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Oracle Java SE 8 Programmer II Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

Assume customers.txt is accessible and contains multiple lines.

Which code fragment prints the contents of the customers.txt file?

```
Stream<String> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));
```

- A. `lines.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c);`
- B. `stream.forEach((String c) -> System.out.println(c));`
`Stream<Path> stream = Files.find (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));`
- C. `stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c);`
`Stream<String> lines = Files.lines (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));`
- D. `stream.forEach(c) -> System.out.println(c);`
`Stream<Path> stream = Files.list (Paths.get ("customers.txt"));`

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 88

Given:

```
class Block {
    String color;
    int size;
    Block(int size, String color) {
        this.size = size;
        this.color = color;
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Block> blocks = new ArrayList<>();
blocks.add(new Block(10, "Green"));
blocks.add(new Block(7, "Red"));
blocks.add(new Block(12, "Blue"));
Collections.sort(blocks, new ColorSorter());
```

Which definition of the ColorSorter class sorts the blocks list?

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public int compareTo(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

• A. }

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

• B. }

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparable<Block> {
    public boolean compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.equals(o2.color);
    }
}
```

• C. }

```
class ColorSorter implements Comparator<Block> {
    public int compare(Block o1, Block o2) {
        return o1.color.compareTo(o2.color);
    }
}
```

• D. }

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 89

Given:

```
public abstract class Shape {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public abstract void draw();
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?

```
 A) public class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
}

 B) public abstract class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
}

 C) public class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw();
}

 D) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw();
}

 E) public class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}

 F) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option F
- E. Option E
- F. Option D

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (E). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B). Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract--it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array of primitive data type?

- A. At the declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.
- B. The length of each dimension must be the same.
- C. All methods of the class object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.
- D. It cannot contain elements of different types.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 91

Given:

```
public abstract class Shape {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public abstract void draw();
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?

```
 A) public class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
}
 B) public abstract class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
}
 C) public class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw();
}
 D) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw();
}
 E) public class Circle extends Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}
 F) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
    private int radius;
    public void draw() { /* code here */ }
}
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option F
- E. Option E
- F. Option D

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (E). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B). Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract-it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NEW QUESTION # 92

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