Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

Version:Demo

1. Which two are Java Exception classes?

A. SercurityException

B. DuplicatePathException

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. TooManyArgumentsException

Answer: A,C

2. Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C

B. A B C D E

C. A B D E

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

3. Given:

public class FieldInit {

char c;

boolean b;

```
float f;

void printAll() {

System.out.println("c = " + c);

System.out.println("c = " + b);

System.out.println("c = " + f);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

FieldInit f = new FieldInit();

f.printAll();

}

}
```

What is the result?

A. c = null

b = false

f = 0.0F

B. c = 0

b = false

f = 0.0f

C. c = null

b = true

f = 0.0

D. c =

b = false

f = 0.0

Answer: D

4. Given the code fragment:

```
String color = "teal";

switch (color) {
     case "Red":
          System.out.println("Found Red");
     case "Blue":
          System.out.println("Found Blue");
          break;
     case "Teal":
          System.out.println("Found Teal");
          break;
     default:
          System.out.println("Found Default");
 }
```

What is the result?

A. Found Red

Found Default

B. Found Teal

C. Found Red

Found Blue

Found Teal

D. Found Red

Found Blue

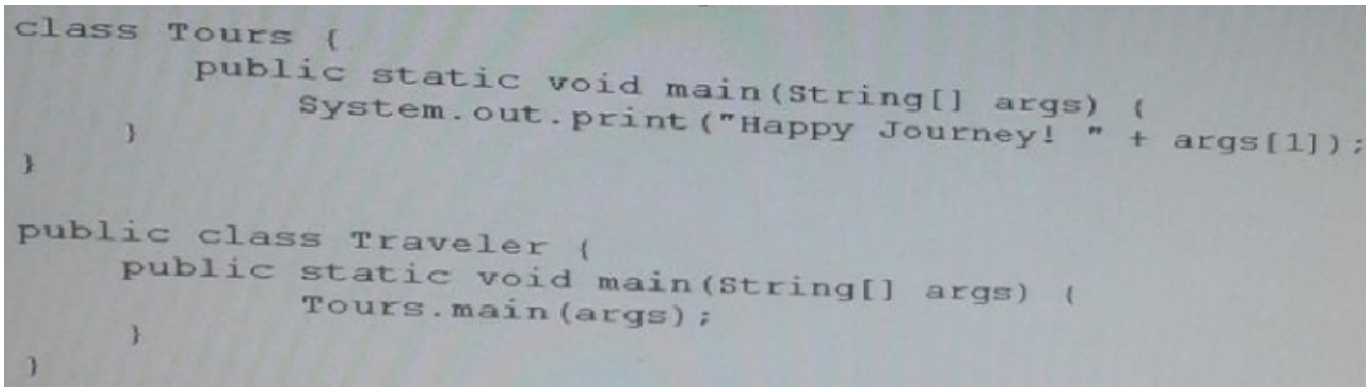
Found Teal

Found Default

E. Found Default

Answer: B

5. Given the code in a file Traveler.java:



```
class Tours {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.print("Happy Journey! " + args[1]);
    }
}

public class Traveler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            Tours.main(args);
    }
}
```

And the commands:

Javac Traveler.java

Java Traveler Java Duke What is the result?

A. Happy Journey! Duke

B. Happy Journey! Java

C. An exception is thrown at runtime

D. The program fails to execute due to a runtime error

Answer: D

6. Given:

```
1. import java.util.ArrayList;
2. import java.util.List;
3.
4. public class Whizlabs{
5.
6.          public static void main(String[] args){
7.                    List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
8.                    list.add(21); list.add(13);
9.                    list.add(30); list.add(11);
10.                   list.add(2);
11.                   //insert here
12.                   System.out.println(list);
13.         }
14. }
```

Which inserted at line 11, will provide the following output?

[21, 15, 11]

A. list.removelf(e > e%2 != 0);

B. list.removelf(e -> e%2 != 0);

C. Ust.removelf(e -> e%2 = 0);

D. list.remove(e -> e%2 = 0);

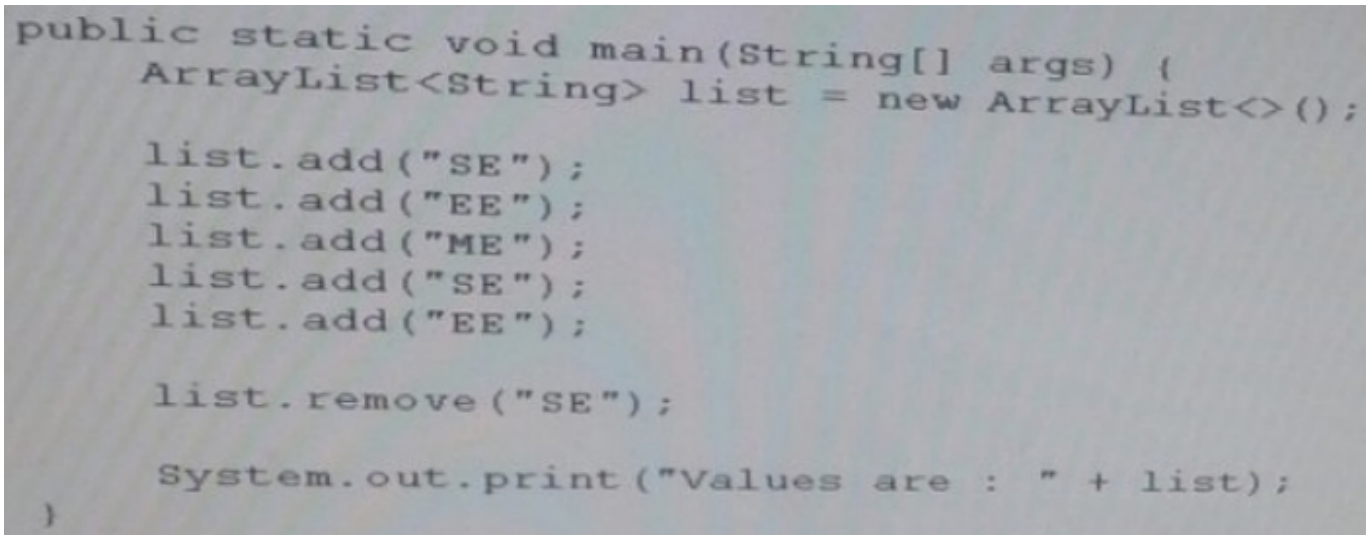
E. None of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In output we can see that only odd numbers present, so we need to remove only even numbers to get expected output. From Java SE 8, there is new method call removelf which takes predicate object and remove elements which satisfies predicate condition. Predicate has functional method call take object and check if the given condition met or not, if met it returns true, otherwise false. Option C we have passed correct lambda expression to check whether the number is odd or even that matches to the functional method of predicate interface. Option A is incorrect as it is invalid lambda expression. Option B is incorrect as it removes all odd numbers. Option D is incorrect as there is no remove method that takes predicate as argument.
https://docs.oracle.eom/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

7. Given the code fragment:



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<>();

    list.add("SE");
    list.add("EE");
    list.add("ME");
    list.add("SE");
    list.add("EE");

    list.remove("SE");

    System.out.print("Values are : " + list);
}
```

What is the result?

A. Values are : [EE, ME]

B. Values are : [EE, EE, ME]

C. Values are : [EE, ME, EE]

D. Values are : [SE, EE, ME, EE]

E. Values are : [EE, ME, SE, EE]

Answer: E

8. Given:

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

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

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

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

And given the code fragment:

What is the result?

```
 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);
```

A. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual

B. Null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual

C. Compilation fails only at line n1

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer: E

Explanation:

On line n1 implicit call to parameterized constructor is missing and n2 this() must be the first line.

9. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //line n1
        switch (x) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("One");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Two");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line nl to enable the code to print one?

A. Byte x = 1;

B. short x = 1;

C. String x = "1";

D. Long x = 1;

E. Double x = 1;

F. Integer x = new Integer ("1");

Answer: A,B,F

10. 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 B C

D. A B D

E. A B D C

Answer: C

11. Given:

public class TestField {

int x;

int y;

public void doStuff(int x, int y) {

this.x = x;

y =this.y;

}

public void display() {

System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

TestField m1 = new TestField();

m1.x = 100;

m1.y = 200;

TestField m2 = new TestField();

m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);

m1.display();

m2.display();

}

}

What is the result?

A. 100 200 : 100 200

B. 100 0 : 100 0 :

C. 100 200 : 100 0 :

D. 100 0 : 100 200 :

Answer: C

12. Given:

public class App { // Insert code here System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java"); } }

Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?

A. static public void main (String [] args) {

B. static void main (String [] args) {

C. public static void Main (String [] args) {

D. public static void main (String [] args) {

E. public void main (String [] args) {

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: No main class found.

Not C: Main method not found

not E: Main method is not static.

13. Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
boolean isChecked = false;
int arry[] = {1,3,5,7,8,9};
int index = arry.length;
while () {
if (arry[index-1] % 2 ==0) {
isChecked = true;
}

}
System.out.print(arry(index]+", "+isChecked));
}
}
```

Which set of changes enable the code to print 1, true?

A. Replacingwith index > 0 and replacingwith index--;

B. Replacingwith index > 0 and replacingwith --index;

C. Replacingwith index > 5 and replacingwith --index ;

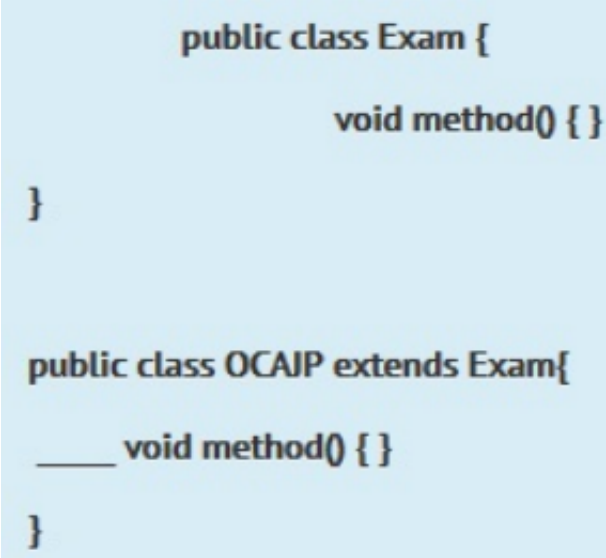
D. Replacingwith index and replacingwith --index ;

Answer: A

Explanation:

Note: Code in B (code2 is --index;). also works fine.

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



A. abstract

B. final

C. private

D. default

E. int

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. 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.
httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/iava/landl/defaultmethods.html

15. 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;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A. 100

B. 101

C. 102

D. 103

E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

16. Given:

```
class X {
    int x1, x2, x3;
}
class Y extends X {
    int y1;
    Y() {
        x1 = 1;
        x2 = 2;
        y1 = 10;
    }
}

class Z extends Y {
    int z1;
    Z() {
        x1 = 3;
        y1 = 20;
        z1 = 100;
    }
}

And,

public class Test3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Z obj = new Z();
        System.out.println(obj.x3 + ", " + obj.y1 + ", " + obj.z1);
    }
}
```

Which constructor initializes the variable x3?

A. Only the default constructor of class X

B. Only the no-argument constructor of class Y

C. Only the no-argument constructor of class Z

D. Only the default constructor of object class

Answer: C

17. 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

18. Given the code fragment?

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

```
Test t = new Test();

int[] arr = new int[10];

arr = t.subArray(arr,0,2);

}

// insert code here

}
```

Which method can be inserted at line // insert code here to enable the code to compile?

```
A. public int[] subArray(int[] src, int start, int end) {

return src;

}

B. public int subArray(int src, int start, int end) {

return src;

}

C. public int[] subArray(int src, int start, int end) {

return src;

}

D. public int subArray(int[] src, int start, int end) {

return src;

}
```

Answer: A

19. Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

20. Which usage represents a valid way of compiling java source file with the name "Main"?

A. javac Main.java

B. java Main.class

C. java Main.java

D. javac Main

E. java Main

Answer: A

Explanation: The compiler is invoked by the javac command. When compiling a Java class, you must include the file name, which houses the main classes including the Java extension. So to run Main.java file we have to use command in option A. TO execute Java program we can use Java command but can't use it for compiling. https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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