Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-808

Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Question 91—Question 100

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QUESTION 91
Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 3;
if ( !(b > 3)) {
System.out.println("square");
}{
System.out.println("circle");
}
System.out.println("...");
```

What is the result?

A. square...
B. circle...
C. squarecircle...
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

QUESTION 92
What is the proper way to defined a method that take two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }

B. int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }

C. sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

D. int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

E. void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

Answer: D
Explanation:
Incorrect answers:
A: no return statement

QUESTION 93
Which two are Java Exception classes?

A. SercurityException

B. DuplicatePathException

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. TooManyArgumentsException

Answer: AC

QUESTION 94
Given the for loop construct:

```
for ( expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3 ) {
statement;
}
```

Which two statements are true?

A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exits another form of for loop constructor.

B. The expression expr1 is optional.
   it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begin.

C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates.
   It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.

D. The expression expr3 must be present.

It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A is true because there are two types of for loop in Java. Classic and Enhanced.

B is true because we can run code like for(; expr2 ; expr3).

C is false because expr2 is evaluated BEFORE each iteration.

D is false because we can run code like for(expr1; expr2;).

http://www.java-tips.org/java-se-tips-100019/24-java-lang/480-the-enhanced-for-loop.html

QUESTION 95

What is the result?

```
public class StringReplace {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String message = "Hi everyone!";
System.out.println("message = " + message.replace("e", "X")); }
}
```

A. message = Hi everyone!

B. message = Hi XvXryonX!

C. A compile time error is produced.

D. A runtime error is produced.

E. message =

F. message = Hi Xveryone!

Answer: B

QUESTION 96

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

A. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.

B. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same
   size

C. At declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified

D. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

Answer: AD

QUESTION 97

Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients
B. protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
C. prevents code from causing exceptions
D. enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
E. permits classes to be combined into the same package
F. enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 98

Given the code fragment:

```
1. ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>(1);
2. list.add(1001);
3. list.add(1002);
4. System.out.println(list.get(list.size()));
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails due to an error on line 1.
B. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 3
C. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 4
D. 1002

Answer: C
Explanation:
The code compiles fine.
At runtime an IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown when the second list item is added.

QUESTION 99

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow","maroon","cyan"};
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?

```
A)  for (String c:colors){
        if (c.length() != 4) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.print(c+", ");
    }

B)  for (String c:colors[]) {
        if (c.length() <= 4) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.print(c+", ");
    }

C)  for (String c:String[] colors) {
        if (c.length() >= 3) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.print(c+", ");
    }

D)  for (String c:colors){
        if (c.length() != 4) {
            System.out.print(c+", ");
            continue;
        }
    }
```

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

Answer: A

QUESTION 100

View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat {
public int ID =0;
public String name = "hat";
public String size = "One Size Fit All";
public String color="";
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
```

Given:

```
public class TestHat {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();
}
}
```

Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

- A. blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
- B. setName("Cowboy Hat");
- C. Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
- D. blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

Answer: D