be added to meet these requirements?

```
A.  private default void probeProcedure(){
        System.out.println("Launch Probe");
        System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
    }
B.  static void probeProcedure(){
        System.out.println("Launch Probe");
        System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
    }
C.  private void probeProcedure(){
        System.out.println("Launch Probe");
        System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
    }
D.  default void probeProcedure(){
        System.out.println("Launch Probe");
        System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");
    }
```

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

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

B.  DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
                .limit (100).forFach(System.out::print);

C.  Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32
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 37

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 40
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 45
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 46
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

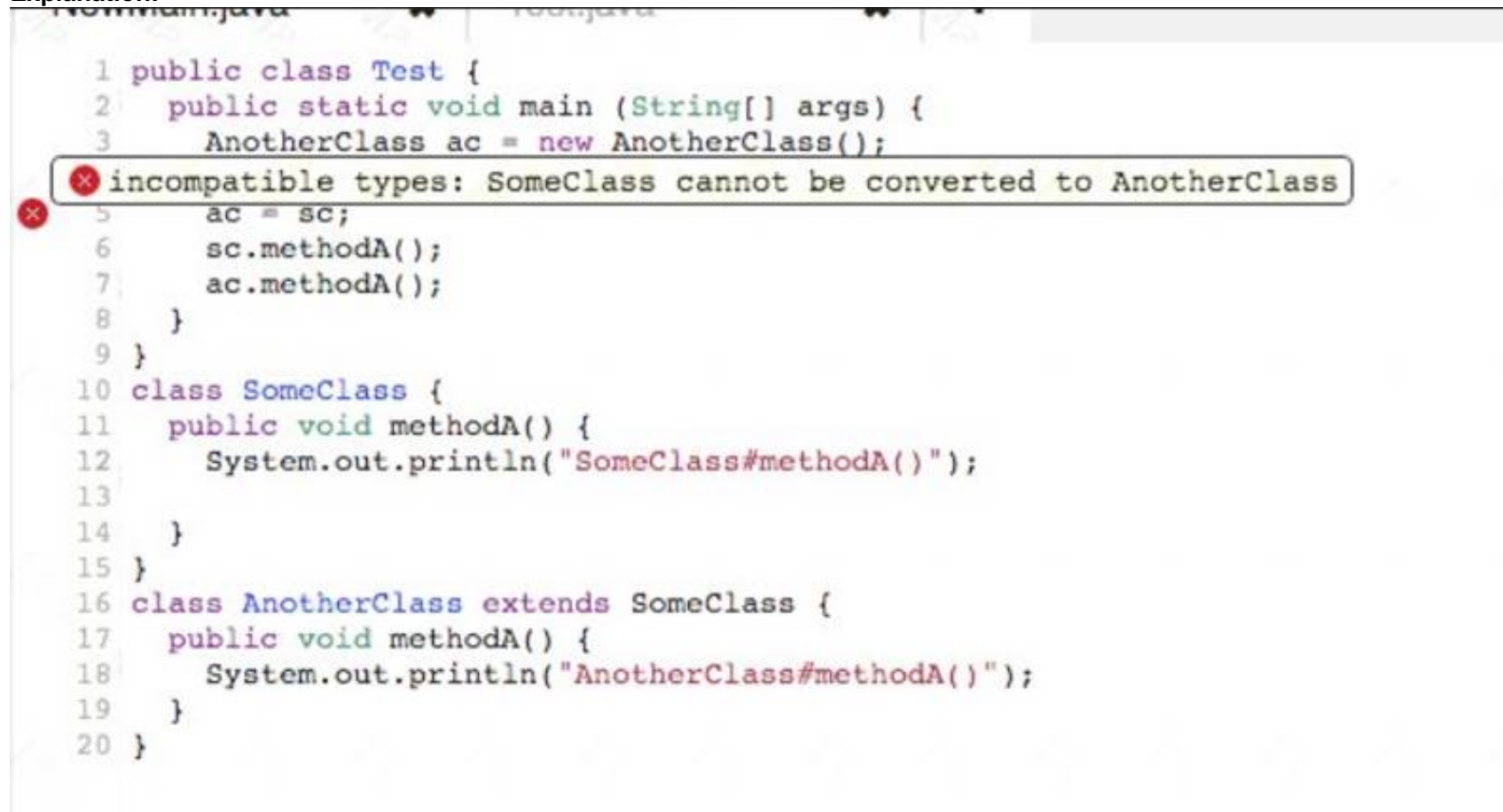**NEW QUESTION 51**

Given:

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
    SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
    ac = sc;
    sc.methodA();
    ac.methodA();
  }
}
class SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
  }
}
class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
  public void methodA() {
    System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
B. AnotherClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
C. The compilation fails.
D. SomeClass#methodA()AnotherClass#methodA()
E. AnotherClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()
F. SomeClass#methodA()SomeClass#methodA()

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
 1 public class Test {
 2   public static void main (String[] args) {
 3     AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
```
incompatible types: SomeClass cannot be converted to AnotherClass
```
 5     ac = sc;
 6     sc.methodA();
 7     ac.methodA();
 8   }
 9 }
10 class SomeClass {
11   public void methodA() {
12     System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
13
14   }
15 }
16 class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
17   public void methodA() {
18     System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
19   }
20 }
```

NEW QUESTION 52
Given:
```
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));) {
      String input = br.readLine();
      System.out.println ("Input String was: " + input);
    } catch (IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
  }
}
```

Which is true?

A. System.out is the standard output strea
B. The stream is open only when System.out is called.
C. System.in cannot reassign the other stream.
D. System.out is an instance of java.io.OutputStream by default.
E. System.in is the standard input strea
F. The stream is already open.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56
Given:

```java
import java.util.List;
import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        List<Employee> list = List.of(new Employee("John", 80000.0), new Employee("Scott",
90000.0));
        double starts = 0.0;
        double ratio = 1.0;
        BinaryOperator<Double> bo = (a, b) -> a + b;
double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e -> e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);
// line 1
        System.out.println("Total salary = " + totalSalary);
    }
}

class Employee {
    String name;
    double salary;
    public Employee(String name, double salary) {
        this.name = name;
        this.salary = salary;
    }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public double getSalary{} { return salary; }
}
```

Which statement is equivalent to line 1?

A. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(e > e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce (bo).ifPresent (p > p.doubleValue());
B. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e > e.getSalary() * ratio).sum;
C. double totalSalary = list.stream().map(Employee::getSalary * ratio).reduce (bo).orElse(0.0);
D. double totalSalary = list.stream().mapToDouble(e > e.getSalary() * ratio).reduce(starts, bo);

Answer: C

Explanation:
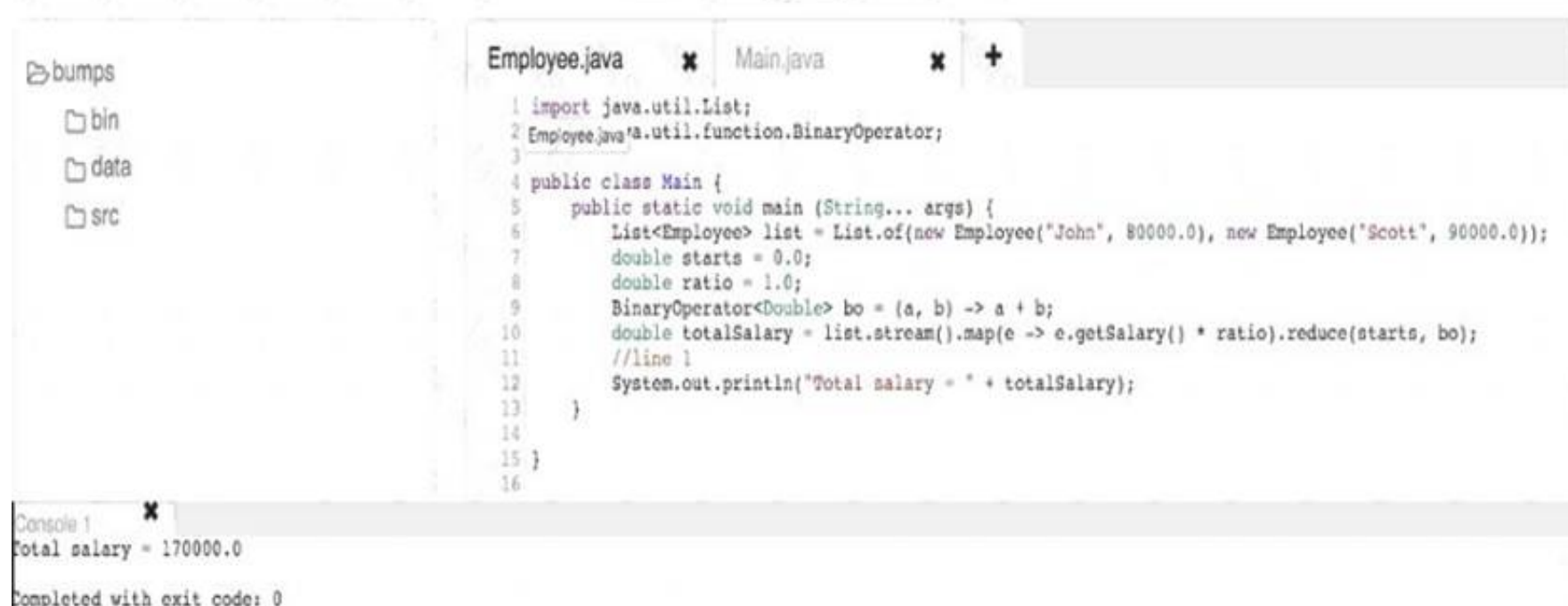
NEW QUESTION 58
Which is a proper JDBC URL?

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 62
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 66
Given the Person class with age and name along with getter and setter methods, and this code fragment:

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71
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 73
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 74
Given:

```
class Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }
    String name() { return "Harry"; }
}
```

and

```
class Sub extends Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }
    String name() { return "Potter"; }
}
```
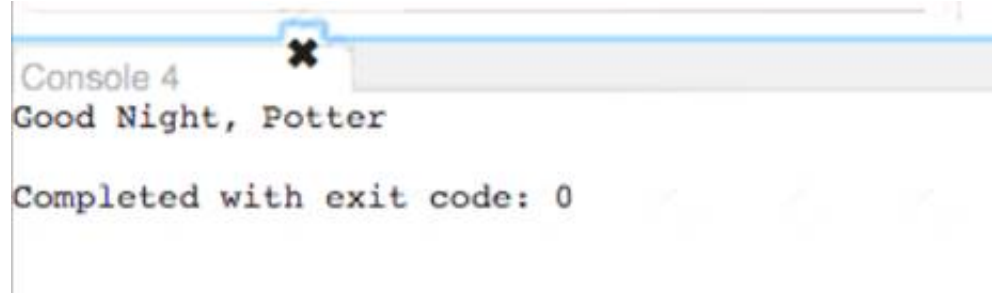
and

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Super s = new Sub();
        System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Good Morning, Potter
B. Good Night, Potter
C. Good Morning, Harry
D. Good Night, Harry

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
Console 4
Good Night, Potter

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 78
Given:

```
List<String> list = ... ;
list.forEach( x -> { System.out.println(x); } );
```

What is the type of x?

A. char
B. List<Character>
C. String
D. List<String>

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
Which two modules include APIs in the Java SE Specification? (Choose two.)

A. java.logging
B. java.desktop
C. javafx
D. jdk.httpserver
E. jdk.jartool

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 84
var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

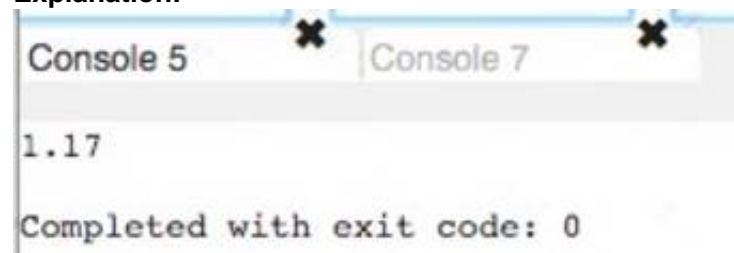**NEW QUESTION 86**

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        byte x = 7, y = 6;
        // line 1
        System.out.println(z);
    }
}
```

Which expression when added at line 1 will produce the output of 1.17?

A. float z = (float)(Math.round((float)x/y*100)/100);
B. float z = Math.round((int)(x/y),2);
C. float z = Math.round((float)x/y,2);
D. float z = Math.round((float)x/y*100)/(float)100;

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Console 5    ✖    Console 7    ✖

1.17

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 87

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 88

......

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