

Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-808

Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Question 121—Question 141

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QUESTION 121

Given:

```
public class TestLoop {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int array[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
        int key = 3;  
        for (int pos = 0; pos < array.length; ++pos) {  
            if (array[pos] == key) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.print("Found " + key + "at " + pos);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found 3 at 2
- B. Found 3 at 3
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

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Explanation:

The following line does not compile:

```
System.out.print("Found " + key + "at " + pos);
```

The variable pos is undefined at this line, as its scope is only valid in the for loop. Any variables created inside of a loop are LOCAL TO THE LOOP.

QUESTION 122

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");
        String s2 = s1.toString();
        List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
        lst.add(s2);
        System.out.println(s1.getClass());
        System.out.println(s2.getClass());
        System.out.println(lst.getClass());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. class java.lang.String
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- B. class java.lang.Object
class java.lang. Object
class java.util.Collection
- C. class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- D. class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.List

Answer: C

Explanation:

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class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList

QUESTION 123

Given:

```
public class Case {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String product = "Pen";  
        product.toLowerCase();  
        product.concat(" BOX".toLowerCase());  
        System.out.print(product.substring(4, 6));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. box
- B. nbo
- C. bo
- D. nb
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: E

QUESTION 124

Given:

```
1. public class Whizlabs {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         int sum = 0;  
4.  
5.         for(int x = 0;x<=10;x++)  
6.             sum += x;  
7.         System.out.print("Sum for 0 to " + x);  
8.         System.out.println(" = " + sum);  
9.     }  
10. }
```

Which is true?

- A. Sum for 0 to 0 = 55
- B. Sum for 0 to 10 = 55
- C. Compilation fails due to error on line 6.
- D. Compilation fails due to error on line 7.
- E. An Exception is thrown at the runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Loop variables scope limited to that enclosing loop. So in this case, the scope of the loop variable x declared at line 5, limited to that for loop. Trying to access that variable at line 7, which is out of scope of the variable x, causes a compile time error. So compilation fails due to error at line 7. Hence option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect, since code fails to compile. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>

QUESTION 125

Given the code fragment:

```
System.out.println( 28 + 5 <= 4 + 29 );  
System.out.println( ( 28 + 5 ) <= ( 4 + 29 ) );
```

What is the result?

- A. 28false29

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- true
- B. 285 < 429
true
- C. true
true
- D. compilation fails

Answer: C

QUESTION 126

Given:

```
public class Equal {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String[] str2 = {"J", "a", "v", "a"};  
        String str3 = "";  
        for (String str : str2) {  
            str3 = str3+str;  
        }  
        boolean b1 = (str1 == str3);  
        boolean b2 = (str1.equals(str3));  
        System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. true, false
- B. false, true
- C. true, true
- D. false, false

Answer: B

Explanation:

== strict equality.

equals compare state, not identity.

QUESTION 127

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    static void dispResult(int[] num) {  
        try {  
            System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));  
        } catch(ArithmeticException e) {  
            System.err.println("first exception");  
        }  
        System.out.println("Done");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            int[] arr = {100, 100};  
            dispResult(arr);  
        } catch(IllegalArgumentException e) {  
            System.err.println("second exception");  
        } catch(Exception e) {  
            System.err.println("third exception");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
Done
- B. First Exception
Done
- C. Second Exception
- D. Done
Third Exception
- E. Third Exception

Answer: B

QUESTION 128

Given:

```
public class Marklist {  
    int num;  
    public static void graceMarks(Marklist obj4) {  
        obj4.num += 10;  
    }  
}
```

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```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();  
    MarkList obj2 = obj1;  
    MarkList obj1 = null;  
    obj2.num = 60;  
    graceMarks(obj2);  
}  
}
```

How many objects are created in the memory runtime?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

obj1 and obj3.

when you do `e2 = e1` you're copying object references - you're not making a copy of the object - and so the variables `e1` and `e2` will both point to the same object.

QUESTION 129

Given:

```
public class X implements Z {
    public String toString() {
        return "X ";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Y myY = new Y();
        X myX = myY;
        Z myZ = myX;
        System.out.print(myX);
        System.out.print((Y)myX);
        System.out.print(myZ);
    }
}

class Y extends X {
    public String toString() {
        return "Y ";
    }
}
```

- A. XXX
- B. XYX
- C. YYX
- D. YYY

Answer: D

QUESTION 130

Given:


```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. `int f = ps.indexOf {new patient ("Mike")};`
- B. `int f = ps.indexOf (patient("Mike"));`
- C. `patient p = new Patient ("Mike");`
`int f = pas.indexOf(P)`
- D. `int f = ps.indexOf(p2);`

Answer: C

QUESTION 131

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            String[] arr =new String[4];  
            arr[1] = "Unix";  
            arr[2] = "Linux";  
            arr[3] = "Solarios";  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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```
for (String var : arr) {  
    System.out.print(var + " ");  
}  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    System.out.print (e.getClass());  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Unix Linux Solaris
- B. Null Unix Linux Solaris
- C. Class java.lang.Exception
- D. Class java.lang.NullPointerException

Answer: B

Explanation:

null Unix Linux Solaris

The first element, arr[0], has not been defined.

QUESTION 132

Given:

```
public class Series {  
    private boolean flag;  
  
    public void displaySeries() {  
        int num = 2;  
        while (flag) {  
            if (num % 7 == 0)  
                flag = false;  
            System.out.print(num);  
            num += 2;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new Series().displaySeries();  
    }  
}
```

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What is the result?

- A. 2 4 6 8 10 12
- B. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
- C. Compilation fails
- D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times
- E. The program prints nothing

Answer: B

QUESTION 133

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

```
interface CanFly{  
    String type = "A";  
    void fly();  
  
    ____ String getType(){  
        return type;  
    }  
}
```

- A. abstract
- B. public
- C. default
- D. It will not compile with any as interfaces cannot have non abstract methods.
- E. It will compile without filling the blank.

Answer: C

Explanation:

From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods.

SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal.

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Hence option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can't use abstract there.

Options B and E are incorrect as we can't have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/land/defaultmethods.html>

QUESTION 134

Consider following method

```
default void print(){  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. This method is invalid.
- B. This method can be used only in an interface.
- C. This method can return anything.
- D. This method can be used only in an interface or an abstract class.
- E. None of above.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given method is declared as default method so we can use it only inside an interface.

Hence option B is correct and option D is incorrect.

Option A is incorrect as it is valid method.

Option C is incorrect as return type is void, which means we can't return anything.

QUESTION 135

Given:

```
public class MyFor3 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] xx = null;  
        for (int ii : xx) {  
            System.out.println(ii);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Null
- B. Compilation fails
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime
- D. 0

Answer: C

QUESTION 136

Given:

```
1. public class TestLoop {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         float myarray[] = {10.20f, 20.30f, 30.40f, 50.60f};  
4.         int index = 0;  
5.         boolean isFound = false;  
6.         float key = 30.40f;  
7.         // insert code here  
8.         System.out.println(isFound);  
9.     }  
10. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables the code print true?

```
C A) while (key == myarray[index++]) {
    isFound = true;
}

C B) while (index <= 4) {
    if (key == myarray[index]) {
        index++;
        isFound = true;
        break;
    }
}

C C) while (index++ < 5) {
    if (key == myarray[index]) {
        isFound = true;
    }
}

C D) while (index < 5) {
    if (key == myarray[index]) {
        isFound = true;
        break;
    }
    index++;
}
```

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 137

Given:

```
class Base {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("Base " + args[2]);
}
}

public class Sub extends Base{
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

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```
System.out.println("Overriden " + args[1]);  
}  
}
```

And the commands:

```
javac Sub.java  
java Sub 10 20 30
```

What is the result?

- A. Base 30
- B. Overriden 20
- C. Overriden 20
Base 30
- D. Base 30
Overriden 20

Answer: B

QUESTION 138

Given:

```
class SpecialException extends Exception {  
    public SpecialException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}  
  
public class ExceptionTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            doSomething();  
        }  
        catch (SpecialException e) {  
            System.out.println(e);  
        }  
    }  
  
    static void doSomething() throws SpecialException {  
        int[] ages = new int[4];  
        ages[4] = 17;  
        doSomethingElse();  
    }  
  
    static void doSomethingElse() throws SpecialException {  
        throw new SpecialException("Thrown at end of doSomething() method");  
    }  
}
```

What will be the output?

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```
C A) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
C B) Error in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
C C) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
    at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
    at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
C D) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
    at ExceptionTest.doSomethingElse(ExceptionTest.java:16)
    at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
    at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
```

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 139

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();

        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub();
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Super
Sub
Sub
- B. Contract

- Contract
Super
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D

QUESTION 140

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 = false;  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

QUESTION 141

Given:

```
public class Msg {  
    public static String doMsg(char x) {  
        return "Good Day!";  
    }  
    public static String doMsg(int y) {  
        return "Good Luck!";  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        char x = 8;  
        int z = '8';  
        System.out.println(doMsg(x));  
        System.out.print(doMsg(z));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Good Day!
Good Luck!
- B. Good Day!
Good Day!
- C. Good Luck!
Good Day!
- D. Good Luck!
Good Luck!
- E. Compilation fails

Answer: E **Correct Ans A**