Practice Exam Questions

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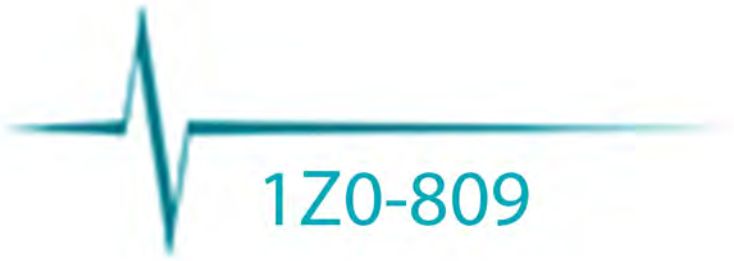

Java SE 8 Programmer II

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Oracle

Exam 1Z0-809

Java SE 8 Programmer II

Version: 11.0

[Total Questions: 196]

Question No : 1

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

Question No : 2

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

Question No : 3

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, “A”);
books.put (1002, “C”);
books.put (1003, “B”);
books.put (1003, “B”);
System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1002=C}
B. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1003=B, 1002=C}
C. {1007=A, 1002=C, 1003=B, 1003=B}
D. {1002=C, 1003=B, 1007=A}

Answer: D

Question No : 4

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
10. String query = “SELECT id FROM Employee”;
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13.stmt.executeQuery(“SELECT id FROM Customer”);
14. while (rs.next()) {
15. //process the results
16.System.out.println(“Employee ID: “+ rs.getInt(“id”));
17.}
```

18. } catch (Exception e) {

19. System.out.println (“Error”);

20. }

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.

What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

A. The program prints employee IDs.
B. The program prints customer IDs.
C. The program prints Error.
D. compilation fails on line 13.

Answer: C

Question No : 5

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

Question No : 6

Given:

Item table

• ID, INTEGER: PK

• DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)

• PRICE, REAL

• QUANTITY< INTEGER

And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10.Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = “Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110”;
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14.while(rs.next())
{ 15.System.out.println(“ID:“ + rs.getInt(“Id”));
16.System.out.println(“Description:“ + rs.getString(“Descrip”));
17.System.out.println(“Price:“ + rs.getDouble(“Price”));
18. System.out.println(Quantity:“ + rs.getInt(“Quantity”));
19.}
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println(“Error”);
```

22. }

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. Compilation fails.
C. The code prints Error.
D. The code prints information about Item 110.

Answer: D

Question No : 7

Given the code fragment:

ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 1, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-7”));

ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-5”));

long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1

System.out.println(“Travel time is” + hrs + “hours”);

What is the result?

A. Travel time is 4 hours
B. Travel time is 6 hours
C. Travel time is 8 hours
D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

Answer: C

Question No : 8

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: C

Question No : 9

Given the code fragment:

Path path1 = Paths.get(“/app/./sys/”);

Path res1 = path1.resolve(“log”);

Path path2 = Paths.get(“/server/exe/”);

Path res1 = path2.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: D

Question No : 10

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

Question No : 11

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

Explanation: References:

Question No : 12

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: B

Question No : 13

Given the definition of the Country class:

```
public class country {

public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE}
```

```
String name;

Continent region;


public Country (String na, Continent reg)

{ name = na, region = reg;

}

public String getName () {return name;}

public Continent getRegion () {return region;}

}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (

new Country (“Japan”, Country.Continent.ASIA),

new Country (“Italy”, Country.Continent.EUROPE),

new Country (“Germany”, Country.Continent.EUROPE));

Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,

Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));

System.out.println(regionNames);
```

What is the output?

A. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}
B. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}
C. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
D. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}

Answer: B

Question No : 14

Given:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {
    private String src[ ] = {"A", "B", "C"};
    private int count = 0;     // line n1
      public void run() {      // line n2
        while (count < src.length) {
           System.out.print(src[count]);
        }
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyThread mt = new MyThread();
Thread t1 = new Thread(mt);
Thread t2 - new Thread(mt);
t1.start();
t2.start();
```

The threads t1 and t2 execute asynchronously and possibly prints ABCA or AACB.

You have been asked to modify the code to make the threads execute synchronously and prints ABC.

Which modification meets the requirement?

A. start the threads t1 and t2 within a synchronized block.
B. Replace line n1 with:private synchronized int count = 0;
C. Replace line n2 with:public synchronized void run () {
D. Replace line n2 with:volatile int count = 0;

Answer: A

Question No : 15

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList(“Jim”, “John”, “Jeff”);

Function<String, String> funVal = s -> “Hello : “.contact(s);

nL.Stream()

.map(funVal)

.peek(System.out::print);
```

What is the result?

A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
B. Jim John Jeff
C. The program prints nothing.
D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: C

Question No : 16

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

Explanation: References:

Question No : 17

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

Question No : 18

Given:

1. abstract class Shape {

2. Shape ( ) { System.out.println (“Shape”); }

3. protected void area ( ) { System.out.println (“Shape”); }

4. }

5.

6. class Square extends Shape {

7. int side;

8. Square int side {

9./* insert code here */

10. this.side = side;

11. }

12. public void area ( ) { System.out.println (“Square”); }

13. }

14. class Rectangle extends Square {

15. int len, br;

16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {

17. /* insert code here */

18. len = x, br = y;

19. }

20. void area ( ) { System.out.println (“Rectangle”); }

21. }

Which two modifications enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. At line 1, remove abstract
B. At line 9, insert super ( );
C. At line 12, remove public
D. At line 17, insert super (x);
E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;
F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

Answer: D,F

Question No : 19

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 () { }

abstract void open ();

}

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: C

Question No : 20

Given:

```
class Bird {

public void fly () { System.out.print("Can fly"); }

}

class Penguin extends Bird {

public void fly () { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); }

}
```

and the code fragment:

```
class Birdie {
```

public static void main (String [ ] args)

{ fly(( ) -> new Bird ( ));

fly (Penguin : : new);

}

/* line n1 */

}

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) {bird :: fly ();}
B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) {bird.accept( ) fly ();}
C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) {bird.get( ) fly ();}
D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) {LOST

Answer: C

Question No : 21

Given the content:

MessagesBundle.properties file:

```
inquiry = How are you?
```

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:

```
inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale;
// line 1
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
System.out.println(messages.getString("inquiry"));
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"

A. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
B. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build();
C. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
D. currentlocale = new Locale();currentLocale.setLanguage ("de");currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");
E. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);

Answer: B,D

Question No : 22

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 HelloFoo Hello
B. Bar HelloBaz Hello
C. Baz Hello
D. A compilation error occurs in the Daze class.

Answer: B

Question No : 23

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, “z”);
unsortMap.put (5, “b”);
unsortMap.put (1, “d”);
unsortMap.put (7, “e”);
unsortMap.put (50, “j”);

Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } } );

treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);

for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet () )
{ System.out.print (entry.getValue () + “ “);
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.
B. d b e z j
C. j z e b d
D. z b d e j

Answer: C

Question No : 24

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 JPEGMPEGJPEG
B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEGMPEGMPEGJPEG
C. MPEGJPEGMPEGJPEG
D. The order of the output is unpredictable.

Answer: A

Question No : 25

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

Question No : 26

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: B,E

Explanation: References:

Question No : 27

Given the Greetings.properties file, containing:

```
HELLO_MSG = Hello, everyone!
GOODBYE_MSG = Goodbye everyone!
```

and given:

```
import java.util.Enumeration;
import java.util.Locale;
import java.util.ResourceBundle;

public class ResourcesApp {
    public void loadResourceBundle() {
        ResourceBundle resource = ResourceBundle.getBundle("Greetings",Locale.US);
        System.out.println(resource.getObject(1));
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new ResourcesApp().loadResourceBundle();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. GOODBY_MSG
C. Hello, everyone!
D. Goodbye everyone!
E. HELLO_MSG

Answer: A

Question No : 28

Given the code fragment:

ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 3, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-7”));

ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of(“UTC-5”));

long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1

System.out.println(“Travel time is” + hrs + “hours”);

What is the result?

A. Travel time is 4 hours
B. Travel time is 6 hours
C. Travel time is 8 hours
D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

Answer: A

Question No : 29

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

Question No : 30

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

Question No : 31

Given:

IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);

IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y;//line n1

IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10));//line n2

newStream.forEach(System.out::print);

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with:IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

B. Replace line n1 with:IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
C. Replace line n1 with:BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
D. Replace line n2 with:IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Answer: B

Question No : 32

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

Question No : 33

Given the definition of the Emp class:

```
public class Emp
private String eName;
private Integer eAge;
```

```
Emp(String eN, Integer eA)

{ this.eName = eN;

this.eAge = eA;

}

public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;}

public String getEName () {return eName;}

}
```

and code fragment:

```
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp(“Sam”, 20), New Emp(“John”, 60), New Emp(“Jim”, 51));

Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() <= 60;//line n1

li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());

Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.(Emp::getEName);//line n2

names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + “ “));
```

What is the result?

A. Sam John Jim
B. John Jim
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: C

Question No : 34

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 = new Address;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : “City Not
available”;
System.out.println(eAddress);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C