Certainly! Here are some examples of the types of questions you might encounter in the Oracle Java SE 8 Programmer I (1Z0-808) certification exam:

1. Multiple Choice:
   Which of the following correctly declares an array of integers in Java?
   a) int[] numbers = new int();
   b) int numbers = new int[];
   c) int[] numbers = new int[5];
   d) int numbers[] = new int[5];

2. Fill in the Blank:
   A method defined within an interface and marked with the default keyword is known as a _____default_____ method.

3. True or False:
   The ternary operator in Java is denoted by the symbol "?:". true

4. Code Analysis:
   What will be the output of the following code snippet?

   ```java
   int x = 5;
   int result = x++ + ++x;
   System.out.println(result);
   ```

   a) 10
   b) 11
   c) 12
   d) 13

5. Code Correction:
   Identify the error in the following code:

   ```java
   public class Example {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           int x = 10;
           if (x > 5)
               System.out.println("x is greater than 5");
               System.out.println("End of program");
       }
   }
   ```

   a) Missing curly braces after the if statement

b) Missing semicolon at the end of the if statement
c) Missing parentheses around the condition in the if statement
d) No error, the code is correct as is

These are just a few examples of the types of questions you may encounter in the 1Z0-808 certification exam. The actual exam may include a variety of question formats to assess your knowledge of Java programming concepts, syntax, and best practices. It is recommended to study the exam objectives and practice with sample questions to familiarize yourself with the exam

Certainly! Here are 100 sample questions covering various topics that you might encounter in the Oracle Java SE 8 Programmer I (1Z0-808) certification exam:

1. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 2;
double result = x / y;
System.out.println(result);
```
a) 2.5
b) 2.0
c) 2
d) Compilation error

2. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
    sum += numbers[i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
```
a) 5
b) 15
c) 10
d) Compilation error

3. Which access modifier allows a class to be accessed only within the same package?
a) public
b) private
c) protected
d) default

4. What is the purpose of the `static` keyword in Java?

a) It makes a variable accessible from anywhere in the program.
b) It creates a new instance of a class.
c) It allows a method to be overridden.
d) It indicates that a variable or method belongs to the class itself, not an instance of the class.

5. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 10;
if (x > 5) {
   System.out.println("x is greater than 5");
} else {
   System.out.println("x is less than or equal to 5");
}
```
a) x is greater than 5
b) x is less than or equal to 5
c) Compilation error
d) Runtime error

6. Which statement is used to exit a loop prematurely?
a) continue
b) break
c) return
d) exit

7. What is the correct way to declare a constant variable in Java?
a) `final int constant = 10;`
b) `static int constant = 10;`
c) `constant int = 10;`
d) `int constant = 10;`

8. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
String str = "Java";
System.out.println(str.charAt(2));
```
a) J
b) a
c) v
d) Compilation error

9. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
x += x++ + ++x;
System.out.println(x);
```

```
```

a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 13

10. Which of the following is a valid declaration of a two-dimensional array in Java?
  a) `int[][] array = new int[3][3];`
  b) `int[3][3] array = new int[][];`
  c) `int array[][] = new int[3, 3];`
  d) `int array[3][3] = new int[][];`

11. What is the output of the following code snippet?
  ```java
  int x = 5;
  while (x > 0) {
     System.out.print(x + " ");
     x--;
  }
  ```

a) 5 4 3 2 1
  b) 1 2 3 4 5
  c) 0
  d) Compilation error

12. What is the purpose of the `StringBuilder` class in Java?
  a) To perform mathematical calculations.
  b) To concatenate strings efficiently.
  c) To create graphical user interfaces.
  d) To handle exceptions.

13. What is the output of the following code snippet?
  ```java
  String str = "Java";
  System.out.println(str.substring(1, 3));
  ```
  a) J
  b) a
  c) av
  d) jav

14. What is the result of the following code snippet?
  ```java
  int x = 10;
  int y = x++ + ++x - x-- - --x;
```

```
System.out.println(y);
```

a) 10
b) 20
c) 5
d) 15

15. Which of the following is true about constructors in Java?
    a) They have a return type.
    b) They can be inherited.
    c) They are used to create objects.
    d) They are defined within interfaces.

16. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 10;
if (x > 5) {
    if (x < 15) {
        System.out.println("x is between 5 and 15");
    }
}
```

a) x is between 5 and 15
b) x is greater than 5
c) x is less than 15
d) No output

17. What is the correct way to declare and initialize a multidimensional array in Java?
    a) `int[][] array = { {1, 2}, {3, 4} };`
    b) `int[][] array = new int[2][2] { {1, 2}, {3, 4} };`
    c) `int[2][2] array = { {1, 2}, {3, 4} };`
    d) `int[2][2] array = new int[][] { {1, 2}, {3, 4} };`

18. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
do {
    System.out.print(x + " ");
    x--;
} while (x > 0);
```

a) 5 4 3 2 1
b) 1 2 3 4 5
c) 0
d) Compilation error

19. Which of the following is true about Java interfaces?

a) They can be instantiated.
b) They can contain instance variables.
c) They can implement other interfaces.
d) They can be extended by classes.

20. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
System.out.println(10 + 20 + "30");
```

a) 1030
b) 60
c) 30
d) Compilation error

21. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
String str = "Java";
str = str.concat(" Programming");
System.out.println(str);
```

a) Java
b) Programming
c) Java Programming
d) Compilation error

22. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 10;
if

 (x > 5)
    if (x < 15)
       System.out.println("x is between 5 and 15");
    else
       System.out.println("x is greater than or equal to 15");
```

a) x is between 5 and 15
b) x is greater than or equal to 15
c) No output
d) Compilation error

23. Which of the following is a correct way to declare a method that takes parameters in Java?
a) `void method() {}`
b) `void method(int x, int y) {}`
c) `void method(int x; int y) {}`
d) `void method(int x int y) {}`

24. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 2;
int result = x % y;
System.out.println(result);
```

a) 2.5
b) 2.0
c) 2
d) Compilation error

25. What is the purpose of the `toString()` method in Java?
   a) To convert a string to uppercase.
   b) To convert an object to a string representation.
   c) To parse a string to an integer.
   d) To compare two strings for equality.

26. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
switch (x) {
   case 1:
      System.out.println("One");
      break;
   case 2:
      System.out.println("Two");
      break;
   default:
      System.out.println("Default");
}
```

a) One
b) Two
c) Default
d) Compilation error

27. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
if (x > 5 && ++y > 10) {
   System.out.println("Condition met");
} else {
   System.out.println("Condition not met");
}
```

```
System.out.println(y);
```

a) Condition met, 10
b) Condition met, 11
c) Condition not met, 10
d) Condition not met, 11

28. What is the correct way to declare a static method in a class?
   a) `void staticMethod() {}`
   b) `static void method() {}`
   c) `method static void() {}`
   d) `void method() static {}`

29. What is the output of the following code snippet?
   ```java
   String str = "Java";
   System.out.println(str.length());
   ```

   a) J
   b) a
   c) av
   d) 4

30. What is the result of the following code snippet?
   ```java
   int x = 5;
   int y = 10;
   int z = x++ * ++y;
   System.out.println(z);
   ```

   a) 50
   b) 55
   c) 60
   d) 65

31. What is the purpose of the `finally` block in a try-catch-finally statement?
   a) To handle an exception.
   b) To specify code that will always be executed.
   c) To terminate the program.
   d) To define custom exceptions.

32. What is the output of the following code snippet?
   ```java
   for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
      if
```

(i == 3) {

```
        continue;
    }
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```

a) 0 1 2 3 4
b) 0 1 2 4
c) 0 1 2
d) 0 1 2 3 4 5

33. What is the correct way to declare an abstract method in an abstract class?
    a) `void abstractMethod();`
    b) `abstract void method();`
    c) `void method() abstract;`
    d) `abstract void method() {}`

34. What is the output of the following code snippet?
    ```java
    int x = 10;
    int y = 5;
    if (x > 5 || y++ < 10) {
        System.out.println("Condition met");
    } else {
        System.out.println("Condition not met");
    }
    System.out.println(y);
    ```

    a) Condition met, 5
    b) Condition met, 6
    c) Condition not met, 5
    d) Condition not met, 6

35. What is the purpose of the `throws` keyword in Java?
    a) To declare a method as abstract.
    b) To specify a method's return type.
    c) To indicate that a method may throw an exception.
    d) To define a method's parameters.

36. What is the output of the following code snippet?
    ```java
    String str = "Java Programming";
    System.out.println(str.indexOf('a'));
    ```

    a) 1
    b) 4
    c) 5
    d) -1

37. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = x++;
System.out.println(y);
```
a) 5
b) 6
c) 4
d) Compilation error

38. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
if (x > 5 || ++y > 10) {
    System.out.println("Condition met");
} else {
    System.out.println("Condition not met");
}
System.out.println(y);
```
a) Condition met, 10
b) Condition met, 11
c) Condition not met, 10
d) Condition not met, 11

39. Which of the following is a correct way to declare and initialize a constant variable in Java?
a) `final int constant = 10;`
b) `static int constant = 10;`
c) `final constant int = 10;`
d) `int constant = 10; final`

40. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
switch (x) {
    case 1:
        System.out.println("One");
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.println("Two");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Default");
```

```
    }
    ```
a) One
b) Two
c) Default
d) Compilation error

41. What is the result of the following code snippet?
    ```java
    int x = 10;
    x += x++ + ++x;
    System.out.println(x);
    ```

a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 13

42. What is

the output of the following code snippet?
    ```java
    String str = "Java";
    System.out.println(str.substring(1, 3));
    ```

a) J
b) a
c) av
d) jav

43. What is the purpose of the `Math` class in Java?
    a) To perform mathematical calculations.
    b) To handle exceptions.
    c) To create graphical user interfaces.
    d) To compare objects for equality.

44. What is the output of the following code snippet?
    ```java
    int x = 5;
    if (x > 5) {
       System.out.println("x is greater than 5");
    } else {
       System.out.println("x is less than or equal to 5");
    }
    ```

a) x is greater than 5
b) x is less than or equal to 5
```

c) Compilation error
d) Runtime error

45. What is the correct way to declare a method that returns an integer in Java?
   a) `int method() {}`
   b) `method int() {}`
   c) `void method() {}`
   d) `method void() {}`

46. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
int sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) {
   sum += numbers[i];
}
System.out.println(sum);
```
   a) 5
   b) 15
   c) 10
   d) Compilation error

47. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
if (x > 5 && ++y > 10) {
   System.out.println("Condition met");
} else {
   System.out.println("Condition not met");
}
System.out.println(y);
```
   a) Condition met, 10
   b) Condition met, 11
   c) Condition not met, 10
   d) Condition not met, 11

48. What is the correct way to declare a class in Java?
   a) `class MyClass {}`
   b) `class() MyClass {}`
   c) `void class MyClass {}`
   d) `class void MyClass {}`

49. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
```

```java
String str = "Java";
System.out.println(str.charAt(2));
```

a) J
b) a
c) v
d) Compilation error

50. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
x -= x++ + ++x;
System.out.println(x);
```

a) 10
b) 11
c) 12
d) 13

51. What is the purpose of the `public` keyword in Java?
   a) It allows a method to be overridden.
   b) It makes a variable accessible from anywhere in the program.
   c) It indicates that a variable or method belongs to the class itself, not an instance of the class.
   d) It allows a class to be accessed only within the same package.

52. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 10;
if (x == 10) {
   System.out.println("x is 10");
}
System.out.println("End

 of program");
```

a) x is 10
b) End of program
c) x is 10, End of program
d) Compilation error

53. What is the correct way to declare and initialize a string variable in Java?
   a) `String str = "Hello";`
   b) `str String = "Hello";`
   c) `String = "Hello";`
   d) `str = "Hello";`

54. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = x++;
System.out.println(y);
```

a) 5
b) 6
c) 4
d) Compilation error

55. What is the purpose of the `break` statement in Java?
a) To exit a loop or switch statement.
b) To continue to the next iteration of a loop.
c) To handle an exception.
d) To terminate the program.

56. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
switch (x) {
    case 1:
        System.out.println("One");
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.println("Two");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Default");
}
```

a) One
b) Two
c) Default
d) Compilation error

57. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 10;
int y = 5;
if (x > 5 || y++ < 10) {
    System.out.println("Condition met");
} else {
    System.out.println("Condition not met");
}
System.out.println(y);
```

a) Condition met, 5
b) Condition met, 6
c) Condition not met, 5
d) Condition not met, 6

58. What is the correct way to declare a variable that can hold decimal numbers in Java?
   a) `double number = 10.5;`
   b) `int number = 10.5;`
   c) `float number = 10.5;`
   d) `decimal number = 10.5;`

59. What is the output of the following code snippet?
```java
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
   if (i == 3) {
      break;
   }
   System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```

   a) 0 1 2
   b) 0 1 2 3
   c) 0 1 2 3 4
   d) 1 2 3 4

60. What is the result of the following code snippet?
```java
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
int z = x-- * ++y;
System.out.println(z);
```

   a) 50
   b) 55
   c) 60
   d) 65