

Oracle

*1Z0-809
Java SE 8 Programmer II*



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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

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

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

Question: 4

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. A compilation error occurs.

-
- B. d b e z j
 - C. j z e b d
 - D. z b d e j

Answer: C

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 or non-final fields.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: B,E

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