



# 1Z0-819<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java SE 11 Developer

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### QUESTION 1

Given the declaration: Which two annotations may be applied at Loc1 in the code fragment? (Choose two.)

```
@interface Resource {  
    String[] value();  
}
```

Examine this code fragment:

```
/* Loc1 */ class ProcessOrders { ... }
```

- A. @Resource({"Customer1", "Customer2"})
- B. @Resource(value={{}})
- C. @Resource
- D. @Resource("Customer1")
- E. @Resource()

Correct Answer: AD

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### QUESTION 2

Given: What is the result?



```
public class A {  
    private boolean checkValue(int val) {  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class B extends A {  
    public int modifyVal(int val) {  
        if(checkValue(val)) {  
            return val;  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void Main(String[] args) {  
        B b = new B();  
        System.out.println(b.modifyVal(10));  
    }  
}
```

- A. nothing
- B. It fails to compile.
- C. 0
- D. A java.lang.IllegalArgumentException is thrown.
- E. 10

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3

Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
- B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
- C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
- D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.



E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Correct Answer: AC

Reference: <https://www.guru99.com/interface-vs-abstract-class-java.html>

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#### QUESTION 4

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for(int i = 0; i < args.length; i++) {
            System.out.println(i + "). " + args[i]);
            switch(args[i]) {
                case "one":
                    continue;
                case "two":
                    i--;
                    continue;
                default:
                    break;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

executed with this command: `java Main one two three` What is the result?

- A. 0). one
- B. 0). one1). two2). three
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. It creates an infinite loop printing:0). one1). two1). two...
- E. A `java.lang.NullPointerException` is thrown.

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 5

Given:



```
List<Integer> numbers = List.of(2, 3, 0, 8, 1, 9, 5, 7, 6, 4);  
int sum = numbers.stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m); // line 1
```

You want to make the reduction operation parallelized.

Which two modifications will accomplish this?

- A. Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().flatMap(a -> a).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- B. Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().iterate(0, a -> a+1).reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m)`
- C. Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.parallel().stream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m)`
- D. Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.parallelStream().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m);`.
- E. Replace line 1 with `int sum = numbers.stream().parallel().reduce(0, (n, m) -> n + m)`

Correct Answer: DE

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