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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which two statements are true about the Fork/Join Framework? (Choose two.)
A. The RecursiveTask subclass is used when a task does not need to return a result.
B. The Fork/Join solution when run on multicore hardware always performs faster than standard sequential
solution.
C. The Fork/Join framework can help you take advantage of multicore hardware.
D. The Fork/Join framework implements a work-stealing algorithm.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 2
Given:

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

interface Interface2 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");
    }
}
public class MyClass implements Interface1, Interface2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Interface1 obj = new MyClass();
        obj.sayHi();
    }
    public void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi MyClass");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. Hi MyClass

C. Hi Interface-1

D. Hi Interface-2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given the code fragments:

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

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. Call…

B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

C. The program prints Run…and throws an exception.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Run…
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> ();
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford"));
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW"));
System.out.println(vehicles);
What is the result?
A. 10124 BMW
1 0123 Ford
B. A ClassCastExceptionis thrown at run time.
C. 10123 Ford
10124 BMW
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable?
A. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;
B. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");
C. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");
D. Locale loc1 = "UK";
E. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6

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?
ur :: va
A. The program prints nothing.
B. ueJa
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7
Given:

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


and the code fragment:

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


What is the result?

A. An Exceptionis thrown at run time.

B. 2

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. 0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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 setNamemethod public.

B. Make the Vehicleclass public.

C. Make the namevariable private.

D. Make the getNamemethod private.

E. Make the namevariable public.

F. Make the setNamemethod private.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given the code fragment:

```
for (Course a : Course.values()){
    System.out.print(a + " Fees " + a.getCost()+" " );
}
```

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?

A

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

B

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private static int cost;
    private Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    static int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

C

```
final enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
    void setCost(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
}
```

D

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```


A. Option C
B. Option A
C. Option D
D. Option B
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
Given the code fragment:
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2;//line n1
System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
What is the result?
A. 20
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. 20.5
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
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. An exception is thrown at line n1.
D. Travel time is 8 hours
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Given:
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)
public abstract class Task implements Doable {
A. public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }
}
public abstract class Work implements Doable {
B. public abstract void doSomething(String s) { }
public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }
}
public class Job implements Doable {
C. public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
}
public class Action implements Doable {
D. public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
public String doThis(Integer j) { }
}
public class Do implements Doable {
E. public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
public void doSomething(String s) { }
public void doThat (String s) { }
}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 13
Given the code fragment:
Stream<Path> 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. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
D. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         /* insert code here */
4.         array[0]=10;
5.         array[1]=20;
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
7.     }
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?
A. int array = new int [2] ;
B. int array [2] ;
C. int [ ] array;
D. int [ ] array = new int [2] ;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15
Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> strs = Stream.of(
        Arrays.asList("text1", "text2"),
        Arrays.asList("text2", "text3"));
Stream<String> bs2 = strs
        .filter(b -> b.contains("text1"))
        .flatMap(rs -> rs.stream());
bs2.forEach(b -> System.out.print(b));
```

What is the result?

A. text1

B. text1text2

C. [text1, text2]

D. text1text2text2text3

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given the code fragment:

```
for (Course a : Course.values()){
    System.out.print(a + " Fees " + a.getCost()+" " );
}
```

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?

A.
```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

B.
```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private static int cost;
    private Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    static int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

C.
```
final enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
    void setCost(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
}
```
D.
```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```


A. Option A
B. Option C
C. Option D
D. Option B
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.
Given the code fragment:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int numbers[] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int max = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */ {
        int max = 0;
        /* code goes here*/
        return max;
    }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. static int [ ] findMax (int max)

B. public int findMax (int [ ] numbers)

C. static int findMax (int [ ] numbers)

D. final int findMax (int [ ])

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18

Locale	Currency Symbol	Currency Code
US	$	USD

and the code fragment?

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

What is the result?

A. 15 $

B. USD 15.00

C. USD $15

D. $15.00

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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 executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.
B. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.
C. The method throws an IOException.
D. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Given the definition of the Emp class:
public class Emp
private String eName;
private Integer eAge;
Emp(String eN, Integer eA) {
this.eName = eN;
this.eAge = eA;
}
public Integer getEAge () {return eAge;}
public String getEName () {return eName;}
}
and code fragment:
List<Emp>li = Arrays.asList(new Emp("Sam", 20), New Emp("John", 60), New Emp("Jim", 51));
Predicate<Emp> agVal = s -> s.getEAge() <= 60;//line n1 li =
li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList()); Stream<String> names = li.stream()map.
(Emp::getEName);//line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " ")); What is the result?
A. Sam John Jim
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. John Jim
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8):
System.out.println (
//line n1
);
Which code fragment must be inserted at line n1to enable the code to print the maximum number in the numslist?
A. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()
B. nums.stream().max()
C. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()
D. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22
Given the code fragment:
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap< > ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new
Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return
o2.compareTo
(o1); } });
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet ()) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue () + " ");
}
}
}
What is the result?
A. z b d e j
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. j z e b d
D. d b e z j
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23
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<Product> 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. The program prints nothing.
B. 4 : 60
C. 2 : 30
D. 4 : 60
2 : 30
3 : 20
1 : 10
E. 4 : 0
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Given the code fragment:

```
for (Course a : Course.values()){
    System.out.print(a + " Fees " + a.getCost()+" " );
}
```

Which is the valid definition of the Course enum?
A.

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

B.

```
final enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private int cost;
    public Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
    void setCost(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
```

C.

```
enum Course { JAVA(100), J2ME(150);
    private static int cost;
    private Course(int c) {
        this.cost = c;
    }
    static int getCost() {
        return cost;
    }
}
```

D.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

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 () < 6) {

throw new UserException ();

```
} else if (age >= 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. A UserException is thrown.

C. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

D. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26

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?

ur :: va

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. ueJa

C. The program prints nothing.
D.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27
Given the code fragment:
public class StringReplace {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String message = "Hi everyone!";
System.out.println("message = " + message.replace("e", "X")); }
}
What is the result?
A. A runtime error is produced.
B. message = Hi Xveryone!
C. A compile time error is produced.
D. message = Hi everyone!
E. message =
F. message = Hi XvXryonX!
Answer: F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28
The protected modifier on a Field declaration within a public class means that the field _____.
A. Cannot be modified
B. Can be read but not written from outside the class
C. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses only within the same package
D. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses defined in any package
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
http://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-access-modifiers/

NEW QUESTION: 29
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?
Good day!
A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. followed by an Exceptionstack trace
Good day!
C. Test
followed by an Exceptionstack trace
Good day!
D. Test
null
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
Given:

What is the result?
A. Compilation fails.
B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
C. null
Richard
Donald
D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
E. Richard
Donald
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 31
Given the code fragment:
Path file = Paths.get ("courses.txt");
// line n1
Assume the courses.txtis accessible.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1to enable the code to print the content of the courses.txtfile?

A. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file);
fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
B. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file);
fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file);
fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. List<String> fc = Files.list(file);
fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 0 2 4
B. 2 4
Compilation fails.
C. 0 2 4 6
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

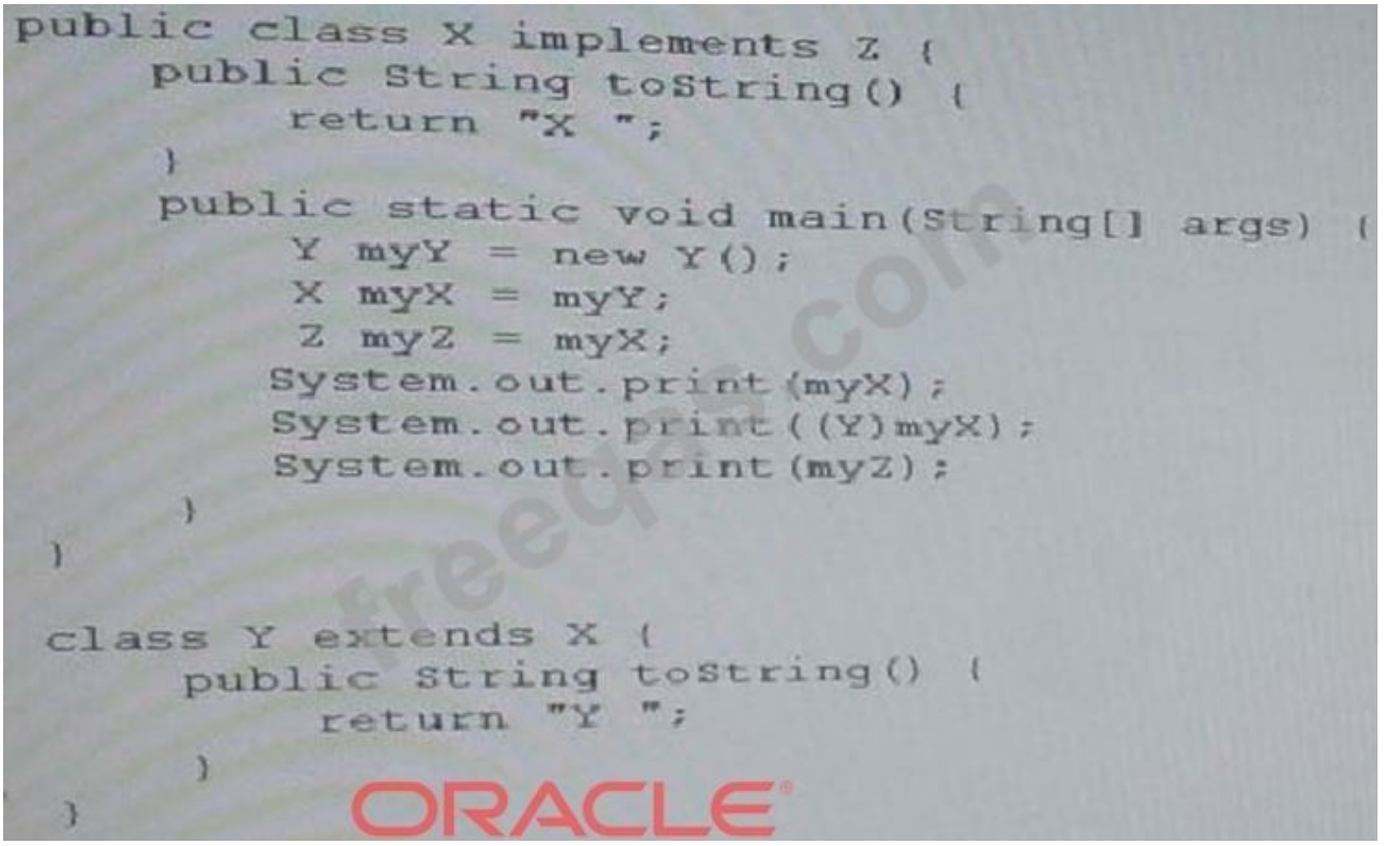
NEW QUESTION: 33
Given the code fragment:

```
10. try {
11.       Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);
12.       String query = "SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE ID = 110";
13.       Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
14.       ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
15.       System.out.println("Employee ID: " + rs.getInt("ID"));
16. } catch (Exception se) {
17.     System.out.println("Error");
18. }
```

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 table has a column ID of type integer and the SQL query matches one record.
What is the result?
A. The code prints Error.
B. Compilation fails at line 15.
C. Compilation fails at line 14.
D. The code prints the employee ID.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
Given:



A. Y YY
B. X Y X
C. X XX
D. Y Y X
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Speaker?

A. Implement Predicate in the Product.ProductFilter class and replace line n2 with .filter (p -> p.ProductFilter.test (p))

B. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> p.ProductFilter: :isAvailable (p))

C. Replace line n2 with:.filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

D. Replace line n1 with:public static boolean isAvailable (Product p) {

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Given the code fragment:

List<String> str = Arrays.asList ("my", "pen", "is", "your', "pen");

Predicate<String> 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. A compilation error occurs.

B. 0 : 1 : pen
C. 0 : 0 : pen
D. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :
E. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37
Given:

```
class Equal {
    public static void main(String[] args){
    String str1 = "Java";
    String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};
    String str3 = "";
    for(String str : str2)
        str3= str3+str;
    }
    boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);
    boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));
    System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);
  }
}
```

What is the result?
A. false, true
B. false, false
C. true, false
D. true, true
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?
A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.programmerinterview.com/index.php/java-questions/interface-vs-abstract-class/

NEW QUESTION: 39
Given:

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


From what threading problem does the program suffer?

A. starvation

B. livelock

C. deadlock

D. race condition

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> 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. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

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

C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41
Given the content:

and given the code fragment:

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

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line 1 independently, enable the code to print "Wie geht's?"
A. currentlocale = new Locale();
currentLocale.setLanguage ("de");
currentLocale.setRegion ("DE");
B. currentLocale = Locale.getInstance(Locale.GERMAN,Locale.GERMANY);
C. currentLocale = new Locale ("de", "DE");
D. currentLocale = new Locale.Builder ().setLanguage ("de").setRegion ("DE").build ();
E. currentLocale = Locale.GERMAN;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 42
Given:
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);
IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y;//line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10));//line n2
newStream.forEach(System.out::print);
Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?
A. Replace line n1 with:IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
B. Replace line n1 with:IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
C. Replace line n2 with:IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));
D. Replace line n1 with:BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Open-Close-Open-Close-

B. Open-Close-Exception - 1Open-Close-

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. Open-Close-Open-

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 44

Given the for loop construct:

for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) {

statement;

}

Which two statements are true?

A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.

B. The expression expr1 is optional. it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.

C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.

D. The expression expr3 must be present. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The for statement have this forms:

for (init-stmt; condition; next-stmt) {

body

}

There are three clauses in the for statement.
The init-stmt statement is done before the loop is started, usually to initialize an iteration variable. The condition expression is tested before each time the loop is done. The loop isn't executed if the boolean expression is false (the same as the while loop). The next-stmt statement is done after the body is executed. It typically increments an iteration variable.

NEW QUESTION: 45
Given the code fragment:

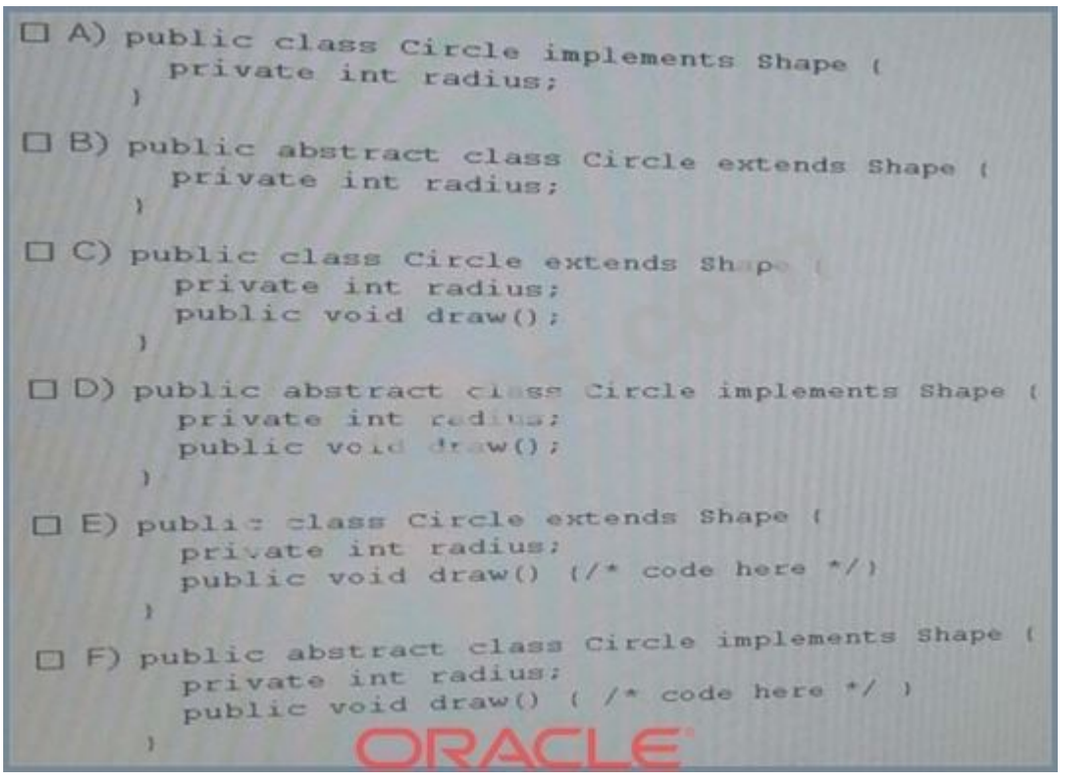
```
1. public class Test {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         /* insert code here */
4.         array[0]=10;
5.         array[1]=20;
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);
7.     }
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?
A. int [ ] array;
B. int array [2] ;
C. int [ ] array = new int [2] ;
D. int array = new int [2] ;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Given:

```
public abstract class Shape {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public abstract void draw();
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (E). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B). Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract-it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NEW QUESTION: 47
Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> 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. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}
D. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Given the code fragment:

```
BiFunction<Integer, Double, Integer> val = (t1, t2) -> t1 + t2; //line n1
System.out.println(val.apply(10, 10.5));
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
C. 20
D. 20.5
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 49
The data.doc, data.txt and data.xml files are accessible and contain text.
Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<Path> paths = Stream.of (Paths. get("data.doc"),
Paths. get("data.txt"),
Paths. get("data.xml"));
paths.filter(s-> s.toString().endWith("txt")).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 the three files.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

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

D. The program prints:

Exception

<<The content of the data.txt file>>

Exception

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given the records from the Employee table:

eid	ename
111	Tom
112	Jerry
113	Donald

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?

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

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

C. The Employee table is updated with the row:112 Jackand the program prints:112 Jerry

D. The program prints Exception is raised.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Given the code fragment:

```
Map<Integer, String> books = new TreeMap<>();
```

books.put (1007, "A");
books.put (1002, "C");
books.put (1003, "B");
books.put (1003, "B");
System.out.println (books);
What is the result?
A. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1002=C}
B. {1007=A, 1002=C, 1003=B, 1003=B}
C. {1002=C, 1003=B, 1007=A}
D. {1007=A, 1003=B, 1003=B, 1002=C}
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52
Given:
public class Emp {
String fName;
String lName;
public Emp (String fn, String ln) {
fName = fn;
lName = ln;
}
public String getfName() { return fName; }
public String getlName() { return lName; }
}
and the code fragment:
List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (
new Emp ("John", "Smith"),
new Emp ("Peter", "Sam"),
new Emp ("Thomas", "Wale"));
emp.stream()
//line n1
.collect(Collectors.toList());
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of fName and then ascending order of lName?
A. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map(Emp::getlName).reserved
B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
D. .sorted
(Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test TRUE null
```

What is the result?

A. true true

B. false false

C. TRUE null

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

E. true false

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

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. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. A DateTimeExceptionis thrown.

C. 2016-02-14

D. 2016-02-29

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which class definition compiles?

A.
```
class Vehicle {
    int id;
    public void start() {
        public class Engine {  int eNo = id;    }
    }
}
```
B.
```
class Computer {
    private Card sCard = new SoundCard();
    private abstract class Card { }
    private class SoundCard extends Card { }
}
```
C.
```
class Block {
    int bno;
    static class Counter {
        int locator;
        Counter() { locator = bno; }
    }
}
```
D.
```
class Product {
    interface Moveable { void move(); }
    Moveable mProduct = new Moveable() {
        void move() { }
    };
}
```


A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Java EEJava SE

B. Java EESE

C. Java EEJava EESE

D. The program prints either:

Java EEJava SE

or

Java SEJava EE

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 57

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 = br.nextInt();
B. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.readline());
C. int GDP = br.read();
D. int GDP = Integer.parseInt (br.next());
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
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 file green.txt is moved to the /colors directory.
B. The green.txt file content is replaced by the yellow.txt file content and the yellow.txt file is deleted.
C. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at runtime.
D. The yellow.txt file content is replaced by the green.txt file content and an exception is thrown.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
            System.out.println(s + " removed");
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.
B. Compilation fails.
C. Hi removed
D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
Which two items can legally be contained within a java class declaration?
A. An import statement

B. A field declaration
C. A package declaration
D. A method declaration
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html

NEW QUESTION: 61
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> li = Arrays.asList("Java", "J2EE", "J2ME", "JSTL", "JSP", "Oracle DB");
Predicate<String> val = p -> p.contains("J");
List<String> neLi = li.stream().filter(x -> x.length()> 3)
    .filter(val).collect(Collectors.toList());
System.out.println(neLi);
```

What is the result?
A. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL]
D. null
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Which statement is true about the switch statement?
A. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.
B. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
C. It must contain the default section.
D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Given the code fragment:
Stream<Path> 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. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

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

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

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Which two statements are true about localizing an application?

A. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.

B. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.

C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.

D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.

E. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/intl/

NEW QUESTION: 65

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

```
List<Emp> emp = Arrays.asList (
new Emp ("John", "Smith"),
```

new Emp ("Peter", "Sam"),
new Emp ("Thomas", "Wale"));
emp.stream()
/ /line n1
. collect(Collectors.toList());
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, sorts the employees list in descending order of fNameand then ascending order of lName?
A. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
B. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing (Emp::getlName))
C. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map
(Emp::getlName).reserved
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 66
Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
System.out.println(iP);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print /First.txt?
A. Path iP = new Path ("/First.txt");
B. Path iP = Paths.toPath ("/First.txt");
C. Path iP = Paths.get ("/", "First.txt");
D. Path iP = new Paths ("/First.txt");
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> cs = Arrays.asList("Java", "Java EE", "Java ME");
// line n1
System.out.print(b);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, ensures false is printed?
A. boolean b = cs.stream() .findFirst() .get() .equals("Java");
B. boolean b = cs.stream() .anyMatch (w -> w.equals ("Java"));
C. boolean b = cs.stream() .findAny() .get() .equals("Java");
D. boolean b = cs.stream() .allMatch(w -> w.equals("Java"));
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Given the code fragment:

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

B. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C. After line 11, two object are eligible for garbage collection.

D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

Given:

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

and

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

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

A. Consumer

B. Supplier

C. Predicate

D. Function

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 70

Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
System.out.println(iP);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print /First.txt?

A. Path iP = new Path ("/First.txt");

B. Path iP = Paths.toPath ("/First.txt");

C. Path iP = new Paths ("/First.txt");

D. Path iP = Paths.get ("/", "First.txt");
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71
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<String> fc = Files.list(file);fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));
B. List<String> fc = Files.readAllLines(file);fc.stream().forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));
C. Stream<String> fc = Files.list (file);fc.forEach (s -> System.out.println(s));
D. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file);fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
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 vehicle = Rideable : : new : : getCar("MyCar");
B. Car auto = Car : : new;Car vehicle = auto : : getCar("MyCar");
C. Rideable rider = Car : : new;Car vehicle = rider.getCar("MyCar");
D. Car auto = Car ("MyCar"): : new;
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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 n2with void ride() throws Exception {
B. Replace line n2with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
C. Replace line n1with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
D. Replace line n1with protected void ride() throws Exception {
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
Given:

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


What is the result?
-catch-
A. -finally-
-dostuff-
-catch-
B. -finally-
C. -catch-
-finally
D. -dostuff-
-catch-

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 75

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 0.0

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. 1500.0

D. 2000.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Given that data.txt and alldata.txt are accessible, and the code fragment:

```
public void writeFiles() throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader("data.txt"));
    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter("alldata.txt"));
    String line = null;
    while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) {
        bw.append(line + "\n");
    }
    // line n1
}
```

What is required at line n1 to enable the code to overwrite alldata.txt with data.txt?

A. br.flush();

B. br.close();

C. bw.writeln();

D. bw.flush();

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Given the code fragment:
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 1, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-7"));
ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneID.of("UTC-5")); long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1 System.out.println("Travel time is" + hrs + "hours"); What is the result?
A. Travel time is 4 hours
B. Travel time is 8 hours
C. Travel time is 6 hours
D. An exception is thrown at line n1.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 78
Given:
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
and the code fragment:
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
What is the result?
A. Java EE
Java ME

B. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
[Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
[Java EE: Helen:Houston]
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79
Given:
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
and the code fragment:
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.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. A compilation error occurs.
C. Java EEJava ME
D. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago][Java EE: Helen:Houston]
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 80
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?
A. Java SEJava EE
Java EEJava SE

B. Java EESE
C. The program prints either:
Java EEJava SE
D. Java EEJava EESE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Given:
public class Test<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) {
Test<String> 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. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1 with:
Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
B. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n2 with:
type1.set (Integer(100));
C. Java 100
D. java.lang.string@<hashcode
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
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!

followed by an Exceptionstack trace

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. Good day!

Test

null

D. Good day!

Test

followed by an Exceptionstack trace

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Given the code fragment:

```
inal List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
inal AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
inal CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable()
    public void run() { System.out.println(list); }
);
unnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
            list.add("X");
            barrier.await();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
        }
    }
;
ew Thread(r).start();
ew Thread(r).start();
ew Thread(r).start();
ew Thread(r).start();
```

What is the result ?

[X]

A. [X, X, X, X]

B. [X]

C. [X, X]

[X, X, X]

[X, X, X, X]

[X, X]

D. [X, X]

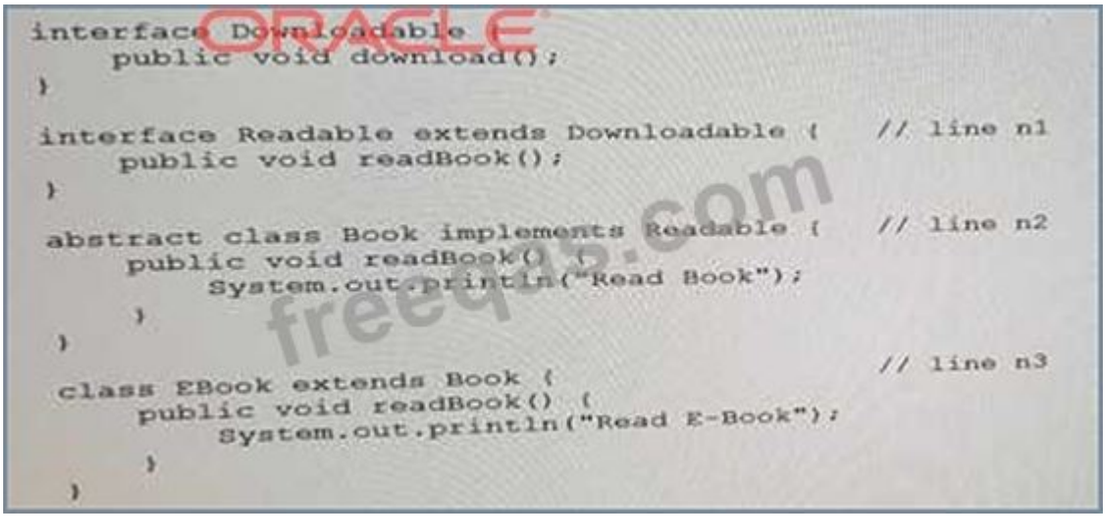
[X, X, X]

[X, X]

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

Given:



```
interface Downloadable {
    public void download();
}

interface Readable extends Downloadable {    // line n1
    public void readBook();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {    // line n2
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read Book");
    }
}

class EBook extends Book {                    // line n3
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n2.

B. Compilation fails at line n3.

C. Read E-Book

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

E. Read Book

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 85

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test TRUE null
```

What is the result?

A. TRUE null

B. true false

C. true true

D. false false

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Given:
public class Test<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) {
Test<String> 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. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n2 with:type1.set (Integer(100));
B. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>
C. Java 100
D. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1 with:Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> valList = Arrays.asList("", "George", "", "John", "Jim");
Long newVal = valList.stream()      // line n1
        .filter(x -> !x.isEmpty())
        .count();                   // line n2
System.out.print(newVal);
```

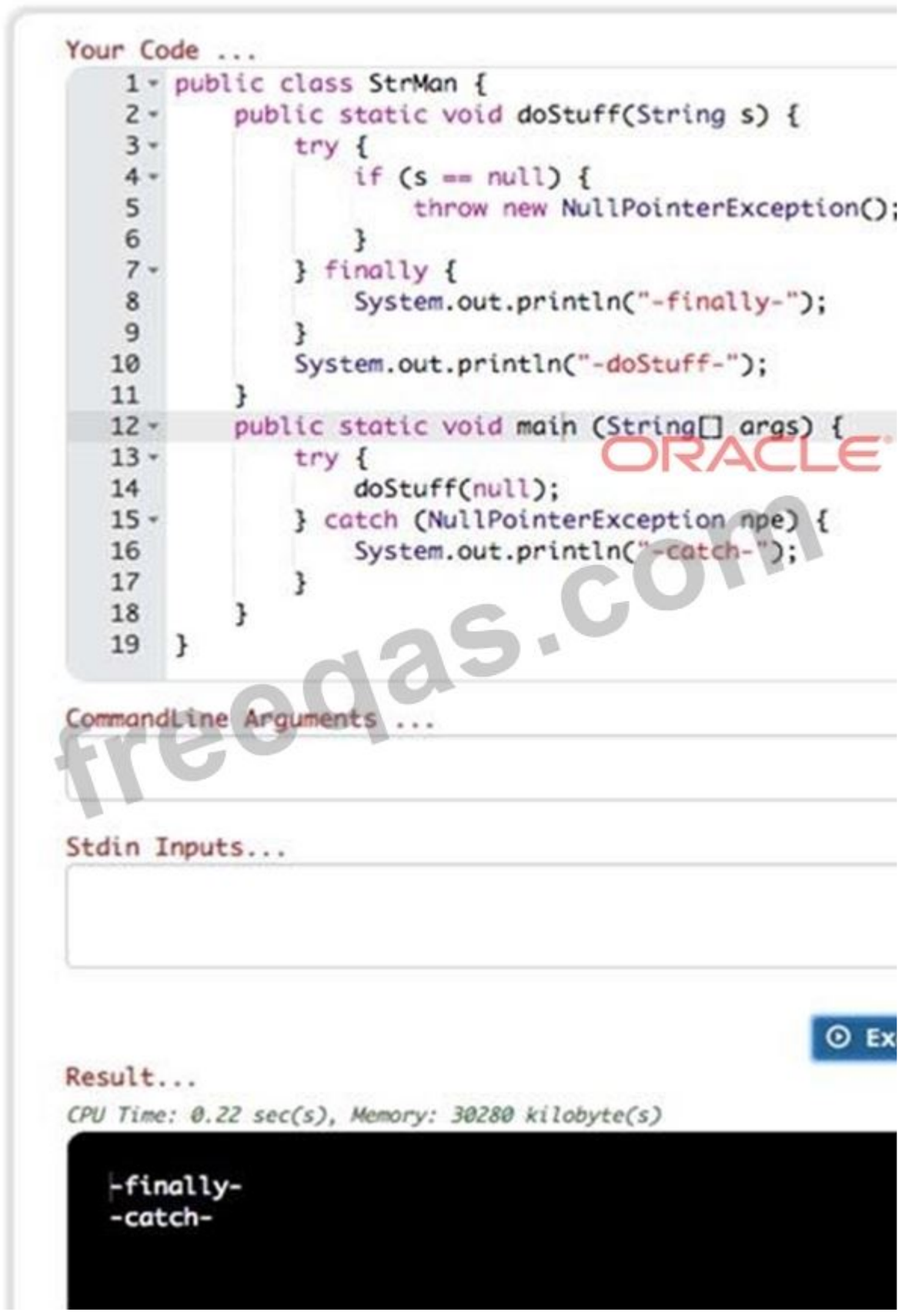
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. 2
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
3
D.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88
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. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
B. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file); fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
C. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. List<String> fc = Files.list(file); fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Given:

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


What is the result?
A. -catch-
- finally-
- dostuff-
B. -catch-
C. -finally-
-catch-
D. -finally
- dostuff-
- catch-
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 90

Given the code fragments:

class Caller implements Callable<String> {

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 terminates after printing:Run RunnerCall Caller : Run
B. An Execution is thrown at run time.
C. The program prints:Run RunnerCall Caller : nullAnd the program does not terminate.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
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 = Integer.parseInt (br.next());
D. int GDP = br.nextInt();
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> li = Arrays.asList(10, 20, 30);
Function<Integer, Integer> fn = f1 -> f1 + f1;
Consumer<Integer> conVal = s -> System.out.print("Val:" + s + " ");
li.stream().map(fn).forEach(conVal);
```

What is the result?

A. Val: Val: Val

B. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. 1500.0

C. 0.0

D. 2000.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94

Given the code fragment:

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


and the information:

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

What is the result?

A. A ClassNotFoundException is thrown at runtime.

B. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.

C. The program prints nothing.

D. The program prints Connection Established.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. Allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients

B. Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants

C. Permits classes to be combined into the same package

D. Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects

E. Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

F. Prevents code from causing exceptions

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96

Assume customers.txtis accessible and contains multiple lines.

Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txtfile?
Stream<String> stream = Files.find (Paths.get (“customers.txt”));
A. stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get (“customers.txt”));
B. stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get (“customers.txt”));
C. stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get (“customers.txt”));
D. lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Given:
public class Test<T> {
private T t;
public T get () {
return t;
}
public void set (T t) {
this.t = t;
}
public static void main (String args [ ]) {
Test<String> 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?
Java 100
A.
B. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>
C. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n2with:
type1.set (Integer(100));
D. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1with:
Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 0;
        if(x++ > ++y){
            System.out.print("Hello ");
        } else {
            System.out.print("Welcome ");
        }
        System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
    }
}
```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What is the result?

A. Hello Log 1:0

B. Welcome Log 2:1

C. Hello Log 2:1

D. Welcome Log 1:0

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 99

Given records from the Player table:

PID	PName
1	Dave
2	Jack
3	Sam

and given the code fragment:

try {

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password); Statement st= conn.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_SENSITIVE, ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE); st.execute ("SELECT * FROM Player"); st.setMaxRows(2); ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet(); rs.absolute(3); while (rs.next ()) { System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2));

}

} catch (SQLException ex) {

System.out.print("SQLException is thrown.");

}

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with URL, username, and password.

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

A. The program prints nothing.

B. 3 Sam

C. SQLException is thrown.

D. 2 Jack3 Sam

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 100

Given the code fragment:

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

You have been asked to define the ProductCodeclass. The definition of the ProductCodeclass must allow c1instantiation to succeed and cause a compilation error on c2instantiation.

Which definition of ProductCodemeets the requirement?

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

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

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

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101

Given the code fragment:

```
// Login time:2015-01-12T21:58:18.817Z
Instant loginTime = Instant.now();
Thread.sleep(1000);

// Logout time:2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();

loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);   // line n1
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))
    System.out.println("Logged out at:"+logoutTime);
else
    System.out.println("Can't logout");
```


What is the result?

A. Can't logout

B. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:00Z

C. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. 2000.0

C. 0.0

D. 1500.0

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 103

Given:

```
interface Downloadable {
    public void download();
}
interface Readable extends Downloadable {    // line n1
    public void readBook();
}
abstract class Book implements Readable {    // line n2
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read Book");
    }
}
class EBook extends Book {                    // line n3
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1.

B. Read Book

C. Compilation fails at line n3.

D. Read E-Book

E. Compilation fails at line n2.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 104
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. A DateTimeException is thrown.
B. 2016-02-29
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. 2016-02-14
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 105
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?
static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) {
A. bird :: fly ();
}
static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) {
B. bird.accept( ) fly ();
}
static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) {
C. LOST

D. bird.get( ) fly ();
}
static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) {
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 106
Given:
class Student {
String course, name, city;
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;
}
public String toString() {
return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
}
and the code fragment:
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(
new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
new Student ("Helen", "Java EE", "Houston"),
new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
stds.stream()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
What is the result?
[Java EE: Helen:Houston]
A. Java ME
[Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
B. A compilation error occurs.
C. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
D. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
Java EE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107
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<Product> 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. The program prints nothing.
C. 4 : 60
D. 4 : 60
2 : 30
3 : 20
1 : 10
E. 4 : 0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
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<Path> 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 Projectsdirectory exists and contains a list of files.

What is the result?

A. The program prints files names concurrently.

B. The program prints files names sequentially.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Given:

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

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

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

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

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


What is the result?

Bar Hello

A. Foo Hello

Bar Hello

B. A compilation error occurs in the Dazeclass.

C.

D. Baz Hello

Baz Hello

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 110

Given the code fragment:

```
7.  StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8.  String str1 = sb1.toString();
9.  // insert code here
10.   System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

A. String str2 = "Duke";

B. String str2 = new String (str1);

C. String str2 = sb1.toString ( );

D. String str2 + str1;

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 111

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};
    int i = 0;
    do {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        i++;
    } while (i < arr.length - 1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 1 2 3 4

C. 1 2 3

D. 1 2 3 4

followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112

Given:

```
public class Job {
    String name;
    Integer cost;
    Job(String name, Integer cost) {
        this.name = name;
        this.cost = cost;
    }
    String getName() { return name; }
    int getCost() { return cost; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Job j1 = new Job("IT", null);
        DoubleSupplier jS1 = j1::getCost;
        System.out.println(j1.getName() + ":" + jS1.getAsDouble());
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. IT:0.0

D. IT:null

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 113

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Open-Close-
Exception - 1
Open-Close-

B. Open-Close-Open-

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. Open-Close-Open-Close-

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable?

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

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

C. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;

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

E. Locale loc1 = "UK";

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115

Given the code fragment:

```
UnaryOperator<Integer> uo1 = s -> s*2; line n1
List<Double> loanValues = Arrays.asList(1000.0, 2000.0);
loanValues.stream()
. filter(lv -> lv >= 1500)
. map(lv -> uo1.apply(lv))
. forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
```

What is the result?

A. 4000.0

B. 4000

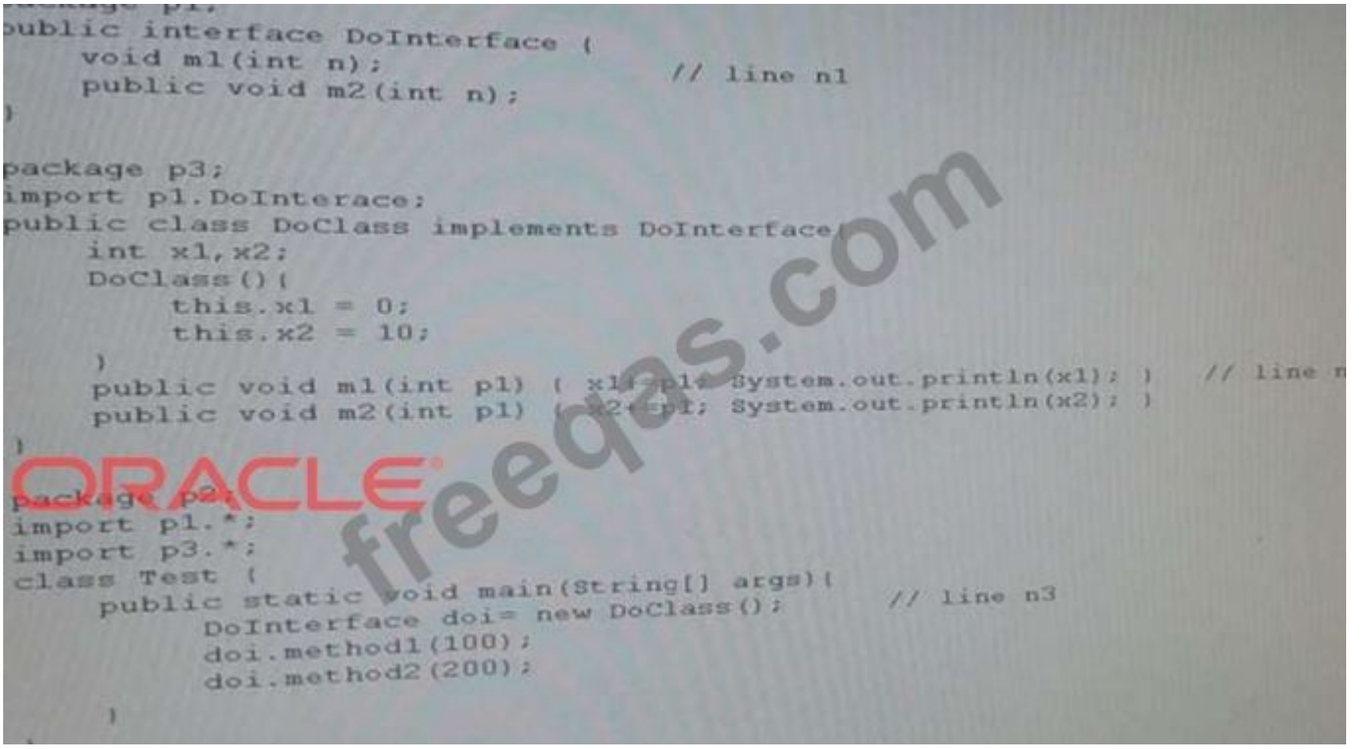
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 116

Given: What is the result?



A. Compilation fails due to an error at line n3

B. Compilation fails due to an error at line n2

C. 100 210

D. Compilation fails due to an error in line n1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 117

Given the code fragments:

class Employee {

Optional<Address> address;

Employee (Optional<Address> address) {

this.address = address;

}

public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }

}

class Address {

String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
and
Address address = null;
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available"; What is the result?

A. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
B. City Not available
C. null
D. New York
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 118
Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

The threads t1 and t2 execute asynchronously and possibly prints ABCA or AACB.
You have been asked to modify the code to make the threads execute synchronously and prints ABC.
Which modification meets the requirement?
A. Replace line n1 with:private synchronized int count = 0;

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

NEW QUESTION: 119
Given:

```
public class Product {
    public double applyDiscount(double price) {
        assert (price > 0); // line n1
        return price * 0.50;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product p = new Product();
        double newPrice =
            p.applyDiscount(Double.parseDouble(args[0]));
        System.out.println("New Price: " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

and the command:
java Product 0
What is the result?
A. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.
B. New Price: 0.0
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. An AssertionError is thrown.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
Given the code fragments:

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

and
List<Book>books = Arrays.asList (new Book ("Beginning with Java", 2), new book ("A Guide to Java Tour", 3));
Collections.sort(books, new Book());
System.out.print(books);
What is the result?
A. An Exception is thrown at run time.
B. A compilation error occurs because the Book class does not override the abstract method compareTo().
C. [Beginning with Java:2, A Guide to Java Tour:3]
D. [A Guide to Java Tour:3, Beginning with Java:2]
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 121
Given:
Class A { }
Class B { }
Interface X { }
Interface Y { }
Which two definitions of class C are valid?
A. Class C extends A implements X { }
B. Class C implements Y extends B { }
C. Class C extends A, B { }
D. Class C implements X, Y extends B { }
E. Class C extends B implements X, Y { }
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
extends is for extending a class.
implements is for implementing an interface. Java allows for a class to implement many interfaces.

NEW QUESTION: 122
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.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123
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. menu1 = File Menu menu2 = View Menu
B. <key name = 'menu1">File Menu</key> <key name = 'menu2">View Menu</key>
C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu
D. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value> <key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?
A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference: http://www.programmerinterview.com/index.php/java-questions/interface-vsabstract-class/

NEW QUESTION: 125
Given the code fragment:
List<String> colors = Arrays.asList("red", "green", "yellow");
Predicate<String> 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...

Searching...
Searching...
B. Searching...
Searching...
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. Searching...
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 126
Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

What is the result?
A. DogCatMouse
B. [Dog, Cat, Mouse]
C. null
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127
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?

A. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {

B. At line 12, remove public

C. At line 9, insert super ( );

D. At line 17, insert super (x);

E. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;

F. At line 1, remove abstract

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 128

Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. listVal.stream().peek(x -> x.length()>3).count().get()

B. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()

C. listVal.stream().map(x -> x.length()>3).count()

D. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).mapToInt(x -> x).count()

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129

Given:

```
class Alpha {
    int ns;
    static int s;
    Alpha(int ns) {
        if (s < ns) {
            s = ns;
            this.ns = ns;
        }
    }
    void doPrint() {
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
    }
}

And,

public class TestA {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(50);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```


A. ns = 50 S = 125 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 100 S = 125

B. ns = 50 S = 50 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 0 S = 125

C. ns = 50 S = 125 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 0 S = 125

D. ns = 50 S = 50 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 100 S = 100

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

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

A. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.

B. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.

C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.

D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.

E. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/intl/

NEW QUESTION: 131

Given:

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

and

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

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

A. Consumer

B. Predicate

C. Supplier

D. Function

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/function/package-summary.html

NEW QUESTION: 132

Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

What is the result?

A. Optional [France]
Optional [NotFound]

B. Optional[France]
Not Found

C. France
Not Found

D. France
Optional[NotFound]

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

The threads t1and t2execute asynchronously and possibly prints ABCA or AACB.

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

Which modification meets the requirement?

A. start the threads t1and t2within a synchronizedblock.

B. Replace line n1 with:
private synchronized int count = 0;

C. Replace line n2 with:
public synchronized void run () {

D. Replace line n2 with:
volatile int count = 0;

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 134
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 n2.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 135
Given the code fragments:
class Employee {
Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {
return city;
}
}
and
Address address = null;

Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not available";
What is the result?
A. City Not available
B. null
C. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
D. New York
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136
Which two methods from the java.util.stream.Streaminterface perform a reduction operation? (Choose two.)
A. count ()
B. collect ()
C. distinct ()
D. peek ()
E. filter ()
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/package-summary.html

NEW QUESTION: 137
Given:

```
class Block {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

Which definition of the ColorSorterclass sorts the blocks list?

A.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}
```

B.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

C.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

D.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 138

Given:

```
public class MyFor1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] x = {6, 7, 8};
        for (int i : x) {
            System.out.print(i + " ");
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 7 8 9

B. 0 1 2

C. 6 7 8

D. 6 8 10

E. Compilation fails

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 139

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 6 : 5 : 6

B. 3 : 3 : 4

C. 4 : 4 : 4

D. 5 : 3 : 6

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140

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 n2 with void ride() throws Exception {

B. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

C. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {

D. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 141

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Open-Close-

B. Exception - 1
Open-Close-
Open-Close-Open-Close-

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. Open-Close-Open-

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 142

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

DOC MPEG JPEG

A. MPEGJPEG

B. MPEGJPEG
DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG
C. The order of the output is unpredictable.
D. MPEGMPEGJPEG
MPEGJPEG
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143
Given:
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
Which two class definitions compile?
A. public class Action implements Doable {
public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
public String doThis(Integer j) { }
}
B. public abstract class Task implements Doable {
public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }
}
C. public class Job implements Doable {
public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
}
D. public abstract class Work implements Doable {
public abstract void doSomething(String s) { }
public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }
}
E. public class Do implements Doable {
public void doSomething(Integer i) { }
public void doSomething(String s) { }
public void doThat (String s) { }
}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 144
Given:

```
class Block  {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

Which definition of the ColorSorter class sorts the blocks list?

A.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}
```

B.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

C.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

D.
```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145

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<String> fc = Files.list(file);
fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
B. List<String> fc = readAllLines(file);
fc.stream().forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
C. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file);
fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. Stream<String> fc = Files.readAllLines (file);
fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146
Given:

```
class Equal {
    public static void main(String[] args){
    String str1 = "Java";
    String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};
    String str3 = "";
    for(String str : str2){
        str3= str3+str;
    }
    boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);
    boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));
    System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);
  }
}
```

What is the result?
A. false, true
B. true, false
C. true, true
D. false, false
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147
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. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with: boolean equals (Book obj) {
B. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with: System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));
C. The program prints false.
D. The program prints true.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148
Given the code fragment:
Stream<Path> 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.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

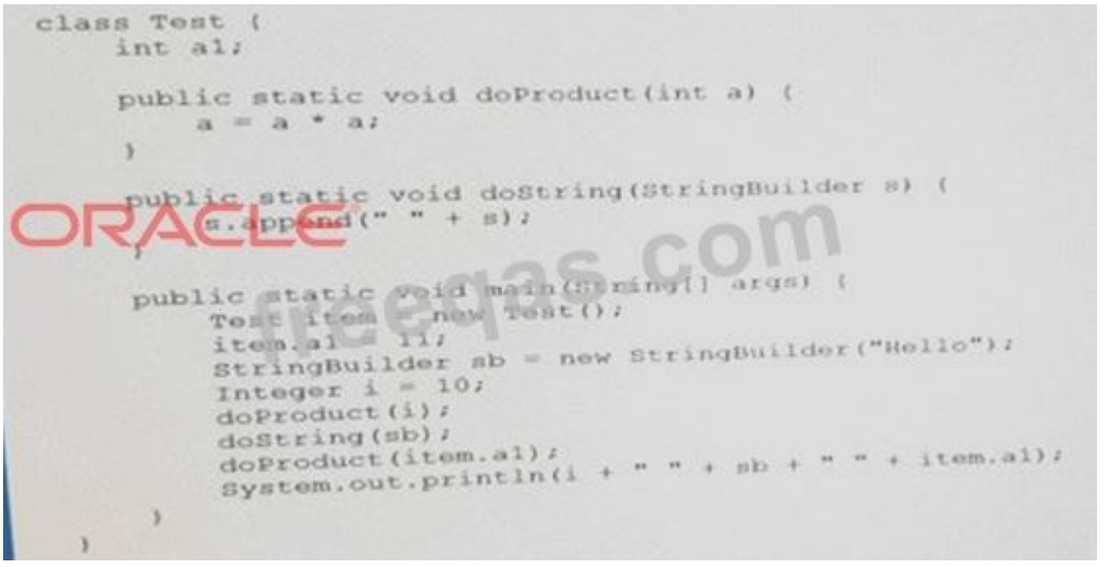
NEW QUESTION: 149
Given the code fragment:
9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName,
passWord);

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. compilation fails on line 13.
B. The program prints Error.
C. The program prints customer IDs.
D. The program prints employee IDs.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150
Given the code fragment:
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".concat(s);
nL.Stream()
.map(funVal)
.forEach(s-> System.out.print (s));
What is the result?
A. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
B. Jim John Jeff
C. The program prints nothing.
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The program prints nothing because the method is concat.

NEW QUESTION: 151

Given:



What is the result?

A. 100 Hello Hello 121

B. 10 Hello 11

C. 10 Hello Hello 11

D. 100 Hello 121

E. 10 Hello Hello 121

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152

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 UserException ();

} else if (age > 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. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

B. User is registered.

C. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

D. A UserException is thrown.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153

Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<List<String>> iStr= Stream.of (
Arrays.asList ("1", "John"),
Arrays.asList ("2", null)0;
Stream<<String> nInSt = iStr.flatMapToInt ((x) -> x.stream ());
nInSt.forEach (System.out :: print);
```

What is the result?

A. A NullPointerExceptionis thrown at run time.

B. 12

C. 1John2null

D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

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. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value>

< key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>

B. menu1 = File Menu

menu2 = View Menu

C. <key name = 'menu1">File Menu</key>

< key name = 'menu2">View Menu</key>
D. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 155
Given the definition of the Country class:
public class country {
public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE}
String name;
Continent region;
public Country (String na, Continent reg) {
name = na, region = reg;
}
public String getName () {return name;}
public Continent getRegion () {return region;}
}
and the code fragment:
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (
new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),
new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),
new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,
Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));
System.out.println(regionNames);
A. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}
B. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
C. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}
D. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 156
Given:

Given:

```
class X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm1");
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public void mX() {
        System.out.println("Xm2");
    }
    public void mY() {
        System.out.println("Ym");
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X xRef = new Y();
        Y yRef = (Y) xRef;
        yRef.mY();
        xRef.mX();
    }
}
```


A. Ym
Xm1
B. Ym
Xm2
C. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime
D. Compilation fails
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157
Given that these files exist and are accessible:

```
/company/emp/info.txt
/company/emp/benefits/b1.txt
```

and given the code fragment:

```
// line n1
stream.forEach(s -> System.out.print(s));
```

Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1to enable the code to print only /company/emp?
Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get (“/company”));
A. Stream<Path> stream = Files.find(
B. Stream<Path> stream = Files.walk (Paths.get (“/company”));
C. Paths.get (“/company”), 1,

(p,b) –> b.isDirectory (), FileVisitOption.FOLLOW_LINKS);

D. Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get (“/company/emp”));

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
    int x = array.length;
    /* line n1 */
}
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order?

```
A) while (x > 0) {
       System.out.print(array[--x]);
   }

B) do {
       x--;
       System.out.print(array[x]);
   } while (x >= 0);

C) do {
       System.out.print(array[x]);
       --x;
   } while (x >= 0);

D) while (x >= 0) {
       System.out.print(array[x]);
       x--;
   }

E) while (x > 0) {
       x--;
       System.out.print(array[x]);
   }
```


A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option D

D. Option B

E. Option E

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 159

You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.

Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design?

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

B. Use a staticreference to point to the single instance.

C. Make the constructor private.

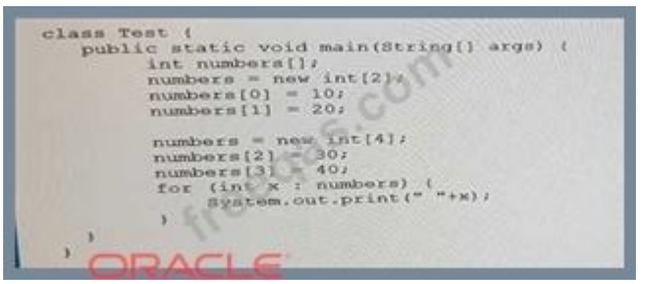
D. Implement the Serializableinterface.

E. Make the class static.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160

Given:



What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. 0 0 30 40

C. 10 20 30 40

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 161

Which class definition compiles?

A

```
class Vehicle {
    int id;
    public void start() {
        public class Engine {  int eNo = id;    }
    }
}
```

B

```
class Computer {
    private Card sCard = new SoundCard();
    private abstract class Card { }
    private class SoundCard extends Card { }
}
```

C

```
class Block {
    int bno;
    static class Counter {
        int locator;
        Counter() { locator = bno; }
    }
}
```

D

```
class Product {
    interface Moveable { void move(); }
    Moveable mProduct = new Moveable() {
        void move() { }
    };
}
```


A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. -catch-

B. -catch-

-finally-

-dostuff-

C. -finally

-dostuff-

-catch-

D. -finally-

-catch-

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163

Given the code fragment:

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

Which modification enables the code to print Price 5 New Price 4?
A. Replace line n1with .forEach (e -> System.out.print (“Price” + e))
B. Replace line n2with .map (n -> System.out.println (“New Price” + n –1))and remove line n3
C. Replace line n2 with .mapToInt (n -> n – 1);
D. Replace line n3with .forEach (n -> System.out.println (“New Price” + n));
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164
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);
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
Given the for loop construct:
```
for ( expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3 ) {
statement;
}
```
Which two statements are true?
A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.
B. The expression expr1 is optional. it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.
C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
D. The expression expr3 must be present. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The for statement have this forms:

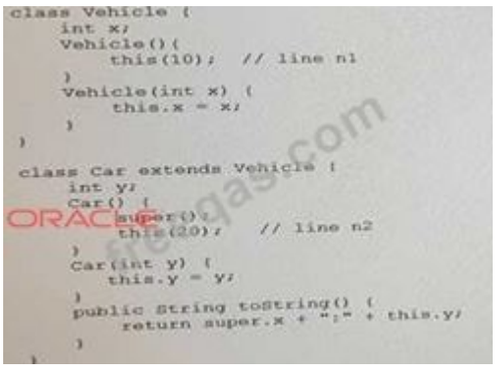
for (init-stmt; condition; next-stmt) {
body
}
There are three clauses in the for statement.
The init-stmt statement is done before the loop is started, usually to initialize an iteration variable.
The condition expression is tested before each time the loop is done. The loop isn't executed if the boolean expression is false (the same as the while loop).
The next-stmt statement is done after the body is executed. It typically increments an iteration variable.

NEW QUESTION: 166
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Console console = System.console();
    char[] pass = console.readPassword("Enter password:"); // line n1
    String password = new String(pass); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. The code reads the password without echoing characters on the console.
D. A compilation error occurs because the IOException isn't declared to be thrown or caught?
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 167
Given:



And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

A. 0:20

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. Compilation fails at line n2.

D. 10:20

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 168

Given the code fragment:

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

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

Which definition of ProductCode meets the requirement?

A

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

A. Option D

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 169

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = " Java Duke ";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 9

C. 11

D. 10

E. 8

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170

Given:

Item table

* ID, INTEGER: PK
* DESCRIP, VARCHAR(100)
* PRICE, REAL
* QUANTITY< INTEGER

And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10.Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14.while(rs.next()) {
15.System.out.println("ID:" + rs.getString(1));
16.System.out.println("Description:" + rs.getString(2));
17.System.out.println("Price:" + rs.getString(3));
18. System.out.println(Quantity:" + rs.getString(4));
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. The code prints information about Item 110.
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. The code prints Error.
D. Compilation fails.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171
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.id = = b.id) {
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 false.
B. The program prints true.
C. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n2 with:System.out.println (b1.equals((Object) b2));
D. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with:boolean equals (Book obj) {
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)