



1Z0-804^{Q&As}

Java SE 7 Programmer II

Pass Oracle 1Z0-804 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4lead.com/1Z0-804.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Given the directory structure that contains three directories: company, Salesdat, and Finance:

Company

And the code fragment:

```
class SearchApp extends SimpleFileVisitor<Path> {
    private final PathMatcher matcher;
    SearchApp() {
        matcher = FileSystems.getDefault().getPathMatcher("glob:*dat" );
    }
    void find(Path file) {
        Path name = file.getFileName();
        if (name != null && matcher.matches(name)) {
            System.out.println(name);
        }
    }
    public FileVisitResult visitFile(Path file, BasicFileAttributes attrs) {
        find(file);
        return CONTINUE;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        SearchApp obj = new SearchApp();
        Files.walkFileTree(Paths.get("//Company"), obj);
    }
}
```

If Company is the current directory, what is the result?

- A. Prints only Annual.dat
- B. Prints only Salesdat, Annual.dat
- C. Prints only Annual.dat, Salary.dat, Target.dat
- D. Prints at least Salesdat, Annual.dat, Salary.dat, Target.dat

Correct Answer: B

The pattern *dat will match the directory name Salesdat and it will also match the file Annual.dat. It will not be matched to Target.dat which is in a subdirectory.

QUESTION 2

Given that myFile.txt contains:

First

Second

Third

And given:

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
```



```
import java.io.FileReader;

import java.io.IOException;

public class ReadFile04 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try (BufferedReader buffIn =

new BufferedReader(new FileReader("D:\\faculty\\myfile.txt"))) {

String line = "";

int count = 1;

buffIn.mark(1);

line = buffIn.readLine();

System.out.println(count + ": " + line);

line = buffIn.readLine();

count++;

System.out.println(count + ": " + line);

buffIn.reset();

line = buffIn.readLine();

count++;

System.out.println(count + ": " + line);

} catch (IOException e) {

System.out.println("IOException");

}

}

}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1: First
- 2: Second
- 3: Third
- B. 1 : First
- 2: Second



- 3: First
 - C. 1: First
 - 2: First
 - 3: First
 - D. IOException
 - E. Compilation fails
- Correct Answer: B
-

QUESTION 3

How many Threads are created when passing task to an Executor instance?

- A. A new Thread is used for each task.
- B. A number of Threads equal to the number of CPUs is used to execute tasks.
- C. A single Thread is used to execute all tasks.
- D. A developer-defined number of Threads is used to execute tasks.
- E. A number of Threads determined by system load is used to execute tasks.
- F. The method used to obtain the Executor determines how many Threads are used to execute tasks.

Correct Answer: F

The Executor interface provides a single method, `execute`, designed to be a drop-in replacement for a common thread-creation idiom. If `r` is a `Runnable` object, and `e` is an `Executor` object you can replace

```
(new Thread(r)).start();
```

with

```
e.execute(r);
```

However, the definition of `execute` is less specific. The low-level idiom creates a new thread and launches it immediately. Depending on the `Executor` implementation, `execute` may do the same thing, but is more likely to use an existing worker

thread to run `r`, or to place `r` in a queue to wait for a worker thread to become available.

Reference: The Java Tutorial, The Executor Interface

QUESTION 4



Select four examples that initialize a NumberFormat reference using a factory.

- A. NumberFormat nf1 = new DecimalFormat();
- B. NumberFormat nf2 = new DecimalFormat("0.00") ;
- C. NumberFormat nf3 = NumberFormat.getInstance();
- D. NumberFormat nf4 = NumberFormat.getIntegerInstance();
- E. NumberFormat nf5 = DecimalFormat.getNumberInstance ();
- F. NumberFormat nf6 = Number Format.getCurrencyInstance () ;

Correct Answer: CDEF

getInstance

```
public static final NumberFormat getInstance()
```

Returns the default number format for the current default locale. The default format is one of the styles provided by the other factory methods: getNumberInstance (E), getIntegerInstance (D), getCurrencyInstance (F) or getPercentInstance.

Exactly which one is locale dependant.

C: To obtain a NumberFormat for a specific locale, including the default locale, call one of NumberFormat's factory methods, such as getInstance().

E: To obtain standard formats for a given locale, use the factory methods on NumberFormat such as getNumberInstance. These factories will return the most appropriate sub-class of NumberFormat for a given locale.

F: To obtain standard formats for a given locale, use the factory methods on NumberFormat such as getInstance or getCurrencyInstance. Reference: java.text Class NumberFormat

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
void display(String[] arr) {  
  
try {  
  
System.out.print(arr[2]);  
  
} catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException |  
NullPointerException e) {  
  
e = new Exception();  
  
throw e;  
  
}
```



```
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
  
    try {  
  
        String[] arr = {"Unix","Solaris",null};  
  
        new Test().display(arr);  
  
    } catch(Exception e) {  
  
        System.err.print(e.getClass());  
  
    }  
  
    }  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Null
- B. class java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- C. class java.lang.NullPointerException
- D. class java.lang.Exception
- E. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: E

error: incompatible types e = new Exception(); required: RuntimeException found: Exception

[Latest 1Z0-804 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-804 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-804 Exam Questions](#)



To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.pass4lead.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  <p>One Year Free Update Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p> |  <p>Money Back Guarantee To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p> |  <p>Security & Privacy We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © pass4lead, All Rights Reserved.