

**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-808

**Exam Name:** Java SE 8 Programmer I

## Question 1—Question 10

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### QUESTION 1

Given:

```
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  
}
```

Which option enables the code to compile?

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

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

**Answer: D**

## QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();  
    names.add("Robb");  
    names.add("Bran");  
    names.add("Rick");  
    names.add("Bran");  
  
    if (names.remove("Bran")) {  
        names.remove("Jon");  
    }  
    System.out.println(names);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
- B. [Robb, Rick]

- C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

After adding elements to names we have a list with four elements and element "Bran" repeated.

After removing element "Bran" we have a list with three elements [Robb, Rick, Bran].

remove method removes the first occurrence of the specified element from this list, if it is present. If the list does not contain the element, it is unchanged.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html#remove-java.lang.Object->

**QUESTION 3**

Given:

```
class A {
    public A() {
        System.out.print("A ");
    }
}

class B extends A{
    public B() {
        System.out.print("B ");
    }
}

class C extends B{

    public C() {
        System.out.print("C ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        C c = new C();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. C B A
- B. C

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 4

Given:

```
class X {  
    static int i;  
    int j;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        X x1 = new X();  
        X x2 = new X();  
        x1.i = 3;  
        x1.j = 4;  
        x2.i = 5;  
        x2.j = 6;  
        System.out.println(  
            x1.i + " " +  
            x1.j + " " +  
            x2.i + " " +  
            x2.j);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 3 4 5 6
- B. 3 4 3 6
- C. 5 4 5 6
- D. 3 6 4 6

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Since variable i is static, it is shared by all instances of X. When code executes x2.i = 5, x1.i = 5 too.

Since variable j isn't static, each instance of X has its own copy of j.

**QUESTION 5**

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[2];`
- B. `int[] array;`  
`array = int[2];`
- C. `int array = new int[2];`
- D. `int array [2] ;`

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 6**

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("C")) {  
            continue;  
        }  
        System.out.println("Work done");  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C Work done

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

**Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 7

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

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

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

B is false. Standard exceptions not cover all possible errors.

D is false. Exceptions don't have to be handled in the method in which they occurred.

#### QUESTION 8

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

```
public class Greeting {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

- ☐ A) `javac Greeting`  
`java Greeting Duke`
- ☐ B) `javac Greeting.java Duke`  
`java Greeting`
- ☐ C) `javac Greeting.java`  
`java Greeting Duke`
- ☐ D) `javac Greeting.java`  
`java Greeting.class Duke`

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Source code file names must have .java suffixes to compile with javac

We interpret or run the program with "java <class name without suffix> arguments"

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/tools/windows/javac.html>

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/technotes/tools/windows/java.html>

## QUESTION 9

Given:

```
class Alpha {  
    int ns;  
    static int s;  
    Alpha(int ns) {  
        if (s < ns) {  
            s = ns;  
            this.ns = ns;  
        }  
    }  
    void doPrint() {  
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);  
    }  
}
```

And,

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

What is the result?

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



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

**Answer:** D   **Ans B**

#### QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {  
        System.out.print(ii + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C