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問題集

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Exam : 1Z0-813

Title : Upgrade to Java SE 8 OCP (Java SE 6 and all prior versions)

Version : DEMO

1.Given the code fragment:

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

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

A. Stream str = Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4);

B. IntStream str = IntStream.of(1, 2, 3, 4);

C. DoubleStream str = Stream.of(1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0);

D. IntStream str = Stream.of(1, 2, 3, 4)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use IntStream.

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

2.Given the interface:

```
public interface IdGenerator {
    int getNextId();
}
```

Which class implements IdGenerator in a thread-safe manner, so that no threats can get a duplicate id value during concurrent access?

A.

```
public class Generator implements IdGenerator {
   private int id = 0;
   public int getNextId() {
        return ++id;
   }
}
```

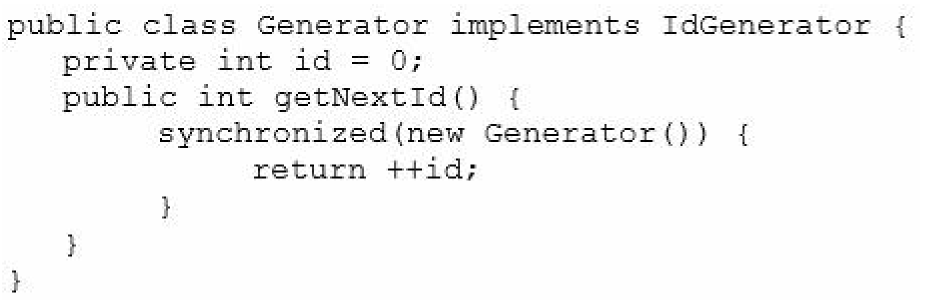
B.

```
public class Generator implements IdGenerator {
     private AtomicInteger id = new AtomicInteger(0);
     public int getNextId() {
          return id.incrementAndGet();
     }
  }
```

C.

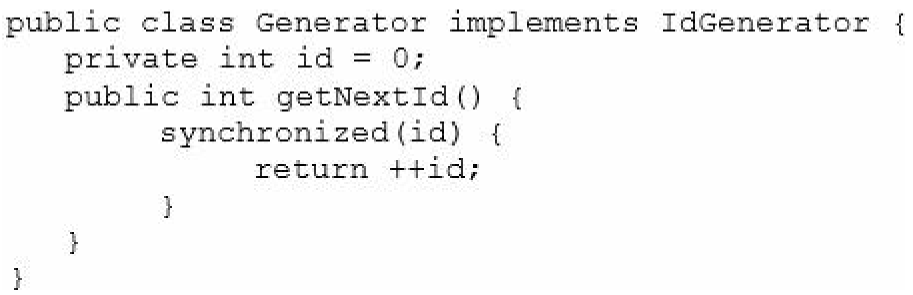
```
public class Generator implements IdGenerator {
   private volatile int id = 0;
   public int getNextId() {
        return ++id;
   }
}
```

D.



```
public class Generator implements IdGenerator {
   private int id = 0;
   public int getNextId() {
        synchronized(new Generator()) {
             return ++id;
        }
   }
}
```

E.



```
public class Generator implements IdGenerator {
   private int id = 0;
   public int getNextId() {
        synchronized(id) {
             return ++id;
        }
   }
}
```

Answer: B

Explanation:

An AtomicInteger is used in applications such as atomically incremented counters, and cannot be used as a replacement for an Integer.

However, this class does extend Number to allow uniform access by tools and utilities that deal with numerically-based classes. The incrementAndGet() method atomically increments by one the current value.

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/atomic/AtomicInteger.html#incrementAndGet-

3.Which two statements are true about localizing an application? (Choose two.)

A. Language codes use lowercase and region codes use uppercase letters.

B. Resource bundle files include date and currency information.

C. Language and region-specific programs are created using localized data.

D. Support for new regional languages does not require recompilation of the code.

E. Textual elements (messages and GUI labels) are hard-coded on the code.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: The following examples create Locale objects for the French language in Canada, the English language in the U.S. and Great Britain.

aLocale = new Locale("fr", "CA");

bLocale = new Locale("en", "US");

cLocale = new Locale("en", "GB");

C: Localization is the process of adapting an internationalized application to support a specific region or locale.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Resource bundle files does not include date a currency information. Date and currency information are stored in locales, not in resource bundle files.

D: Recompilation is not necessary.
E: Textual elements are not hard-coded on the code.
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/i18n/locale/create.html
http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/6/tutorial/doc/bnaxw.html

4.Given the code fragment:

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

Which is the valid definition for the Greeterinterface to enable the code fragment to print KathyWelcome!?
A.

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

B.

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

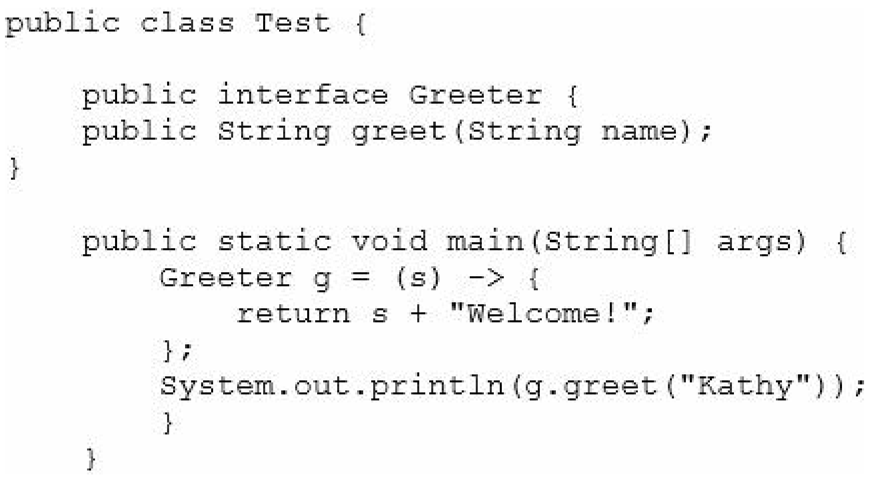
C.

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

D.

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

Answer: A
Explanation:
Code example works fine:

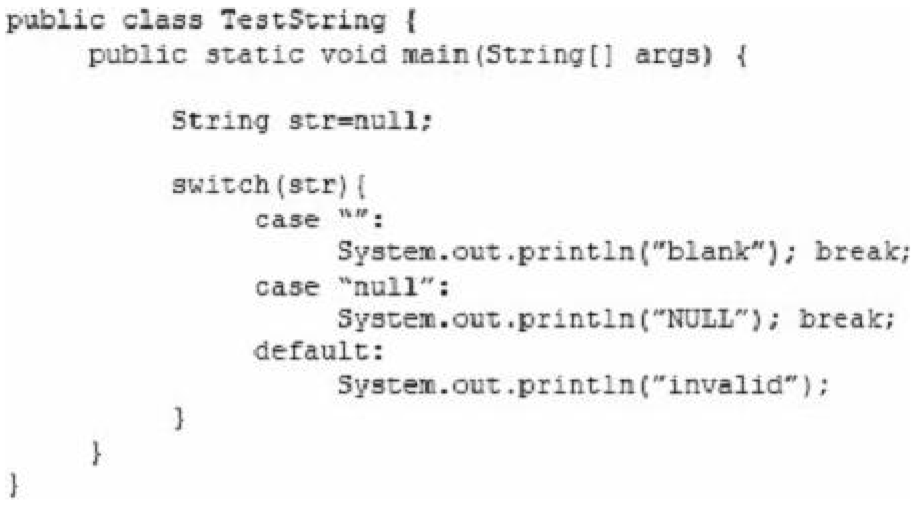


```
public class Test {

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

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

5.Given the code fragment:



```
public class TestString {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String str=null;

        switch(str){
            case "":
                System.out.println("blank"); break;
            case "null":
                System.out.println("NULL"); break;
            default:
                System.out.println("invalid");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. invalid

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. NULL

D. Compilation fails.

E. blank

Answer: B

Explanation:

A java.lang.NullPointerException is through at line switch(str) {.