



1Z0-816^{Q&As}

Java SE 11 Programmer II

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QUESTION 1

Given: Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

```
var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);  
// line 1  
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
for(int a: numbers) {  
    sb.append(f.apply(a));  
    sb.append(" ");  
}  
System.out.println(sb.toString());
```

- A. Function f = n -> n * 2;
- B. Function f = n -> n * 2;
- C. Function f = n -> n * 2;
- D. Function f = n -> n * 2;
- E. Function f = n -> n * 2;

Correct Answer: A

```
15  
16 ▾ public class Main {  
17 ▾     public static void main(String[] args) {  
18         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);  
19         Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;  
20         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
21 ▾         for(int a: numbers) {  
22             sb.append(f.apply(a));  
23             sb.append(" ");  
24         }  
25         System.out.println(sb.toString());  
26     }  
27 }  
28
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.22 sec(s), Memory: 33056 kilobyte(s)

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

QUESTION 2



```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 public class Hello {
5     class Greeting {
6         void sayHi() {
7             System.out.println("Hello world");
8         }
9     }
10    public static void main(String... args) {
11        Hello myH = new Hello();
12        Hello.Greeting myG = myH.new Greeting();
13        myG.sayHi();
14    }
15 }
```

Console 3

Console 4

Hello world

Completed with exit code: 0

Which code fragment prints 100 random numbers?

- A. `var r= new Random();
new DoubleStream(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);`
- B. `DoubleStream.generate(Random::nextDouble)
.limit (100).forEach(System.out::print);`
- C. `Doublestream.generate(Random.nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out.print);`
- D. `var r = new Random(); DoubleStream.generate(r::nextDouble).limit(100).forEach(System.out::print);`

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

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.javacodegeeks.com/2014/01/java-util-random-in-java-8.html>

**QUESTION 3**

Given:

```
public class Main {  
    class Student { // line 1  
        String classname;  
        Student(String classname) { // line 2  
            this.classname = classname;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var student = new Student("Biology"); // line 3  
    }  
}
```

Which two independent changes will make the Main class compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Move the entire Student class declaration to a separate Java file, Student.java.
- B. Change line 2 to public Student(String classname).
- C. Change line 1 to public class Student {.
- D. Change line 3 to Student student = new Student("Biology");.
- E. Change line 1 to static class Student {.

Correct Answer: BD



```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.lang.Thread;
4 import java.util.ArrayList;
5 import java.util.LinkedList;
6 import java.util.List;
7 import java.util.function.Consumer;
8 import java.util.stream.Stream;
9 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
10 import java.util.Optional;
11
12
13 public class Main {
14     class Student {
15         String classname;
16         public Student (String classname) {
17             this.classname = classname;
18         }
19
20     }
21     public static void main (String[] args) {
22         var student = new Student ("Biology");
23     }
24 }
```

QUESTION 4

Given:

```
public interface TestInterface {
    default void samplingProbeProcedure() {
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Collect Sample");
        System.out.println("Leave Asteroid");
        System.out.println("Dock with Main Craft");
    }
    default void explosionProbeProcedure() {
        probeProcedure();
        System.out.println("Explode")
    }
}
```

Examine these requirements:

Eliminate code duplication.

Keep constant the number of methods other classes may implement from this interface.



Which method can be added to meet these requirements?

- A.

```
private default void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- B.

```
static void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- C.

```
private void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```
- D.

```
default void probeProcedure() {  
    System.out.println("Launch Probe");  
    System.out.println("Land on Asteroid");  
}
```

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Given this enum declaration:

```
1. enum Alphabet {  
2.     A, B, C  
3.  
4. }
```

Examine this code:

```
System.out.println(Alphabet.getFirstLetter());
```

What code should be written at line 3 to make this code print A?



- A. final String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }
- B. static String getFirstLetter() { return Alphabet.values()[1].toString(); }
- C. static String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }
- D. String getFirstLetter() { return A.toString(); }

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Which three guidelines are used to protect confidential information? (Choose three.)

- A. Limit access to objects holding confidential information.
- B. Clearly identify and label confidential information.
- C. Manage confidential and other information uniformly.
- D. Transparently handle information to improve diagnostics.
- E. Treat user input as normal information.
- F. Validate input before storing confidential information.
- G. Encapsulate confidential information.

Correct Answer: ADF

Reference: <https://danielkvist.net/code/java-secure-coding-guidelines>

QUESTION 7

A company has an existing sales application using a Java 8 jar file containing packages:

```
com.company.customer; com.company.customer.orders; com.company.customer.info; com.company.sales;  
com.company.sales.leads; com.company.sales.closed; com.company.orders; com.company.orders.pending;  
com.company.orders.shipped.
```

To modularize this jar file into three modules, customer, sales, and orders, which module-info.java would be correct?



- A.

```
module com.company.customer {
    opens com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    opens com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    opens com.company.orders;
}
```
- B.

```
module com.company.customer {
    exports com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    exports com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders{
    exports com.company.orders;
}
```
- C.

```
module com.company.customer {
    requires com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    requires com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    requires com.company.orders;
}
```
- D.

```
module com.company.customer {
    provides com.company.customer;
}
module com.company.sales{
    provides com.company.sales;
}
module com.company.orders {
    provides com.company.orders;
}
```

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



Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://developer.ibm.com/tutorials/java-modularity-3/>

QUESTION 8

Given an application with a main module that has this module-info.java file:

```
module main {  
    exports country;  
    uses country.CountryDetails;  
}
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- A. A module providing an implementation of country.CountryDetails can be compiled and added without recompiling the main module.
- B. A module providing an implementation of country.CountryDetails must have a requires main; directive in its module-info.java file.
- C. An implementation of country.countryDetails can be added to the main module.
- D. To compile without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module source path that provides an implementation of country.CountryDetails.
- E. To run without an error, the application must have at least one module in the module path that provides an implementation of country.CountryDetails.

Correct Answer: BD

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49476559/java-9-error-not-in-a-module-on-the-modulesource-path>

QUESTION 9



```
1 public class Test {
2     private static class Greet {
3         private void print() {
4             System.out.println("Hello World");
5         }
6     }
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         Test.Greet i = new Greet();
9         i.print();
10    }
11 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32504 kilobyte(s)

Hello World

Assume ds is a DataSource and the EMP table is defined appropriately.

```
try (Connection conn = ds.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(?, ?, ?)") ) {
    ps.setObject(1, 101, JDBCType.INTEGER);
    ps.setObject(2, "SMITH", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.setObject(3, "HR", JDBCType.VARCHAR);
    ps.executeUpdate();
    ps.setInt(1, 102);
    ps.setString(2, "JONES");
    ps.executeUpdate();
}
```

What does executing this code fragment do?

- A. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', NULL)
- B. inserts two rows (101, 'SMITH', 'HR') and (102, 'JONES', 'HR')
- C. inserts one row (101, 'SMITH', 'HR')
- D. throws a SQLException



Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

```
sample.java
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.stream.Stream;
4 import java.lang.String;
5 import java.util.List;
6 import java.util.function.BinaryOperator;
7
8 import java.util.Scanner;
9
10 public class sample{
11     public static void main (String[] args)
12     {
13         try (BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)))
14         {
15             System.out.print("Input:");
16             String input = in.readLine();
17             System.out.print("Input:" + input);
18         }
19         catch (IOException e)
20         {e.printStackTrace();}
21     }
}
```

Console 10
Input:

Given:

```
public class X { }
```

```
and public final class Y extends X { }
```

What is the result of compiling these two classes?

- A. The compilation fails because there is no zero args constructor defined in class X.
- B. The compilation fails because either class X or class Y needs to implement the toString() method.
- C. The compilation fails because a final class cannot extend another class.
- D. The compilation succeeds.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Given:



```
interface MyInterface1 {
    public int method() throws Exception;
    private void pMethod() { /* an implementation of pMethod */ }
}
interface MyInterface2 {
    public static void sMethod() { /* an implementation of sMethod */ }
    public boolean equals();
}
interface MyInterface3 {
    public void method();
    public void method(String str);
}
interface MyInterface4 {
    public void dMethod() { /* an implementation of dMethod */ }
    public void method();
}
interface MyInterface5 {
    public static void sMethod();
    public void method(String str);
}
```

Which two interfaces can be used in lambda expressions? (Choose two.)

- A. MyInterface1
- B. MyInterface3
- C. MyInterface5
- D. MyInterface2
- E. MyInterface4

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: <https://dzone.com/articles/functional-interface-and-lambda-expression>

QUESTION 12



```
1 import java.util.*;
2 import java.text.*;
3 import java.io.*;
4 import java.lang.Thread;
5 import java.util.ArrayList;
6 import java.util.LinkedList;
7 import java.util.List;
8 import java.util.function.Consumer;
9 import java.util.stream.Stream;
10 import java.util.stream.IntStream;
11 import java.util.Optional;
12
13 - public class Intel {
14 -     public static void main (String[] args) {
15 List<? extends Number> list = new ArrayList<Byte>()
16 }
17 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

Result

compiled and executed in 1.173 sec(s)



Given this enum declaration:

```
1.enum Letter {
2. ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
3. int v;
4. Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
5. /* Insert code here */
6. }
```

Examine this code:

```
System.out.println(Letter.values()[1]);
```

What code should be written at line 5 for this code to print 200?



- A. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(ALPHA.v); }`
- B. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(Letter.values()[1]); }`
- C. `public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }`
- D. `String toString() { return "200"; }`

Correct Answer: C

```
13 public class Main {
14     enum Letter {
15         ALPHA(100), BETA(200), GAMMA(300);
16         int v;
17         Letter(int v) { this.v = v; }
18         public String toString() { return String.valueOf(v); }
19     }
20
21
22 }
23 public static void main (String[] args) {
24     System.out.println(Letter.values() [1]);
25 }
26 }
27
28
```

Result

compiled and executed in 1.099 sec(s)



QUESTION 13

Given:

```
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
```

You want to examine the first element that contains the character n.

Which statement will accomplish this?

- A. `String result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny();`
- B. `fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);`
- C. `Optional result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findFirst ();`
- D. `Optional result = fruits.stream().anyMatch(f -> f.contains("n"));`

Correct Answer: B



```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 public class abc {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5
6         var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
7
8         fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).forEachOrdered(System.out::print);
9
10    }
11 }
12
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4



Interactive

Stdin Input

CommandLine Arguments

Execute



Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 33200 kilobyte(s)

orangebanana\lemon

QUESTION 14

Given: Which one is correct?



```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Thread t1 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
        Thread t2 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
        Thread t3 = new Thread(new MyThread());  
  
        t1.start();  
        t2.run();  
        t3.start();  
  
        t1.start();  
    }  
}  
class MyThread implements Runnable {  
    public void run() {  
        System.out.println("Running.");  
    }  
}
```

- A. An `IllegalThreadStateException` is thrown at run time.
- B. Three threads are created.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Four threads are created.

Correct Answer: A

CPD Time: 0.10 sec(s), Memory: 32.100 Kibyte(s)

```
Running.  
Running.  
Running.
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException  
at java.base/java.lang.Thread.start(Thread.java:794)  
at Main.main(Main.java:12)
```

QUESTION 15

Given:



```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createdTime;
    transient LocalDateTime updatedDateTime;;
    SerializedMessage (String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createdTime = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updatedDateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

When is the readObject method called?

- A. before this object is deserialized
- B. after this object is deserialized
- C. before this object is serialized
- D. The method is never called.
- E. after this object is serialized

Correct Answer: B

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/technical-resources/articles/java/javaserial.html>

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