1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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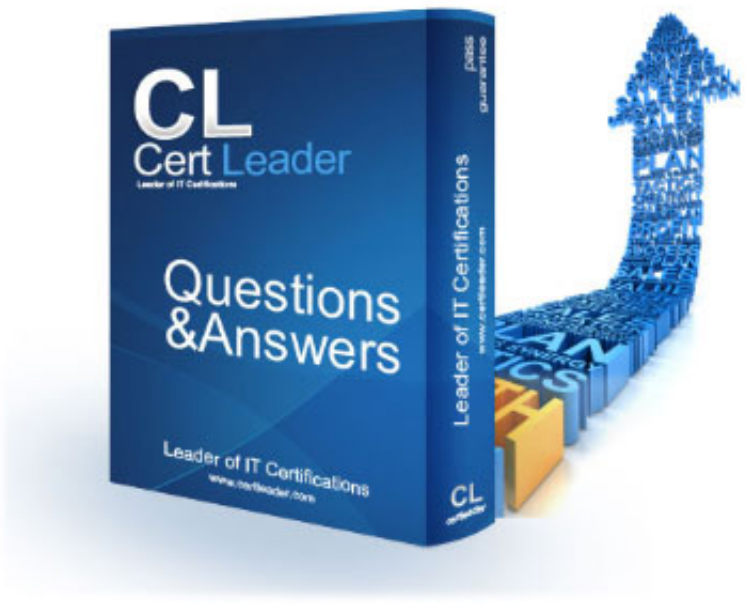

NEW QUESTION 1
Given the code fragment:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
Which statement is true about Java byte code?

A. It can run on any platform.
B. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.
C. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
D. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
E. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Answer: DExplanationReferences:

NEW QUESTION 3
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. 10 20 30 40
B. 0 0 30 40
C. Compilation fails.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

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

And given the following `main` method:

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

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 5
Given the code fragment:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:
class Test int a1;
public static void doProduct(int a) { a = a * a;
)
public static void doString(StringBuilder s) { s.append(“ “ + s);
}
public static void main(String[] args) { Test item = new Test();
item.a1 = 11;
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(“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. 10 Hello Hello 121
C. 100 Hello 121
D. 100 Hello Hello 121
E. 10 Hello 11

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
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
What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    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 n2` with:

```
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
```

☐ B) Replace `line n2` with:

```
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
```

☐ C) Replace `line n1` with:

```
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
```

☐ D) Replace `line n1` with:

```
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
```

☐ E) Replace `line n1` with:

```
this("Joe", true, 100);
```

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 9
Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount:
    // line n1
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

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

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

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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 10
Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 100;
int a = x++;
int b = ++x;
int c = x++;
int d = (a < b) ? (a < c) ? a: (b <c )? b: c;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 11
Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[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.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. 97 98 99 100 null null null
B. 97 98 99 100 101 102 103
C. Compilation rails.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
E. An ArraylndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

```
A. float flt = 100F;
B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
C. float flt = 100;
D. double y1 = 203.22;
   float flt = y1;
E. int y2 = 100;
   float flt = (float) y2;
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 13
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = new String[2];
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. Element 0Element 1
B. Null element 0Null element 1
C. NullNull
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 14
Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
for(XXX) {
    System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

A. int e = 0; e < = 4; e++
B. int e = 0; e < 5; e + = 2
C. int e = 1; e < = 5; e + = 1
D. int e = 1; e < 5; e+ =2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
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. 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

NEW QUESTION 16
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
    int x = array.lenth;
    /* line n1 */
}
```

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?

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 17
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18
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. 5 : 5
B. 10 : 10
C. 5 : 10
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19
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++;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

A. 3
B. 4
C. -1
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 20
Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[1][3];
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]=10
num[0][2]=10
```

B)
```
num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
```

C)
```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
```

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
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21
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