➢ Vendor: Oracle

➢ Exam Code: 1Z0-808

➢ Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

➢ Question 81 -- End

QUESTION 81
What is the result?

```
boolean log3 = ( 5.0 != 6.0) && ( 4 != 5);
boolean log4 = (4 != 4) || (4 == 4);
System.out.println("log3:"+ log3 + \nlog4" + log4);
```

A. log3:false
   log4:true
B. log3:true
   log4:true
C. log3:true
   log4:false
D. log3:false
   log4:false

Answer: B

QUESTION 82
Which statement will emoty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. sb.deleteAll();
B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
D. sb.removeAll();

Answer: C

QUESTION 83
What is the result?

```
Class StaticField {
static int i = 7;
public static void main(String[] args) {
StaticFied obj = new StaticField();
obj.i++;
StaticField.i++;
obj.i++;
System.out.println(StaticField.i + " "+ obj.i);
}
}
```

A. 10 10
B. 8 9
C. 9 8
D. 7 10

Answer: A

QUESTION 84
Which two are valid array declaration?

A. Object array[];
B. Boolean array[3];
C. int[] array;
D. Float[2] array;

Answer: AC

QUESTION 85
Given:

```
class Overloading {
int x(double d) {
System.out.println("one");
return 0;
}
String x(double d) {
System.out.println("two");
return null;
}
double x(double d) {
System.out.println("three");
return 0.0;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
new Overloading().x(4.0);
}
}
```

What is the result?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

QUESTION 86

Given:

```
public class MainMethod {
void main() {
System.out.println("one");
}
static void main(String args) {
System.out.println("two");
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("three");
}
void mina(Object[] args) {
System.out.println("four");
}
}
```

What is printed out when the program is excuted?

A. one
B. two
C. three
D. four

Answer: C

QUESTION 87

Given:

```
public class ScopeTest {
int j, int k;
public static void main(String[] args) {
ew ScopeTest().doStuff(); }
void doStuff() {
nt x = 5;
oStuff2();
System.out.println("x");
}
void doStuff2() {
nt y = 7;
ystem.out.println("y");
or (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
ystem.out.println("z");
ystem.out.println("y");
}
```

Which two items are fields?

A. j
B. k
C. x
D. y
E. z

Answer: AB

QUESTION 88
A method is declared to take three arguments.
A program calls this method and passes only two arguments.
What is the results?

A. Compilation fails.
B. The third argument is given the value null.
C. The third argument is given the value void.
D. The third argument is given the value zero.
E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type.
F. An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

Answer: A

QUESTION 89
Which three are valid replacements for foo so that the program will compiled and run?

```
public class ForTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arrar = {1,2,3};
for ( foo ) {
}
}
}
```

A. int i: array
B. int i = 0; i < 1; i++
C. ;;
D. ; i < 1; i++
E. ; i < 1;

Answer: ABC

QUESTION 90
Given:

```
public class SampleClass {
public static void main(String[] args) {
AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new
SampleClass();
sc = asc;
System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass());
System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());
}}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
}
```

What is the result?

A. sc: class Object
   asc: class AnotherSampleClass
B. sc: class SampleClass
   asc: class AnotherSampleClass
C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass

asc: class SampleClass

D. sc: class AnotherSampleClass
asc: class AnotherSampleClass

Answer: D

QUESTION 91
Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 3;
if ( !(b > 3)) {
System.out.println("square");
}{
System.out.println("circle");
}
System.out.println("...");
```

What is the result?

A. square...
B. circle...
C. squarecircle...
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION 92
What is the proper way to defined a method that take two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }
B. int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }
C. sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
D. int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
E. void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

Answer: D
Explanation:
Incorrect answers:
A: no return statement

QUESTION 93
Which two are Java Exception classes?

A. SercurityException
B. DuplicatePathException
C. IllegalArgumentException
D. TooManyArgumentsException

Answer: AC

QUESTION 94
Given the for loop construct:

```
for ( expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3 ) {
```

```
statement;
}
```

Which two statements are true?

A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.
B. The expression expr1 is optional.
it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.
C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates.
It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
D. The expression expr3 must be present.
It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
A is true because there are two types of for loop in Java. Classic and Enhanced.
B is true because we can run code like for(; expr2 ; expr3).
C is false because expr2 is evaluated BEFORE each iteration.
D is false because we can run code like for(expr1; expr2;).
http://www.java-tips.org/java-se-tips-100019/24-java-lang/480-the-enhanced-for-loop.html

QUESTION 95
What is the result?

```
public class StringReplace {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String message = "Hi everyone!";
System.out.println("message = " + message.replace("e", "X")); }
}
```

A. message = Hi everyone!
B. message = Hi XvXryonX!
C. A compile time error is produced.
D. A runtime error is produced.
E. message =
F. message = Hi Xveryone!

Answer: B

QUESTION 96
Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

A. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.
B. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size
C. At declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified
D. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 97
Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients

B. protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
C. prevents code from causing exceptions
D. enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
E. permits classes to be combined into the same package
F. enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 98
Given the code fragment:

```
1. ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>(1);
2. list.add(1001);
3. list.add(1002);
4. System.out.println(list.get(list.size()));
```

What is the result?

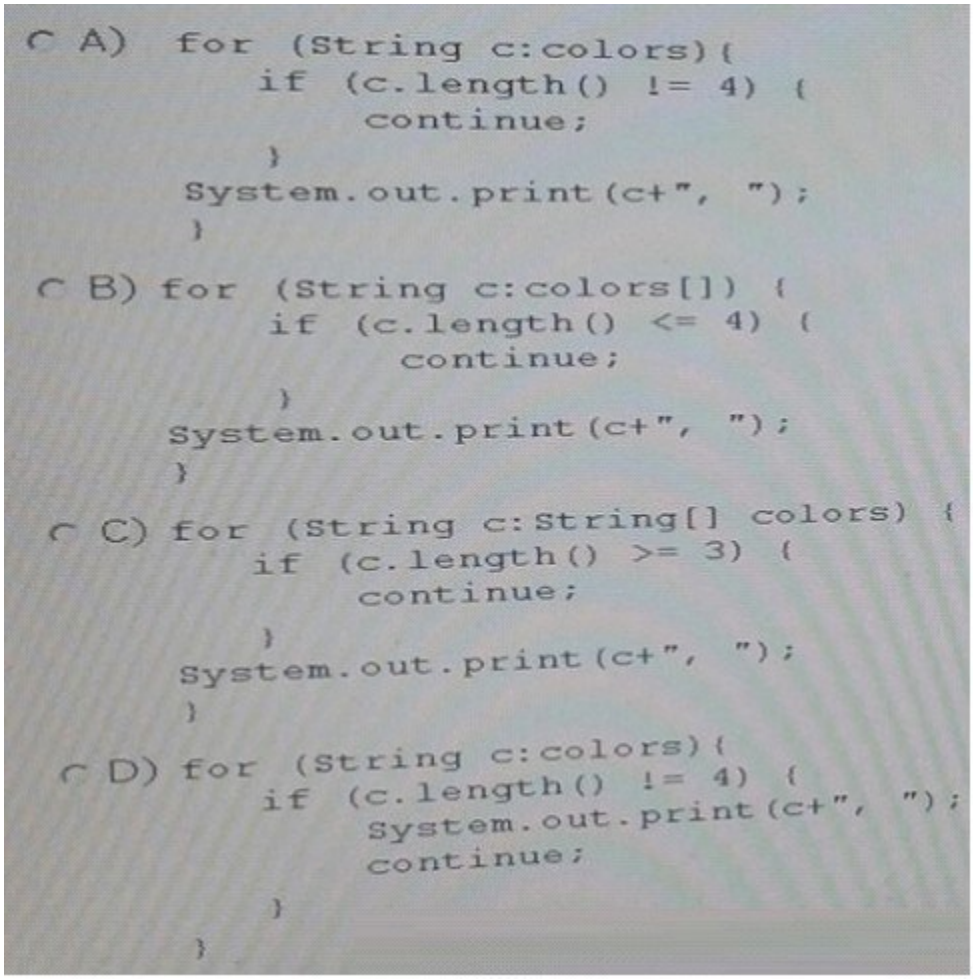
A. Compilation fails due to an error on line 1.
B. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 3
C. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 4
D. 1002

Answer: C
Explanation:
The code compiles fine.
At runtime an IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown when the second list item is added.

QUESTION 99
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow","maroon","cyan"};
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?



A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: A

QUESTION 100
View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat {
public int ID =0;
public String name = "hat";
public String size = "One Size Fit All";
public String color="";
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
```

Given:

```
public class TestHat {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();
}
}
```

Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

A. blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
B. setName("Cowboy Hat");
C. Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
D. blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

Answer: D

QUESTION 101
Which code fragment cause a compilation error?

A. `float flt = 100F;`
B. `float flt = (float) 1_11.00;`
C. `float flt = 100;`
D.
```
double y1 = 203.22;
float flt = y1;
```
E.
```
int y2 = 100;
float flt = (float) y2;
```

Answer: ……