ORACLE 1Z0-829

Oracle Java SE 17 Developer Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-829

Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer

50 Questions Exam – 68% Cut Score – Duration of 90 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-829 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-829 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Java SE. Before you start your 1Z0-829 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Java SE 17 Developer materials like 1Z0-829 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-829 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-
- What is in the 1Z0-829 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-829 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-829 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-829 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer. Having the Java SE 17 Developer certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-829 Java SE 17 Developer Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle Java SE 17 Developer
Exam Code	1Z0-829
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	90 minutes
Number of Questions	50
Passing Score	68%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer Java Learning Subscription**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**

Sample Questions	**Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer (OCP)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-829 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-829 Syllabus:

Handling date, time, text, numeric and boolean values	- Use primitives and wrapper classes including Math API, parentheses, type promotion, and casting to evaluate arithmetic and boolean expression - Manipulate text, including text blocks, using String and StringBuilder classes - Manipulate date, time, duration, period, instant and time-zone objects using Date-Time API
Controlling Program Flow	- Create program flow control constructs including if/else, switch statements and expressions, loops, and break and continue statements
Utilizing Java Object-Oriented Approach	- Declare and instantiate Java objects including nested class objects, and explain the object life-cycle including creation, reassigning references, and garbage collection - Create classes and records, and define and use instance and static fields and methods, constructors, and instance and static initializers - Implement overloading, including var-arg methods - Understand variable scopes, use local variable type inference, apply encapsulation, and make objects immutable - Implement polymorphism and differentiate object type versus reference type. Perform type casting, identify object types using instanceof operator and pattern matching - Create and use interfaces, identify functional interfaces, and utilize private, static, and default interface methods - Create and use enumerations with fields, methods and constructors
Handling Exceptions	- Handle exceptions using try/catch/finally, try-with-resources, and multi-catch blocks, including custom exceptions
Working with Arrays and Collections	- Create Java arrays, List, Set, Map, and Deque collections, and add, remove, update, retrieve and sort their elements
Working with Streams and Lambda expressions	- Use Java object and primitive Streams, including lambda expressions implementing functional interfaces, to supply, filter, map, consume, and sort data - Perform decomposition, concatenation and reduction, and

	grouping and partitioning on sequential and parallel streams
Packaging and deploying Java code and use the Java Platform Module System	- Define modules and their dependencies, expose module content including for reflection. Define services, producers, and consumers - Compile Java code, produce modular and non-modular jars, runtime images, and implement migration using unnamed and automatic modules
Managing concurrent code execution	- Create worker threads using Runnable and Callable, manage the thread lifecycle, including automations provided by different Executor services and concurrent API - Develop thread-safe code, using different locking mechanisms and concurrent API - Process Java collections concurrently including the use of parallel streams
Using Java I/O API	- Read and write console and file data using I/O Streams - Serialize and de-serialize Java objects - Create, traverse, read, and write Path objects and their properties using java.nio.file API
Accessing databases using JDBC	- Create connections, create and execute basic, prepared and callable statements, process query results and control transactions using JDBC API
Implementing Localization	- Implement localization using locales, resource bundles, parse and format messages, dates, times, and numbers including currency and percentage values

Oracle 1Z0-829 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the following statements are true in a module-info.java file?

(Choose all that apply.)

a) The opens keyword allows the use of reflection.
b) The opens keyword declares an API is called.
c) The use keyword allows the use of reflection.
d) The use keyword declares an API is called.
e) The uses keyword allows the use of reflection.
f) The uses keyword declares an API is called.
g) The file can be empty (zero bytes).

Answer: a, f, g

Question: 2

Which of the following statements about resource bundles are correct?

(Choose all that apply.)

a) All keys must be in the same resource bundle to be used.
b) A resource bundle is loaded by calling the new ResourceBundle() constructor.
c) Resource bundle values are always read using the Properties class.
d) Changing the default locale lasts for only a single run of the program.
e) If a resource bundle for a specific locale is requested, then the resource bundle for the default locale will not be used.
f) It is possible to use a resource bundle for a locale without specifying a default locale.

Answer: d, f

Question: 3

Which happens when a new task is submitted to an ExecutorService in which no threads are available?

a) The executor throws an exception when the task is submitted.
b) The executor discards the task without completing it.
c) The executor adds the task to an internal queue and completes when there is an available thread.
d) The thread submitting the task waits on the submit call until a thread is available before continuing.
e) The executor stops an existing task and starts the newly submitted one.

Answer: c

Question: 4

Suppose we have a JDBC program that calls a stored procedure, which returns a set of results. Which is the correct order in which to close database resources for this call?

a) Connection, ResultSet, CallableStatement
b) Connection, CallableStatement, ResultSet
c) ResultSet, Connection, CallableStatement
d) ResultSet, CallableStatement, Connection
e) CallableStatement, Connection, ResultSet
f) CallableStatement, ResultSet, Connection

Answer: d

Question: 5

Which statements about functional interfaces are true?

(Choose all that apply.)

a) A functional interface can contain default and private methods.
b) A functional interface can be defined as a class or an interface.
c) Abstract methods with signatures that are contained in public methods of java.lang.Object do not count toward the abstract method count for a functional interface.
d) A functional interface cannot contain static or private static methods.
e) A functional interface must be marked with the @FunctionalInterface annotation.

Answer: a, c

Question: 6

Suppose you have separate modules for a service provider interface, service provider, service locator, and consumer.

If you add a second service provider module, how many of these modules do you need to recompile?

a) Zero
b) One
c) Two
d) Three
e) Four

Answer: a

Question: 7

Which class would be best to use to read a binary file into a Java object?

a) ObjectInputStreamBufferedStream
b) FileReader
c) BufferedStream
d) ObjectReader
e) ObjectOutputStream
f) ObjectWriter
g) None of the above

Answer: a

Question: 8

Which scenario is the best use of an exception?

a) An element is not found when searching a list.
b) An unexpected parameter is passed into a method.
c) The computer caught fire.
d) You want to loop through a list.
e) You don't know how to code a method.

Answer: b

Question: 9

Which of the following pairs make up a service?

a) Consumer and service locator
b) Consumer and service provider interface
c) Service locator and service provider
d) Service locator and service provider interface
e) Service provider and service provider interface

Answer: d

Question: 10

Which are true statements?

(Choose all that apply.)

a) An automatic module exports all packages to named modules.
b) An automatic module exports only the specified packages to named modules.
c) An automatic module exports no packages to named modules.
d) An unnamed module exports only the named packages to named modules.
e) An unnamed module exports all packages to named modules.
f) An unnamed module exports no packages to named modules.

Answer: a, f

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Java SE 17 Developer 1Z0-829 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-829 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-829 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-829 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-829 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-829 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-829 Certification

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