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1Z0-829

ExamName: Oracle Java SE 17 Developer

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Questions & Answers Sample PDF

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Question 1. (Single Select)

Given the code fragments:

```
class Test {
    volatile int x = 1;
    AtomicInteger xObj = new AtomicInteger(1);
}


and
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test t = new Test();
    Runnable r1 = () -> {
        Thread trd = Thread.currentThread();
        while (t.x < 3 ) {
            System.out.print(trd.getName()+" : "+t.x+" : ");
            t.x++;
       }
    };
    Runnable r2 = () -> {
        Thread trd = Thread.currentThread();
        while (t.xObj.get() < 3) {
            System.out.print(trd.getName()+" : "+t.xObj.get()+" : ");
            t.xObj.getAndIncrement();
        }
    };
    Thread t1 = new Thread(r1,"t1");
    Thread t2 = new Thread(r2,"t2");
    t1.start();
    t2.start();
}
```

Which is true?

A: The program prints t1 : 1: t2 : 1: t1 : t2 : 2 : in random order.

B: The program prints t1 : 1 : t2: 1 : t1 : 2 : t2: 2:

C: The program prints t1 : 1: t2 : 1: t1 : 1 : t2 : 1 : indefinitely

D: The program prints an exception

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code creates two threads, t1 and t2, and starts them. The threads will print their names and the value

of the Atomic Integer object, x, which is initially set to 1. The threads will then increment the value of x and print their names and the new value of x. Since the threads are started at the same time, the output will be in random order. However, the final output will always be t1 : 1 : t2: 1 : t1 : 2 : t2: 2: AtomicInteger (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

Question 2. (Multi Select)

Given the code fragment:

```
String s = "10_00";
Integer s2 = 10_00;
// Line n1
System.out.println(res);
```

Which two statements at Line nl independently enable you to print 1250?

A: Integer res = 250 + integer.parseint (s)
B: Integer res= 250 + s2;
C: Integer res = 250 + s:
D: Integer res = 250 + integer (s2):
E: Integer res = 250 + integer . valueof (s);
F: Integer res = 250;

Answer: A, E

Explanation:

The code fragment is creating a string variable “s” with the value “10_00” and an integer variable “s2” with the value 10. The string “s” is using an underscore as a separator for readability, which is allowed in Java

SE 171. The question is asking for two statements that can add 250 to the numeric value of “s” and assign it to an integer variable “res”. The correct answers are A and E because they use the methods parseInt and valueOf of the Integer class to convert the string “s” to an integer. Both methods interpret the string as a signed decimal integer and return the equivalent int or Integer value23. The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid syntax, such as B and C, or they do not convert the string “s” to an integer, such as D and F. Binary Literals (The Java™ Tutorials > Learning the Java Language > Numbers and Strings), Integer (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Integer (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)

Question 3. (Single Select)

Given the code fragment:

```
int a = 2;
int b = ~a;
int c = a^b;
boolean d = a < b & a > c++;
System.out.println(d + " " + c);
boolean e = a > b && a > c++;
System.out.println(e + " " + c);
```

What is the result?

A: false 1

B: true 1

C: false 1

D: falase 0

Answer: D

Explanation:

The code fragment is comparing the values of a, b, and c using the < and > operators. The first

comparison, d, is checking if a is less than b and greater than c. Since a is equal to 2, b is equal to -2, and c is equal to -4, this comparison will evaluate to true. The second comparison, e, is checking if a is greater than b and a is greater than c. Since a is equal to 2, b is equal to -2, and c is equal to -4, this comparison will evaluate to false. Therefore, the result will be true 1 false 2. Operators (The Java™ Tutorials > Learning the Java Language - Oracle

Question 4. (Single Select)

Given:

```
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      final int x = 2;
      int y = x;
      while (y<3) {
         switch (y) {
            case 0+x:
            y++;
            case 1:
            y++;
         }
      }
      System.out.println(y);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A: 4

B: 2

C: 6

D: Nothing is printed because of an indefinite loop.

E: Compilation fails.

F: 5G. A runtime exception is thrown.H. 3

Answer: E

Explanation:

The code will not compile because the variable ‘x’ is declared as final and then it is being modified in the switch statement. This is not allowed in Java. A final variable is a variable whose value cannot be changed once it is initialized1. The switch statement tries to assign different values to ‘x’ depending on the value of ‘y’, which violates the final modifier. The compiler will report an error: The final local variable x cannot be assigned. It must be blank and not using a compound assignment. The final Keyword (The Java™ Tutorials > Learning the Java Language > Classes and Objects)

Question 5. (Single Select)

Given the code fragment:

```
Integer rank = 4;
switch (rank) {
    case 1,4 -> System.out.println("Range1");
    case 5,8 -> System.out.println("Range2");
    case 9,10 -> System.out.println("Range3");
    default -> System.out.println("Not a valid rank.");
}
```

What is the result?

A: Range1

B: Range 1

C: Range 1

D: Range 1

Answer: C

Explanation:

The code fragment is using the switch statement with the new Java 17 syntax. The switch statement checks the value of the variable rank and executes the corresponding case statement. In this case, the value of rank is 4, so the first case statement is executed, printing “Range1”. The second and third case statements are also executed, printing “Range2” and “Range3”. The default case statement is also executed, printing “Not a valid rank”. Java Language Changes - Oracle Help Center

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