

Oracle Java 1Z0-808

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Question 1

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?

Options:

- A. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000
- B. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00. 000
- C. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

ava.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported field: HourOfDay

Question 2

Given:

```
class Mid {  
  
    public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {
```

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```
return (n1 + n2) / 2;  
}  
}
```

```
public class Calc extends Mid {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;  
  
        //insert code here.  
  
        System.out.print(n3);  
  
    }  
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, enable the code to compile and print 12?

Options:

- A. Calc c = new Calc(); int n3 = c.findMid(n1,n2);
- B. int n3 = super.findMid(n1,n3);
- C. Calc c = new Mid(); int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);
- D. Mid m1 = new Calc(); int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);
- E. int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Incorrect:

Not B: circular definition of n3.

Not C: Compilation error. line Calc c = new Mid(); required: Calc found: Mid

Not E: Compilation error. line int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2); non-static method findMid(int,int) cannot be

Question 3

Given:

```
public class ComputeSum {  
    int x;  
    int y;
```

```
public int sum;
public ComputeSum (int nx, int ny) {
    x = nx; y =ny;
    updateSum();
}
public void setX(int nx) { x = nx; updateSum();}
public void setY(int ny) { x = ny; updateSum();}
void updateSum() { sum = x + y;}
}
```

This class needs to protect an invariant on the sum field.

Which three members must have the private access modifier to ensure that this invariant is maintained?

Options:

- A. The x field
- B. The y field
- C. The sum field
- D. The ComputerSum () constructor
- E. The setX () method
- F. The setY () method

Answer: C, E, F

Explanation:

he sum field and the two methods (setX and SetY) that updates the sum field.

Question 4

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile? (Select 2 options.)

```
1. public void method()_____Exception {
2.     _____Exception();
3. }
```

Options:

- A. On line 1, fill in throws
- B. On line 1, fill in throws new
- C. On line 2, fill in throw new
- D. On line 2, fill in throws

E. On line 2, fill in throws new

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Option A and C are the correct answer.

In a method declaration, the keyword throws is used. So here at line 1 we have to use option A. To actually throw an exception, the keyword throw is used and a new exception is created, so at line 2 we have to use throw and new keywords, which is option C. Finally it will look like; public void method() throws Exception { throw new Exception0; }

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#>

Question 5

Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?

Options:

- A. It can take arguments.
- B. It has private access modifier in its declaration.
- C. It can be overloaded.
- D. The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its superclass.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In both Java and C#, a "default constructor" refers to a nullary constructor that is automatically generated by the compiler if no constructors have been defined for the class. The default constructor is also empty, meaning that it does nothing. A programmer-defined constructor that takes no parameters is also called a default constructor.

Question 6

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        while (int ii = 0; ii < 2) {  
            ii++;  
            System.out.println("ii = " + ii);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

- A. `ii = 1 ii = 2`
- B. Compilation fails
- C. The program prints nothing
- D. The program goes into an infinite loop with no output
- E. The program goes to an infinite loop outputting: `ii = 1 ii = 1`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The while statement is incorrect. It has the syntax of a for statement. The while statement continually executes a block of statements while a particular condition is true. Its syntax can be expressed as:

```
while (expression) { statement(s)
}
```

The while statement evaluates expression, which must return a boolean value. If the expression evaluates to true, the while statement executes the statement(s) in the while block. The while statement continues testing the expression and executing its block until the expression evaluates to false.

Reference: The while and do-while Statements

Question 7

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 = new MarkList();
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many objects are created in the memory runtime?

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

obj1 and obj3.

when you do obj2 = obj1 you're copying object references - you're not making a copy of the object - and so the

variables obj1 and obj2 will both point to the same object.

Question 8

Given the classes:

- * AssertionError
- * ArithmeticException
- * ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- * FileNotFoundException
- * IllegalArgumentException
- * IOError
- * IOException
- * NumberFormatException
- * SQLException

Which option lists only those classes that belong to the unchecked exception category?

Options:

- A. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ArithmeticException
- B. AssertionError, IOError, IOException
- C. ArithmeticException, FileNotFoundException, NumberFormatException
- D. FileNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException
- E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, IllegalArgumentException, FileNotFoundException

Answer: A

Explanation:

Not B: IOException and IOError are both checked errors. Not C, not D, not E: FileNotFoundException is a checked error.

Note:

Checked exceptions:

- * represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)
- * are subclasses of Exception
- * a method is obliged to establish a policy for all checked exceptions thrown by its implementation (either pass the checked exception further up the stack, or handle it somehow) Note:

Unchecked exceptions:

- * represent defects in the program (bugs) - often invalid arguments passed to a non-private method. To quote from The Java Programming Language, by Gosling, Arnold, and Holmes: "Unchecked runtime exceptions represent conditions that, generally speaking, reflect errors in your program's logic and cannot be reasonably recovered from at run time."
- * are subclasses of RuntimeException, and are usually implemented using IllegalArgumentException, NullPointerException, or IllegalStateException
- * method is not obliged to establish a policy for the unchecked exceptions thrown by its implementation (and they almost always do not do so)

Question 9

Given:

```
abstract class X {  
    public abstract void methodX();  
}
```

```
interface Y{  
    public void methodY();  
}
```

Which two code fragments are valid?

A) class Z extends X implements Y {
 public void methodZ(){}
}

B) abstract class Z extends X implements Y {
 public void methodZ(){}
}

C) class Z extends X implements Y {
 public void methodX(){}
 public void methodY(){}
}

```
}
```

D) abstract class Z extends X implements Y {
}

E) class Z extends X implements Y {
public void methodY(){}
}

Options:

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:

When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (C). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B)(D).

Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract--it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

Question 10

Which of the following data types will allow the following code snippet to compile?

```
float i=4;  
float j=2;  
____z=i+j;
```

Options:

A. long

B. double

C. int

D. float

E. byte

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Option B and D are the correct answer.

Since the variables i and j are floats, resultant will be float type too. So we have to use float or primitive type which can hold float, such a primitive type is double, it has wider range and also can hold floating point numbers, hence we can use double or float for the blank. As explained above options B and D are correct. long and int can't be used with floating point numbers so option A is incorrect. Option E is incorrect as it have smaller range and also can't be used with floating point numbers.

Reference:<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/variables.html>

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