

Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-808

Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Question 21—Question 30

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QUESTION 21

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = new String[2];
int idx = 0;
for (String s : strs) {
    strs[idx].concat(" element " + idx);
    idx++;
}
for (idx = 0; idx < strs.length; idx++) {
    System.out.println(strs[idx]);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Element 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

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QUESTION 22

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle() {
        this(10); // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20); // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

- A. 10:20
- B. 0:20
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D

Explanation:

this() and super() can't be used in the same constructor

Here is a good reference for the question

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10381244/why-cant-this-and-super-both-be-used-together-in-a-constructor>

QUESTION 23

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- ☐ A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- ☐ B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- ☐ C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- ☐ D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

A. Option A

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 24

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int iVar = 100;  
5.     float fVar = 100.100f;  
6.     double dVar = 123;  
7.     iVar = fVar;  
8.     fVar = iVar;  
9.     dVar = fVar;  
10.    fVar = dVar;  
11.    dVar = iVar;  
12.    iVar = dVar;  
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

- A. Line 7
- B. Line 8
- C. Line 9
- D. Line 10
- E. Line 11
- F. Line 12

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

See "Assignment Compatibility" at
http://docstore.mik.ua/oreilly/java/langref/ch04_13.htm

QUESTION 25

Given:

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MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {  
  
    public static void main(int[] args) {  
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(Object[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

and commands:

```
javac MainTest.java  
java MainTest 1 2 3
```

What is the result?

- A. int main 1
- B. Object main 1
- C. String main 1
- D. Compilation fails
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

All methods have the same name but different signature since the parameters are different. There is no problem with that.

JVM will call the method with signature "public static void main(String[] args)"

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html>

QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[1][3];  
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {  
        num[i][j] = 10;  
    }  
}
```

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?

- ☐ A) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
- ☐ B) num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
- ☐ C) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
- ☐ D) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

At first look we can exclude option D because the number of elements in the array is 3, the result of multiplying the two array dimensions 1 x 3.

We can run the code

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int num[][] = new int[1][3];  
  
        for (int i=0; i<num.length; i++) {  
            for (int j=0; j<num[i].length; j++) {  
                num[i][j] = 10;  
                System.out.println("num[" + i + "][" + j + "] = " + num[i][j]);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

the output is

```
num[0][0]= 10  
num[0][1]= 10  
num[0][2]= 10
```

QUESTION 27

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this(); //line n1
        setName(name);
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        Person(name); //line n2
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age + " " + number ;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println(p1.show());
        System.out.println(p2.show());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Jesse 25
Walter 52
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2
- D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer: D

Explanation:

At line n1, Person class hasn't any constructor without arguments.

At line n2, there isn't any method Person. If we want to call the constructor that should be "this(name)".

QUESTION 28

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Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- ☐ A) planets
Earth
1
- ☐ B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- ☐ C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- ☐ D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- ☐ E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Answer: C

QUESTION 29

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following 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?

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- ☐ 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

Explanation:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/abstract.html>

QUESTION 30

Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};  
intArr[2] = intArr[4];  
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

- A. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75
B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75
C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90
D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90
E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Answer: C