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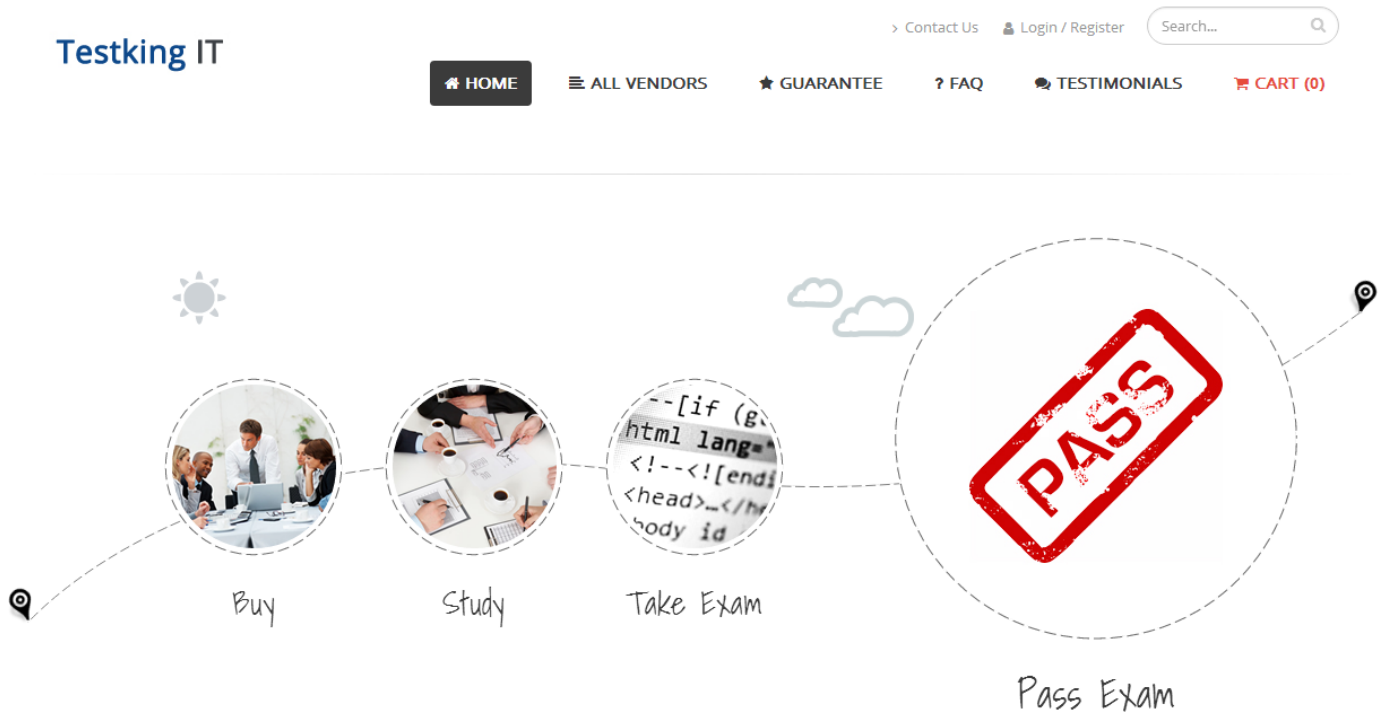

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Exam : **1z0-809**

Title : Java SE 8 Programmer II

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)
A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.
Answer: B,E

NO.2 Given the definition of the Vehicle class:
```
Class Vehhicle {
int distance;//line n1
Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) {//line n2
int timeTravel = time;//line n3
class Car {
int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
}
```
and this code fragment:
```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```
What is the result?
A. Velocity with new speed 1 kmph
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
D. A compilation error occurs at line n3.
Answer: D

NO.3 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

NO.4 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, Integer> mark = new Foo<String, Integer> ("Steve", 100);
B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<String, Integer>("Steve", 100);
D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");
Answer: A

NO.5 Given the code fragment:
Stream<Path> files = Files.list(Paths.get(System.getProperty("user.home"))); files.forEach (fName ->
{//line n1 try { Path aPath = fName.toAbsolutePath();//line n2 System.out.println(fName + ":"
+ Files.readAttributes(aPath, Basic.File.Attributes.class).creationTime ());
} catch (IOException ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
});
What is the result?
A. All files and directories under the home directory are listed along with their attributes.
B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. The files in the home directory are listed along with their attributes.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
Answer: C

NO.6 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 FuelNotAvailException {//line n2
super ride ();
}
}
and the code fragment:
public static void main (String[] args) throws 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: C

NO.7 Given the content of /resourses/Message.properties:
welcome1="Good day!"
and given the code fragment:
Properties prop = new Properties ();
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream ("/resources/Message.properties"); prop.load(fis);
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome1"));
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome2", "Test"));//line n1
System.out.println(prop.getProperty("welcome3")); What is the result?
A. Good day!Testfollowed by an Exception stack trace
B. Good day!followed by an Exception stack trace
C. Good day!Testnull
D. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
Answer: C

NO.8 Given the code fragment:
List<String> listVal = Arrays.asList("Joe", "Paul", "Alice", "Tom");
System.out.println (
// line n1

);
Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print the count of string elements whose length is greater than three?
A. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).count()
B. listVal.stream().map(x -> x.length()>3).count()
C. listVal.stream().peek(x -> x.length()>3).count().get()
D. listVal.stream().filter(x -> x.length()>3).mapToInt(x -> x).count()
Answer: A

NO.9 Given the code fragment:
List<String> empDetails = Arrays.asList("100, Robin, HR", "200, Mary, AdminServices","101, Peter, HR"); empDetails.stream()
.filter(s-> s.contains("r"))
.sorted()
.forEach(System.out::println); //line n1
What is the result?
A. 100, Robin, HR101, Peter, HR
B. E. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
C. 101, Peter, HR200, Mary, AdminServices
D. 100, Robin, HR200, Mary, AdminServices101, Peter, HR
Answer: D

NO.10 Which class definition compiles?
A. public class ProductCode {
private String code;
public ProductCode(String code) {
this.code = code;
}
}
B. public class ProductCode {
private String code;
private ProductCode(String code) {
this.code = code;
}
}
C.
public class ProductCode {
private String code;
public ProductCode() {
this.code = "default";
}
}
C. public class ProductCode {
private String code;
public ProductCode(String code) {

```
if (code == null) {
throw new IllegalArgumentException("Code cannot be null");
}
this.code = code;
}
}
```

Answer: B

NO.11 Given the code fragments:

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

What is the result?

A. 2

B. 3

C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.

D. A compilation error occurs at line n2.

Answer: B

NO.12 Which two statements are true about localizing an application? (Choose two.)

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

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

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

D. Resource bundle files include data and currency information.

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

Answer: A,E

References:

NO.13 Given:

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

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

What is the result?

A. Hi Interface-2

B. A compilation error occurs.

C. Hi Interface-1

D. Hi MyClass

Answer: D

NO.14 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

NO.15 Given:

class Book {

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

A. The program prints true.

B. The program prints false.

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

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

Answer: A

NO.16 Given that version.txt is 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. 121

B. 122
C. 135
D. The program prints nothing.
Answer: B

NO.17 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, Integer> mark = new Foo<Object, Object> ("Steve", 100);
B. Foo<String, String> pair = Foo.<String>twice ("Hello World!");
C. Foo<Object, Object> percentage = new Foo<Object, Object>("Steve", 100);
D. Foo<String, String> grade = new Foo <> ("John", "A");
Answer: C

NO.18 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(res));
What is the result?
A. A compilation error occurs.
B. Java EEJava ME
C. [Java EE: Helen:Houston][Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]

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

NO.19 Given:
Book.java:
public class Book {
private String read(String bname) { return "Read" + bname }
}
EBook.java:
public class EBook extends Book {
public class String read (String url) { return "View" + url }
}
Test.java:
public class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) {
Book b1 = new Book();
b1.read("Java Programing");
Book b2 = new EBook();
b2.read("http://ebook.com/ebook");
}
}
What is the result?
A. Read Java ProgrammingView http:/ ebook.com/ebook
B. Read Java ProgrammingRead http:/ ebook.com/ebook
C. The EBook.java file fails to compile.
D. The Test.java file fails to compile.
Answer: D

NO.20 Given the code fragment:

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

and the information:
* The required database driver is configured in the classpath.
* The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, username, and passWord exists.
What is the result?
A. A ClassNotFoundException is thrown at runtime.

B. The program prints nothing.
C. The program prints Connection Established.
D. A SQLException is thrown at runtime.
Answer: C

NO.21 Given:
```
class Vehicle {
int vno;
String name;
public Vehicle (int vno, String name) {
this.vno = vno,;
this.name = name;
}
public String toString () {
return vno + ":" + name;
}
}
```
and this code fragment:
```
Set<Vehicle> vehicles = new TreeSet <> ();
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10123, "Ford"));
vehicles.add(new Vehicle (10124, "BMW"));
System.out.println(vehicles);
```
What is the result?
A. 10123 Ford10124 BMW
B. 10124 BMW10123 Ford
C. A compilation error occurs.
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.
Answer: D