1z0-808 - Java SE 8 Programmer I

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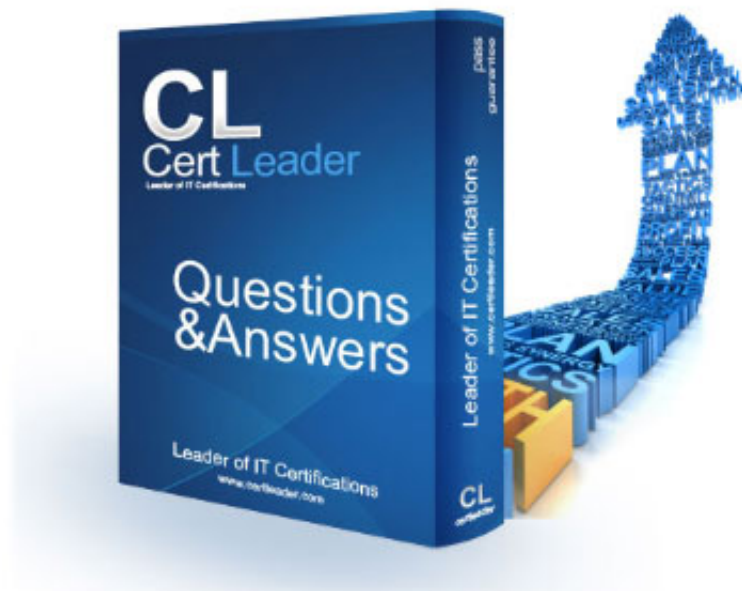
1.. Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

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: A,C,D

2. Given:

```java
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 30float sum is 30.0

B. int sum is 30double sum is30.0

C. integer sum is 30double sum is 30.0

D. integer sum is 30float sum is 30.0

Answer: D

3. 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: D

4. 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: C

5. Given:

```java
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

6. 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

7. Given:

```
class C2 {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
class C1 extends C2 implements I {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2()
```

What is the result?

A. C2C2

B. C1C2

C. C1C1

D. Compilation fails

Answer: A

8. 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

9. 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: A,D,F

10. 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: B,E

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