Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-808

Exam Name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Question 1—Question 10

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(){                          //line n1
        System.out.print("B ");
    }
}

class C extends B{

    public C(){                          //line n2
        System.out.print("C ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        C c = new C();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. C B A
B. C

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

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

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