



ORACLE 1Z0-829

Oracle Java SE 17 Developer Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-829

Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer

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

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Discover More about the 1Z0-829 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-829 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-829 certification. The 1Z0-829 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Java SE. Passing the 1Z0-829 exam earns you the Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-829 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-829 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-829 study materials just at one [click](#).

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	Java SE 17 Developer
Schedule Exam	Buy Oracle Training and Certification
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use primitives and wrapper classes including Math API, parentheses, type promotion, and casting to evaluate arithmetic and boolean expressions - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create program flow control constructs including if/else, switch statements and expressions, loops, and break and continue statements
Utilizing Java Object-Oriented Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 inheritance, including abstract and sealed classes. Override methods, including that of Object class. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handle exceptions using try/catch/finally, try-with-resources, and multi-catch blocks, including custom exceptions
Working with Arrays and Collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create Java arrays, List, Set, Map, and Deque collections, and add, remove, update, retrieve and sort their elements
Working with Streams and Lambda expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create connections, create and execute basic, prepared and callable statements, process query results and control transactions using JDBC API
Implementing Localization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement localization using locales, resource bundles, parse and format messages, dates, times, and numbers including currency and percentage values
Assume the following:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Missing package and import statements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If sample code do not include package or import statements, and the question does not explicitly refer to these missing statements, then assume that all sample code is in the same package, or import statements exist to support them. 2. No file or directory path names for classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a question does not state the file names or directory locations of classes, then assume one of the following, whichever will enable the code to compile and run: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All classes are in one file - Each class is contained in a separate file, and all files are in one directory 3. Unintended line breaks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sample code might have unintended line breaks. If you see a line of code that looks like it has wrapped, and this

	<p>creates a situation where the wrapping is significant (for example, a quoted String literal has wrapped), assume that the wrapping is an extension of the same line, and the line does not contain a hard carriage return that would cause a compilation failure.</p> <p>4. Code fragments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A code fragment is a small section of source code presented without its context. Assume that all necessary supporting code exists and that the supporting environment fully supports the correct compilation and execution of the code shown and its omitted environment. <p>5. Descriptive comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Take descriptive comments, such as "setter and getters go here," at face value. Assume that correct code exists, compiles, and runs successfully to create the described effect.
Candidates are also expected to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understand the basics of Java Logging API.- Use Annotations such as Override, FunctionalInterface, Deprecated, SuppressWarnings, and SafeVarargs.- Use generics, including wildcards.

Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-829 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the following statements about resource bundles are correct?

(Choose all that apply.)

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

Answer: d, f

Question: 2

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: 3

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: 4

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

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

Answer: a

Question: 5

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

Question: 6

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: 7

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: 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

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: 10

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

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-829 Java SE 17 Developer Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-829 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [1Z0-829 syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-829 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-829 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [1Z0-829 sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-829 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-829 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

Here Is the Trusted Practice Test for the 1Z0-829 Certification

DBExam.com is here with all the necessary details regarding the 1Z0-829 exam. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-829 exam. What do you gain from these practice tests? You get to experience the real exam-like questions made by industry experts and get a scope to improve your performance in the actual exam. Rely on DBExam.com for rigorous, unlimited two-month attempts on the **1Z0-829 practice tests**, and gradually build your confidence. Rigorous practice made many aspirants successful and made their journey easy towards grabbing the Oracle Certified Professional - Java SE 17 Developer.

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