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IT 인증시험덤프전문사이트

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일년동안 무료 업데이트

Exam : **1z0-808**

Title : Java SE 8 Programmer I

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which statement is true about the switch statement?
A. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.
B. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
C. It must contain the default section.
D. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
Answer: D

NO.2 Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A. 100 200 : 0 0 :
B. 100 200 : 100 200 :
C. 0 0 : 100 0 :
D. 100 200 : 100 0 :
Answer: D

NO.3 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 java file compiles successfully.

B. Only the java file compiles successfully.

C. The Java and java files compile successfully.

D. The A.Java and java files compile successfully.

E. The java and C.java files compile successfully.

F. Only the Java file compiles successfully.

Answer: F

NO.4 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 B
B. Option D
C. Option C
D. Option A
Answer: D

NO.5 Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[5][2];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

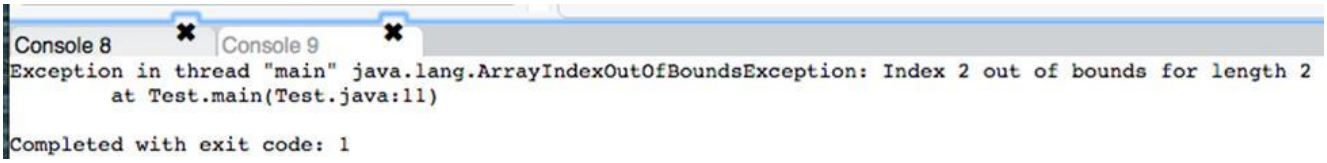
B. Compilation fails.

C. 97 9899 100 null null null

D. 97 9899 100 101 102 103

E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A



NO.6 Given these requirements:

* Bus and Boat are Vehicle type classes.
* The start() and stop() methods perform common operations across the Vehicle class type.
* The ride() method performs a unique operations for each type of Vehicle.

Which set of actions meets the requirements with optimized code?

A. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride() abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle class.
B. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining default stop(), start(), and ride() methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle interface and overriding the ride() method.
C. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by declaring stop(), start(), and ride() abstract methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding all the methods.
D. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride() abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding the ride() method.
Answer: A

NO.7 Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {
   private String name;
   private int age;
   private int salary;

   public Employee (String name, int age) {
       setName (name)
       setAge (age)
       setSalary (2000);
   }
   public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
       setSalary (salary);
       this (name, age);
   }
   //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
   public void printDetails () {
       System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
   }
}
```

Test.java:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e1 = new Employee();
        Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);
        Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);

        e1.printDetails();
        e2.printDetails();
        e3.printDetails();
    }
}
```

Which is the result?

A Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B
```
null : 0: 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

C
```
null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
```

D Compilation fails in the Test class.

E Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.

A. Option C
B. Option A
C. Option D
D. Option B
E. Option E
Answer: E

NO.8 Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)
A. Object is the root class of all other objects.

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

NO.9 Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
B. A 0B 1
C. A element 0B element 1
D. AB
Answer: A

NO.10 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 6 5 6

B. 3 4 5 6

C. 3 4 3 6

D. 5 4 5 6

Answer: A

```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NO.11 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
                  .parse("2014-05-04")
                  .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000

C. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

D. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00.000

Answer: A

NO.12 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
       while (true) {
           myList.add("My String");
       }
    }
    catch (RuntimeException re) {
       System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and Caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

B. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main".

C. Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and Caught an Exception is printed to the console.

D. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

E. Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.

Answer: B

NO.13 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. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

B. 2012-02-10 00:00

C. 2012-02-10

D. 2012-01-30

Answer: D

NO.14 Given the code fragment:

```
7. public static void main(String[] args) {
8. Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;
9. // insert code here
10. }
```

Which code snippet at line 9 prints true?

A.
```
Boolean s = p.apply(101);
System.out.println(s);
```

B.
```
Boolean s = p.test(100);
System.out.println(s);
```

C.
```
Integer s = p.test(100);
if (s == 1) {
    System.out.println("false");
}
else {
    System.out.println("true");
)
```

D.
```
System.out.println(p.apply(100));
```

A. Option C
B. Option D
C. Option B
D. Option A
Answer: C

NO.15 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();
    points.add(1);
    points.add(2);
    points.add(3);
    points.add(4);
    points.add(null);
    points.remove(1);
    points.remove(null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

A. [1, 3, 4, null]

B. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

C. [1, 2, 4]

D. [1, 3, 4]

E. Compilation fails.

F. [1, 2, 4, null]

Answer: D

NO.16 Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
    Vehicle() {}
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {          //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);   // line n2
        this.trans = trans;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
 7. Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
 8. Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
 9. System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?

A. 4W 100 Auto4W 150 Manual

B. Compilation fails only at line n2

C. null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

E. Compilation fails only at line n1

Answer: D

NO.17 Given the code fragment:

```
 3. public static void main(String[] args) {
 4.       int x = 5;
 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. At line 7, insert x --;

B. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false: true;

C. Replace line 6 with System.out. print (--x) ;

D. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert System.out.print (x);

Answer: A

NO.18 Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print Joe:true: 100.0? (Choose two.)

☐ A) Replace line n2 with:
```
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
```

☐ B) Replace line n2 with:
```
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
```

☐ C) Replace line n1 with:
```
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
```

☐ D) Replace line n1 with:
```
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
```

☐ E) Replace line n1 with:
```
this("Joe", true, 100);
```

A. Option E
B. Option B
C. Option D
D. Option C
E. Option A
Answer: D,E