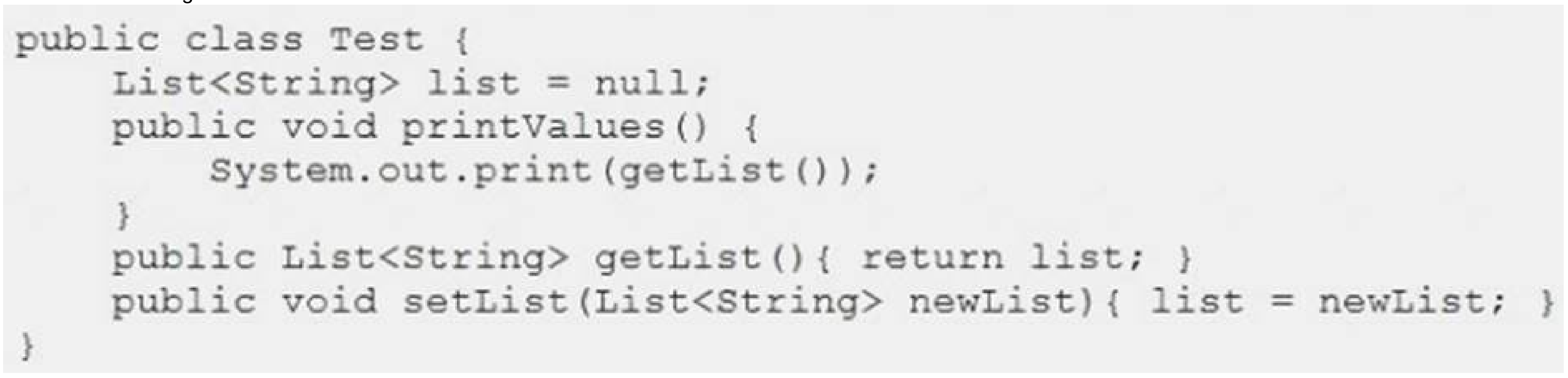
Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-809

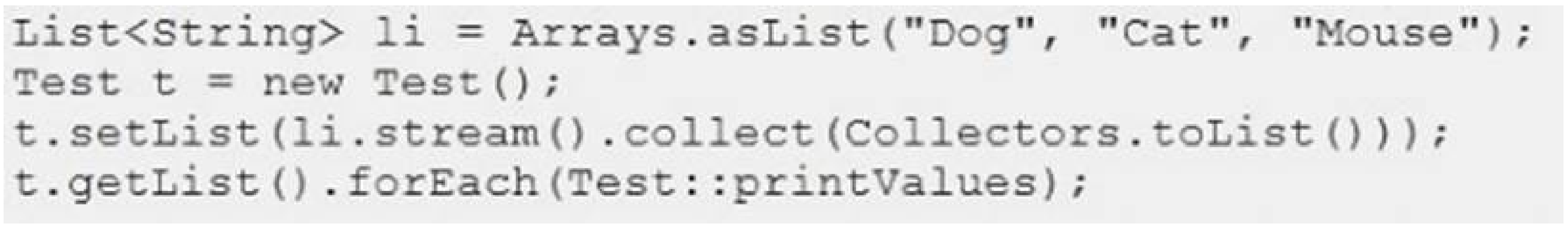
Java SE 8 Programmer II

NEW QUESTION 1
Given the code fragments:



```
public class Test {
    List<String> list = null;
    public void printValues() {
        System.out.print(getList());
    }
    public List<String> getList(){ return list; }
    public void setList(List<String> newList){ list = newList; }
}
```

and



```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Dog", "Cat", "Mouse");
Test t = new Test();
t.setList(li.stream().collect(Collectors.toList()));
t.getList().forEach(Test::printValues);
```

What is the result?

A. null
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. DogCatMouse
D. [Dog, Cat, Mouse]

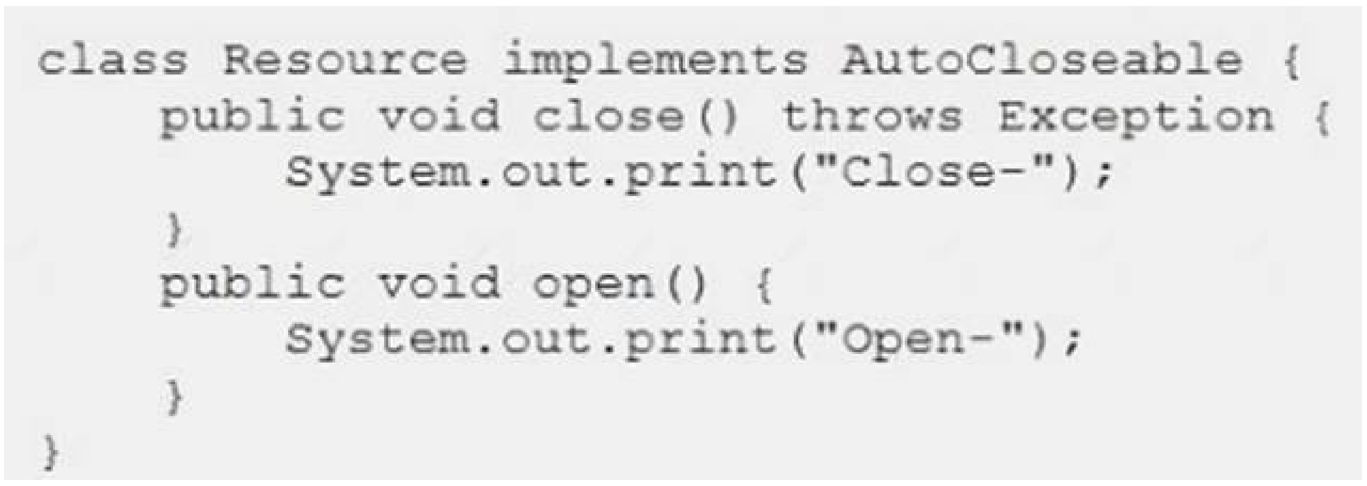
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2
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.

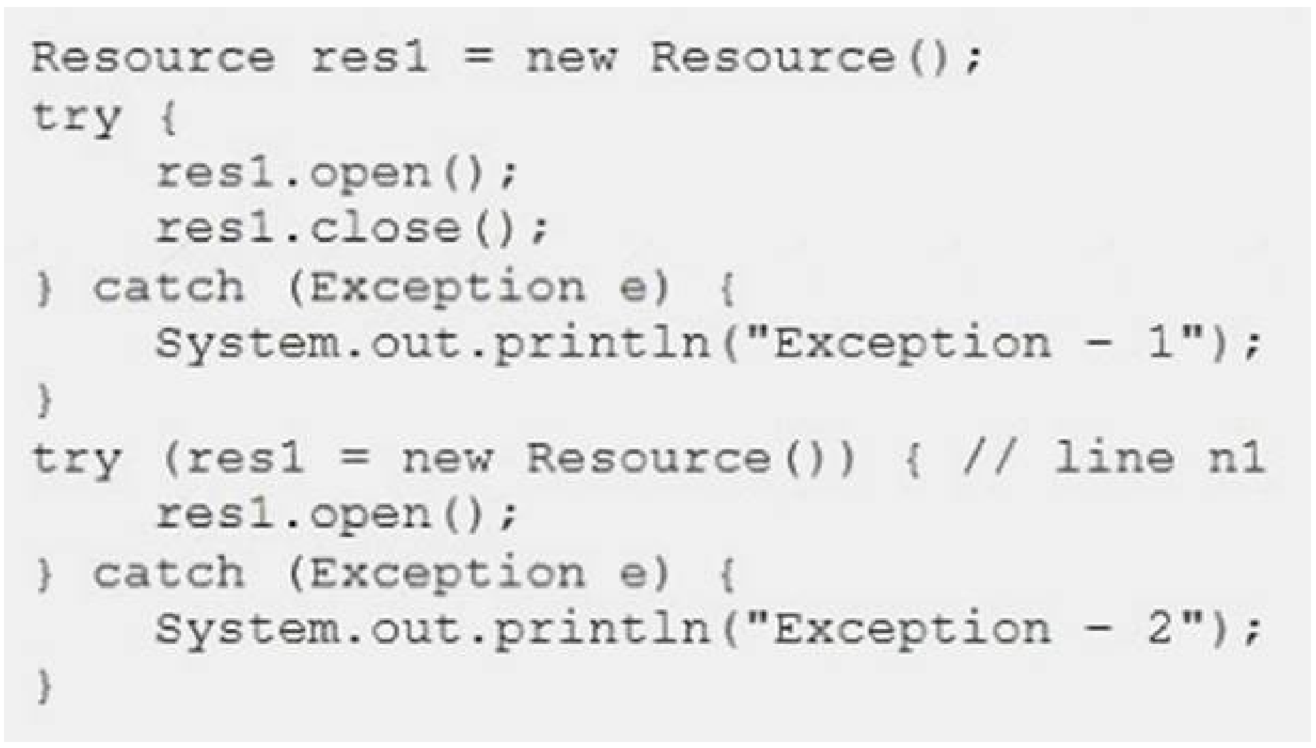
Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 3
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–

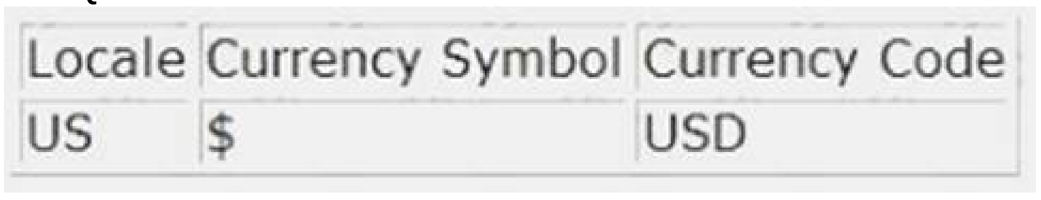
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
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()

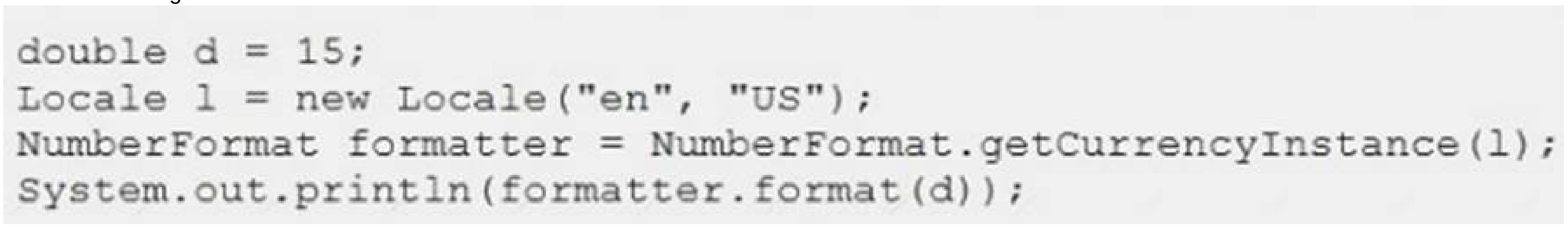
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5



Locale	Currency Symbol	Currency Code
US	$	USD

and the code fragment?



```
double d = 15;
Locale l = new Locale("en", "US");
NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(l);
System.out.println(formatter.format(d));
```

What is the result?

A. $15.00
B. 15 $
C. USD 15.00
D. USD $15

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1 System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
What is the result?

A. 20
B. 20.5
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { } class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1 System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2 super ride ();
}
}
and the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception
{
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle (); v.ride();
}
Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

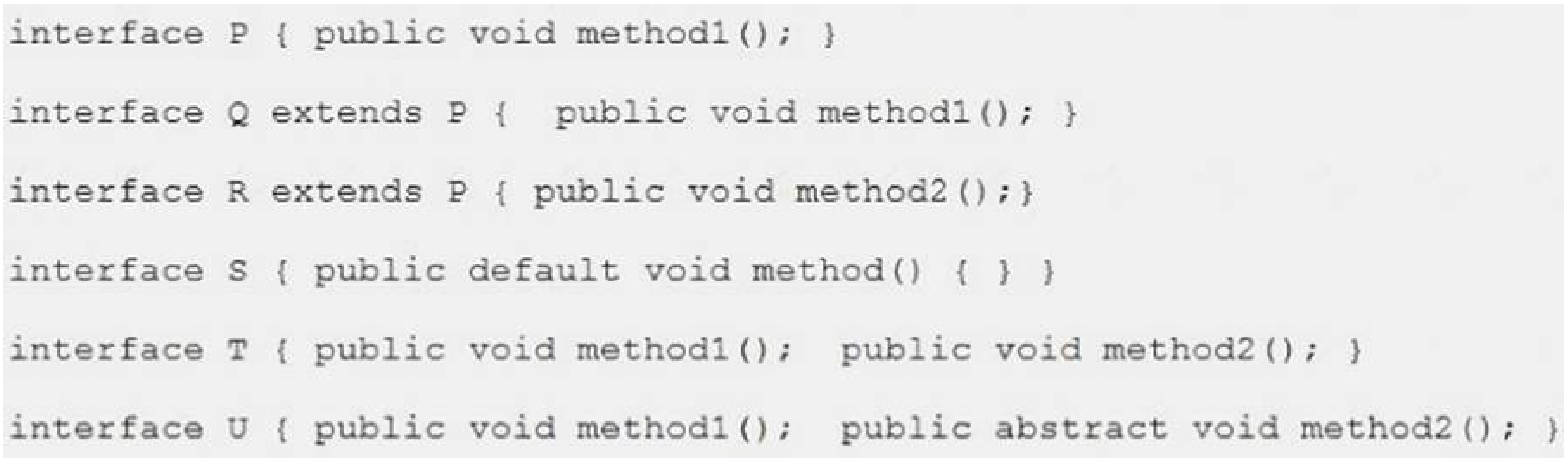
A. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
B. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {
C. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {
D. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragments:
public class Book implements Comparator<Book> { String name;
double price; public Book () {}
public Book(String name, double price) { this.name = name;
this.price = price;
}
public int compare(Book b1, Book b2) { return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name);
}
public String toString() { return name + ":" + price;
}
}
and
List<Book>books = Arrays.asList (new Book ("Beginning with Java", 2), new book ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3));
Collections.sort(books, new Book()); System.out.print(books);
What is the result?

A. [A Guide to Java Tour:3.0, Beginning with Java:2.0]
B. [Beginning with Java:2, A Guide to Java Tour:3]
C. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().
D. An Exception is thrown at run time.

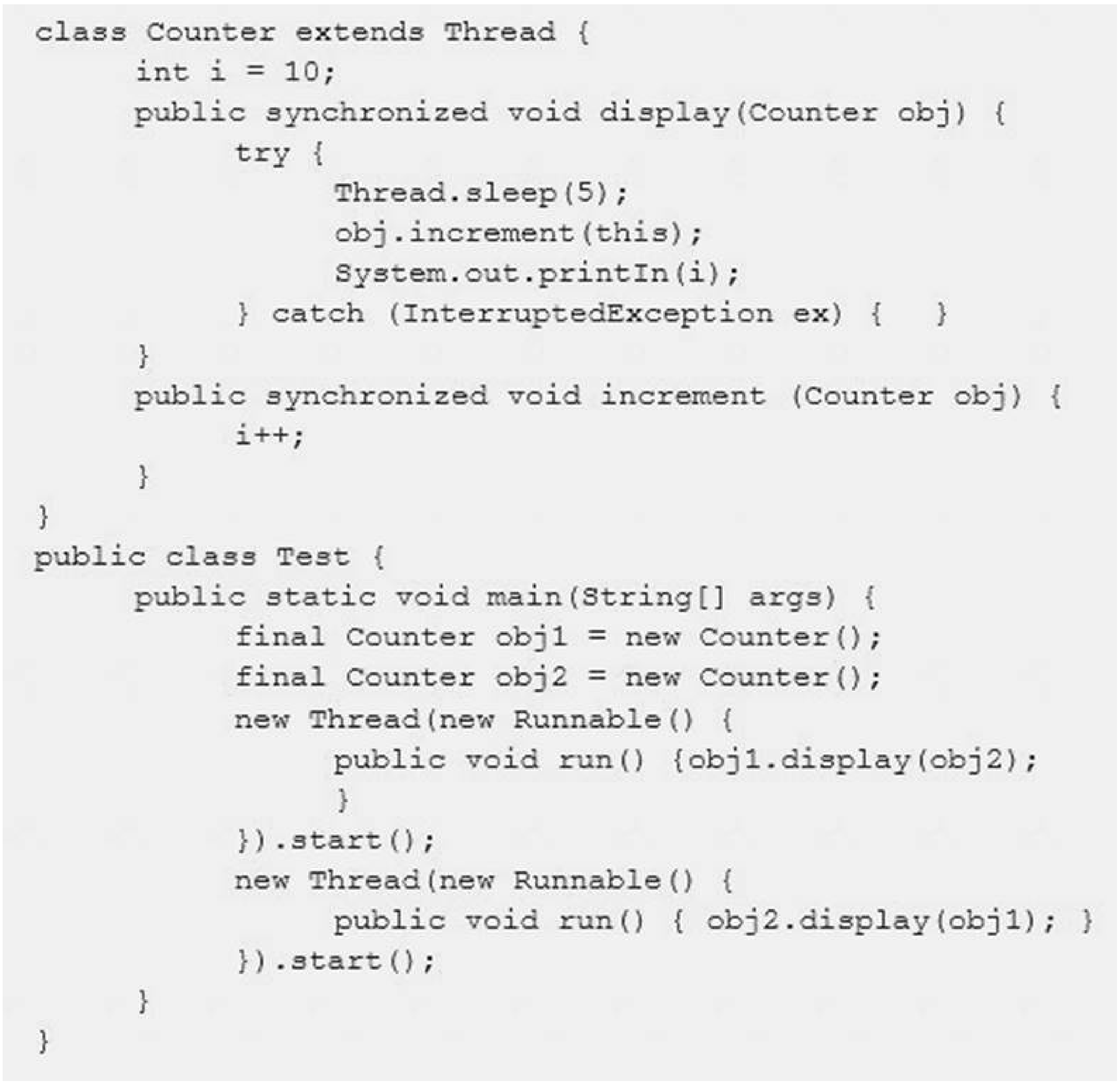
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Given:



```
class Counter extends Thread {
      int i = 10;
      public synchronized void display(Counter obj) {
            try {
                  Thread.sleep(5);
                  obj.increment(this);
                  System.out.printIn(i);
            } catch (InterruptedException ex) {   }
      }
      public synchronized void increment (Counter obj) {
            i++;
      }
}
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            final Counter obj1 = new Counter();
            final Counter obj2 = new Counter();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() {obj1.display(obj2);
                  }
            }).start();
            new Thread(new Runnable() {
                  public void run() { obj2.display(obj1); }
            }).start();
      }
}
```

From what threading problem does the program suffer?

A. race condition
B. deadlock
C. starvation
D. livelock

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11
Given the code fragment: Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (Arrays.asList (“1”, “John”),
Arrays.asList (“2”, null)0;
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ()); nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);
What is the result?

A. 1John2null
B. 12
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: D

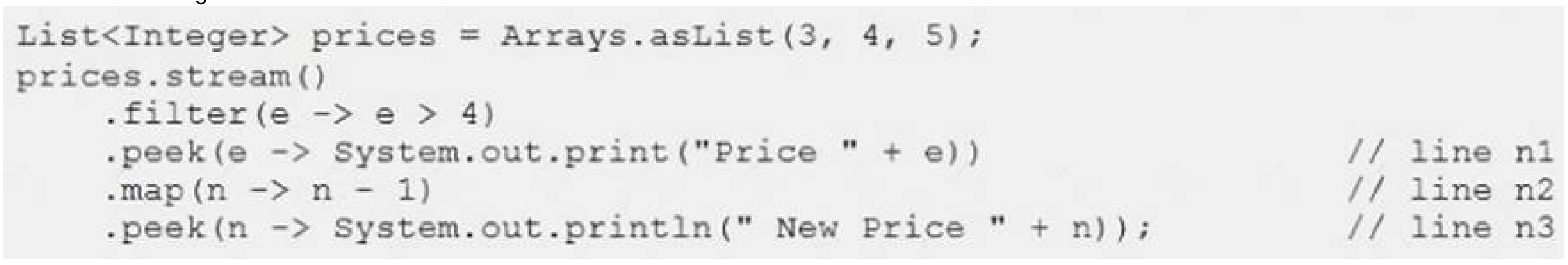
NEW QUESTION 12
Given:
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) { this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + “:” + name + “:” + city;
}
and the code fragment: List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(

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))
.f orEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); 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 13
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));

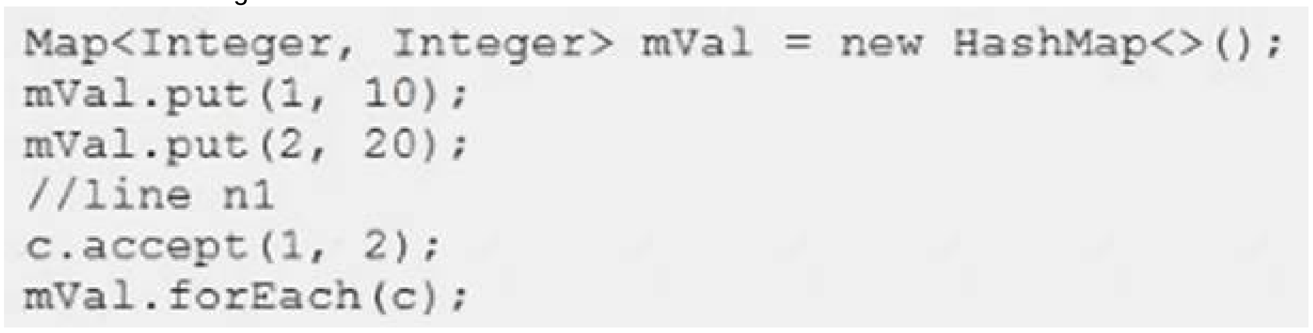
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14
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 15
Given the code fragment:



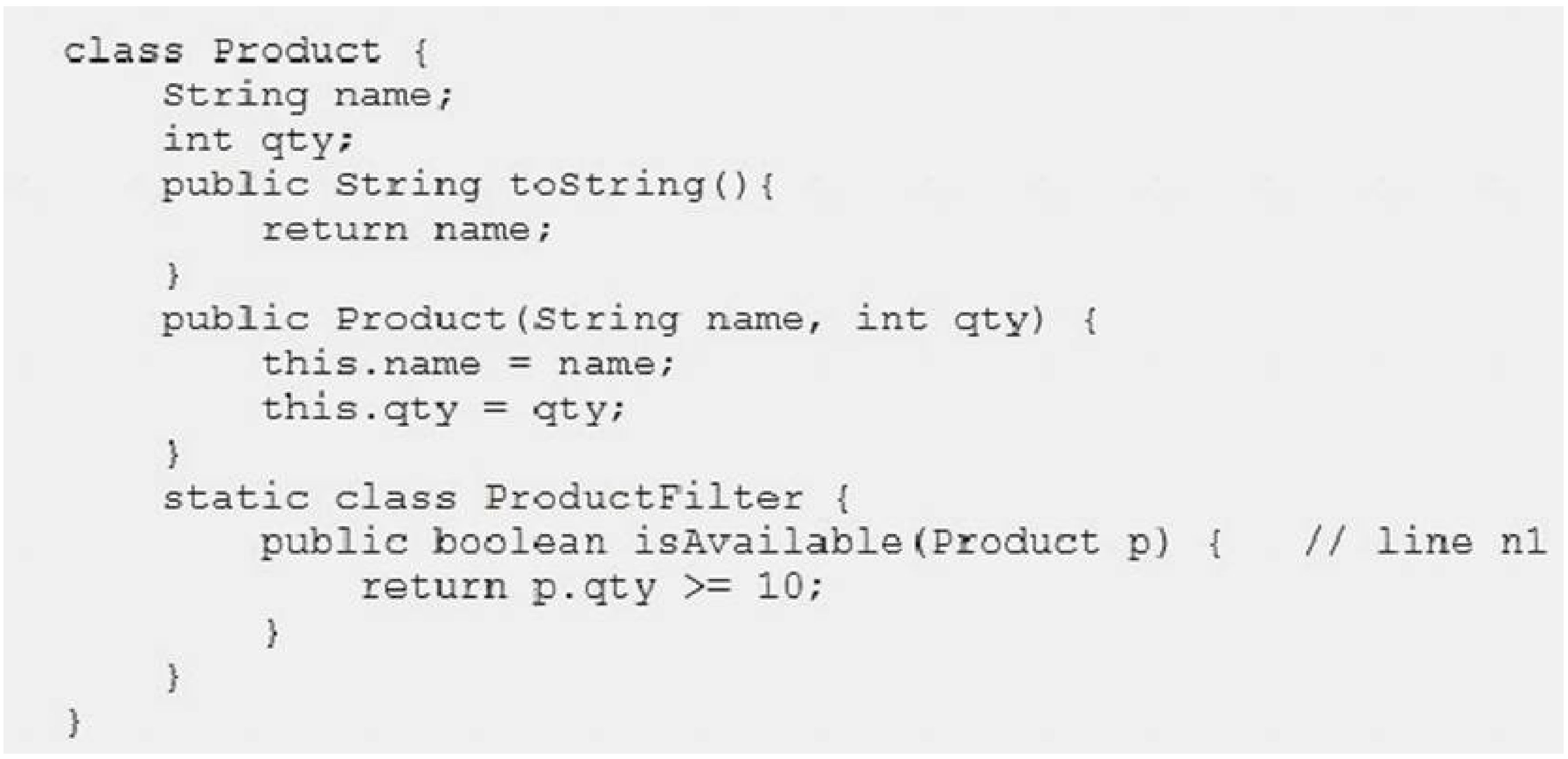
```
Map<Integer, Integer> mVal = new HashMap<>();
mVal.put(1, 10);
mVal.put(2, 20);
//line n1
c.accept(1, 2);
mVal.forEach(c);
```

Which statement can be inserted into line n1 to print 1,2; 1,10; 2,20;?

A. BiConsumer<Integer,Integer> c = (i, j) -> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “);};
B. BiFunction<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “)};
C. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, String> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,” + j+ “; “)};
D. BiConsumer<Integer, Integer, Integer> c = (i, j) –> {System.out.print (i + “,”+ j+ “; “);};

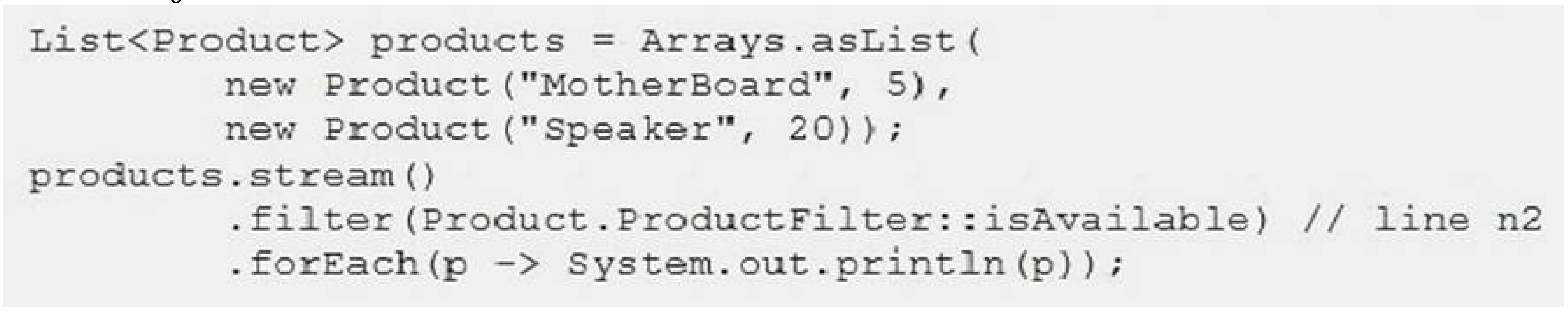
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
Given:



```
class Product {
    String name;
    int qty;
    public String toString(){
        return name;
    }
    public Product(String name, int qty) {
        this.name = name;
        this.qty = qty;
    }
    static class ProductFilter {
        public boolean isAvailable(Product p) {    // line n1
            return p.qty >= 10;
        }
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:



```
List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(
        new Product("MotherBoard", 5),
        new Product("Speaker", 20));
products.stream()
        .filter(Product.ProductFilter::isAvailable) // line n2
        .forEach(p -> System.out.println(p));
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?

A. Implement Predicate in the Product.ProductFilter class and replace line n2 with .filter (p-> p.ProductFilter.test (p))
B. Replace line n1 with:public static boolean isAvailable (Product p) {
C. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> p.ProductFilter: :isAvailable (p))
D. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

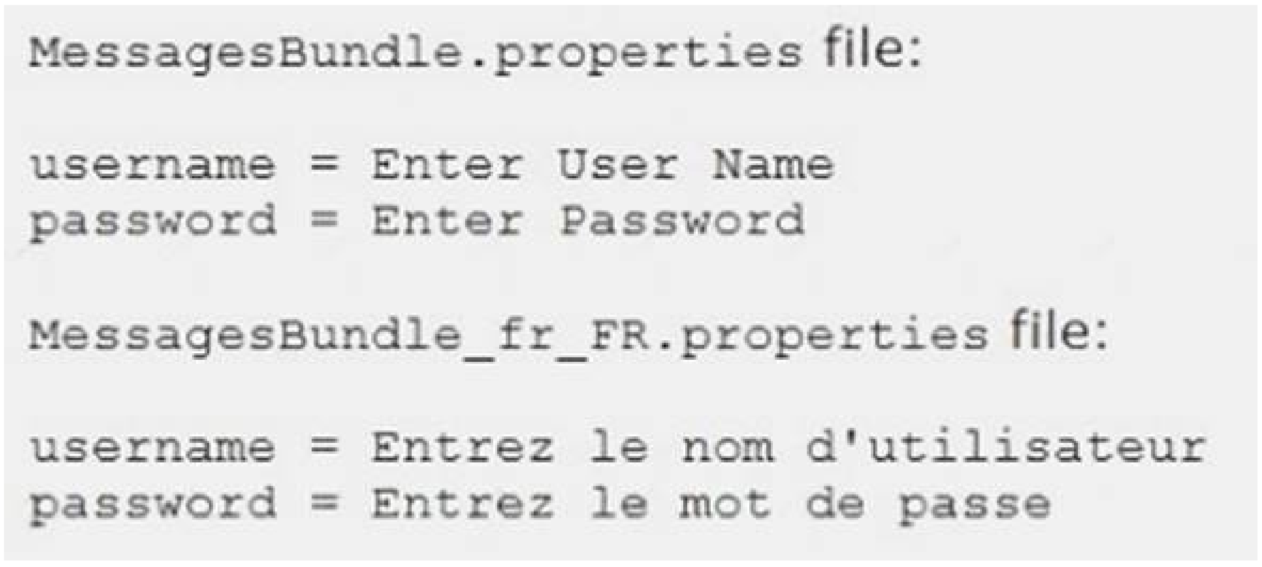
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Given the code fragment:
List<String> empDetails = Arrays.asList(“100, Robin, HR”, “200, Mary, AdminServices”,
“101, Peter, HR”);
empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains(“1”))
.sorted()
.f orEach(System.out::println); //line n1
What is the result?

A. 100, Robin, HR101, Peter, HR
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. 100, Robin, HR101, Peter, HR200, Mary, AdminServices
D. 100, Robin, HR200, Mary, AdminServices101, Peter, HR

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18
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 19
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 20
Given the code fragments: class Employee { Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) { this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: } public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
and
Address address = null;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
What is the result?

A. New York
B. City Not available
C. null
D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21
......