

# 1Z0-816<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java SE 11 Programmer II

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine these module declarations:

```
module ServiceAPI {
    exports com.example.api;
}

module ServiceProvider {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    provides com.example.api with com.myimpl.Impl;
}

module Consumer {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    uses com.example.api;
}
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The ServiceProvider module is the only module that, at run time, can provide the com.example.api API.
- B. The placement of the com.example.api API in a separate module, ServiceAPI, makes it easy to install multiple provider modules.
- C. The Consumer module should require the ServiceProvider module.
- D. The ServiceProvider module should export the com.myimpl package.
- E. The ServiceProvider module does not know the identity of a module (such as Consumer) that uses the com.example.api API.

Correct Answer: AC

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**QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
@Target(ElementType.METHOD)
@Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
public @interface AuthorInfo {
    String author() default "";
    String date();
    String[] comments() default {};
}
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. 

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", comments={ null })
public class Hello {
    public void func() {}
}
```
- B. 

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo (date="1-1-2020. comments="Hello")
    public void func() {}
}
```
- C. 

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo
    public void func() {}
}
```
- D. 

```
@AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020")
public class Hello {
    public void func() {}
}
```
- E. 

```
public class Hello {
    @AuthorInfo(date="1-1-2020", author="Gandhi", comments={ "world" })
    public void func () {}
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: CD

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### QUESTION 3

Given the code fragment:

```
Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt"); Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt"); Path
directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
```

```
Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile); Files.copy(outputFile, directory); Files.delete (outputFile);
```

The /scratch/exam/temp.txt file exists. The /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt files do not exist.

What is the result?

- A. /scratch/exam/new.txt and /scratch/new.txt are deleted.
- B. The program throws a FileAlreadyExistsException.
- C. The program throws a NoSuchFileException.
- D. A copy of /scratch/exam/new.txt exists in the /scratch directory and /scratch/exam/new.txt is deleted.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

```
27 public class Main {
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         Path currentFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/temp.txt");
30         Path outputFile = Paths.get("/scratch/exam/new.txt");
31         Path directory = Paths.get("/scratch/");
32
33         Files.copy(currentFile, outputFile);
34         Files.copy(outputFile, directory);
35         Files.delete(outputFile);
36     }
37 }
38 }
```

---

#### QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
Path source = Paths.get("/repo/a/a.txt"); Path destination = Paths.get("/repo"); Files.move(source, destination); // line 1
Files.delete(source); // line 2
```

Assuming the source file and destination folder exist, what is the result?

- A. A java.nio.file.FileAlreadyExistsException is thrown on line 1.
- B. A java.nio.file.NoSuchFileException is thrown on line 2.
- C. A copy of /repo/a/a.txt is moved to the /repo directory and /repo/a/a.txt is deleted.
- D. a.txt is renamed repo.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

Given: What will secure this code from a potential Denial of Service condition?

```
List<Reader> dataFiles = new ArrayList<>();
File indexFile = new File("MyIndex.idx");
try {BufferedReader indexReader =
    new BufferedReader(new FileReader(indexFile)) {
    for(String file = indexReader.readLine(); file != null;
        file = indexReader.readLine()) {
        BufferedReader dataReader = new BufferedReader (
            new FileReader(new File(file))); // Line 1
        dataFiles.add(dataReader); // Line 2
        processData(dataReader); // Line 3
    }
} catch (IOException ex) {
    ...
} finally {
    for(Reader r : dataFiles) {
        try {
            r.close();
        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ...
        } // Line 4
    }
}
```

- A. After Line 4, add indexReader.close().
- B. On Line 3, enclose processData(dataReader) with try with resources.
- C. After Line 3, add dataReader.close().
- D. On Line 1, use try with resources when opening each dataReader.
- E. Before Line 1, check the size of dataFiles to make sure it does not exceed a threshold.

Correct Answer: B

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