

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

1. String date = LocalDate

```
System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

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) 2014-05-04T00:00:00.000
- D) 5/4/14T00:00:00.000

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

2. Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

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 n1 to enable the code to print one?

- A) byte x = 1;
- B) long x = 1;
- C) double x = 1;
- D) Integer x = new Integer("1");
- E) String x = "1";
- F) short x = 1;

Answer – ADF

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

3. Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order?

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```
    String[] args) {  
        int x = array.length;  
    /* line n1 */  
}
```

A question is overlaid on the code: "Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order?"

Below the question are five options, each with a checkbox:

- A)

```
while (x < 0) {  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
    x--;  
}
```
- B)

```
do {  
    x--;  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
} while (x > 0);
```
- C)

```
do {  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
    --x;  
} while (x >= 0);
```
- D)

```
while (x >= 0) {  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
    x--;  
}
```
- E)

```
while (x > 0) {  
    System.out.print(array[--x]);  
}
```

The interface includes navigation buttons at the bottom right: "Review" (with a checkmark), "Previous", and "Next".

Answer – BE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

4. Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent() {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {  
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

- A) Replace line 5 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`
- B) Replace line 13 with:
`try {
 xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) {}
catch(IOException e) {}`
- C) At line 14, insert `throw new IOException();`
- D) Replace line 7 with `throw IOException("Exception raised");`
- E) Replace line 11 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`

Answer = AE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

5. Java Test Hello

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? true : false) {  
            System.out.println("Success");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Failure");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test Hello
```

What is the result?

- A) Failure
- B) Success
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
6. System.out.println(planet[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the result?

```
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].name);  
System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

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

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
7. System.out.println(p2.show());  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
    name(name);  
  
public Person(String name, int age) {  
    Person(name);  
    setAge(age);  
} // line n2  
  
//setter and getter methods go here  
  
public String show() {  
    return name + " " + age;  
}  
  
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 at both line n1 and line n2.
- C) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D) Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

8. Which method signature do you use at line n1?

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;
}
```

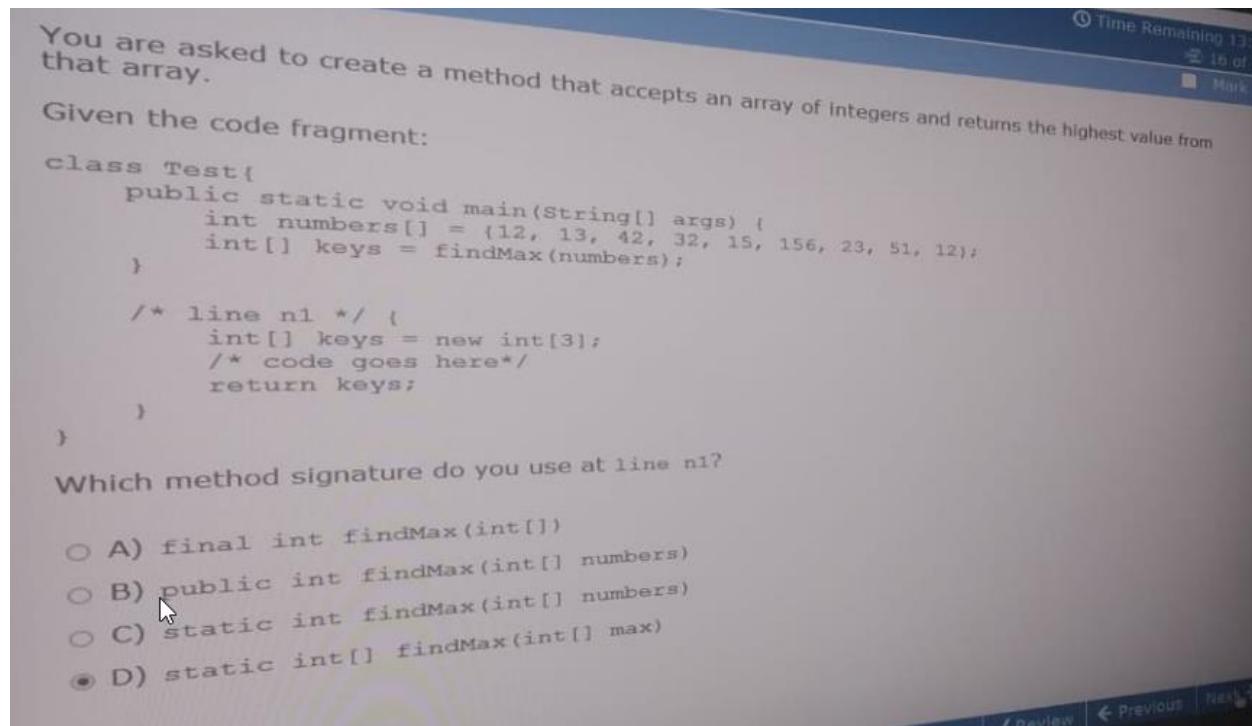
Which method signature do you use at line n1?

A) final int findMax(int[])

B) public int findMax(int[] numbers)

C) static int findMax(int[] numbers)

D) static int[] findMax(int[] max)



Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
9. System.out.println("Sum is" + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2);  
    Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  //line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Sum is 600
- B) A classCastException is thrown at line n2.
- C) Compilation fails at line n1.
- D) A classCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E) Compilation fails at line n2.



Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

10. Ref3.doprint();
}
}

What is the result?

```
public class TestA {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(100);  
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(50);  
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(125);  
        ref1.doPrint();  
        ref2.doPrint();  
        ref3.doPrint();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
- B) ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 100
- C) ns = 100 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
- D) ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
11. System.out.println(i+" "+sb+" "+item.a1);
}
}
```

What is the result?

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 121
- B) 100 Hello 121
- C) 100 Hello Hello 121

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
12. M2.display();
}
}
```

What is the result?

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) 0 0 : 100 0 :
- B) 100 200 : 100 0 :
- C) 100 200 : 0 0 :
- D) 100 200 : 100 200 :

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

13. Which two modifications enable the code to print this output?

and this output:

```
Canine 60 Long  
Feline 80 Short
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output?

- A) Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);  
this(bounds);
```

- B) Replace line n1 with:

```
this("Canine", 60);  
this.bounds = bounds;
```

- C) Replace line n1 with:

```
this.bounds = bounds;  
super();
```

- D) Replace line n1 with:

```
super();  
this.bounds = bounds;
```

- E) Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);  
this.bounds = bounds;
```

Answer – DE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
14. system.out.println(a[i]+””);  
}  
  
System.out.println();  
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

```
...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=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
            System.out.print(a[i] + " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 1 3 5 7
 1 3
- B) 1 3
 1 3
- C) 1 3
 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D) 1 3
 1 3 0 0
- E) Compilation fails.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
14. System.out.print("Log"+x+":" +y);
}
}
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 1;
        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 1:2
- B) Welcome Log 1:2
- C) Hello Log 2:2
- D) Welcome Log 2:1

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

15. Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

```
segment.  
package clothing.pants;  
// line n1  
public class Jeans {  
    public void matchShirt(){  
        // line n2  
        if(color.equals("Green")) {  
            System.out.print("Fit");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();  
        trouser.matchShirt();  
    }  
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A) At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = shirt.getColor();
- B) At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C) At line n1 insert: import Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- D) At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E) At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();

✓ Review

Answer – DE

16. // line n1

}

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {  
    int price;  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

- A) final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
 }
- B) public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
 }
- C) public static insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
 }
- D) public abstract int computeDiscount();
- E) public void printToy();

Answer – BDE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

17. Which two class definitions fail to compile?

Which two class definitions fail to compile?

- A) final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
- B) final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
- C) abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
- D) class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
- E) private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}

Answer – AD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

18. Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile?

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile?

- A) Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- B) MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.
- C) Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- D) Cycle is an abstract Superclass of MotorCycle.
- E) Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- F) MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.

Answer – DE

```
19. System.out.println("removed");
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
if(arrList.removeIf(s -> { System.out.print(s); return s.length()<=2; })) {
    System.out.println(" removed");
}
```

What is the result?

- A) An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- B) The program compiles, but it prints nothing.
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) HiHowAreYou removed

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
20. System.out.println("Area is" + area);
]
}
```

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) Compilation fails at line n1.
- B) Compilation fails at line n2.
- C) Area is 3.0
- D) Area is 6.0

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

21. 11. S1=S2;

}

}

What is the result?

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s1 = s2;  
12.    }  
13. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A) After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B) After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C) After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D) After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
22. System.out.print(check1.count+":"+check2.count);
}
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    static int count = 0;
    int i = 0;

    public void changeCount() {
        while (i < 5) {
            i++;
            count++;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test();
        Test check2 = new Test();
        check1.changeCount();
        check2.changeCount();
        System.out.print(check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 10 : 10
- B) 5 : 10
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) 5 : 5

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

23. System.out.println("Ready To use");
}

What is the result?

```
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 completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.
- B) The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.
- C) A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main."
- D) Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and Caught an Exception is printed to the console.
- E) Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and Caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.

Answer – C

25. which is true about the switch statement?

Which is true about the switch statement?

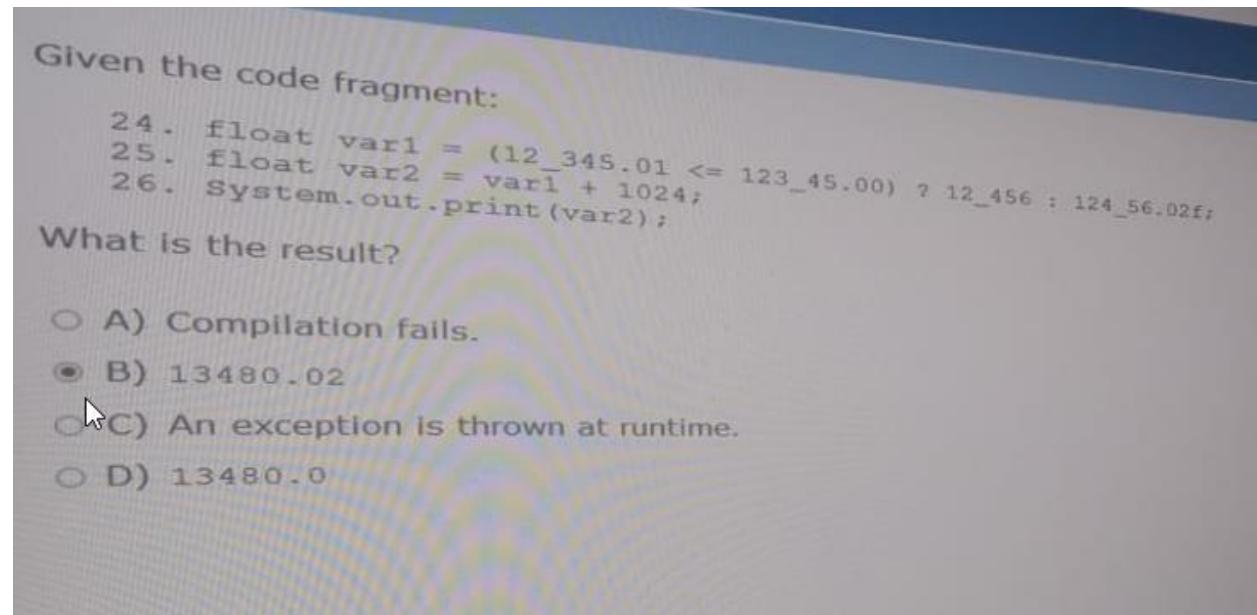
- A) It must contain the default section.
- B) Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- C) Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D) The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Answer – D

26. 26. System.out.print(var2);

What is the result?



Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

27. which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

Given this class:

```
public class Rectangle {  
    private double length;  
    private double height;  
    private double area;  
  
    public void setLength(double length){  
        this.length = length;  
    }  
    public void setHeight(double height){  
        this.height = height;  
    }  
    public void setArea(){  
        area = length*height;  
    }  
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

- A) Change the area field to public.
- B) Change the setArea method to private.
- C) Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
- D) Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
- E) Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
- F) Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.

Answer – BC

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
28. ex.checkCard(cardNo);  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344;  
        ex.readCard(cardNo); // line n2  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo); // line n3  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.
- B) Reading Card
Checking Card
- C) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D) Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E) Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer – E

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
29. ex.export();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
class ReportTool extends Tool {  
    void export() {  
        System.out.println("RTool::export"); // line n2  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();  
        Tool bTool = new Tool();  
        callExport(aTool);  
        callExport(bTool);  
    }  
  
    public static void callExport(Exportable ex) {  
        ex.export();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails only at line n2.
- B) Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- C) RTool::export
 Tool::export
- D) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- E) Tool::export
 Tool::export

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

30. 20. System.out.print(colors);

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add("blue");
16. colors.add("red");
17. colors.add("yellow");
18. colors.remove(2);
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

- A) [green, red, cyan, yellow]
- B) [green, blue, yellow, cyan]
- C) An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- D) [green, red, yellow, cyan]

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
31. Acc obj=new test();  
}  
}
```

Which statement is true?

```
Given:  
  
Acc.java:  
  
package p1;  
public class Acc {  
    int p;  
    private int q;  
    protected int r;  
    public int s;  
}  
  
Test.java:  
  
package p2;  
import p1.Acc;  
public class Test extends Acc {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Acc obj = new Test();  
    }  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A) Both `r` and `s` are accessible via `obj`.
- B) Only `s` is accessible via `obj`.
- C) Both `p` and `s` are accessible via `obj`.
- D) `p`, `r`, and `s` are accessible via `obj`.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

32. java Test 1 null

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));  
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);  
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A) A `ClassCastException` is thrown at runtime.
- B) `true false`
- C) `true true`
- D) `1 null`
- E) `false false`

Answer – E

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
33. system.out.print(""+x);  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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) Compilation fails.
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) 10 20 30 40
- D) 0 0 30 40

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
34. system.out.print(""+x);  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
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) Compilation fails.
- B) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C) 10 20 30 40
- D) 0 0 30 40

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
35. system.out.print(len);  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = " Java SE 8 1";  
        int len = s.trim().length();  
        System.out.print(len);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 8
- B) 10
- C) Compilation fails
- D) 11
- E) 9

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

36. t2.stvar=300;

System.out.println(t2);

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static int stVar = 100;  
    public int var = 200;  
    public String toString() {  
        return stVar + ":" + var;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();  
t1.var = 300;  
System.out.println(t1);  
Test t2 = new Test();  
t2.stVar = 300;  
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

- A) 300:300
200:300
- B) 300:100
200:300
- C) 100:300
300:200
- D) 300:0
0:300

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

37. system.out.println(wd);

What is the result?

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 -= 1;
            break;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

- A) 0
- B) -1
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) 3

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

38. for (int x:num2)

```
System.out.print(x+":");
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums2 = nums1;
for (int x : nums2) {
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) An `ArrayOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- C) 1:2:3:4:5:
- D) 1:2:3:

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

39. which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

Given the code fragment:

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



Answer – C

40. which two statements are true about java byte code?

Which two statements are true about Java byte code?

- A) It has ".java" extension.
- B) It can run on any platform.
- C) It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- D) It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
- E) It can be serialized across network.

Answer – CD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

41. 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?

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

O	O	
X	X	O
		X

The grid is created with this code:

```
char [] [] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
//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][3] = 'X';
 B) grid[3][1] = 'X';
 C) grid[3][2] = 'X';
 D) grid[2][1] = 'X';

| ✓ Review | ← Previous

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
42. Test obj = new Test(x,y);  
  
System.out.println(x+""+y);  
  
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    int x, y;  
  
    public Test(int x, int y) {  
        initialize(x, y);  
    }  
  
    public void initialize(int x, int y) {  
        this.x = x * x;  
        this.y = y * y;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 9, y = 5;  
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);  
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails.
- B) 81 25
- C) 0 0
- D) 9 5

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

43. which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         /* insert code here */  
4.         array[0]=10;  
5.         array[1]=20;  
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);  
7.     }  
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

- A) int array[1];
- B) int[] array = new int[1];
- C) int array = new int[2];
- D) int[] array;
array = new int[2];

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

44. system.out.print(b1+","+b2)'

}

}

What is the result?

Given:

```
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.equals(str3));  
        boolean b2 = (str1 == str3);  
        System.out.print(b1+", "+b2);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

45. which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print Joe:true:100:0?

```
    }
    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?

- A) Replace line n1 with:
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
- B) Replace line n2 with:
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
- C) Replace line n2 with:
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
- D) Replace line n1 with:
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
- E) Replace line n1 with:
this("Joe", true, 100);

Answer – BD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
46. A a = new A();  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
class C {  
    public C(){  
        System.out.print("C ");  
    }  
}  
  
class B extends C{  
    public B(){  
        System.out.print("B ");           //line n1  
    }  
}  
  
public class A extends B{  
    public A(){                   //line n2  
        System.out.print("A ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        A a = new A();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) A B C
- B) C B A
- C) Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
- D) C

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

47. java MainTest "1 2 3"

What is the result?

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {  
    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) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B) String main 1 2 3
- C) String main 123
- D) String main 1

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
48. system.out.println("no match");
}
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");
    String s = "Java";
    if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Match 1
- B) No Match
- C) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D) Match 2

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

49. which code fragment prints red:blue:small:medium:?

```
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red:blue:small:medium:?

- A)

```
for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");
    }
}
```
- B)

```
for (int index = 0; index <= 2;) {
    for (int idx = 0; idx <= 2;) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

        idx++;
    }
    index++;
}
```
- C)

```
for (String[] c : shirts) {
    for (String s : c) {
        System.out.print(s + ":");

    }
}
```
- D)

```
for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");

    }
}
```

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

50. which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

Given this array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

- A)

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
```
- B)

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
```
- C)

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
```
- D)

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
```
- E)

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
    i++;
```
- F)

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
```

Answer – AD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

51. Arg is 2

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[0];
        String arg2 = args[1];
        String arg3 = args[2];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

and this output:

Arg is 2

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

- A) java MyFile 1 2 3 4
- B) java MyFile 1 2 2
- C) java MyFile 2 2
- D) java MyFile 2

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

52. 12. Dvar = ivar;

13. }

Which three lines fail to compile?

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.     fVar = iVar;  
8.     iVar = fVar;  
9.     fVar = dVar;  
10.    dVar = fVar;  
11.    iVar = dVar;  
12.    dVar = iVar;  
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

- A) line 7
- B) line 10
- C) line 11
- D) line 8
- E) line 9
- F) line 12

Answer – CDE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

53. java Test 1

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static final int MIN = 1;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = args.length;  
        if(checkLimit(x)){           // line n1  
            System.out.println("Java SE");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Java EE");  
        }  
    }  
    public static boolean checkLimit(int x) {  
        return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test 1
```

What is the result?

- A) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- B) Java SE
- C) Compilation fails at line n1.
- D) Java EE

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

54. static Boolean is Available = true;

}

What is the result?

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 = true;  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
55. ta=ta.concat("D");  
System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A) A B C C
- B) A C D D
- C) A B C D
- D) A B D C
- E) A C D

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

56. which three are advantages of the java exception mechanism?

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

- A) improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- B) improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- C) allows the creation of new exceptions that are customized to the particular program being created
- D) Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
- E) provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all possible errors

Answer – BCD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

57. vehicle y = new car(20);

System.out.println(y);

What is the result?

```
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super(10); // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
        super(y);
        this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car(20);
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

58. s.displayc2();

What is the result?

```
    public void displayI();
}
abstract class C2 implements I {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
class C1 extends C2 {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A) c1c1
- B) c2c2
- C) c1c2
- D) Compilation fails.

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
59. date.plusDays(10);  
System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

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) 2012-01-30
- C) 2012-02-10 00:00
- D) 2012-02-10



Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

60. which two options compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

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

And given this main method:

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

Which two options compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

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

Answer – BC

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
61.} while(i<arr.length+1);  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length + 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 1 2 3
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) 1 2 3 4
- D) 1 2 3 4
followed by an *ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException*

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
62. for(student s:students) {  
    System.out.println(""+s.name);  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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) Richard
Donald
- B) null
Richard
Donald
- C) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D) Compilation fails.
- E) An IOException or OutOfMemoryException is thrown at runtime.

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
63. catch(exception re) {  
    System.out.print("B");  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

Given this code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (MyException ne) {  
            System.out.print("A");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void method1() { // line n1  
        try {  
            throw 3 > 10 ? new MyException() : new IOException();  
        }  
        catch (IOException ie) {  
            System.out.println("I");  
        }  
        catch (Exception re) {  
            System.out.print("B");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A) A compile time error occurs at line n1.

B) A

C) I

Help

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
64. public void readbook() {  
    System.out.println("Read E-Book");  
}  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1=new EBook();  
Book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

```
interface Readable extends Downloadable { // line n1  
    public void readBook();  
}  
  
abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n2  
    public void readBook() {  
        System.out.println("Read Book");  
    }  
}  
  
class EBook extends Book { // line n3  
    public void readBook() {  
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();  
book1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails at line n1.
- B) Compilation fails at line n3.
- C) Read E-Book
- D) Compilation fails at line n2.
- E) Read Book

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

65. 10. system.out.println(c2.type+" "+c2.maxSpeed+" "+c2.trans);

What is the result?

```
Car(String trans) {  
    this.trans = trans;      //line n1  
}  
  
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 Auto
4W 150 Manual
- B) null 0 Auto
4W 150 Manual
- C) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D) Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- E) Compilation fails only at line n2.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
66. int k=(j+i)/5;  
System.out.print(i+":"+j+":"+k)  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

67. which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the java language?

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language?

- A) Objects can be reused.
- B) Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- C) Object is the root class of all other objects.
- D) A main method must be declared in every class.
- E) A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- F) A package must contain a main class.

Answer – ABC

68. system.out.println("Work done");

Break;

}

Continue;

}

}

What is the result?

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A) A B C Work done
- B) A B C D Work done
- C) A Work done
- D) Compilation fails.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

69. which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
- If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

A) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
 B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0; 
 C) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 D) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
 E) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;

Answer – AD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
70. for(string c:ca) {  
  
    System.out.print(c+""");  
  
}  
  
System..out.println();  
  
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

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[a].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) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- B) 97 98
99 100 null null null
- C) 97 98
99 100 101 102 103
- D) An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E) Compilation fails.

Help

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Answer - D

SET 2

```
1. 10. Private void rotate() {  
11.  
12. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Given the code fragment:

```
1. abstract class Planet {  
2.     protected void revolve() {  
3.     }  
4.     abstract void rotate();  
5. }  
6.  
7. class Earth extends Planet {  
8.     private void revolve() {  
9.     }  
10.    private void rotate() {  
11.    }  
12. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

- A) Make the method at line 10 protected.
- B) Make the method at line 4 public.
- C) Make the [method at line 8](#) public.
- D) Make the method at line 8 protected.
- E) Make the method at line 2 public.

Answer – CD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
2. System.out.println("Result B"+(1)+(2));  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    System.out.println("Result A " + (0 + 1));  
    System.out.println("Result B " + (1) + (2));  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Result A 01
Result B 3
- B) Result A 01
Result B 12
- C) Result A 1
Result B 3
- D) Result A 1
Result B 12



Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
3. 10. Private void rotate() {  
11. }  
12. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

Given the code fragment:

```
1. abstract class Planet {  
2.     protected void revolve() {  
3.     }  
4.     abstract void rotate();  
5. }  
6.  
7. class Earth extends Planet {  
8.     private void revolve() {  
9.     }  
10.    private void rotate() {  
11.    }  
12. }
```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

- A) Make the method at line 10 protected.
- B) Make the method at line 4 public.
- C) Make the method at line 8 public.
- D) Make the method at line 8 protected.
- E) Make the method at line 2 public.

Answer – CD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

4. Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent() {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {  
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

- A) Replace line 7 with `throw IOException("Exception raised");`
- B) Replace line 13 with:
`try {
 xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch (Exception e) {}
catch (IOException e) {}`
- C) Replace line 11 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`
- D) At line 14, insert `throw new IOException();`
- E) Replace line 5 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`

Answer – CE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
5. For(intx:nums2){  
    system.out.print(x+":");  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};  
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
nums2 = nums1;  
for (int x : nums2){  
    System.out.print(x + ":" );  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 1:2:3:
An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- B) An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- C) 1:2:3:4:5:
- D) Compilation fails.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
6. System.out.print(obj1.var+","+obj2.var);
}
}
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char var1 = 'a';
        char var2 = var1;
        var2 = 'e';

        Vowel obj1 = new Vowel();
        Vowel obj2 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'o';
        obj2.var = 'i';

        System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
        System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " + obj2.var);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) e, e
i, i
- B) a, a
o, o
- C) a, e
i, i
- D) a, e
o, o

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

7. Which two options compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

```
}     public int salary;  
  
public class Manager extends Employee {  
    public int budget;  
}  
  
public class Director extends Manager {  
    public int stockOptions;  
}
```

And given this main method:

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

Which two options compile when placed at line n1 of the main method?

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

Answer – AE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
8. B4.test();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

DerivedB.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) DerivedA
DerivedB
- B) Base
DerivedA
- C) Base
DerivedB
- D) DerivedB
DerivedB
- E) A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
9. Dosum(10.0, 20.0);
}
}
```

What is the result?

```
public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
    System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
}

public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
    System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
}

public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
    System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    doSum(10, 20);
    doSum(10.0, 20.0);
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0
- B) float sum is 30.0
double sum is 30.0
- C) Integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
- D) double sum is 30.0
float sum is 30.0

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
10. System.out.println("Hello"+new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
}
}
```

What is the result?

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").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

11. Which is true about the switch statement?

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A) It must contain the default section.
- B) Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- C) Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D) The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.

Answer – D

13. which two statements are true?

Which two statements are true?

- A) Error is an Exception.
- B) Error is a Throwable.
- C) Error is a RuntimeException.
- D) Error class is extendable.
- E) Error class is unextendable.

Answer – BD

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

14. kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

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) public void addKWh(double kWh) {
 if (kWh > 0){
 this.kWh += kWh;
 }
 }

✓ Review | ← Previous | Next

Answer – A

15. which three are advantages of the java exception mechanism?

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

- A) improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- B) improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- C) provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all possible errors
- D) allows the creation of new exceptions that are customized to the particular program being created
- E) improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function

Answer – BDE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

16. System.out.println("Hello"+new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);

}

}

What is the result?

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").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

17. Which three statements are true about the structure of a java class?

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

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

Answer – CEF

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

18. which two pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();
    //line n2
}
```

Which two pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

- A) At line n2 insert:
this.amount = 100;
- B) At line n1 insert:
public CheckingAccount()
acct.amount = 100;
}
- C) At line n2 insert:
acct.amount = 100;
- D) At line n2 insert:
CheckingAccount.amount = 100;
- E) At line n1 insert:
public CheckingAccount()
super.amount = 100;
}
- F) At line n1 insert:
public CheckingAccount()
this.amount = 100;
}

✓ REVIEW ← Prev

Answer – CF

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

21. which two are benefits of polymorphism?

Which two are benefits of polymorphism?

- A) more efficient code at runtime
- B) more dynamic code at runtime
- C) code that is protected from extension by other classes
- D) faster code at runtime
- E) more flexible and reusable code

Answer – BE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

22.. kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

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) public void addKWh(double kwh) {
 if (kWh > 0){
 this.kWh += kWh;
 this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
 }
}
- B) private void addKWh(double kwh) {
 if (kWh > 0) {
 this.kWh += kWh;
 this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
 }
}
- C) public void addKWh(double kwh) {
 this.kWh += kWh;
 this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;

Review Previous Next

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
24. F.printAll();  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
Character 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 = null
b = true
f = 0.0
- B) c =
b = false
f = 0.0
- C) c = null
b = false
f = 0.0
- D) c = 0
b = false
f = 0.0F

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

25. Feline 80 short

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output?

```
9. System.out.println(wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " + wolf.bounds);
10. System.out.println(tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " + tiger.bounds);
```

and this output:

```
Canine 60 Long
Feline 80 Short
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output?

A) Replace line n1 with:

```
super();
this.bounds = bounds;
```

B) Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

C) Replace line n1 with:

```
this("Canine", 60);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

D) Replace line n2 with:

```
super(type, maxSpeed);
this(bounds);
```

E) Replace line n1 with:

```
this.bounds = bounds;
super();
```

Answer – AB

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
26. C catch(Exception e) {  
    System.out.println("Invalid Name");  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String names[] = {"Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph"};  
    String pwd[] = new String[3];  
    int idx = 0;  
    try {  
        for (String n : names) {  
            pwd[idx] = n.substring(2, 6);  
            System.out.println(pwd[idx]);  
            idx++;  
        }  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid Name");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) omas
 Invalid Name
 null
- B) omas
 ter
 seph
- C) omas
 Invalid Name
 Invalid Name
- D) Invalid Name

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

27. Count++

```
}  
}  
System.out.print(count+"Found");  
}
```

What is the result?

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) 3 Found
- D) 1 Found

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

28. Int d = (a<b) ? (a<c)? a : (b < c)? b:c:x;
System.out.print(d);
What is the result?

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.print(d);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

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

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[3][1];
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]=0
num[0][2]=0
- B) num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
- C) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
- 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

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
30. B3.test();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
        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) C
 C
- B) A
 C
- C) A
- D) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.
- E) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

Answer – E

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

31. Which two code fragments cause compilation errors?

- Which two code fragments cause compilation errors?
- A) float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
 - B) Float flt = 100.00;
 - C) int y2 = 100;
 float flt = (float) y2 ;
 - D) float flt = 100.00F;
 - E) double y1 = 203.22;
 float flt = y1;

Answer – BE

31.3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true?

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true?

- A) Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard `for` loop.
- B) Requirement 2 can be implemented by using the enhanced `for` loop.
- C) Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced `for` loop.
- D) Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced `for` loop or the standard `for` loop.
- E) Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard `for` loop.

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Answer – AB

```
32. If(arr[i][j].equals("B")) {  
    Continue;  
}  
}  
Continue;  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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")) {  
                continue;  
            }  
        }  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result? 

- A) A B C
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) A B C D E
- D) A B D E

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

33. Which three statements are true about exception handling?

- Which three statements are true about exception handling?
- A) All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class are not recoverable.
 - B) All subclasses of the `Error` class are not recoverable.
 - C) All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
 - D) All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class are unchecked exceptions.
 - E) The parameter in a catch block is of `Throwable` type.
 - F) Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

Answer – CDE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
34. B3.test();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
        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) C
 C
- B) A
 C
- C) A
 B
- D) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.
- E) A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

35. `System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));`

What is the result?

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) 2014-09-30T00:00:00
- B) 2014-07-31T01:01:00
- C) 2014-07-31
- D) An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

36. Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

```
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, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);
- B) checkAge(iList, () -> p.getAge() > 40);
- C) checkAge(iList, p -> p.getAge() > 40);
- D) checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

37. Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

Given this array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array?

- A)

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```
- B)

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```
- C)

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
}
```
- D)

```
for (int i=0 : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
    i++;
}
```
- E)

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
}
```
- F)

```
for (int i : intArr) {
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");
}
```

Answer – BE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

38. System.out.print(b1+","+b2);
}
}

What is the result?

Given:

```
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.equals(str3));  
        boolean b2 = (str1 == str3);  
        System.out.print(b1+"," +b2);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer- B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

39. Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

```
public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
    this.amount = amount;  
}  
public int getAmount(){ return amount; }  
public void setAmount(int amount){ this.amount = amount; }  
public void changeAmount(int x){  
    amount += x;  
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A) acct.getAmount() = 0;
- B) this.amount = 0;
- C) acct.setAmount(0);
- D) acct.changeAmount(0);
- E) acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- F) acct.amount = 0;
- G) acct.setAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer – EFG

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

40. System.out.println(p2.show());
}
}

What is the result?

```
public Person(String name, int age) {  
    Person(name);  
    setAge(age);  
} // line n2  
  
//setter and getter methods go here  
  
public String show() {  
    return name + " " + age;  
}  
  
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) Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- B) Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C) Jesse 25
Walter 52
- D) Compilation fails only at line n1.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
41. System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

```
    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].name);
System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

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

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
42. System.out.println(strs[idx]);  
}
```

What is the result?

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 element 0
 B element 1

B) A 0
 B 1

C) A
 B

D) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
43. Points.remove(null);  
System.out.println(points);  
}
```

What is the result?

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) Compilation fails.
- B) [1, 3, 4]
- C) [1, 2, 4]
- D) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E) [1, 2, 4, null]
- F) [1, 3, 4, null]

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
44. Obj.dostuff("7007");
}
}
```

What is the result?

```
public class App {
    String myStr = "9009";
    public void doStuff(String str) {
        int myNum = 0;
        try {
            String myStr = str;
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
            System.err.println("Error");
        }
        System.out.println(
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);
    }
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    App obj = new App();
    obj.doStuff("7007");
}
```

What is the result?

- A) myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007
- B) Error
- C) myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009
- D) myStr: 9009, myNum: 7007

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
45. For(string c:ca) {  
    System.out.print(c+""");  
}  
System.out.println();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
String[] ca = new String[2];  
String[] chs[1] = new String[5];  
int i = 97;  
  
for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {  
    for (int b = 0; b < chs[a].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) Compilation fails.
- B) 97 98
99 100 101 102 103
- C) An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- D) 97 98
99 100 null null null
- E) A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

46. Return keys;
}
}

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

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

Review Previous Next

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

47. How many Marklist instances are created in memory at runtime?

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) two
- B) one
- C) four
- D) three

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

48. Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Test {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         /* insert code here */  
4.         array[0]=10;  
5.         array[1]=20;  
6.         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);  
7.     }  
8. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 3, enables the code to print 10:20?

- A) int[] array = new int[1];
- B) int array[1];
- C) int array = new int[2];
- D) int[] array;
array = new int[2];

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
49. Fot(int x:numbers){  
    System.out.print(""+x);  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

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) 0 0 30 40
- B) 10 20 30 40
- C) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D) Compilation fails.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
50. displayMsg();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

Given:

```
public class App {  
    int count;  
    public static void displayMsg() {  
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++); // line n1  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        App.displayMsg();  
        displayMsg(); // line n2  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails at line n1
- B) Welcome Visit Count: 0
Welcome Visit Count: 0
- C) Compilation fails at line n2
- D) Welcome Visit Count: 0
Welcome Visit Count: 1

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

51. which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

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 ConstToy. 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 int calculatePrice(Toy t);
 public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
}

B) public abstract class Toy {
 public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
 public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}

C) public abstract class Toy {
 public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
 public void printToy(Toy t) ;
}

D) public abstract class Toy{
 public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
 public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
}

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

52. java Test.java

java Test 1

what is the result?

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static final int MIN = 1;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = args.length;  
        if(checkLimit(x)){          // line n1  
            System.out.println("Java SE");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Java EE");  
        }  
    }  
    public static boolean checkLimit(int x) {  
        return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test 1
```

What is the result? 

- A) Java SE
- B) A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- C) Compilation fails at line n1.
- D) Java EE

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
53. e3.printDetails();  
}  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

```
        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();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails in the Employee class.
- B) Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.
- C) Compilation fails in the Test class.
- D) null : 0 : 0
 Jack : 50 : 2000
 Chloe : 40 : 5000
- E) null : 0 : 0
 Jack : 50 : 0
 Chloe : 40 : 5000

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

54. which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

```
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(Patient("Mike"));
- B) int f = ps.indexOf(p2);
- C) int f = ps.indexOf(new Patient("Mike"));
- D) Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
55. system.out.println(str.equals("")+" "+str.isEmpty());  
}
```

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str = " ";  
    str.trim();  
    System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) true false
- B) false true
- C) true true
- D) false false

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

56. which code fragment can replace the if block?

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
    res = "White";
} else {
    res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A) `res = stuff.equals("TV") ? stuff.equals("Movie") ? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";`
- B) `res = stuff.equals("TV") ? "Walter" : stuff.equals("Movie") ? "white" : "No Result";`
- C) `res = stuff.equals("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals("Movie") ? "White" :"No Result";`
- D) `stuff.equals("TV") ? res = "Walter" : stuff.equals("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";`



✓ Review | ← Previous | Next →

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

57. which modification enables the code to print 54321?

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.     int x = 6;
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) Replace line 12 with `return (x > 0) ? false : true;`
- B) At line 7, insert `x--;`
- C) Replace line 6 with `System.out.print(--x);`
- D) Replace line 5 with `while(isAvailable(--x)) {`

Answer – C

58. which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A) `sb.delete(0, sb.length());`
- B) `sb.delete(0, sb.size());`
- C) `sb.deleteAll();`
- D) `sb.removeAll();`

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

59. int i1=mystr.indexOf("");
system.out.println(i1);
}
What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World ";  
    myStr.trim();  
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");  
    System.out.println(i1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 10
- B) 5
- C) An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D) -1

Answer – B

60. which two statements are true about java byte code?

Which two statements are true about Java byte code?

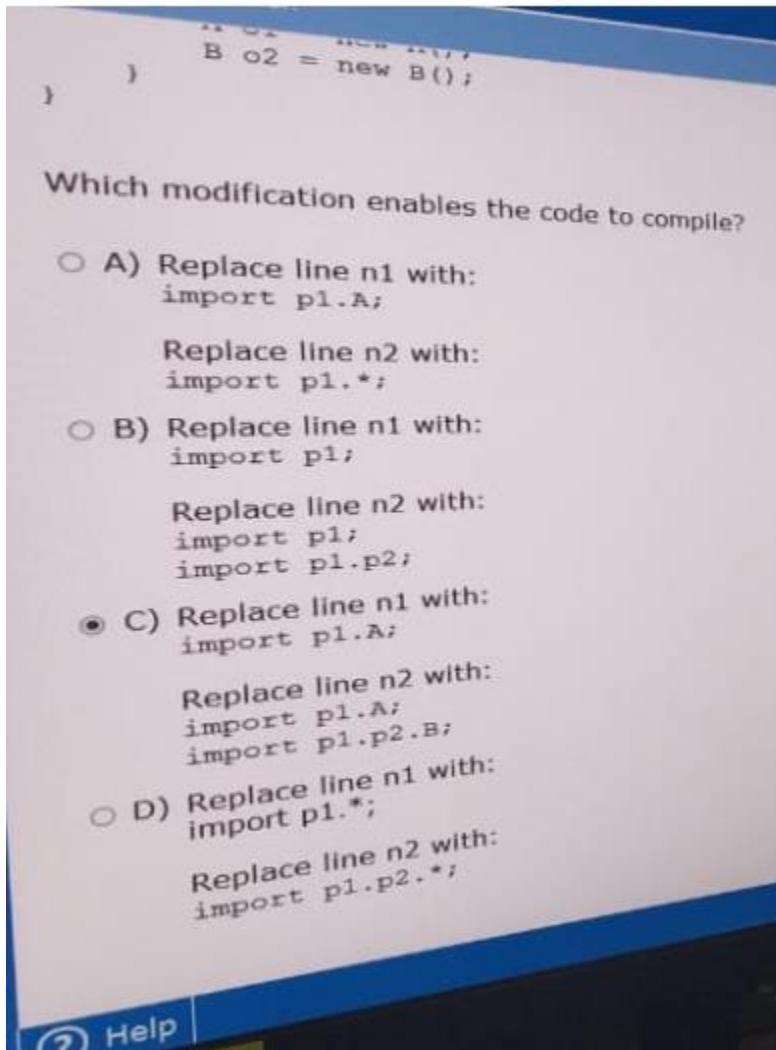
- A) It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
- B) It has ".java" extension.
- C) It can run on any platform.
- D) It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- E) It can be serialized across network.

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Answer – AD

```
61. B o2=new B();  
}  
}  
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?



Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
62. 13. System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5.     boolean opt = true;
6.     switch (opt) {
7.         case true:
8.             System.out.print("True");
9.             break;
10.        default:
11.            System.out.print("****");
12.        }
13.     System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A) At line 9, remove the break statement.
- B) Remove the default section.
- C) Replace line 5 with string opt = "true";
 Replace line 7 with case "true":
- D) Replace line 5 with boolean opt = 1;
 Replace line 7 with case 1:

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

63. C.init(); // line n2
}
}

What is the result?

```
class Caller {  
    private void init() {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    protected void start() {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start(); // line n1  
        c.init(); // line n2  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails at line n1.
- B) Initialized
 Started
- C) Initialized
 Started
 Initialized
- D) Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

64. 10. System.out.println(c2.type+" "+c2.maxSpeed+" "+c2.trans);

What is the result/

```
Car(String trans) {  
    this.trans = trans;      //line n1  
}  
  
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) Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- B) Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D) 4W 100 Auto
 4W 150 Manual
- E) null 0 Auto
 4W 150 Manual

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
65. System.out.println(aVar+"Hello World1");
}
```

What is the result if the integer avar is 9?

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) 10 Hello Universe!
- B) 10 Hello World!
- C) 9 Hello World!
- D) Compilation fails.

Answer – A

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

66. System.out.println("Answer="+ans); //line n2
}

What is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ans;
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        ans = num / div;
    } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
        ans = 0;
    } catch (Exception e) { // line n1
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Compilation fails only at line n1.
- B) Answer = 0
- C) Invalid calculation
- D) Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
- E) Compilation fails only at line n2.

| ✓ Review

Answer – D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

67. Book1.readBook();

Which option enables the code to compile?

```
public interface Readable {
    public void readBook();
    public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n1
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book { // line n3
    public void readBook() { }
    // line n4
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
book1.readBook();
```

Which option enables the code to compile?

- A) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:
abstract class EBook extends Book {
- B) At line n2, insert:
public abstract void setBookMark();
- C) At line n4, insert:
public void setBookMark() { }
- D) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:
class Book implements Readable {

Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

68. Which two code fragments, inserted at line n1 independently, print the Top elements 30?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[] stack = {10, 20, 30};
    int size = 3;
    int idx = 0;
    /* line n1 */
    System.out.print("The Top element: " + stack[idx]);
}
```

Which two code fragments, inserted at line n1 independently, print the top element: 30?

- A) do {
 idx++;
 } while (idx >= size);
- B) do {
 idx++;
 } while (idx < size - 1);
- C) while (idx <= size - 1) {
 idx++;
 }
- D) do {
 idx++;
 } while (idx <= size);
 } while (idx < size - 1);
- E) while (idx < size - 1) {
 idx++;
 }

Answer – BE

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

69. Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the java language?

- Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language?
- A) Object is the root class of all other objects.
 - B) A main method must be declared in every class.
 - C) Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
 - D) Objects can be reused.
 - E) A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
 - F) A package must contain a main class.

Answer –ACD

71. which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String str2 = new String("java");  
        //line n1  
        {  
            System.out.println("Equal");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Not Equal");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))
- B) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
- C) str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1 == str2)
- D) str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1.equals(str2))

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

Answer – D

72. Assume that the system date is June 20,2014

What is the result?

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) Compilation fails.
- B) date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20
- C) date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
- D) An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer – B

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

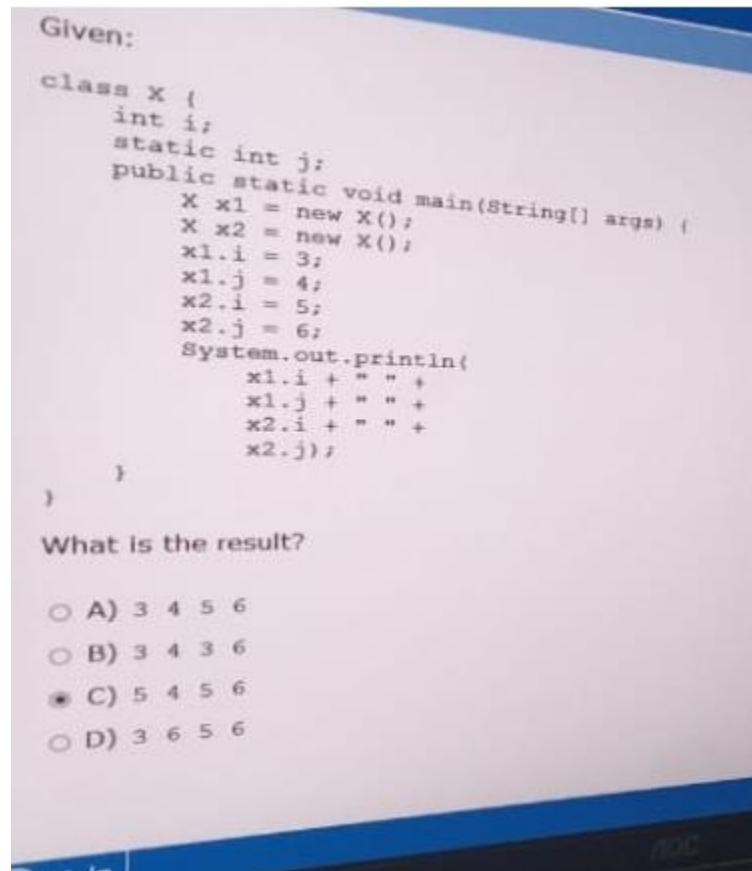
73. x2.j);

}

}

What is the result?

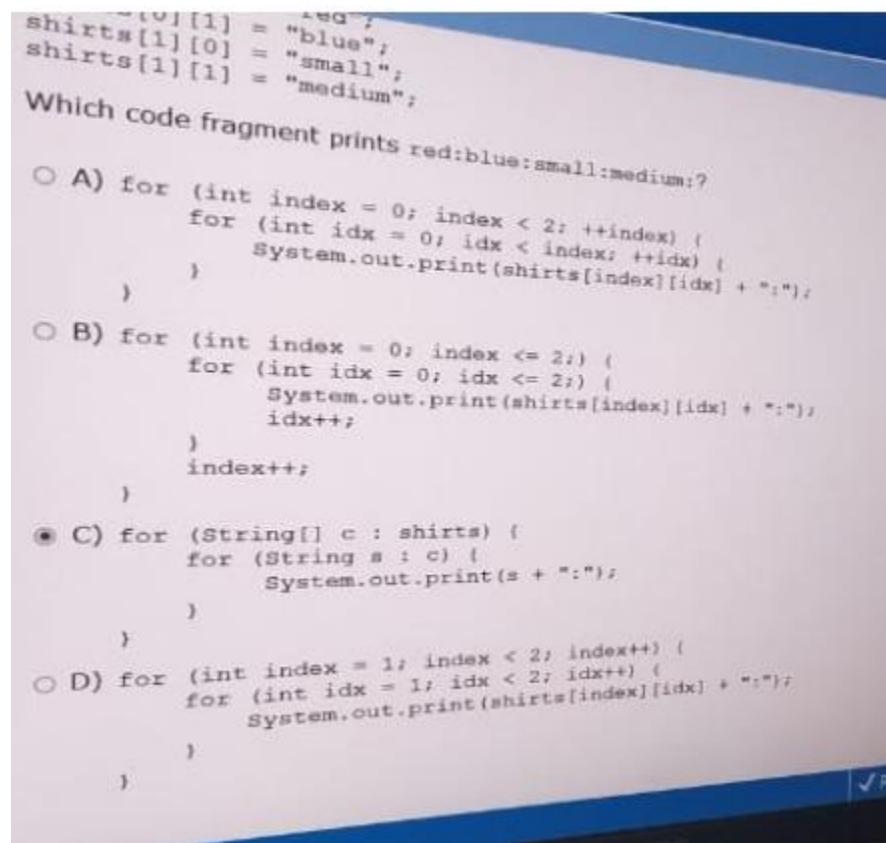
↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↤



Answer – C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

74. which code fragment prints red:blue:small:medium:?



Answer - C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
75. system.out.print(n[i] [j]);  
}  
}
```

what is the result?

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A) 2413
- B) 3142
- C) 1324
- D) 4231

Answer - D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
76. for (ii = 0; ii < jj; ii = ii +2) {  
    system.out.print(ii + "");  
}  
}
```

what is the result?

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj; ii = ii + 2) {  
        System.out.print(ii + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A) 0 2 4
- B) Compilation fails.
- C) 0 2 4 6
- D) 2 4

Answer - C

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

```
77. system.out.println(i""+sb""+item.a1);
```

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2

}

}

what is the result?

```
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) 100 Hello 121
- C) 10 Hello Hello 121
- D) 10 Hello 11
- E) 100 Hello Hello 121

Answer - D

1Z0-808 Set -1 & Set-2