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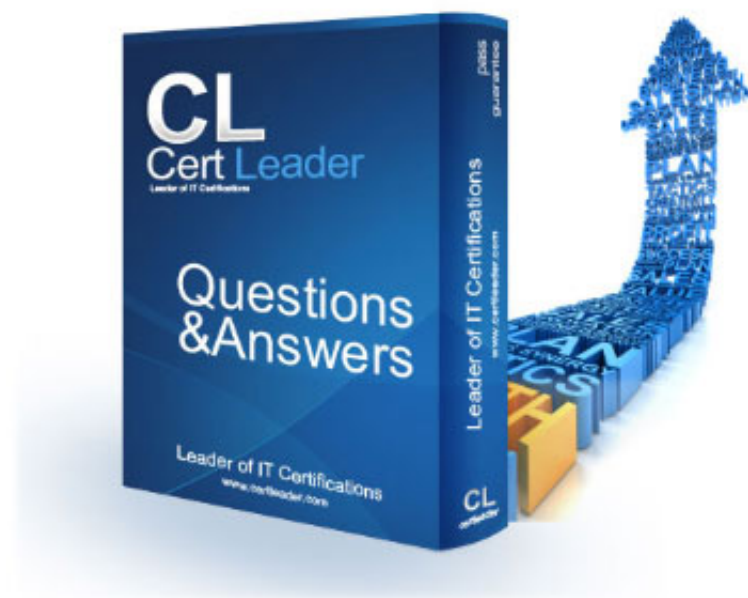
Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C D
B. A C D
C. A C D D
D. A B D
E. A B D C

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.
Given the code fragment:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int numbers[] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int[] keys = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */ {
        int[] keys = new int[3];
        /* code goes here*/
        return keys;
    }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A. public int findMax (int[] numbers)
B. static int[] findMax (int[] max)
C. static int findMax (int[] numbers)
D. final int findMax (int[])

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Manager  manager  = new Manager();
    Director director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A. employee.salary = 50_000;
B. director.salary = 80_000;
C. employee.budget = 200_000;
D. manager.budget = 1_000_000;
E. manager.stockOption = 500;
F. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

Answer: CE

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:

```
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 7
Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b <c )? b: c: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A. 100
B. 101
C. 102
D. 103
E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int data[] = {2010, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2014};
    int key = 2014;
    int count = 0;
    for (int e: data) {
        if (e != key) {
            continue;
            count++;
        }
    }
    System.out.print(count + " Found");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 0 Found
C. 1 Found
D. 3 Found

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4 }};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1324
B. 2313
C. 3142
D. 4231

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
Given these two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount ();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh){
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the useElectricity method.
An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.
How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

A

```java
    public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }
```

B

```java
    public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if (kWh > 0){
            this.kWh += kWh;
            this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
        }
    }
```

C

```java
    private void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if (kWh > 0) {
            this.kWh += kWh;
            this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
        }
    }
```

D

```java
    public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if(kWh > 0) {
            this.kWh += kWh;
            setBill(this.kWh);
        }
    }
    public void setBill(double kWh) {
        bill = kWh*rate;
    }
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
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 16
This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```java
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 20
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:

NEW QUESTION 25
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 27
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 (p2);
```

B

```
   int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
   int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D

```
   Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
   int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
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 35
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 40
Given:

```
class A {
    public void test() {
        System.out.println("A ");
    }
}

class B extends A {
    public void test() {
        System.out.println("B ");
    }
}

public class C extends A {
    public void test() {
        System.out.println("C ");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A b1 = new A();
        A b2 = new C();
        A b3 = (B) b2;              //line n1
        b1 = (A) b2;               //line n2
        b1.test();
        b3.test();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. AB
B. AC
C. CC
D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {
    protected void revolve() {              //line n1
    }

    abstract void rotate();                 //line n2
}

class Earth extends Planet {
    void revolve() {                        //line n3
    }

    protected void rotate() {               //line n4
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile? (Choose two.)

A. Make the method at line n1 public.
B. Make the method at line n2 public.
C. Make the method at line n3 public.
D. Make the method at line n3 protected.
E. Make the method at line n4 public.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 46
Given:

Base.java:

```java
class Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("Base ");
    }
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```java
class DerivedA extends Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");
    }
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```java
class DerivedB  extends DerivedA {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();
        Base b4 = b3;
        b1 = (Base) b2;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. BaseDerivedA
B. BaseDerivedB
C. DerivedBDerivedB
D. DerivedBDerivedA
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48
Given the code fragment:
```java
7.    StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8.    String str1 = sb1.toString();
9.    // insert code here
10.    System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

A. String str2 = str1;
B. String str2 = new String(str1);
C. String str2 = sb1. toString();
D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
Given:

```
class Test {
    int a1;

    public static void doProduct(int a) {
        a = a * a;
    }

    public static void doString(String s) {
        s.concat(" " + s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test item = new Test();
        item.a1 = 11;
        String sb = "Hello";
        Integer i = 10;
        doProduct(i);
        doString(sb);
        doProduct(item.a1);
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 Hello Hello 11
B. 10 Hello Hello 121
C. 100 Hello 121
D. 100 Hello Hello 121
E. 10 Hello 11

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 56
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 60
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 63
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 66
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. Compilation fails.
B. false true
C. true false
D. true true
E. false false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71
Given:

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

public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            Student[] students = new Student[3];
            students[1] = new Student("Richard");
            students[2] = new Student("Donald");
            for (Student s : students) {
                  System.out.println("" + s.name);
            }
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. nullRichardDonald
B. RichardDonald
C. Compilation fails.
D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 74
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A
```
    date1 = 2014-06-20
    date2 = 2014-06-20
    date3 = 2014-06-20
```

B
```
    date1 = 06/20/2014
    date2 = 2014-06-20
    date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

C   Compilation fails.

D   An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 77
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 80
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 85
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 87
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
    for (int[] a : arr) {
        for (int i : a) {
            System.out.print(i+ " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A   Compilation fails.

B

    1 3
    1 3

C

    1 3

    followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

D

    1 3
    1 3 0 0

E

    1 3 5 7
    1 3

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

Answer: E

Explanation:


```
Your Code ...
  1  public class MyClass {
  2      public static void main (String [] args) {
  3          int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];
  4          arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
  5          arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
  6          for (int [] a : arr) {
  7              for (int i : a) {
  8                  System.out.print(i+ " ");
  9              }
 10              System.out.println ();
 11          }
 12      }
 13  }
 14
```

External Libraries ... ⊙ Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : ◑ OFF   Version: JDK 9.0.1   ⇕

Stdin Inputs...

⊙ Execute   Save   My Projects   Recent   Collaborate   More Options ▾

Result...
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s)   compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

NEW QUESTION 92
Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
B. A public class must have a main method.
C. A class can have final static methods.
D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 94
Given:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 10;
        int j = 20;
        int k =(j += i)/ 5;
        System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 : 30 : 6
B. 10 : 22 : 22
C. 10 : 22 : 20
D. 10 : 22 : 6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96
......

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