

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 0, y = 6;
        for( ; x < y ; x++, y--) { // line 1
            if (x%2 == 0) {
                continue;
            }
            System.out.println(x+"-"+y);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2-4

B. 0-6

1-5

2-4

C. 1-5

D. 1-5

2-4

E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

F. 0-6

G. 0-6

2-4

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Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
int i = 10;
do {
    for(int j = i/2; j > 0; j--) {
        System.out.print(j + " ");
    }
    i-=2;
} while (i > 0);
```

What is the result?

- A. 5 4 3 2 1
- B. 5
- C. nothing
- D. 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 1

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Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}
}
```

and

```
import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line n1
}
```

Which two method definitions at line n1 in the Bar class compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `public List<Number> foo(Set<String> m) {...}`
- B. `public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}`
- C. `public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) {...}`
- D. `public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}`
- E. `public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) {...}`
- F. `public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) {...}`

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Question #: 4

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
        sb.append("HOWDY");
        sb.insert(0, ' ');
        sb.replace(3, 5, "LL");
        sb.insert(6, "COW");
        sb.delete(2, 7);
        System.out.println(sb.length());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

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Question #: 5

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
for(var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    switch(i % 5) {  
        case 2:  
            i *= 2*i;  
            break;  
        case 3:  
            i++;  
            break;  
        case 1:  
        case 4:  
            i++;  
            continue;  
        default:  
            break;  
    }  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
    i++;  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 8 10
- B. 0
- C. The code prints nothing.
- D. 0 4 9
- E. 0 8

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Question #: 6

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
Locale locale = Locale.US;  
// line 1  
double currency = 1_00.00;  
System.out.println(formatter.format(currency));
```

You want to display the value of currency as \$100.00.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. `NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale).getCurrency();`
- B. `NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrency(locale);`
- C. `NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getInstance(locale);`
- D. `NumberFormat formatter = NumberFormat.getCurrencyInstance(locale);`

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Question #: 7

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which three initialization statements are correct? (Choose three.)

A. `int[][] e = {{1,1,1},{2,2,2}};`

B. `short sh = (short)'A';`

C. `float x = 1f;`

D. `byte b = 10;`

`char c = b;`

E. `String contact# = "(+2) (999) (232)";`

F. `int x = 12_34;`

G. `boolean false = (4 != 4);`

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Question #: 8

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Your organization makes mlib.jar available to your cloud customers. While working on a new feature for mlib.jar, you see that the customer visible method `public void enableService(String hostName, String portNumber)` executes this code fragment

```
try {
    AccessController.doPrivileged((PrivilegedExceptionAction<Void>) () -> {
        transportSocket = new Socket(hostname, portNumber);
        return null;
    });
}
```

and you see this grant is in the security policy file:

```
grant codebase "file:${mlib.home}/j2se/home/mlib.jar" {
    permission java.io.SocketPermission "*", "connect";
};
```

What security vulnerability does this expose to your cloud customer's code?

- A. privilege escalation attack against the OS running the customer code
- B. SQL injection attack against the specified host and port
- C. XML injection attack against any mlib server
- D. none because the customer code base must also be granted SocketPermission
- E. denial of service attack against any reachable machine

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p = new Person("Joe");
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
        p = null;
        checkPerson(p);
        System.out.println(p);
    }
    public static Person checkPerson(Person p) {
        if (p == null) {
            p = new Person("Mary");
        } else {
            p = null;
        }
        return p;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Joe -
null
- B. null
Mary
- C. Joe -
Marry
- D. null
null

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Question #: 10

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
5. List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>();
6. list1.add("A");
7. list1.add("B");
8. List<String> list2 = Collections.unmodifiableList(list1);
9. list1.add("C");
10. System.out.println(list1);
11. System.out.println(list2);
```

What is the result?

A. [A, B, C]

followed by an exception thrown on line 11.

B. [A, B, C]

[A, B]

C. [A, B, C]

[A, B, C]

D. On line 9, an exception is thrown at run time.

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Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which module-info.java is correct for a service provider for a print service defined in the PrintServiceAPI module?

A.

```
module PrintServiceProvider {
requires PrintServiceAPI;
exports org.printservice.spi;
}
```

B.

```
module PrintServiceProvider {
requires PrintServiceAPI;
provides org.printservice.spi.Print with
com.provider.PrintService;
}
```

C.

```
module PrintServiceProvider {
requires PrintServiceAPI;
uses com.provider.PrintService;
}
```

D.

```
module PrintServiceProvider {
requires PrintServiceAPI;
exports org.printservice.spi.Print with
com.provider.PrintService;
}
```

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Question #: 12

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    var symbols = List.of("USD", "GBP", "EUR", "CNY");  
    var exchangeRate = List.of(1.0, 1.3255, 1.1969, 0.1558094);  
  
    var map1 =  
        IntStream.range(0, Math.min(symbols.size(), exchangeRate.size()))  
        .boxed ()  
        .collect(Collectors.toMap(i -> symbols.get(i), i ->  
            1.0 / exchangeRate.get(i))) ;  
  
    var map2 = map1.entrySet().stream()  
        .sorted(Map.Entry.comparingByKey())  
        .collect(Collectors.toMap(Map.Entry::getKey, Map.Entry::getValue,  
            (oldValue, newValue) -> oldValue, LinkedHashMap::new));  
    map2.forEach((var k, var v)->System.out.printf("%s -> %.2f\n",k, v));  
  
}
```

What is the result?

A. EUR -> 0.84 -

GBP -> 0.75 -

USD -> 1.00 -

CNY -> 6.42

B. The compilation fails.

C. CNY -> 6.42 -

EUR -> 0.84 -

GBP -> 0.75 -

USD -> 1.00

D. USD -> 1.00 -

GBP -> 0.75 -

EUR -> 0.84 -

CNY -> 6.42

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Question #: 13

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Why would you choose to use a peek operation instead of a forEach operation on a Stream?

- A. to process the current item and return void
- B. to remove an item from the end of the stream
- C. to process the current item and return a stream
- D. to remove an item from the beginning of the stream

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.io.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
            doB();
        } catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.print("c");
            return;
        } finally{
            System.out.print("d");
        }
        System.out.print("f");
    }
    private static void doA() {
        System.out.print("a");
        if (false) {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
    private static void doB() throws FileNotFoundException {
        System.out.print("b");
        if (true) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. abcd
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. adf
- D. abd
- E. abdf

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 15

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> list = List.of(11,12,13,12,13);
```

Which statement causes a compile time error?

- A. `Double d = list.get(0);`
- B. `double f = list.get(0);`
- C. `Integer a = Integer.valueOf(list.get(0));`
- D. `Integer b = list.get(0);`
- E. `int c = list.get(0);`
- F. `Double e = Double.valueOf(list.get(0));`

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 16

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
@Repeatable (Meals.class)
@Target (ElementType.TYPE)
@interface Meal {
    String starter() default "";
    String mainCourse();
    String dessert() default "";
}
```

and

```
@Target (ElementType.TYPE)
public @interface Meals {
    Meal[] value();
}
```

Which two are valid usages of the annotation? (Choose two.)

A. @Meal(mainCourse="pizza")

@Meal(dessert="pudding")

```
public class Main {
}
```

B. @Meal(mainCourse=null)

```
public class Main {
}
```

C. @Meal(starter="snack", dessert="ice cream")

```
public class Main {
}
```

D. @Meal(mainCourse="pizza")

@Meal(mainCourse="salad")

```
public class Main {
}
```

E. @Meal(mainCourse="pizza", starter="snack", dessert="pudding") public class Main {

```
}
```

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 17

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public enum Season {
    WINTER('w'), SPRING('s'), SUMMER('h'), FALL('f');
    char c;
    private Season(char c) {
        this.c= c;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Season[] sA = Season.values();
    // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments, at line n1, prints SPRING? (Choose three.)

- A. `System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING").ordinal());`
- B. `System.out.println(Season.values(1));`
- C. `System.out.println(Season.SPRING);`
- D. `System.out.println(Season.valueOf("SPRING"));`
- E. `System.out.println(Season.valueOf('s'));`
- F. `System.out.println(sA[0]);`
- G. `System.out.println(sA[1]);`

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 18

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    DNASynth(int a, int tCount, int c, int g){
        // line 1
    }
    int setCCount(int c){
        return c;
    }
    void setGCount(int gCount){
        this.gCount = gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two lines of code when inserted in line 1 correctly modifies instance variables? (Choose two.)

- A. cCount = setCCount(c);
- B. setCCount(c) = cCount;
- C. setGCount(g);
- D. tCount = tCount;
- E. aCount = a;

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
/proj/msg/messages.properties file:  
message=Hello {0}, regards {1}
```

and

```
/proj/msg/messages_ja_JP.properties file:  
message=こんにちは {0}, 宜しくお願いします,{1}
```

and

```
/proj/msg/Test.java class:
```

```
package msg;  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // line 1  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}
```

You want to print the message こんにちは Joe, こんにちは Jane.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle("/proj/msg/messages", new Locale("ja","JP"));
Object[] names = {"Joe", "Jane"};
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString("message"),names);
- B. ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle("msg.messages", Locale.JAPAN);
Object[] names = {"Joe", "Jane"};
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString("message"),names);
- C. Locale.setDefault(Locale.JAPAN);
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("messages");
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString("message"),"Joe","Jane");
- D. ResourceBundle msg = ResourceBundle.getBundle("messages", Locale.JAPAN);
String[] names = {"Joe", "Jane"};
String message = MessageFormat.format(msg.getString("message"),names);

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 20

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.sql.Timestamp;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Timestamp ts = new Timestamp(1);
    }
}
```

and the commands:

```
javac Test.java
jdeps -summary Test.class
```

What is the result on execution of these commands?

- A. Test.class -> java.sql -> java.base
- B. On execution, the jdeps command displays an error.
- C. Test.class -> java.base -
Test.class -> java.sql
- D. Test.class -> java.base -

Test.class -> java.sql -
java.sql -> java.base

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 21

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

A company has an existing Java 8 jar file, sales-app-1.1.1.jar, that uses several Apache open source jar files that have not been modularized.

```
commons-beanutils-1.9.3.jar
commons-collections4-4.2.jar
(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.collections4)
commons-lang3-3.8.1.jar
(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.lang3)
commons-text-1.3.jar
(Automatic-Module-Name: org.apache.commons.text)
```

Which module-info.java file should be used to convert sales-app-1.1.jar to a module?

```
A. module com.company.sales_app {
requires commons.beanutils;
requires org.apache.commons.collections4;
requires org.apache.commons.lang3;
requires org.apache.commons.text;
}
```

```
B. module com.company.sales_app {
requires org.apache.commons.beanutils;
requires org.apache.commons.collections4;
requires org.apache.commons.lang3;
requires org.apache.commons.text;
}
```

```
C. module com.company.sales_app {
requires commons.beanutils;
requires commons.collections4;
requires commons.lang3;
requires commons.text;
}
```

```
D. module com.company.sales_app {
requires commons.beanutils-1.9.3;
requires commons.collections4-4.2;
requires commons.lang3-3.8.1;
requires commons.text-1.3;
}
```

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two are valid statements? (Choose two.)

- A. `BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test = (final Integer x, var y) -> (x.equals(y));`
- B. `BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test = (var x, final var y) -> (x.equals(y));`
- C. `BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test = (Integer x, final var y) -> (x.equals(y));`
- D. `BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test = (final var x, y) -> (x.equals(y));`
- E. `BiPredicate<Integer, Integer> test = (Integer x, final Integer y) -> (x.equals(y));`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 23

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name = "Green";
    public void setName(String name) {
        String title = "Mr. ";
        name = title + name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person p = new Person();
        p.setName("Blue");
        System.out.println(p);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Mr. Green
- B. Green
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. Mr. Blue

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 24

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.util.function.BiFunction;
public class Pair<T> {
    final BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> validator;
    T left = null;
    T right = null;
    private Pair() {
        validator=null;
    }
    Pair(BiFunction<T, T, Boolean> v, T x, T y) {
        validator = v;
        set(x, y);
    }
    void set(T x, T y) {
        if (!validator.apply(x, y)) throw new IllegalArgumentException();
        setLeft(x);
        setRight(y);
    }
    void setLeft(T x) {
        left = x;
    }
    void setRight(T y) {
        right = y;
    }
    final boolean isValid() {
        return validator.apply(left, right);
    }
}
```

It is required that if p instanceof Pair then p.isValid() returns true.

Which is the smallest set of visibility changes to insure this requirement is met?

- A. left, right, setLeft, and setRight must be private.
- B. setLeft and setRight must be protected.
- C. left and right must be private.
- D. isValid must be public.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 25

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

```
char[] characters = new char[100];
try (FileReader reader = new FileReader("file_to_path");) {
    // line 1
    System.out.println(String.valueOf(characters));
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to read data through the reader object.

Which statement inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. characters = reader.read();
- B. reader.readLine();
- C. characters.read();
- D. reader.read(characters);

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 26

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
package com.foo;
public class Foo {
    static final int A = 0;
    public static final int B = 0;
    private static final int C = 0;
    int d = 0;
    protected int e = 0;
    public int f = 0;
    private int g = 0;
    public void foo(int h) {
        int i = 0;
    }
}
```

and

```
package com.foo.bar;
public class Bar extends com.foo.Foo {
    @Override
    public void foo(int j) {
        // line 1
    }
}
```

Which four identifiers from the Foo and Bar classes are visible at line 1? (Choose four.)

- A. e
- B. f
- C. A
- D. j
- E. d
- F. c
- G. i
- H. B
- I. h
- J. g

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which code fragment represents a valid Comparator implementation?

- A.

```
new Comparator<String>() {  
    public int compareTo(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.compareTo(str2);  
    }  
};
```
- B.

```
public class Comps implements Comparator {  
    public int compare(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.length() - str2.length();  
    }  
}
```
- C.

```
new Comparator<String>() {  
    public int compare(String str1, String str2) {  
        return str1.compareTo(str2);  
    }  
};
```
- D.

```
public class Comps implements Comparator {  
    public boolean compare(Object obj1, Object obj2) {  
        return obj1.equals(obj2);  
    }  
}
```

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Integer> list = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
        ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5);
        CyclicBarrier barrier = new CyclicBarrier(2, () -> System.out.print(list));

        IntStream.range(0, 5).forEach(n -> executorService.execute(() ->
            { try {
                list.add(n);
                barrier.await();
            } catch (InterruptedException | BrokenBarrierException e) {
                System.out.println ("Exception");
            }
        }));
        executorService.shutdown();
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. It never finishes.
- B. The action of CyclicBarrier is called five times.
- C. It finishes without any exception.
- D. Threads in executorService execute for each of the two threads.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 29

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface Rectangle {
    default double calculateSurfaceArea(double l, double w){
        return l * w;
    }
}

public interface Ellipse {
    default double calculateSurfaceArea(double majorR, double minorR){
        return Math.PI * majorR * minorR;
    }
}

public class Cylinder implements Rectangle, Ellipse {
    public double calculateSurfaceArea(double l, double w, double majorR, double minorR){
        double rectArea = Rectangle.super.calculateSurfaceArea(l, w);
        double ellipseArea = Ellipse.super.calculateSurfaceArea(majorR, minorR);
        return rectArea + ellipseArea * 2;
    }
}
```

What prevents this code from compiling?

- A. The calculateSurfaceArea method within Cylinder must be declared default.
- B. Cylinder is not properly calling the Rectangle and Ellipse interfaces' calculateSurfaceArea methods.
- C. Cylinder requires an implementation of calculateSurfaceArea with two parameters.
- D. The calculateSurfaceArea method within Rectangle and Ellipse requires a public access modifier.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given a Member class with fields for name and yearsMembership, including getters and setters and a print method, and a list of clubMembers members:

```
String testName = "smith";
int testMembershipLength = 5;
long matches = clubMembers
    .peek(new Consumer<Member>() {
        @Override
        public void accept(Member m) {
            m.print();
        }
    })
    .filter(m -> m.getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)
    .map(m -> testName.compareToIgnoreCase(m))
    .filter(a -> a == 0)
    .count();
System.out.println(matches);
```

Which two Stream methods can be changed to use method references? (Choose two.)

- A. `.filter(Integer::equals(0))`
- B. `.map(testName::compareToIgnoreCase)`
- C. `.filter(Member::getYearsMembership() >= testMembershipLength)`
- D. `.peek(Member::print)`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
Path p1 = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/topsecret/answers");
```

```
Path p2 = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/answers/temp.txt");
```

```
Path p3 = Paths.get("/scratch/answers/topsecret");
```

Which two statements print `..\..\answers\topsecret`? (Choose two.)

- A. `System.out.print(p3.relative(p1));`
- B. `System.out.print(p2.relative(p3));`
- C. `System.out.print(p1.relative(p3));`
- D. `System.out.print(p3.relative(p2));`
- E. `System.out.print(p1.relative(p2));`
- F. `System.out.print(p2.relative(p1));`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
class Classes implements Serializable {  
    String id;  
}  
class Person {  
    String name;  
    transient String address;  
}  
class Student extends Person implements Serializable {  
    String studentNo;  
    Classes classes = new Classes();  
}
```

Which fields are serialized in a Student object?

- A. studentNo and classes
- B. studentNo and name
- C. studentNo, classes and name
- D. studentNo, classes, name, and address

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");
        Stream<String> s1 = fruits.stream();
        Stream<String> s2 = s1.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));
        System.out.println("-----");
        Stream<String> s3 = s2.sorted();
        Stream<String> s4 = s3.peek(i -> System.out.print(i + " "));
        System.out.println("-----");
        String strFruits = s4.collect(Collectors.joining(", "));
    }
}
```

What is the output?

A. banana orange apple lemon

apple banana lemon orange

B. -----

banana orange apple lemon

apple banana lemon orange

C. -----

D. -----

banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

E. banana orange apple lemon apple banana lemon orange

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

```
public class Foo {  
    public void foo(Collection arg) {  
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {  
    public void foo(List arg) {  
        System.out.println("Hello world!");  
    }  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();  
        Collection<String> co = li;  
        Bar b = new Bar();  
        b.foo(li);  
        b.foo(co);  
    }  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. Bonjour le monde!
Bonjour le monde!
- B. Hello world!
Hello world!
- C. Hello world!
Bonjour le monde!
- D. Bonjour le monde!
Hello world!

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Optional;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var items = List.of(new Item("A", 10), new Item("B", 2),
            new Item("C", 12), new Item("D", 5),
            new Item("E", 6));
        double avg = items.stream().mapToInt(i -> i.amount).average().orElse(0.0);
        Optional<Item> item = items.parallelStream()
            .filter(i -> i.amount < avg).findAny();
        System.out.println(item.orElseThrow());
    }
}
class Item {
    public String name; public int amount;
    public Item(String name, int amount) {
        this.name = name; this.amount = amount;
    }
    @Override
    public String toString() { return "Name: " + name + ", Amount: " + amount; }
}
```

What is true?

- A. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. This should print the same result each time the program runs.
- D. This may not print the same result each time the program runs.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 36

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Main (
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] furnitures = ("Door", "Window", "Chair");
        var sb = new StringBuilder();
        for (var i = 0; i < furnitures.length; i++) {
            var index = i + 1;
            sb.append(i)
              .append(" ").append(furnitures[i].charAt(i))
              .append(", ");
            if (index < furnitures.length) {
                sb.append(" | ");
            }
        }
        sb.delete(sb.length() - 2, sb.length() - 1);
        sb.insert(0, '[').insert(sb.length() - 1, ']');
        System.out.println(sb);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails.
- B. [0]. D, | 1). i, | 2). a]
- C. []. o, | 1). a, | 2).]
- D. [0]. o, | 1). i, | 2). r]
- E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 37

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static int reduce(int x) {
        int y = 4;
        class Computer{
            int reduce(int x) {
                return x-y--;
            }
        }
        Computer a = new Computer();
        return a.reduce(x);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(reduce(1));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -3
- C. -2
- D. The compilation fails.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 38

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
    private int count = 0;           // line 1
    public static void main(String[] args) { // line 2
        Main test = new Main();
        ExecutorService service = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
            service.submit(() -> {
                for (int j = 0; j < 10000; j++) {
                    test.count++;      // line 3
                } });
        }
        service.shutdown();
    }
}
```

You must make the count variable thread safe.

Which two modifications meet your requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. replace line 2 with `public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {`
- B. replace line 1 with `private volatile int count = 0;`
- C. replace line 3 with `synchronized(test) {`
`test.count++;`
`}`
- D. replace line 1 with `private AtomicInteger count = new AtomicInteger(0);` and replace line 3 with `test.count.incrementAndGet();`
- E. replace line 3 with `synchronized(test.count) {`
`test.count++;`
`}`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 39

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
// Line 1
public class Computator <N extends Number, C extends Collection<N>> {
    public N sum (C collection) {                // Line 2
        double sum = 0.0;                       // Line 3
        for(N n : collection) {                 // Line 4
            sum += n.doubleValue();
        }
        return sum;
    }
    public static void main(String... args) {
        var numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9); // Line 5
        Computator<Integer, List<Integer>> c = new Computator<>();
        System.out.println(c.sum(numbers));
    }
}
```

Which action enables Computator class to compile?

- A. change Line 1 to add throws NumberFormatException
- B. change Line 3 to Double sum = 0.0;
- C. change Line 5 to List<Double> numbers = List.of(5, 4, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 1, 9);
- D. change Line 2 to public Double sum (C collection) {
- E. change Line 4 to for (Double n : collection) {

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
char d = 100, e = 'e';           // line 1
int x = d;                       // line 2
int y = (int) e;                 // line 3
System.out.println((char) x + (char) y);
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- B. 201
- C. de
- D. 203
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public void foo(Function<Integer, String> fun) {...}
```

Which two compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `foo(n -> Integer.toHexString(n))`
- B. `foo(toHexString)`
- C. `foo(n -> n + 1)`
- D. `foo(int n -> Integer.toHexString(n))`
- E. `foo(n -> Integer::toHexString)`
- F. `foo(Integer::toHexString)`
- G. `foo(n::toHexString)`
- H. `foo((int n) -> Integer.toHexString(n))`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 42

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which declaration of an annotation type is legal?

A. `@interface Author {
String name() default "";
String date();
}`

B. `@interface Author extends Serializable {
String name() default "";
String date();
}`

C. `@interface Author {
String name() default null;
String date();
}`

D. `@interface Author {
String name();
String date;
}`

E. `@interface Author {
String name();
String date default "";
}`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 43

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface APIInterface {  
    public default void process() { System.out.println ("Process() called 1."); }  
}
```

and

```
public abstract class AbstractAPI {  
    public abstract void process();  
}
```

and

```
public class ApiImpl extends AbstractAPI implements APIInterface {  
    public void process() {  
        System.out.println("Process() called 2.");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        var impl = new ApiImpl();  
        impl.process();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The program prints Process()called 2.
- B. A java.lang.NoSuchMethodException is thrown.
- C. The program prints Process()called 1.
- D. A java.lang.IllegalAccessException is thrown.
- E. The compilation fails.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

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 */ }
    private 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. MyInterface4
- B. MyInterface5
- C. MyInterface1
- D. MyInterface3
- E. MyInterface2

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 45

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Night"; }
    String name() { return "Harry"; }
}
```

and

```
class Sub extends Super {
    static String greeting() { return "Good Morning"; }
    String name() { return "Potter"; }
}
```

and

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Super s = new Sub();
        System.out.println(s.greeting() + ", " + s.name());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Good Night, Harry
- B. Good Morning, Potter
- C. Good Morning, Harry
- D. Good Night, Potter

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

```
public class Tester {
    private static int i;
    private static int[] primes = {2,3,5,7};
    private static String result = "";
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        while (i < primes.length) {
            if (i == 3) {
                break;
            }
            i++;
            result += primes[i];
        }
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 357
- B. 35
- C. 235
- D. 2357
- E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 47

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class Super {
    final int num; // line n1
    public Super(int num) {
        this.num = num;
    }
    final void method() {
        System.out.println("Output from Super");
    }
}
class Sub extends Super {
    int num; // line n2
    Sub(short num) { // line n3
        super(num);
    }
    protected void method() { // line n4
        System.out.println("Output from Sub");
    }
}
```

Which line of code results in a compilation error?

- A. line n1
- B. line n3
- C. line n2
- D. line n4

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 48

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String... args) {
        List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<>(
            List.of("Earth", "Wind", "Fire"));
        List<String> list2 = List.copyOf(list1);

        list1.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));
        list2.sort((String item1, String item2) -> item1.compareTo(item2));
        System.out.println(list2.equals(list1));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A java.lang.NullPointerException is thrown.
- B. false
- C. A java.lang.UnsupportedOperationException is thrown.
- D. true

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class ExSuper extends Exception {
    private final int eCode;
    public ExSuper(int eCode, Throwable cause) {
        super(cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }

    public ExSuper(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause) {
        super(msg, cause);
        this.eCode = eCode;
    }
    public String getMessage() {
        return this.eCode+": "+super.getMessage()+"-"+this.getCause().getMessage();
    }
}

public class ExSub extends ExSuper {
    public ExSub(int eCode, String msg, Throwable cause)
        { super(eCode, msg, cause); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
try {
    String param1 = "Oracle";
    if (param1.equalsIgnoreCase("oracle")) {
        throw new ExSub(9001, "APPLICATION ERROR-9001", new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt"));
    }
    throw new ExSuper(9001, new FileNotFoundException ("MyFile.txt")); // Line 1
} catch (ExSuper ex) {
    System.out.println(ex.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- B. 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
9001: java.io.FileNotFoundException: MyFile.txt-MyFile.txt
- C. 9001: APPLICATION ERROR-9001-MyFile.txt
- D. Compilations fails at Line 1.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 50

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two interfaces are considered to be functional interfaces? (Choose two.)

A. @FunctionalInterface

```
interface InterfaceC {  
    public boolean equals(Object o);  
    int breed(int x);  
    int calculate(int x, int y);  
}
```

B. @FunctionalInterface

```
interface InterfaceD {  
    int breed(int x);  
}
```

C. @FunctionalInterface

```
interface InterfaceE {  
    public boolean equals(int i);  
    int breed(int x);  
}
```

D. interface InterfaceA {

```
    int GERM = 13;  
    public default int getGERM() { return GERM; }  
}
```

E. interface InterfaceB {

```
    int GERM = 13;  
    public default int getGERM() { return get(); }  
    private int get() { return GERM; }  
    public boolean equals(Object o);  
    int breed(int x);  
}
```

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 51

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which code fragment does a service use to load the service provider with a Print interface?

- A. `private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = ServiceLoader.load(Print.class)`
- B. `private Print print = new com.service.Provider.PrintImpl();`
- C. `private java.util.ServiceLoader loader = new java.util.ServiceLoader<>()`
- D. `private Print print = com.service.Provider.getInstance();`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 52

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public final class X {
    private String name;
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String toString() { return getName(); }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X{
    public Y(String name) {
        super();
        setName(name);
    }
    public static void main (String... args) {
        Y y = new Y("HH");
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null
- B. HH
- C. Y@<>
- D. The compilation fails

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 53

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class Scope {
    static int myint=666;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int myint = myint;
        System.out.println(myint);
    }
}
```

Which is true?

- A. Code compiles but throws a runtime exception when run.
- B. It prints 666.
- C. The code compiles and runs successfully but with a wrong answer (i.e., a bug).
- D. The code does not compile successfully.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 54

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
package test.t1;
public class A {
    public int x = 42;
    protected A() {}           // line 1
}
```

and

```
package test.t2;
import test.t1.*;
public class B extends A {
    int x = 17;                // line 2
    public B() { super(); }    // line 3
}
```

and

```
package test;
import test.t1.*;
import test.t2.*;
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B();       // line 4
        System.out.println(obj.x); // line 5
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 42
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 3.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 5.
- G. 17

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 55

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
// line 1
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");
fruits.forEach(function);
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

- A. Consumer function = (String f) -> (System.out.println(f));
- B. Supplier function = () -> fruits.get (0);
- C. Predicate function = a -> a.equals("banana");
- D. Function function = x -> x.substring(0,2);

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 56

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Option {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Ans : " + convert("a").get());
    }

    private static Optional<Integer> convert(String s) {
        try {
            return Optional.of(Integer.parseInt(s));
        } catch (Exception e) {
            return Optional.empty();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A java.util.NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- B. Ans : a
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. Ans :

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 57

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Point {
    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.STRING, name="name")
    private String _name;

    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)
    private int x;

    @JsonField(type=JsonField.Type.INT)
    private int y;
}
```

What is the correct definition of the JsonField annotation that makes the Point class compile?

- ```
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)
@interface JsonField {
 String name() default "";
 enum Type {
 INT, STRING, BOOLEAN
 };
 Type type();
}
```
- A.
- ```
@Target(ElementType.TYPE)
@interface JsonField {
    String name() default "";
    enum Type {
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN
    };
    Type type();
}
```
- B.
- ```
@interface JsonField {
 String name();
 enum Type {
 INT, STRING, BOOLEAN
 };
 Type type();
}
```
- C.
- ```
@Target(ElementType.FIELD)
@interface JsonField {
    String name() default "";
    enum Type {
        INT, STRING, BOOLEAN
    };
    Type type();
}
```
- D.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 58

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherClass ac = new AnotherClass();
        SomeClass sc = new AnotherClass();
        ac = sc;
        sc.methodA();
        ac.methodA();
    }
}
class SomeClass {
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("SomeClass#methodA()");
    }
}
class AnotherClass extends SomeClass {
    public void methodA() {
        System.out.println("AnotherClass#methodA()");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. AnotherClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()
- B. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. AnotherClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()
- E. SomeClass#methodA()
AnotherClass#methodA()
- F. SomeClass#methodA()
SomeClass#methodA()

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 59

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface A {
    public Iterable a();
}
public interface B extends A {
    public Collection a();
}
public interface C extends A {
    public Path a();
}
public interface D extends B, C {
}
```

Why does D cause a compilation error?

- A. D does not define any method.
- B. D inherits a() only from C.
- C. D inherits a() from B and C but the return types are incompatible.
- D. D extends more than one interface.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 60

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Your organization provides a cloud server to your customer to run their Java code. You are reviewing the changes for the next release and you see this change in one of the config files:

old: JAVA_OPTS="\$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g"

new: JAVA_OPTS="\$JAVA_OPTS -Xms8g -Xmx8g -noverify"

Which is correct?

- A. You accept the change because -noverify is necessary for your code to run with the latest version of Java.
- B. You reject the change because -Xms8g -Xmx8g uses too much system memory.
- C. You accept the change because -noverify is a standard option that has been supported since Java 1.0.
- D. You reject the change because -noverify is a critical security risk.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 61

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface Worker {  
    public void doProcess();  
}
```

and

```
public class HardWorker implements Worker {  
    public void doProcess() {  
        System.out.println("doing things");  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Cheater implements Worker {  
    public void doProcess() { }  
}
```

and

```
public class Main <T extends Worker> extends Thread { // Line 1  
    private List<T> processes = new ArrayList<>(); // Line 2  
    public void addProcess(HardWorker w) { // Line 3  
        processes.add(w);  
    }  
    public void run() {  
        processes.forEach((p) -> p.doProcess());  
    }  
}
```

What needs to change to make these classes compile and still handle all types of Interface Worker?

- A. Replace Line 3 with `public void addProcess (Worker w) {`.
- B. Replace Line 1 with `public class Main extends Thread {`.
- C. Replace Line 2 with `private List processes = new ArrayList<>();`.
- D. Replace Line 3 with `public void addProcess(T w) {`.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 62

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Test{
    public void process(byte v){
        System.out.println("Byte value "+v);
    }
    public void process(short v){
        System.out.println("Short value "+v);
    }
    public void process(Object v){
        System.out.println("Object value "+v);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args){
        byte x = 12;
        short y = 13;
        new Test().process(x+y); // line 1
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. Short value 25
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C. Byte value 25
- D. Object value 25

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 63

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
var fruits = List.of("apple", "orange", "banana", "lemon");  
Optional<String> result = fruits.stream().filter(f -> f.contains("n")).findAny(); // line 1  
System.out.println(result.get());
```

You replace the code on line 1 to use `ParallelStream`.

Which one is correct?

- A. The code will produce the same result.
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. A `NoSuchElementException` is thrown at run time.
- D. The code may produce a different result.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 64

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class MyPersistenceData {  
    String str;  
    private void methodA() {  
        System.out.println("methodA");  
    }  
}
```

You want to implement the `java.io.Serializable` interface to the `MyPersistenceData` class.

Which method should be overridden?

- A. the `readExternal` method
- B. nothing
- C. the `readExternal` and `writeExternal` method
- D. the `writeExternal` method

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 65

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Bonjour le monde!");
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Bar extends Foo {
    public void foo(Collection arg) {
        System.out.println("Hello world!");
    }
    public void foo(List arg) {
        System.out.println("Hola Mundo!");
    }
}
```

and

```
Foo f1 = new Foo();
Foo f2 = new Bar();
Bar b1 = new Bar();
List<String> li = new ArrayList<>();
```

Which three are correct? (Choose three.)

- A. f2.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- B. b1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- C. b1.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- D. f1.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- E. f2.foo(li) prints Hello world!
- F. f2.foo(li) prints Bonjour le monde!
- G. f1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- H. b1.foo(li) prints Hola Mundo!
- I. f1.foo(li) prints Hello world!

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 66

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     private final int x = 1;
10.    static final int y;
11.    public Test() {
12.        System.out.print(x);
13.        System.out.print(y);
14.    }
15.    public static void main(String args[]) {
16.        new Test();
17.    }
18. }
```

What is the result?

- A. 10
- B. 1
- C. The compilation fails at line 9.
- D. The compilation fails at line 16.
- E. The compilation fails at line 13.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 67

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

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

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 68

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
var i = 10;
var j = 5;
i += (j * 5 + i) / j - 2;
System.out.println(i);
```

What is the result?

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 21
- E. 23

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 69

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the declaration:

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

Examine this code fragment:

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

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

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

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 70

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface Builder {  
    public A build(String str);  
}
```

and

```
public class BuilderImpl implements Builder {  
    @Override  
    public B build(String str) {  
        return new B(str);  
    }  
}
```

Assuming that this code compiles correctly, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

- A. A cannot be abstract.
- B. A cannot be final.
- C. B cannot be abstract.
- D. B cannot be final.
- E. B is a subtype of A.
- F. A is a subtype of B.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 71

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
var c = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>(List.of("1", "2", "3", "4"));
Runnable r = () -> {
    try {
        Thread.sleep(150);
    }
    catch (InterruptedException e) {
        System.out.println(e);
    }
    c.set(3, "four");
    System.out.print(c + " ");
};
Thread t = new Thread(r);
t.start();
for(var s: c) {
    System.out.print(s + " ");
    Thread.sleep(100);
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 four
- B. 1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 4
- C. 1 2 [1, 2, 3, 4] 3 four
- D. 1 2 [1, 2, 3, four] 3 4

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 72

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
1. var list = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);  
2. UnaryOperator<Integer> u = i -> i * 2;  
3. list.replaceAll(u);
```

Which can replace line 2?

- A. UnaryOperator u = (int i) -> i * 2;
- B. UnaryOperator u = (var i) -> (i * 2);
- C. UnaryOperator u = var i -> { return i * 2; };
- D. UnaryOperator u = i -> { return i * 2};

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 73

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the content from lines.txt:

C -

C++

Java -

Go -

Kotlin -

and

```
String fileName = "lines.txt";
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
try (Stream<String> stream = Files.lines(Paths.get(fileName))) {
    list = stream
        .filter(line -> !line.equalsIgnoreCase("JAVA"))
        .map(String::toUpperCase)
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
} catch (IOException e) {
}
list.forEach(System.out::println);
```

What is the result?

A. C -

C++

Go -

Kotlin

B. JAVA

C. C -

C++

GO -

KOTLIN

D. C -

C++

JAVA -

GO -

KOTLIN

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 74

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
ArrayList<Integer> al = new ArrayList<>();
al.add(1);
al.add(2);
al.add(3);
Iterator<Integer> itr = al.iterator();
while (itr.hasNext()) {
    if (itr.next() == 2) {
        al.remove(2);
        System.out.print(itr.next());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 2 followed by an exception
- B. 1 2 4 5
- C. A ConcurrentModificationException is thrown at run time.
- D. 1 2 3 followed by an exception

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 75

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    public static String ALPHA = "alpha";
    protected String beta = "beta";
    private final String delta;
    public Foo(String d) {
        delta = ALPHA + d;
    }
    public String foo() {
        return beta += delta;
    }
}
```

Which change would make Foo more secure?

- A. public String beta = "beta";
- B. public static final String ALPHA = "alpha";
- C. private String delta;
- D. protected final String beta = "beta";

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 76

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface ExampleInterface{ }
```

Which two statements are valid to be written in this interface? (Choose two.)

- A. `public String methodD();`
- B. `public int x;`
- C. `final void methodG(){
System.out.println("G");
}`
- D. `final void methodE();`
- E. `public abstract void methodB();`
- F. `public void methodF(){
System.out.println("F");
}`
- G. `private abstract void methodC();`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 77

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class StrBldr {
    static StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("yo ");
    StringBuilder sb2 = new StringBuilder("hi ");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        sb1 = sb1.append(new StrBldr().foo(new StringBuilder("hey")));
        System.out.println(sb1);
    }

    StringBuilder foo(StringBuilder s) {
        System.out.print(s + " oh " + sb2);
        return new StringBuilder("ey");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. hey oh hi
- B. yo ey
- C. A compile time error occurs.
- D. oh hi hey
- E. hey oh hi yo ey
- F. hey oh hi ey

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 78

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which module defines the foundational APIs of the Java SE Platform?

- A. java.base
- B. java.se
- C. java.lang
- D. java.object

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 79

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
Integer i = 11;
```

Which two statements compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `Double c = (Double) i;`
- B. `Double b = Double.valueOf(i);`
- C. `Double a = i;`
- D. `double e = Double.parseDouble(i);`
- E. `double d = i;`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 80

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
interface AbilityA {  
    default void action() {  
        System.out.println("a action");  
    }  
}
```

and

```
interface AbilityB {  
    void action();  
}
```

and

```
public class Test implements AbilityA, AbilityB { // line 1  
    public void action() {  
        System.out.println("ab action");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        AbilityB x = new Test(); // line 2  
        x.action();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fails on line 2.
- B. ab action
- C. An exception is thrown at run time.
- D. a action
- E. The compilation fails on line 1.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 81

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class A {
    int a = 0;
    int b = 0;
    int c = 0;
    public void foo(int i) {
        a += b * i;
        c -= b * i;
    }
    public void setB(int i) {
        b = i;
    }
}
```

Which makes class A thread safe?

- A. Class A is thread safe.
- B. Make foo and setB synchronized.
- C. Make foo synchronized.
- D. Make A synchronized.
- E. Make setB synchronized.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 82

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

A company has an existing Java app that includes two Java 8 jar files, sales-8.10.jar and clients-10.2.jar.

The jar file, sales-8.10.jar, references packages in clients-10.2.jar, but clients-10.2.jar does not reference packages in sales-8.10.jar.

They have decided to modularize clients-10.2. jar.

Which module-info.java file would work for the new library version clients-10.3.jar?

- A.

```
module com.company.clients{
requires com.company.clients;
}
```
- B.

```
module com.company.clients{
uses com.company.clients;
}
```
- C.

```
module com.company.clients {
exports com.company.clients.Client;
}
```
- D.

```
module com.company.clients {
exports com.company.clients;
}
```

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 83

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two statements are correct about modules in Java? (Choose two.)

- A. module-info.java cannot be empty.
- B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.
- C. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.
- D. A module must be declared in module-info.java file,
- E. java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 84

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Assuming the user credentials are correct, which expression will create a Connection?

- A. `DriverManager.getConnection("http://database.jdbc.com", "J_SMITH", "dt12%2f3")`
- B. `DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:derby:com")`
- C. `DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc.derby.com")`
- D. `DriverManager.getConnection()`
- E. `DriverManager.getConnection("J_SMITH", "dt12%2f3")`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 85

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
1. interface Pastry {
2.     void getIngredients();
3. }
4. abstract class Cookie implements Pastry {}
5.
6. class ChocolateCookie implements Cookie {
7.     public void getIngredients() {}
8. }
9. class CoconutChocolateCookie extends ChocolateCookie {
10.     void getIngredients(int x) {}
11. }
```

Which is true? (Choose four.)

- A. The compilation fails due to an error in line 4.
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 9.
- C. The compilation fails due to an error in line 10.
- D. The compilation fails due to an error in line 2.
- E. The compilation fails due to an error in line 6.
- F. The compilation fails due to an error in line 7.
- G. The compilation succeeds.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 86

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String neighborhood;
    private int salary;
    // Constructors and setter and getter methods go here
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Employee> roster = new ArrayList<>();
Predicate<Employee> p = e -> e.getSalary() > 30;
Function<Employee, Optional<String>> f =
    e -> Optional.ofNullable(e.getNeighborhood());
```

Which two Map objects group all employees with a salary greater than 30 by neighborhood? (Choose two.)

- A.

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r4 = roster.stream()
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```
- B.

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r3 = roster.stream().filter(p)
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(p));
```
- C.

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r1 = roster.stream()
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
    Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```
- D.

```
Map<String, List<Employee>> r2 = roster.stream().filter(p)
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(f, Employee::getNeighborhood));
```
- E.

```
Map<Optional<String>, List<Employee>> r5 = roster.stream()
    .collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
    Collectors.filtering(p, Collectors.toList())));
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 87

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
public class NewMain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] catNames = { "abyssinian", "oxicat",
            "korat", "laperm", "bengal", "sphynx" };
        var cats = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(catNames));
        cats.sort((var a, var b) -> -a.compareTo(b));
        cats.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. abyssinian

oxicat

korat

laperm

bengal

sphynx

B. abyssinian

bengal

korat

laperm

oxicat

sphynx

C. sphynx

oxicat

laperm

korat

bengal

abyssinian

D. nothing

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 88

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Price {
    private final double value;
    public Price(String value) {
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));
    }
    public Price(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
    public Price () {}
    public double getValue() { return value; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
        Price p2 = new Price(2.99);
        Price p3 = new Price();
        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1.99,2.99,0
- B. 1.99,2.99,0.0
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. 1.99,2.99

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 89

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Person {
    private String name;
    private Person child;
    public Person(String name, Person child) {
        this(name);
        this.child = child;
    }
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name+" "+child;
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Tester {
    public static Person createPeople() {
        Person jane = new Person("Jane");
        Person john = new Person("John",jane);
        return jane;
    }
    public static Person createPerson(Person person) {
        person = new Person("Jack",person);
        return person;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = createPeople();
        /* line 1 */
        person = createPerson(person);
        /* line 2 */
        String name = person.toString();
        System.out.println(name);
    }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The memory allocated for Jack object can be reused in line 2.
- B. The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 1.
- C. The memory allocated for Jane object can be reused in line 2.
- D. The memory allocated for John object can be reused in line 1.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 90

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class X {
    protected void print(Object obj) {
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
    public final void print(Object... objects) {
        for(Object object : objects) {
            print(object);
        }
    }
    public void print(Collection collection) {
        collection.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {
    public void print(Object obj) {
        System.out.print "[" + obj + "];
    }
    public void print(Object... objects) {
        for(Object object : objects) {
            System.out.println "[" + object + "];
        }
    }
    public void print(Collection collection) {
        print(collection.toArray());
    }
}
```

Why does this compilation fail?

- A. The method X.print (object) is not accessible to Y.
- B. The method Y.print (Object) does not call the method super.print (Object).
- C. In method X.print (Collection), System.out::println is an invalid Java identifier.
- D. The method Y.print (Object...) cannot override the final method X.print (Object...).
- E. The method print (Object) and the method print (Object...) are duplicates of each other.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 91

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
1. {
2.   Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
3.   while (loop.hasNext()) {
4.     foo(loop.next());
5.   }
6.   Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator();
7.   while (loop.hasNext()) {
8.     bar(loop2.next());
9.   }
10. }
11. for (Iterator loop2 = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {
12.   bar(loop2.next());
13. }
14. for (Iterator loop = List.of(1,2,3).iterator(); loop.hasNext(); ) {
15.   foo(loop.next());
16. }
```

Which loop incurs a compile time error?

- A. the loop starting line 11
- B. the loop starting line 7
- C. the loop starting line 14
- D. the loop starting line 3

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 92

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
var i = 1;
var result = IntStream.generate(() -> { return i; })
    .limit(100).sum();
System.out.println(result);
```

Which statement prints the same value of result? (Choose two.)

- A. `System.out.println(IntStream.range(0, 99).count());`
- B. `System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(1, 100).count());`
- C. `System.out.println(IntStream.range(1, 100).count());`
- D. `System.out.println(IntStream.rangeClosed(0, 100).map(x -> x).count());`

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 93

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
int i = 3;  
int j = 25;  
System.out.println( i > 2 ? i > 10 ? i * (j + 10) : i * j + 5 : i );
```

What is the result?

- A. 385
- B. 3
- C. The compilation fails.
- D. 80
- E. 25

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 94

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two var declarations are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. `var names = new ArrayList<>();`
- B. `var _ = 100;`
- C. `var var = "hello";`
- D. `var y = null;`
- E. `var a;`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 95

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface API { //line 1
    public void checkValue(Object value)
        throws IllegalArgumentException; //line 2
    public boolean isValueANumber(Object val) {
        if(val instanceof Number) {
            return true;
        }else {
            try {
                Double.parseDouble(val.toString());
                return true;
            }catch (NumberFormatException ex) {
                return false;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Which two changes need to be made to make this class compile? (Choose two.)

A. Change Line 1 to a class:

```
public class API {
```

B. Change Line 2 to an abstract method:

```
public abstract void checkValue(Object value)
```

```
throws IllegalArgumentException;
```

C. Change Line 2 access modifier to protected:

```
protected void checkValue(Object value)
```

```
throws IllegalArgumentException;
```

D. Change Line 1 to extend java.lang.AutoCloseable:

```
public interface API extends AutoCloseable {
```

E. Change Line 1 to an abstract class:

```
public abstract class API {
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 96

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface A {  
    abstract void x();  
    public default void y() { }  
}
```

and

```
public abstract class B {  
    public abstract void z();  
}
```

and

```
public class C extends B implements A {  
    /* insert code here */  
}
```

What code inserted into class C would allow it to compile?

- A.

```
public void x() { }  
public void z() { }
```
- B.

```
public void x() { }  
protected void y() { super.y(); }  
public void z() { }
```
- C.

```
void x() { }  
public void y() { }  
public void z() { }
```
- D.

```
void x() { super.y(); }  
public void z() { }
```
- E.

```
void x() { }  
public void z() { }
```

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 97

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public interface AdaptorFirst {  
    void showFirst();  
}
```

Which three classes successfully override showFirst()? (Choose three.)

- ```
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
 public void showFirst() {
A. System.out.println("first");
 }
}
```
- ```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
B.     public abstract void showFirst();  
}
```
- ```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
C. public String showFirst() {
 return "first";
 }
}
```
- ```
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
D.     void showFirst();  
}
```
- ```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
E. public void showFirst() {
 System.out.println("first");
 }
}
```
- ```
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {  
F.     private void showFirst() {  
        System.out.println("first");  
    }  
}
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 98

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class X {  
    private Collection collection;  
    public void set(Collection collection) {  
        this.collection = collection;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Y extends X {  
    public void set(Map<String,String> map) {  
        super.set(map); // line 1  
    }  
}
```

Which two lines can replace line 1 so that the Y class compiles? (Choose two.)

- A. `super.set(List map)`
- B. `map.forEach((k, v) -> set(v));`
- C. `set(map.values());`
- D. `set(map)`
- E. `super.set(map.values());`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 99

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 0;
do {
    x++;
    if (x == 1) {
        continue;
    }
    System.out.println(x);
} while(x < 1);
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
- B. It prints 1 in infinite loop.
- C. 1
- D. The program prints nothing.
- E. 1

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 100

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given TripleThis.java:

```
6. import java.util.function.*;
7. public class TripleThis {
8.     public static void main(String[] args) {
9.         Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; };
10.        TripleThis.printValue(tripler, 4);
11.    }
12.    public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {
13.        System.out.println(f.apply(num));
14.    }
15. }
```

Compiling TripleThis.java gives this compiler warning:

Note: TripleThis.java uses unchecked or unsafe operations.

Which two replacements remove this compiler warning and prints 12? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, int num) {`
- B. Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, T num) {`
- C. Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return (Integer) x * 3; }`
- D. Replace line 12 with `public static void printValue(Function f, Integer num) {`
- E. Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> { return x * 3; }`
- F. Replace line 9 with `Function tripler = x -> [return x * 3;]`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 101

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    class L extends Exception { }
    class M extends L { }
    class N extends RuntimeException { }
    public void p() throws L { throw new M(); }
    public void q() throws N { throw new N(); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Test t = new Test();
            t.p();
            t.q();
        } /* line 1 */ {
            System.out.println("Exception caught");
        }
    }
}
```

What change on line 1 will make this code compile?

- A. Add catch(M | L e)
- B. Add catch(L e)
- C. Add catch(N | L | M e)
- D. Add catch(L | N e)
- E. Add catch(L | M | N e)

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 102

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
    static String prefix = "Mondial:";
    private String name = "domainmodel";
    public static String getName(){
        return new Main().name;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Main m = new Main();
        System.out.println( /* Insert code here */ );
    }
}
```

Which two code snippets inserted independently inside println method print Mondial:domainmodel? (Choose two.)

- A. Main.prefix + Main.name
- B. prefix + getName
- C. Main.prefix + Main.getName()
- D. new Main().prefix + new Main().name
- E. prefix + name
- F. prefix + Main.name

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 103

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class CreateArrayListExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List vegetables = new ArrayList<>();
        vegetables.add("Kale");
        vegetables.add(0, "Lettuce");
        System.out.println(vegetables);
        List fish = new ArrayList<>();
        fish.add("Salmon");
        fish.add(0, "Seabass");
        System.out.println(fish);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [Lettuce, Kale]
- B. A compilation error is thrown.
- C. [Lettuce, Kale]
[Seabass, Salmon]
- D. [Kale, Lettuce]
[Salmon, Seabass]

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 104

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

Automobile.java -

```
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
    abstract void wheels();
}
```

Car.java -

```
public class Car extends Automobile {
    // line 2
    void wheels(int i) { // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

- A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.
- B. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.
- C. Replace the code in line 2 with `Car ob = new Car();`.
- D. Add `@Override` annotation at line 2.

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 105

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which module is required for any application using Swing or AWT?

- A. java.desktop
- B. java.prefs
- C. java.se
- D. java.logging
- E. java.rmi

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 106

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which set of commands is necessary to create and run a custom runtime image from Java source files?

- A. java,jdeps
- B. javac,jlink
- C. javac,jar
- D. jar,jlink

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 107

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

- A. `s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");`
- B. `s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");`
- C. `s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");`
- D. `s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 108

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    int getACount(int aCount){
        return aCount;
    }
    int getTCount(int tCount){
        return this.tCount;
    }
    int getCCount(){
        return getTotalCount() - this.aCount - getTCount(0) - gCount;
    }
    int getGCount(){
        return getGCount();
    }
    int getTotalCount(){
        return aCount + getTCount(0) + this.cCount + this.gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two methods facilitate valid ways to read instance fields? (Choose two.)

- A. getCCount
- B. getTCount
- C. getACount
- D. getGCount
- E. getTotalCount

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 109

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class Separators {  
    public static String separator = "/";  
    public static String pathSeparator = ":";  
}
```

To secure this code, you want to make sure that the client code cannot modify the public static fields.

Which code will accomplish this?

A.

```
abstract class Separators {  
    public static String separator = "/";  
    public static String pathSeparator = ":";  
}
```

B.

```
enum Separators {  
    separator,  
    pathSeparator  
}
```

C.

```
interface Separators {  
    String separator = "/";  
    String pathSeparator = ":";  
}
```

D.

```
class Separators {  
    private static String separator = "/";  
    private static String pathSeparator = ":";  
}
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 110

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class MyType<T> {  
    private T value;  
    public T getValue() {  
        return value;  
    }  
    public void setValue(T value) {  
        this.value = value;  
    }  
}
```

and

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        MyType<String> strType = new MyType<>();  
        MyType<Integer> intType = new MyType<>();  
        MyType<?> type = intType;  
        strType.setValue("test");  
        type.setValue(1234);  
        System.out.println(strType.getValue() + ":" + type.getValue());  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. test:null
- B. test:1
- C. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- D. null:null
- E. The compilation fails.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 111

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
package pac;
public class Hello{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Module module = Hello.class.getModule();
        System.out.println("Module: "+module);
        System.out.println("Name: " + module.getName());
        System.out.println("Descriptor: " + module.getDescriptor());
    }
}
```

Given the directory structure:

```
\Test
| Hello.java
```

Given the commands to execute at the Test directory prompt:

```
Test>javac -d pac Hello.java
Test>java -cp pac pac.Hello
```

Which statement is true?

A. Create an empty module-info.java file in the Test directory and on execution of the given commands, the program prints:

```
Module: unnamed module @<</font><</font>hash code>>
Name: null
Descriptor: module-info
```

B. On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

```
Module: pac.Hello @<</font><</font>hash code>>
Name: unnamed
Descriptor: null
```

C. Execute java --module-path pac pac.Hello instead of java -cp pac pac.Hello and on execution the program prints:

```
Module: pac @<</font><</font>hash code>>
Name: pac.Test
Descriptor: null
```

D. On execution of the given commands, the program prints:

```
Module: unnamed module @<</font><</font>hash code>>
Name: null
Descriptor: null
```

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 112

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
class ConSuper {
    protected ConSuper() {
        this(2);
        System.out.print("3");
    }
    protected ConSuper(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
}
```

and

```
public class ConSub extends ConSuper {
    ConSub() {
        this(4);
        System.out.print("1");
    }
    ConSub(int a) {
        System.out.print(a);
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        new ConSub(4);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 214
- B. 2341
- C. 234
- D. 2134

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 113

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class App {  
    // line 1  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new App().new Greeting().greet("Joe");  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment added to line 1 enables the code to compile and print Hello Joe?

```
interface Greeting {  
    public default void greet(String name) {  
A.        System.out.println(greet+name);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Greeting {  
    public static void greet(String s) {  
B.        System.out.println("Hello "+ s);  
    }  
}
```

```
class Greeting {  
    private void greet(String name) {  
C.        System.out.println("Hello " + name);  
    }  
}
```

```
static class Greeting {  
    public void greet(String name) {  
D.        System.out.println("Hello " + name);  
    }  
}
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 114

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
ExecutorService es = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();
es.execute(() -> System.out.print("Ping "));
// line 1
System.out.println(future.get()); // line 2
es.shutdown();
```

Which statement at line 1 will print Ping Pong?

A.

```
Future<String> future = new Callable() {
    public String call() throws Exception {
        return "Pong";
    }
}.call();
```

B.

```
Future<String> future = es.execute(() -> "Pong");
```

C.

```
Future<String> future = es.submit(() -> "Pong");
```

D.

```
Future<String> future = es.invokeAny(new Callable<String>() {
    public String call() throws Exception {
        return "Pong";
    }
});
```

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 115

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the content from the course.txt file:

```
123:Java:1
124:MySQL:2
125:Java Server Pages: 3
```

Given the code fragment:

```
Path filePath = Paths.get("course.txt");
try {
/* line 1 */
} catch (IOException ex) {
System.out.format("File IO Exception is thrown.", ex);
}
```

Which code fragment at line 1 prints the lines that contain Java from the course.txt file?

- ```
List<String> lines2 = Files.readAllLines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java"));
```
- A. `for (String line : lines2) {  
System.out.println(line);  
}`
- B. `System.out.println(Files.readString(filePath).contains("Java"));`
- C. `Files.lines(filePath).map(s ->  
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);`
- ```
List<String> lines1 =
Files.readAllLines(filePath).contains("Java");
```
- D. `for (String line : lines2) {
System.out.println(line); }`
- E. `Files.lines(filePath).filter(s ->
s.contains("Java")).forEach(System.out::println);`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 116

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Optional<String> value = createValue();
        String str = value.orElse("Duke");
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    static Optional<String> createValue() {
        String s = null;
        return Optional.ofNullable(s);
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- B. null
- C. Duke
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 117

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private String neighborhood;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private int salary;
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>(...);
Map> m = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment on line 1 makes the m map contain the employee with the highest salary for each neighborhood?

- A.

```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood,
Collectors.maxBy(Comparator.comparing(Employee::getSalary))));
```
- B.

```
- x.getSalary(),
Collectors.groupingBy(Employee::getNeighborhood));
```
- C.

```
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(e -> e.getNeighborhood(),
Collectors.maxBy((x, y) -> y.getSalary() - x.getSalary())));
```
- D.

```
.collect(Collectors.maxBy(Employee::getSalary,
Collectors.groupingBy(Comparator.comparing(e ->
e.getNeighborhood()))));
```

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 118

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
String[] words = {"am", "am", "first", "second", "mismatch"};
Map map = Arrays.stream(words)
                .collect(Collectors
                .groupingBy(x -> x, Collectors.counting()));

System.out.println(map);
```

Taking into account that the order of the elements is unpredictable, what is the output?

- A. {am=2, first=1, mismatch=1, second=2}
- B. {mismatch=2, am=2, first=1, second=1}
- C. {|=mismatch, 2=am}
- D. {mismatch=1, am=2, first=1, second=1}

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 119

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given these declarations:

```
String eName = "SMITH";  
String empId = "42";
```

and these two code fragments:

Fragment 1:

```
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();  
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES ('" + eName + "', '" + empId + "')";  
stmt.executeUpdate(sql);
```

Fragment 2:

```
String sql = "INSERT INTO EMP VALUES (?, ?)";  
PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql);  
pstmt.setObject(1, eName, JDBCType.VARCHAR);  
pstmt.setObject(2, empId, JDBCType.VARCHAR);  
pstmt.executeUpdate();
```

Which code fragment is preferred and why?

- A. Fragment 1 because it is shorter.
- B. Fragment 2 because it prevents SQL injection.
- C. Fragment 2 because it explicitly specifies the SQL types of the column values.
- D. Fragment 1 because it is more performant.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 120

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
LocalDate d1 = LocalDate.now();  
d1.plusDays(1);  
d1 = d1.minusMonths(2);  
LocalDate d2 = d1.plusWeeks(3);  
d2.minusDays(4);  
d2 = null;
```

How many LocalDate objects are created in this example?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 121

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<Player> players = List.of(new Player("Scott", 115), new Player("John", 70), new
Player ("Jelly", 105));
        double average = // line 1
        System.out.println("The average is: " + average);
    }
}

class Player {
    public String name;
    public int score;
    public Player(String name, int score) {
        this.name = name;
        this.score = score;
    }
}
```

You want to calculate the average of the Player's score.

Which statement inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. `players.stream().average().orElse(0.0);`
- B. `players.stream().mapToInt(a -> a.score).average().orElse(0.0);`
- C. `players.stream().mapToDouble(a -> a.score).average();`
- D. `players.stream().map(a -> a.score).average();`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 122

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two expressions create a valid Java Path instance? (Choose two.)

- A. `Paths.get("foo")`
- B. `Paths.getPath("too")`
- C. `Path.get(new URI("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`
- D. `new Path("foo")`
- E. `Paths.get(URL.create("file:///domains/oracle/test.txt"))`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 123

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            if ("oracle".equals("ORACLE".toLowerCase())) {
                throw new NoMatchException();
            }
        } catch (NoMatchException | NullPointerException npe) {
            System.out.println("Exception 1");
        } catch (RuntimeException e) {
            System.out.println("Exception 2");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Exception 3");
        } finally {
            System.out.println("Finally Block");
        }
    }
}
```

How many lines of text does this program print?

- A. four
- B. one
- C. three
- D. two

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 124

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
public class City {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String[] towns = {"boston", "paris", "bangkok", "oman"};  
        Comparator ms = (a, b) -> b.compareTo(a);  
        Arrays.sort(towns, ms);  
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(towns, "oman", ms));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. -1
- C. 1
- D. -3

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 125

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which statement is true?

- A. `PrintWriter` outputs characters and automatically flushes the stream.
- B. `System.exit()` invokes the `close()` method for the `InputStream/OutputStream` resources.
- C. `Console.readPassword()` method encrypts the text entered.
- D. `PrintStream` outputs only bytes.

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Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 126

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
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.");
    }
}
```

Which one is correct?

- A. An `IllegalThreadStateException` is thrown at runtime.
- B. The compilation falls.
- C. Four threads are created.
- D. Three threads are created.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 127

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
module citizen {  
    exports com.name to greeting;  
}
```

and

```
module greeting {  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. All members of com.name are accessible only to the citizen and greeting modules.
- B. public members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- C. Inserting "requires citizen" at greeting's module-info.java, enables com.name members accessible to the greeting module.
- D. All members in the com.name package are accessible only to the greeting module.
- E. public members in the com.name package are accessible to all modules.

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 128

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which two commands are used to identify class and module dependencies? (Choose two.)

- A. `java --show-module-resolution`
- B. `jmod describe`
- C. `java Hello.java`
- D. `jdeps --list-deps`
- E. `jar --show-module-resolution`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 129

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Employee {
    private String name;
    private LocalDate birthday;
    private int salary;
    /* the constructors, getters, and setters methods go here */
}
```

and

```
List roster = new ArrayList<>();
Predicate p = e -> e.getSalary() > 25;
LocalDate d = IsoChronology.INSTANCE.date(1989, 1, 1);
long youngAndRich = roster.stream()
// Line 1
```

Which code fragment, when inserted on line 1, gives the number of employees who were born after January 1, 1989 and have a salary greater than 25?

- A. `.filter(p && e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))`
`.count();`
- B. `.filter(p)`
`.filter(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d))`
`.count();`
`.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(p));`
`.get(true)`
`.stream()`
- C. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))`
`.get(true)`
`.count();`
`.filter(p)`
- D. `.collect(Collectors.partitioningBy(e -> e.getBirthday().isAfter(d)))`
`.get(true)`
`.count();`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 130

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the data of the EMP table:

```
ID NAME DEPT
101SMITH HR
102JONES ENG
103WEAVERHR
```

Assuming that jdbcURL, username, and password are declared and initialised.

```
try {Connection conn = DriverManager.getConnection(jdbcURL, username, password);
    PreparedStatement query = conn.prepareStatement("SELECT ID, NAME FROM EMP WHERE DEPT =
?");
    PreparedStatement update = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO RECRUITING (ID, NAME)
VALUES(?, ?)") {
    query.setString(1, "HR");
    ResultSet rs = query.executeQuery();
    while (rs.next()) {
        update.setObject(1, rs.getObject(1, Integer.class), JDBCType.INTEGER);
        update.setObject(2, rs.getObject(2, String.class), JDBCType.VARCHAR);
        update.execute();
    }
}
```

Which two happen upon execution? (Choose two.)

- A. Three SQL statements are executed.
- B. Two PreparedStatement objects are created.
- C. Two SQL statements are executed.
- D. Memory leaks because Connection, PreparedStatements, and ResultSet are not closed.
- E. Three PreparedStatement objects are created.
- F. A SQLException is thrown because the ResultSet is not closed.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 131

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
var h = new HashMap();
String[] k = { "1", "2", null, "3" };
String[] v = { "a", "b", "c", null };

for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    h.put(k[i], v[i]);
    System.out.print(h.get(k[i]) + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. a b c followed by an exception
- B. a b c null
- C. a b c
- D. a b followed by an exception

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 132

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Which three initialization statements are valid? (Choose three.)

- A. `var loc = Arrays.of("UK", "US", "ES");`
- B. `var loc = List.of("UK", "US");`
- C. `var loc = List.of("UK", null, "US");`
- D. `var loc = Map.of("UK", 1, "US", 2);`
- E. `var loc = ArrayList.of("UK", "US");`
- F. `var loc = Set.of("UK", "US", "UK");`
- G. `var loc = Set.of("UK", "US");`

Show Suggested Answer





Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 133

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given this declaration:

```
@Target(TYPE)
```

```
@interface Resource {}
```

For which two kinds of declarations can the @Resource annotation be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. An interface declaration
- B. A local variable declaration
- C. A class declaration
- D. A method declaration
- E. A field declaration

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 134

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
package a;
abstract class A {
    void print() {
        System.out.print("Base class");
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
public class B extends A {
    protected void print() {
        System.out.print("Derived class");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        B b = new B();
        ((A)b).print();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. Base class
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. Derived class
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 135

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
1. List fruits = List.of("banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon");
2. fruits.sort(new Comparator() {
    @Override
    public int compare(String m, String n) {
        return n.compareTo(m);
    }
});
```

Which statement will refactor line 2 to use a lambda expression?

- A. `fruits.sort((String d, String e) -> (e.compareTo(d)));`
- B. `fruits.sort(o, p -> p.compareTo(o));`
- C. `fruits.sort((String x, y) -> (return y.compareTo(x)));`
- D. `fruits.sort((a, b) -> (return b.compareTo(a)));`

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 136

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        float x = 2, y = 4, z = 4;
        float a = y / x, b = y / z;
        if (a > b) {
            System.out.println(a + b);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 3.0
- B. The program prints nothing
- C. 2.0
- D. 1.0
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 137

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
public class Foo {
    private String a() {
        return "Hello world!";
    }
    public String b() {
        return a();
    }
}

public class Bar extends Foo {
    protected String a() {
        return "Bonjour le monde!";
    }
}

public class Baz extends Bar {
    public String b() {
        return a();
    }
}
```

and

```
System.out.println(new Foo().b());
System.out.println(new Bar().b());
System.out.println(new Baz().b());
```

A. Hello world!

*** NoSuchMethodError

B. Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

C. Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

D. Hello world!

Hello world!

Hello world!

E. Hello world!

Bonjour le monde!

Bonjour le monde!

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 138

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

When running `jdeps`, which three ways include dependent nonmodular jar files? (Choose three.)

- A. `jdeps lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`
- B. `jdeps -classpath lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`
- C. `jdeps --upgrade-module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`
- D. `jdeps application.jar`
- E. `jdeps --module-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`
- F. `jdeps --cp lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`
- G. `jdeps --class-path lib/file1.jar:lib/file2.jar:lib/file3.jar application.jar`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 139

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
StringBuilder txt1 = new StringBuilder("PPQRRRSTT");
int i = 0;
a:
while (i < txt1.length()) {
    char x = txt1.charAt(i);
    int j = 0;
    i++;
    b:
    while (j < txt1.length()) {
        char y = txt1.charAt(j);
        if (i != j && y == x) {
            txt1.deleteCharAt(j);
            // line 1
        }
        j++;
    }
}
System.out.println(txt1);
```

Which two statements inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to print PRRT? (Choose two.)

- A. j--;
- B. break a;
- C. continue a;
- D. continue b;
- E. break b;
- F. i--;

Show Suggested Answer

Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 140

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given the code fragment:

```
9. Integer[] ints = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};
10. var list = Arrays.asList(ints);
11. UnaryOperator<Integer> uo = x -> x * 3;
12. list.replaceAll(uo);
```

Which can replace line 11?

- A. `UnaryOperator uo = (var x) -> (x * 3);`
- B. `UnaryOperator uo = (int x) -> x * 3;`
- C. `UnaryOperator uo = var x -> (return x * 3;);`
- D. `UnaryOperator uo = x -> (return x * 3);`

Show Suggested Answer



Actual exam question from Oracle's 1z0-819

Question #: 141

Topic #: 1

[\[All 1z0-819 Questions\]](#)

Given:

```
package p1;
import java.util.*;
abstract class X {
    protected final List items;
    protected X(List items) {
        this.items = items;
    }
    protected abstract void doProcess();
    public void removeItem(String item) {
        items.remove(item);
    }
}
```

and

```
package p2;
import p1.X;
import java.util.*;

public class Y extends X {
    public Y() {
        super(new ArrayList());
    }
    public void doProcess() {
        items.forEach(System.out::println);
    }
    public void removeItem(String item) {
        super.removeItem(item);
    }
}
```

- A. The class X is not accessible in p2.
- B. The constructor X(List) has lesser visibility rights than the constructor Y(List).
- C. The method X.removeItem(String item) cannot be overridden by Y.removeItem(String item).
- D. The method Y.doProcess() has higher visibility rights than the abstract method X.doProcess().
- E. The constructor X(List) does not match the Y() constructor.

Show Suggested Answer