Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("Base ");
    }
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {
    public void test(){
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");
    }
}
```

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();
        b1 = (Base) b3;
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
```

What is the result?

A. BaseDerivedA
B. BaseDerivedB
C. DerivedBDerivedB
D. DerivedBDerivedA
E. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
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.     iVar = fVar;
 8.     fVar = iVar;
 9.     dVar = fVar;
10.     fVar = dVar;
11.     dVar = iVar;
12.     iVar = dVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 7
B. Line 8
C. Line 9
D. Line 10
E. Line 11
F. Line 12

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person(String name) {
        this();                                    //line n1
        setName(name);
    }

    public Person(String name, int age) {
        Person(name);                              //line n2
        setAge(age);
    }

    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show() {
        return name + " " + age + " " + number ;
    }
    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 25Walter 52
B. Compilation fails only at line n1
C. Compilation fails only at line n2

D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
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 max = findMax (numbers);
}
/*line n1 */ {
   int max = 0;
   /* code goes here*/
   return max;
  }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    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 doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

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

What is the result?

A) int sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

B) int sum is 30
double sum is 30

C) Integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0

D) Integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

```
public class App {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Boolean[] bool = new Boolean[2];

        bool[0] = new Boolean(Boolean.parseBoolean("true"));
        bool[1] = new Boolean(null);

        System.out.println(bool[0] + " " + bool[1]);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. True false
B. True null
C. Compilation fails
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate Time dt= LocalDateTime.of (2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays (30);
dt. plusMonths (1);
System.out.print (dt format (DateTimeFormatter. ISO_DATE) );
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtim
B. 07-31-2014
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();
14. colors.add("green");
15. colors.add("red");
16. colors.add("blue");
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, yellow, cyan)
B. (green, blue, yellow, cyan)
C. (green, red, cyan, yellow)
D. AnIndexOutOfBoundsExceptionis thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
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. A DateParseExcpetion is thrown at runtim
C. Date1 = 2014-05-20Date2 = 2014-05-20Date3 = 2014-05-20
D. date1 = 06/20/2014 date2 = 2014-06-20date3 = Jun 20, 2014

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

    if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11
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 1
   Result B 3
B. Result A 01
   Result B 3
C. Result A 01
   Result B 12
D. Result A 1
   Result B 12

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12
Given the following array:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 15
Given:

```
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
```

What is the result?

○ A)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
```

○ B)
```
5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
```

○ C)
```
7 = 7
7 + 7
```

○ D)
```
5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 20
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 true
B. true false
C. false false
D. false true

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25
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= = str3);
       boolean b2 = (str1.equals (str3));
       System.out.print (b1+",   "+b2);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. false, false
B. false, true
C. true, false
D. true, true

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {
    char 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=b = falsef = 0.0
B. c= nullb = truef = 0.0
C. c=0b = falsef = 0.0f
D. c= nullb = falsef = 0.0F

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28
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. 1 Found
D. 3 Found

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 32

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

A. Objects cannot be reused.
B. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.
C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
D. A package must contain more than one class.
E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
F. A main method must be declared in every class.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 37
Given the code fragments:

A. java:

```
package p1;
public class A {
}
```

B. java:

```
package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
        public void doStuff () {
                A b = new A ();
        }
}
```

C. java

```
package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
        public static void main (String [] args) {
                A 01 = new A ();
                B 02 = new B ();
        }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with:import p1.*;Replace line n2 with:import p1. p2.*;
B. Replace line n1 with:import p1. A;Replace line n2 with:import p1.*;
C. Replace line n1 with:import p1. A;Replace line n2 with:import p1. A;import p1. p2.B ;
D. Replace line n1 with:import p1;Replace line n2 with:import p1;import p1. p2;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38
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: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 42
Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Invalid Name
B. Invalid Nameomas
C. Invalid Name omas null null
D. omasterseph

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46
Given the following 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. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
E. Change the setArea method to private.
F. Change the area field to public.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 47
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 49
You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method. Given the code fragment:

```
class CCMask {
    public static String maskCC(String creditCard) {
        String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
        //line n1
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
    }
}
```

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).
Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement?

☐ A)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
sb.substring(15, 19);
return x + sb;
```

☐ B)
```
return x + creditCard.substring(15, 19);
```

☐ C)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();
```

☐ D)
```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0, x);
return s.toString();
```

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 54
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
}
```

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. Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:
   class Book implements Readable {
C. At line n2 insert:
   public abstract void setBookMark ();
D. At line n4 insert:
   public void setBookMark () { }

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 57
Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

    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("9009");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009
B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007
C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009
D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 61
Given:

```
public class Test {

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

And given the commands: javac Test.Java
Java Test Hello What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63
Given the code fragment:

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

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

C)
```
for (String c : colors) {
    for (String s : sizes) {
        System.out.println(s + ":");
    }
}
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Planet {
    protected void revolve() {                    //line n1
    }

    abstract void rotate();                       //line n2
}

class Earth extends Planet {
    void revolve() {                              //line n3
    }

    protected void rotate() {                     //line n4
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile?

A. Make the method at line n1 public.
B. Make the method at line n2 public.
C. Make the method at line n3 public.
D. Make the method at line n3 protected.
E. Make the method at line n4 public.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 71
Given:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 11
C. 8
D. 9
E. 10

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 76
Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

A. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75
B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75
C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90
D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90
E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 79
Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, pints The Top element: 30?

A.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx >=size);
```

B.
```
while (idx < size) {
    idx++;
}
```

C.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx <size -1);
```

D.
```
do {
    idx++;
} while (idx<= size);
```

E.
```
while (idx <= size -1) {
    idx++
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 81
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 10 Hello Universe!

C. 10 Hello World!
D. 9 Hello World!

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86
You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information: Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 88
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 p and s are accessible by obj.
B. Only s is accessible by obj.

C. Both r and s are accessible by obj.
D. p, r, and s are accessible by obj.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90
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 = false;
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
Which two statements are true?

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 97
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. 1
B. 2

C. 3
D. 4

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102
Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        this.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. 100 0 : 100 200:
B. 100 0 : 100 0 :
C. 100 200 : 100 200 :
D. 100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106
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 = 3, y = 5;
            Test obj = new Test(x, y);
            System.out.println(x + " " + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 3 5
C. 0 0
D. 9 25

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110
Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. 10:20
B. 0:20
C. Compilation fails at line n1
D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111
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. short x = 1;
C. String x = "1";
D. Long x = 1;
E. Double x = 1;
F. Integer x = new Integer ("1");

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 114
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                          // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                                // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
C. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2
D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
Given the code fragment from three files:

SalesMan.java:

```
package sales;
public class SalesMan { }
```

Product.java:

```
package sales.products;
public class Product { }
```

Market.java:

```
1. package market;
2. // insert code here
3. public class USMarket {
4.     SalesMan sm;
5.     Product p;
6. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

A)
```
import sales.*;
```

B)
```
import java.sales.products.*;
```

C)
```
import sales;
import sales.products;
```

D)
```
import sales.*;
import products.*;
```

E)
```
import sales.*;
import sales.products.*;
```

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 119
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 order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse 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 enhanced for loop.
B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
C. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
D. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
E. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 122
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

NEW QUESTION 123
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 = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';
        System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
        System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " +obj2.var);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. a, oi, o
B. a, oo, o
C. o, oi, o
D. o, oo, o

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 125
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
B. A B C D Work done
C. A Work done
D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126
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 128
Given:

```
interface Downloadable {
      public void download();
}

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();
boook1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133
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: C

NEW QUESTION 135
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: B

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1  public class App {
2      public static void main (String[] args) {
3          int i = 10;
4          int j = 20;
5          int k = j += i / 5;
6          System.out.print (i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
7      }
8  }
9
```

External Libraries ... Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Execute Save My Projects Recent Collaborate More Options

Result...

CPU Time: 0.20 sec(s), Memory: 32080 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 1.229 sec(s)

```
10 : 22 : 22
```

NEW QUESTION 139
Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 141
fragment:

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

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

☐ A) Replace line 8 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`

☐ B) Replace line 10 with:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```

☐ C) Replace line 2 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`

☐ D) Replace line 4 with `throw IOException("Exception raised");`

☐ E) At line 11, insert `throw new IOException();`

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 146
Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {          //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);             //line n2
    }
}
```

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 Auto4W 150 Manual
B. Null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual
C. Compilation fails only at line n1
D. Compilation fails only at line n2
E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150
Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () {}

    Animal (String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
        //line n1
}
    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed,
        //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal ("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal ("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println (wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " +
wolf.bounds);
10. Sytem.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds;
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? Canine 60 Long
Feline 80 Short

A. Replace line n1 with:super ();this.bounds = bounds;
B. Replace line n1 with:this.bounds = bounds;super ();
C. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this (bounds);
D. Replace line n1 with:this ("Canine", 60);this.bounds = bounds
E. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this.bounds = bounds;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 153
The following grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
	X	X

This grid is created with the following code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive X's?

A. grid[1][3] = 'X';
B. grid[3][1] = 'X';
C. grid[0][2] = 'X';
D. grid[2][0] = 'X';
E. grid[1][2] = 'X';

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 158
Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0
B. 5 4 3 2 1
C. 4 2 1
D. 5
E. Nothing is printed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 159
Given the following 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
}
```

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?
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 method use Electricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

A)
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

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

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

D)
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}
```

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 162
Given the code fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. Compilation fail
C. 13480.0
D. 13480.02

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164
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 165
Given:

```
public class TestScope {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int var1 = 200;
        System.out.print(doCalc(var1));
        System.out.print(" "+var1);
    }
    static int doCalc(int var1){
        var1 = var1 * 2;
        return var1;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 400 200
B. 200 200
C. 400 400
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 169
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. nullRichardDonald
B. RichardDonald
C. Compilation fails.
D. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsExceptionis thrown at runtime.
E. ANullPointerExceptionis thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 172
Given:

```
class A {
    public void test () {
        System.out.println ("A");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    public void test () {
        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 ();
        b1 = (A) b2;
        A b3 = (B) b2;              //line n1
        A b3 = (B) b2;              //line n2
        b1.test ();
        b3.test ();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. AB
B. AC
C. CC
D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 175
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 TRUE null What is the result?

A. TRUE null
B. true false
C. false false
D. true true
E. AClassCastExceptionis thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179
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 183
Which two are benefits of polymorphism?

A. Faster code at runtime
B. More efficient code at runtime
C. More dynamic code at runtime
D. More flexible and reusable code
E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 187
Which statement is true about the switch statement?

A. It must contain the default section.
B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is mandatory.
C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.

D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 192
Given the code fragment:

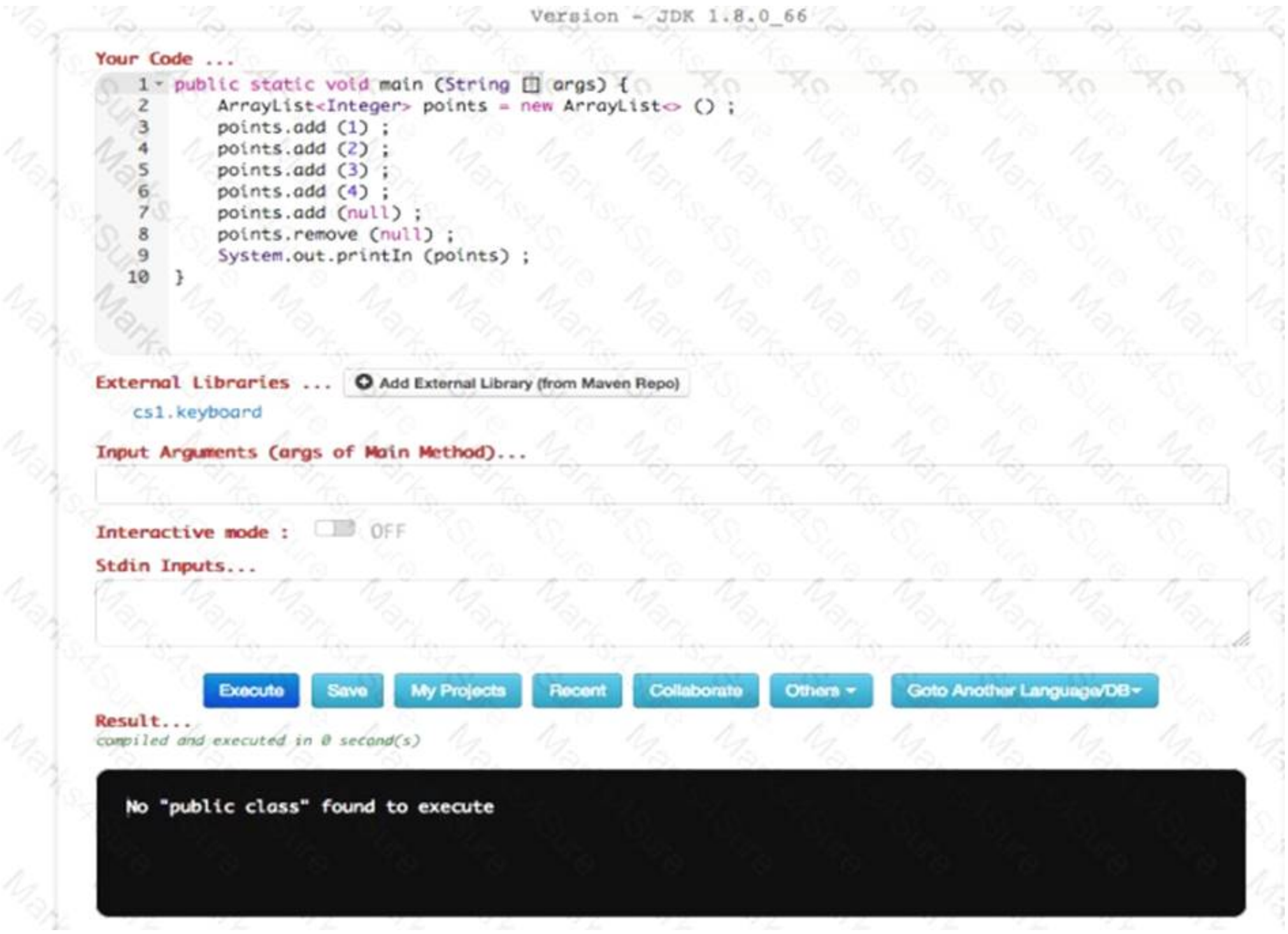
```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: F

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 196
Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.       int x = 5;
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 6 with System, ou
B. print (--x) ;
C. At line7, insert x --;
D. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system, ou
E. print (x);
F. Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200
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 201
Given the following class declarations: Which answer fails to compile?

A)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

B)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

C)
```
ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Tiger());
```

D)
```
ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

E)
```
ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
myList.add(new Cat());
```

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 206
Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 1;
            int y = 0;
            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 1:0
B. Hello Log 2:1
C. Welcome Log 2:1
D. Welcome Log 1:0

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 211
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

NEW QUESTION 215
Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {

    public static void main(int[] args) {
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);
    }
    public static void main(Object[] args) {
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0]);
    }
    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. int main 1
B. Object main 1
C. String main 1
D. Compilation fails
E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219
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 221
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 226
Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```

Which statement is true?

A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.
B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.
C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.
D. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.
E. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.
F. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 231
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 234
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
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)
```
date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20
```

B)
```
date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

C) Compilation fails.

D) A `DateParseExcpetion` is thrown at runtime.

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 235
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);
      date.plusDays(10);
      System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2012-02-10
B. 2012-02-11
C. Compilation fails
D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 236
.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

1Z0-808 Practice Exam Features:

* 1Z0-808 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* 1Z0-808 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* 1Z0-808 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* 1Z0-808 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year