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QUESTION 1

Given the code fragment:

```
Path pl = Paths.get("/Pics/MyPic.jpeg");  
System.out.println(pl.getNameCount() +  
    ":" + pl.getName(1) +  
    ":" + pl.getFileName());
```

Assume that the Pics directory does NOT exist. What is the result?

A. 1:Pics:/Pics/MyPic.jpeg

B. An exception is thrown at run time.

C. 2:MyPic.jpeg:MyPic.jpeg

D. 2:Pics:MyPic.jpeg

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> codes = Arrays.asList(10, 20);  
UnaryOperator<Double> uo = s -> s + 10.0 ;  
codes.replaceAll(uo);  
codes.forEach(c -> System.out.println(c));
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs.

B. 20.0

C. 10

D. A NumberFormatException is thrown at run time.

Correct Answer: A

The compilation fails due the to following line: codes.replaceAll(uo);

Incompatible types: Double cannot be converted into integer.



QUESTION 3

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Greeter g = (s) -> {  
            return s + " Welcome!";  
        };  
        System.out.println(g.greet("Kathy"));  
    }  
}
```

Which is the valid definition for the Greeter interface to enable the code fragment to print Kathy Welcome!?

- A.

```
public interface Greeter {  
    public String greet(String name);  
}
```
- B.

```
public interface Greeter {  
    public default String greet(String name) {  
        return name;  
    }  
    public String greet(String name, String salute);  
}
```
- C.

```
public interface Greeter<T> {  
    public static String greet(T name);  
}
```
- D.

```
public interface Greeter {  
    public default String greet(String name);  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

Code example works fine:



```
public class Test {  
  
    public interface Greeter {  
        public String greet(String name);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Greeter g = (s) -> {  
            return s + "Welcome!";  
        };  
        System.out.println(g.greet("Kathy"));  
    }  
}
```

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
//line n1  
Double d = str.average().getAsDouble();  
System.out.println("Average = " + d);
```

Which should be inserted into the line n1 to print Average = 2.5?

- A. Stream str = Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4);
- B. IntStream str = IntStream.of(1, 2, 3, 4);
- C. DoubleStream str = Stream.of(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);
- D. IntStream str = Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4)

Correct Answer: B

Use IntStream.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/stream/IntStream.html>

QUESTION 5

Given:



```
class CheckClass {  
    public static int checkValue(String s1, String s2) {  
        return s1.length() - s2.length();  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
String[] strArray = new String[] { "Tiger", "Rat", "Cat", "Lion" };  
//line n1  
for (String s : strArray) {  
    System.out.print(s + " ");  
}
```

Which code fragment should be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print Rat Cat Lion Tiger?

- A. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass::new::checkValue);
- B. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass::new) .checkValue);
- C. Arrays.sort(strArray, (CheckClass::new)::checkValue);
- D. Arrays.sort(strArray, CheckClass::checkValue);

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment: Which two changes, taken together, enable the use of this class in a try-with-resources statement? (Choose two.)

```
public class CustomResource {  
    private String resourceName;  
    public CustomResource (String name) {  
        resourceName = name;  
    }  
    // Resource methods  
}
```

- A. public class CustomResource extends AutoCloseable {
- B. public class CustomResource implements Closeable {



- C. public class CustomResource extends Closeable implements AutoCloseable {
- D. Add a method: public void autoClose() throws IOException { }
- E. Add a method: public boolean close() throws IOException { }
- F. Add a method: public void close() throws IOException { }

Correct Answer: BF

A Closeable is a source or destination of data that can be closed. The close method is invoked to release resources that the object is holding (such as open files). It closes this stream and releases any system resources associated with it. If the stream is already closed then invoking this method has no effect. It throws an IOException - if an I/O error occurs.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/io/Closeable.html>

QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment:

```
final List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
final AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable() {
    public void run() { System.out.println(list); }
});
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
            list.add("X");
            barrier.await();
        } catch (Exception ex) {
        }
    }
};
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
```

What is the result?

- A. [x, x] [x, x, x, x]
- B. [x] [x, x] [x, x, x]
- C. [x] [x, x] [x, x, x] [x, x, x, x]
- D. [x, x]

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 8

Given the definitions of Readable and Writable interfaces:

```
interface Readable {
    public void read();
    public static void close() {System.out.print(" Close "); }
}
interface Writable extends Readable {
    public default void write() {
        read(); // line n1
        System.out.print("Welcome");
    }
}
```

Given:

```
class Canvas implements Writable { // line n2
    public void read() { System.out.print("Hello "); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Writable canvas1 = new Canvas();
        canvas1.write();
        Writable.close(); // line n3
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails due to an error at line n3.
- B. Compilation fails due to an error at line n1.
- C. Hello Welcome Close
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line n2.

Correct Answer: A

Uncompilable source code - Uncompilable source code - Erroneous sym type: Writable.close at Writable.close(); // line n3.

QUESTION 9

Given:



```
class Product {  
    private double price;  
    Product(double price) {  
        this.price = price;  
    }  
    public double getPrice() { return price; }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> prd = new ArrayList<>();  
prd.add(new Product(100));  
prd.add(new Product(200));  
prd.add(new Product(300));  
// line n1  
System.out.println(totalPrice);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, results in the following output?

600.0

- A. `double totalPrice = prd.stream().reduce(0.0, Double::sum);`
- B. `double totalPrice = prd.stream().reduce(0.0, (p1, p2) -> p1 + p2);`
- C. `double totalPrice = prd.stream().parallel().reduce(0.0, (p1, p2) -> p1.getPrice() + p2.getPrice());`
- D. `double totalPrice = prd.stream().parallel().map(p -> p.getPrice()).reduce(0.0, (p1, p2) -> p1 + p2);`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 10**

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> str = Arrays.asList("my", "pen", "is", "your", "pen");
Predicate<String> test = s -> {
    int i = 0;
    Boolean result = s.contains("pen");
    System.out.print((i++) + " : ");
    return result;
};
str.stream()
    .filter(test)
    .findFirst()
    .ifPresent(System.out::print);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 :
- B. 0 : 1 : pen
- C. 0 : 0 : pen
- D. 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : pen
- E. A compilation error occurs.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

Given the code fragment: What is the result?



```
final List<String> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
final AtomicInteger ai = new AtomicInteger(0);
final CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, new Runnable() {
    public void run() {System.out.println(list); }
});
Runnable r = new Runnable() {
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000 * ai.incrementAndGet());
        } catch (Exception ex) {
        }
    }
};
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
new Thread(r).start();
```

- A. [x, x] [x, x, x, x]
- B. [x, x]
- C. [x] [x, x] [x, x, x]
- D. [x] [x, x] [x, x, x] [x, x, x, x]

Correct Answer: D

CyclicBarrier is a synchronization aid that allows a set of threads to all wait for each other to reach a common barrier point. CyclicBarriers are useful in programs involving a fixed sized party of threads that must occasionally wait for each other. The barrier is called cyclic because it can be re-used after the waiting threads are released.

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CyclicBarrier.html>

QUESTION 12

Given the fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> sList = Arrays.asList("A", "B", "C", "D");
    //line n1
    System.out.println(str);
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print ABCD?

- A. String str = sList.stream().reduce("",(s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2));
- B. String str = sList.stream().reduce("A",(s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2));



C. `String str = sList.stream().reduce((s1, s2) -> s1.concat(s2));`

D. `String str = sList.stream().reduce("A",String::concat);`

Correct Answer: A

The `java.util.Arrays.asList(T... a)` returns a fixed-size list backed by the specified array.

Note: Use the following import statements to be able to run the code.

```
import java.util.Arrays;
```

```
import java.util.List;
```

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: Output is AABCD

Reference: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/util/arrays_aslist.htm

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