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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:



What is the result?

Options:

A- Cat

Dog

B- A NullPointerException is thrown

Cat

Cat

C- Dog

Dog

D- Cat

null

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The answer is E because the code fragment creates a new Pet object with the name "Dog" and assigns it to the variable p. Then, it assigns p to p1. Next, it changes the name of p1 to "Cat". Then, it assigns p1 to p. Finally, it sets p to null and prints the name of p and p1. The output will be "Cat" and "null" because p is set to null and p1 still points to the Pet object with the name "Cat".

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:



Which code fragment invokes all callable objects in the workers set?

A)



B)



C)



D)



Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The code fragment in Option C invokes all callable objects in the workers set by using the `ExecutorService`'s `invokeAll()` method. This method takes a collection of `Callable` objects and returns a list of `Future` objects representing the results of the tasks. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong method (`invokeAny()` or `submit()`) or have syntax errors (missing parentheses or semicolons). Reference: `AbstractExecutorService` (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given:



Which statement is true while the program prints GC?

Options:

- A- Only the object referenced by t2 is eligible for garbage collection.
- B- Both the objects previously referenced by t1 are eligible for garbage collection.
- C- None of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- D- Only one of the objects previously referenced by t1 is eligible for garbage collection.

Answer:

B

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given:



Options:

- A- Hello
- B- Compilation fails
- C- A NumberFormatException is thrown
- D- there

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The code fragment will fail to compile because the `parseInt` method of the `Integer` class is a static method, which means that it can be invoked without creating an object of the class. However, the code is trying to invoke the `parseInt` method on an object of type `Integer`, which is not allowed. The correct way to invoke the `parseInt` method is by using the class name, such as `Integer.parseInt(s)`. Therefore, the code fragment will produce a compilation error. Reference: `Integer` (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true?

Options:

- A- The tryLock () method returns a boolean indicator immediately regardless if it has or has not managed to acquire the lock.
- B- The tryLock () method returns a boolean indicator immediately if it has managed to acquire the lock, otherwise it waits for the lock acquisition.
- C- The lock () method returns a boolean indicator immediately if it has managed to acquire the lock, otherwise it waits for the lock acquisition.
- D- The Lock () method returns a boolean indicator immediately regardless if it has or has not managed to acquire the lock

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The tryLock () method of the Lock interface is a non-blocking attempt to acquire a lock. It returns true if the lock is available and acquired by the current thread, and false otherwise. It does not wait for the lock to be released by another thread. This is different from the lock () method, which blocks the current thread until the lock is acquired, and does not return any value. Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/locks/Lock.html#tryLock\(\),3,4,5](https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/util/concurrent/locks/Lock.html#tryLock(),3,4,5)

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given:



Which action enables the code to compile?

Options:

- A- Replace 15 with item.display ("Flower");
- B- Replace 2 with static string name;
- C- Replace 7 with public void display (string design) {
- D- Replace 3 with private static void display () {

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The answer is C because the code fragment contains a syntax error in line 7, where the method display is declared without any parameter type. This causes a compilation error, as Java requires the parameter type to be specified for each method parameter. To fix this error, the parameter type should be added before the parameter name, such as string design. This will enable the code to compile and run without any errors. Reference:

[Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer](#)

[Java SE 17 Developer](#)

[OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide](#)

[Java Methods](#)

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the directory structure:



Given the definition of the Doc class:



Which two are valid definition of the wordDoc class?

Options:

- A- Package p1;
Public non-sealed class wordDoc extends Doc ()

- B- Package p1;
Public class wordDoc extends Doc ()
- C- Package p1, p2;
Public non-sealed class WordDoc extends Doc ()
- D- Package p1, p2;
Public sealed class WordDoc extends Doc ()
- E- Package p1,
non-sealed abstract class WordDoc extends Doc ()
- F- Package p1;
Public final class WordDoc extends Doc ()

Answer:

A, F

Explanation:

The correct answer is A and F because the wordDoc class must be a non-sealed class or a final class to extend the sealed Doc class. Option B is incorrect because the wordDoc class must be non-sealed or final. Option C is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be in a different package than the Doc class. Option D is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be a sealed class. Option E is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be an abstract class. Reference: Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer, 3 Sealed Classes - Oracle Help Center

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