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Java SE 8 Programmer II

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**QUESTION 1**

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
- B. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
- C. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
- D. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Correct Answer: BE

Reference: [https://books.google.com.br/books?id=nS2tBQAAQBAJandpg=PT235andlpg=PT235anddq=You +want+to+share+code+among+several+closely+related+classes.andsource=blandots=3oY0u2XXNandsig=uVFS0KB15BqyEgghXnnjJSUdcrEandhl=pt-BRandsa=Xandved=0ahUKEwjlsKen6baAhVEhZAKHeiEDTgQ6AEIMDAB#v=onepageandq=Yo u%20want%20to%20share%20code%20among %20several%20closely%20related%20classes.andf=false](https://books.google.com.br/books?id=nS2tBQAAQBAJandpg=PT235andlpg=PT235anddq=You+want+to+share+code+among+several+closely+related+classes.andsource=blandots=3oY0u2XXNandsig=uVFS0KB15BqyEgghXnnjJSUdcrEandhl=pt-BRandsa=Xandved=0ahUKEwjlsKen6baAhVEhZAKHeiEDTgQ6AEIMDAB#v=onepageandq=Yo u%20want%20to%20share%20code%20among%20several%20closely%20related%20classes.andf=false)

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about synchronization and locks? (Choose two.)

- A. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized statement when executed.
- B. The intrinsic lock will be retained by a thread if return from a synchronized method is caused by an uncaught exception.
- C. A thread exclusively owns the intrinsic lock of an object between the time it acquires the lock and the time it releases it.
- D. A thread automatically acquires the intrinsic lock on a synchronized method's object when entering that method.
- E. Threads cannot acquire intrinsic locks on classes.

Correct Answer: AB

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/locksinc.html>

QUESTION 3

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {  
  
    File [ ] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();  
  
    if (listOfFiles != null andand 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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragments: and

```
class Person // line n1  
{  
    String name;  
    Person(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    // line n2  
}  
  
List<Person> emps = new ArrayList<>();  
/* code that adds objects of the Person class to the emps list goes here */  
Collections.sort(emps);
```



Which two modifications enable to sort the elements of the emps list? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace line n1 with class Person extends Comparator
- B. At line n2 insert public int compareTo (Person p) { return this.name.compareTo (p.name); }
- C. Replace line n1 with class Person implements Comparable
- D. At line n2 insert public int compare (Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name); }
- E. At line n2 insert: public int compareTo (Person p, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo (p2.name); }
- F. Replace line n1 with class Person implements Comparator

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
Map books = new TreeMap();
```

```
books.put (1007, "A");
```

```
books.put (1002, "C");
```

```
books.put (1001, "B");
```

```
books.put (1003, "B");
```

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

What is the result?

- A. {1007 = A, 1002 = C, 1001 = B, 1003 = B}
- B. {1001 = B, 1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
- C. {1002 = C, 1003 = B, 1007 = A}
- D. {1007 = A, 1001 = B, 1003 = B, 1002 = C}

Correct Answer: B

Reference: TreeMap inherits SortedMap and automatically sorts the element's key

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