

1Z0-809 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer II

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NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
class Sum extends RecursiveAction { //line n1 static final int THRESHOLD_SIZE = 3;
int stIndex, lstIndex; int [ ] data;
public Sum (int [ ]data, int start, int end) { this.data = data;
this stIndex = start; this. lstIndex = end;
}
protected void compute ( ) { int sum = 0;
if (lstIndex – stIndex <= THRESHOLD_SIZE) { for (int i = stIndex; i < lstIndex; i++) {
sum += data [i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
} else {
new Sum (data, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE, lstIndex).fork( ); new Sum (data, stIndex,
Math.min (lstIndex, stIndex + THRESHOLD_SIZE)
).compute ();
}
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
ForkJoinPool fjPool = new ForkJoinPool ( ); int data [ ] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
fjPool.invoke (new Sum (data, 0, data.length));
and given that the sum of all integers from 1 to 10 is 55. Which statement is true?
```

- A. The program prints several values that total 55.
- B. The program prints 55.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. The program prints several values whose sum exceeds 55.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
5. IntConsumer consumer = e -> System.out.println(e);
6. Integer value = 90;
7. /* insert code fragment here */
8. consumer.accept(result);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables printing 100?

- A. Function<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply(value);
- B. IntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; Integer result = funRef.apply (10);
- C. ToIntFunction<Integer> funRef = e -> e + 10;int result = funRef.applyAsInt (value);
- D. ToIntFunction funRef = e -> e + 10; int result = funRef.apply (value);

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

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

and this code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. Open-Close- Exception – 1 Open-Close-
- B. Open-Close-Open-Close-
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. Open-Close-Open-

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. DOC MPEG JPEG MPEGJPEG
- B. DOC MPEG MPEGJPEG MPEGMPEGJPEG
- C. MPEGJPEG MPEGJPEG
- D. The order of the output is unpredictable.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. 246
- B. The code produces no output.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Given the content:

```
MessagesBundle.properties file:

inquiry = How are you?

MessagesBundle_de_DE.properties file:

inquiry = Wie geht's?
```

and given the code fragment:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("/app/.sys/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("log");
Path path2 = Paths.get("/server/exe/"); Path res1 = path1.resolve("/readme/"); System.out.println(res1); System.out.println(res2);
```

What is the result?

- A. /app/sys/log/readme/server/exe
- B. /app/log/sys/server/exe/readme
- C. /app/.sys/log/readme
- D. /app/.sys/log/server/exe/readme

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

What is true about the java.sql.Statement interface?

- A. It provides a session with the database.
- B. It is used to get an instance of a Connection object by using JDBC drivers.
- C. It provides a cursor to fetch the resulting data.
- D. It provides a class for executing SQL statements and returning the results.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the definition of the Book class:

```
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 Book class?

- A. It demonstrates encapsulation.
- B. It is defined using the factory design pattern.
- C. It is defined using the singleton design pattern.
- D. It demonstrates polymorphism.
- E. It is an immutable class.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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 n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 14

Given the records from the Employee table:

eid	ename
111	Tom
112	Jerry
113	Donald

and given the code fragment: try {

Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection (URL, userName, passWord); Statement st = conn.createStatement(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE, ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);

st.execute("SELECT*FROM Employee"); ResultSet rs = st.getResultSet();

while (rs.next()) {

if (rs.getInt(1) ==112) { rs.updateString(2, "Jack");

}

}

rs.absolute(2);

System.out.println(rs.getInt(1) + " " + rs.getString(2));

} catch (SQLException ex) { System.out.println("Exception is raised");

}

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists. What is the result?

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

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

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

D. The program prints Exception is raised.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

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

A. Make the class static.

B. Make the constructor private.

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

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

E. Implement the Serializable interface.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 20

B. 20.5

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24

Given the code fragments:

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

Which modification enables the code to print Try again?

- A. Comment the lines 28, 29 and 30.
- B. Replace line 26 with: } catch (Exception | ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- C. Replace line 26 with: } catch (ArithmeticException | NumberFormatException e) {
- D. Replace line 27 with: throw e;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29

Given:

```
class FuelNotAvailException extends Exception { } class Vehicle {
void ride() throws FuelNotAvailException { //line n1 System.out.println("Happy Journey!");
}
}
class SolarVehicle extends Vehicle {
public void ride () throws Exception { //line n2 super ride ();
}
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) throws FuelNotAvailException, Exception
{
Vehicle v = new SolarVehicle (); v.ride();
}
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print Happy Journey!?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32

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. 1
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37

Given:

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

interface Interface2 {
    public default void sayHi() {
        System.out.println("Hi Interface-2");
    }
}

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

What is the result?

- A. Hi Interface-2
- B. A compilation error occurs.
- C. Hi Interface-1
- D. Hi MyClass

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

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.txt is accessible and contains: 10-Dec-2014 – Executed successfully

What is the result?

- A. A file with the name log.txt is created in the /data directory and the content of the /data/december/ log.txt file is copied to it.
- B. The program executes successfully and does NOT change the file system.
- C. A FileNotFoundException is thrown at run time.
- D. A FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown at run time.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

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. Consumer

- B. Predicate
- C. Supplier
- D. Function

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

Given:

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

and the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. 0.0

- B. 1500.0
- C. A compilation error occur
- D. 2000.0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

Given:

Item table

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

And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10. Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14. while(rs.next()) {
15. System.out.println("ID: " + rs.getInt("Id"));
16. System.out.println("Description: " + rs.getString("Descrip"));
17. System.out.println("Price: " + rs.getDouble("Price"));
18. System.out.println("Quantity: " + rs.getInt("Quantity"));
19. }
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println("Error");
22. }
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

What is the result?

- A. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- B. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
- C. Can't logout
- D. Logged out at: 2015-01-12T21:58:00Z

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

Given:

```
interface Doable {
public void doSomething (String s);
}
```

Which two class definitions compile? (Choose two.)

- A. public abstract class Task implements Doable { public void doSomethingElse(String s) { }}
- B. public abstract class Work implements Doable { public abstract void doSomething(String s) { } public void doYourThing(Boolean b) { }}
- C. public class Job implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { }}
- D. public class Action implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public String doThis(Integer j) { }}
- E. public class Do implements Doable { public void doSomething(Integer i) { } public void doSomething(String s) { } public void doThat (String s) { }}

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 60

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()) {
```

- A. f.open();}}Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close? (Choose two.)
- B. Replace line n1 with: class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
- C. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Closeable {
- D. Replace line n1 with: class Folder extends Exception {
- E. At line n2, insert: final void close () {System.out.print("Close");}
- F. At line n2, insert: public void close () throws IOException { System.out.print("Close");}

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 64

Given the code fragment:

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

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 68

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)
.i fPresent(System.out: :println); What is the result?
```

- A. 2 : 30
- B. 4 : 0
- C. 4 : 60
- D. 4 : 602 : 303 : 201 : 10
- E. The program prints nothing.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

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

- A. A stream cannot be consumed more than once.
- B. The execution mode of streams can be changed during processing.
- C. Streams are intended to modify the source data.
- D. A parallel stream is always faster than an equivalent sequential stream.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 74

Given the code fragment:

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

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. Java 100
- B. java.lang.string@<hashcode>java.lang.Integer@<hashcode>
- C. A compilation error occur
- D. To rectify it, replace line n1 with: Test<Integer> type1 = new Test<>();
- E. A compilation error occur
- F. To rectify it, replace line n2 with: type1.set (Integer(100));

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

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>true
- B. false>true
- C. false>false
- D. true>false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 84

Given the code fragments:

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

and

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

What is the result?

- A. FranceOptional[NotFound]
- B. Optional [France] Optional [NotFound]
- C. Optional[France] Not Found
- D. FranceNot Found

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86

.....

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