Question 1

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

Question 2

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Path path = Paths.get("/u01/work");
            // line 1
            System.out.println(attributes.isDirectory());
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

You want to examine whether path is a directory.

Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

Options:

A- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files isDirectory (path);

B- BasicFileAttributes attributes =Files.getAttribute (path, "insdirectory");

C- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files.readAttributes(path, BasicFileAttributes.class

D- BasicFileAttributes attributes = Files, readAttributes (path, FileAttributes, class);

Answer:

D

Question 3

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?

Options:

A- Add catch (L |N e).

B- Add catch (L |M N e).

C- Add catch (L e).

D- Add catch (N | L | M e).

E- Add catch (M |L e).

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

And the code fragment:

```
Resource resource = new Resource();
Worker worker = new Worker();
Thread t1 = new Thread(() -> resource.processWork(worker));
Thread t2 = new Thread(() -> worker.consumeResource(resource));

t1.start();
t2.start();
```

Which situation will occur on code fragment execution?

Options:

A- Livelock

B- Deadlock

C- Race Condition

D- Starvation

Answer:

D

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Given:

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

Which three classes successfully override showFirst ()?

A)

```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  public String showFirst(){
    return "first";
  }
}
```

B)

```
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  public void showFirst(){
    System.out.println("first");
  }
}
```

C)

```
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  void showFirst();
}
```

D)

```
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  private void showFirst(){
    System.out.println("first");
  }
}
```

E)

```java
public abstract class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  public abstract void showFirst();
}
```

F)

```java
public class MainClass implements AdaptorFirst {
  public void showFirst(){
    System.out.println("first");
   }
}
```

_____

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

F- Option F

Answer:

C

Question 6

Given:

```
public class Menu {
    enum Machine{
        AUTO("Truck"), MEDICAL("Scanner");
        private String type;
        private Machine(String type) {
            this.type = type;
        }
        private void setType(String type) {
            this.type = type;                           // line 1
        }
        private String getType() {
            return type;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Machine.AUTO.setType("Sedan");                  // line 2
        for (Machine p : Machine.values()) {
            System.out.println(p + ": " + p.getType()); // line 3
        }
    }
}
```

A) An exception is thrown at run time.

B)

```
AUTO: Sedan
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

C) The compilation fails due to an error on line 2.

D) The compilation fails due to an error on line 1.

E)

```
AUTO: Truck
MEDICAL: Scanner
```

F)

The compilation fails due to an error on line 3.

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

F- Option F

Answer:

A

Question 7

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 statement inserted independently at line 1 enable this code to print PRRT?

Options:

A- i---;

B- continue b;

C- break b;

D- j--;

E- continue a;

F- break a ;

Answer:

F

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:

```
Consumer<String> c1 = arg -> System.out.println(arg);
c1.accept("c1 accepted");
Consumer<String> c2 = arg -> System.out.println(arg);
c2.accept("c2 accepted");
c2.andThen(c1).accept("after then");
c2.accept("c2 accepted again");
```

What is the result?

A)

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
and followed by an exception
```

B)

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
c1 accepted
c2 accepted again
```

C)

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
c2 accepted again
```

D)

```
c1 accepted
c2 accepted
after then
after then
c2 accepted again
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

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