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Vendor: Oracle

Code: 1Z0-809

Exam: Java SE 8 Programmer II

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Version: 12.1

Question: 1

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
- 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: A

Explanation:

Question: 2

Given:

```
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1,2,3);  
IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y;//line n1  
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.apply(10));//line n2  
newStream.forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

- A. Replace line n1 with: `IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;`
- B. Replace line n1 with: `IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;`
- C. Replace line n1 with: `BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;`
- D. Replace line n2 with: `IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Question: 3

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

Explanation:

Question: 4

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {  
    public static void main (String [ ] args) {
```

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```
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. A compilation error occurs.
- B. d b e z j
- C. j z e b d
- D. z b d e j

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 5

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

References:



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