# 1z0-808 Dumps

# Java SE 8 Programmer I

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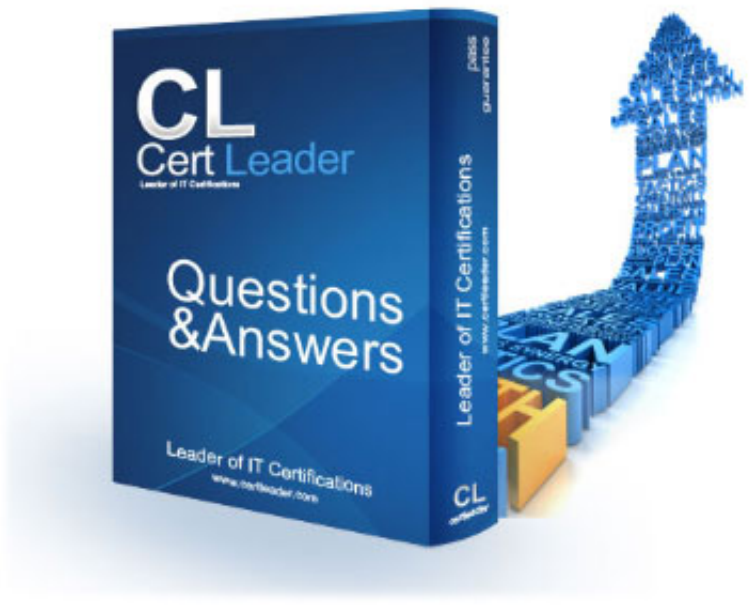


**NEW QUESTION 1**
Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.
```
public class Boat {

        public static void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("I float.");
                }
}
```

B.
```
public class Cake {
         public static void main (String [] ) {
                System.out.println  ("Chocolate");
                }
}
```

C.
```
public class Dog {
         public void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("Squirrel.");
                }
}
```

D.
```
public class Bank {
         public static void main (String () args) {
                System.out.println  ("Earn interest.");
                }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**
Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.
B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.
C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.
D. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.
E. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.
F. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 3**
Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
      String name;
      int age;
}
```

And:

```
4.public class Test {
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        Student s1 = new Student();
7.        Student s2 = new Student();
8.        Student s3 = new Student();
9.        s1 = s3;
10.       s3 = s2;
11.       s2 = null;
12.  }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**
Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate) {
    for (Person p : list) {
        if (predicate.test(p)) {
            System.out.println(p.name + " ");
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                       new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                       new Person("Smith", 38));
    //line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

**A**

```
checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

**B**

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

**C**

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

**D**

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**
You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

A
```
public abstract class Toy{
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

B
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
    public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}
```

C
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
    public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}
```

D
```
public abstract class Toy {
    public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 6**
Given:
```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
    res = "White";
} else {
    res = "No Result";
}
```
Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A
```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

C
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 1;
            int y = 0;
            if(x++ > ++y) {
                  System.out.print("Hello ");
            } else {
                  System.out.print("Welcome ");
            }
            System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hello Log 1:0
B. Hello Log 2:1
C. Welcome Log 2:1
D. Welcome Log 1:0

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 8**
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                          // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
C. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1
D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 9**
Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

A. Faster code at runtime
B. More efficient code at runtime
C. More dynamic code at runtime
D. More flexible and reusable code
E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given:

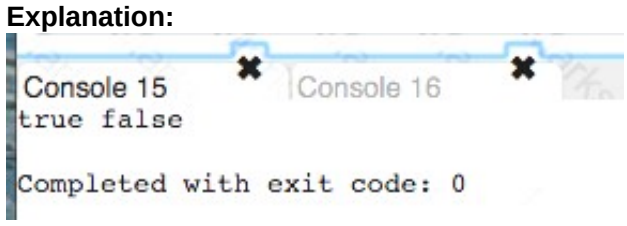
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. false true
C. true false
D. true true
E. false false

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**




**NEW QUESTION 10**
Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.
B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.
C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 13**
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++);   // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg();                                           // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
B. Compilation fails at line n2.
C. Compilation fails at line n1.
D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2  public class App {
3    int count;
4    public static void displayMsg() {
5      System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6    }
7    public static void main(String[] args) {
8      App.displayMsg();
9      displayMsg();
10   }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 18**
Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

A. It can be serialized across network.
B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
C. It can run on any platform.
D. It has ".java" extension.
E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 21**
This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | |
| | X | 0 |
| X | | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive Xs?

A. grid[2][1] = 'X';
B. grid[3][2] = 'X';
C. grid[3][1] = 'X';
D. grid[2][3] = 'X';

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 26**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2012-02-10 00:00
B. 2012-01-30
C. 2012-02-10
D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Main.java

```
1  import java.time.LocalDate;
2  import java.time.Month;
3
4  public class Main {
5    public static void main(String[] args) {
6      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7      date.plusDays(10);
8      System.out.println(date);
9    }
10 }
```

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
› javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
› java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-c
re-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

**NEW QUESTION 28**
Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {
    char c;
    boolean b;
    float f;
    void printAll() {
        System.out.println ("c = " + c);
        System.out.println ("b = " + b);
        System.out.println ("f = " + f);
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        FieldInit f = new FieldInit ();
        f.printAll ();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A
```
c=
b = false
f = 0.0
```

B
```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

C
```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

D
```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 29**
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java
java Test 1 null
```

What is the result?

A. 1 null
B. true false
C. false false
D. true true
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 30**
Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 11
C. 8
D. 9
E. 10

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 33**
Given:

```
interface Readable {
    public void readBook();
    public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {   // line n1
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book {                  // line n3
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n4
}
```

And given the code fragment: Book book1 = new EBook(); book1.readBook();
Which option enables the code to compile?

A) Replace the code fragment at `line n1` with:
```
class Book implements Readable {
```

B) At `line n2` insert:
```
public abstract void setBookMark();
```

C) Replace the code fragment at `line n3` with:
```
abstract class EBook extends Book {
```

D) At `line n4` insert:
```
public void setBookMark() { }
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 38**
Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 200.0 : 100.0
B. 400.0 : 200.0
C. 400.0 : 100.0
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 42**
Given:

```
class X {
    static int i;
    int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6
B. 3 4 3 6
C. 5 4 5 6
D. 3 6 4 6

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 43**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtim
B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 47**
Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

**NEW QUESTION 52**
Which statement is true about Java byte code?

A. It can run on any platform.
B. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.
C. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
D. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
E. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

**NEW QUESTION 57**
Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    static int j;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        X x1 = new X();
        X x2 = new X();
        x1.i = 3;
        x1.j = 4;
        x2.i = 5;
        x2.j = 6;
        System.out.println(
            x1.i + " " +
            x1.j + " " +
            x2.i + " " +
            x2.j);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6
B. 3 4 3 6
C. 5 4 5 6
D. 3 6 5 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 62**
Given:

```
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
abstract class C2 implements I {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
class C1 extends C2  {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

A. C1C2
B. C1C1
C. Compilation fails.
D. C2C2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



**NEW QUESTION 65**
Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;          //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2
        }
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0
B. Area is 3.0
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 69**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World ";
    myStr.trim();
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
    System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. -1
C. 5
D. 10

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 71**
Given:

```
class Test {
   public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [ ];
        numbers = new int [2];
        numbers [0] = 10;
        numbers [1] = 20;

        numbers = new int [4];
        numbers [2] = 30;
        numbers [3] = 40;
        for (int x : numbers) {
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40
B. 0 0 30 40
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 75**
Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;
String days[] = ("sun", "mon", "wed", "sat");
for (String s:days) {
    switch (s) {
        case "sat":
        case "sun":
            wd -= 1:
            break;
        case "mon":
            wd++;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

A. 3
B. 4
C. -1
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 76**
Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
    init();
    System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. InitializedStartedInitialized
C. InitializedStarted
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 80**
Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.       int x = 6;
5.       while (isAvailable(x)) {
6.           System.out.print(x);
7.
8.       }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12.     return --x > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

A. Replace line 6 with System.out.print (--x);
B. At line 7, insert x --;
C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 84**
Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

A. Objects cannot be reused.
B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
D. A package must contain a main class.
E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
F. A main method must be declared in every class.

**Answer:** BCF

**NEW QUESTION 85**
Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. s
B. deleteAll ();
C. s
D. delete (0, s
E. size () );
F. s
G. delete (0, s
H. length () );
I. s
J. removeAll ();

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 89**
Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1:2:3:4:5:
B. 1:2:3:
C. Compilation fails.
D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 92**
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
}
```

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 10 Hello Universe!
C. 10 Hello World!
D. 9 Hello World!

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 97**
Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A public class must have a main method.
B. A class can have only one private constructors.
C. A method can have the same name as a field.
D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 101**
.....

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