EXAMTOPICS

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Question #1 *Topic 1*

Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

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

and this code fragment:

```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```

What is the result?

A. Velocity with new speed 1 kmph

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.

Suggested Answer: *D*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

D is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D since speed method requires object of Car class.

upvoted 1 times

vleunti 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D

upvoted 1 times

sandoro 3 years, 1 month ago

Actually I was confused because at the top we have Class Vehicle with capital letter instead of class Vehicle

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

MR_JAVA 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The method speed is not visable for the method , you must to create Object referance from inner class

upvoted 2 times

Jonanien 3 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D, function call without object reference

upvoted 3 times

Kyle_XY 4 years, 4 months ago

The answer is D

upvoted 2 times

HanenBA 4 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the call to the method speed() is out of the class Car, so the call must be with new Car().speed() to be correct

upvoted 4 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago

Compiling the code we get compilation error at line 3 speed() it should be new Car().speed() Hence, the correct answer is D, but if we get this question in real exam, should we follow the answer given here and answer it as A or we should go by answer D? really confusing.

upvoted 2 times

Minks 4 years, 11 months ago

The correct answer is D. The code fails at line 3. Tested

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago

If we test it with new.Car().speed() answer is A, and just how it is is answer is D.

upvoted 4 times

meyow 5 years, 3 months ago

it can be like that

package exam_topics.q01;

public class Vehicle { int distance;

Vehicle(int x) { this.distance = x; }

public void increSpeed(int time) {

int timeTravel = time; //line n1

class Car { int value = 0;

public void speed() { value = distance / timeTravel; //line n2 System.out.println("Velocity with new speed" + value + "kmph"); } }

Car car=new Car(); car.speed(); }

public static void main(String[] args) { Vehicle v = new Vehicle(100); v.increSpeed(60); } }

answer D

upvoted 2 times

maslac 5 years, 4 months ago

correct answer is A, tested class Vehicle { int distance; Vehicle (int x) { this.distance = x; } public void increSpeed(int time) { int timeTravel = time; //line n1 class Car { int value = 0; public void speed () { value = distance / timeTravel; //line n2 System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed " + value + " kmph"); } } new Car().speed(); //line n3 } public static void main(String[] args) { Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100); v.increSpeed(60); } }

upvoted 3 times

MilkBiscuit 5 years, 8 months ago

There are 2 'line 3' and increSpeed doesn't even have the close bracket.

upvoted 1 times

varconite 5 years, 8 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 3 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Given:
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);
IntFunction inFu= x -> y -> x*y; //line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); //line n2 newStream.forEach(System.output::print);
Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

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

B. Replace line n1 with: IntFunction inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

C. Replace line n1 with: BiFunction inFu = x -> y -> x*y;

D. Replace line n2 with: IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Suggested Answer: *B*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the answer: import java.util.function.IntFunction; import java.util.function.IntUnaryOperator; import java.util.stream.IntStream;

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { IntStream stream = IntStream.of(1, 2, 3); IntFunction inFu = x -> y -> x * y; // Replace with option B IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10)); // line n2 newStream.forEach(System.out::print); } }
upvoted 1 times

vietnamn1 2 years, 8 months ago
The full of implement is

IntFunction inFu = new IntFunction () { @Override public IntUnaryOperator apply(int value) { return new IntUnaryOperator() { @Override public int applyAsInt(int operand) { return value * operand; } }; } };

And it is a IntStream so map function will take IntUnaryOperation. So the inFu.apply(10) is correct return the IntUnaryOperation so the B is correct
upvoted 1 times

Temilaw25 3 years, 2 months ago
Answer is definitely B. This is an example of higher order function where the function interface returns another function.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is B. The function.apply() expects IntFunction
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is B.
upvoted 2 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
B, tested, but I think we need to change (System.output::print) to (System.out::print)
upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 4 months ago
Correct answer is B,tested.
upvoted 3 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List 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.

Suggested Answer: *A*

speed045 Highly Voted 5 years, 9 months ago
In java 8, count() acts as a terminal operation. so values will be printed. In java 9 or above, output might not be printed as the jre can determine the number from stream directly without using peek() operation on elements.
upvoted 8 times

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 6 years, 10 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 5 times

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A. Each element is doubled and printed with peek operation, while result of count operation is ignored.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
The correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

karta 3 years, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: A
In java 8 answer is A In java 9 or more answer is B
upvoted 2 times

kishanrao 4 years ago
The answer is B, output might not be printed
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
A test.
upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
Please help, i typed the code as following but i'm not getting any output, what can be wrong?: package birdie; import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List; class Vehicle {

public static void main(String[] args) {

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

ayzo 5 years, 6 months ago
Yes the correct answer is 246, so A is the correct option.
upvoted 3 times

rameasy 6 years ago

Ans: A

upvoted 4 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B . when you use count() , you cant peak on the elements of the stream.

The number of elements covered by the stream source, a List, isknown and the intermediate operation, peek, does not inject intoor remove elements from the stream (as may be the case for flatMap or filter operations). Thus the count is thesize of the List and there is no need to execute the pipelineand, as a side-effect, print out the list elements.

upvoted 2 times

Pasci 6 years, 2 months ago

no, Answer A is correct! copy paste the code into eclipse and be surprised ;-)

upvoted 2 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map unsortMap = new HashMap ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map treeMap = new TreeMap (new
Comparator ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry 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

Suggested Answer: *C*

mvpVN Highly Voted 7 years, 1 month ago

C (compiled & tested)

upvoted 8 times

DarGrin Most Recent 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer ist C

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

C is the answer:

```
import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.HashMap; import java.util.Map; import java.util.TreeMap; import java.util.function.IntFunction; import java.util.function.IntUnaryOperator; import java.util.stream.IntStream;

class Vehicle { public static void main (String [ ] args) { Map unsortMap = new HashMap ( ); unsortMap.put (10, "z"); unsortMap.put (5, "b"); unsortMap.put (1, "d"); unsortMap.put (7, "e"); unsortMap.put (50, "j"); Map treeMap = new TreeMap (new Comparator ( ) { @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo (o1); } } ); treeMap.putAll (unsortMap); for (Map.Entry entry : treeMap.entrySet () ) { System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " "); } } }
```

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C since o2.compareTo(o1) sorts keys in descending order.

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, TreeMap need provide a Comparator, sort is DESC -> C

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C because of overriden compare() method which says to compare in DESC order

upvoted 1 times

Eden0516 3 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C (Tested)

upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 3 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C Tested!!

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C. Because @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) { return o2.compareTo(o1); } is decrease.

upvoted 1 times

Thientvse 4 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C (compiled and tested as following): package birdie;

import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.HashMap; import java.util.Map; import java.util.TreeMap; import java.util.function.IntFunction; import java.util.function.IntUnaryOperator; import java.util.stream.IntStream;

class Vehicle { public static void main (String [ ] args) { Map unsortMap = new HashMap ( ); unsortMap.put (10, "z"); unsortMap.put (5, "b"); unsortMap.put (1, "d"); unsortMap.put (7, "e"); unsortMap.put (50, "j"); Map treeMap = new TreeMap (new Comparator ( ) { @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo (o1); } }); treeMap.putAll (unsortMap); for (Map.Entry entry : treeMap.entrySet ()) { System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " "); } } }

upvoted 1 times

akitravv 5 years, 3 months ago

import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.HashMap; import java.util.Map; import java.util.TreeMap;

public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { //HashMap is an unsorted Map in Java, neither key nor value is sorted. Map unsortMap = new HashMap<>(); unsortMap.put(10, "z"); unsortMap.put(5, "b"); unsortMap.put(1, "d"); unsortMap.put(7, "e"); unsortMap.put(50, "j"); Map treeMap = new TreeMap (new Comparator () { @Override public int compare(Integer o1, Integer o2) { //returns values in descending order return o2.compareTo(o1); } }); treeMap.putAll(unsortMap); for (Map.Entry entry : treeMap.entrySet()) { System.out.print(entry.getValue() + " "); } } }

//ANSWER: C. j z e b d

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

Map treeMap = new TreeMap ((Comparator) new Comparator ( ) { @Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) { return o2.compareTo(o1); } }); answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Ritesh_ 6 years, 10 months ago

Answer is "j z e b d" .If the compare method is returning o1.compareTo(o2) then the answer is "d b e z j ".

upvoted 3 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *B, E*
Reference: https://books.google.com.br/books?id=nS2tBQAAQBAJ&pg=PT235&lpg=PT235&dq=You+want+to+share+code+among+several+closely+related+classes.&source=bl&ots=3oYOu2XXN-&sig=uVFS0KB15BqyEgghXnnjJSUdcrE&hl=pt-BR&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjlsKe-n6baAhVEhZAKHeiEDTgQ6AEIMDAB#v=onepage&q=You%20want%20to%20share%20code%20among%20several%20closely%20related%20classes.&f=false

mvpVN Highly Voted 7 years, 1 month ago
B,E (B: the relationship between the interface itself and the class implementing the interface is not necessarily strong)
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B,E is the correct.
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: BE
B and E are correct.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
answers are B,E
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago
answer is B, E
upvoted 2 times

Destroyer 6 years, 9 months ago
Interface only support public access modifier so A is not correct
upvoted 2 times

Question #6 *Topic 1*

Given:
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator";
int Ñ = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
What is the result of running the code with the ""ea option?

A. -10

B. 0

C. An AssertionError is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Suggested Answer: *C*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the answer
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Correct answer is C assuming question and code have typos
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Assuming there are two typos: 1. int Ñ = a / b; is actually int c= a/b 2. java ""ea is actually java -ea Answer is C.
upvoted 2 times

push05 2 years, 7 months ago
C:\cjava\809>javac Counter.java

C:\cjava\809>java -ea Counter Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: Invalid Denominator at Counter.main(Counter.java:5)

C:\cjava\809>java -da Counter -10
upvoted 2 times

Temilaw25 3 years, 2 months ago
Correct answer is C. The moment assertion is enabled, this happens: In the code, the condition in the assert statement is b >= 1. This condition is false because b is assigned the value -1. Therefore, when the JVM encounters this assert statement (with assertions enabled via the "ea" option), it throws an AssertionError with the message "Invalid Denominator". Assertions are disabled by default in Java. The "ea" option is a command-line switch that can be used to enable assertions during program execution.
upvoted 4 times

Kim514 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A -ea to enable assertions With this option, assertions can be enabled (by default, they are turned off).

In a language that supports assertions, the programmer can add runtime conditional checks. In Java, this is done by adding an assert statement, followed by a condition. When assertions are disabled, these statements are ignored completely, but when enabled, the JVM throws an error if the condition turns out to be false. This can be used to check whether the program works as expected. An example of an assert statement in Java:

int i = 25; assert i < 24; When assertions are enabled with the -ea option, the preceding code will result in a java.lang.Error instance thrown by the JVM once the assert statement runs. When not explicitly specified ...

upvoted 2 times

Kim514 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C! (sorry)

upvoted 3 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D. Compilation error - since c is not declared. There is no way this code block would get compiled if copied/pasted to console.

upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 3 years, 10 months ago

A, tested in console

upvoted 2 times

dexdinh91 3 years, 10 months ago

""ea is not -ea

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Use -ea option: java -ea className Answer is C.

upvoted 3 times

9641 4 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

int c = a / b;

upvoted 2 times

akitravv 5 years, 3 months ago

D. Compilation error - since c is not declared. System.out.println(Ñ); gives -10 as output

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 4 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is C,because assertions are enabled.If they are disabled answer is A.There is one more thing - int = a/b needs to be changed to int c = a/b ,if not,leads to compilation error,

upvoted 7 times

lxl 5 years, 4 months ago

A, tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

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 :: fly (); }

B. static void fly (Consumer bird) { bird.accept( ) fly (); }

C. static void fly (Supplier bird) { bird.get( ) fly (); }

D. static void fly (Supplier bird) { bird::fly(); }

Suggested Answer: *C*

SAMUEL_TARUS Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago
The correct answer is A. static void fly (Consumer bird) { bird :: fly (); }.

Here's a breakdown of why:

Method Signature: The Birdie class needs a static method fly that takes a functional interface as a parameter. Functional Interface: The Consumer interface is suitable because it accepts a single parameter (a Bird in this case) and doesn't return a value. Method Body: The method body should call the fly method of the Bird object passed as a parameter. The :: operator is used to reference the fly method as a method reference.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 3 years, 10 months ago
lack a dot, shoule be compile error
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago
The answer is C but it must have a period(.) after bird.get(). Eventually bird.get().fly()
upvoted 3 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

public class ch7 { public static void main(String[] args) { fly(() -> new Bird()); fly(Penguin::new); } static void fly(Supplier bird) { bird.get().fly(); } }

class Bird { public void fly() { System.out.println("Can fly"); } }

class Penguin extends Bird { public void fly() { System.out.println("Cannot fly"); } }

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago

Compiling the code with answer C (it is the right answer) results in following output: Can flyCannot fly

upvoted 2 times

AVB22 4 years, 9 months ago

C, tested

upvoted 1 times

pul26 5 years, 8 months ago

package birdie;

import java.util.function.Supplier;

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

class Penguin extends Bird { public void fly() { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); } }

public class Birdie { public static void main(String[] args) { fly(() -> new Bird()); fly(Penguin::new); }

static void fly(Supplier bird) { bird.get().fly(); } }

upvoted 3 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

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 ( ) {

Suggested Answer: *D, F*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

D and F is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: DF

D and F are correct since class Square doesnt have no-arg constructor because there is one desifned which takes argument and overriding method cant reduce method visibility.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer: D (class square does not have default constructor) and F (overriden method is less visible)

upvoted 2 times

Eden0516 3 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: DF

Correct answer: D, F (Tested)

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is D, F.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 5 years, 3 months ago

Answer is D,F

abstract class Shape {

Shape () { System.out.println ("Shape"); }

protected void area () { System.out.println ("Shape"); } }

class Square extends Shape {

int side;

Square (int side){ this.side = side; }

public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); } }

class Rectangle extends Square {

int len, br;

Rectangle (int x, int y) { super(x); len = x; br = y; } public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); } }

upvoted 4 times

bnagaraja9099 5 years, 3 months ago

Options: D,F

upvoted 3 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

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 nothing.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 6 years, 10 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago
Answer is A,but if we do little change to this: if (lstIndex - stIndex >= THRESHOLD_SIZE) answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago
If you use (lstIndex - stIndex >= THRESHOLD_SIZE) then you will not get the benefit of using parallel tasking which is the point of RecursiveAction and RecursiveTask.
upvoted 1 times

Pasci 6 years, 2 months ago
if (lstIndex - stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE)
upvoted 3 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

A is correct, tested

upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Question #10 *Topic 1*

Given the content of Operator.java, EngineOperator.java, and Engine.java files:

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

```
Operator.java:
public abstract class Operator {
    protected void turnON();
    protected void turnOFF();
}

EngineOperator.java:
public class EngineOperator extends Operator{
    public final void turnON() { System.out.print("ON "); }
    public final void turnOFF() { System.out.println("OFF"); }
}

Engine.java:
public class Engine{
    Operator m = new EngineOperator();
    public void operate() {
        m.turnON();
        m.turnOFF();
    }
}

Engine carEngine = new Engine();
carEngine.operate();
```

A. The Engine.java file fails to compile.

B. The EngineOperator.java file fails to compile.

C. The Operator.java file fails to compile.

D. ON OFF

Suggested Answer: *C*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

answer is C becouse method is protected abstract void turnOn(); protected abstract void turnOFF();

upvoted 5 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Abstract classes do not implicitly add abstract modifier Even if abstract modifier was added, the Engine class compiles fine and the code prints ON OFF

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

C is corrcet sorry for above

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct since methods are not declared abstract but dont have body.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer - C

upvoted 1 times

dexdinh91 3 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

methods do not have body in class Operator

upvoted 1 times

karta 4 years ago

answer is C the Operator class turnON()& turnOFF() method need the body or change to abstract

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 5 years, 3 months ago

If we do not make changes to turnON() and turnOFF() methods, then Operator class will not compile.

class abstract class Operator { protected void turnON(); protected void turnOFF(); }

class EngineOperator extends Operator { public final void turnON() { System.out.println("ON"); }

public final void turnOFF() { System.out.println("OFF"); } }

class Engine { Operator m = new EngineOperator(); public void operate() { m.turnON(); m.turnOFF(); } }

public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { Engine carEngine = new Engine(); carEngine.operate(); } }

upvoted 2 times

Tarik2190 5 years, 3 months ago

Answer is C:

There are 2 ways to print output as ON/OFF: 1) methods turnON() and turnOFF() need to be declared as abstract. or 2) methods turnON() and turnOFF() need to be declared as protected void turnON() {some code here...}.

Only then, EngineOperator class will be able to override these methods.

upvoted 3 times

JME_CHG 5 years, 4 months ago

C

but if corrected, then there are 2 possibilities: 1. if all classes in same package, then D. 2. if not in same package, then A.

upvoted 3 times

varconite 5 years, 8 months ago

answer is C

upvoted 4 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
Stream > iStr= Stream.of (
Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),
Arrays.asList ("2", null));
Stream 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.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
D, a compile error occurs.

if we change "Stream nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt((x) -> x.stream ());" to "Stream nInSt = iStr.flatMap((x) -> x.stream ());" then the output is 1John2null
upvoted 16 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct since x.stream() return Stream of String and not int.
upvoted 1 times

Shad657 3 years, 1 month ago
Compilation error: incompatible types: bad return type in lambda expression Stream nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt((x) -> x.stream()); ^ Stream cannot be converted to IntStream
upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
The correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
D, Compilation error at line: Stream nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ());
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago
answer is D , a compilation error
upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
// line n1
Assume the courses.txt is accessible.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txt file?

A. List fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

B. Stream fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

C. List fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

D. Stream fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));

Suggested Answer: *D*

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
public class FileLinesMain { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt"); Files.lines(file); Stream fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s)); } } Answer : D
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D. C must like is List lines = Files.readAllLines(file);lines.stream().forEach(System.out::println);
upvoted 3 times

iamajavacompiler 5 years, 4 months ago
Both C and D work.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago
Yes thats correct.We usually use readAllLines() for large files and lines() for small files.
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
Except C does not reference the Files class, and its not implied in the question that it is statically imported
upvoted 1 times

Question #13 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *A*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer A. Tested using IDEA.

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 4 years, 9 months ago

a tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:
4. void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception {
5. if (Math.random() >-1 throw new Exception ("Try again");
6. }
and
24. try {
25. doStuff ( ):
26. } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException | Exception e) {
27. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
28. catch (Exception e) {
29. System.out.println (e.getMessage()); }
30. }
Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.

B. Replace line 26 with: } catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {

C. Replace line 26 with: } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {

D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

Suggested Answer: *C*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer. public class Test { static void doStuff() throws ArithmeticException, NumberFormatException, Exception { if (Math.random() > -1) throw new Exception("Try again"); }

public static void main(String[] args) { try { doStuff(); } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) { System.out.println(e.getMessage()); } catch (Exception e){ System.out.println(e.getMessage()); } } }
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct since Exception classes in multi-catch must be unrelated. Also if superclass and sublass are caught then code must first catch subclass and then superclass.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Option C is correct despite the fact that the code wouldnt still compile because of error on line 5 (missing closing bracket in the if)
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 4 months ago
Option A can't compile Types in multi-catch must be disjoint: 'java.lang.NumberFormatException' is a subclass of 'java.lang.Exception'
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer C is better than A. Code is more readable.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago
it is not just because of readability. multi-catch can't have parent and child together. Exception is parent of both ArithmeticException and NumberFormatException.
upvoted 3 times

bnagaraja9099 5 years, 3 months ago
Ans: C. If you do A, you still get this exception The exception ArithmeticException is already caught by the alternative Exception
upvoted 4 times

pul26 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

varconite 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

luzeli25 5 years, 10 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #15 *Topic 1*

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 couList = Arrays.asList (
new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),
new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),
new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));
Map > regionNames = couList.stream ()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,
Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));
System.out.println(regionNames);

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]}

Suggested Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
the correct answer is A , tested...
upvoted 7 times

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 6 times

griglad 4 years, 6 months ago
No look at the order of enum values. Asia goes first and then Europe
upvoted 1 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
Online Java Compiler: {ASIA=[Japan], EUROPE=[Italy, Germany]}
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: A
I got A but I got B when using Java 17
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

Eden0516 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested, answer is B

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the order follow the senquential of ENUM constants

upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 3 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested on JDoodle.com using JDK 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, always got the same result: A- {EUROPE=[Italy, Germany], ASIA=[Japan]}

upvoted 3 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

correct answer is B (with JDK8).

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago

With JDK 8 the answer is B

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B. Because: new country("Japan", country.Continent.ASIA) this code is first

upvoted 3 times

bnagaraja9099 5 years, 3 months ago

JDK 11 - returned A on testing.. {EUROPE=[Italy, Germany], ASIA=[Japan]}

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 4 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

A with JDK14. B with JDK8.

upvoted 1 times

griglad 4 years, 6 months ago

Yeah but we dont care about what JDK14 says as this exam is for JDK8

upvoted 1 times

Huim 5 years, 3 months ago

I use JDK15, answer is B

upvoted 3 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago

Maybe i typed wrong somewhere,but its actually B on both JDK8 and JDK14.If you change continent places in main method output is different.

upvoted 2 times

Astelitik 5 years, 11 months ago

Answer is A. The order is important

upvoted 2 times

Astelitik 5 years, 11 months ago

Sorry, I meant B - {ASIA=[Japan], EUROPE=[Italy, Germany]}

upvoted 4 times

rameasy 6 years ago

Ans: B.Tested.

upvoted 2 times

Choucou 6 years, 11 months ago

correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
Map books = new TreeMap<>();
books.put (1007, "A");
books.put (1002, "C");
books.put (1001, "B");
books.put (1003, "B");
System.out.println (books);
```

What is the result?

A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}

B. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}

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

D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

Suggested Answer: *B*

Reference: TreeMap inherits SortedMap and automatically sorts the element's key

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

B,tested.

upvoted 5 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago

B {1001=B, 1002=C, 1003=B, 1007=A}

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

TreeMap sorts keys in ascending order by default so answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Looking at the reference type, it is a TreeMap, so it is ordered using the key, and as the key is of type "int", the correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct anwser is B

upvoted 1 times

kishanrao 4 years ago

the Ans:B

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago

B, tested.

upvoted 1 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

Given:
class Book {
int id;
String name;
public Book (int id, String name) {
this.id = id;
this.name = name;
}
public boolean equals (Object obj) { //line n1
boolean output = false;
Book b = (Book) obj;
if (this.name.equals(b name))}
output = true;
}
return output;
}
}
and the code fragment:
Book b1 = new Book (101, "Java Programing");
Book b2 = new Book (102, "Java Programing");
System.out.println (b1.equals(b2)); //line n2
Which statement is true?

A. The program prints true.

B. The program prints false.

C. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {

D. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));

Suggested Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
the code prints true
upvoted 10 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Code compile successfully and override the equals() correct -> TRUE -> A
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is A:

public class Book { int id; String name;

public Book(int id, String name) { this.id = id; this.name = name; }

@Override public boolean equals(Object obj) { boolean output = false; Book b = (Book) obj; if (this.name.equals(b.name)) { output = true; } return output; } }

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Book b1 = new Book(101, "Java Programing"); Book b2 = new Book(102, "Java Programing"); System.out.println(b1.equals(b2)); } }

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 4 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #18 *Topic 1*

Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties:
welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment:
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1"));
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3"));
What is the result?

A. Good day! Test followed by an Exception stack trace

B. Good day! followed by an Exception stack trace

C. Good day! Test null

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Suggested Answer: *C*

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C as getProperty returns null if key is not found as opposed to getString in ResourceBundle which throws MissingResourceException if key is not found.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago

C. but more Correct answer is : "Good day!" Test null

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

C. tested

upvoted 1 times

PontPont 5 years, 2 months ago

answer is C

upvoted 4 times

Question #19 *Topic 1*

Which action can be used to load a database driver by using JDBC3.0?

A. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.

B. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.

C. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.

D. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.

Suggested Answer: *C*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Option C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

AVB22 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct, c

upvoted 2 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg");
System.out.println (p1.getNameCount() +
":" + p1.getName(1) +
":" + p1.getFileName());
Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist.
What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at run time.

B. 2:MyPic.jpeg: MyPic.jpeg

C. 3:.:MyPic.jpeg

D. 2:Pics: MyPic.jpeg

Suggested Answer: *B*

Huim Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago
Answer is B even when the directory does not exist.
upvoted 7 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago
Yes correct i realized after.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
B,tested
upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
I didnt see that pics directory does NOT exist.So answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer. import java.nio.file.Path; import java.nio.file.Paths;

public class PathExample { public static void main(String[] args) { Path p1 = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg"); System.out.println(p1.getNameCount() + ":" + p1.getName(1) + ":" + p1.getFileName()); } }
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Root not considered to count -> getName(1) -> MyPic.jpeg
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is B. If it does not exist, an exception will be thrown when attempting to perform certain operations on the p1 object, such as reading or writing to the file.
upvoted 1 times

Question #21 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class MyThread implements Runnable {
private static AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger (0);
public void run () {
int x = count.incrementAndGet();
System.out.print (x+" ");
}
}
```

and

```
Thread thread1 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread2 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread thread3 = new Thread(new MyThread());
Thread [] ta = {thread1, thread2, thread3};
for (int x= 0; x < 3; x++) {
ta[x].start();
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints 1 2 3 and the order is unpredictable.

B. The program prints 1 2 3.

C. The program prints 1 1 1.

D. A compilation error occurs.

Suggested Answer: *A*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago

A is correct answer. Tested.

upvoted 12 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer: import java.io.BufferedReader; import java.io.IOException; import java.io.InputStreamReader;

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)); System.out.print("Enter GDP: "); int GDP = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine()); System.out.println("GDP entered: " + GDP); } }

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

Its for other question

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer. import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;

class MyThread implements Runnable { private static AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger(0);

public void run() { int x = count.incrementAndGet(); System.out.print(x + " "); } }

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Thread thread1 = new Thread(new MyThread()); Thread thread2 = new Thread(new MyThread()); Thread thread3 = new Thread(new MyThread()); Thread[] ta = { thread1, thread2, thread3 };

for (int x = 0; x < 3; x++) { ta[x].start(); } } }

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

sansay61 5 years, 7 months ago

a is correct. there's no sync block or method in runnable.

upvoted 2 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

A is correct, tested

upvoted 3 times

Ritesh_ 6 years, 10 months ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Samps 5 years, 12 months ago

try running same code several times

upvoted 2 times

Question #22 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new InputStremReader (System.in));
System.out.print ("Enter GDP: ");
//line 1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 1, enables the code to read the GDP from the user?

A. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.readline());

B. int GDP = br.read();

C. int GDP = br.nextInt();

D. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.next());

Suggested Answer: *A*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 6 years, 10 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 7 times

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. C and D don't compile and B reads single char and not whole value of input.

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

readLine() not readline()

upvoted 1 times

wk8b 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B. A is incorrect, in code was used br.readline() not br.readLine so it is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Sofia_Shireen 4 years, 8 months ago

int GDP = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

upvoted 2 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

A is correct, tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt does not exist and given the code fragment:
What is the result?

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

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 NoSuchFileException is thrown at run time.

Suggested Answer: *D*

maslac Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
D is correct. Path java.nio.file.Files.copy(Path source, Path target, CopyOption... options) throws IOException NoSuchFileException - thrown when source file does not exist FileAlreadyExistsException - thrown when target file already exist
upvoted 8 times

iSnover Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct. Path java.nio.file.Files.copy(Path source, Path target, CopyOption... options) throws IOException NoSuchFileException - thrown when source file does not exist FileAlreadyExistsException - thrown when target file already exist
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

karta 4 years ago
Assuming that the file /data/december/log.txt does not exist so answer is D
upvoted 1 times

JME_CHG 5 years, 5 months ago
D, tested
upvoted 4 times

Peacock 5 years, 8 months ago
A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time
upvoted 2 times

Question #24 *Topic 1*

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 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))
.forEach(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 EE Java ME

C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]

D. A compilation error occurs.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
a compile error occurs because the getCourse method is not defined if it was, the output would be Java EE Java ME
upvoted 10 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago
getCourse is added implicit by the compiler because variable course is not private. Correct Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
incorrect, Java compiler does not do this
upvoted 1 times

Choucou Highly Voted 6 years, 11 months ago
Correct answer is D
upvoted 9 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Currently compilation error. stds.stream() .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse)) .forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); if code will be like above then B
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Compile fails since getCourse method is not defined.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is D. Multiple compilation errors.
upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 3 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D there are too many errors I can count 3 1-missing parentheses near foreach 2- wrong variable in the sout 3- method getCourse isn't defined answer Would be D

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago

if we correct variable scr to src in line : forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); Correct Answer is B else Correct Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

lnrdgst 4 years, 2 months ago

I agree. Also at ".forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));" it should be ".forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src));" Another however is that in the Student class there are no get methods. So answer is D

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B.....

upvoted 1 times

chichikim 4 years, 8 months ago

.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr)); ===> .forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src));

Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Samps 5 years, 12 months ago

Correct Answer should be D Lambda is been (forEach Method) and the parameter is more than one and the Type wasn't specified

upvoted 2 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago

Collectors.groupingBy return Map > so we need forEach (BiConsumer) Method Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

rameasy 6 years ago

if It is students.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Studentee::getCourse)).forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(src)); then the result is B. Java EE Java ME

if It is students.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Studentee::getCourse)).forEach((src, res) -> System.out.println(res)); then the result is A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston] [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

upvoted 5 times

johnchen88 6 years, 6 months ago

The Correct Answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
interface CourseFilter extends Predicate {
public default boolean test (String str) {
return str.equals ("Java");
}
}
```

and

```
List strs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
Predicate cf1 = s - > s.length() > 3;
Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { //line n1
public boolean test (String s) {
return s.contains ("Java");
}
};
long c = strs.stream()
.filter(cf1)
.filter(cf2 //line n2
.count();
System.out.println(c);
```

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Ritesh_ Highly Voted 6 years, 10 months ago

It will print 3

upvoted 9 times

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

The answer is : 3

upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer. import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List; import java.util.function.Predicate;

interface CourseFilter extends Predicate { public default boolean test(String str) { return str.equals("Java"); } }

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { List strs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME"); Predicate cf1 = s -> s.length() > 3; Predicate cf2 = new CourseFilter() { // line n1 public boolean test(String s) { return s.contains("Java"); } }; long c = strs.stream() .filter(cf1) .filter(cf2) // line n2 .count(); System.out.println(c); } }

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

I think there is one typo in in //line2

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

After fixing typos answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Compilation error occurs at line n2 as it's obviously missing parenthesis ')' so the actual answer is D. If it had compiled then the outpub would be 3 and the answer - C.

upvoted 2 times

DangNHH 3 years, 4 months ago

I agree with you

upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 3 years ago

I believe it's just a typo. ExamTopics has several mistakes of this type for the OCP exam.

upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 3 years, 10 months ago

C what about C can we create an instance of an Interface

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is 3.....

upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

output 3 is correct, tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

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 = 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.reverseOrder())

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

Suggested Answer: *A*

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
The correct answer is A. fName requested descending order. it's order should be reversed
upvoted 16 times

chichikim Highly Voted 4 years, 8 months ago
reserved() ===> reversed() The correct answer is A.
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A, just replace reserved with reversed. First name is sorted in descending order and then last name in ascending.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: A
checked
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.....

upvoted 1 times

Thientvse 4 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A, Checked

upvoted 2 times

Question #27 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public enum USCurrency {
PENNY (1),
NICKLE(5),
DIME (10),
QUARTER(25);
private int value;
public USCurrency(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
public int getValue() {return value;}
}
public class Coin {
public static void main (String[] args) {
USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;
System.out.println(usCoin.getValue()):
}
}
```

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

A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.

B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor public.

C. Remove the new keyword from the instantion of usCoin.

D. Make the getValue() method public.

E. Add the final keyword in the declaration of value.

Suggested Answer: *B, C*

maslac Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

B&C are correct, only in answer B it should say private, not public. B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.

upvoted 13 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

B&C are correct, only in answer B it should say private, not public. B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C are correct. Just typo in answer, constructor must be (package) private. Also new isn't used when creating enum values.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answers are B&C

upvoted 1 times

Question #28 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable {
public void close () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Scanner closed.");
}
public void scanImage () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Scan.");
throw new Exception("Unable to scan.");
}
}
class ImagePrinter implements AutoCloseable {
public void close () throws Exception {
System.out.print ("Printer closed.");
}
public void printImage () {System.out.print("Print."); }
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
try (ImageScanner ir = new ImageScanner();
ImagePrinter iw = new ImagePrinter()) {
ir.scanImage();
iw.printImage();
} catch (Exception e) {
System.out.print(e.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

A. Scan.Printer closed. Scanner closed. Unable to scan.

B. Scan.Scanner closed. Printer closed.Unable to scan.

C. Scan. Unable to scan.

D. Scan. Unable to scan. Scanner closed.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

ir.scanImage() prints "Scan." then throws an exception. And because both classes are autoclosable, both close() methods will get invoked, but in reverse oreder, so iw.close() gets invoked, then ir.close() and finally, the exception message is printed

so the correct answer is A Scan.Printer closed.Scanner closed.Unable to scan.

upvoted 15 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer...

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. scanImage method prints Scan and throws exception which is caught but firstly close methods of resources (in revered order) are called.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #29 *Topic 1*

Given the structure of the STUDENT table:
Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)
Given:

```
public class Test {
static Connection newConnection =null;
public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException { try (Connection con = DriveManager.getConnection(URL, username,
password)) { newConnection = con;
}
return newConnection;
}
public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException { get DBConnection ();
Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
st.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, "~Kelvin')");
}
}
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?

A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.

B. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.

C. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.

Suggested Answer: *C*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
Answer is: ConnectionIsClosedException Try with resources has, as a result, closed the connection.
upvoted 8 times

DarGrin 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C, tested Exception in thread "main" java.sql.SQLNonTransientConnectionException: Connection is closed
upvoted 1 times

DarGrin 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: D
java.lang.NullPointerException , tested
upvoted 1 times

DarGrin Most Recent 2 years, 2 months ago
sorry. answer is C
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct since connection is not null but closed and SQLException is thrown.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Correct answer is C.
upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer : java.lang.NullPointerException

upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago

The answer is A. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 5 years, 3 months ago

Answer C: cannot be NullPointerException, since the object of connection is still there, it is just closed, which means SQLException

upvoted 4 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago

Answer is "A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime."

upvoted 1 times

Question #30 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {
Optional address;
Employee (Optional address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
```

and

```
Address address = null;
Optional 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.

Suggested Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct since address is not present.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #31 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
Stream files = Files.walk(Paths.get(System.getProperty("user.home"))); files.forEach (fName -> { //line n1 try {
Path aPath = fName.toAbsolutePath(); //line n2
System.out.println(fName + ":"
+ Files.readAttributes(aPath, Basic.File.Attributes.class).creationTime
());
} catch (IOException ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
});
What is the result?

A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *A*

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. There is typo in Basic.File.Attributes.class as it should be BasicFileAttributes.class.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer - A

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

rameasy 6 years ago

Answer is A. It is BasicFileAttributes.class in the question

upvoted 3 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #32 *Topic 1*

Given:
class Vehicle {
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
}
and this code fragment:
Set vehicles = new TreeSet <> ();
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford"));
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW"));
System.out.println(vehicles);
What is the result?

A. 10123 Ford 10124 BMW

B. 10124 BMW 10123 Ford

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Suggested Answer: *D*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago
answer is D. java.lang.ClassCastException Vehicle cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable
upvoted 5 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: D
There is no compilation issues, so you do not need to implement the Comparable interface in order for the code to run You will encounter a runtime exception stating the Vehicle class can not be cast to Comparable
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D if this.vno = vno,; is in correct format
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct since Vehicle doesn't implement Comparable.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
The answer is C, the reason being that in the line "this.vno = vno,;" the variable has "," at the end, this causes the code not to compile. If the line is corrected to "this.vno = vno;" the answer would be D because java.lang.ClassCastException Vehicle cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is D. Missing implementing Comparable interface
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Change Vehicle class -->>>> class Vehicle implements Comparable { int vno; String name; public Vehicle(int vno, String name){ this.vno = vno; this.name = name; } public String toString() { return vno + name; }

@Override public int compareTo(Vehicle o) { if (vno > o.vno) return 1; else return 0; } }

upvoted 1 times

bnagaraja9099 5 years, 3 months ago

D: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class test.Vehicle cannot be cast to class java.lang.Comparable (test.Vehicle is in unnamed module of loader 'app'; java.lang.Comparable is in module java.base of loader 'bootstrap')

upvoted 2 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

C is correct in order for the code to run, the class vehicle needs to implement comparable interface, nad override the compareTo method.

class Vehicle implements Comparable { int vno; String name; public Vehicle (int vno, String name) { this.vno = vno; this.name = name; } public String toString () { return vno + ":" + name; } @Override public int compareTo(Vehicle o) { return this.name.compareTo(o.name); } }

upvoted 3 times

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

this is incorrect, you can run the code without implementing the interface. Correct answer is D

upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

ClassCastException is thrown at run time

upvoted 2 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago

The answer is C: ClassCastException

upvoted 3 times

Question #33 *Topic 1*

Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:
Course : : Java -
and given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("course.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) {
while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read ();
c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. ur :: va

B. ueJa

C. The program prints nothing.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Suggested Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
The answer is : ueJa
upvoted 5 times

Destroyer Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
The answer is B
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the answer
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago
answer is ue ja
upvoted 2 times

Question #34 *Topic 1*

Given:
public class Test {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) {
Test type = new Test<>();
Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1
type.set("Java");
type1.set(100); //line n2
System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get());
}
}
What is the result?

A. Java 100

B. java.lang.string@ java.lang.Integer@

C. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1 with: Test type1 = new Test<>();

D. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n2 with: type1.set (Integer(100));

Suggested Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. tested
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer public class Test { private T t;

public T get() { return t; }

public void set(T t) { this.t = t; }

public static void main(String args[]) { Test type = new Test<>(); Test type1 = new Test<>(); // corrected line n1 type.set("Java"); type1.set(100); // corrected line n2 System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get()); } }
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

DangNHH 3 years, 4 months ago
Answer A At line n1, Generic type data was not defined. Thus, line n2 is valid. The generic type will be set as an integer. Test type 1 = new Test (); //line n1 type1.set(100); //line n2 Besides, the variable name "type 1" should be removed space.
upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is C, the space should be removed.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago

I think answer should be C, because at line #1 there is a space in (type 1), it has to be either (type1) or (type 1): public class TestCode { private T t; public T get () { return t; } public void set (T t) { this.t = t; } public static void main(String[] args) { TestCode type = new TestCode<>(); TestCode type1 = new TestCode (); //line n1 type.set("Java"); type1.set(100); //line n2 System.out.print(type.get() + " " + type1.get()); } }

upvoted 1 times

Question #35 *Topic 1*

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 getName method public.

D. Make the name variable private.

E. Make the setName method private.

F. Make the getName method private.

Suggested Answer: *D*

aymanj Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

D is Correct

upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct and members should be private.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #36 *Topic 1*

Given:
public class product {
int id; int price;
public Product (int id, int price) {
this.id = id;
this.price = price;
}
public String toString() { return id + ":" + price; }
}
and the code fragment:
List products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 30), new Product (2, 30));
Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> { p1.price+=p2.price; return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);}); products.add(p);
products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) - > p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.ifPresent(System.out: :println);
What is the result?

A. 2 : 30

B. 4 : 0

C. 4 : 60

D. 4 : 60 2 : 30 3 : 20 1 : 10

E. The program prints nothing.

Suggested Answer: *C*

rameasy Highly Voted 6 years ago
When the ArrayList is used instead of Arrays.asList. The result is 4 : 70.
upvoted 8 times

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago
There is no correct answer. Arrays.asList doesn't allow adding of new elements. If that was corrected answer would be 4 : 70. Tested both cases.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Fixing compilation errors and using new ArrayList() would result in 4:70
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Sorry 4 : 70 is error. The answer is java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException. Becource Arrays.asList() is not java.util.ArrayList, you should add List<> newList = new ArrayList<>(products); newList.add(p); So output is 4 : 70 .
upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is 4:70.....
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
If you change the code like that: List products = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10), new Product (2, 20), new Product (2, 30))); answer is C 4:60
upvoted 2 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago
Arrays.asList return a Arrays type. It has fix-sized array so not support add operation. It return an UnSupportedOpertationException
upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago
Arrays.asList return a Arrays type. It has fix-sized array so not support add operation. It return an UnSupportedOpertationException

upvoted 1 times

Question #37 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
public class Book implements Comparator {
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 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:2.0, A Guide to Java Tour:3.0]

C. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().

D. An Exception is thrown at run time.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 10 times

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 5 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago

If we change places to that return b2.name.compareTo(b1.name) answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

alboy68 Most Recent 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

A is correct import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.Collections; import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.List;

public class Book implements Comparator { 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; }

public static void main(String[] args) { List 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); } }

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A as b1.name.compare(b2.name) sorts elements by name in ascending order.

upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

ayzo 5 years, 6 months ago

Correct answer is A but my question is on the exam which answer to choose? cause it might happen that the system is programmed to select D as the correct answer even if you choose A you become incorrect?

class Testing implements Comparator { String name; double price; public Testing () {} public Testing(String name, double price) { this.name = name; this.price = price; } public int compare(Testing b1, Testing b2) { return b1.name.compareTo(b2.name); } public String toString() { return name + ":" + price; }

public static void main (String[] args){ List books = Arrays.asList (new Testing ("Beginning with Java", 2), new Testing ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3)); Collections.sort(books, new Testing()); System.out.print(books);

} }

upvoted 2 times

pul26 5 years, 8 months ago

The correct answer is A. Tested

import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.Collections; import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.List;

class Book implements Comparator { 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; } }

public class CollectionsSortBook { public static void main(String[] args) { List 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); } }

upvoted 2 times

Question #38 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List 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()

Suggested Answer: *A*

Destroyer Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 3 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
Answer is A and output is 2: List listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom"); System.out.println (listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count());
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 3 times

Question #39 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class Caller implements Callable {
String str;
public Caller (String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call()throws Exception { return str.concat ("Caller");}
}
class Runner implements Runnable {
String str;
public Runner (String s) {this.str=s;}
public void run () { System.out.println (str.concat ("Runner"));}
}
and
public static void main (String[] args) InterruptedException, ExecutionException {
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(2);
Future f1 = es.submit (new Caller ("Call"));
Future f2 = es.submit (new Runner ("Run"));
String str1 = (String) f1.get();
String str2 = (String) f2.get(); //line n1
System.out.println(str1+ ":" + str2);
}
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints: Run Runner Call Caller : null And the program does not terminate.

B. The program terminates after printing: Run Runner Call Caller : Run

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. An Execution is thrown at run time.

Suggested Answer: *A*

pridemore Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

the program doesnt terminate because there is no call to es.shutdown()

upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A, remember that "Callable" returns a generic type which in this case is a string but "Runnable" always returns null and as the "es" variable of the "Executor Service" type was not finalized with the "es.shutdown" method ()" the program has not terminated

upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A. Program doesn't terminate, should call es.shutdown();

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

A,tested

upvoted 3 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

The output is: Run Runner Call Caller : null and the program terminates

upvoted 3 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago

The output is: Run Runner Call Caller : null

upvoted 2 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

the answer is RunRunner CallCaller:null

Tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #40 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *E*

aymanj Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is E, TESTED.

class Canvas implements Drawable { public void draw () { } }

abstract class Board extends Canvas { }

class Paper extends Canvas { protected void draw (int color) { } }

class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable { public void resize () { } }

interface Drawable { public abstract void draw (); }
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
E is the answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: E
E is correct.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is E
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is E..
upvoted 3 times

Question #41 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List str = Arrays.asList ("my", "pen", "is", "your', "pen");
Predicate test = s -> {
int i = 0;
boolean result = s.contains ("pen");
System.out.print(i++) + ":");
return result;
};
str.stream()
.filter(test)
.findFirst()
.ifPresent(System.out ::print);
What is the result?

A. 0 : 0 : pen

B. 0 : 1 : pen

C. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen

D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :

E. A compilation error occurs.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Destroyer Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 9 times

Saurabhag Highly Voted 6 years, 1 month ago
Correct Answer is A(tested)
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
The correct answer is A.List str = Arrays.asList ("my", "pen", "is", "your', "pen"); Check this once if it is correct then A
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Assuming that "your' is typo (using ' instead of ") answer is A, since variable i is created every time predicate is run and its value is always 0 because of post increment. And since value is found on 2nd iteration 0 is printed twice.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
The answer is D, because in the list "str" the fourth String is instantiated as "your' without double quotes as it should be. Correcting the error, the correct answer is A, pay attention to the test as the question may come with the model with compilation error or may come with the result "0 : 0 : pen"
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer A
upvoted 1 times

wheredajuice 4 years, 5 months ago
It's A because of findFirst(), it only does the test for the first two elements, finds "pen" in the second position and terminates. Also notice "int i" is a local variable in the lambda, it always prints 0.
upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A. Because Predicate test() is one test with any element in List.

upvoted 1 times

Question #42 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR",
"200, Mary, AdminServices",
"101, Peter, HR");
empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains("1"))
.sorted()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
What is the result?

A. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. 100, Robin, HR 101, Peter, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices

D. 100, Robin, HR 200, Mary, AdminServices 101, Peter, HR

Suggested Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago
Answer A. Tested
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List;

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { List empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR", "200, Mary, AdminServices", "101, Peter, HR");

empDetails.stream() .filter(s -> s.contains("1")) .sorted() .forEach(System.out::println); } }
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A as String starting with 200 if filtered out since it doesn't contain 1.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 3 times

Sofia_Shireen 4 years, 8 months ago
Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

Question #43 *Topic 1*

Given:
interface Rideable {Car getCar (String name); }
class Car {
private String name;
public Car (String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
Which code fragment creates an instance of Car?

A. Car auto = Car ("MyCar"): : new;

B. Car auto = Car : : new; Car vehicle = auto : : getCar("MyCar");

C. Rideable rider = Car : : new; Car vehicle = rider.getCar("MyCar");

D. Car vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar("MyCar");

Suggested Answer: *C*

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

DarGrin 2 years, 2 months ago
Why does it work? Rideable rider = Car::new; Class Car doesn't implement Interface Rideable! Can somebody explain it please
upvoted 1 times

Syyyyyyyy 2 years, 2 months ago
Rideable is a FunctionalInterface. Rideable rider = Car::new, assigns Car::new as rider's getCar() method. So when you call rider.getCar() you are calling Car::new.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago
C is the Correct Answer
upvoted 4 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago
True...The interface must be functional
upvoted 3 times

Question #44 *Topic 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.

Suggested Answer: *D*

steefaand Most Recent 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, because: A -> Consumer B -> Predicate C -> UnaryOperator D -> Function -> Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

aymanj 5 years, 4 months ago

the answer for this question should be D.

Public interface Function; R apply(T t). The function method accepts type t argument and return a generic type R, which could be any data type.

upvoted 1 times

Question #45 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about the DriverManager class?

A. It returns an instance of database.

B. It executes SQL statements against the database.

C. It loads the database driver class mentioned in the jdbc.drivers property

D. it is written by different vendors for their specific database.

Suggested Answer: *A*
Reference: https://javaconceptoftheday.com/drivermanager-class-in-java/

aymanj Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is C ...

The main job of DriverManager class is loading the driver class of the database and establishing the connection with the database.
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
The correct answer is C, follow source -> https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/DriverManager.html
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct answer is C
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A. If It returns an instance of database. change It returns an instance of Connection.
upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 4 years, 7 months ago
C The main job of DriverManager class is loading the driver class of the database and establishing the connection with the database.
upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 5 years, 5 months ago
correct answer is C
upvoted 2 times

Question #46 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List 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()

Suggested Answer: *A*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer. import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.Comparator; import java.util.List;

public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { List nums = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 8);

System.out.println("Maximum number: " + nums.stream() .max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)) .get()); } }
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Can confirm that correct answer is A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
A, tested. B will give the first number in the array list. C & D will give compilation error.
upvoted 2 times

YasinGaber 4 years, 6 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 4 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 1 times

AVB22 4 years, 9 months ago
I confirm
upvoted 1 times

Question #47 *Topic 1*

Given:

Which statement is true?

```
public final class Cream {
     public void prepare()    {}
}
public class Cake extends Cream{
    public void bake(int min, int temp)   {}
    public void mix()    {}
}
public class Shop {
    private Cake c = new Cake ();
    private final double discount = 0.25;
    public void makeReady () {   c.bake(10, 120); }
}
public class Bread extends Cake {
    public void bake(int minutes, int temperature)   {}
    public void addToppings()    {}
}
```

A. A compilation error occurs in Cream.

B. A compilation error occurs in Cake.

C. A compilation error occurs in Shop.

D. A compilation error occurs in Bread.

E. All classes compile successfully.

Suggested Answer: *B*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 10 times

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Cream is a final class. How Cake class can extend Cream class? Cake class should cause a compile error.

upvoted 7 times

alboy68 Most Recent 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Cake cannot extend Cream beacause Cream is final class

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B Compilation error in Cake class

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct, as Cream class is final and cannot be extended.

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Final class can not extends by another class

upvoted 2 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

B, you cannot extend a final class

upvoted 2 times

MahdiHamdii 3 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B. Tested

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

HanenBA 4 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Cream as a final class so it cannot be inherited any class that extends Cream class with throw a compile error

upvoted 1 times

9641 4 years, 7 months ago

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago

It should have been B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #48 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *A, E*
Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/intl/

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
A and E are correct.
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: AE
A and E are correct.
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
Answers are: A,E
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A, E.
upvoted 2 times

rameasy 6 years ago
Ans: A & E.
upvoted 4 times

Question #49 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true about java.util.stream.Stream?

A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.

B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.

C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.

D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

E. Stream operation accepts lambda expressions as its parameters.

Suggested Answer: *A*

varconite Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 7 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago

The correct answers are A and E:

A: A stream cannot be consumed more than once. E: Stream operations accept lambda expressions as their parameters.

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is true as exception is thrown if same stream is used after terminal operation is run on it.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is letter A, a stream can only be consumed once. Regarding the letter E, it is false, pay attention that the statement talks about the stream parameter and not the method parameter, you cannot use a lambda expression as a stream parameter, it is a trick.

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A & E are correct!

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

A is NOT. Can use peak() consumed more than one. Answer is B. Because can change parallel stream to change mode.

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

No, the "peek()" method is an intermediate operation

upvoted 1 times

HanenBA 4 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

After the terminal operation is performed, the stream pipeline is considered consumed, and can no longer be used.

For Intermediate operations,they always return a new stream

upvoted 3 times

Eason_from_the_future 4 years, 11 months ago

stream takes no parameter, so E is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

A and E are correct.

upvoted 2 times

Huim 5 years, 3 months ago

Is E correct?

upvoted 1 times

jduarte 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #50 *Topic 1*

The data.doc, data.txt and data.xml files are accessible and contain text.
Given the code fragment:

```
Stream paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().contains("data")).forEach(
s -> {
try {
Files.readAllLines(s)
.stream()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
} catch (IOException e) {
System.out.println("Exception");
}
}
);
```

What is the result?

A. The program prints the content of data.txt file.

B. The program prints: Exception > >

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program prints the content of the three files.

Suggested Answer: *A*

sansay61 Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago
D is correct.
upvoted 9 times

fffff Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago
D is correct, tested
upvoted 5 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
D is correct.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D.Tested
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
D is correct.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
The answer is the letter D, all files can be read and printed. Answer B could be correct but the question makes it clear that all files can be read and contain text.
upvoted 1 times

Shad657 3 years ago
D is correct, tested. The given code reads from all 3 types of files- DOC, TXT, XML
upvoted 1 times

tuyetan 3 years, 2 months ago

B. Files.readAllLines() reads text files where each line is represented as a string. ".doc" files are binary files.

upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 4 months ago

a .doc file can still contain text

upvoted 1 times

Kim514 3 years, 4 months ago

D. The program prints the content of the three files.Tested.

upvoted 1 times

lchowen 3 years, 11 months ago

Not sure if you guys really test the code...I created 3 files and successfully read the .txt file and .xml file. Only the .doc file fails. Answer is B for sure.

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

aymanj 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D .. Tested

Stream paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"), Paths. get("data.txt"), Paths. get("data.xml")); paths.filter(s-> s.toString().contains("data")).forEach(s -> { try { Files.readAllLines(s) .stream() .forEach(System.out::println); //line n1 } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception"); } });

upvoted 4 times

varconite 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

mjcotan 4 years, 11 months ago

Will be B if, for example, the first file don't exists, but the question says that there isn't any problem with the access to each file.

upvoted 1 times

Question #51 *Topic 1*

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()) { f.open();
}
}
}
Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)

A. Replace line n1 with: class Folder implements AutoCloseable {

B. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Closeable {

C. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Exception {

D. At line n2, insert: final void close () { System.out.print("Close"); }

E. At line n2, insert: public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close"); }

Suggested Answer: *A, E*

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
import java.io.IOException;

class Folder implements AutoCloseable {

public void open() { System.out.print("Open"); }

@Override public void close() throws IOException { System.out.print("Close"); } }

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) { f.open(); } } }
upvoted 1 times

6c84cb9 2 years ago
A and E are correct.
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 4 months ago
AE is right AD would be right if the visibility was not reduced to package private
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
AD is the correct answer final class Folder implements AutoCloseable { public void open() { System.out.print("Open"); }

public final void close() { System.out.print("Close"); } }

public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception { try (Folder f = new Folder()) { f.open(); } } }
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 4 months ago
Except D does not use public accessibility, and hence will not compile

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A & E are correct

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

Answers are A and E.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A, E.

upvoted 3 times

Ajit0110 4 years, 10 months ago

Option A and E are correct. Tested.Here we need to implement AutoCloseable interface while using try-with resources. When we implement Autocloaseable interface, we must all its methods i.e. open and close methods.

upvoted 4 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago

Just close() there is no such method as open() in AutoCloseable

upvoted 1 times

Question #52 *Topic 1*

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.
Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design? (Choose two.)

A. Make the class static.

B. Make the constructor private.

C. Override equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.

D. Use a public reference to point to the single instance.

E. Implement the Serializable interface.

F. Make the single instance created static and final.

Suggested Answer: *B, F*

6c84cb9 Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago
B. Make the constructor private. F. Make the single instance created static and final.
upvoted 1 times

6c84cb9 2 years ago
B. Make the constructor private. Explanation: To ensure that a Singleton class has only one instance, its constructor should be private. This prevents anyone from creating new instances of the class from outside.

F. Make the single instance created static and final. Explanation: To ensure that there is only one instance of a Singleton class, that instance should be declared as static and final. static means that the instance is shared by all objects of the class, and final means that it cannot be changed after it is created.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
bf are correct
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: BF
B and F are correct.
upvoted 1 times

Kim514 3 years, 4 months ago
Answer is B, F. Eager initialization. https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/java-singleton-design-pattern-best-practices-examples
upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago
I think the answers are B and F here
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer is B, D. If D. Use a public reference to point to the single instance. change public to static.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is B, F.
upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 4 years, 7 months ago
B and D
upvoted 3 times

AVB22 4 years, 9 months ago
B and F
upvoted 3 times

Question #53 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *C*

maslac Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

Corect answer is C. Error is: Operation not allowed after ResultSet closed. Because after executing the second query, the first one is automatically closed. Offical doc explanation: “A ResultSet object is automatically closed when the Statement object that generated it is closed, re-executed, or used to retrieve the next result from a sequence of multiple results. ” https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html

upvoted 8 times

karta 4 years ago

Absolutely!!

upvoted 1 times

cnno1 3 years, 3 months ago

You have the most words in your answer and I think you are right

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct as ResultSet is closed once the next statement is run.

upvoted 1 times

r1muka5 3 years, 5 months ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago

The answer is B(tested). It seems no matter how many times you request ResultSet it will save the last one only.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is C

upvoted 3 times

Huim 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

Question #54 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List codes = Arrays.asList (10, 20);
UnaryOperator uo = s -> s +10.0;
codes.replaceAll(uo);
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
What is the result?

A. 20.0 30.0

B. 10.0 20.0

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Suggested Answer: *C*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
The 12th line of the program will compile error, because the generic type of List is Integer, but UnaryOperator uses Double, which is different, so the compilation error.
upvoted 7 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Tested: C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is answer as Integer cannot be cast to Double.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago
Answer is C. Tested.
upvoted 4 times

Question #55 *Topic 1*

Given:

```
public class Customer {
private String fName;
private String lName;
private static int count;
public customer (String first, String last) {fName = first, lName = last;
++count;}
static { count = 0; }
public static int getCount() {return count; }
}
public class App {
public static void main (String [] args) {
Customer c1 = new Customer("Larry", "Smith");
Customer c2 = new Customer("Pedro", "Gonzales");
Customer c3 = new Customer("Penny", "Jones");
Customer c4 = new Customer("Lars", "Svenson");
c4 = null;
c3 = c2;
System.out.println (Customer.getCount());
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Suggested Answer: *D*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago

Answer is D=4. Tested

upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

Tested: 4 is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct as count is increased only when new object is created. Since it is static variable it is shared among all instances.

upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 3 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Each call to constructor increases count by 1. count starts at 0 and there are 4 calls to constructor. It makes count = 4 at the end when printing.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #56 *Topic 1*

Given:
Item table -
"ç ID, INTEGER: PK
"ç DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)
"ç PRICE, REAL
"ç 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.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Svetleto13 Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago
D is correct answer
upvoted 6 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
D is the Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
D is the Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Assuming that DriveManager is typo and is instead DriverManager, correct answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

lchowen 3 years, 11 months ago
D is correct. According to the official Java Doc, Column names used as input to getter methods are case insensitive.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

iamajavacompiler 5 years, 4 months ago

Is D correct?

upvoted 1 times

Question #57 *Topic 1*

Given:
class Worker extends Thread {
CyclicBarrier cb;
public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
public void run () {
try {
cb.await();
System.out.println("Worker"¦");
} catch (Exception ex) { }
}
}
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1
public void run () {
System.out.println("Master"¦");
}
}
and the code fragment:
Master master = new Master();
//line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed.
Which modification meets the requirement?

A. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);

B. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1);

C. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);

D. At line n2, insert CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

Suggested Answer: *C*

aymanj Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Correct answer is C .. CyclicBarrier constructor takes as arguments the maximum number of threads until release and a Runnable Object ..
CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(int i , RunnableObject) ;
upvoted 7 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct, since second argument for CyclicBarrier is Runnable which will be executed when barrier is fulfilled.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C. Output : Master! Worker. Question is 'both the Worker and Master classes are executed'. If new CyclicBarrier(1); is output : Worker.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
C,tested
upvoted 2 times

lxktnjjn 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is B. Constructors for CyclicBarrier CyclicBarrier(int parties), CyclicBarrier(int parties, Runnable barrierAction) - Creates a new CyclicBarrier that will trip when the given number of parties (threads) are waiting upon it, and which will execute the given barrier action when the barrier is tripped, performed by the last thread entering the barrier So 2nd parameter is what will be done after tripping barrier.

upvoted 1 times

lxktnjjn 5 years, 4 months ago

In question there is no need to execute Master 2nd time.

upvoted 2 times

xijxeyho 5 years, 3 months ago

C is OK. Master is executed as Runnable.

upvoted 2 times

Question #58 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
String str = "Java is a programming language";
ToIntFunction indexVal = str: : indexOf; //line n1 int x = indexVal.applyAsInt("Java"); //line n2
System.out.println(x);
What is the result?

A. 0

B. 1

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Suggested Answer: *A*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago
Answer is correct.
upvoted 7 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer tested
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct since indexOf requires 2 parameters (object that calls it and its argument). However only 1 parameter is provided.
upvoted 1 times

shivkumarx 2 years, 4 months ago
Incorrect, the indexOf() method has an overload which just takes a single string parameter. Correct answer is A
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Line n1 doesnt compile since indexOf requires 2 arguments.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
A. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 1 times

Question #59 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List 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. java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Destroyer Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
A is correct (Tested)
upvoted 7 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer.Tested
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
A. Tested
upvoted 1 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago
Answer is Correct.
upvoted 4 times

Question #60 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function 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.

Suggested Answer: *C*

speed045 Highly Voted 5 years, 9 months ago
Correct answer is C, since peek is an intermediate lazy operation which will not be evaluated unless the pipeline is ended with a terminating operation.
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer:tested
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct, since there is no terminal operation and Stream is never run.
upvoted 1 times

nikhil_3011 4 years, 7 months ago
Answer is C. if we use any terminal operation after peek like .count()(even though its bad o/p formatting) then the answer would be A.
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago
Correct answer is C.If we replace peek with forEach answer is A
upvoted 4 times

ayzo 5 years, 6 months ago
Answer is A tested: class Testing {

public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException{ List nL = Arrays.asList("Jim ", "John ", "Jeff"); Function funVal = s -> "Hello : ".concat(s); nL.stream() .map(funVal) .forEach(s-> System.out.print (s));

}

} output: Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
upvoted 1 times

pridemore 5 years, 6 months ago
there is no terminal operation .forEach() that was called
upvoted 1 times

johnchen88 6 years, 6 months ago
The Correct Answer should be D; If ignore the typo of "Hello : ".contact(s), C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago
it prints nothing. if we change peek to forEach, the output would be Hello : JimHello : JohnHello : Jeff
upvoted 3 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago

D is correct. We have no String.contact method

upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

it is String.concat

upvoted 1 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 3 times

Question #61 *Topic 1*

Given:
public interface Moveable {
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 animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

B. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable animal = n - > n + 10; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

C. Moveable can be used as below: Moveable animal = (Integer n1, Integer n2) -> n+ n2; animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);

D. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.

Suggested Answer: *A*

jduarte Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer A. Tested
upvoted 7 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the answer tested
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Question #62 *Topic 1*

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)

A. Locale loc1 = "UK";

B. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");

C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");

D. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;

E. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");

Suggested Answer: *D, E*

6c84cb9 Most Recent 2 years ago

D and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago

D, E .. tested

upvoted 2 times

Question #63 *Topic 1*

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 {

Suggested Answer: *B*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago
According to overriding rules, if super class / interface method declares to throw a checked exception, then overriding method of sub class / implementer class has following options:

1. May not declare to throw any checked exception. 2. May declare to throw the same checked exception thrown by super class / interface method. 3. May declare to throw the sub class of the exception thrown by super class / interface method. 4. Cannot declare to throw the super class of the exception thrown by super class / interface method. 5. Cannot declare to throw unrelated checked exception. 6. May declare to throw any RuntimeException or Error.
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct since base method can't declare narrower Exception type than overridden method.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

Tarik2190 5 years, 3 months ago
Answer is B, tested
upvoted 4 times

Question #64 *Topic 1*

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 li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp("Jim", 51));
Predicate agVal = s -> s.getEAge() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList());
Stream 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.

Suggested Answer: *B*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago
Answer is B. Tested
upvoted 7 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

luchvA123 3 years ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

Destroyer 6 years, 7 months ago
Answer should be "John Jim"
upvoted 3 times

Question #65 *Topic 1*

For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver? (Choose three.)

A. Time

B. Date

C. Statement

D. ResultSet

E. Connection

F. SQLException

G. DriverManager

Suggested Answer: *C, D, E*

Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

CDE is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: CDE

C, D and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 4 years, 7 months ago

C and D and E

upvoted 2 times

Question #66 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
LocalDate valentinesDay =LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);
LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);
nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1
System.out.println(nextYear);
What is the result?

A. 2016-02-14

B. A DateTimeException is thrown.

C. 2016-02-29

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Tarik2190 Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago
Answer is A because of immutable nature, to get C it should be: nextYear = nextYear.plusDays(15);
upvoted 6 times

aymanj Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A .. LocalDate is immutable
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct. Date and time classes are immutable so nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1 is ignored since it is not assigned to variable.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

Question #67 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
BiFunction 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.

Suggested Answer: *C*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago
Compiler error in this line BiFunction val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; Cannot convert from Integer to Double
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct since summing Integer and Double gives Double which can't be implicitly cast to Integer.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C. Bad return type in lambda expression: double cannot be converted to Integer
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
C,tested
upvoted 2 times

jduarte 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer C cannot convert from double to Integer
upvoted 1 times

johnchen88 6 years, 6 months ago
The Correct Answer: D since do not see the n2 but see the n1 there
upvoted 2 times

Question #68 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *C*
Reference: http://tutorials.jenkov.com/java-date-time/duration.html#accessing-the-time-of-a-duration

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is the answer.
upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 4 years, 7 months ago
C test
upvoted 3 times

Question #69 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
UnaryOperator uo1 = s -> s*2; line n1
List 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.

Suggested Answer: *D*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Answer D is correct since .map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv)) line fails to compile as uo1 expects Integer, but Double is provided.
upvoted 1 times

Innovation 6 years, 7 months ago
A compilation errors at Line 2, because uo1.apply() takes an integer but in map() we are passing a double
upvoted 3 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago
A compilation errors at Line 2 :The method map(Function) in the type Stream is not applicable for the arguments (UnaryOperator
upvoted 1 times

Question #70 *Topic 1*

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application.
Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

A. File Menu View Menu

B. menu1 File Menu menu2 View Menu

C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu Menu

D. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu

Suggested Answer: *D*

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm assuming D has a typo, as properties files do not contain commas

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

samtash1034 4 years, 7 months ago

D test

upvoted 2 times

Question #71 *Topic 1*

Given the records from the Employee table:
and given the code fragment: try {
Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection (URL, userName, passWord);
Statement st = conn.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,
ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
st.execute("SELECT*FROM Employee");
ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();
while (rs.next()) {
if (rs.getInt(1) ==112) {
rs.updateString(2, "Jack");
}
}
rs.absolute(2);
System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2));
} catch (SQLException ex) {
System.out.println("Exception is raised");
}
Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
What is the result?

eid	ename
111	Tom
112	Jerry
113	Donald

A. The Employee table is updated with the row: 112 Jack and the program prints: 112 Jerry

B. The Employee table is updated with the row: 112 Jack and the program prints: 112 Jack

C. The Employee table is not updated and the program prints: 112 Jerry

D. The program prints Exception is raised.

Suggested Answer: *C*

JME_CHG Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is C!!! it's INSENSITIVE, BUT this means it cannot see changes to db made my other means... if you change the same ResultSet, you can see it even in INSENSITIVE mode! But table is not updated because rs.updateRow() needs to be called for ResultSet updates to be committed to the db...
upvoted 13 times

6c84cb9 Most Recent 1 year, 11 months ago
Answer C C. "The Employee table is not updated and the program prints: 112 Jerry"

True. Since rs.updateRow() was not called, the table will not be updated and the rs.absolute(2) method will position the cursor on the second row, which has the values "112" and "Jerry".
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
c is the answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct since there is no call for updateRow.
upvoted 1 times

9641 4 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Because code is not call rs.updateRow();

upvoted 1 times

laura_lu93 5 years, 5 months ago

answer is A. second row is updated, but resultSet with SCROLL_INSENSITIVE can't see updated version.

upvoted 4 times

sansay61 5 years, 7 months ago

when statement is executed resultset position is beforefirst. then next is called, cursor points to 111 id which doesnt satisfy condition, so the row wouldnt be updated. Then cursor goes to second row and prints it. So c is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

pul26 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B See https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/sql/ResultSet.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #72 *Topic 1*

Given:
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) {
int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = "LOAN";
switch (accountType) {
case "RD";
rateOfInterest = 5;
break;
case "FD";
rateOfInterest = 10;
break;
default:
assert false: "No interest for this account"; //line n1
}
System.out.println ("Rate of interest:" + rateOfInterest);
}
}
and the command:
java ""ea RateOfInterest
What is the result?

A. Rate of interest: 0

B. An AssertionError is thrown.

C. No interest for this account

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Suggested Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: No interest for this account
upvoted 10 times

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is definitely B, the people who said A are not running the java with assertions enabled
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Assuming that "" is typo and it means - answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
The answer is A, because the command in parentheses (java ""ea Rate Of Interest) does not enable assertions, but rather the command "java -ea RateOfInterest", if the command were typed correctly it would be letter B
upvoted 1 times

samtash1034 4 years, 7 months ago
B test

upvoted 3 times

tamanna786 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer: A, tested

upvoted 1 times

Question #73 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
class CallerThread implements Callable {
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.

Suggested Answer: *B*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is true as ExecutorService is not shut down.

upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 3 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The program prints Call Call and does not terminate because there isn't an es.shutdown().

upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 3 times

Question #74 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

```
public class FileThread implements Runnable {
String fName;
public FileThread(String fName) { this.fName = fName; }
public void run () System.out.println(fName);}
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException {
ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
Stream listOfFiles = Files.walk(Paths.get("Java Projects")); listOfFiles.forEach(line -> { executor.execute(new
FileThread(line.getFileName().toString())); // line n1
});
executor.shutdown();
executor.awaitTermination(5, TimeUnit.DAYS); // line n2
}
}
```

The Java Projects directory exists and contains a list of files.

What is the result?

A. The program throws a runtime exception at line n2.

B. The program prints files names concurrently.

C. The program prints files names sequentially.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Destroyer Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is answer.

upvoted 1 times

M_Jawad 6 years, 7 months ago

The walk method of the Files class can use depth-first to visit the path of the incoming file.

The execute method of the ExecutorService object can use the new thread to execute the passed Runnable object. The shutdown method can close the ExecutorService object so that it no longer accepts new execution objects (Runnable or Callable), but does not wait for the currently executing and queued tasks to complete. The awaitTermination method can specify an upper limit time to wait for the ExecutorService object to finish processing all tasks.

answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Question #75 *Topic 1*

Given:
class CheckClass {
public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) {
return s1 length() "" s2.length();
}
}
and the code fragment:
String[] strArray = new String [] {"Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion"};
//line n1
for (String s : strArray) {
System.out.print (s + " ");
}
Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : checkValue);

B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new) : : checkValue);

C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass : : new).checkValue);

D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass : : new : : checkValue);

Suggested Answer: *A*

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
seem checkValue method is wrong. class CheckClass { public static int checkValue (String s1, String s2) { return Integer.compare(s1.length(), s2.length()); } } Answer is A
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer A, just replace "" in checkValue with - sign.
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
A,tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #76 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragments:

```
class TechName {
String techName;
TechName (String techName) {
this.techName=techName;
}
}
```

and

```
List tech = Arrays.asList (
new TechName("Java-"),
new TechName("Oracle DB-"),
new TechName("J2EE-")
);
Stream stre = tech.stream();
//line n1
```

Which should be inserted at line n1 to print Java-Oracle DB-J2EE-?

A. stre.forEach(System.out::print);

B. stre.map(a-> a.techName).forEach(System.out::print);

C. stre.map(a-> a).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);

D. stre.forEachOrdered(System.out::print);

Suggested Answer: *B*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 11 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B.

upvoted 1 times

Ohayou 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #77 *Topic 1*

Given that /green.txt and /colors/yellow.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:
Path source = Paths.get("/green.txt);
Path target = Paths.get("/colors/yellow.txt);
Files.move(source, target, StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE);
Files.delete(source);
Which statement is true?

A. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.

B. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.

C. The file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.

D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.

Suggested Answer: *B*

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
ATOMIC_MOVE prevents FileAlreadyExistsException to be thrown. delete method will cause an Exception since the file is already removed by the atomic move action. Answer is B
upvoted 10 times

vidhuharu Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Even with ATOMIC_MOVE, if the destination file (/colors/yellow.txt) exists and you haven't provided REPLACE_EXISTING, a FileAlreadyExistsException will still be thrown
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B since source file doesn't exist anymore.
upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 3 years ago
Selected Answer: B
B tested Exception in thread "main" java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException: green.txt

A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown only if we remove the StandardCopyOption.ATOMIC_MOVE option.
upvoted 1 times

Naponeon 4 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago
B,tested
upvoted 2 times

f8eddy 4 years, 11 months ago
Why not d?
upvoted 1 times

varconite 5 years, 8 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 3 times

Question #78 *Topic 1*

Given:
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

A. public 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 abstract 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) { } }

Suggested Answer: *C, E*

varconite Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
Answer is CE,

Option A implements doSomethingElse(String s) instead doSomething(String s). Option C abstract method allowed not to implement functions methods
upvoted 11 times

varconite Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago
* Option C, abstract method allowed not to implement interface methods
upvoted 8 times

shivkumarx Most Recent 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
CE is correct
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
C and E is the correct answwer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Answer C and E. A doesn't compile since method name is doSomethingElse and not doSomething. B isn't ok since doSomething is defined as abstract but provides implementation.
upvoted 1 times

MahdiHamdii 3 years, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
Answer is CE.
upvoted 2 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A & E
upvoted 1 times

Mudzingwa 4 years, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
Concrete class on A does not provide implementation for doSothing(String s)
upvoted 3 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago
C,E tested
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

C,E,tested.

upvoted 2 times

Samps 5 years, 11 months ago

A,E is the correct Option

upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago

Answer is AE

upvoted 4 times

Question #79 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List list1 = Arrays.asList(10, 20);
List list2 = Arrays.asList(15, 30);
//line n1
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, prints 10 20 15 30?

A. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMap(list -> list.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

B. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMap(list -> list.intStream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

C. list1.stream() .flatMap(list2.stream().flatMap(e1 -> e1.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.println(s + " "));

D. Stream.of(list1, list2) .flatMapToInt(list -> list.stream()) .forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));

Suggested Answer: *A*

thetech Highly Voted 6 years, 8 months ago
Sorry Answer is A. Tested
upvoted 14 times

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
the answer is A
upvoted 8 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

GaelBernard 3 years ago
Selected Answer: A
Not tested, but I think : - B doesn't compile because List.intStream() doesn't exist - C doesn't compile because Stream.flatMap() expects a function as parameter, while a Stream is provided - D almost compiles but doesn't : flatMapToInt() exists, though a wrong parameter is provided. Expected: Function , IntStream> Provided: Function , Stream >
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A. Tested
upvoted 2 times

ayzo 5 years, 6 months ago
A tested
upvoted 3 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago
Answer is B. Tested.
upvoted 1 times

Question #80 *Topic 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.

Suggested Answer: *D*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3 .

answer is D
upvoted 6 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
D is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Answer is D. Prints contents of file and then closes BufferedReader (try with resources) which means that exception is thrown since BufferedReader is used after it is closed.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago
There is no compilation error. That means the answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Question #81 *Topic 1*

Given:
Book.java:
public class Book {
private String read(String bname) { return "Read" + bname }
}
EBook.java:
public class EBook extends Book {
public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url }
}
Test.java:
public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) {
Book b1 = new Book();
b1.read("Java Programing");
Book b2 = new EBook();
b2.read("http://ebook.com/ebook");
}
}
What is the result?

A. Read Java Programming View http:/ ebook.com/ebook

B. Read Java Programming Read http:/ ebook.com/ebook

C. The EBook.java file fails to compile.

D. The Test.java file fails to compile.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
we cant call b1.read() from outside the class Book because it is private the code does not compile
upvoted 6 times

vidhuharu Most Recent 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: D
test class cant access other class private method
upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago
Answer is D if Class is not there in ebook else C
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Given this code is correctly typed, answer is C since it contains line: public class String read If class is not there then answer is D since read method is private and can't be called from outside of class.
upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago
D tested. If the few typos are removed. In Ebook.java replace "public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url }" with "public String read (String url) { return "View" + url; }"
upvoted 2 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago
If typo is corrected then answer should be D. public String read (String url)
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is C because public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url } not compile. If clear String in read then the answer is D because b1.read() can´t to access

upvoted 2 times

thetech 6 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C. Tested.

upvoted 1 times

Question #82 *Topic 1*

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.

Suggested Answer: *A*

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
The answer is A
upvoted 11 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

Samriddji 4 years, 8 months ago
A, tested
upvoted 2 times

Question #83 *Topic 1*

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

Suggested Answer: *C*

Innovation Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
C is correct, tested
upvoted 5 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
C is the correct answerr
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer is C, it will be just printed in new line because of println.
upvoted 1 times

WilsonKKerll 4 years, 5 months ago
Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 2 times

adnano1234 Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
Sorry I meant C
upvoted 6 times

Question #84 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:
List colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow");
Predicate test = n - > {
System.out.println("Searching"¦");
return n.contains("red");
};
colors.stream()
.filter(c -> c.length() > 3)
.allMatch(test);
What is the result?

A. Searching...

B. Searching... Searching...

C. Searching... Searching... Searching...

D. A compilation error occurs.

Suggested Answer: *A*

M_Jawad Highly Voted 6 years, 7 months ago
allMatch is Terminal Short Circuiting operator. All it required is one false

A is the answer
upvoted 11 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is A, tested. Reason for it is that allMatch fails after first call for Predicate and therefore there is no need for additional call(s).
upvoted 1 times

jduarte 5 years, 4 months ago
Answer is A. Tested
upvoted 3 times

pul26 5 years, 8 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

adnano1234 6 years, 7 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 4 times

Question #85 *Topic 1*

Given:
class UserException extends Exception { }
class AgeOutOfLimitException extends UserException { }
and the code fragment:
class App {
public void doRegister(String name, int age)
throws UserException, AgeOutOfLimitException {
if (name.length () = 60) {
throw new AgeOutOfLimitException ();
} else {
System.out.println("User is registered.");
}
}
public static void main(String[ ] args) throws UserException {
App t = new App ();
t.doRegister("Mathew", 60);
}
}
What is the result?

A. User is registered.

B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

C. A UserException is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Suggested Answer: *B*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is B. It is ok that main doesn't declare AgeOutOfLimit since it declares its parent class.
upvoted 1 times

mevlt 4 years, 5 months ago
Child exception is not necessary to be declared in method definition. But it is defined, it won't hurt
upvoted 1 times

Elena_Corina 4 years, 9 months ago
B tested. Exception in thread "main" AgeOutOfLimitException
upvoted 3 times

Question #86 *Topic 1*

Given the code fragment:

What is the result?

```
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());
```

A. 5 : 3 : 6

B. 6 : 5 : 6

C. 3 : 3 : 4

D. 4 : 4 : 4

Suggested Answer: *D*

pul26 Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A tested

upvoted 7 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

iSnover 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A, I tested it with JDK8.

upvoted 1 times

Kim514 3 years, 4 months ago

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()); ---------- ---------- 5 : 3 : 1 Process finished with exit code 0

upvoted 2 times

lchowen 3 years, 11 months ago

Using JDK8 I got 5:3:6. Answer is definitely A

upvoted 1 times

Eason_from_the_future 4 years, 11 months ago

p1.relativize(p1).getNameCount(); // 1 p2.relativize(p1).getNameCount(); // 6

upvoted 1 times

Huim 5 years, 3 months ago

By me answer is: 5 3 1

upvoted 4 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is A.I tested it with JDK8

upvoted 1 times

Question #87 *Topic 1*

Given:

and the code fragment:

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?

```
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;
        }
    }
}

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));
```

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 ())

Suggested Answer: *B*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

steefaand 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B, since you can't call nonstatic method from static context

upvoted 1 times

push05 2 years, 7 months ago

import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List;

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 static boolean isAvailable(Product p) { // line nl return p.qty >= 10; }

public static void main (String [] args) {

List 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));

}}}

upvoted 1 times

Svetleto13 5 years, 3 months ago

B,tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #88 *Topic 1*

Given the content:

and the code fragment:

What is the result?

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
```

```
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);
}
```

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.

Suggested Answer: *A*

asdfjhfgjuaDCV Most Recent 2 years, 5 months ago

A is answer

upvoted 1 times

asdfjhfgjuaDCV 2 years, 5 months ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

lchowen 3 years, 11 months ago

The search order for the given locale object is MessagesBundle_fr_FR -> MessagesBundle_fr -> MessagesBundle. So answer is A

upvoted 3 times

duydn 2 years, 11 months ago

yes, MessagesBundle_FR is not considered.

upvoted 1 times

Elena_Corina 4 years, 9 months ago

A tested

upvoted 4 times

Question #89 *Topic 1*

Given:

What is the result?

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

A. ""catch- -finally- -dostuff-

B. ""catch-

C. ""finally- -catch-

D. ""finally -dostuff- -catch-