



IT認證考試題庫 專業平臺

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Exam : **1Z1-809**

Title : **Java SE 8 Programmer II**

Version : **Demo**

1. Given the definition of the Vehicle class:

```
Class Vehicle {
int distance;//line n1
Vehicle (int x) {
this distance = x;
}
public void increSpeed(int time) { //line n2
int timeTravel = time;//line n3
class Car {
int value = 0;
public void speed () {
value = distance /timeTravel;
System.out.println ("Velocity with new speed"+value+"kmph");
}
}
new Car().speed();
}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
Vehicle v = new Vehicle (100);
v.increSpeed(60);
```

What is the result?

- A. Velocity with new speed
- B. A compilation error occurs atline n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs atline n2.
- D. A compilation error occurs atline n3.

Answer: A

2. Given:

```
IntStream stream = IntStream.of (1, 2,3);
IntFunction<Integer> inFu= x -> y -> x*y;//line n1
IntStream newStream = stream.map (inFu.apply(10));//line n2
newStream.forEach(System.out::print);
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to compile?

- A. Replaceline n1with:
IntFunction<UnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
- B. Replaceline n1with:
IntFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
- C. Replaceline n1with:
BiFunction<IntUnaryOperator> inFu = x -> y -> x*y;
- D. Replaceline n2with:
IntStream newStream = stream.map(inFu.applyAsInt (10));

Answer: D

3. Given the code fragment:

```
List<Integer> values = Arrays.asList (1, 2, 3);
values.stream ()
.map(n -> n*2)//line n1
.peek(System.out::print)//line n2
.count();
```

What is the result?

- A. 246
- B. The code produces no output.
- C. A compilation error occurs atline n1.
- D. A compilation error occurs atline n2.

Answer: A

4. 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

5. Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes?

- 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 or non-final fields.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Reference:<http://www.programmerinterview.com/index.php/java-questions/interface-vs-abstractclass/>