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QUESTION 51

Given:

```
1. abstract class Shape {
2. Shape () { System.out.println (?Shape?); }
3. protected void area () { System.out.println (?Shape?); }
4. }
5.
6. class Square extends Shape {
7. int side;
8. Square int side {
9. /* insert code here */
10. this.side = side;
11. }
12. public void area () { System.out.println (?Square?); }
13. }
14. class Rectangle extends Square {
15. int len, br;
16. Rectangle (int x, int y) {
17. /* insert code here */
18. len = x, br = y;
19. }
20. void area () { System.out.println (?Rectangle?); }
21. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. At line 1, remove:
abstract
- B. At line 9, insert:
super ();
- C. At line 12, remove:
public
- D. At line 17, insert:
super (x);
- E. At line 17, insert:
super (); super.side = x;
- F. At line 20, use:
public void area () {

Answer: CD

QUESTION 52

Given:

```
class Bird {
```

```
public void fly () { System.out.print(?Can fly?); }  
}  
class Penguin extends Bird {  
public void fly () { System.out.print(?Cannot fly?); }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
class Birdie {  
public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
fly( ) -> new Bird ( );  
fly (Penguin : : new);  
}  
/* line n1 */  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

- A. `static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) {
bird :: fly ();
}`
- B. `static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) { bird.accept() fly ();
}`
- C. `static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) {
bird.get() fly ();
}`
- D. `static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { LOST`

Answer: C

QUESTION 53

Given:

```
class Student {  
String course, name, city;  
public Student (String name, String course, String city) {  
this.course = course; this.name = name; this.city = city;  
}  
public String toString() {  
return course + "?? + name + "?? + city;  
}  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Student> stds = Arrays.asList(  
new Student (?Jessy?, ?Java ME?, ?Chicago?),  
new Student (?Helen?, ?Java EE?, ?Houston?),  
new Student (?Mark?, ?Java ME?, ?Chicago?));  
stds.stream()  
.collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Student::getCourse))  
.forEach(src, res) -> System.out.println(src));
```

What is the result?

- A. [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
[Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago]
- B. Java EE
Java ME
- C. [Java ME: Jessy:Chicago, Java ME: Mark:Chicago] [Java EE: Helen:Houston]
- D. A compilation error occurs

Answer: C

QUESTION 54

Given:

```
class Worker extends Thread {  
    CyclicBarrier cb;  
    public Worker(CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }  
    public void run () {  
        try {  
            cb.await();  
            System.out.println("?Worker??");  
        } catch (Exception ex) { }  
    }  
}  
  
class Master implements Runnable { //line n1  
    public void run () {  
        System.out.println("?Master??");  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();  
//line n2  
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);  
worker.start();
```

You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and Master classes are executed. Which modification meets the requirement?

- A. At line n2, insert:
CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);
- B. Replace line n1 with:
class Master extends Thread {
- C. At line n2, insert:
CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);
- D. At line n2, insert:
CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);

Answer: B

QUESTION 55

Given:

```
class Alpha {  
    int ns;  
    static int s;  
    Alpha(int ns) {  
        if (s < ns) {  
            s = ns;  
            this.ns = ns;  
        }  
    }  
    void doPrint () {  
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);  
    }  
}  
  
And,  
  
public class TestA {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(50);  
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);  
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);  
        ref1.doPrint ();  
        ref2.doPrint ();  
        ref3.doPrint ();  
    }  
}
```

A. ns = 50 S = 125

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 100 S = 125

B. ns = 50 S = 125

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 0 S = 125

C. ns = 50 S = 50

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 100 S = 100

D. ns = 50 S = 50

ns = 125 S = 125

ns = 0 S = 125

Answer: B

QUESTION 56

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Foo {
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
Map<Integer, String> unsortMap = new HashMap<> ( );
unsortMap.put (10, "z");
unsortMap.put (5, "b");
unsortMap.put (1, "d");
unsortMap.put (7, "e");
unsortMap.put (50, "j");
Map<Integer, String> treeMap = new TreeMap <Integer, String> (new Comparator<Integer> ( ) {
@Override public int compare (Integer o1, Integer o2) {return o2.compareTo
(o1); } } );
treeMap.putAll (unsortMap);
for (Map.Entry<Integer, String> entry : treeMap.entrySet ( ) ) {
System.out.print (entry.getValue ( ) + " ");
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. A compilation error occurs

B. d b e z j

C. j z e b d

D. z b d e j

Answer: C

QUESTION 57

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {
Optional<Address> address;
Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
this.address = address;
}
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
}
class Address {
String city = ?New York?;
```

```
public String getCity { return city; }  
public String toString() {  
return city;  
}  
}  
and  
Address address = null;  
Optional<Address> addr1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);  
Employee e1 = new Employee (addr1);  
String eAddress = (addr1.isPresent()) ? addr1.get().getCity() : ?City Not  
available?;
```

What is the result?

- A. New York
- B. City Not available
- C. null
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time

Answer: C

QUESTION 58

Given the code fragment:

```
String color = "teal";  
  
switch (color) {  
    case "Red":  
        System.out.println("Found Red");  
    case "Blue":  
        System.out.println("Found Blue");  
        break;  
    case "Teal":  
        System.out.println("Found Teal");  
        break;  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Found Default");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found Red
Found Default
- B. Found Teal
Found Blue
Found Teal
- C. Found Red
Found Blue
Found Teal
Found Default
- E. Found Default

Answer: B

QUESTION 59

Given:

```
public class Test {
    static void dispResult(int[] num) {
        try {
            System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));
        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.err.println("first exception");
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int[] arr = {100, 100};
            dispResult(arr);
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("second exception");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("third exception");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
Done
- B. First Exception
Done
- C. Second Exception
- D. Done
Third Exception
- E. Third Exception

Answer: B

QUESTION 60

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {
    File [] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
    if (listOfFiles != null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
        for (File aFile : listOfFiles) {
            if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
                recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
            } else {
                if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class?"))
                    aFile.delete ();
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.

What is the result?

- A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.
- B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.
- C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.
- D. The method throws an IOException.

Answer: B

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