Oracle.1z0-809.v2022-11-23.q176

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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 program prints Exception is raised.

B. The Employee table is updated with the row:

112 Jack

and the program prints:

112 Jack

C. The Employee table is not updated and the program prints:
112 Jerry
D. The Employee table is updated with the row:
112 Jack
and the program prints:
112 Jerry
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

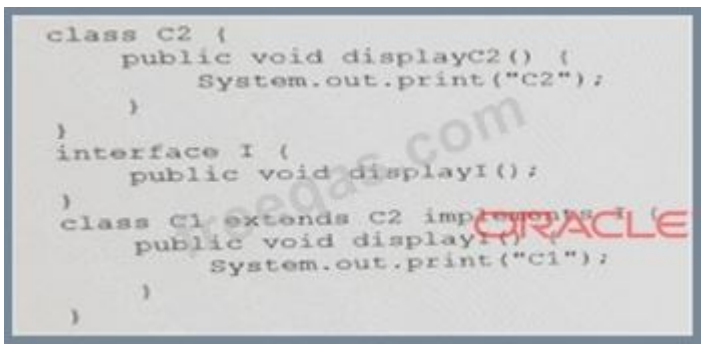
NEW QUESTION: 2
For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver?
A. Time
B. Date
C. Statement
D. ResultSet
E. Connection
F. SQLException
G. DriverManager
Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation: Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Given the code fragment:
List<String> nL = Arrays.asList("Jim", "John", "Jeff");
Function<String, String> funVal = s -> "Hello : ".contact(s);
nL.Stream()
.map(funVal)
.peek(System.out::print);
What is the result?
A. Jim John Jeff
B. The program prints nothing.
C. Hello : Jim Hello : John Hello : Jeff
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

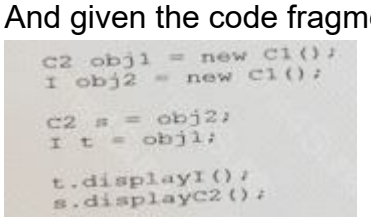
NEW QUESTION: 4
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> nums = Arrays.asList (10, 20, 8):

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()
B. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()
C. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()
D. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5
Given:



And given the code fragment:



What is the result?
A. C1C2
B. C2C2
C. Compilation fails.
D. C1C1
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 6
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 Projects directory exists and contains a list of files.

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

B. The program prints files names sequentially.

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

D. The program prints files names concurrently.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 7

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: 8

Given:

```
class Engine {
    double fuelLevel;
    Engine(int fuelLevel) { this.fuelLevel = fuelLevel; }
    public void start() {
        // line n1
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
    public void stop() { System.out.println("Stopped"); }
}
```

Your design requires that:

fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start()method is invoked.

- The code must terminate if fuelLevelof Engineis less than or equal to zero.

Which code fragment should be added at line n1to express this invariant condition?

A. assert (fuelLevel) : "Terminating...";

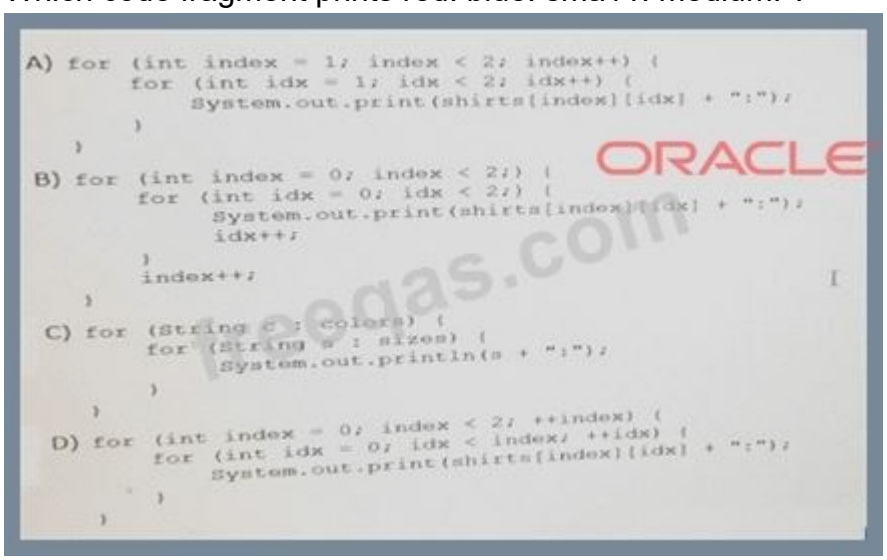
B. assert (fuelLevel > 0) : System.out.println ("Impossible fuel");
C. assert fuelLevel < 0: System.exit(0);
D. assert fuelLevel > 0: "Impossible fuel" ;
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9
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. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. Good day!
Test
null
C. Good day!
followed by an Exception stack trace
D. Good day!
Test
followed by an Exception stack trace
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10
Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: sma11: medium: ?



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

NEW QUESTION: 11
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 */
1 0. this.side = side;
1 1. }
1 2. public void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Square"); }
1 3. }
1 4. class Rectangle extends Square {
1 5. int len, br;
1 6. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
1 7. /* insert code here */
1 8. len = x, br = y;
1 9. }
2 0. void area ( ) { System.out.println ("Rectangle"); }
2 1. }
Which two modifications enable the code to compile?
A. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {
B. At line 1, remove abstract
C. At line 12, remove public
D. At line 17, insert super (x);
E. At line 9, insert super ( );
F. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
Given:
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable {

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Scan.Scanner closed. Unable to scan.

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

C. Scan. Unable to scan. Printer closed.

D. Scan. Unable to scan.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 13

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 n1 to enable the code to print the maximum number in the nums list?

A. nums.stream().max(Integer : : max).get()

B. nums.stream().max(Comparator.comparing(a -> a)).get()

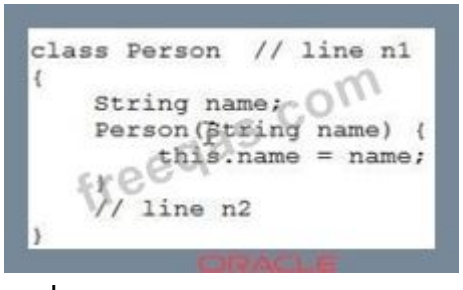
C. nums.stream().map(a -> a).max()

D. nums.stream().max()

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14

Given the code fragments:



```
class Person  // line n1
{
    String name;
    Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    // line n2
}
```

and

```
List<Person> emps = new ArrayList<>();
/* code that adds objects of the Person class to the emps list goes here */
Collections.sort(emps);
```

Which two modifications enable to sort the elements of the emps list? (Choose two.)

A. At line n2 insert:public int compareTo (Person p, Person p2) {return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name);}

B. Replace line n1 withclass Person extends Comparator<Person>

C. At line n2 insertpublic int compare (Person p1, Person p2) {return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name);}

D. Replace line n1 withclass Person implements Comparable<Person>

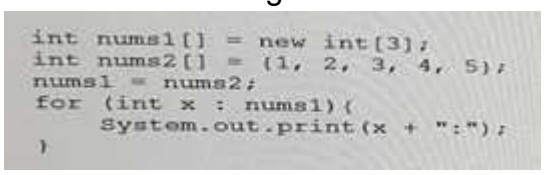
E. Replace line n1 withclass Person implements Comparator<Person>

F. At line n2 insertpublic int compareTo (Person p) {return this.name.compareTo (p.name);}

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 15

Given the code fragment:



```
int nums1[] = new int[3];
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums1 = nums2;
for (int x : nums1){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. 1 : 2 : 3 :

C. 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 :

D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given:

public class MainMethod {

void main() {

System.out.println("one");

}

static void main(String args) {

```
System.out.println("two");
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("three");
}
void mina(Object[] args) {
System.out.println("four");
}
}
```

What is printed out when the program is excuted?

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 17

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;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return 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 ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
[Java EE: Helen:Houston]

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

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. Java EE
Java ME

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18

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

B. 0 : 0 : pen

C. A compilation error occurs.

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

E. 0 : 1 : pen

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 19

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

NEW QUESTION: 20
Given the code fragment:

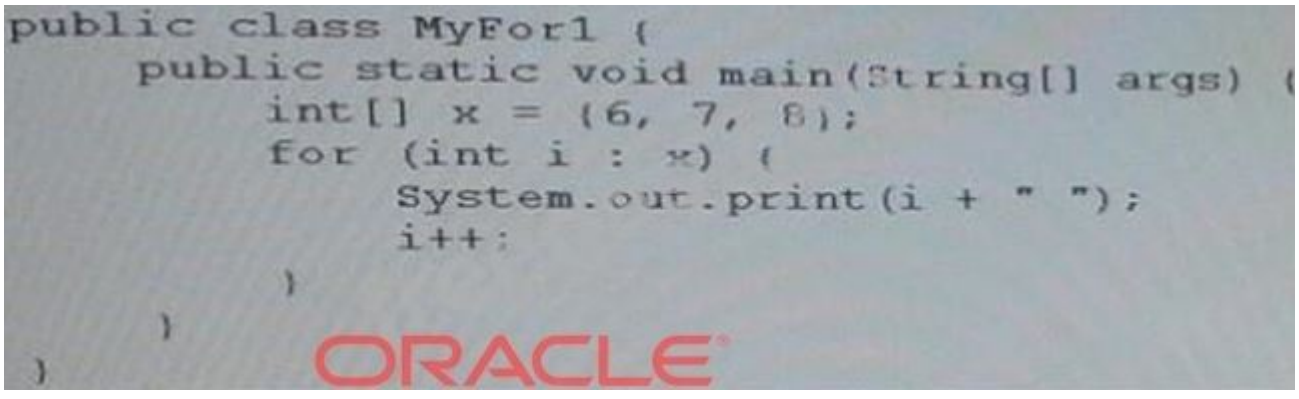
```
//line n1
Double d = str.average().getAsDouble();
System.out.println("Average = " + d);
```

Which should be inserted into line n1to print Average = 2.5?
A. IntStream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
B. DoubleStream str = Stream.of (1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
C. Stream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
D. IntStream str = IntStream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21
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. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
B. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
C. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}
D. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given:



What is the result?

A. 6 7 8

B. Compilation fails

C. 6 8 10

D. 7 8 9

E. 0 1 2

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 23

Given:

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. Compilation fails.

C. 0 0 30 40

D. 10 20 30 40

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

NEW QUESTION: 25
Given the code fragment:
String str = "Java is a programming language"; ToIntFunction<String> indexVal = str: : indexOf; //line n1 int x = indexVal.applyAsInt("Java");//line n2 System.out.println(x);
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. 0
D. 1
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 26
Given:

```
class Product {
    String pname;
    public Product(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Product p1 = new Product("PowerCharger");
Product p2 = p1;
System.out.println(p1.equals(p2));
Product p3 = new Product("PowerCharger");
System.out.println(p1.equals(p3));
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 27
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Stream.of("Java", "Unix", "Linux")
    .filter(s -> s.contains("n"))
    .peek(s -> System.out.println("PEEK: " + s))
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, result in the output PEEK: Unix?

A. .noneMatch ();

B. .allMatch ();

C. .anyMatch ();

D. .findAny ();

E. .findFirst ();

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Given:

```
class Vehicle implements Comparable<Vehicle>{
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
public int compareTo(Vehicle o) {
return this.name.compareTo(o.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. [10123:Ford, 10124:BMW]

B. [10124:BMW, 10123:Ford]

C. A compilation error occurs.

D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Given:

```
public class MyField
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display() {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 200 ;

B. 100 200 : 100 0 ;

C. 100 0 : 100 200 ;

D. 100 0 : 100 0 ;

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Given:

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

What is the result?

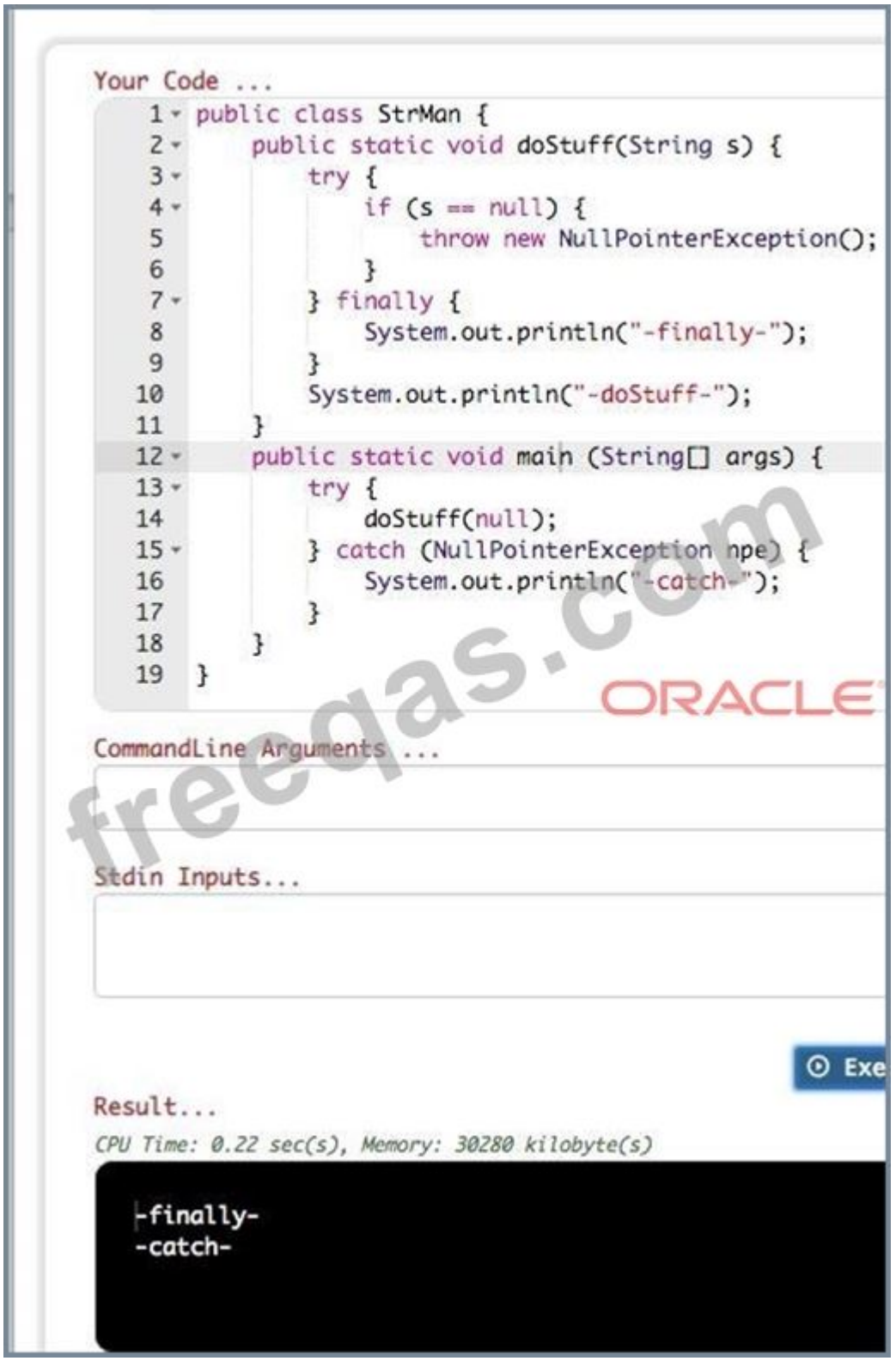
A. -catch--finally--dostuff-

B. -catch-

C. -finally--catch-

D. -finally-dostuff--catch-

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)



NEW QUESTION: 31

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 n2.

B. 20.5

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. 20

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 32

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.

C. A compilation error occurs in the Dazeclass.

D. Baz Hello

Baz Hello

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

In 2015, daylight saving time in New York, USA, begins on March 8th at 2:00 AM. As a result, 2:00 AM becomes 3:00 AM.

Given the code fragment:

```
ZoneId zone = ZoneId.of("America/New_York");
ZonedDateTime dt = ZonedDateTime.of(LocalDate.of(2015, 3, 8), LocalTime.of(1, 0),
zone);
ZonedDateTime dt2 = dt.plusHours(2);
System.out.print(DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("H:mm - ").format(dt2));
System.out.println("difference: " + ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(dt, dt2));
```

Which is the result?

A. 4:00 - difference: 3

B. 4:00 - difference: 2

C. 2:00 - difference: 1

D. 3:00 - difference: 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34

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. 4 : 70

C. 4 : 0

D. 4 : 602 : 303 : 201 : 10

E. The program prints nothing.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 35

Given: What is the result?

```
package p1;
public interface DoInterface {
    void m1(int n);                    // line n1
    public void m2(int n);
}

package p3;
import p1.DoInterace;
public class DoClass implements DoInterface{
    int x1,x2;
    DoClass(){
        this.x1 = 0;
        this.x2 = 10;
    }
    public void m1(int p1) { x1+=p1; System.out.println(x1); }   // line n2
    public void m2(int p1) { x2+=p1; System.out.println(x2); }
}

package p2;
import p1.*;
import p3.*;
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        DoInterface doi= new DoClass();          // line n3
        doi.method1(100);
        doi.method2(200);
    }
}
```

A. Compilation fails due to an error at line n2

B. Compilation fails due to an error in line n1

C. 100 210

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line n3

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36

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: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 37
Given:

```
public class Foo<K, V> {
    private K key;
    private V value;

    public Foo(K key, V value) { this.key = key; this.value = value; }

    public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice(T value) { return new Foo<T, T>(value, value); }

    public K getKey() { return key; }
    public V getValue() { return value; }
}
```


Which option fails?
A. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
B. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<String, Integer>("Steve", 100);
D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
Given the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader brCopy = null;
try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new FileReader("employee.txt"))) { // line n1 br.lines().forEach(c ->
System.out.println(c)); brCopy = br;//line n2
}
brCopy.ready(); //line n3;
}
Assume that the ready method of the BufferedReader, when called on a closed BufferedReader, throws an exception, and employee.txt is accessible and contains valid text.
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
C. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 39
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. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime
B. Compilation fails
C. Ym Xm2
D. Ym Xm1
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 41
Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array of primitive data type?
A. It cannot contain elements of different types.
B. The length of each dimension must be the same.
C. At the declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.
D. All methods of the class object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 42
Which statement is true about java.time.Duration?
A. It preserves daylight saving time.
B. It tracks time zones.
C. It defines time-based values.
D. It defines date-based values.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
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. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
B. Run...
Call...
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program prints Run... and throws an exception.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which two code blocks correctly initialize a Locale variable? (Choose two.)
A. Locale loc2 = Locale.getInstance("ru");
B. Locale loc4 = Locale.UK;
C. Locale loc5 = new Locale ("ru", "RU");
D. Locale loc1 = "UK";
E. Locale loc3 = Locale.getLocaleFactory("RU");
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45
Given:
class RateOfInterest {
public static void main (String[] args) {
int rateOfInterest = 0;
String accountType = "LOAN";
switch (accountType) {
case "RD";
rateOfInterest = 5;
break;
case "FD";
rateOfInterest = 10;
break;
default:
assert false: "No interest for this account"; //line n1
}
System.out.println ("Rate of interest:" + rateOfInterest);
}
}
and the command:
java -ea RateOfInterest
What is the result?
Rate of interest: 0
A. An AssertionError is thrown.
No interest for this account
B.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Given:
public class Counter {
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int a = 10;
int b = -1;
assert (b >=1) : "Invalid Denominator";
int = a / b;
System.out.println (c);
}
}
What is the result of running the code with the -ea option?
A. -10
B. An AssertionError is thrown.
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. 0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Given the code fragment:

```
Connection con = null;
try {
     // line n1
     if(con != null){
          System.out.print("Connection Established.");
     }

} catch (Exception e) {
     System.out.print(e);
}
```

Assume that dbURL, userName, and passwordare valid.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1to enable the code to print Connection Established?
Properties prop = new Properties();
A. prop.put ("user", userName);
prop.put ("password", password);
con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, prop);

con = DriverManager.getConnection (userName, password, dbURL);
B. Properties prop = new Properties();
C. con.setClientInfo ("user", userName);
con.setClientInfo ("password", password);
D. prop.put ("userid", userName);
prop.put ("password", password);
prop.put("url", dbURL);
con = DriverManager.getConnection (prop);
con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL);
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 49
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList (10, 20);
UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s +10.0;
codes.replaceAll(uo);
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
What is the result?
A. 10
B. A NumberFormatExceptionis thrown at run time.
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. 20.0
30.0
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

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. start the threads t1 and t2 within a synchronized block.

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

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. text1text2text2text3

B. [text1, text2]

C. text1

D. text1text2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Given the code fragment:

9. Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, userName, passWord);

10. String query = "SELECT id FROM Employee";

```
11. try (Statement stmt = conn.createStatement()) {
12. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
13. stmt.executeQuery("SELECT id FROM Customer");
14. while (rs.next()) {
15. //process the results
16. System.out.println("Employee ID: "+ rs.getInt("id"));
17. }
18. } catch (Exception e) {
19. System.out.println ("Error");
20. }
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.
The Employee and Customer tables are available and each table has id column with a few records and the SQL queries are valid.
What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 53
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow","maroon","cyan");
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?

```
A) for (String c:colors){
       if (c.length() != 4) {
           continue;
       }
    System.out.print(c+", ");
    }
B) for (String c:colors[]) {
       if (c.length() <= 4) {
           continue;
       }
    System.out.print(c+", ");
    }
C) for (String c:string[] colors) {
       if (c.length() >= 3) {
           continue;
       }
    System.out.print(c+", ");
    }
D) for (String c:colors){
       if (c.length() != 4) {
           System.out.print(c+", ");
           continue;
       }
    }
```

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] lst = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
int sum = 0;
for (int frnt = 0, rear = lst.length - 1;
     frnt < 5 && rear >= 5;
     frnt++, rear--) {
  sum = sum + lst[frnt] + lst[rear];
}
System.out.print(sum);
```

What is the result?

A. 25

B. 29

C. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

D. Compilation fails

E. 20

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 55

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        // line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;

B. At line n1 no changes required.

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;

C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcColor;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor ( ) ;

D. At line n1 insert: import clothing;

At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;

E. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt ;

At line n2 insert: String color = getColor ( ) ;

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 56

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 Runner
Call Caller : Run

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

C. An Executionis thrown at run time.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 57

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).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map
(Emp::getlName).reserved
D. .sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing (Emp::getlName))
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 58
Given the code fragment:
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/./sys/");
Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/");
Path res1 = path2.resolve("/readme/");
System.out.println(res1);
System.out.println(res2);
What is the result?
A. /app/sys/log/readme/server/exe
B. /app/./sys/log/server/exe/readme
C. /app/log/sys/server/exe/readme
D. /app/./sys/log/readme
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59
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 ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago][Java EE: Helen:Houston]
B. [Java EE: Helen:Houston][Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
C. Java EEJava ME
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
Given:
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");)
public void run(Integer distance);
}
Which statement is true?
A. Moveable can be used as below:Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n);animal.run(100);animal.walk(20);
B. Moveable can be used as below:Moveable animal = (Integer n) - > System.out.println(n);animal.run(100);Moveable.walk(20);
C. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.
D. Moveable can be used as below:Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10;animal.run(100);animal.walk(20);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

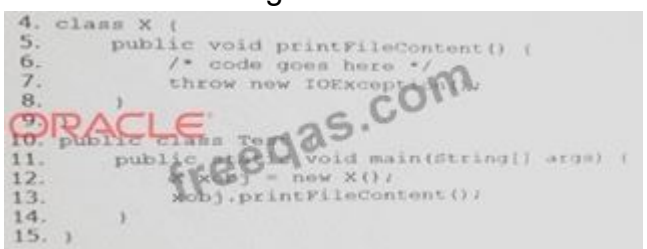
NEW QUESTION: 61
Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties:
welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment:
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1")); System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3")); What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. Good day!
followed by an Exception stack trace
C. Good day!
Test
followed by an Exception stack trace
D. Good day!
Test
null
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 62
Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?
A. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
B. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63
Given the code fragments:
```
class TechName {
String techName;
TechName (String techName) {
this.techName=techName;
}
}
```
and
```
List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList (
new TechName("Java-"),
new TechName("Oracle DB-"),
new TechName("J2EE-")
) ;
Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();
/ /line n1
```
Which should be inserted at line n1 to print Java-Oracle DB-J2EE-?
A. stre.map(a-> a.techName).forEach(System.out::print);
B. stre.forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
C. stre.forEach(System.out::print);
D. stre.map(a-> a).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 64

Given the code fragment:



Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [ ] args) throws Exception (

B. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ( );

C. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

D. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent ( ) throws IOException (

E. Replace line 13 with:

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Given the code fragments:

class TechName {

String techName;

TechName (String techName) {

this.techName=techName;

}

}

and

List<TechName> tech = Arrays.asList (

new TechName("Java-"),

new TechName("Oracle DB-"),

new TechName("J2EE-")

);

Stream<TechName> stre = tech.stream();

//line n1

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 66

Given the code fragment:

List<String> codes = Arrays.asList ("DOC", "MPEG", "JPEG");

codes.forEach (c -> System.out.print(c + " "));

String fmt = codes.stream()
.filter (s-> s.contains ("PEG"))
.reduce((s, t) -> s + t).get();
System.out.println("\n" + fmt);
What is the result?
A. MPEGJPEG MPEGJPEG
B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG MPEGMPEGJPEG
C. The order of the output is unpredictable.
D. DOC MPEG JPEG MPEGJPEG
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67
Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)
A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.
B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.
C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time it releases it.
D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.
E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/locksync.html

NEW QUESTION: 68
Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        // line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?
A. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;

B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;
C. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor ( ) ;
D. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcColor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor ( ) ;
E. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt ;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor ( ) ;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 69
For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver? (Choose three.)
A. Time
B. Date
C. Statement
D. ResultSet
E. Connection
F. SQLException
G. DriverManager
Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

NEW QUESTION: 70
Given the class definitions:

```
class Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg;
    }
}
class Beta extends Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.replace('a', 'e');
    }
}
class Gamma extends Beta {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.substring(2);
    }
}
```


And the code fragment of the main() method,

```
12.  List<Alpha> strs = new ArrayList<Alpha>();
13.  strs.add(new Alpha());
14.  strs.add(new Beta());
15.  strs.add(new Gamma());
16.  for (Alpha t : strs) {
17.     System.out.println(t.doStuff("Java"));
18.  }
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails

B. Java Jeve ve

C. Java Jeve va

D. Java Java Java

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Given:

```
class Engine {
    double fuelLevel;
    Engine(int fuelLevel) { this.fuelLevel = fuelLevel; }
    public void start() {
        // line n1
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
    public void stop() { System.out.println("Stopped"); }
}
```

Your design requires that:

* fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start()method is invoked.

* The code must terminate if fuelLevelof Engineis less than or equal to zero.

Which code fragment should be added at line n1to express this invariant condition?

A. assert (fuelLevel > 0) : System.out.println ("Impossible fuel");

B. assert fuelLevel < 0: System.exit(0);

C. assert (fuelLevel) : "Terminating...";

D. assert fuelLevel > 0: "Impossible fuel" ;

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
                  .parse("2014-05-04")
                  .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

B. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

C. 2014-05-04T00:00.000

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 73

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.function package should you use to refactor the class Txt?

A. Function

B. Predicate

C. Consumer

D. Supplier

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

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

Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design?

A. Make the constructor private.

B. Implement the Serializableinterface.

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

D. Make the class static.

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

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

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]

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. [Java, J2EE, J2ME, JSTL, JSP]
D. null
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
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 17, insert super (x);
B. At line 9, insert super ( );
C. At line 12, remove public
D. At line 17, insert super (); super.side = x;
E. At line 1, remove abstract
F. At line 20, use public void area ( ) {
Answer: A,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
You want to create a singleton class by using the Singleton design pattern.
Which two statements enforce the singleton nature of the design? (Choose two.)
A. Override equals() and hashCode() methods of the java.lang.Object class.
B. Implement the Serializableinterface.
C. Make the class static.
D. Use a staticreference to point to the single instance.
E. Make the constructor private.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 78
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. message = Hi XvXryonX!
B. message =
C. A runtime error is produced.
D. A compile time error is produced.
E. message = Hi Xveryone!
F. message = Hi everyone!
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79
Given the code fragments:
class Employee {
Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = "New York";
public String getCity { return city: }
public String toString() {

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

NEW QUESTION: 80
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
http://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-access-modifiers/

NEW QUESTION: 81
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;
}
public String getCourse() {return course;}
public String getName() {return name;}
public String getCity() {return 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 ME
[Java EE: Helen:Houston]
B. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
[Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
D. A compilation error occurs.
Java EE
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
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);
```

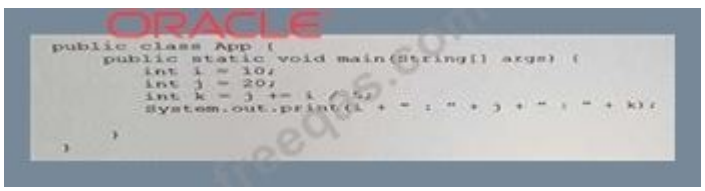
What is the result?
A. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60
B. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. Val: Val: Val:
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 83
Given the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws IOException {
BufferedReader brCopy = null;
try (BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader (new FileReader("employee.txt")))
{ //
line n1
br.lines().forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
brCopy = br; //line n2
}
brCopy.ready(); //line n3;
}

Assume that the ready method of the BufferedReader, when called on a closed BufferedReader, throws an exception, and employee.txt is accessible and contains valid text.
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
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: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 84
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);
values.stream ()
. map(n -> n*2) //line n1
. peek(System.out::print) //line n2
. count();
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
B. 246
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. The code produces no output.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
Given:

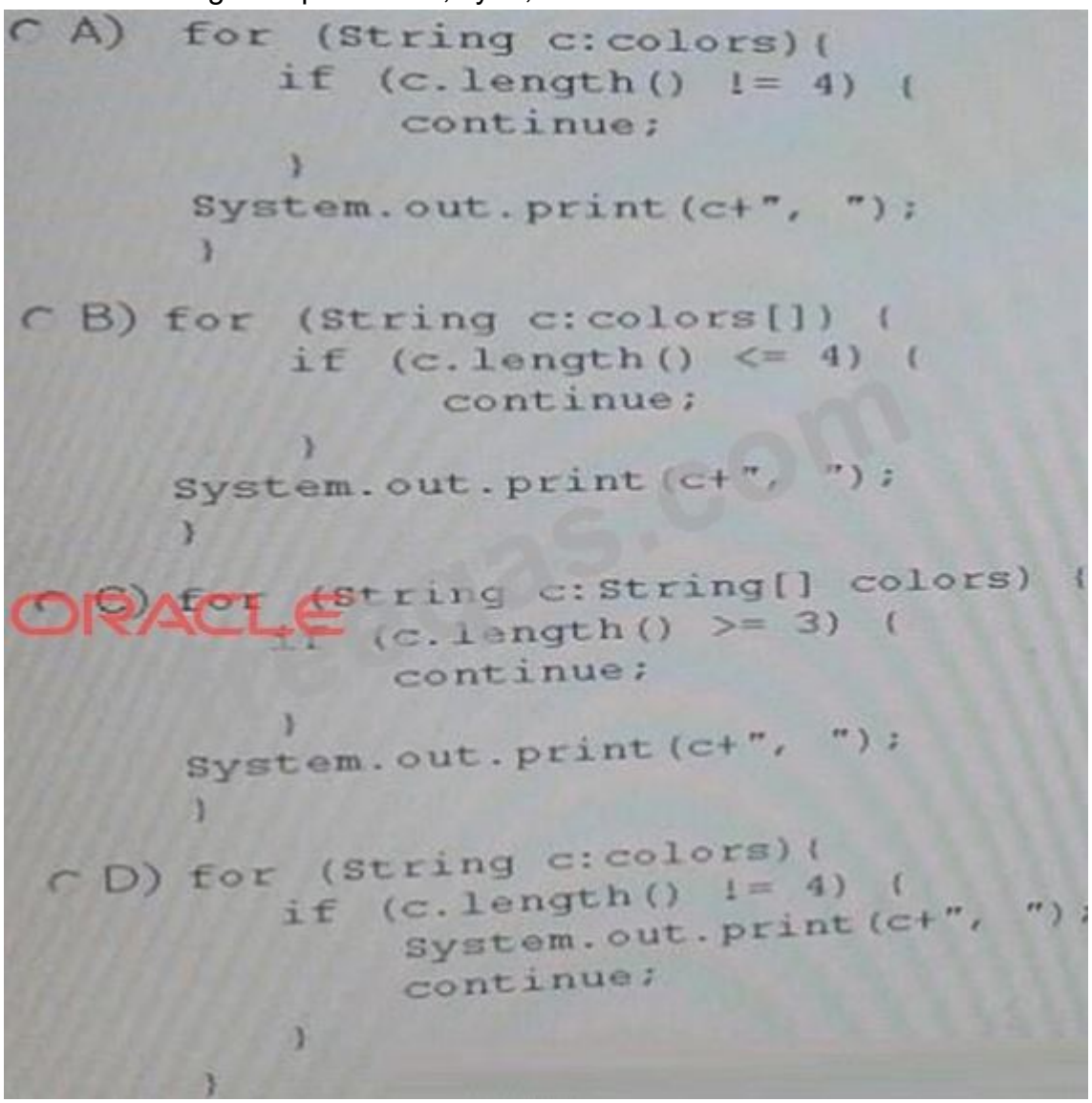


What is the result?
A. 10 : 22 : 20
B. 10 : 22 : 22
C. 10 : 30 : 6
D. 10 : 22 : 6
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
i = 10, so 10 / 5 = 2
j = 20 but 2 is added (from i) so j = 22
k = j = 22

NEW QUESTION: 86
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow","maroon","cyan"};
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?



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

NEW QUESTION: 87
Given:
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
public default void walk (Integer distance) {System.out.println("Walking");)
public void run(Integer distance);
}
Which statement is true?
A. Moveable can be used as below:

Moveable animal = (Integer n) - > System.out.println(n);
animal.run(100);
Moveable.walk(20);
B. Moveable can be used as below:
Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n);
animal.run(100);
animal.walk(20);
C. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.
D. Moveable can be used as below:
Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10;
animal.run(100);
animal.walk(20);
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88
Given:
public class Foo<K, V> {
private K key;
private V value;
public Foo (K key, V value) (this.key = key; this value = value;)
public static <T> Foo<T, T> twice (T value) (return new Foo<T, T> (value, value);) public K getKey () (return key;) public V getValue () (return value;)
}
Which option fails?
A. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
B. Foo<String, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
C. Foo<?, ?> percentage = new Foo <> (97, 32);
D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Given:

A. ns = 50 S = 50 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 0 S = 125

B. ns = 50 S = 125 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 100 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: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 90

Given the definition of the Empclass:

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() > 50; //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. John Jim
B. Sam John Jim
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 91
Given the code fragment:
class CallerThread implements Callable<String> {
String str;
public CallerThread(String s) {this.str=s;}
public String call() throws Exception {
return str.concat("Call");
}
}
and
public static void main (String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
ExecutionException
{
ExecutorService es = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(4); //line n1
Future f1 = es.submit (newCallerThread("Call"));
String str = f1.get().toString();
System.out.println(str);
}
Which statement is true?
A. The program prints Call Calland does not terminate.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. An ExecutionExceptionis thrown at run time.
D. The program prints Call Calland terminates.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 92

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

NEW QUESTION: 93
Given the code fragment:
LocalDate valentinesDay =LocalDate.of(2015, Month.FEBRUARY, 14);
LocalDate nextYear = valentinesDay.plusYears(1);
nextYear.plusDays(15); //line n1
System.out.println(nextYear);
What is the result?
A. 2016-02-14
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. A DateTimeExceptionis thrown.
D. 2016-02-29
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 94
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 Guide to Java Tour:3.0, Beginning with Java:2.0]

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

D. [Beginning with Java:2, A Guide to Java Tour:3]

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 95

Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

Which statement is true?
A. The program prints 1 2 3 and the order is unpredictable.
B. The program prints 1 1 1.
C. The program prints 1 2 3.
D. A compilation error occurs.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 96
Given:
public class SampleClass {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new
SampleClass();
sc = asc;
System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass());
System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());
}}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
}
What is the result?
A. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class SampleClass
B. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass
C. sc: class SampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass
D. sc: class Object asc: class AnotherSampleClass
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97
Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1
Double d = str.average().getAsDouble();
System.out.println("Average = " + d);
```

Which should be inserted into line n1 to print Average = 2.5?
A. DoubleStream str = Stream.of (1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
B. Stream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
C. IntStream str = Stream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
D. IntStream str = IntStream.of (1, 2, 3, 4);
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
Given the content of the employee.txt file:
Every worker is a master.

Given that the employee.txt file is accessible and the file allemp.txt does NOT exist, and the code fragment:

```
try {
    List<String> content = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get("employee.txt"));
    content.stream().forEach(line -> {
        try {
            Files.write(
                Paths.get("allemp.txt"),
                line.getBytes(),
                StandardOpenOption.APPEND
            );
        } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 1"); }
    });
} catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception 2"); }
```

What is the result?

A. Exception 1

B. Exception 2

C. The program executes, does NOT affect the system, and produces NO output.

D. allemp.txt is created and the content of employee.txt is copied to it.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which statement is true about the DriverManagerclass?

A. It returns an instance of Connection.

B. it executes SQL statements against the database.

C. It only queries metadata of the database.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Explanation:

The DriverManager returns an instance of Doctrine\DBAL\Connection which is a wrapper around the underlying driver connection (which is often a PDO instance).

Reference: https://www.doctrine-project.org/projects/doctrine-dbal/en/2.8/reference/configuration.html

NEW QUESTION: 100

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Stream.of("Java", "Unix", "Linux")
    .filter(s -> s.contains("n"))
    .peek(s -> System.out.println("PEEK: " + s))
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, result in the output PEEK:

Unix?

A. .noneMatch ();

B. .allMatch ();
C. .findFirst ();
D. .findAny ();
E. .anyMatch ();
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
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: 102
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. 2
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. An Exceptionis thrown at run time.
D. 0
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 103
Given:

```
interface P { public void method1(); }
interface Q extends P {  public void method1(); }
interface R extends P { public void method2();}
interface S { public default void method() { } }
interface T { public void method1();  public void method2(); }
interface U { public void method1();  public abstract void method2(); }
```

Which two interfaces can you use to create lambda expressions? (Choose two.)
A. T
B. R
C. P
D. U
E. Q
F. S
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 104
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. 4 : 60
B. 4 : 0
C. 2 : 30
D. 4 : 60
2 : 30
3 : 20
1 : 10
E. The program prints nothing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105
Given:
public class Customer {
private String fName;
private String lName;
private static int count;
public customer (String first, String last) {fName = first, lName = last;
+ +count;}
static { count = 0; }
public static int getCount() {return count; }
}
public class App {
public static void main (String [] args) {
Customer c1 = new Customer("Larry", "Smith");
Customer c2 = new Customer("Pedro", "Gonzales");
Customer c3 = new Customer("Penny", "Jones");
Customer c4 = new Customer("Lars", "Svenson");
c4 = null;
c3 = c2;
System.out.println (Customer.getCount());
}
}
What is the result?
A. 2
B. 0
C. 3
D. 5

E. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:

username = Enter User Name
password = Enter Password

MessagesBundle_fr_FR.properties file:

username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur
password = Entrez le mot de passe
```

and the code fragment:

```
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setRegion("FR").setLanguage("fr").build();
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessagesBundle", currentLocale);
Enumeration<String> names = messages.getKeys();
while (names.hasMoreElements()) {
    String key = names.nextElement();
    String name = messages.getString(key);
    System.out.println(key + " = " + name);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. username = Entrez le nom d'utilisateur
password = Entrez le mot de passe

C. username = Enter User Name
password = Enter Password

D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 107

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { }
class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {//line n1
System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
```

}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception {//line n2
super ride ();
}
}
and the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception {
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle ();
v.ride();
}
Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?
A. Replace line n1 with protected void ride() throws Exception {
B. Replace line n2 with private void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
C. Replace line n1 with public void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException {
D. Replace line n2 with void ride() throws Exception {
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
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: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/abstract.html

NEW QUESTION: 109
Given:

```
class Product {
    String pname;
    public Product(String pname) {
        this.pname = pname;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Product p1 = new Product("PowerCharger");
Product p2 = p1;
System.out.println(p1.equals(p2));
Product p3 = new Product("PowerCharger");
System.out.println(p1.equals(p3));
```

What is the result?

A. true

false

B. true

true

C. false

false

D. false

true

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

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. 3

B. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. 2

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 111

Given the structure of the STUDENT table:

Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)

Given:

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

}
Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?
A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.
B. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.
C. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 112
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 Projectscontains subdirectories that contain .classfiles 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 Projectsdirectory.
B. The method deletes the .classfiles of the Projectsdirectory only.
C. The method throws an IOException.
D. The method deletes all the .classfiles in the Projectsdirectory and its subdirectories.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 113
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?
.sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing
A. (Emp::getlName).reserved
B. (Emp::getlName))
.sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
C. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map
D. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 114
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. lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
B. stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));
C. stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));
D. stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c));
Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 115
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 n1to enable the code to overwrite alldata.txtwith data.txt?

A. bw.writeln();

B. bw.flush();

C. br.flush();

D. br.close();

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 116

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

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 117

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;
    }
    public String getCourse() { return course; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public String getCity() { return 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. Java EEJava ME

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

D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Exolanation:

Your Code ...

```
1  public class Student {
2      String course, name, city;
3      public Student (String name, String course, String ci
4          this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city
5      }
6      public String toString() {
7          return course + ":" + name + ":" + city;
8      }
9      public String getCourse() {return course; }
10     public String getName() {return name; }
11     public String getCity() {return city; }
12
13     List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList (
14         new Student ("Jessy", "Java ME", "Chicago"),
15         new Student ("Helen", "Java ME", "Houston"),
16         new Student ("Mark", "Java ME", "Chicago"));
17     stds.stream()
18         .collect (Collectors.groupBy(Student::getCourse))
19         .forEach (src, res) -> System.out.println(scr));
20 }
21
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

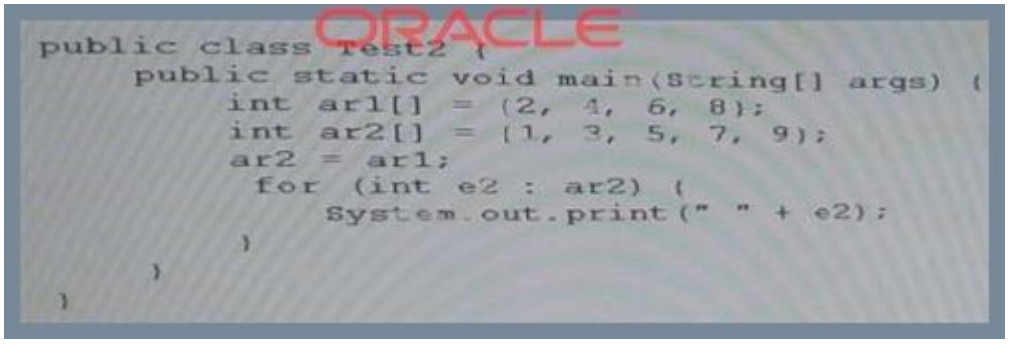
Result...

CPU Time: sec(s), Memory: kilobyte(s)

```
/Student.java:17: error: <identifier> expected
    stds.stream()
               ^
/Student.java:17: error: ';' expected
    stds.stream()
                ^
2 errors
```


NEW QUESTION: 118

Given:



What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8 9

B. 1 3 5 7

C. 2 4 6 8

D. 1 3 5 7 9

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 119

Given:

final class Folder { //line n1

/ /line n2

public void open () {

System.out.print("Open");

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {

try (Folder f = new Folder()) {

f.open();

}

}

}

Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close?

A. At line n2, insert:

final void close () {

System.out.print("Close");

}

B. Replace line n1 with:

class Folder extends Exception {

C. At line n2, insert:

public void close () throws IOException {

System.out.print("Close");

}

D. Replace line n1 with:

class Folder extends Closeable {
E. Replace line n1 with:
class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120
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. The order of the output is unpredictable.
B. MPEGJPEG
C. MPEGJPEG
DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG
D. MPEGMPEGJPEG
MPEGJPEG
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 121
Given the definition of the Country class:
public class country {
public enum Continent {ASIA, EUROPE}
String name;
Continent region;
public Country (String na, Continent reg) {
name = na, region = reg;
}
public String getName () {return name;}
public Continent getRegion () {return region;}
}
and the code fragment:
List<Country> couList = Arrays.asList (
new Country ("Japan", Country.Continent.ASIA),
new Country ("Italy", Country.Continent.EUROPE),
new Country ("Germany", Country.Continent.EUROPE));
Map<Country.Continent, List<String>> regionNames = couList.stream ()

.collect(Collectors.groupingBy (Country ::getRegion,
Collectors.mapping(Country::getName, Collectors.toList())));
System.out.println(regionNames);
What is the output?
A. {EUROPE = [Italy, Germany], ASIA = [Japan]}
B. {ASIA = [Japan], EUROPE = [Italy, Germany]}
C. {EUROPE = [Germany], EUROPE = [Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
D. {EUROPE = [Germany, Italy], ASIA = [Japan]}
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 122
Given the code fragment:

```
Connection con = null;
try {
     // line n1
     if(con != null){
         System.out.print("Connection Established.");
     }

} catch (Exception e) {
     System.out.print(e);
}
```


Assume that dbURL, userName, and passwordare valid.
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1to enable the code to print Connection Established?
A. con = DriverManager.getConnection (userName, password, dbURL);
B. Properties prop = new Properties();
prop.put ("user", userName);
prop.put ("password", password);
con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL, prop);
C. con = DriverManager.getConnection (dbURL);
con.setClientInfo ("user", userName);
con.setClientInfo ("password", password);
D. Properties prop = new Properties();
prop.put ("userid", userName);
prop.put ("password", password);
prop.put("url", dbURL);
con = DriverManager.getConnection (prop);

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123

Given the code fragment:

What is the result?

A. 3

B. -1

C. Compilation fails.

D. 4

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 124

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() > 50; //line n1 li = li.stream().filter(agVal).collect(Collectors.toList()); Stream<String> names = li.stream()map. (Emp::getEName); //line n2 names.forEach(n -> System.out.print(n + " ")); What is the result?

A. Sam John Jim

B. John Jim

C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 125

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

A. Use the java.lang.Class.forName method to load the driver class.
B. Use the DriverManager.getDriver method to load the driver class.
C. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.properties file.
D. Add the driver class to the META-INF/services folder of the JAR file.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 126
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? false : true) {
            System.out.println("Success");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Failure");
        }
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test Hello
```

What is the result?
A. Failure
B. Compilation fails.
C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
D. Success
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127
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. A compilation error occurs. To rectify it, replace line n1 with:Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
D. Java 100
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 128
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. A compilation error occurs.
B. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
[Java EE: Helen:Houston]
C. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
[Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
D. Java EE
Java ME
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Given:

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init() {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    public void start() {
        init();
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```


What is the result?

A. Initialized

Started

B. Compilation fails

C. Initialized

Started

Initialized

D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

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: 131
For which three objects must a vendor provide implementations in its JDBC driver?
A. Time
B. Date
C. Statement
D. ResultSet
E. Connection
F. SQLException
G. DriverManager
Answer: C,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Database vendors support JDBC through the JDBC driver interface or through the ODBC connection. Each driver must provide implementations of java.sql.Connection, java.sql.Statement, java.sql.PreparedStatement, java.sql.CallableStatement, and java.sql.Re sultSet. They must also implement the java.sql.Driver interface for use by the generic java.sql.DriverManager interface.

NEW QUESTION: 132
Given that course.txt is accessible and contains:
Course : : Java
and given the code fragment:
```
public static void main (String[ ] args) {
int i;
char c;
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("course.txt");
InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);) {
while (isr.ready()) { //line n1
isr.skip(2);
i = isr.read ();
c = (char) i;
System.out.print(c);
}
} catch (Exception e) {
e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```
What is the result?
A. ur :: va
B. ueJa

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. The program prints nothing.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

Given the Greetings.propertiesfile, containing:

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

and given:

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

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


What is the result?

A. GOODBY_MSG

B. Compilation fails.

C. HELLO_MSG

D. Hello, everyone!

E. Goodbye everyone!

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134

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

A. Include the JDBC driver class in a jdbc.propertiesfile.

B. Use the DriverManager.getDrivermethod to load the driver class.

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

D. Use the java.lang.Class.forNamemethod to load the driver class.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 135

Given that version.txtis accessible and contains:

1234567890

and given the code fragment:

```
try (FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("version.txt");
        InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis);
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);) {
    if (br.markSupported()) {
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.mark(2);
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
        br.reset();
        System.out.print((char) br.read());
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```


What is the result?

A. The program prints nothing.

B. 135

C. 121

D. 122

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 136

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. A compilation error occurs.

B. Val: Val: Val

C. Val:10 Val:20 Val:30

D. Val:20 Val:40 Val:60

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 137

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

NEW QUESTION: 138
Given the structure of the STUDENT table:
Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)
Given:
public class Test {
static Connection newConnection =null;
public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException {
try (Connection con = DriveManager.getConnection(URL, username, password)) { newConnection = con;
}

```
return newConnection;
}
public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException {
get DBConnection ();
Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
st.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, 'Kelvin')");
}
}
```

Assume that:
The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.
The SQL query is valid.
What is the result?
A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.
B. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.
C. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.
D. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 139
Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {
CyclicBarrier cb;
public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
public void run () {
try {
cb.await();
System.out.println("Worker...");
} catch (Exception ex) { }
}
}
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1
public void run () {
System.out.println("Master...");
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();
//line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
```

You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed.
Which modification meets the requirement?

A. Replace line n1 with class Master extends Thread {

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

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

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140

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. 11

B. 8

C. 10

D. Compilation fails.

E. 9

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

trim removes all whitespaces, this will create the String "JavaDuke" which contains 8 characters

NEW QUESTION: 141

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
        while (true) {
            myList.add("My String");
        }
    }
    catch (RuntimeException re) {
        System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```

What is the result?

A. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

B. Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and Caught an Exception is printed to the console.

C. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main"

D. Execution terminates in the first catch statements, and Caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

E. Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 142

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. bw.flush();

C. bw.writeln();

D. br.close();

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 143

What is the proper way to defined a method that take two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }

B. int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

C. sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

D. int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }

E. void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 144

Given:

```
public class Canvas implements Drawable {
public void draw () { }
}
public abstract class Board extends Canvas { }
public class Paper extends Canvas {
protected void draw (int color) { }
}
public class Frame extends Canvas implements Drawable {
public void resize () { }
}
public interface Drawable {
public abstract void draw ();
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Paper does not compile.

B. Drawable does not compile.

C. All classes compile successfully.

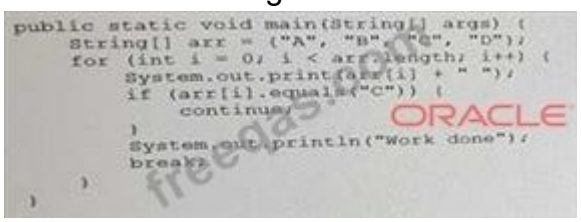
D. Board does not compile.

E. Frame does not compile.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 145

Given the code fragment:



What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. A B C D Work done

C. A Work done

D. A B C Work done

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 146

Given the definition of the Bookclass:

```
public class Book {
    private int id;
    private String name;
    public Book(int id, String name) {this.id = id; this.name = name;}
    public int getId() { return id; }
    public String getName() { return name; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
    public void setName(String name) { this.name = name; }
    }
```

Which statement is true about the Bookclass?

A. It is defined using the factory design pattern.

B. It demonstrates polymorphism.

C. It demonstrates encapsulation.

D. It is an immutable class.

E. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147

Given the code fragment:

Path source = Paths.get ("/data/december/log.txt");

Path destination = Paths.get("/data");

Files.copy (source, destination);
and assuming that the file /data/december/log.txtis accessible and contains:
10-Dec-2014 - Executed successfully
What is the result?
A. A FileNotFoundExceptionis thrown at run time.
B. A FileAlreadyExistsExceptionis thrown at run time.
C. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.
D. A file with the name log.txtis created in the /datadirectory and the content of the /data/december/log.txtfile is copied to it.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 148
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. text1text2text2text3
B. [text1, text2]
C. text1text2
D. text1
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 149
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 [2] ;
B. int array = new int [2] ;
C. int [ ] array;
D. int [ ] array = new int [2] ;
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 150
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 passWordexists The Employeetable has a column ID of type integer and the SQL query matches one record.

What is the result?

A. The code prints the employee ID.

B. Compilation fails at line 14.

C. The code prints Error.

D. Compilation fails at line 15.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 151

Given the code fragment:

```
final String str1 = "Java";
StringBuffer strBuf = new StringBuffer("Course");
UnaryOperator<String> u = (str2) -> str1.concat(str2);   // line n1
UnaryOperator<String> c = (str3) -> str3.toLowerCase();
System.out.println(u.apply(c.apply(strBuf)));            // line n2
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

B. courseJava

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. Javacourse

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 152

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. Java 100

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

D. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 153

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

What is the result?

A. A compile time error occurs at line n1.

B. A

C. AB

D. B

E. Either A or B

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 154

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array of primitive data type?
A. It cannot contain elements of different types.
B. The length of each dimension must be the same.
C. At the declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.
D. All methods of the class object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
http://stackoverflow.com/questions/12806739/is-an-array-a-primitive-type-oran-object-or-something-else-entirely

NEW QUESTION: 155
Which two are benefits of polymorphism?
A. Faster code at runtime
B. More efficient code at runtime
C. More dynamic code at runtime
D. More flexible and reusable code
E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html

NEW QUESTION: 156
Given:
```
public enum USCurrency {
PENNY (1),
NICKLE(5),
DIME (10),
QUARTER(25);
private int value;
public USCurrency(int value) {
this.value = value;
}
public int getValue() {return value;}
}
public class Coin {
public static void main (String[] args) {
USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;
System.out.println(usCoin.getValue()):
}
}
```
Which two modifications enable the given code to compile?
A. Add the finalkeyword in the declaration of value.
B. Remove the newkeyword from the instantion of usCoin.
C. Nest the USCurrencyenumeration declaration within the Coinclass.

D. Make the USCurrencyenumeration constructor private.
E. Make the getter method of valueas a staticmethod.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 157
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. The code prints the content of the employee.txt file and throws an exception at line n3.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 158
Given:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    public Student(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student[] students = new Student[3];
        students[1] = new Student("Richard");
        students[2] = new Student("Donald");
        for (Student s : students) {
            System.out.println("" + s.name);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. Richard
Donald
B. Compilation fails.
C. null
Richard
Donald
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 159
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:
Exception
< <The content of the data.txt file>>
Exception
B. The program prints the content of the three files.
C. The program prints the content of data.txtfile.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160
Given:
```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction { //line n1
static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE = 3;
int stIndex, lstIndex;
int [ ] data;
public Sum (int [ ]data, int start, int end) {
this.data = data;
this stIndex = start;
this. lstIndex = end;
}
```

```
protected void compute ( ) {
int sum = 0;
if (lstIndex – stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE) {
for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++) {
sum += data [i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
} else {
new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( );
new Sum (data, stIndex,
Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
).compute ();
}
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( );
int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
fjPool.invoke (new Sum (data, 0, data.length));
```

and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55.

Which statement is true?

A. The program prints several values that total 55.

B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

C. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

D. The program prints 55.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 161

Which code fragment is required to load a JDBC 3.0 driver?

A. Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection
("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");

B. Connection con = Connection.getDriver
("jdbc:xyzdata://localhost:3306/EmployeeDB");

C. DriverManager.loadDriver ("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");

D. Class.forName("org.xyzdata.jdbc.NetworkDriver");

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162

Given:

Book.java:

```
public class Book {
```

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

What is the result?

Read Java Programming

A. Read http:/ ebook.com/ebook

B. View http:/ ebook.com/ebook

Read Java Programming

C. The EBook.javafile fails to compile.

D. The Test.javafile fails to compile.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 163

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. d b e z j
B. j z e b d
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. z b d e j
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 164
Given:
public interface Moveable<Integer> {
public default void walk (Integer distance)
{System.out.println("Walking");)
public void run(Integer distance);
}
Which statement is true?
A. Moveable can be used as below:
Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > n + 10;
animal.run(100);
animal.walk(20);
B. Moveable can be used as below:
Moveable animal = (Integer n) - > System.out.println(n); animal.run(100); Moveable.walk(20);
C. Movable cannot be used in a lambda expression.
D. Moveable can be used as below:
Moveable<Integer> animal = n - > System.out.println("Running" + n); animal.run(100); animal.walk(20);
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
Given the content of Operator.java, EngineOperator.java,and Engine.javafiles:

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

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

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. The Engine.javafile fails to compile.

B. ON OFF

C. The EngineOperator.javafile fails to compile.

D. The Operator.javafile fails to compile.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 166

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> qwords = Arrays.asList("why ", "what ", "when ");
BinaryOperator<String> operator = (s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2);  // line n1
String sen = qwords.stream()
  .reduce("Word: ", operator);
System.out.println(sen);
```

What is the result?

Word: why what when

A. Word: why Word: why what Word: why what when

B. Word: why Word: what Word: when

C.

D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 167
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. Language codes use lowercase letters and region codes use uppercase letters.
C. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.
D. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded in the code.
E. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 168
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?
.sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).reserved().thenComparing
A. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder().map
B. .map(Emp::getfName).sorted(Comparator.reserveOrder())
C. (Emp::getlName).reserved

D. (Emp::getlName))
.sorted (Comparator.comparing(Emp::getfName).thenComparing(Emp::getlName))
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 169
Given the code fragment:
List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(10, 20);
List<Integer> list2 = Arrays.asList(15, 30);
//line n1
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, prints 10 20 15 30?
A. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.intStream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
B. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMapToInt(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
C. list1.stream().flatMap(list2.stream().flatMap(e1 -> e1.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.println(s + " "));
D. Stream.of(list1, list2).flatMap(list -> list.stream()).forEach(s -> System.out.print(s + " "));
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 170
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.
B. 2
C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
3
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 171
Given:

```
public class Vehicle {
    int vId;
    String vName;
    public Vehicle(int vIdArg, String vNameArg) {
        this.vId = vIdArg;
        this.vName = vNameArg;
    }
    public int getVId() { return vId; }
    public String getVName() { return vName; }
    public String toString() {
        return vName;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Vehicle> vehicle = Arrays.asList(
        new Vehicle(2, "Car"),
        new Vehicle(3, "Bike"),
        new Vehicle(1, "Truck"));
vehicle.stream()
        // line n1
        .forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at line n1 independently, enable the code to print TruckCarBike?

A. .sorted ((v1, v2) -> v1.getVId() < v2.getVId())

B. .sorted(Comparator.comparing ((Vehicle v) -> v.getVId()))

C. .sorted (Comparable.comparing (Vehicle: :getVName)).reversed ()

D. .map (v -> v.getVid())

.sorted ()

E. .sorted((v1, v2) -> Integer.compare(v1.getVId(), v2.getVid()))

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 172

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. Replace line n2 with:

.filter (p -> Product: :ProductFilter: :isAvailable ())

B. Replace line n2 with:

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

NEW QUESTION: 173
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. A compilation error occurs. To ensure successful compilation, replace line n1 with:boolean equals (Book obj) {
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. The program prints false.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 174
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. A compilation error occurs in the main method.

B. An AgeOutOfLimitException is thrown.

C. User is registered.

D. A UserException is thrown.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 175

Which statement is true about the single abstract method of the java.util.function.Function interface?

A. It accepts one argument and returns void.

B. It accepts one argument and returns boolean.

C. It accepts one argument and always produces a result of the same type as the argument.

D. It accepts an argument and produces a result of any data type.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: http://winterbe.com/posts/2014/03/16/java-8-tutorial/ (functions)

NEW QUESTION: 176

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.readAllLines (file);fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
D. Stream<String> fc = Files.lines (file);fc.forEach (s - > System.out.println(s));
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)