

1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

Exam A

QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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. Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Given the code 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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html> (see predefined formatters)

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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 useElectricity 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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Given:

```

class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r) {
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}

```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
this(c);
- C) super(r);
this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
super(c);

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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?

```

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount(){  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x){  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount() = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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. }  
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.out.print(--x);
- B. At line 1, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);
- D. Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 1234;  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n2  
        ex.readCard(cardNo); //line n3  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card
Checking Card

- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {  
5.     boolean opt = true;  
6.     switch (opt) {  
7.         case true:  
8.             System.out.print ("True");  
9.             break;  
10.        default:  
11.            System.out.print ("****");  
12.        }  
13.        System.out.println ("Done");  
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true";
Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;
Replace line 7 with case 1=
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Remove the default section.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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. 91 98
99 100 null null null
- B. 91 98
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

- E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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] ;

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION 30

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.
- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5

• If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 4
F. 4

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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. Base
 DerivedA
- B. Base
 DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
 DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
 DerivedA
- E. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

Given:

```
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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

Given:

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

What is the result?

C A) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34

C B) 5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7

C C) 7 = 7
7 + 7

C D) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String str2 = new String("java");  
        //line n1  
        {  
            System.out.println("Equal");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Not Equal");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) `String str3 = str2;
if (str1 == str3)`
 - B) `if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))`
 - C) `String str3 = str2;
if (str1.equals(str3))`
 - D) `if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())`
- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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 25
 Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

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.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

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?

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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
- public class Tiger extends Cat

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

QUESTION 64

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");

Correct Answer: ABF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h; //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h; //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Oracle 1z0-808



Java SE 8 Programmer I

Version: 8.0

QUESTION NO: 1

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

200.0 : 100.0

B.

400.0 : 200.0

C.

400.0 : 100.0

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

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.

10 Hello World!

B.

Hello Universe!

C.

Hello World!

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Sum is 600

B.

Compilation fails at line n1.

C.

Compilation fails at line n2.

D.

A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.

E.

A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A.**
Encapsulation
- B.**
Inheritance
- C.**
Abstraction
- D.**
Instantiation
- E.**
Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference:http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION NO: 6

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: C,D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 7**

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 Auto

4W 150 Manual

B.

Null 0 Auto

4W 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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

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: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

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: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A B C D

B.

A C D

C.

A B C C

D.

A B D

E.

A B D C

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r) {  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10, 20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 15

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

A.

Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.

B.

Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.

C.

Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.

D.

Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount () {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount (int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount ((int) (Math.random() *1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A.

this.amount = 0;

B.

amount = 0;

C.

acct(0);

D.

acct.amount = 0;

E.

acct.getAmount () = 0;

F.

acct.changeAmount(0);

G.

acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

H.

acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 18**

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 19

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344;  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);  
        ex.readCard(cardNo);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Reading Card

Checking Card

B.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

C.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

D.

Compilation fails only at line n3.

E.

Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 20

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. }  
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.out.print(--x);

B.

At line7, insert x--;

C.

Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);

D.

Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 21

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {  
5.     boolean opt = true;  
6.     switch (opt) {  
7.         case true:  
8.             System.out.print("True");  
9.             break;  
10.        default:  
11.            System.out.print("****");  
12.    }  
13.    System.out.println("Done");  
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

A.

Replace line 5 With String opt= "true";

Replace line 7 with case "true":

B.

Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;

Replace line 7 with case 1=

C.

At line 9, remove the break statement.

D.

Remove the default section.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

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**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 24**

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 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 25

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: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 26

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:

QUESTION NO: 27

Given:

```
class A {  
    public A(){  
        System.out.print("A ");  
    }  
}  
  
class B extends A{  
    public B(){  
        System.out.print("B "); //line n1  
    }  
}  
  
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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 28

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:

QUESTION NO: 29

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: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 30

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 31

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

Reference:<http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION NO: 32

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:

QUESTION NO: 33

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: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 34

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 35

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 36

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

A.

String str2 = str1;

B.

String str2 = new String (str1);

C.

String str2 = sb1. toString ();

D.

String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 37

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.

10 : 10

B.

5 : 5

C.

5 : 10

D.

Compilation fails

Answer: A**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 38**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5

If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 39

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 40

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: B,C,F

Reference:<http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html>(see the sub title, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

QUESTION NO: 41

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};  
  
    System.out.println(planets.length);  
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());  
}
```

What is the output?

A.

4

4

B.

3

5

C.

4

7

D.

5

4

E.

4

5

F.

4

21

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 42

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: B,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 43

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 44

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.

Base

DerivedA

B.

Base

DerivedB

C.

DerivedB

DerivedB

D.

DerivedB

DerivedA

E.

A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 45

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 46

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

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 47**

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, () -> p. get Age () > 40);

B.

checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);

C.

checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);

D.

checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

Answer: C

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 48**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {  
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");  
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

A B C

B.

A B C D E

C.

A B D E

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: C

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 49**

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 51

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

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 0

Element 1

B.

Null element 0

Null element 1

C.

Null

Null

D.

A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 53

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**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 54**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 55

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

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 56**

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 57

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**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 58**

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 25

Walter 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: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 59

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 60

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.

The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.

The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 61

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 62

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: B,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 63

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 64

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: D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 65

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 66

Given the following class declarations:

```
public abstract class Animal  
  
public interface Hunter  
  
public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter  
  
public class Tiger extends Cat
```

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 67

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

Reference:<http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

QUESTION NO: 68

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 69

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h; //line n1  
        if (area == 0){  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h; //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Area is 6.0

B.

Area is 3.0

C.

Compilation fails at line n1

D.

Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 70

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: A,B,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 71

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 72

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}  
  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (MyException ne) {  
            System.out.print("A");  
        }  
    }  
    public static void method1() { // line n1  
        try {  
            throw Math.random() > 0.5 ? new MyException() : new RuntimeException();  
        }  
        catch (RuntimeException re) {  
            System.out.print("B");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A.
A
- B.
B
- C.
Either A or B
- D.
A B
- E.
A compile time error occurs at line n1

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 73

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.out.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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 74

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: B,D

Reference:<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html>

QUESTION NO: 75

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 76

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

A.

true:true

B.

true:false

C.

false:true

D.

false:false

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 77

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: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 78

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.

```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```

B.

```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

Answer: A

Reference:<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/>

QUESTION NO: 79

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A.
1324

B.
2413

C.
3142

D.
4231

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 80

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

Initialized

Started

Initialized

C.

Initialized

Started

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 81

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        int ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {  
        ans = 0 // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Answer = 0

B.

Invalid calculation

C.

Compilation fails only atline n1.

D.

Compilation fails only atline n2.

E.

Compilation fails only atline n1andline2.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 82

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 83

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.

e, e

i, o

B.

a, e

i, o

C.

a,e

o, o

D.

e, e

o, o

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 84

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 85

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 86

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.

A `ClassCastException` is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 87**

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 o1 = new A();
        B o2 = new B();
    }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1.A;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1.A;

import p1.p2.B;

B.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1;

import p1.p2;

C.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1.A;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1.*;

D.

Replace line n1 with:

import p1.*;

Replace line n2 with:

import p1.p2.*;

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 88

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A.

sb.deleteAll();

B.

sb.delete(0, sb.size());

C.

sb.delete(0, sb.length());

D.

sb.removeAll();

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 89 CORRECT TEXT

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A) stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";
- B) res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
- C) res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";
- D) res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

Answer:

B

QUESTION NO: 90

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A.

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2)
```

B.

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C.

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike");
```

D.

Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");

Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 91

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

Reference:<http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION NO: 92

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. System.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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 93

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) {  
            pws [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);  
            idx++;  
        }  
    }  
    catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");  
    }  
    for (String p: pws) {  
        System.out.println (p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Invalid Name

B.

Invalid Name

omas

C.

Invalid Name

omas

null

null

D.

omas

ter

seph

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 94

Given the code fragment:

```

class Employee {
    private String name;
    private int age;
    private int salary;

    public Employee (String name, int age) {
        setName (name)
        setAge (age)
        setSalary (2000);
    }
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {
        setSalary (salary);
        this (name, age);
    }
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here
    public void printDetails () {
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);
    }
}

```

Test.java

```

class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args {
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50");
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);
        e1.printDetails ();
        e2.printDetails ();
        e3.printDetails ();
    }
}

```

Which is the result?

A.

Compilation fails in the Employee class.

B.

null : 0: 0

Jack : 50 : 0

Chloe : 40 : 5000

C.

null : 0 : 0

Jack : 50 : 2000

Chloe : 40 : 5000

D.

Compilation fails in the Test class.

E.

Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 95

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 96

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.

A

B

B.

A

C

C.

C

C

D.

A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.

E.

A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 97

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 is30.0

C.

integer sum is 30

double sum is 30.0

D.

integer sum is 30

float sum is 30.0

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 98

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent () {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException ();  
8.     }  
9.}  
10. public class Test {.  
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X ();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

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

- A. At line 14, insert `throw new IOException ();`
- B. Replace line 5 with `public void printFileContent () throws IOException {`
- C. Replace line 11 with `public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {`
- D. Replace line 13 with:

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

- E. Replace line 7 with `throw IOException ("Exception raised");`

A.

Option A

B.

Option B

C.

Option C

D.

Option D

E.

Option E

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 99

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 100

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

A.

A public class must have a main method.

B.

A class can have only one private constructor.

C.

A method can have the same name as a field.

D.

A class can have overloaded static methods.

E.

The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F.

The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 101

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 102

Given:

```
public class App {  
    int count;  
    public static void displayMsg () {  
        count++;  
        System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n1  
    }  
    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:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

D.

Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 103

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;  
    }  
    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.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

B.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

C.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

D.

Jesse 25

Walter 52

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 104

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

Reference:

QUESTION NO: 105

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:

Your Code ...

```

1 public static void main (String [] args) {
2     ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;
3     points.add (1) ;
4     points.add (2) ;
5     points.add (3) ;
6     points.add (4) ;
7     points.add (null) ;
8     points.remove (null) ;
9     System.out.printIn (points) ;
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

[+ Add External Library \(from Maven Repo\)](#)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

[Execute](#)[Save](#)[My Projects](#)[Recent](#)[Collaborate](#)[Others ▾](#)[Goto Another Language/DB ▾](#)

Result...

compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

QUESTION NO: 106

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 107

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**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 108**

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 = false

f = 0.0

B.

c= null

b = true

f = 0.0

C.

c=0

b = false

f = 0.0f

D.

c= null

b = false

f = 0.0F

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 109

Which three statements are true about exception handling?

A.

Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

B.

All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.

C.

The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

D.

All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.

E.

All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.

F.

All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 110

Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints 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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 111

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World";  
    myStr.trim ();  
    int il = myStr.indexOf (" ");  
    System.out.println (il);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

B.

-1

C.

5

D.

0

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 112

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 113

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: B,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 114

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 115

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 runtime.

B.

07-31-2014

C.

2014-07-31

D.

2014-09-30

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 116

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: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 117

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 118

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: B,C,E

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 119**

Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {  
    Void export();  
}  
  
class Tool implements Exportable {  
    protected void export () {          //line n1  
        System.out.println("Tool::export");  
    }  
}  
  
class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {  
  
    public void export() {             //line n2  
        System.out.println("RTool::export");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();  
        Tool bTool = new Tool();  
        callExport(aTool);  
        callExport(bTool);  
    }  
  
    public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {  
        ex.export();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails only at line n2.

B.

RTool::export

Tool::export

C.

Tool::export

Tool:export

D.

Compilation fails only at line n1.

E.

Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Answer: E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 120

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 fails.

C.

13480.0

D.

13480.02

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 121

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static int stVar = 100;  
    public int var = 200;  
    public String toString() {  
        return var + ":" + stVar;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();  
t1.var = 300;  
System.out.println(t1);  
Test t2 = new Test();  
t2.stVar = 300;  
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

A.

300:300

200:300

B.

300:100

200:300

C.

300:0

0:300

D.

200:300

200:300

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 122

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

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 123**

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A.

At line n1 insert:import clothing.Shirt;

At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();

B.

At line n1 insert:import clothing.*;

At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

C.

At line n1 insert:import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;

At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();

D.

At line n1 no changes required.

At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

E.

At line n1 insert:import clothing;

At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 124

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And,

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A.

After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.

B.

After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.

C.

After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.

D.

After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: C**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 125**

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 126

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 127

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:

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 ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

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

10 : 22 : 22

QUESTION NO: 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();  
book1.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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 129

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: A,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 130

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.

AnIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 131

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
    int price;
    // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A.

```
public static void insertToy() {  
    /* code goes here */  
}
```

B.

```
public abstract Toy getToy() {  
  
    return new Toy();  
}
```

C.

```
public void printToy();
```

D.

```
public int calculatePrice() {  
  
    return price;  
}
```

E.

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 132

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 133

Given the code fragment:

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

D.

```
do {  
  
    System.out.print(array[x]);  
  
}
```

```
--x;  
  
} while (x >= 0);
```

E.

```
while (x > 0) {  
  
    System.out.print(array[--x]);  
  
}
```

Answer: B,E**Explanation:****QUESTION NO: 134**

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 135

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + "removed")  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

Compilation fails.

B.

Hi removed

C.

An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

D.

The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 136

Which two class definitions fail to compile?

A.

```
abstract class A3 {  
    private static int i;  
    public void doStuff(){  
    public A3(){  
}
```

B.

```
final class A1 {  
    public A1(){  
}
```

C.

```
public class A2 {  
    private static int i;  
    private A2(){  
}
```

D.

```
class A4 {  
    protected static final int i;  
    private void doStuff(){  
}
```

E.

```
final abstract class A5 {  
    protected static int i;
```

```
void doStuff(){}
abstract void doIt();
}
```

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 137

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.

null

Richard

Donald

B.

Richard

Donald

C.

Compilation fails.

D.

An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

E.

A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 138

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

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 139

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

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 140**

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output?

Arg is 2

A.

java MyFile 1 3 2 2

B.

java MyFile 2 2 2

C.

java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D.

java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

Explanation:**QUESTION NO: 141**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length - 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

A.

1 2 3 4

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

B.

1 2 3

C.

1 2 3 4

D.

Compilation fails.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 142

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

Explanation:

➤ **Vendor: Oracle**

➤ **Exam Code: 1Z0-808**

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

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NEW QUESTION 121

Given:

```
public class TestLoop {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int array[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
        int key = 3;  
        for (int pos = 0; pos < array.length; ++pos) {  
            if (array[pos] == key) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.print("Found " + key + " at " + pos);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found 3 at 2
- B. Found 3 at 3
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following line does not compile:

```
System.out.print("Found " + key + " at " + pos);
```

The variable pos is undefined at this line, as its scope is only valid in the for loop. Any variables created inside of a loop are LOCAL TO THE LOOP.

NEW QUESTION 122

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");
        String s2 = s1.toString();
        List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
        lst.add(s2);
        System.out.println(s1.getClass());
        System.out.println(s2.getClass());
        System.out.println(lst.getClass());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. class java.lang.String
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- B. class java.lang.Object
class java.lang.Object
class java.util.Collection
- C. class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
- D. class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.List

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
```

NEW QUESTION 123

Given:

```
public class Case {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String product = "Pen";
        product.toLowerCase();
        product.concat(" Box".toLowerCase());
        System.out.print(product.substring(4, 6));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. box
- B. nbo
- C. bo
- D. nb
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 124

Given:

```
1. public class Whizlabs {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         int sum = 0;  
4.         for(int x = 0; x <= 10; x++)  
5.             sum += x;  
6.         System.out.print("Sum for 0 to " + x);  
7.         System.out.println(" = " + sum);  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. }
```

Which is true?

- A. Sum for 0 to 0 = 55
- B. Sum for 0 to 10 = 55
- C. Compilation fails due to error on line 6
- D. Compilation fails due to error on line 7
- E. An Exception is thrown at the runtime

Answer: D

Explanation:

Loop variables scope limited to that enclosing loop. So in this case, the scope of the loop variable x declared at line 5, limited to that for loop. Trying to access that variable at line 7, which is out of scope of the variable x, causes a compile time error. So compilation fails due to error at line 7. Hence option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect, since code fails to compile.

Reference:

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>

NEW QUESTION 125

Given the code fragment:

```
System.out.println(28 + 5 <= 4+ 29);  
System.out.println((28 + 5) <= (4 + 29));
```

What is the result?

- A. 28false29
true
- B. 285 < 429
true
- C. true
true
- D. compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 126

Given:

```
public 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. true, false
- B. false, true
- C. true, true
- D. false, false

Answer: B

Explanation:

`==` strict equality.
`equals` compare state, not identity.

NEW QUESTION 127

Given:

```
public class Test {
    static void dispResult(int[] num) {
        try {
            System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));
        } catch(ArithmeticException e) {
            System.err.println("first exception");
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int [] arr = {100, 100};
            dispResult(arr);
        } catch(InvalidArgumentException e) {
            System.err.println("second exception");
        } catch(Exception e) {
            System.err.println("third exception");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0
Done
- B. First Exception
Done
- C. Second Exception
- D. Done
Third Exception
- E. Third Exception

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 128

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 obj1 = null;
obj2.num = 60;
graceMarks(obj2);
}
}
```

How many objects are created in the memory runtime?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

obj1 and obj3.

when you do e2 = e1 you're copying object references - you're not making a copy of the object - and so the variables e1 and e2 will both point to the same object.

NEW QUESTION 129

Given:

```
public class X implements Z {
    public String toString() {
        return "X";
    }
    Public static void main(String[] args) {
        Y myY = new Y();
        X myX = myY;
        Z myZ = myX;
        System.out.print(myX);
        System.out.print((Y)myX);
        System.out.print(myZ);
    }
}
class Y extends X {
    public String toString() {
        return "Y";
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. X XX
- B. X Y X
- C. Y Y X
- D. Y YY

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         //insert code here  
15.  
16.         if(f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. int f = ps.indexOf {new patient ("Mike")};
- B. int f = ps.indexOf (patient("Mike"));
- C. patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
int f = pas.indexOf(P);
- D. int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 131

Given:

```
public class Test {  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
try {  
String[] arr =new String[4];  
arr[1] = "Unix";  
arr[2] = "Linux";  
arr[3] = "Solarios";  
for (String var : arr) {  
System.out.print(var + " ");  
}  
} catch(Exception e) {  
System.out.print (e.getClass());  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Unix Linux Solaris

- B. Null Unix Linux Solaris
- C. Class java.lang.Exception
- D. Class java.lang.NullPointerException

Answer: B

Explanation:

null Unix Linux Solarios

The first element, arr[0], has not been defined.

NEW QUESTION 132

Given:

```
public class Series {  
    private boolean flag;  
    public void displaySeries() {  
        int num = 2;  
        while(flag) {  
            if(num%7 == 0)  
                flag = false;  
            System.out.print(num);  
            Num += 2;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        new Series().displaySeries();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2 4 6 8 10 12
- B. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
- C. Compilation fails
- D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times
- E. The program prints nothing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 133

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

```
interface CanFly {  
    String type = "A";  
    Void fly();  
    _____ String getType() {  
        Return type;  
    }  
}
```

- A. abstract
- B. public
- C. default
- D. It will not compile with any as interfaces cannot have non abstract methods
- E. It will compile without filling the blank

Answer: C

Explanation:

From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods. SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal. Hence option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can't use abstract there. Options B and E are incorrect as we can't have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/lambda/defaultmethods.html>

NEW QUESTION 134

Consider following method:

```
default void print() {  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. This method is invalid.
- B. This method can be used only in an interface.
- C. This method can return anything.
- D. This method can be used only in an interface or an abstract class.
- E. None of above.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Given method is declared as default method so we can use it only inside an interface. Hence option B is correct and option D is incorrect. Option A is incorrect as it is valid method. Option C is incorrect as return type is void, which means we can't return anything.

NEW QUESTION 135

Given:

```
public class MyFor3 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] xx = null;  
        for(int ii : xx) {  
            System.out.println(ii);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Null
- B. Compilation fails
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime
- D. 0

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 136**

Given:

```
1. public class TestLoop {  
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3.         float myarray[] = {10.20f, 20.30f, 30.40f, 50.60f};  
4.         int index = 0;  
5.         boolean isFound = false;  
6.         float key = 30.40f;  
7.         //insert code here  
8.         System.out.println(isFound);
```

```
9.    }
10. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables the code print true?

Option A.

```
while(key == myarray[index++]) {
    isFound == ture;
}
```

Option B.

```
while(index <= 4) {
    if(key == myarray[index]) {
        index++;
        isFound = true;
        break;
    }
}
```

Option C.

```
while(index++ < 5) {
    if(key == myarray[index]) {
        isFound = true;
    }
}
```

Option D.

```
while(index < 5) {
    if(key == myarray[index]) {
        isFound = true;
        break;
    }
    index++;
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 137

Given:

```
class Base {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Base " + args[2]);
}
}
public class Sub extends Base{
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Overriden " + args[1]);
}
}
```

And the commands:

```
javac Sub.java
java Sub 10 20 30
```

What is the result?

- A. Base 30
- B. Overridden 20
- C. Overridden 20
Base 30
- D. Base 30
Overridden 20

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 138

Given:

```
class SpecialException extends Exception {  
    public SpecialException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
        System.out.println(message);  
    }  
}  
public class ExceptionTest {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            doSomething();  
        }  
        catch(SpecialException e) {  
            System.out.println(e);  
        }  
    }  
    static void doSomething() throws SpecialException {  
        int[] ages = new int[4];  
        ages[4] = 17;  
        doSomethingElse();  
    }  
    static void doSomethingElse() throws SpecialException {  
        throw new SpecialException("Thrown at end of doSomething() method");  
    }  
}
```

What will be the output?

Option A.

SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method

Option B.

Error in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Option C.

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:4
at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)

at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)

Option D.

SpecialException:Thrown at end of doSomething() method
at ExceptionTest.doSomethingElse(ExceptionTest.java:16)
at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)

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

D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Contract { }
class Super implements Contract { }
class Sub extends Super { }
public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();
        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub();      //line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();
        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);
        objs.add(s1);      //line n2
        for(Object itm:objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Super
Sub
Sub
- B. Contract
Contract
Super
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 140

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. true true
- B. true false

- C. false true
- D. false false
- E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 141

Given:

```
public class Msg {  
    public static String doMsg(char x) {  
        return "Good Day!";  
    }  
    public static String doMsg(int y) {  
        return "Good Luck!";  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        char x = 8;  
        int z = '8';  
        System.out.println(doMsg(x));  
        System.out.print(doMsg(z));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Good Day!
 Good Luck!
- B. Good Day!
 Good Day!
- C. Good Luck!
 Good Day!
- D. Good Luck!
 Good Luck!
- E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 142

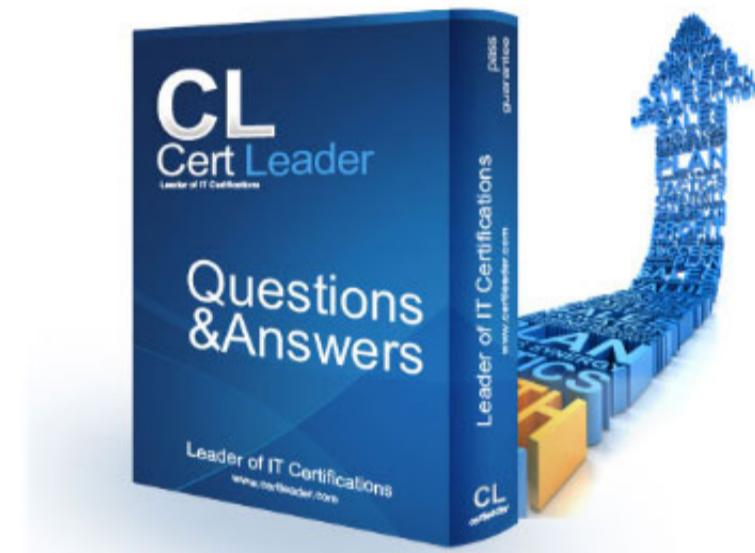
.....

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Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {

 public static void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("I float.");
 }
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {
 public void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("Squirrel.");
 }
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);  
    }  
  
    /* line n1 */ {  
        int[] keys = new int[3];  
        /* code goes here*/  
        return keys;  
    }  
}
```

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: C**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

A
planets
Earth
1

B
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1

C
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1

D
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922

E
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 4**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);     //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

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: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 = false  
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";  
        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: B

NEW QUESTION 9

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? (Choose two.)

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 10

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);  
dt.plusDays(30);  
dt.plusMonths(1);  
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

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**Explanation:**

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

NEW QUESTION 12

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();  
        Base b4 = b3;  
        b1 = (Base) b2;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. BaseDerivedA
- B. BaseDerivedB
- C. DerivedBDerivedB
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 13**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);  
    date.plusDays(10);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 14**

Given the code fragment:

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

    if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
        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: A

NEW QUESTION 15

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
    init();
    System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start();
        c.init();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 17

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete (0, s
- E. size ();
- F. s
- G. delete (0, s

H. length () ;
I. s
J. removeAll () ;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A Compilation fails.
- B
1 3
1 3
- C
1 3
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D
1 3
1 3 0 0
- E
1 3 5 7
1 3

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1- public class MyClass {
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {
3-         int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {
7-             for (int i : a) {
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");
9-             }
10-            System.out.println ();
11-        }
12-    }
13- }
```

External Libraries ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

NEW QUESTION 19

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Number: 1z0-808
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120 min
File Version: 14.1

Exam code: 1z0-808

Exam name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Version 14.1

Exam A**QUESTION 1**

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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 Auto
 4W 150 Manual
- B. Null 0 Auto
 4W 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Given the code 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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 useElectricity 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 8**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: D**Section:** (none)**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 9**

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount () {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount (int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 14**

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?

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 15**

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 16**

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. 91 98
99 100 null null null
- B. 91 98
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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];

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");  
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();  
9. // insert code here  
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();

D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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. 10 : 10

B. 5 : 5

C. 5 : 10

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    double discount = 0;  
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
    //line n1;  
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Given:

```
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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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. Base

- DerivedA
- B. Base
- DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
- DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
- DerivedA
- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 37**

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String str2 = new String("java");  
        //line n1  
        {  
            System.out.println("Equal");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Not Equal");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;
if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy. The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 50**

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?

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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

QUESTION 55

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;          //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

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");

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A C D D
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Answer: C**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ans;  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {  
        ans = 0; // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Answer: C**Explanation:**

```
1  
2 public class Test {  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         int ans;  
5         try {  
6             int num = 10;  
7             int div = 0;  
8             ans = num / div;  
9         } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {  
10             ans = 0;  
11         } catch (Exception e) {  
12             System.out.println("Tnvalid calculation");  
13             variable ans might not have been initialized  
14         System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2  
15     }  
16 }
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 4

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, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

B

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

C

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

D

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 6

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
    res = "White";
} else {
    res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";

B
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

C
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";

D
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";

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

Answer: D

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A
planets
Earth
1
- B
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

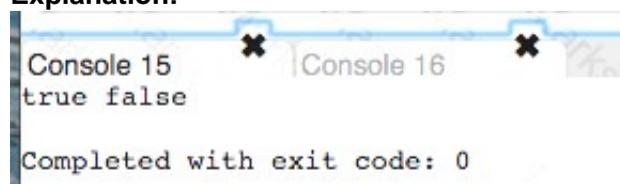
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:



```
Console 15      Console 16
true false
false true
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 15

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;           //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: B**NEW QUESTION 16**

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};  
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {  
    for (int y : n[i]) {  
        System.out.print (y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 19**

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 = false  
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.         // insert code here  
14.         if (f >= 0) {  
15.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
16.         }  
17.     }  
18. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") ;
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");  
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";  
        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: B

NEW QUESTION 32

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 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

NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 39

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();  
    A b3 = (B) b2;           //line n1  
    b1 = (A) b2;           //line n2  
    b1.test();  
    b3.test();  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. AB
- B. AC

QUESTION 41

- C. CC
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

Answer: A**Explanation:**

lund

src

App.java

x

+

```
1
2 interface I {
3     public void displayI();
4 }
5 abstract class C2 implements I {
6     public void displayC2() {
7         System.out.print("C2");
8     }
9 }
10 class C1 extends C2 {
11     public void displayI() {
12         System.out.print("C1");
13     }
14 }
15 }
16
17 public class App {
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         C2 obj1 = new C1();
20         I obj2 = new C1();
21
22         C2 s = (C2) obj2;
23         I t = obj1;
24
25         t.displayI();
26         s.displayC2();
27     }
28
29 }
```

Console 1 x Console 2 x Console 3 x Console 4 x
C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 43

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start(); // line n1  
        c.init(); // line n2  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");  
    String s = "Java";  
  
    if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {  
        System.out.println("Match 1");  
    } else if (sb.equals(s)) {  
        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: A

NEW QUESTION 47

Given this 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 51

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int x = 6;  
5.     while (isAvailable(x)) {  
6.         System.out.print(x);  
7.     }  
8. }  
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x--;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 66

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 71

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};  
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
nums2 = nums1;  
for (int x : nums2){  
    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 75

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 76

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Exam Questions 1z0-808

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {

 public static void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("I float.");
 }
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {
 public void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("Squirrel.");
 }
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);  
    }  
  
    /* line n1 */ {  
        int[] keys = new int[3];  
        /* code goes here*/  
        return keys;  
    }  
}
```

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: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 5

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```
- B
- ```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```
- C
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```
- D Compilation fails at the Test class

- A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2].name);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A  
planets  
Earth  
1
- B  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

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 10**

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 13**

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 = false
f = 0.0
```

**B**

```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

**C**

```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

**D**

```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 20

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String s = "Java SE 8 1";
 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: B

**NEW QUESTION 24**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 25**

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 27**

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:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
 amount = 100;
}
```

B

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
 this.amount = 100;
}
```

E

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.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:** DE

### NEW QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer:** A

### NEW QUESTION 33

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

Answer: AD

**NEW QUESTION 42**

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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: A

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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 55

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 58

Given this 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 61

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 63

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 69

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 74

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete (0, s)

- E. size () ;
- F. s
- G. delete (0, s
- H. length () ;
- I. s
- J. removeAll () ;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 76

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 78

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 82

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 84

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# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int ans;
 try {
 int num = 10;
 int div = 0;
 ans = num / div;
 } catch (ArithmetricException ae) {
 ans = 0; // line n1
 } catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
 }
 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class Test {
3 public static void main(String[] args) {
4 int ans;
5 try {
6 int num = 10;
7 int div = 0;
8 ans = num / div;
9 } catch (ArithmetricException ae) {
10 ans = 0;
11 } catch (Exception e) {
12 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
13 ✖ variable ans might not have been initialized
14 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15 }
16 }
17 }
```

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

C

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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? (Choose two.)

 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 7**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
class X {
 int i;
 static 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 5 6

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E**NEW QUESTION 14**

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE**NEW QUESTION 15**

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 20

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 22

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 26

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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**NEW QUESTION 290**

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**

**NEW QUESTION 291**

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
 public static String getColor() {
 return "Green";
 }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
 public void matchShirt(){
 //line n2
 if(color.equals("Green")) {
 System.out.print("Fit")
 }
 }
 public static void main (String[] args) {
 Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
 trouser.matchShirt();
 }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert:import clothing.Shirt;At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert:import clothing.\*;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert:import static clothing.Shirt.getColor();At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert:import clothing;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 292**

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
 String name;
 int age;
}
```

And,

```
4. public class Test {
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. Student s1 = new Student();
7. Student s2 = new Student();
8. Student s3 = new Student();
9. s1 = s3;
10. s3 = s2;
11. s2 = null;
12. }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION 293**

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 294**

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 295**

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**

**NEW QUESTION 296**

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();
book1.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 297**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 298**

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. AnIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 299**

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1? (Choose three.)

- A. public static void insertToy() /\* code goes here \*/
- B. public abstract Toy getToy() {return new Toy();}
- C. public void printToy();
- D. public int calculatePrice() {return price;}
- E. public abstract int computeDiscount();

**Answer: CDE**

**NEW QUESTION 300**

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 301**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int array[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
 int x = array.length;
 /* 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? (Choose two.)

- 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 302**

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# 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 runtime
- 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. AnIndexOutOfBoundsException is 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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime
- C. Date1 = 2014-05-20 Date2 = 2014-05-20 Date3 = 2014-05-20
- D. date1 = 06/20/2014 date2 = 2014-06-20 date3 = 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) {
 pws [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
 idx++;
 }
 }
 catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
 }
 for (String p: pws) {
 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?

- C A) 

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

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

```
for (String c : colors) {
 for (String s : sizes) {
 System.out.println(s + ":");
 }
}
```
- C 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;
 int i dx = 0;
 /*line n1 */
 System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx]);
}
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints 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();
book1.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?

C) A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:

```
class Book implements Readable {
```

C) B) At line n2 insert:

```
public abstract void setBookMark();
```

C) C) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:

```
abstract class EBook extends Book {
```

C) 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 ... 

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  OFF

Version:

JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

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. System.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] = 'O';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
```

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.

C A) public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    this.kWh += kWh;  
    this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;  
}  
  
C B) public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0){  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh \* this.rate;  
    }  
}  
  
C C) private void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0) {  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;  
    }  
}  
  
C 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. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. ANullPointerException is 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. A ClassCastException is 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 fails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException 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:**

Version - JDK 1.8.0\_66

Your Code ...

```
1. public static void main (String [] args) {
2. ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;
3. points.add (1) ;
4. points.add (2) ;
5. points.add (3) ;
6. points.add (4) ;
7. points.add (null) ;
8. points.remove (null) ;
9. System.out.printIn (points) ;
10. }
```

External Libraries ...

 Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode :  OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

**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. }
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.out.print(--x);
- B. print (--x);
- C. At line7, insert x--;
- D. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);
- 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.length;
 /* 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 DateParseException 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**

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 2**

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 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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; //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: B****NEW QUESTION 5**

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(1);
 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: B****NEW QUESTION 6**

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
 for (int y : n[i]) {
 System.out.print (y);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start(); // line n1
 c.init(); // line n2
 }
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 amount = 100;  
}

B

At line n2 insert:  
this.amount = 100;

C

At line n2 insert:  
amount = 100;

D

At line n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 this.amount = 100;  
}

E

At line n2 insert:  
acct.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:** DE**NEW QUESTION 13**

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 19

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 20**

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 22**

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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 An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 27**

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 30**

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete(0, s
- E. size();
- F. s
- G. delete(0, s
- H. length();
- I. s
- J. removeAll();

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 40

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 41

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

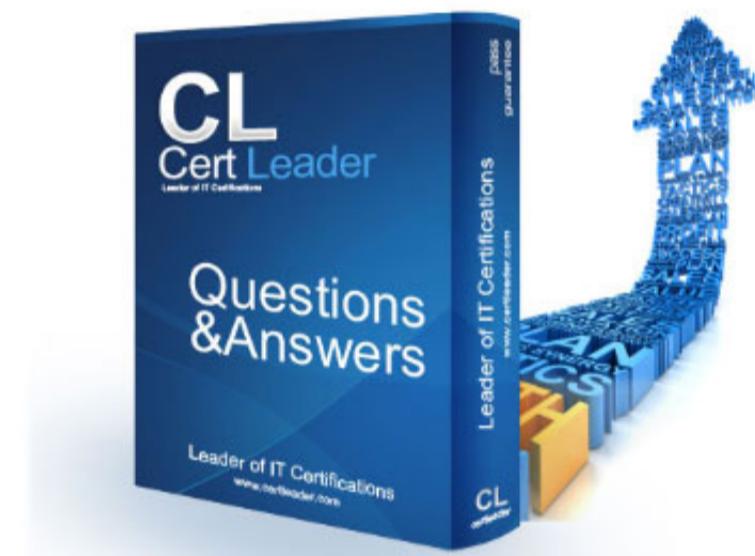
#### NEW QUESTION 44

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## 1z0-808 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

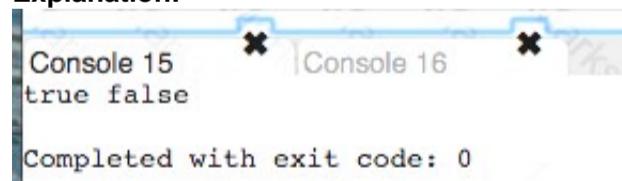
Given:

```
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 = true;
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
Console 15 * Console 16 *
true false
false
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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 4**

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; //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: B****NEW QUESTION 5**

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(1);
 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: B****NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7

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 = false  
f = 0.0

B  
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0

C  
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f

D  
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 18

Given:

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

And the code fragment:

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

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

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

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The screenshot shows a Java development environment. At the top, there is a file tree for a project named 'lund' with a 'src' folder containing 'App.java'. Below the file tree is the code for 'App.java':

```
1 interface I {
2 public void displayI();
3 }
4 abstract class C2 implements I {
5 public void displayC2() {
6 System.out.print("C2");
7 }
8 }
9 class C1 extends C2 {
10 public void displayI() {
11 System.out.print("C1");
12 }
13 }
14
15 }
16
17 public class App {
18 public static void main(String[] args) {
19 C2 obj1 = new C1();
20 I obj2 = new C1();
21
22 C2 s = (C2) obj2;
23 I t = obj1;
24
25 t.displayI();
26 s.displayC2();
27 }
28 }
29 }
```

At the bottom, there are four console tabs labeled 'Console 1', 'Console 2', 'Console 3', and 'Console 4'. Console 1 shows the output: 'C1C2'. Console 2 shows 'Completed with exit code: 0'. The other two consoles are empty.

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
 amount = 100;
}
```

B

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
 this.amount = 100;
}
```

E

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.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:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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();
 Base b4 = b3;
 b1 = (Base) b2;
 b1.test();
 b4.test();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. BaseDerivedA
- B. BaseDerivedB
- C. DerivedBDerivedB
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 29

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
 public static void main (String[] args)
 {
 String arg1 = args[1];
 String arg2 = args[2];
 String arg3 = args[3];
 System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
 }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
- D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 30

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

**NEW QUESTION 32**

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 36**

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 39**

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll ();
- C. s
- D. delete (0, s
- E. size () ;
- F. s
- G. delete (0, s
- H. length () ;
- I. s
- J. removeAll ();

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 40**

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 43**

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 44**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 45**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.

- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

#### **NEW QUESTION 46**

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:** A

#### **NEW QUESTION 48**

.....

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## 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

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 4

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 5

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime  
C. Date1 = 2014-05-20 Date2 = 2014-05-20 Date3 = 2014-05-20  
D. date1 = 06/20/2014 date2 = 2014-06-20 date3 = Jun 20, 2014

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {
 Void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
 protected void export () { //line n1
 System.out.println("Tool::export");
 }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {

 public void export() { //line n2
 System.out.println("RTool::export");
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
 Tool bTool = new Tool();
 callExport(aTool);
 callExport(bTool);
 }

 public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {
 ex.export();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails only at line n2.  
B. RTool::exportTool::export  
C. Tool::exportTool::export  
D. Compilation fails only at line n1.  
E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Answer: E

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8**

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 9**

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. e, ei, o
- B. a, ei, o
- C. a, eo, o
- D. e, eo, o

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 15

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 19

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 30float sum is 30.0
- B. int sum is 30double sum is 30.0
- C. integer sum is 30double sum is 30.0
- D. integer sum is 30float sum is 30.0

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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 36

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

#### NEW QUESTION 41

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) {
 pws [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
 idx++;
 }
 }
 catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
 }
 for (String p: pws) {
 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 43

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 48

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 53**

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 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 57

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 62

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String str1 = "Java";
 String str2 = new String("java");
 //line n1
 {
 System.out.println("Equal");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Not Equal");
 }
 }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie")) {
 res= "White";
} else {
 res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";  
B. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";  
C. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";  
D. res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 68**

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 71

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
 public static void main (String[] args)
 {
 String arg1 = args[1];
 String arg2 = args[2];
 String arg3 = args[3];
 System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
 }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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 78

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 82

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 84

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 85

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 87

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 91

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 92

Which three statements are true about exception handling?

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

Answer: BCE

#### NEW QUESTION 94

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 95**

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

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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. 10 Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World!
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 102**

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5. public void printFileContent () {
6. /* code goes here */
7. throw new IOException ();
8. }
9. }
10. public class Test {.
11. public static void main (String [] args) {
12. X xobj = new X ();
13. xobj.printFileContent ();
14. }
15. }
```

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

- A. At line 14, insert `throw new IOException ();`
- B. Replace line 5 with `public void printFileContent () throws IOException {`
- C. Replace line 11 with `public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {`
- D. Replace line 13 with:

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

- E. Replace line 7 with `throw IOException ("Exception raised");`

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 104

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 109

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 112

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 117

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

#### NEW QUESTION 118

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: ACD

#### NEW QUESTION 121

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 126

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

 System.out.println(planets.length);
 System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 44
- B. 35
- C. 47
- D. 54
- E. 45
- F. 421

Answer: E

#### NEW QUESTION 127

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 130

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 135

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 140

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();
book1.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 141

Which two class definitions fail to compile?

- A. abstract class A3 {private static int i;public void doStuff(){}public A3(){}}
- B. final class A1 {public A1(){}}
- C. public class A2 {private static int i;private A2(){}}
- D. class A4 {protected static final int i;private void doStuff(){}}
- E. final abstract class A5 {protected static int i;void doStuff(){}abstract void doIt();}

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 145

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 ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  OFF

Version:

JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.20 sec(s), Memory: 32080 kilobyte(s)

compiled and executed in 1.229 sec(s)

10 : 22 : 22

#### NEW QUESTION 148

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 151

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 154**

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 157

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 o1 = new A();
 B o2 = new B();
 }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

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

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION 161

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. System.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 163

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 167

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 170

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 173

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 176

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

- A. public static void insertToy() /\* code goes here \*/
- B. public abstract Toy getToy() {return new Toy();}
- C. public void printToy();
- D. public int calculatePrice() {return price;}
- E. public abstract int computeDiscount();

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 178

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 180

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
 public static String getColor() {
 return "Green";
 }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
 public void matchShirt() {
 //line n2
 if(color.equals("Green")) {
 System.out.print("Fit")
 }
 }
 public static void main (String[] args) {
 Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
 trouser.matchShirt();
 }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert:import clothing.Shirt;At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert:import clothing.\*;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert:import static clothing.Shirt.getColor();At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert:import clothing;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 181

Given:

```
class CD {
 int r;
 CD(int r) {
 this.r=r;
 }
}
```

```
class DVD extends CD {
 int c;
 DVD(int r, int c) {
 // line n1
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10, 20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;  
this.c = c;
- B) super(r);  
this(c);
- C) super(r);  
this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;  
super(c);

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 186

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 190

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 fails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 191

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 193

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:

Version - JDK 1.8.0\_66

Your Code ...

```
1 - public static void main (String [] args) {
2 ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
3 points.add (1) ;
4 points.add (2) ;
5 points.add (3) ;
6 points.add (4) ;
7 points.add (null) ;
8 points.remove (null) ;
9 System.out.println (points) ;
10 }
```

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cs1.keyboard

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Result...

compiled and executed in @ second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

#### NEW QUESTION 195

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 198

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 200

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 205

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation

- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Explanation

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

**NEW QUESTION 207**

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 211**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 215

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 218

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 220

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 225

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 }
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 230**

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 235**

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 240**

.....

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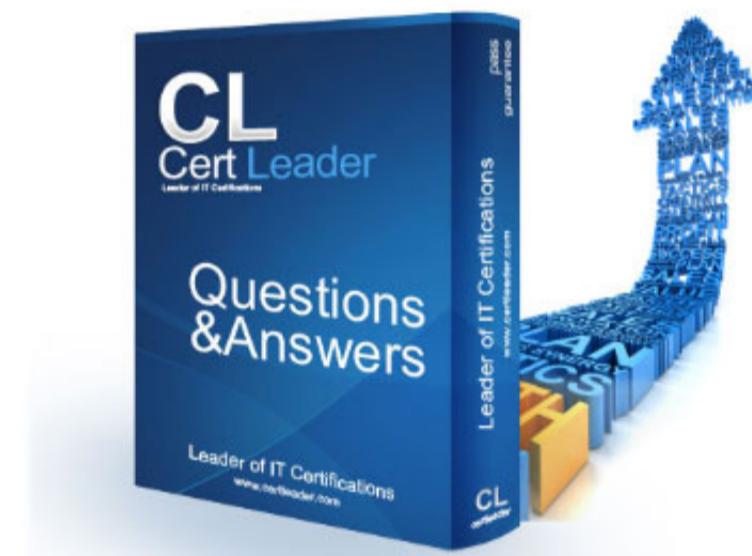
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## 1z0-808 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D  
B. A C D  
C. A C D D  
D. A B D  
E. A B D C

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
 String name;
 int age;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. Student s1 = new Student();
7. Student s2 = new Student();
8. Student s3 = new Student();
9. s1 = s3;
10. s3 = s2;
11. s2 = null;
12. }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 5

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 6**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

C

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 16

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12
```

#### NEW QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:



Main.java

```
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

java version "1.8.0\_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0\_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30

**NEW QUESTION 21**

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String s = "Java SE 8 1";
 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: B**

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 23

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 28

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.  
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.  
C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.  
D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.  
E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.  
F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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();
 A b3 = (B) b2; //line n1
 b1 = (A) 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:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

**Answer:** CDE

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start(); // line n1
 c.init(); // line n2
 }
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 40

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 amount = 100;  
}

B

At line n2 insert:  
this.amount = 100;

C

At line n2 insert:  
amount = 100;

D

At line n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 this.amount = 100;  
}

E

At line n2 insert:  
acct.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:** DE**NEW QUESTION 42**

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 46

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 48

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String myStr = "Hello World ";
 myStr.trim();
 int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
 System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 51

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 59

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 60

Given the code fragment:

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

 if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
 System.out.println("Match 1");
 } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
 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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 61

Given this 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 63

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.  
B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.  
C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.  
D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 67

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 72

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB  
B. A element 0B element 1  
C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.  
D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 75**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

**NEW QUESTION 80**

.....

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# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A C D D
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
 String name;
 int age;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. Student s1 = new Student();
7. Student s2 = new Student();
8. Student s3 = new Student();
9. s1 = s3;
10. s3 = s2;
11. s2 = null;
12. }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given:

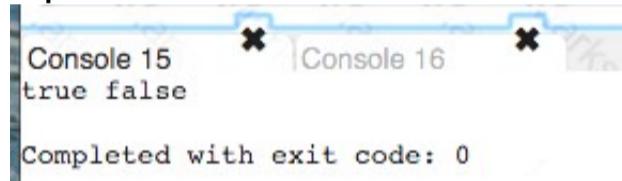
```
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ts = new Test();
 System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
 isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
 System.out.println(isAvailable);
 }
 public static boolean doStuff() {
 return !isAvailable;
 }
 static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**



```
Console 15 ✘ Console 16 ✘
true false
Completed with exit code: 0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 11

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(1);
 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
 for (int y : n[i]) {
 System.out.print (y);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 13

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 14

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |   |
|   | X | 0 |
| X |   | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 = false
f = 0.0
```

**B**

```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

**C**

```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

**D**

```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

**A**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

**B**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

**C**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

**D**

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 23**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 24

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 25

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:** D

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Given:

```
class X {
 int i;
 static 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 5 6

**Answer:** D**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD**NEW QUESTION 34**

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start(); // line n1
 c.init(); // line n2
 }
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 amount = 100;  
}

B

At line n2 insert:  
this.amount = 100;

C

At line n2 insert:  
amount = 100;

D

At line n1 insert:  
public CheckingAccount() {  
 this.amount = 100;  
}

E

At line n2 insert:  
acct.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:** DE

#### NEW QUESTION 41

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 49

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

#### NEW QUESTION 51

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

#### NEW QUESTION 52

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 57

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 62**

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 67**

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. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E**NEW QUESTION 69**

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE**NEW QUESTION 72**

Given this 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 76

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

#### **NEW QUESTION 87**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### **NEW QUESTION 91**

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 95**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

#### **NEW QUESTION 97**

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➤ **Question 1 -- Question 20**

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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
- 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:** B**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:** B

**Explanation:**

After ref1 is instantiated, ref1.ns = 50 and s = 50

After ref2 is instantiated, ref2.ns = 125 and s = 125

After ref3 is instantiated, ref3.ns = 0 and s = 125

### 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

### QUESTION 11

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

- A. Option A

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

I've run the following code without any problem

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
 LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
 LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
 System.out.println("date 1 = " + date1);
 System.out.println("date 2 = " + date2);
 System.out.println("date 3 = " + date3);
 }
}
```

The output is

date 1 = 2015-09-05 (because run today, but problem statement says we must assume that the system data is June 20, 2014)  
date 2 = 2014-06-20  
date 3 = 2014-06-20

### QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Operator == checks if two things are EXACTLY the same thing, not if they have the same content

### QUESTION 13

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The variable i is local to all instances of class Test so each time we create an instance, i=0 and the loop add 5 to count.

The variable count (static) is global to all instances of class Test and all instances share the same variable. It's been initialized only once to zero and retains its value between the calls to changeCount. Since we call two times the method changeCount, the final result is 10 : 10

#### **QUESTION 14**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 double discount = 0;
 int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
 //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
  - If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2
- Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }  
    if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
  - B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;  
    discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
  - C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
  - D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {  
        discount = 0.2;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }  
    if (qty >= 90) {  
        discount = 0.5;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }
  - E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D  
E. Option E

**Answer:** AC

**QUESTION 15**

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

#### **QUESTION 16**

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:** BCE

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/subclasses.html>

<http://www.artima.com/objectsandjava/webuscript/PolymorphismInterfaces1.html>

#### **QUESTION 17**

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

 System.out.println(planets.length);
 System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4  
4
- B. 3  
5
- C. 4  
7
- D. 5  
4
- E. 4  
5
- F. 4  
21

**Answer:** E

#### **QUESTION 18**

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

#### **QUESTION 19**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String str1 = "Java";
 String str2 = new String("java");
 //line n1
 {
 System.out.println("Equal");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Not Equal");
 }
 }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;  
if (str1 == str3)
  - B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
  - C) String str3 = str2;  
if (str1.equals(str3))
  - D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Answer:** A

#### **QUESTION 20**

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

**Explanation:**

int is a primitive type and Integer is an object with an int. When we call doSum(10, 20), we are calling doSum(int, int).



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By default, Java uses double to represent its floating point literals. When we call doSum(10.0, 20.0), we are calling doSum(double, double).

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➤ **Vendor: Oracle**

➤ **Exam Code: 1Z0-808**

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

➤ **Question 21 -- Question 40**

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**QUESTION 21**

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 0  
Element 1
- B. Null element 0  
Null element 1
- C. Null  
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 22**

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**

**Explanation:**

`this()` and `super()` can't be used in the same constructor

Here is a good reference for the question

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10381244/why-can-t-this-and-super-both-be-used-together-in-a-constructor>

### QUESTION 23

Given the definitions of the `MyString` class and the `Test` class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 24**

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

**Explanation:**

See "Assignment Compatibility" at  
[http://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/java/langref/ch04\\_13.htm](http://docstore.mik.ua/orelly/java/langref/ch04_13.htm)

### QUESTION 25

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

**Explanation:**

All methods have the same name but different signature since the parameters are different. There is no problem with that.

JVM will call the method with signature “public static void main(String[] args)”

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html>

### QUESTION 26

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

**Explanation:**

At first look we can exclude option D because the number of elements in the array is 3, the result of multiplying the two array dimensions 1 x 3.

We can run the code

```
public class Main {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 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;
 System.out.println("num[" + i + "][" + j + "] = " + num[i][j]);
 }
 }
}
```

the output is

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

### QUESTION 27

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 25  
Walter 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

**Explanation:**

At line n1, Person class hasn't any constructor without arguments.

At line n2, there isn't any method Person. If we want to call the constructor that should be "this(name)".

### QUESTION 28

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2]);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets  
Earth  
1
  - B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
  - C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
  - D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
  - E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0
- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D  
E. Option E

**Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 29**

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy.
- The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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:** B**Explanation:**<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/landl/abstract.html>**QUESTION 30**

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**QUESTION 31**

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

#### **QUESTION 32**

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**

**Explanation:**

Class B doesn't compile because we can't use access modifiers (private) inside methods.

Class C doesn't compile because if the class is part of a package (p1), the package statement must be the first line in the source code file, before any import statements (java.io.\*) that may be present.

### QUESTION 33

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:** DE

#### **QUESTION 34**

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

#### **QUESTION 35**

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
- public class Tiger extends Cat

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:** D

**Explanation:**

Cat cannot be converted to Tiger.

One Tiger is a Cat but one Cat isn't a Tiger.

### QUESTION 36

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:** C

**Explanation:**

We are talking about byte code so the Java program has been compiled.

The question ask for what we need to run the byte code.

[https://www.java.com/en/download/faq/whatis\\_java.xml](https://www.java.com/en/download/faq/whatis_java.xml)

[http://www.researchgate.net/post/Run\\_Java\\_Application\\_Without\\_Installing\\_Java\\_Runtime](http://www.researchgate.net/post/Run_Java_Application_Without_Installing_Java_Runtime)

### QUESTION 37

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

**Explanation:**

Only the statement “MarList obj1 = new MarList();” creates an instance of MarList.

### QUESTION 38

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 }
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D

**QUESTION 39**

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

**QUESTION 40**

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

**Explanation:**

With the statement “bool[1] = new Boolean(null);” we are creating a wrapped Boolean object with value null.

Java evaluates it to false since it cannot evaluate to true.

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➤ **Vendor: Oracle**

➤ **Exam Code: 1Z0-808**

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

➤ **Question 41 -- Question 60**

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**QUESTION 41**

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 try {
 method1();
 }
 catch (MyException ne) {
 System.out.print("A");
 }
 }
 public static void method1() { // line n1
 try {
 throw Math.random() > 0.5 ?new MyException() :new RuntimeException();
 }
 catch (RuntimeException re) {
 System.out.print("B");
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. Either A or B
- D. A B
- E. A compile time error occurs at line n1

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"catch (RuntimeException re)" always catches a RuntimeException.

**QUESTION 42**

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

**QUESTION 43**

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:** BD

**Explanation:**

<https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html>

**QUESTION 44**

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**

**QUESTION 45**

Given:

```
public class Product {
 int id;
 String name;
 public Product(int id, String name) {
 this.id = id;
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");
6. Product p3 = p1;
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION 46**

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**

**Explanation:**

- C. budget is not a member of class employee.
- E. stockOptions is not a member of class manager.

#### **QUESTION 47**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

After call to updatePrice prt.price change its value to 400 (prt is passed by reference)  
variable newPrice never changes its value from 100 (newPrice is passed by value)

#### QUESTION 48

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. Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 49

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

**Explanation:**

The exception `java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException` is thrown at runtime. We should use class `LocalDateTime` with `ISO_DATE_TIME` format or use the format `ISO_DATE` to avoid the exception.

See `ISO_DATE_TIME` at

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html>

See examples at

<https://gist.github.com/mscharhag/9195718>

#### QUESTION 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A `ClassCastException` is thrown at line n1.
- E. A `ClassCastException` is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Compilation fails at n2 because the compiler cannot cast long to String.

#### QUESTION 51

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation

- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\\_access\\_modifiers.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm)

#### QUESTION 52

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:** CD

**Explanation:**

We can't assign weaker privileges in a subclass.

Method revolve() is declared protected in class Planet.

We can declare revolve() as public or protected in class Earth.

#### QUESTION 53

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 Auto  
4W 150 Manual
- B. Null 0 Auto  
4W 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: E**

**Explanation:**

Compilation fails at n1 because Vehicle hasn't a default constructor

Compilation fails at n2 because this() must be the first statement in constructor body

#### QUESTION 54

Given the code 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

**Explanation:**

Add throws clause in both `printFileContent` and `main`.

#### **QUESTION 55**

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 useElectricity method.

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

C A) public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    this.kWh += kWh;  
    this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;  
}  
  
C B) public void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0){  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh \* this.rate;  
    }  
}  
  
C C) private void addKWh(double kWh) {  
    if (kWh > 0) {  
        this.kWh += kWh;  
        this.bill = this.kWh\*this.rate;  
    }  
}  
  
C 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:** D

**QUESTION 56**

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/lambdaexpressions.html>

#### QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String[][] arr = {{"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
 for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
 System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
 if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
 break;
 }
 }
 continue;
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 58**

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

**QUESTION 59**

Given:

```
class CD {
 int r;
 CD(int r) {
 this.r=r;
 }
}

class DVD extends CD {
 int c;
 DVD(int r, int c) {
 // line n1
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;  
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);  
 this(c);
- C) super(r);  
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;  
 super(c);

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

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 60

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



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D. int e = 1; e < 5; e+ =2

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This loop prints the array elements with index 0, 2 and 4.

These elements are 1, 3, 5.

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➤ **Question 61 -- Question 80**

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**QUESTION 61**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

[http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\\_encapsulation.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_encapsulation.htm)

**QUESTION 62**

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**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html>

### QUESTION 63

Given the following class:

```

public class CheckingAccount {
 public int amount;
 public CheckingAccount(int amount) {
 this.amount = amount;
 }
 public int getAmount() {
 return amount;
 }
 public void changeAmount(int x) {
 amount += x;
 }
}

```

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

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
 CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
 //line n1
 System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}

```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount() = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

**Answer: DGH**

**Explanation:**

A and B don't compile because there isn't a variable amount in method main.

C is wrong because we can't call the constructor acct directly.

E is wrong because we can't make a method on acct equal to 0.

F is wrong because does not change variable amount of class CheckingAccount.

#### QUESTION 64

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?

C A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {  
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C B) for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {  
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C C) for (String c : colors) {  
    for (String s : sizes) {  
        System.out.println(s + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C 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:** B

**QUESTION 65**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{

 void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
 System.out.println("Reading Card");
 }

 void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
 System.out.println("Checking Card");
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ex = new Test();
 int cardNo = 12344;
 ex.checkCard(cardNo);
 ex.readCard(cardNo);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card  
Checking Card
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Exception is a checked exception so we are required to check it with try/catch or be declared in method main.

#### QUESTION 66

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 StringBuiler sb = new StringBuiler(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

**QUESTION 67**

Given:

```
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

**Explanation:**

Only s is accessible because it is the only public member of class Acc.

**QUESTION 68**

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. Base  
DerivedA
- B. Base  
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB  
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB  
DerivedA
- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 69

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**

**Explanation:**

while loop is an infinite loop so the program ends with an OutOfMemoryError.

This error can't be caught with Exception nor RuntimeException.

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1692230/is-it-possible-to-catch-out-of-memory-exception-in-java>

### QUESTION 70

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

**Explanation:**

If neither operand of + is a reference to a String object, the operator is the arithmetic addition operator, not the string concatenation operator. Note that Java does not allow a program to define overloaded operators. However, the language defines the + operator to have a meaning that is fundamentally different from arithmetic addition if at least one of its operands is a String object.

The way in which Java decides if + means arithmetic addition or string concatenation means that the use of parentheses can alter the meaning of the + operator.

See “String Concatenation Operator +” at

[http://oponet.stsci.edu/web/documentation/Java%20Reference%20Library%201.02/langref/ch04\\_06.htm](http://oponet.stsci.edu/web/documentation/Java%20Reference%20Library%201.02/langref/ch04_06.htm)

### QUESTION 71

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The line “ta.replace('C', 'D');” returns a string that is never assigned to ta.

### QUESTION 72

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.out.print(--x);
- B. At line 1, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);
- D. Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

**Answer:** A

### QUESTION 73

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. boolean opt = true;
6. switch (opt) {
7. case true:
8. System.out.print("True");
9. break;
10. default:
11. System.out.print("****");
12. }
13. System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true";  
Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;  
Replace line 7 with case 1=
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Remove the default section.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Switch statements with String cases were implemented in Java SE 7.

### QUESTION 74

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

**Explanation:**

The loop body executes only once because on the while condition num = 4.

When the execution reaches System.out.print, num = 5.

### QUESTION 75

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

**Explanation:**

Compilation fails with error ": expected" because we have three ternary operators but only two colons.

### QUESTION 76

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. 91 98  
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

When we exit first loop we have

chs[0][0] = 97

chs[0][1] = 98

chs[1][0] = 99

chs[1][1] = 100

chs[1][2] = null;

chs[1][3] = null;

chs[1][4] = null;

The second loop prints these values.

### QUESTION 77

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**QUESTION 78**

View the exhibit:

```
public class Student {
 public String name = "";
 public int age = 0;
 public String major = "Undeclared";
 public boolean fulltime = true;
 public void display() {
 System.out.println("Name: " + name + " Major: " + major); }
 public boolean isFullTime() {
 return fulltime;
 }
}
```

Which line of code initializes a student instance?

- A. Student student1;
- B. Student student1 = Student.new();
- C. Student student1 = new Student();
- D. Student student1 = Student();

**Answer:** C**QUESTION 79**

What should keyword1 and keyword2 be respectively, in order to produce output 2345?

```
int [] array = {1,2,3,4,5};
for (int i: array) {
 if (i < 2) {
 keyword1 ;
 }
 System.out.println(i);
 if (i == 3) {
 keyword2 ;
 } }
```

- A. continue, break
- B. break, break
- C. break, continue
- D. continue, continue

**Answer:** D**QUESTION 80**

What is the result?

```
int i, j=0;
i = (3* 2 +4 +5) ;
j = (3 * ((2+4) + 5));
System.out.println("i:"+ i + "\nj":+j);
```



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- A. i: 16  
j: 33
- B. i: 15  
j: 33
- C. i: 33  
j: 23
- D. i: 15  
j: 23

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

**Answer:** B

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➤ **Exam Code: 1Z0-808**

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

➤ **Question 81 -- End**

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**QUESTION 81**

What is the result?

```
boolean log3 = (5.0 != 6.0) && (4 != 5);
boolean log4 = (4 != 4) || (4 == 4);
System.out.println("log3:" + log3 + \nlog4" + log4);
```

- A. log3:false  
log4:true
- B. log3:true  
log4:true
- C. log3:true  
log4:false
- D. log3:false  
log4:false

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION 82**

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. sb.deleteAll();
- B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
- C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
- D. sb.removeAll();

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION 83**

What is the result?

```
Class StaticField {
 static int i = 7;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 StaticFied obj = new StaticField();
 obj.i++;
 StaticField.i++;
 obj.i++;
 System.out.println(StaticField.i + " " + obj.i);
 }
}
```

- A. 10 10
- B. 8 9
- C. 9 8
- D. 7 10

**Answer:** A

#### QUESTION 84

Which two are valid array declaration?

- A. Object array[];
- B. Boolean array[3];
- C. int[] array;
- D. Float[2] array;

**Answer:** AC

#### QUESTION 85

Given:

```
class Overloading {
 int x(double d) {
 System.out.println("one");
 return 0;
 }
 String x(double d) {
 System.out.println("two");
 return null;
 }
 double x(double d) {
 System.out.println("three");
 return 0.0;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 new Overloading().x(4.0);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

### QUESTION 86

Given:

```
public class MainMethod {
 void main() {
 System.out.println("one");
 }
 static void main(String args) {
 System.out.println("two");
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("three");
 }
 void mina(Object[] args) {
 System.out.println("four");
 }
}
```

What is printed out when the program is executed?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

**Answer:** C

### QUESTION 87

Given:

```
public class ScopeTest {
 int j, int k;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 new ScopeTest().doStuff();
 }
 void doStuff() {
 int x = 5;
 doStuff2();
 System.out.println("x");
 }
 void doStuff2() {
 int y = 7;
 System.out.println("y");
 for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
 System.out.println("z");
 System.out.println("y");
 }
 }
}
```

Which two items are fields?

- A. j
- B. k
- C. x
- D. y
- E. z

**Answer:** AB

**QUESTION 88**

A method is declared to take three arguments.  
A program calls this method and passes only two arguments.  
What is the results?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The third argument is given the value null.
- C. The third argument is given the value void.
- D. The third argument is given the value zero.
- E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type.
- F. An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION 89**

Which three are valid replacements for foo so that the program will compiled and run?

```
public class ForTest {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 int[] arrar = {1,2,3};
 for (foo) {
 }
 }
}
```

- A. int i: array
- B. int i = 0; i < 1; i++
- C. ;;
- D. ; i < 1; i++
- E. ; i < 1;

**Answer:** ABC

**QUESTION 90**

Given:

```
public class SampleClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new
 SampleClass();
 sc = asc;
 System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass());
 System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());
 }
}
class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
}
```

What is the result?

- A. sc: class Object  
asc: class AnotherSampleClass
- B. sc: class SampleClass  
asc: class AnotherSampleClass
- C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass

- asc: class SampleClass
- D. sc: class AnotherSampleClass  
asc: class AnotherSampleClass

**Answer:** D

### QUESTION 91

Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 3;
if (!(b > 3)) {
 System.out.println("square");
}
System.out.println("circle");
System.out.println("...");
```

What is the result?

- A. square...
- B. circle...
- C. squarecircle...
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

### QUESTION 92

What is the proper way to define a method that takes two int values and returns their sum as an int value?

- A. int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }
- B. int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }
- C. sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
- D. int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }
- E. void sum (int first, int second) { return first + second; }

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Incorrect answers:

A: no return statement

### QUESTION 93

Which two are Java Exception classes?

- A. SecurityException
- B. DuplicatePathException
- C. IllegalArgumentException
- D. TooManyArgumentsException

**Answer:** AC

### QUESTION 94

Given the for loop construct:

```
for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) {
```

```
statement;
}
```

Which two statements are true?

- A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exists another form of for loop constructor.
- B. The expression expr1 is optional.  
it initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begins.
- C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates.  
It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
- D. The expression expr3 must be present.  
It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

A is true because there are two types of for loop in Java. Classic and Enhanced.

B is true because we can run code like for( ; expr2 ; expr3).

C is false because expr2 is evaluated BEFORE each iteration.

D is false because we can run code like for(expr1; expr2; ).

<http://www.java-tips.org/java-se-tips-100019/24-java-lang/480-the-enhanced-for-loop.html>

### QUESTION 95

What is the result?

```
public class StringReplace {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String message = "Hi everyone!";
 System.out.println("message = " + message.replace("e", "X"));
 }
}
```

- A. message = Hi everyone!
- B. message = Hi XvXryonX!
- C. A compile time error is produced.
- D. A runtime error is produced.
- E. message =
- F. message = Hi Xeveryone!

**Answer:** B

### QUESTION 96

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

- A. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.
- B. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size
- C. At declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified
- D. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

**Answer:** AD

### QUESTION 97

Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

- A. allows a class implementation to change without changing the clients

- B. protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
- C. prevents code from causing exceptions
- D. enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
- E. permits classes to be combined into the same package
- F. enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

**Answer:** ABD

### QUESTION 98

Given the code fragment:

1. `ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>(1);`
2. `list.add(1001);`
3. `list.add(1002);`
4. `System.out.println(list.get(list.size()));`

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails due to an error on line 1.
- B. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 3
- C. An exception is thrown at run time due to error on line 4
- D. 1002

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The code compiles fine.

At runtime an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown when the second list item is added.

### QUESTION 99

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow", "maroon", "cyan"};
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?

```
C A) for (String c:colors){
 if (c.length() != 4) {
 continue;
 }
 System.out.print(c+", ");
}

C B) for (String c:colors[]) {
 if (c.length() <= 4) {
 continue;
 }
 System.out.print(c+", ");
}

C C) for (String c:String[] colors) {
 if (c.length() >= 3) {
 continue;
 }
 System.out.print(c+", ");
}

C D) for (String c:colors){
 if (c.length() != 4) {
 System.out.print(c+", ");
 continue;
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### **QUESTION 100**

View the Exhibit.

```
public class Hat {
public int ID =0;
public String name = "hat";
public String size = "One Size Fit All";
public String color="";
public String getName() { return name; }
public void setName(String name) {
this.name = name;
}
}
```

Given:

```
public class TestHat {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Hat blackCowboyHat = new Hat();
}
}
```

Which statement sets the name of the Hat instance?

- A. blackCowboyHat.setName = "Cowboy Hat";
- B. setName("Cowboy Hat");
- C. Hat.setName("Cowboy Hat");
- D. blackCowboyHat.setName("Cowboy Hat");

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 101**

Which code fragment cause 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;

**Answer:** .....

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**Java SE 8 Programmer I**

## **Exam A**

### **QUESTION 1**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 2**

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. Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 3**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 4**

Given the code 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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 5**

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html> (see predefined formatters)

### QUESTION 6

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.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

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 useElectricity 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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 8**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 9

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 10**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 11**

Given:

```
class CD {
 int r;
 CD(int r){
 this.r=r;
 }
}

class DVD extends CD {
 int c;
 DVD(int r, int c) {
 // line n1
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;  
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);  
 this(c);
- C) super(r);  
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;  
 super(c);

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 12**

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

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 13**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 14**

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?

```

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

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

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

C 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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 15**

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
 public int amount;
 public CheckingAccount(int amount) {
 this.amount = amount;
 }
 public int getAmount() {
 return amount;
 }
 public void changeAmount(int x) {
 amount += x;
 }
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
 //line n1
 System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount() = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 16**

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. }
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.out.print(--x);
- B. At line 1, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);
- D. Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 17

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{

 void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
 System.out.println("Reading Card");
 }

 void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
 System.out.println("Checking Card");
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ex = new Test();
 int cardNo = 1234;
 ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n2
 ex.readCard(cardNo); //line n3
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card  
Checking Card

- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 18

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. boolean opt = true;
6. switch (opt) {
7. case true:
8. System.out.print("True");
9. break;
10. default:
11. System.out.print("****");
12. }
13. System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true";  
Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;  
Replace line 7 with case 1=
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Remove the default section.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 20

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. 91 98  
99 100 null null null
- B. 91 98  
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 21

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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 22

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 23

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 24**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 25**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 26

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 27

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] ;

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 28

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 29

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

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

### QUESTION 30

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 33

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.
- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 34

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 double discount = 0;
 int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
 //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
- If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }  
    if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;  
    discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {  
        discount = 0.2;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }  
    if (qty >= 90) {  
        discount = 0.5;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 36**

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.

**Correct Answer:** BCF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 37**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 38**

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

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 39

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

 System.out.println(planets.length);
 System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4  
B. 3  
C. 4  
D. 5  
E. 4  
F. 4

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 40**

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. Base  
    DerivedA
- B. Base  
    DerivedB
- C. DerivedB  
    DerivedB
- D. DerivedB  
    DerivedA
- E. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 41**

Given:

```
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.

**Correct Answer: B****Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 42**

Given:

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

What is the result?

C A)  $5 + 2 = 34$   
 $5 + 2 = 34$

C B)  $5 + 2 + 3 + 4$   
 $5 + 2 = 7$

C C)  $7 = 7$   
 $7 + 7$

C D)  $5 + 2 = 34$   
 $5 + 2 = 7$

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 43

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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 44**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"} } ;
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
 for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
 System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
 if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
 break;
 }
 }
 continue;
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer: C****Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 45**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 46**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String str1 = "Java";
 String str2 = new String("java");
 //line n1
 {
 System.out.println("Equal");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Not Equal");
 }
 }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) `String str3 = str2;  
if (str1 == str3)`
  - B) `if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))`
  - C) `String str3 = str2;  
if (str1.equals(str3))`
  - D) `if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())`
- A. Option A  
B. Option B  
C. Option C  
D. Option D

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 47**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 48**

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 0  
Element 1
- B. Null element 0  
Null element 1
- C. Null  
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 49**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 50**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 51**

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 52**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 53

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

**Correct Answer:** ADF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 54**

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 25  
 Walter 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 55**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 56

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

**Correct Answer: BE**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

### Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 57**

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2]);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets  
Earth  
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 58**

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.

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 59**

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?

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.

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 60**

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
- public class Tiger extends Cat

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

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 61

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 62

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 63

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

#### **QUESTION 64**

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");

**Correct Answer:** ABF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 65**

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 }
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

<https://www.2passeeasy.com/dumps/1z0-808/>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D  
B. A C D  
C. A C D D  
D. A B D  
E. A B D C

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
 int ans;
 try {
 int num = 10;
 int div = 0;
 ans = num / div;
 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) { // line n1
 ans = 0;
 } catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
 }
 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

```

1
2 public class Test {
3 public static void main(String[] args) {
4 int ans;
5 try {
6 int num = 10;
7 int div = 0;
8 ans = num / div;
9 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
10 ans = 0;
11 } catch (Exception e) {
12 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
13 variable ans might not have been initialized
14 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15 }
16 }
17

```

#### 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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}

```

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:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 7**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A
- ```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```
- D
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 8**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

A

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

B

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D Compilation fails at the Test class

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

**Answer:** A**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: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** E**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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(1);
 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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 31

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has “.java” extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 34

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |   |
|   | X | 0 |
| X |   | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:



The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with a code editor containing Main.java and a terminal window. The code in Main.java is:

```
Main.java ⏺ ⏺ saved ✓
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

The terminal window shows the output of running the code:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
-> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
-> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13. // insert code here
14. if (f >= 0) {
15. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
16. }
17. }
18. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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 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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 52

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 60**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 62**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 68**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 83

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 86

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Given this 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 95

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 97

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 99

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 101

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 102

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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:** A

## NEW QUESTION 107

.....

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Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A C D D
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int ans;
 try {
 int num = 10;
 int div = 0;
 ans = num / div;
 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) { // line n1
 ans = 0;
 } catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
 }
 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class Test {
3 public static void main(String[] args) {
4 int ans;
5 try {
6 int num = 10;
7 int div = 0;
8 ans = num / div;
9 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
10 ans = 0;
11 } catch (Exception e) {
12 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
13 variable ans might not have been initialized
14 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15 }
16 }
17 }
```

**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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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 6

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 7**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A
- ```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```
- D
- ```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 8**

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

A

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

B

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D Compilation fails at the Test class

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

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

**Answer:** A**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: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** E**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD**NEW QUESTION 15**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 17

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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(1);
 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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 31

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has “.java” extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 34

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |   |
|   | X | 0 |
| X |   | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:



The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with a code editor containing Main.java and a terminal window. The code in Main.java is:

```
Main.java ⏺ ⏺ saved ✓
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

The terminal window shows the output of running the code:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
-> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
-> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

#### NEW QUESTION 38

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13. // insert code here
14. if (f >= 0) {
15. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
16. }
17. }
18. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 42

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 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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 52

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

**Answer:** BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 60**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 62**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 68**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 70**

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 79

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 83

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 86

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 90

Given this 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 95

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 97

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 99

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 101

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 102

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

#### NEW QUESTION 106

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:** A

## NEW QUESTION 107

.....

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## **Exam Questions 1z0-808**

Java SE 8 Programmer I

**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
 String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
 List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
 if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
 System.out.println(s + " removed")
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 5**

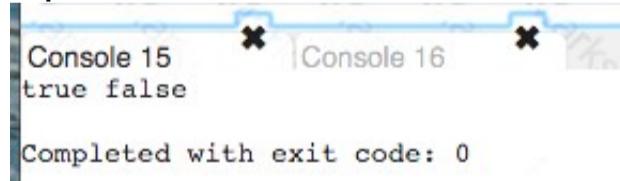
Given:

```
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 = true;
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
Console 15 ✘ Console 16 ✘
true false
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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(1);
 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 8

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |   |
|   | X | 0 |
| X |   | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
//line n1
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 = false
f = 0.0
```

**B**

```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

**C**

```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

**D**

```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String s = "Java SE 8 1";
 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:** B**NEW QUESTION 13**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 17

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 23**

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();
 Base b4 = b3;
 b1 = (Base) b2;
 b1.test();
 b4.test();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. BaseDerivedA
- B. BaseDerivedB
- C. DerivedBDerivedB
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
 public static void main (String[] args)
 {
 String arg1 = args[1];
 String arg2 = args[2];
 String arg3 = args[3];
 System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
 }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
- D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 28

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

#### NEW QUESTION 29

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

#### NEW QUESTION 33

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the code fragment:

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

 if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
 System.out.println("Match 1");
 } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
 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:** A

#### **NEW QUESTION 42**

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### **NEW QUESTION 43**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### **NEW QUESTION 46**

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 50**

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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 An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 53**

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete(0, s
- E. size();
- F. s
- G. delete(0, s
- H. length();
- I. s
- J. removeAll();

**Answer:** C**NEW QUESTION 58**

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 61**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

#### **NEW QUESTION 63**

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# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */ {
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
 }
}
```

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: C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 5

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```
- B
- ```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```
- C
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```
- D Compilation fails at the Test class

- A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A
planets
Earth
1
- B
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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: BD**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

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 10

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 13

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 = false  
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");  
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";  
        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: B

NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

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 27

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: D

NEW QUESTION 29

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 31

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
    amount = 100;
}
```

B

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
    this.amount = 100;
}
```

E

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.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: DE

NEW QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 42

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 47

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: A

NEW QUESTION 51

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 55

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 58

Given this 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 61

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 64

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 69

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 74

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete (0, s)

- E. size () ;
- F. s
- G. delete (0, s
- H. length () ;
- I. s
- J. removeAll () ;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 78

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 82

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: A

NEW QUESTION 84

.....

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Exam name: Java SE 8 Programmer I

Version 14.1

Exam A

QUESTION 1

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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 Auto
4W 150 Manual
- B. Null 0 Auto
4W 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Given the code 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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 useElectricity 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6



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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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace('C', 'D');
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    System.out.println(ta);
}

```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
 - B) super(r);
 this(c);
 - C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
 - D) this.c = r;
 super(c);
-
- A. Option A
 - B. Option B
 - C. Option C
 - D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 10**

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

Correct Answer: D**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 11**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: D**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 12**

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Given the following class:

```

public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {
        this.amount = amount;
    }
    public int getAmount() {
        return amount;
    }
    public void changeAmount(int x) {
        amount += x;
    }
}

```

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

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*100));
    //line n1
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}

```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount() = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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. 91 98
99 100 null null null
- B. 91 98
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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] ;

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();  
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);  
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_L  
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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.
- A. Option A

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    double discount = 0;  
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
    //line n1;  
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
 - B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
 - C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
 - D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 - E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
- A. Option A
 - B. Option B
 - C. Option C
 - D. Option D
 - E. Option E

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Given:

```
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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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. Base
 DerivedA
- B. Base
 DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
 DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
 DerivedA
- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

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, () -> p.getAge () > 40);
- B. checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);
- C. checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);

D. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String str2 = new String("java");  
        //line n1  
        {  
            System.out.println("Equal");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Not Equal");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
if (str1 == str3)
 - B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
 - C) String str3 = str2;
if (str1.equals(str3))
 - D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
 - B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
 - C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
 - D) Compilation fails at the Test class.
- A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
 Earth
 1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
 Earth
 1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
 Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
 1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
 Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
 [LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
 Venus
 0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy. The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

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?

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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

QUESTION 55

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h; //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h; //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 57**

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");

Correct Answer: D**Section: (none)****Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 58**

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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Java SE 8 Programmer I

Exam A

QUESTION 1

Given the code 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? (Choose two.)

- 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();`



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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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.

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

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 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

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

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.

- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount() {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance? (Choose three.)

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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?

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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];

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html> (see the subtitle, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

QUESTION 21

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4
4
- B. 3
5
- C. 4
7
- D. 5
4
- E. 4
5



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Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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. Base
DerivedA
- B. Base
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
DerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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, () -> p. get Age () > 40);`

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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



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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

Given the following array:

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

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

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? (Choose two.)

- 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;

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Initialized
Started
Initialized
- C. Initialized
Started
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        int ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmetricExeption ae) {  
        ans = 0 // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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 :

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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);  
    }  
}
```

- A. a, e
i, o

- B. a, e
0, 0
- C. e, e
i, o
- D. e, e
0, 0

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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!

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 1 3
1 3
- C. 1 3
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D. 1 3
1 3 0 0
- E. 1 3 5 7
1 3

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1- public class MyClass {  
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {  
3-         int [][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};  
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};  
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {  
7-             for (int i : a) {  
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");  
9-             }  
10-            System.out.println ();  
11-        }  
12-    }  
13- }  
14-
```

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

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7  
1 3
```

QUESTION 53

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. sb.deleteAll();
- B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
- C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
- D. sb.removeAll();

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
    res= "White";
} else {
    res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?



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- A. `stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";`
- B. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie") ? "White" : "No Result";`
- C. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";`
- D. `res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
- B. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
- C. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
- D. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION 57

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, String bounds) {
        //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. System.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds);
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? (Choose two.)

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;
```

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = {"Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph"};
    String pwd [] = 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 Name
omas
- C. Invalid Name
omas
null
null
- D. omas
ter
seph

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    private int salary;  
  
    public Employee (String name, int age) {  
        setName (name)  
        setAge (age)  
        setSalary (2000);  
    }  
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {  
        setSalary (salary);  
        this (name, age);  
    }  
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here  
    public void printDetails () {  
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);  
    }  
}
```

Test.java

```
class Test {  
    public static void main (String [] args {  
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();  
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50");  
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);  
        e1.printDetails ();  
        e2.printDetails ();  
        e3.printDetails ();  
    }  
}
```

Which is the result?

- A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.
- B. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- C. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- D. Compilation fails in the Test class.
- E. Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

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;

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

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;                      //line n1
    A b3 = (B) b2;                      //line n2
    b1.test ();
    b3.test ();
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A
B
- B. A
C
- C. C
C
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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 30.0
- C. integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0

- D. integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent () {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException ();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {.  
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X ();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

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

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException();

B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {

C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {

D. Replace line 13 with:

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

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64

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 [])

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructor.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

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:1
 Welcome Visit Count: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

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;  
    }  
    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 () );  
    }  
}
```



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What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.
- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Jesse 25
Walter 52

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1- public class Test {  
2  
3     static int count = 0 ;  
4     int i = 0;  
5  
6     public void changeCount () {  
7         while (i<5) {  
8             i++;  
9             count++;  
10        }  
11    }  
12    public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
13        Test check1 = new Test () ;  
14        Test check2 = new Test () ;  
15        check1.changeCount () ;  
16        check2.changeCount () ;  
17        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count) ;  
18    }  
19}  
20}
```

External Libraries ...

 Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

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Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 1.357 second(s)

10 : 10

QUESTION 70

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.

Correct Answer: F

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1 public static void main (String [] args) {  
2     ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;  
3     points.add (1) ;  
4     points.add (2) ;  
5     points.add (3) ;  
6     points.add (4) ;  
7     points.add (null) ;  
8     points.remove (null) ;  
9     System.out.println (points) ;  
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

csi.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Save

My Projects

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Collaborate

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Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

QUESTION 71

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73

Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World";  
    myStr.trim ();  
    int il = myStr.indexOf (" ");  
    System.out.println (il);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 0

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

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 runtime.
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;

- At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And,

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

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CPU Time: 0.20 sec(s), Memory: 32080 kilobyte(s)

compiled and executed in 1.229 sec(s)

10 : 22 : 22

QUESTION 82

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();  
book1.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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83

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.

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84

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. An `IndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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1Z0-808 oracle

Number: 1Z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min



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Exam A

QUESTION 1

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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 Auto
4W 150 Manual

- B. Null 0 Auto
4W 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:



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```
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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

Given:



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```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
this(c);
- C) super(r);
this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
super(c);

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount(){  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x){  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a o balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct (0) ;
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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?

```
C A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {  
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C B) for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {  
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C C) for (String c : colors) {  
    for (String s : sizes) {  
        System.out.println(s + ":" );  
    }  
}  
  
C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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. 91 98

- 99 100 null null null
B. 91 98
99 100 101 102 103
C. Compilation rails.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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] ;

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?



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- 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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);

- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    double discount = 0;  
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
    //line n1;  
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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



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- 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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Given:

```
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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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. Base
DerivedA
- B. Base
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
DerivedA
- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java";  
        String str2 = new String("java");  
        //line n1  
        {  
            System.out.println("Equal");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("Not Equal");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;
if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

Given the code fragment:



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```
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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy. The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

Given the following array:



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```
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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

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?

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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

QUESTION 55

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;          //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

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");

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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Number: 1z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min



Exams  for all

Exam A

QUESTION 1

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?



- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 2

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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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 Auto
4W 150 Manual
- B. Null 0 Auto
4W 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Given the code 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

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

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount(){  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x){  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct (0) ;
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct. getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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?

```
C A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {  
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":";  
    }  
}  
  
C B) for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {  
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":";  
    }  
}  
  
C C) for (String c : colors) {  
    for (String s : sizes) {  
        System.out.println(s + ":";  
    }  
}  
  
C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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] ;

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

QUESTION 23

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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 I
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) A DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    double discount = 0;
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
    //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
 if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
 } else {
 discount = 0;
 }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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.



<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Given:

```
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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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. Base
 DerivedA
- B. Base
 DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
 DerivedB
- D. DerivedB

DerivedA

- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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

D. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                break;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;
 if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy. The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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?

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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

QUESTION 52

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;          //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h;      //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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");

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



1z0-808.oracle

Number: 1z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min



Exam A

QUESTION 1

Given the code 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? (Choose two.)

- 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();`



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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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.

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

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 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Given:

```
class CD {  
    int r;  
    CD(int r){  
        this.r=r;  
    }  
}  
  
class DVD extends CD {  
    int c;  
    DVD(int r, int c) {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);
 this(c);
- C) super(r);
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;
 super(c);

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

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount(){  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x){  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance? (Choose three.)

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct (0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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?

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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];

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html> (see the subtitle, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

QUESTION 21

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?



- A. 4
4
- B. 3
5
- C. 4
7
- D. 5
4

- E. 4
- 5
- F. 4
- 21

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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. Base
DerivedA
- B. Base
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
DerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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, () -> p. get Age () > 40);`

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

Given the following array:

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

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

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? (Choose two.)

- 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;

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Initialized
Started
Initialized
- C. Initialized
Started

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        int ans = num / div;
    } catch (ArithmetricException ae) {
        ans = 0                                // line n1
    } catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
    }
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);      // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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 :

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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);  
    }  
}
```

- A. a, e

- i, o
- B. a, e
o, o
- C. e, e
i, o
- D. e, e
o, o

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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!

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 1 3
1 3
- C. 1 3
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D. 1 3
1 3 0 0
- E. 1 3 5 7
1 3

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
Your Code ...
1- public class MyClass {
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {
3-         int [][] arr = new int [2] [4];
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {
7-             for (int i : a) {
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");
9-             }
10-            System.out.println ();
11-        }
12-    }
13- }
14- }

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

CommandLine Arguments ...

```

Interactive mode : OFF

Version:

JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s)

compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

Execute

QUESTION 53

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. sb.deleteAll();
- B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
- C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
- D. sb.removeAll();

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
    res= "White";
} else {
    res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
 res = "White" : res = "No Result";

- B. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";`
- C. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";`
- D. `res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
- B. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
- C. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
- D. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION 57

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, String bounds) {
        //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. System.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds);
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? (Choose two.)

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;
```

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = {"Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph"};
    String pwd [] = 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 Name
omas
- C. Invalid Name
omas
null
null
- D. omas
ter
seph

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    private int salary;  
  
    public Employee (String name, int age) {  
        setName (name)  
        setAge (age)  
        setSalary (2000);  
    }  
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {  
        setSalary (salary);  
        this (name, age);  
    }  
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here  
    public void printDetails () {  
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);  
    }  
}
```

Test.java

```
class Test {  
    public static void main (String [] args {  
        Employee e1 = new Employee ();  
        Employee e2 = new Employee ("Jack, 50");  
        Employee e3 = new Employee ("Chloe", 40, 5000);  
        e1.printDetails ();  
        e2.printDetails ();  
        e3.printDetails ();  
    }  
}
```

Which is the result?

- A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.
- B. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- C. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- D. Compilation fails in the Test class.
- E. Both the Employee class and the test class fail to compile.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

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;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

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;                      //line n1
    A b3 = (B) b2;                      //line n2
    b1.test ();
    b3.test ();
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A
B
- B. A
C
- C. C
C
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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 30.0
- C. integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0

- D. integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent () {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException ();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {.  
11.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X ();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent ();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

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

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException();

B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {

C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {

D. Replace line 13 with:

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

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64

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 [])

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructor.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

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:1
 Welcome Visit Count: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

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;  
    }  
    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. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Jesse 25
Walter 52

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1- public class Test {  
2  
3     static int count = 0 ;  
4     int i = 0;  
5  
6     public void changeCount () {  
7         while (i<5) {  
8             i++;  
9             count++;  
10        }  
11    }  
12    public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
13        Test check1 = new Test () ;  
14        Test check2 = new Test () ;  
15        check1.changeCount () ;  
16        check2.changeCount () ;  
17        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count) ;  
18    }  
19}  
20}
```

External Libraries ...

 Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Save

My Projects

Recent

Collaborate

Others ▾

Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 1.357 second(s)

10 : 10

QUESTION 70

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.

Correct Answer: F

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1 public static void main (String [] args) {  
2     ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;  
3     points.add (1) ;  
4     points.add (2) ;  
5     points.add (3) ;  
6     points.add (4) ;  
7     points.add (null) ;  
8     points.remove (null) ;  
9     System.out.println (points) ;  
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

csi.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Save

My Projects

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Collaborate

Others ▾

Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

QUESTION 71

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73

Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World";  
    myStr.trim ()  
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf (" ");  
    System.out.println (i1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5

D. 0

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

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 runtime.
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor();
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And,

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 82

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();  
book1.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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83

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.

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



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Number: 1z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min



1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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Exam A

QUESTION 1

Given the code 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? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

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.

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

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 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String ta = "A ";  
    ta = ta.concat("B ");  
    String tb = "C ";  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    ta.replace('C', 'D');  
    ta = ta.concat(tb);  
    System.out.println(ta);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount) {  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount() {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance? (Choose three.)

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Correct Answer: ACD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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?

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

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

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

C 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344;  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);  
        //line n2  
        ex.readCard(cardNo);  
        //line n3  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card
Checking Card
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

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 fails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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`? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.



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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BCF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.javaworld.com/article/2075459/java-platform/java-101--object-oriented-language-basics--part-5--object-and-its-methods.html> (see the subtitle, Object is root of all classes not all other objects)

QUESTION 24

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};  
  
    System.out.println(planets.length);  
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4
4
- B. 3
5
- C. 4
7
- D. 5
4
- E. 4
5
- F. 4
21

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

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? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

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. Base
DerivedA
- B. Base
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
DerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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 0
Element 1
- B. Null element 0
Null element 1
- C. Null
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

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

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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 25
Walter 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2]);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets
Earth
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

Given the following array:

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

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

QUESTION 42

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;          //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
        }  
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

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? (Choose three.)

- 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");

Correct Answer: ABF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/fall98/cs441/mainus/node5.html>

QUESTION 48

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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? (Choose two.)

- 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;

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.

```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```

B.

```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

A. Option A

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/>

QUESTION 51

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Initialized
Started
Initialized
- C. Initialized
Started
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        int ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmeticeXception ae) {  
        ans = 0 // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails only at line n1 and line2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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 :

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

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);  
    }  
}
```



- A. a, e
i, o

- B. a, e
0, 0
- C. e, e
i, o
- D. e, e
0, 0

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

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!

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

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. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 1 3
1 3
- C. 1 3
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D. 1 3
1 3 0 0
- E. 1 3 5 7
1 3

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
Your Code ...
1- public class MyClass {
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {
3-         int [][] arr = new int [2] [4];
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {
7-             for (int i : a) {
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");
9-             }
10-            System.out.println ();
11-        }
12-    }
13- }
14- }

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

CommandLine Arguments ...

```

Interactive mode : OFF Version:

Stdin Inputs...

Result... Execute My Projects Collaborate

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7  
1 3
```

QUESTION 59

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. sb.deleteAll();
- B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
- C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
- D. sb.removeAll();

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie") ) {
    res= "White";
} else {
    res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
 res = "White" : res = "No Result";

- B. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";`
- C. `res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";`
- D. `res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
- B. int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
- C. int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
- D. Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
 Int f = ps.indexOf (p)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION 63

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, String bounds) {
        //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. System.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds);
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? (Choose two.)

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;
```

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64

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 30.0
- C. integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
- D. integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

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 [])

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructor.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

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:1
 Welcome Visit Count: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1

Welcome Visit Count: 2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

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;  
    }  
    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. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Jesse 25
Walter 52

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1- public class Test {  
2  
3     static int count = 0 ;  
4     int i = 0;  
5  
6     public void changeCount () {  
7         while (i<5) {  
8             i++;  
9             count++;  
10        }  
11    }  
12    public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
13        Test check1 = new Test () ;  
14        Test check2 = new Test () ;  
15        check1.changeCount () ;  
16        check2.changeCount () ;  
17        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count) ;  
18    }  
19}  
20}
```

External Libraries ...

 Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Save

My Projects

Recent

Collaborate

Others ▾

Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 1.357 second(s)

10 : 10

QUESTION 71

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.

Correct Answer: F

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

Your Code ...

```
1 public static void main (String [] args) {  
2     ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;  
3     points.add (1) ;  
4     points.add (2) ;  
5     points.add (3) ;  
6     points.add (4) ;  
7     points.add (null) ;  
8     points.remove (null) ;  
9     System.out.println (points) ;  
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

csi.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : OFF

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Save

My Projects

Recent

Collaborate

Others ▾

Goto Another Language/DB ▾

Result...

compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

No "public class" found to execute

QUESTION 72

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73

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 = false
f = 0.0
- B. c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
- C. c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f

D. `c = null`
`b = false`
`f = 0.0F`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

Correct Answer: CEF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75

Given the code fragment:

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

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

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 runtime.
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {
    Void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    protected void export () {          //line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {

    public void export() {            //line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- B. RTool::export
Tool::export
- C. Tool::export
Tool:export
- D. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")){
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.*;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And,

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84

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. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
    int price;
    // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1? (Choose three.)

- A.

```
public static void insertToy() {
    /* code goes here */
}
```

- B. public abstract Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
- C. public void printToy();
- D. public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
- E. public abstract int computeDiscount();

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86

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? (Choose two.)

- 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]);
}

Correct Answer: AE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



1z0-808

Number: 1z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min

File Version: 1

1z0-808



Exam A

QUESTION 1

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm

QUESTION 4

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start(); // line n1  
        c.init(); // line n2  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

Given these 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  
}
```

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 useElectricity method.

An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

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?

- 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;
}

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");  
    String s = "Java";  
  
    if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {  
        System.out.println("Match 1");  
    } else if (sb.equals(s)) {  
        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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Given this class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount(){ return amount; }  
    public void setAmount(int amount){ this.amount = amount; }  
    public void changeAmount(int x){  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance? (Choose three.)

- A. acct.setAmount(-acct.getAmount());

- B. acct.amount = 0; <option D earlier>
- C. acct.setAmount(0);
- D. acct.getAmount() = 0; <option E earlier>
- E. this.amount = 0; <option A earlier>
- F. acct.changeAmount(0); <option F earlier>
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount); <option G earlier>

Correct Answer: BDF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

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 : shirts) {
    for (String s : c) {
        System.out.print(s + ":");

    }
}

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

        idx++;

    }
    index++;
}
```

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344;  
        ex.readCard(cardNo);           //line n2  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo);         //line n3  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card
 Checking Card
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    String s3 = (String) (s1 + s2);      //line n1  
    Long s4 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 16

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[1];
- B. int[] array;
array = new int[2];
- C. int array = new int[2];
- D. int array[1];

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Your Code ...

```
1- public class Test {  
2-     public static void main (String[] args) {  
3-         int[] array;  
4-         array = new int[2];  
5-         array[0]=10;  
6-         array[1]=20;  
7-         System.out.print(array[0]+":"+array[1]);  
8-     }  
9- }  
10
```

CommandLine Arguments ...

Stdin Inputs...

Execute

Result...

CPU Time: 0.10 sec(s), Memory: 30316 kilobyte(s)

10:20

QUESTION 17

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
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. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    double discount = 0;  
    int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
    //line n1;  
}
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the `qty` variable is greater than or equal to 90, `discount = 0.5`
- If the value of the `qty` variable is between 80 and 90, `discount = 0.2`

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A) `if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }`
- B) `discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;`
- C) `discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;`
- D) `if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
} else {
 discount = 0;
}
if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
} else {
 discount = 0;
}`
- E) `discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Given:

```
public class Test {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? true : false) {  
            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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

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 via obj.
- B. Only s is accessible via obj.
- C. Both r and s are accessible via obj.

D. p, r, and s are accessible via obj.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {  
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");  
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1 == str2)
- B) if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))
- C) Str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length + 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 2 3 4
followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
- B. 1 2 3
- C. 1 2 3 4
- D. Compilation fails.

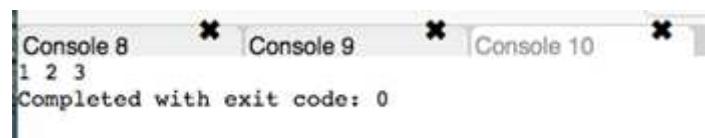
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
Console 8 * Console 9 * Console 10 *
1 2 3
Completed with exit code: 0
```

QUESTION 29

Given the definitions of the `MyString` class and the `Test` class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B. Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C. Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D. Compilation fails at the Test class

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

Given this code for a `Planet` object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A. planets
Earth
1
- B. [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C. [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D. [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E. [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

Given this array:

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

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

- 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] + " ");
}
```

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Given:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;          //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
            area = p * b * h;      //line n2  
        }  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};  
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
nums2 = nums1;  
for (int x : nums2){  
    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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Initialized
Started
Initialized
- C. Initialized
Started
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        int ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmetricException ae) {  
        ans = 0 // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41

Given:

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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

What is the result?

- A. a, e
 i, i
- B. a, e
 o, o

- C. e, e
i, i
- D. a, a
o, o

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

Given the code fragment:

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

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!

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. sb.deleteAll();
- B. sb.delete(0, sb.size());
- C. sb.delete(0, sb.length());
- D. sb.removeAll();

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <http://www.dummies.com/programming/java/switch-statements-in-java/>

QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    private int salary;  
  
    public Employee (String name, int age) {  
        setName (name)  
        setAge (age)  
        setSalary (2000);  
    }  
    public Employee (String name, int age, int salary) {  
        setSalary (salary);  
        this (name, age);  
    }  
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here  
    public void printDetails () {  
        System.out.println (name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);  
    }  
}
```

Test.java

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee e1 = new Employee();  
        Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);  
        Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);  
  
        e1.printDetails();  
        e2.printDetails();  
        e3.printDetails();  
    }  
}
```

Which is the result?

- A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.
- B. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- C. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- D. Compilation fails in the Test class.
- E. Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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 o1 = new A();
        B o2 = 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;

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructor.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Correct Answer: ACE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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:1
 Welcome Visit Count: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1
 Welcome Visit Count: 2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {  
    String name;  
    int age = 25;  
  
    Person(String name) { // line n1  
        setName(name);  
    }  
  
    public Person(String name, int age) { // line n2  
        Person(name);  
        setAge(age);  
    }  
  
    //setter and getter methods go here  
  
    public String show() {  
        return name + " " + age;  
    }  
  
    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. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Jesse 25
Walter 52

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

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(1);  
    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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 52

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;
 float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;
 float flt = (float) y2 ;

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

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 = false
f = 0.0
- B. c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
- C. c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f

D. `c = null`
`b = false`
`f = 0.0F`

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of `Throwable` type.
- D. All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the `RuntimeException` class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the `Error` class are not recoverable.

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World ";  
    myStr.trim();  
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");  
    System.out.println(i1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58

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 1
```

What is the result?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59

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 fails.
- C. 13480.0
- D. 13480.02

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        // line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert: import clothing;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;
At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 no changes required.
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 insert: import Shirt;
At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63

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.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

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();  
book1.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.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66

Given this 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.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + "removed")'  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff(){}
 public A3(){}
}
- B. final class A1 {
 public A1(){}
}
- C. private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2(){}
}
- D. class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
- E. final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff(){}
 abstract void doIt();
}

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69

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. null
Richard
Donald
- B. Richard
Donald
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 70**

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1
```

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

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

Correct Answer: D**Section: (none)****Explanation**

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 71

Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {  
5.     public void printFileContent() {  
6.         /* code goes here */  
7.         throw new IOException();  
8.     }  
9. }  
10. public class Test {  
11.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
12.         X xobj = new X();  
13.         xobj.printFileContent();  
14.     }  
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. Replace line 13 with:

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

- B. Replace line 7 with `throw IOException ("Exception raised");`
C. Replace line 11 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`
D. At line 14, insert `throw new IOException();`
E. Replace line 5 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int[2][4];  
  
    arr[0] = new int[]{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int[]{1, 3};  
  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
            System.out.print(a[i] + " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 3 5 7
 1 3
- B. 1 3
 1 3
- C. 1 3
 1 3 0 0
- D. 1 3
 followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
- E. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
1 class Main {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int[][] arr = new int[2][4];  
4  
5         arr[0] = new int[] {1, 2, 3, 5, 7};  
6         arr[1] = new int[] {1, 3};  
7  
8         for (int[] a : arr) {  
9             for (int i=0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
10                 System.out.print (a[i] + " ");  
11             }  
12             System.out.println();  
13         }  
14     }  
}
```



```
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)  
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)  
$ javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java  
$ java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main  
1 2  
1 3
```

QUESTION 73

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/switch-statement-in-java/>

QUESTION 74

Given the code fragment:

```
int n[][][] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};  
for (int i = n.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
    for (int j = n[i].length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {  
        System.out.print(n[i][j]);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 3142
- B. 2413
- C. 1324
- D. 4231

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Java code editor on the left and a terminal window on the right. The code editor contains the following Java code:

```
Main.java
1
2 class C {
3     public C() {
4         System.out.print("C ");
5     }
6 }
7
8 class B extends C{
9     public B() {
10        System.out.print("B ");
11    }
12 }
13 public class A extends B{
14     public A(){
15         System.out.print("A ");
16     }
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         A a = new A();
19     }
20 }
21 }
```

The terminal window shows the output of the Java compiler:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
$ javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
Main.java:13: error: class A is public, should be declared in a
file named A.java
public class A extends B{
               ^
1 error
compiler exit status 1
```

QUESTION 75

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 = 9, y = 5;  
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);  
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 9 5
- B. 81 25
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 0 0

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with two panes. The left pane displays the following Java code:

```
1 public class Main {  
2     File IO Status  
3     all io completed  
4  
5     public void initialize(int x, int y) {  
6         this.x = x * x;  
7         this.y = y * y;  
8     }  
9  
10    public static void main(String[] args) {  
11        int x = 9, y = 5;  
12        Test obj = new Test(x, y);  
13        System.out.print(x + " " + y);  
14    }  
15}
```

The right pane is a terminal window showing the execution of the code:

```
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)  
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)  
> javac -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java  
> java -classpath .:/run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main  
9 5
```

QUESTION 76

Given the code fragments:

```

interface Exportable {
    void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() { // line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool {

    void export() { // line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. Tool::export
Tool::export
- D. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.
- E. RTool::export

Tool:::export

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[0];
        String arg2 = args[1];
        String arg3 = args[2];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

and this output:

Arg is 2

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

- A. java MyFile 2
- B. java MyFile 1 2 3 4
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2
- D. java MyFile 2 2

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78

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 -= 1;
            break;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

- A. 3
- B. 0
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. -1

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
if(arrList.removeIf(s -> { System.out.print(s); return s.length()<=2; }) {
System.out.println(" removed");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.
- C. HiHowAreYou removed
- D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

- A. omas
 Invalid Name
 null
- B. omas
 ter
 seph
- C. Invalid Name
- D. omas
 Invalid Name

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 29904 kilobyte(s)

```
omas
Invalid Name
```

QUESTION 81

Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Java development environment with the following details:

- Project Structure:** The project is named "lund" and contains a "src" folder.
- Code Editor:** An open file is "App.java" containing the following code:

```
1 interface I {  
2     public void displayI();  
3 }  
4 abstract class C2 implements I {  
5     public void displayC2() {  
6         System.out.print("C2");  
7     }  
8 }  
9 class C1 extends C2 {  
10    public void displayI() {  
11        System.out.print("C1");  
12    }  
13 }  
14 }  
15 }  
16 public class App {  
17     public static void main(String[] args) {  
18         C2 obj1 = new C1();  
19         I obj2 = new C1();  
20  
21         C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
22         I t = obj1;  
23  
24         t.displayI();  
25         s.displayC2();  
26     }  
27 }  
28 }  
29 }
```
- Console:** A single console window titled "Console 1" is visible at the bottom, showing the output of the program.

```
C1C2  
Completed with exit code: 0
```

QUESTION 82

<https://www.gratisexam.com/>

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj; 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.

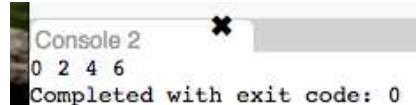
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Console 2". The output of the program is displayed, which is "0 2 4 6". Below the output, the message "Completed with exit code: 0" is shown.

```
Console 2  
0 2 4 6  
Completed with exit code: 0
```

QUESTION 83

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 reverse order of entry.

2. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 2 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.

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String[][] chs = new String[5][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 fails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

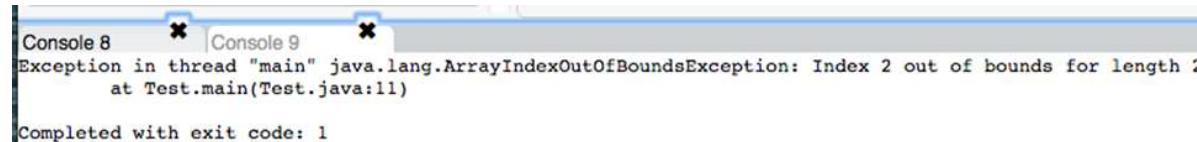
Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
Console 8  ✘ | Console 9  ✘
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2
  at Test.main(Test.java:11)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

QUESTION 85

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1 == str2)
- B) if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))
- C) Str1.toLowerCase();
 if (str1.equals(str2))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                continue;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87

Given the code fragment:

```
class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private int age;  
    private int salary;  
  
    public Employee(String name, int age) {  
        setName(name);  
        setAge(age);  
        setSalary(2000);  
    }  
  
    public Employee(String name, int age, int salary) {  
        this(name, age);  
        setSalary(salary);  
    }  
  
    //getter and setter methods for attributes go here  
  
    public void printDetails() {  
        System.out.println(name + " : " + age + " : " + salary);  
    }  
}
```

Test.java:

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Employee e1 = new Employee();  
        Employee e2 = new Employee("Jack", 50);  
        Employee e3 = new Employee("Chloe", 40, 5000);  
  
        e1.printDetails();  
        e2.printDetails();  
        e3.printDetails();  
    }  
}
```

Which is the result?

- A. Compilation fails in the Employee class.
- B. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 0
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- C. null : 0 : 0
Jack : 50 : 2000
Chloe : 40 : 5000
- D. Compilation fails in the Test class.
- E. Both the Employee class and the Test class fail to compile.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88

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

What is the result?

- A. float sum is 30.0
double sum is 30.0
- B. double sum is 30.0
float sum is 30.0
- C. Integer sum is 30
double sum is 30.0
- D. Integer sum is 30
float sum is 30.0

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int x = 6;  
5.     while (isAvailable(x)) {  
6.         System.out.print(x);  
7.     }  
8. }  
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.out.print (--x);`
- B. At line 7, insert `x --;`
- C. Replace line 5 with `while (is Available(--x)) {`
- D. Replace line 12 with `return (x > 0) ? false : true;`

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90

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();
    A b3 = (B) b2;           //line n1
    b1 = (A) b2;           //line n2
    b1.test();
    b3.test();
}
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A
 B
- B. A
 C
- C. C

C

- D. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown only at line n2.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91

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();  
        Base b4 = b3;  
        b1 = (Base) b2;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Base
DerivedA
- B. Base
DerivedB
- C. DerivedB
DerivedB
- D. DerivedB
DerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B. Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C. Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D. Compilation fails at the Test class

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93

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 = true;  
}
```

What is the result?

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

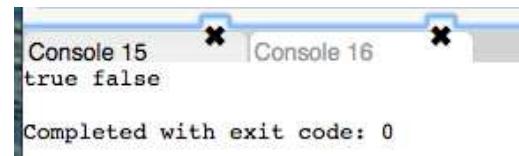
Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



```
Console 15 ✘ Console 16 ✘
true false
Completed with exit code: 0
```

QUESTION 94

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String ta = "A ";
    ta = ta.concat("B ");
    String tb = "C ";
    ta = ta.concat(tb);
    ta.replace("B", "C");
    ta = ta.concat("D");
    System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

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

- C. A C D D
- D. A B C C
- E. A B D C

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
1 public class Alpha {  
2     public static void main (String[] args) {  
3         String ta = "A ";  
4         ta = ta.concat ("B ");  
5         String tb = "C ";  
6         ta = ta.concat (tb);  
7         ta.replace ("B", "C");  
8         ta = ta.concat ("D");  
9         System.out.println(ta);  
10    }  
11 }
```

▼ Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4 ▾

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.12 sec(s), Memory: 32196 kilobyte(s)

A B C D

QUESTION 95

Given the definitions of the Bird class and the Peacock class:

```
public class Bird {  
    public void fly() {  
        System.out.print ("Fly.");  
    }  
}  
  
public class Peacock extends Bird {  
    public void dance() {  
        System.out.print("Dance.");  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
/*insert code snippet here */  
p.fly();  
p.dance();
```

Which code snippet can be inserted to print Fly.Dance. ?

- A. Bird p = new Peacock();
- B. Bird b = new Bird();
Peacock p = (Peacock) b;
- C. Peacock b = new Peacock ();
Bird p = (Bird) b;
- D. Bird b = new Peacock ();
Peacock p = (Peacock) b;

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96

Given the code fragment:

```
int x = 10;
int y = ++x;
int z = 0;
if (y >= 10 || y <= ++x) {
    z = x;
} else {
    z = x++;
}
System.out.println(z);
```

What is the result?

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. A compile time error occurs.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: 0.14 sec(s), Memory: 32028 kilobyte(s)

12

QUESTION 97

Given the code fragment:

```
int a = 3;
int b = 2;
int c = 1;
int r1 = a * b / c + 1;
int r2 = a / b * c + 1;
int r3 = a * (b / (c + 1));
System.out.println(r1 + " : " + r2 + " : " + r3);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2 : 7 : 3
- B. 7 : 7 : 9
- C. 2 : 7 : 0
- D. 7 : 2 : 3

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 35824 kilobyte(s)

7 : 2 : 3



QUESTION 98

Given:

```
1. class LogFileException extends Exception {}  
2. class AccessViolationException extends RuntimeException {}  
  
1. public class App {  
2.     public static void main (String[] args) throws LogFileException {  
3.         App obj = new App ();  
4.         try {  
5.             obj.open();  
6.             obj.process();  
7.             //insert code here  
8.         }  
9.         catch (Exception e) {  
10.             System.out.println("Completed.");  
11.         }  
12.     }  
13.     public void process() {  
14.         System.out.println("Processed");  
15.         throw new LogFileException();  
16.     }  
17.     public void open () {  
18.         System.out.println ("Opened.");  
19.         throw new AccessViolationException();  
20.     }  
21. }
```

Which action fixes the compiler error?

- A. At line 17, add throws AccessViolationException
- B. At line 13, add throws LogFileException
- C. At line 2, replace throws LogFileException with throws AccessViolationException
- D. At line 7, insert throw new LogFileException ();

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99

Given the code fragment:

```
int array1[] = {1, 2, 3};  
int array2[] = new int [5];  
array2 = array1;  
for (int i : array2) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}  
System.out.println();  
int array3[] = new int[3];  
array3 = array2;  
for (int i : array3) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 2 3 0 0
 1 2 3 0 0
- B. An Exception is thrown at run time.
- C. 1 2 3 0 0
 1 2 3
- D. 1 2 3
 1 2 3

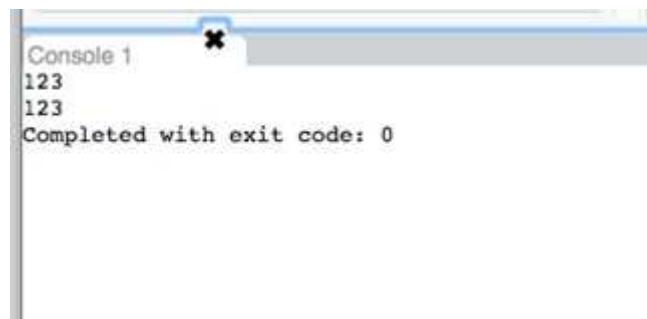
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a Java console window titled "Console 1". It contains the following text:
123
123
Completed with exit code: 0

QUESTION 100

Given the code fragment:

```
6. char colorCode = 'y';
7. switch (colorCode) {
8.     case 'r':
9.         int color = 100;
10.    break;
11.    case 'b':
12.        color = 10;
13.        break;
14.    case 'y':
15.        color = 1;
16.        break;
17. }
18. System.out.println(color);
```

What is the result?

- A. It results in a compile time error at line 18.
- B. It results in a compile time error at line 9.
- C. It prints : 1
- D. It results in a compile time error at lines at lines 12 and 15.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
1 class colorCode {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3
4         char colorCode = 'y';
5         switch (colorCode) {
6             case 'r':
7                 int color = 100;
8                 break;
9             case 'b':
10                color = 10;
11                break;
12            case 'y':
13                color = 1;
14                break;
15            }
16        }
17        System.out.println(color);
18    }
19 }
```

QUESTION 101

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

What is the result?

- A. ns = 100 s = 125
- ns = 0 s = 125
- ns = 125 s = 125

- B. ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
- C. ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125
- D. ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 100

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 102

Which two array initialization statements are valid? (Choose two.)

- A. int array[] = new int[3] {1, 2, 3};
- B. int array[] = new int[3];
array[0] = 1;
array[1] = 2;
array[2] = 3;
- C. int array[3] = new int[] {1, 2, 3};
- D. int array[] = new int[3];
array = {1, 2, 3};
- E. int array[] = new int[] {1,2,3};

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1200621/how-do-i-declare-and-initialize-an-array-in-java>

QUESTION 103

Given the class definitions:

```
class C1 {}  
class C2 extends C1 {}  
class C3 extends C2 {}
```

and the code fragment:

```
16. C1 obj1 = (C1) new C2();  
17. C2 obj2 = (C2) new C3();  
18. C2 obj3 = (C2) new C1();  
19. C3 obj4 = (C3) obj2;
```

Which line throws ClassCastException?

- A. line 18
- B. line 17
- C. line 19
- D. line 16

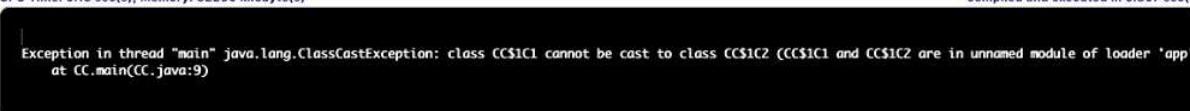
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class CC\$1C1 cannot be cast to class CC\$1C2 (CC\$1C1 and CC\$1C2 are in unnamed module of loader 'app'
at CC.main(CC.java:9)

QUESTION 104

Which two features can be implemented in a Java application by encapsulating the entity classes used? (Choose two.)

- A. data validation
- B. compile time polymorphism
- C. data hiding
- D. data abstraction
- E. data memory optimization

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/encapsulation-in-java/>

QUESTION 105

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int sum = 0;  
    for(int xVal = 1; xVal <= 5; xVal++) {  
        sum = sum + xVal;  
    }  
    System.out.print("The sum of " + xVal + " numbers is: " + sum);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The sum of 4 numbers is: 10
- B. A compile time error occurs.
- C. The sum of 5 numbers is: 10
- D. The sum of 5 numbers is: 15

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
/Main.java:29: error: cannot find symbol
    System.out.print("The sum of " + xVal + "numbers is:" + sum);
                           ^
  symbol:  variable xVal
  location: class Main
1 error
```

QUESTION 106

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);
```

What is the result?

- A. [JavaForum, ExpertForum]
- B. [JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]
- C. [JavaForumGroup, ExpertForumGroup]
- D. [JavaGroup, TechGroup ExpertGroup]

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
21+ public class Main {  
22+     public static void main(String[] args) {  
23         List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();  
24         arrayList.add("Tech");  
25         arrayList.add("Expert");  
26         arrayList.set(0, "Java");  
27         arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat ("Forum"));  
28         arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));  
29         System.out.println(arrayList);  
30     }  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35 }
```

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 32824 kilobyte(s)

[JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]

QUESTION 107

Examine the given definitions:

```
class Player {}

interface Playable {
    public void play();
    public void setPlayers(List<Player> players);
}

class Game implements Playable {
    private List<Player> players;
    public List<Player> getPlayers() { return players; }
    public void setPlayers(List<Player> players) { this.players
= players; }
    public void play() { System.out.println("Played."); }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Playable p = new Game();
List<Player> players = new ArrayList<>();
p.setPlayers (players);
p.play();
```

Which statement is true about the implementation of Object-Oriented Programming concepts in the given code?

- A. Polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation are implemented.
- B. Only polymorphism and inheritance are implemented.
- C. Polymorphism, inheritance, and abstraction are implemented.
- D. Only inheritance and encapsulation are implemented.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 108

Given:

```
class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    Product (int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}  
public class Shop {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        List<Product> lst = new ArrayList<>();  
        lst.add(new Product(10, "IceCream"));  
        lst.add(new Product(11, "Chocolate"));  
        Product p1 = new Product(10, "IceCream");  
        System.out.println(lst.indexOf(p1));  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. true
- B. false
- C. -1
- D. 0

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
17+ class Product {  
18    int id;  
19    String name;  
20+   Product(int id, String name) {  
21      this.id = id;  
22      this.name = name;  
23    }  
24  }  
25  
26+ public class Shop {  
27+   public static void main(String[] args) {  
28     List<Product> lst = new ArrayList<>();  
29     lst.add(new Product(10, "IceCream"));  
30     lst.add(new Product(11, "Chocolate"));  
31     Product p1 = new Product(10, "IceCream");  
32  
33     System.out.println(lst.indexOf(p1));  
34  
35   }  
36 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 33216 kilobyte(s)

-1

QUESTION 109

Given:

```
class S1 {  
    protected void display(int x) {  
        System.out.print("Parent" + x);  
    }  
}  
class S2 extends S1 {  
    public void display(int x, int y) {  
        this.display(x);  
        display(y);  
        super.display(y);  
    }  
    public void display(int x) {  
        System.out.println("Child " + x);  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
S2 sobj = new S2();  
sobj.display(10, 100);
```

What is the result?

- A. Child 10
Child 100
Parent 100
- B. Parent 10
Child 10
Parent 1000
- C. Child 10
Parent 100
Parent 100

D. A compile time error occurs.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
Error: Main method not found in class S1, please define the main method as:  
public static void main(String[] args)  
or a JavaFX application class must extend javafx.application.Application
```

QUESTION 110

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");  
Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();  
while(itr.hasNext()) {  
    String e = itr.next();  
    if (e == "CH") {  
        break;  
    }  
    System.out.print(e + " ");  
}
```



What is the result?

- A. EN FR JP
- B. EN FR
- C. CH
- D. EN FR CH

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
16 public class Main {  
17     public static void main(String[] args) {  
18         List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");  
19         Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();  
20         while(itr.hasNext()) {  
21             String e = itr.next();  
22             if(e == "CH") {  
23                 break;  
24             }  
25             System.out.print(e+ " ");  
26         }  
27     }  
28 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s), Memory: 35336 kilobyte(s)



```
EN FR
```

QUESTION 111

Given:

```
class P1 {}  
class P2 extends P1 implements I1 {}  
interface I1 {}
```

and the code fragment:

```
P1 obj = new P1();  
P2 obj2 = new P2();  
I1 obj3 = new P2();  
boolean r1 = obj instanceof P2;  
boolean r2 = obj2 instanceof P1;  
boolean r3 = obj3 instanceof I1;  
System.out.println(r1 + ":" + r2 + ":"+r3);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:false:true
- B. false:true:true
- C. false:true:false
- D. true:true:false

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
16 class P1 {}  
17 class P2 extends P1 implements I1 {}  
18 interface I1 {}  
19  
20 public class Main {  
21  
22 public static void main(String[] args) {  
23     P1 obj = new P1();  
24     P2 obj2 = new P2();  
25     I1 obj3 = new P2();  
26     boolean r1 = obj instanceof P2;  
27     boolean r2 = obj2 instanceof P1;  
28     boolean r3 = obj3 instanceof I1;  
29     System.out.println(r1 + ":" + r2 + ":" + r3);  
30 }  
31 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.25 sec(s), Memory: 36044 kilobyte(s)

```
false:true:true
```

QUESTION 112

Given:

```
public class App {  
    String greet = "Welcome!";  
    public App() {  
        String greet = "Hello!";  
    }  
    public void setGreet() {  
        String greet = "Good Day!";  
    }  
  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        App t = new App();  
        String greet = "Good Luck!";  
        System.out.println(t.greet);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Good Luck!
- B. Good Day!
- C. Welcome!
- D. Hello!

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
16 public class App {  
17     String greet = "Welcome!";  
18     public App() {  
19         String greet = "Hello!";  
20     }  
21     public void setGreet() {  
22         String greet = "Good Day!";  
23     }  
24  
25     public static void main(String[] args) {  
26         App t = new App();  
27         String greet = "Good Luck!";  
28         System.out.println(t.greet);  
29     }  
30 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.24 sec(s), Memory: 32280 kilobyte(s)



```
Welcome!
```

QUESTION 113

Given:

```
public class App {  
    int foo;  
    static int bar;  
  
    static void process() {  
        foo += 10;  
        bar += 10;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        App firstObj = new App();  
        App.process();  
        System.out.println(firstObj.bar);  
  
        App secondObj = new App();  
        App.process();  
        System.out.println(secondObj.bar);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10
20
- B. A compile time error occurs
- C. 20
20
- D. 10
10

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Result

CPU Time: sec(s), Memory: kilobyte(s)

```
/App.java:21: error: non-static variable foo cannot be referenced from a static context
    foo +=10;
    ^
1 error
```

QUESTION 114

Given these requirements:

- Bus and Boat are Vehicle type classes.
- The `start()` and `stop()` methods perform common operations across the Vehicle class type.
- The `ride()` method performs a unique operations for each type of Vehicle.

Which set of actions meets the requirements with optimized code?

- A. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by defining `start()` and `stop()` methods, and declaring the `ride()` abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding the `ride()` method.
- B. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining `start()` and `stop()` methods, and declaring the `ride()` abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle class.
- C. 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by declaring `stop()`, `start()`, and `ride()` abstract methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding all the methods.
- D. 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining default `stop()`, `start()`, and `ride()` methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle interface and overriding the `ride()` method.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 115

Given:

```
class Cart {  
    Product p;  
    double totalAmount;  
}  
  
class Product {  
    String name;  
    Double price;  
}  
  
public class Shop {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Cart c = new Cart();  
        System.out.println(c.p + ":" + c.totalAmount);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. null:null:0.0
- B. null:null
- C. <>:0.0
- D. null:0.0

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
15  
16  class Cart {  
17      Product p;  
18      double totalAmount;  
19  }  
20  class Product {  
21      String name;  
22      Double price;  
23  }  
24  public class Shop {  
25      public static void main(String[] args) {  
26          Cart c = new Cart();  
27          System.out.println(c.p + ":" + c.totalAmount);  
28      }  
29  }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.23 sec(s), Memory: 36060 kilobyte(s)

null:0.0

QUESTION 116

Examine the content of App.java:

```
package p1;
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Java");
    }
}
and of Test.java:
```

```
package p1.p2;
public class Test {}
```

Which is true?

- A. The `App.class` file is stored within the `p1` folder. The `Test.class` file is stored within the `p2` sub-folder of `p1`.
- B. The `App` class is accessible within the `Test` class without an `import` statement.
- C. `import p1.App;` is used to access the `App` class within the `Test` class.
- D. It is optional to have the `package` statement as the first line of class definitions.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 117

Given the code fragment:

```
7. public static void main(String[] args) {  
8.     Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;  
9.     // insert code here  
10. }
```

Which code snippet at line 9 prints true?

- A. Boolean s = p.apply(101);
System.out.println(s);
- B. Boolean s = p.test(100);
System.out.println(s);
- C. Integer s = p.test(100);
if (s == 1) {
 System.out.println("false");
}
else {
 System.out.println("true");
}
- D. System.out.println(p.apply(100));

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
18+ public class App {  
19+     public static void main(String[] args) {  
20+         Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;  
21+         Boolean s = p.test(100);  
22+         System.out.println(s);  
23+     }  
24 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.26 sec(s), Memory: 32908 kilobyte(s)

```
true
```

QUESTION 118

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

What is the result?

- A. double sum is 30.0

- ```
float sum is 30.0
```
- B. float sum is 30.0  
double sum is 30.0
- C. Integer sum is 30  
double sum is 30.0
- D. Integer sum is 30  
float sum is 30.0

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**Result**

**CPU Time: 0.34 sec(s), Memory: 35708 kilobyte(s)**

```
float sum is 30.0
double sum is 30.0
```

**QUESTION 119**

Given:

```
public class FieldInit {
 Character 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=null  
b=true  
f=0.0
- B. c=  
b=false  
f=0.0
- C. c=null  
b=false  
f=0.0
- D. c=0  
b=false  
f=0.0F

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**Result**

CPU Time: 0.27 sec(s), Memory: 35768 kilobyte(s)

```
c =null
b =false
f =0.0
```

**QUESTION 120**

Which two code fragments cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

- A. double y1 = 203.22;  
float fit = y1;
- B. float fit = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float fit = 100.00;
- D. int y2 = 100;  
float fit = (float) y2;
- E. float fit = 100.00F;

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 121**

Given:

```
public class App {

 String myStr = "9009";

 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("7007");
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007
- B. Error
- C. myStr: 9009, myNum: 7007



D. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

**Result**

CPU Time: 0.30 sec(s), Memory: 35792 kilobyte(s)

myStr: 9009, myNum: 7007

**1z0-808**

Number: 1z0-808

Passing Score: 800

Time Limit: 120 min

File Version: 14.1



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**Exam code: 1z0-808**

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

**Version 14.1**

<http://www.gratisexam.com/>

## **Exam A**

### **QUESTION 1**

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

Reference: [http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java\\_access\\_modifiers.htm](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/java/java_access_modifiers.htm)

### **QUESTION 2**

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?



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- 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.

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 3**

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 Auto  
4W 150 Manual
- B. Null 0 Auto  
4W 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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 4**

Given the code 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 6**

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.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 8**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 9**

Given:

```
class CD {
 int r;
 CD(int r){
 this.r=r;
 }
}

class DVD extends CD {
 int c;
 DVD(int r, int c) {
 // line n1
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;  
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);  
 this(c);
- C) super(r);  
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;  
 super(c);

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 11**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 12**

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 13**

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
 public int amount;
 public CheckingAccount(int amount){
 this.amount = amount;
 }
 public int getAmount(){
 return amount;
 }
 public void changeAmount(int x){
 amount += x;
 }
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
 //line n1
 System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

A. this.amount = 0;



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- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct (0) ;
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct. getAmount () = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 14**

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?

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

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

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

C 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 15**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 16**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 17

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 18**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 19**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 20**

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] ;

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 21

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 22**

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

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

### **QUESTION 23**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 24**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 25

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 26**

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 I  
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) A DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

D. Option D

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 27**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 28**

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 29**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 double discount = 0;
 int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
 //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5 If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2 Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }  
    if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;  
    discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {  
        discount = 0.2;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }  
    if (qty >= 90) {  
        discount = 0.5;  
    } else {  
        discount = 0;  
    }
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 30**

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.

**Correct Answer:** BCF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 31**

Given:

```
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?



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- 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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32**

Given:

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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. Base  
    DerivedA
- B. Base  
    DerivedB
- C. DerivedB  
    DerivedB
- D. DerivedB

DerivedA

- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 33

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 34**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

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

D. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 36

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String[][] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
 for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
 System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
 if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
 break;
 }
 }
 continue;
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 37

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 38

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String str1 = "Java";
 String str2 = new String("java");
 //line n1
 {
 System.out.println("Equal");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Not Equal");
 }
 }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 39**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 40**

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 0  
Element 1
- B. Null element 0  
Null element 1
- C. Null  
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 41**

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

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 42

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 43

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 25  
Walter 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 44**

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2]);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets  
Earth  
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 45**

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and consToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy. The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 46**

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



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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 47**

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?

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.

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 48**

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.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 49**

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 50**

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter

public class Tiger extends Cat

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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 51**

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

#### **QUESTION 52**

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?



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- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 53**

Given:

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```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 }
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 54**

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");

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 55**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



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**Question 121—Question 141**

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**QUESTION 121**

Given:

```
public class TestLoop {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 int array[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};
 int key = 3;
 for (int pos = 0; pos < array.length; ++pos) {
 if (array[pos] == key) {
 break;
 }
 }
 System.out.print("Found " + key + " at " + pos);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found 3 at 2
- B. Found 3 at 3
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

**Answer:** C

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**Explanation:**

The following line does not compile:

```
System.out.print("Found " + key + "at " + pos);
```

The variable pos is undefined at this line, as its scope is only valid in the for loop. Any variables created inside of a loop are LOCAL TO THE LOOP.

**QUESTION 122**

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Ref {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");
 String s2 = s1.toString();
 List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
 lst.add(s2);
 System.out.println(s1.getClass());
 System.out.println(s2.getClass());
 System.out.println(lst.getClass());
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. class java.lang.String  
class java.lang.String  
class java.util.ArrayList
- B. class java.lang.Object  
class java.lang.Object  
class java.util.Collection
- C. class java.lang.StringBuilder  
class java.lang.String  
class java.util.ArrayList
- D. class java.lang.StringBuilder  
class java.lang.String  
class java.util.List

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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```
class java.lang.StringBuilder
class java.lang.String
class java.util.ArrayList
```

**QUESTION 123**

Given:

```
public class Case {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String product = "Pen";
 product.toLowerCase();
 product.concat(" BOX").toLowerCase();
 System.out.print(product.substring(4, 6));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. box
- B. nbo
- C. bo
- D. nb
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

**Answer:** E

**QUESTION 124**

Given:

```
1. public class Whizlabs {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. int sum = 0;
4.
5. for(int x = 0;x<=10;x++)
6. sum += x;
7. System.out.print("Sum for 0 to " + x);
8. System.out.println(" = " + sum);
9. }
10. }
```

Which is true?

- A. Sum for 0 to 0 = 55
- B. Sum for 0 to 10 = 55
- C. Compilation fails due to error on line 6.
- D. Compilation fails due to error on line 7.
- E. An Exception is thrown at the runtime.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Loop variables scope limited to that enclosing loop. So in this case, the scope of the loop variable x declared at line 5, limited to that for loop. Trying to access that variable at line 7, which is out of scope of the variable x, causes a compile time error. So compilation fails due to error at line 7. Hence option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect, since code fails to compile. Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html>

## QUESTION 125

Given the code fragment:

```
System.out.println(28 + 5 <= 4 + 29);
System.out.println((28 + 5) <= (4 + 29));
```

What is the result?

- A. 28false29



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- true
- B. 285 < 429  
    true
- C. true  
    true
- D. compilation fails

**Answer:** C

### QUESTION 126

Given:

```
public 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. true, false
- B. false, true
- C. true, true
- D. false, false

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

`==` strict equality.

`equals` compare state, not identity.

**QUESTION 127**

Given:

```
public class Test {

 static void dispResult(int[] num) {
 try {
 System.out.println(num[1] / (num[1] - num[2]));
 } catch(ArithmeticException e) {
 System.err.println("first exception");
 }
 System.out.println("Done");
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 try {
 int[] arr = {100, 100};
 dispResult(arr);
 } catch(InvalidArgumentException e) {
 System.err.println("second exception");
 } catch(Exception e) {
 System.err.println("third exception");
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0  
    Done
- B. First Exception  
    Done
- C. Second Exception
- D. Done  
    Third Exception
- E. Third Exception

**Answer: B****QUESTION 128**

Given:

```
public class Marklist {
int num;

public static void graceMarks(Marklist obj4) {
obj4.num += 10;
}
}
```

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```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
 MarkList obj2 = obj1;
 MarkList obj1 = null;
 obj2.num = 60;
 graceMarks(obj2);
}
}
```

How many objects are created in the memory runtime?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

obj1 and obj3.

when you do e2 = e1 you're copying object references - you're not making a copy of the object - and so the variables e1 and e2 will both point to the same object.

#### QUESTION 129

Given:

```
public class X implements Z {
 public String toString() {
 return "X ";
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Y myY = new Y();
 X myX = myY;
 Z myZ = myX;
 System.out.print(myX);
 System.out.print((Y)myX);
 System.out.print(myZ);
 }
}

class Y extends X {
 public String toString() {
 return "Y ";
 }
}
```

- A. XXX
- B. XYX
- C. YYX
- D. YYY

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 130**

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient(String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main(String[] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >=0) {
17. System.out.print("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

- A. int f = ps.indexOf (new patient ("Mike"));
- B. int f = ps.indexOf (patient("Mike"));
- C. patient p = new Patient ("Mike");  
int f = pas.indexOf(P)
- D. int f = ps.indexOf(p2);

**Answer:** C

### QUESTION 131

Given:

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
String[] arr =new String[4];
arr[1] = "Unix";
arr[2] = "Linux";
arr[3] = "Solarios";
```

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```
for (String var : arr) {
 System.out.print(var + " ");
}
} catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.print (e.getClass());
}
}
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Unix Linux Solaris
- B. Null Unix Linux Solaris
- C. Class java.lang.Exception
- D. Class java.lang.NullPointerException

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

null Unix Linux Solarios

The first element, arr[0], has not been defined.

### QUESTION 132

Given:

```
public class Series {
 private boolean flag;

 public void displaySeries() {
 int num = 2;
 while (flag) {
 if (num % 7 == 0)
 flag = false;
 System.out.print(num);
 num += 2;
 }
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 new Series().displaySeries();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2 4 6 8 10 12
- B. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
- C. Compilation fails
- D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times
- E. The program prints nothing

**Answer:** B

### QUESTION 133

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

```
interface CanFly{
 String type = "A";
 void fly();

 _____ String getType(){
 return type;
 }
}
```

- A. abstract
- B. public
- C. default
- D. It will not compile with any as interfaces cannot have non abstract methods.
- E. It will compile without filling the blank.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods.

SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal.

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Hence option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can't use abstract there.

Options B and E are incorrect as we can't have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/lambda/defaultmethods.html>

#### QUESTION 134

Consider following method

```
default void print(){
```

```
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. This method is invalid.
- B. This method can be used only in an interface.
- C. This method can return anything.
- D. This method can be used only in an interface or an abstract class.
- E. None of above.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Given method is declared as default method so we can use it only inside an interface.

Hence option B is correct and option D is incorrect.

Option A is incorrect as it is valid method.

Option C is incorrect as return type is void, which means we can't return anything.

#### QUESTION 135

Given:

```
public class MyFor3 {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 int[] xx = null;
 for (int ii : xx) {
 System.out.println(ii);
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Null
- B. Compilation fails
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime
- D. 0

**Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 136

Given:

```
1. public class TestLoop {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. float myarray[] = {10.20f, 20.30f, 30.40f, 50.60f};
4. int index = 0;
5. boolean isFound = false;
6. float key = 30.40f;
7. // insert code here
8. System.out.println(isFound);
9. }
10. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 7, enables the code print true?

```
C A) while (key == myarray[index++]) {
 isFound = true;
 }

C B) while (index <= 4) {
 if (key == myarray[index]) {
 index++;
 isFound = true;
 break;
 }
}

C C) while (index++ < 5) {
 if (key == myarray[index]) {
 isFound = true;
 }
}

C D) while (index < 5) {
 if (key == myarray[index]) {
 isFound = true;
 break;
 }
 index++;
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

### QUESTION 137

Given:

```
class Base {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Base " + args[2]);
}
}

public class Sub extends Base{
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

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```
System.out.println("Overridden " + args[1]);
}
}
}
```

And the commands:

```
javac Sub.java
java Sub 10 20 30
```

What is the result?

- A. Base 30
- B. Overridden 20
- C. Overridden 20  
Base 30
- D. Base 30  
Overridden 20

**Answer:** B

### QUESTION 138

Given:

```
class SpecialException extends Exception {
 public SpecialException(String message) {
 super(message);
 System.out.println(message);
 }

 public class ExceptionTest {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 try {
 doSomething();
 } catch (SpecialException e) {
 System.out.println(e);
 }
 }
 static void doSomething() throws SpecialException {
 int[] ages = new int[4];
 ages[4] = 17;
 doSomethingElse();
 }
 static void doSomethingElse() throws SpecialException {
 throw new SpecialException("Thrown at end of doSomething() method");
 }
 }
}
```

What will be the output?

```
C A) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
C B) Error in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
C C) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
 at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
 at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
C D) SpecialException: Thrown at end of doSomething() method
 at ExceptionTest.doSomethingElse(ExceptionTest.java:16)
 at ExceptionTest.doSomething(ExceptionTest.java:13)
 at ExceptionTest.main(ExceptionTest.java:4)
```

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

**Answer:** D

### QUESTION 139

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 List objs = new ArrayList();

 Contract c1 = new Super();
 Contract c2 = new Sub(); // line n1
 Super s1 = new Sub();

 objs.add(c1);
 objs.add(c2); // line n2
 objs.add(s1);

 for(Object itm: objs) {
 System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Super  
Sub  
Sub
- B. Contract

- Contract
- Super
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION 140**

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

**Answer:** E

**QUESTION 141**

Given:

```
public class Msg {
 public static String doMsg(char x) {
 return "Good Day!";
 }
 public static String doMsg(int y) {
 return "Good Luck!";
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 char x = 8;
 int z = '8';
 System.out.println(doMsg(x));
 System.out.print(doMsg(z));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Good Day!  
Good Luck!
- B. Good Day!  
Good Day!
- C. Good Luck!  
Good Day!
- D. Good Luck!  
Good Luck!
- E. Compilation fails

**Answer:** E



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Java SE 8 Programmer I

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## QUESTION 1

Which two are valid array declaration?

- A. Object array[];
- B. Boolean array[3];
- C. int[] array;
- D. Float[2] array;

Correct Answer: AC

## QUESTION 2

Given:

```
abstract class X {
 public abstract void methodX();
}
interface Y{
 public void methodY();
}
```

Which two code fragments are valid?

- A) class Z extends X implements Y{
 public void methodZ(){}
 }
- B) abstract class Z extends X implements Y{
 public void methodZ(){}
 }
- C) class Z extends Y implements X{
 public void methodX(){}
 }
- D) abstract class Z extends X implements Y{
 }
- E) class Z extends X implements Y{
 public void methodY(){}
 }



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

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (C). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B). Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract—it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

### QUESTION 3

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

Correct Answer: B



#### QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] cartoons = {"tom","jerry","micky","tom"};

int counter =0;

if ("tom".equals(cartoons[0])) {

 counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[1])) {

 counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[2])) {

 counter++;

} else if ("tom".equals(cartoons[3])) {

 counter++;

}

System.out.print(counter);
```

What is the result?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 0

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Counter++ will be executed only once because of the else if constructs.

---

#### QUESTION 5

Given:

```
Class A {}

Class B {}

Interface X {}

Interface Y {}
```

Which two definitions of class C are valid?



- A. Class C extends A implements X { }
- B. Class C implements Y extends B { }
- C. Class C extends A, B { }
- D. Class C implements X, Y extends B { }
- E. Class C extends B implements X, Y { }

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: extends is for extending a class.

implements is for implementing an interface. Java allows for a class to implement many interfaces.

## QUESTION 6

```
int i, j=0;
i = (3* 2 +4 +5) ;
j = (3 * ((2+4) + 5));
System.out.println("i:"+ i + "\nj":+j);
```

What is the result?

- A. i: 16  
    j: 33
- B. i: 15  
    j: 33
- C. i: 33  
    j: 23
- D. i: 15  
    j: 23

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

Correct Answer: B



## QUESTION 7

Given the following code for the classes MyException and Test:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException ()

public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 try {
 method1();
 }
 catch (MyException ne) {
 System.out.print("A");
 }
 }
 public static void method1() { // line n1
 try {
 throw Math.random() > 0.5 ? new MyException() : new RuntimeException();
 }
 catch (RuntimeException re) {
 System.out.print("B");
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B. B
- C. Either A or B
- D. A B
- E. A compile time error occurs at line n1

Correct Answer: B

## QUESTION 8

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.  
Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.  
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.

Correct Answer: DE

---

### QUESTION 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

Correct Answer: ADF

---

### QUESTION 10

Given the for loop construct:

```
for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) {
statement;
}
```

Which two statements are true?



- A. This is not the only valid for loop construct; there exists another form of for loop constructor.
- B. The expression expr1 is optional. It initializes the loop and is evaluated once, as the loop begins.
- C. When expr2 evaluates to false, the loop terminates. It is evaluated only after each iteration through the loop.
- D. The expression expr3 must be present. It is evaluated after each iteration through the loop.

Correct Answer: BC

The for statement has these forms:

```
for (init-stmt; condition; next-stmt) {
 body
}
```

There are three clauses in the for statement.

The init-stmt statement is done before the loop is started, usually to initialize an iteration variable.

The condition expression is tested before each time the loop is done. The loop isn't executed if the boolean expression is false (the same as the while loop). The next-stmt statement is done after the body is executed. It typically increments an

iteration variable.

---

## QUESTION 11

Given:

```
public class SampleClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
 sc = asc;
 System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass());
 System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());
 }

 class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. sc: class Object asc: class AnotherSampleClass
- B. sc: class SampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass



- C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class SampleClass  
D. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass

Correct Answer: D

---

### QUESTION 12

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```



What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0  
B. 400.0 : 200.0  
C. 400.0 : 100.0  
D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

---

### QUESTION 13

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

Correct Answer: D

Loop will run only once and after that num == 0 will break it After first cycle of the loop.

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# 1z0-808<sup>Q&As</sup>

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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## QUESTION 1

Which usage represents a valid way of compiling java source file with the name "Main"?

- A. javac Main.java
- B. java Main.class
- C. java Main.java
- D. javac Main
- E. java Main

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The compiler is invoked by the javac command. When compiling a Java class, you must include the file name, which houses the main classes including the Java extension. So to run Main.java file we have to use command in option A. To execute Java program we can use Java command but can't use it for compiling.

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html>

## QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

---

### QUESTION 3

Given:

```
public class Series {
 private boolean flag;

 public void displaySeries() {
 int num = 2;
 while (flag) {
 if (num % 2 == 0)
 flag = false;
 System.out.print(num);
 num++;
 }
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 new Series().displaySeries();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2 4 6 8 10 12

B. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

C. Compilation fails

D. The program prints multiple of 2 infinite times

E. The program prints nothing

Correct Answer: B

---

### QUESTION 4

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

Correct Answer: E

---

#### QUESTION 5



Given:

```
public class Test {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 int ax = 10, az = 30;

 int aw = 1, ay = 1;

 try {

 aw = ax % 2;

 ay = az / aw;

 } catch (ArithmaticException e1) {

 System.out.println("Invalid Divisor");

 } catch (Exception e2) {

 aw = 1;

 System.out.println("Divisor Changed");

 }

 ay = az /aw; // Line 14

 System.out.println("Succesful Division " + ay);

 }

}
```

What is the result?

- A. Invalid Divisor Divisor Changed Successful Division 30
- B. Invalid Divisor Successful Division 30
- C. Invalid Divisor Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmaticException: / by zero at test.Teagle.main(Teagle.java:14)
- D. Invalid Divisor Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmaticException: / by zero at test.Teagle.main(Teagle.java:14) Successful Division 1

Correct Answer: C

---

## QUESTION 6

Given:

```
class Base {
```



```
// insert code here

}

public class Derived extends Base{

public static void main(String[] args) {

Derived obj = new Derived();

obj.setNum(3);

System.out.println("Square = " + obj.getNum() * obj.getNum());

}

}
```

Which two options, when inserted independently inside class Base, ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated and allow the program to execute and print the square of the number?

- A. private int num; public int getNum() { return num; } public void setNum(int num) { this.num = num; }
- B. public int num; protected public int getNum() { return num; } protected public void setNum(int num) { this.num = num; }
- C. private int num; public int getNum() { return num; } private void setNum(int num) { this.num = num; }
- D. protected int num; public int getNum() { return num; } public void setNum(int num) { this.num = num; }
- E. protected int num; private int getNum() { return num; } public void setNum(int num) { this.num = num; }

Correct Answer: AD

Incorrect:

Not B: illegal combination of modifiers: protected and public not C: setNum method cannot be private.

not E: getNum method cannot be private.

## QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment: List colors = new ArrayList(); colors.add("green"); colors.add("red"); colors.add("blue"); colors.add("yellow"); colors.remove(2); colors.add(3,"cyan"); System.out.print(colors); What is the result?

- A. [green, red, yellow, cyan]
- B. [green, blue, yellow, cyan]
- C. [green, red, cyan, yellow]
- D. An IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: First the list [green, red, blue, yellow] is build.



The blue element is removed:

[green, red, yellow]

Finally the element cyan is added at then end of the list (index 3).

[green, red, yellow, cyan]

---

#### QUESTION 8

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: C

---

#### QUESTION 9

Given:



```
public class String1 {

 public static void main(String[] args) {

 String s = "123";

 if (s.length() >2)

 A. concat("456"); for(int x = 0; x e%2 != 0);

 B. list.removeIf(e -> e%2 != 0);

 C. Ust.removeIf(e -> e%2 = 0);

 D. list.remove(e -> e%2 = 0);

 E. None of the above.
```

Correct Answer: C

In output we can see that only odd numbers present, so we need to remove only even numbers to get expected output. From Java SE 8, there is new method call removeIf which takes predicate object and remove elements which satisfies predicate condition. Predicate has functional method call take object and check if the given condition met or not, if met it returns true, otherwise false. Option C we have passed correct lambda expression to check whether the number is odd or even that matches to the functional method of predicate interface. Option A is incorrect as it is invalid lambda expression. Option B is incorrect as it removes all odd numbers. Option D is incorrect as there is no remove method that takes predicate as argument. <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html>

### QUESTION 13

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. 10 Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World!
- D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: A

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**Vendor:** Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-809

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

**QUESTION 1**

Given the structure of the STUDENT table:

Student (id INTEGER, name VARCHAR)

Given:

```
public class Test {
 static Connection newConnection = null;

 public static Connection get DBConnection () throws SQLException {
 try (Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, username, password)) {
 newConnection = con;
 }
 return newConnection;
 }
 public static void main (String [] args) throws SQLException {
 get DBConnection ();
 Statement st = newConnection.createStatement();
 st.executeUpdate("INSERT INTO student VALUES (102, 'Kelvin')");
 }
}
```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the URL, userName, and passWord exists.

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

- A. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is updated with one record.
- B. The program executes successfully and the STUDENT table is NOT updated with any record.
- C. A SQLException is thrown as runtime.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown as runtime.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragments:

```
class Employee {
 Optional<Address> address;

 Employee (Optional<Address> address) {
 this.address = address;
 }
```

```
}
```

```
public Optional<Address> getAddress() { return address; }
```

```
}
```

```
class Address {
```

```
String city = "New York";
```

```
public String getCity { return city; }
```

```
public String toString() {
```

```
return city;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

and

```
Address address = null;
```

```
Optional<Address> addrs1 = Optional.ofNullable (address);
```

```
Employee e1 = new Employee (addrs1);
```

```
String eAddress = (addrs1.isPresent()) ? addrs1.get().getCity() : "City Not
```

```
available";
```

What is the result?

- A. New York
- B. City Not available
- C. null
- D. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.

**Correct Answer:** C

### **QUESTION 3**

Given:

```
class ImageScanner implements AutoCloseable {
```

```
public void close () throws Exception {
```

```
System.out.print ("Scanner closed.");
```

```
}
```

```
public void scanImage () throws Exception {
```

```
System.out.print ("Scan.");
```

```
throw new Exception("Unable to scan.");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
class ImagePrinter implements AutoCloseable {
```

```
public void close () throws Exception {
 System.out.print ("Printer closed.");
}

public void printImage () {System.out.print("Print.");}
}
```

and this code fragment:

```
try (ImageScanner ir = new ImageScanner();
ImagePrinter iw = new ImagePrinter()) {
 ir.scanImage();
 iw.printImage();
} catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.print(e.getMessage());
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Scan.Printer closed. Scanner closed. Unable to scan.
- B. Scan.Scanner closed. Unable to scan.
- C. Scan. Unable to scan.
- D. Scan. Unable to scan. Printer closed.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION 4**

Given:

Item table

- ID, INTEGER: PK
- DESCRIPT, VARCHAR(100)
- PRICE, REAL
- QUANTIT<; INTEGER

And given the code fragment:

```
9. try {
10.Connection conn = DriveManager.getConnection(dbURL, username, password);
11. String query = "Select * FROM Item WHERE ID = 110";
12. Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();
13. ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);
14.while(rs.next()) {
15.System.out.println("ID:" + rs.getInt("Id"));
```

```

16.System.out.println("Description:" + rs.getString("Descrip"));
17.System.out.println("Price:" + rs.getDouble("Price"));
18. System.out.println(Quantity:" + rs.getInt("Quantity"));
19.}
20. } catch (SQLException se) {
21. System.out.println("Error");
22. }

```

Assume that:

The required database driver is configured in the classpath.

The appropriate database is accessible with the dbURL, userName, and passWord exists.

The SQL query is valid.

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. The code prints Error.
- D. The code prints information about Item 110.

**Correct Answer:** C

#### QUESTION 5

Given:

```

class Bird {
 public void fly () { System.out.print("Can fly"); }
}

class Penguin extends Bird {
 public void fly () { System.out.print("Cannot fly"); }
}

```

and the code fragment:

```

class Birdie {
 public static void main (String [] args) {
 fly(() -> new Bird ());
 fly (Penguin : : new);
 }
/* line n1 */
}

```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the Birdie class to compile?

- A. static void fly (Consumer<Bird> bird) {  
    bird :: fly ();  
}
- B. static void fly (Consumer<? extends Bird> bird) { bird.accept( ) fly ();  
}
- C. static void fly (Supplier<Bird> bird) {  
    bird.get( ) fly ();  
}
- D. static void fly (Supplier<? extends Bird> bird) { LOST

**Correct Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 6**

Given the code fragment:

```
public void recDelete (String dirName) throws IOException {
 File [] listOfFiles = new File (dirName) .listFiles();
 if (listOfFiles != null && listOfFiles.length >0) {
 for (File aFile : listOfFiles) {
 if (aFile.isDirectory ()) {
 recDelete (aFile.getAbsolutePath ());
 } else {
 if (aFile.getName ().endsWith (".class"))
 aFile.delete ();
 }
 }
 }
}
```

Assume that Projects contains subdirectories that contain .class files and is passed as an argument to the recDelete () method when it is invoked.

What is the result?

- A. The method deletes all the .class files in the Projects directory and its subdirectories.
- B. The method deletes the .class files of the Projects directory only.
- C. The method executes and does not make any changes to the Projects directory.
- D. The method throws an IOException.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

- A. Allows a class implementation to change without changing the clients
- B. Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
- C. Prevents code from causing exceptions
- D. Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
- E. Permits classes to be combined into the same package

- F. Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

**Correct Answer:** ABD

**QUESTION 8**

Given the code format:

```
class DBConfiguration {
 String user;
 String password;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class DBHandler {
5. DBConfiguration configureDB(String uname, String password) {
6. // insert code here
7. }
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. DBHandler r = new DBHandler();
10. DBConfiguration dbConf = r.configureDB("manager", "manager");
11. }
12. }
```

Which code fragment must be inserted at line 6 to enable the code to compile?

- A. DBConfiguration f;  
 return f;
- B. Return DBConfiguration;
- C. Return new DBConfiguration;
- D. Retutn 0;

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 9**

Given the code fragment:

```
ZonedDateTime depart = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 3, 0, 0, 0, ZoneId.of("UTC-7"));
```

```
ZonedDateTime arrive = ZonedDateTime.of(2015, 1, 15, 9, 0, 0, 0, ZoneId.of("UTC-5"));
```

```
long hrs = ChronoUnit.HOURS.between(depart, arrive); //line n1
```

```
System.out.println("Travel time is" + hrs + "hours");
```

What is the result?

- A. Travel time is 4 hours
- B. Travel time is 6 hours
- C. Travel time is 8 hours
- D. An exception is thrown at line n1.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 10**

Given:

```
public class product {
```

```

int id; int price;

public Product (int id, int price) {

this.id = id;

this.price = price;

}

public String toString() { return id + ":" + price; }

}

```

and the code fragment:

```

List<Product> products = Arrays.asList(new Product(1, 10),
new Product (2, 30),
new Product (2, 30));

Product p = products.stream().reduce(new Product (4, 0), (p1, p2) -> {
p1.price+=p2.price;
return new Product (p1.id, p1.price);});

products.add(p);

products.stream().parallel()
.reduce((p1, p2) -> p1.price > p2.price ? p1 : p2)
.ifPresent(System.out::println);

```

What is the result?

- A. 2 : 30
- B. 4 : 0
- C. 4 : 60
- D. 4 : 60  
2 : 30  
3 : 20  
1 : 10
- E. The program prints nothing.

**Correct Answer:** D

#### QUESTION 11

Given:

```

public enum USCurrency {

PENNY (1),
NICKLE(5),
DIME (10),
QUARTER(25);

```

```

private int value;

public USCurrency(int value) {
 this.value = value;
}

public int getValue() {return value; }

}

public class Coin {

 public static void main (String[] args) {
 USCurrency usCoin =new USCurrency.DIME;
 System.out.println(usCoin.getValue());
 }
}

```

Which two modifications enable the given code to compile?

- A. Nest the USCurrency enumeration declaration within the Coin class.
- B. Make the USCurrency enumeration constructor private.
- C. Remove the new keyword from the instantiation of usCoin.
- D. Make the getter method of value as a static method.
- E. Add the final keyword in the declaration of value.

**Correct Answer:** AE

### QUESTION 12

Given:

```

public class ScopeTest {

 int j, int k;

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 new ScopeTest().doStuff(); }

 void doStuff() {
 int x = 5;
 doStuff2();
 System.out.println("x");
 }

 void doStuff2() {
 int y = 7;
 System.out.println("y");
 for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {

```

```
ystem.out.println("z");
ystem.out.println("y");
}
```

Which two items are fields?

- A. j
- B. k
- C. x
- D. y
- E. z

**Correct Answer:** AB

**QUESTION 13**

You have been asked to create a ResourceBundle which uses a properties file to localize an application.

Which code example specifies valid keys of menu1 and menu2 with values of File Menu and View Menu?

- A. <key name = `menu1">File Menu</key>  
<key name = `menu2">View Menu</key>
- B. <key>menu1</key><value>File Menu</value>  
<key>menu2</key><value>View Menu</value>
- C. menu1, File Menu, menu2, View Menu
- D. menu1 = File Menu  
menu2 = View Menu

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 14**

Which two items can legally be contained within a java class declaration?

- A. An import statement
- B. A field declaration
- C. A package declaration
- D. A method declaration

**Correct Answer:** BD

**QUESTION 15**

Which statement is true about java.time.Duration?

- A. It tracks time zones.
- B. It preserves daylight saving time.
- C. It defines time-based values.
- D. It defines date-based values.

**Correct Answer:** C

## **1z0-808**

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## **1z0-808**

**Java SE 8 Programmer I**

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## **Exam A**

### **QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 2**

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?



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- A. Hello World!
- B. Hello Universe!
- C. Hello World
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 3

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?

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- 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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/format/DateTimeFormatter.html> (see predefined formatters)

#### **QUESTION 4**

Given the code 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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 6**

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.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 7**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 8**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A B C C
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 9**

Given:

```
class CD {
 int r;
 CD(int r){
 this.r=r;
 }
}

class DVD extends CD {
 int c;
 DVD(int r, int c) {
 // line n1
 }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

- A) super.r = r;  
 this.c = c;
- B) super(r);  
 this(c);
- C) super(r);  
 this.c = c;
- D) this.c = r;  
 super(c);

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 10**

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



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- C. int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1
- D. int e = 1; e < 5; e+ =2

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 11**

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

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**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 12**

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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 13**

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
 public int amount;
 public CheckingAccount(int amount){
 this.amount = amount;
 }
 public int getAmount(){
 return amount;
 }
 public void changeAmount(int x){
 amount += x;
 }
}
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int)(Math.random()*1000));
 //line n1
 System.out.println(acct.getAmount());
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct(0);
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acct.getAmount() = 0;
- F. acct.changeAmount(0);
- G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 14**

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?

- C A) 

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 15**

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{
 void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {
 System.out.println("Reading Card");
 }

 void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1
 System.out.println("Checking Card");
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ex = new Test();
 int cardNo = 12344;
 ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n2
 ex.readCard(cardNo); //line n3
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Reading Card  
    Checking Card
- B. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 16**

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. }
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.out.print(--x);
- B. At line 1, insert x--;
- C. Replace line 6 with --x; and, at line 7, insert system.out.print(x);
- D. Replace line 12 With return (x > 0) ? false: true;

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 17**

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. boolean opt = true;
6. switch (opt) {
7. case true:
8. System.out.print("True");
9. break;
10. default:
11. System.out.print("****");
12. }
13. System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true";  
Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l;  
Replace line 7 with case 1=
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Remove the default section.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 18**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 19**

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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 20**

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. 91 98  
99 100 null null null
- B. 91 98  
99 100 101 102 103
- C. Compilation rails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 21**

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## **QUESTION 22**

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 23

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?



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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 24**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 25**

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] ;

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## QUESTION 26

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 27**

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

**Correct Answer:** ACD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://javajee.com/introduction-to-exceptions-in-java>

#### **QUESTION 28**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 29**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 30

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 31

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 I  
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
- C) Compilation fails.
- D) A DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

D. Option D

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 32**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String (str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1. toString ();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 33**

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. 10 : 10
- B. 5 : 5
- C. 5 : 10
- D. Compilation fails

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 34**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 double discount = 0;
 int qty = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
 //line n1;
}
```

And given the requirements:

- If the value of the qty variable is greater than or equal to 90, discount = 0.5
- If the value of the qty variable is between 80 and 90, discount = 0.2

Which two code fragments can be independently placed at line n1 to meet the requirements?

- A) if (qty >= 90) { discount = 0.5; }
 if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) { discount = 0.2; }
- B) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;
 discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : 0;
- C) discount = (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : (qty > 80)? 0.2 : 0;
- D) if (qty > 80 && qty < 90) {
 discount = 0.2;
} else {
 discount = 0;
}
if (qty >= 90) {
 discount = 0.5;
} else {
 discount = 0;
}
- E) discount = (qty > 80) ? 0.2 : (qty >= 90) ? 0.5 : 0;

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 35**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 36**

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.

**Correct Answer:** BCF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 37**

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

 System.out.println(planets.length);
 System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 4
- F. 4

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 38**

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

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 39**

Given:

```
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.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 40**

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. Base  
    DerivedA
- B. Base  
    DerivedB

- C. DerivedB  
    DerivedB
- D. DerivedB  
    DerivedA
- E. A classcast Except ion is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 41**

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?



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- 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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 42**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 43**

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

D. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 44**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String[][] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
 for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
 System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
 if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
 break;
 }
 }
 continue;
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 45**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String str1 = "Java";
 String str2 = new String("java");
 //line n1
 {
 System.out.println("Equal");
 } else {
 System.out.println("Not Equal");
 }
 }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- A) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1 == str3)
- B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))
- C) String str3 = str2;  
    if (str1.equals(str3))
- D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 47**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 48**

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 0  
Element 1
- B. Null element 0  
Null element 1
- C. Null  
Null
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 49**

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 50

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

MyString.java:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8"));
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
- B) Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C) Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D) Compilation fails at the Test class.

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



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- D. Option D

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 51**

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

**Correct Answer:** ADF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 52

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### **QUESTION 53**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 54**

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 25  
Walter 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 55**

Given the following code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2]);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A) planets  
Earth  
1
- B) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E) [LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 56**

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

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 57**

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?

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.

**Correct Answer: E**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 58**

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.

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 59**

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 60**

Given the following class declarations:

- public abstract class Animal
- public interface Hunter
- public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
- public class Tiger extends Cat

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());`



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

**Correct Answer:** E

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 61**

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.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: <http://www.math.uni-hamburg.de/doc/java/tutorial/getStarted/intro/definition.html>

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

## QUESTION 62

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 63

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 }
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 64**

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");

**Correct Answer:** ABF

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 65**

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

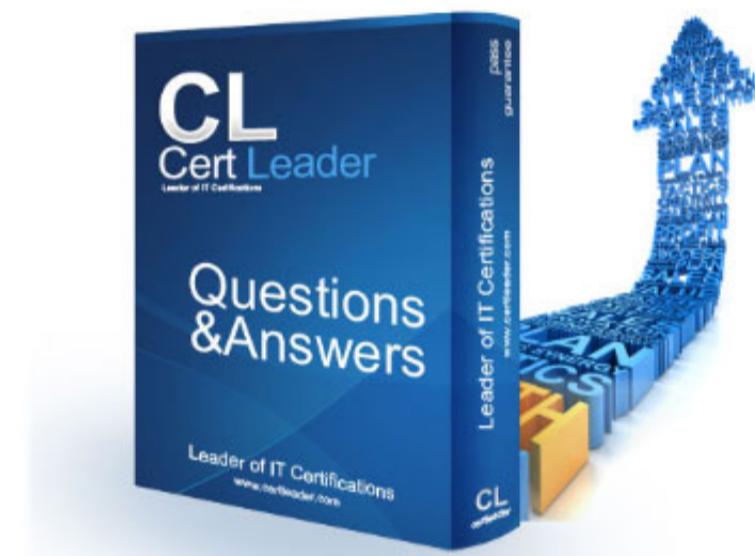
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

## 1z0-808 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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 3**

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 4

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, () -> p. get Age () > 40);
```
- B**  

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);
```
- C**  

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);
```
- D**  

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2].name);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A  
planets  
Earth  
1
- B  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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(1);
 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:** B

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



Main.java

```
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

java version "1.8.0\_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0\_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 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****NEW QUESTION 16**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer: B****NEW QUESTION 20**

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 22

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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:** A**NEW QUESTION 26**

Given the code fragment:

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

 if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
 System.out.println("Match 1");
 } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
 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:** A**NEW QUESTION 28**

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 32**

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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:** A

**NEW QUESTION 45**

.....

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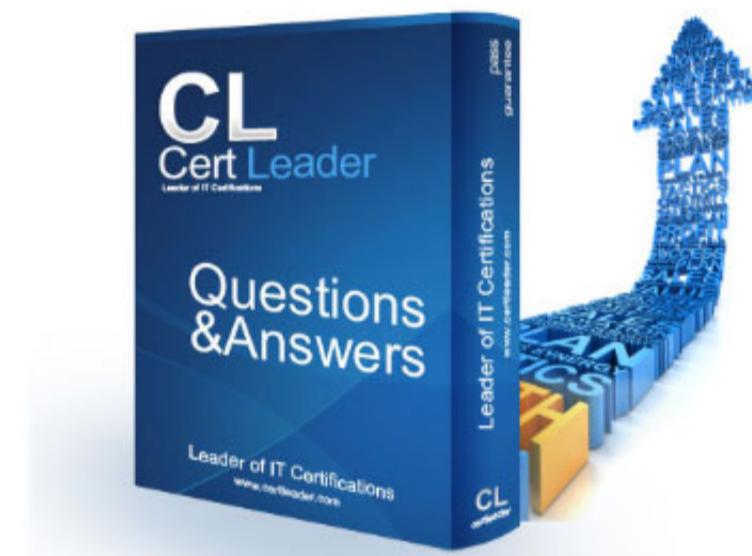
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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A
 

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
 res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
 ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
 "White" : "No Result";
```
- D
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
 "White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff(){}
 public A3(){}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1(){}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2(){}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff(){}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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? (Choose two.)

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 8

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given:

```
class X {
 int i;
 static 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 5 6

**Answer:** D**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);`
- B. At line 7, insert `x --;`
- C. Replace line 5 with `while (is Available(--x)) {`
- D. Replace line 12 with `return (x > 0) ? false : true;`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `MotorCycle` is an interface that implements the `Cycle` class.
- B. `Cycle` is an interface that is implemented by the `MotorCycle` class.
- C. `Cycle` is an abstract superclass of `MotorCycle`.
- D. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both extend the `Transportation` superclass.
- E. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both implement the `Transportation` interface.
- F. `MotorCycle` is a superclass of `Cycle`.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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** An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 36**

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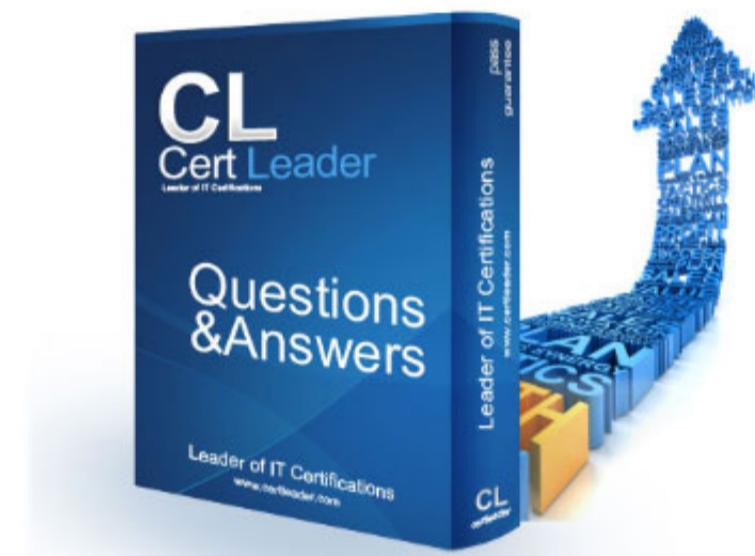
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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A
 

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
 res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
 ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
 "White" : "No Result";
```
- D
 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
 "White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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? (Choose two.)

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 8

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given:

```
class X {
 int i;
 static 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 5 6

**Answer:** D**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);`
- B. At line 7, insert `x --;`
- C. Replace line 5 with `while (is Available(--x)) {`
- D. Replace line 12 with `return (x > 0) ? false : true;`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `MotorCycle` is an interface that implements the `Cycle` class.
- B. `Cycle` is an interface that is implemented by the `MotorCycle` class.
- C. `Cycle` is an abstract superclass of `MotorCycle`.
- D. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both extend the `Transportation` superclass.
- E. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both implement the `Transportation` interface.
- F. `MotorCycle` is a superclass of `Cycle`.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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** An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 36**

.....

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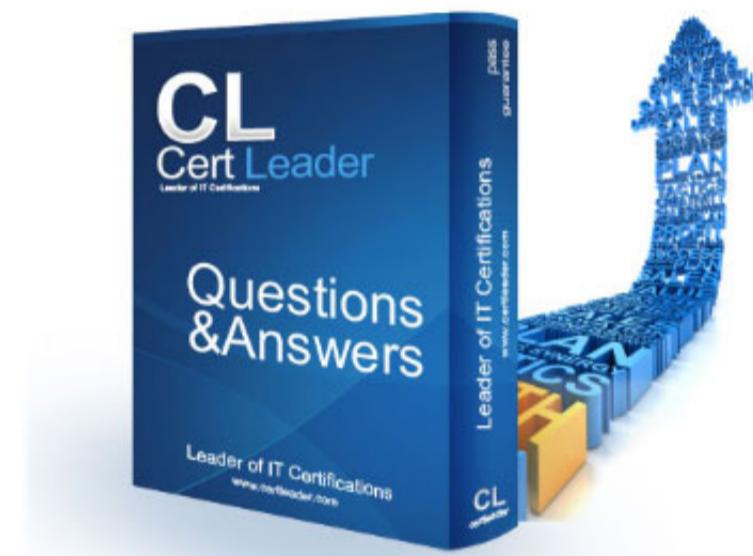
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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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 3**

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 4

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, () -> p. get Age () > 40);
```
- B**  

```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge() > 40);
```
- C**  

```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);
```
- D**  

```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2].name);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A  
planets  
Earth  
1
- B  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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(1);
 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:** B

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.

D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12 }
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
 date.plusDays(10);
 System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**



Main.java

```
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

java version "1.8.0\_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0\_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath .:/run\_dir/junit-4.12.jar:/run\_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:/run\_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30

**NEW QUESTION 14**

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 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****NEW QUESTION 16**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer: B****NEW QUESTION 20**

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 22

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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:** A**NEW QUESTION 26**

Given the code fragment:

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

 if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
 System.out.println("Match 1");
 } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
 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:** A**NEW QUESTION 28**

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D**NEW QUESTION 32**

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 34**

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

**NEW QUESTION 38**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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:** A

**NEW QUESTION 45**

.....

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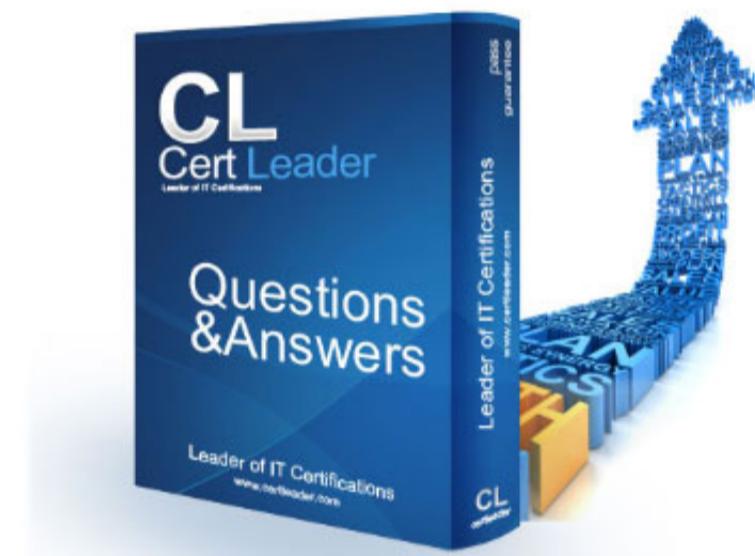
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## 1z0-808 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
}
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
 res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
 res = "White";
} else {
 res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A 

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```
- D 

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3 int count;
4 public static void displayMsg() {
5 System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6 }
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8 App.displayMsg();
9 displayMsg();
10 }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

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? (Choose two.)

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 8

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime

B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00

C. 2014-07-31

D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**NEW QUESTION 10**

Given:

```
class X {
 int i;
 static 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 5 6

**Answer:** D**Explanation:**

```
3 6 5 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);`
- B. At line 7, insert `x --;`
- C. Replace line 5 with `while (is Available(--x)) {`
- D. Replace line 12 with `return (x > 0) ? false : true;`

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. `MotorCycle` is an interface that implements the `Cycle` class.
- B. `Cycle` is an interface that is implemented by the `MotorCycle` class.
- C. `Cycle` is an abstract superclass of `MotorCycle`.
- D. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both extend the `Transportation` superclass.
- E. `Cycle` and `MotorCycle` both implement the `Transportation` interface.
- F. `MotorCycle` is a superclass of `Cycle`.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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** An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 36**

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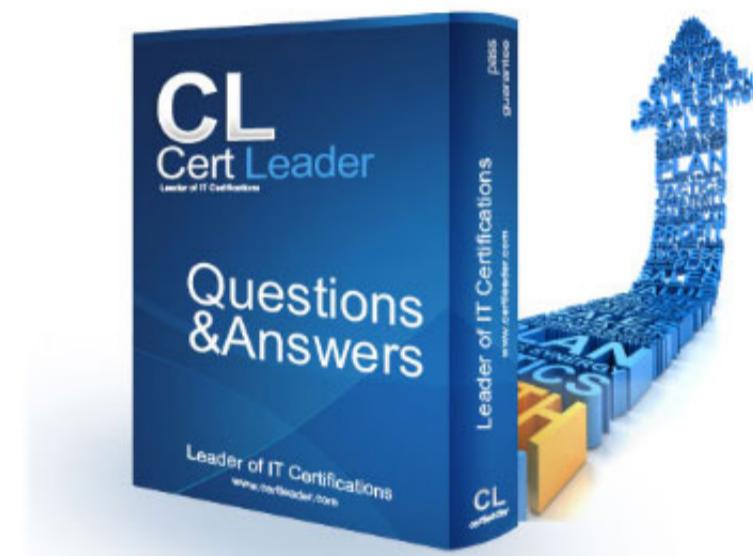
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### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int ans;
 try {
 int num = 10;
 int div = 0;
 ans = num / div;
 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
 ans = 0; // line n1
 } catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
 }
 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0  
B. Invalid calculation  
C. Compilation fails only at line n1.  
D. Compilation fails only at line n2.  
E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1 public class Test {
2 public static void main(String[] args) {
3 int ans;
4 try {
5 int num = 10;
6 int div = 0;
7 ans = num / div;
8 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
9 ans = 0;
10 } catch (Exception e) {
11 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
12 }
13 }
14 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15}
16}
17
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */ {
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
 }
}
```

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: C**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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 5

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 6

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 7

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
 String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};
 List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));
 if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
 System.out.println(s + " removed")
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A  
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
- B  
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C  
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D Compiling fails at the Test class

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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:** A

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 20

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(1);
 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 22

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
 for (int y : n[i]) {
 System.out.print (y);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

**A**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

**B**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

**C**

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") ;
```

**D**

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 28**

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 33**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer: B****NEW QUESTION 38**

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: D****NEW QUESTION 41**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer: A****NEW QUESTION 43**

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
 public static void main (String[] args)
 {
 String arg1 = args[1];
 String arg2 = args[2];
 String arg3 = args[3];
 System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
 }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
- D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 48**

Given:

```
class Test {
 int a1;

 public static void doProduct(int a) {
 a = a * a;
 }

 public static void doString(String s) {
 s.concat(" " + s);
 }

 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test item = new Test();
 item.a1 = 11;
 String sb = "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:** E

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 54

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 56

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. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** E

#### NEW QUESTION 59

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 63

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 64

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 69

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 73

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 78

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 80

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 82

Given the code fragment:

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

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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];
 arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
 arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
 for (int[] a : arr) {
 for (int i : a) {
 System.out.print(i+ " ");
 }
 System.out.println();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

A Compilation fails.

B

1 3  
1 3

C

1 3

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

D

1 3  
1 3 0 0

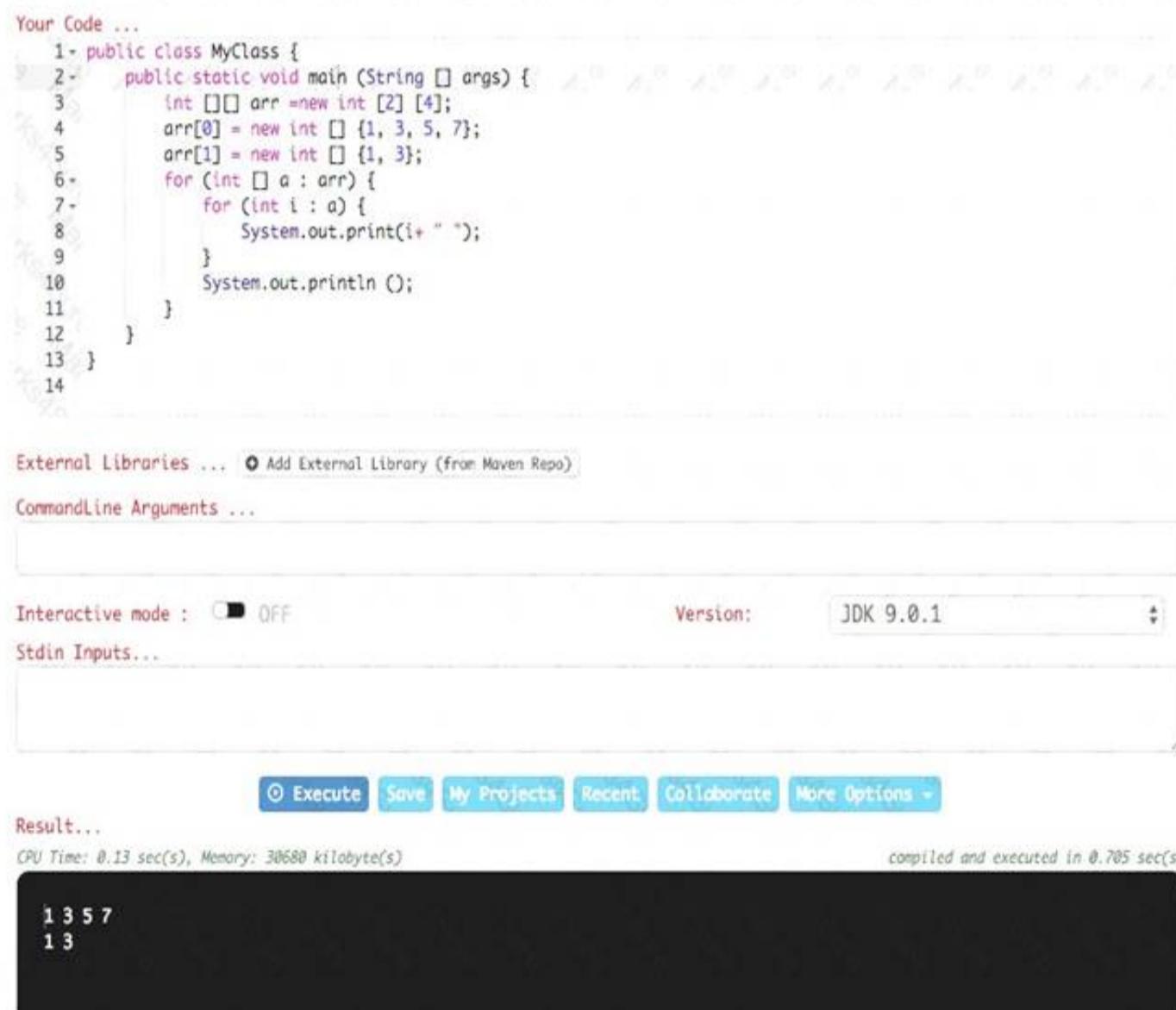
E

1 3 5 7  
1 3

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**



```
Your Code ...
1- public class MyClass {
2- public static void main (String [] args) {
3- int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];
4- arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5- arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6- for (int [] a : arr) {
7- for (int i : a) {
8- System.out.print(i+ " ");
9- }
10- System.out.println ();
11- }
12- }
13- }
```

External Libraries ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  OFF      Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

Result...  
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s)      compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

#### NEW QUESTION 85

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE**NEW QUESTION 90**

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:** A**NEW QUESTION 95**

.....

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# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A C D D
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

**Answer:** C**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int ans;
 try {
 int num = 10;
 int div = 0;
 ans = num / div;
 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
 ans = 0; // line n1
 } catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
 }
 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
- B. Invalid calculation
- C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

**Answer:** C**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class Test {
3 public static void main(String[] args) {
4 int ans;
5 try {
6 int num = 10;
7 int div = 0;
8 ans = num / div;
9 } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {
10 ans = 0;
11 } catch (Exception e) {
12 System.out.println("Tnvalid calculation");
13 variable ans might not have been initialized
14 System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15 }
16 }
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
 String name;
 int age;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. Student s1 = new Student();
7. Student s2 = new Student();
8. Student s3 = new Student();
9. s1 = s3;
10. s3 = s2;
11. s2 = null;
12. }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

#### 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? (Choose two.)

- 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

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 6

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
 public String name;
 public int moons;

 public Planet(String name, int moons) {
 this.name = name;
 this.moons = moons;
 }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
 Planet[] planets = {
 new Planet("Mercury", 0),
 new Planet("Venus", 0),
 new Planet("Earth", 1),
 new Planet("Mars", 2)
 };

 System.out.println(planets);
 System.out.println(planets[2].name);
 System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

- A  
planets  
Earth  
1
- B  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Earth  
1
- C  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
1
- D  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c  
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E  
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742  
Venus  
0

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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:** BD

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

A

```
abstract class A3 {
 private static int i;
 public void doStuff() {}
 public A3() {}
}
```

B

```
final class A1 {
 public A1() {}
}
```

C

```
private class A2 {
 private static int i;
 private A2() {}
}
```

D

```
class A4 {
 protected static final int i = 10;
 private A4() {}
}
```

E

```
final abstract class A5 {
 protected static int i;
 void doStuff() {}
 abstract void doIt();
}
```

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

**Answer:** CD**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 15

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
 for (int y : n[i]) {
 System.out.print (y);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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 24**

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 = false
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null
b = true
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0
b = false
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null
b = false
f = 0.0F
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 27

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A**NEW QUESTION 28**

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String s = "Java SE 8 1";
 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:** B**NEW QUESTION 32**

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 34

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0  
B. 400.0 : 200.0  
C. 400.0 : 100.0  
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 37

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime  
B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00  
C. 2014-07-31  
D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 39

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();
 A b3 = (B) b2; //line n1
 b1 = (A) 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:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 50

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String myStr = "Hello World ";
 myStr.trim();
 int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
 System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 55

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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:** A**NEW QUESTION 64**

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. 35
- C. 00
- D. 925

**Answer:** B**NEW QUESTION 67**

Given the code fragment:

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

 if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
 System.out.println("Match 1");
 } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
 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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 70

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 73

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7. }
8. }
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

**Answer:** BC

#### NEW QUESTION 79

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 83**

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums2 = nums1;
for (int x : nums2){
 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 84**

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];
 arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
 arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
 for (int[] a : arr) {
 for (int i : a) {
 System.out.print(i+ " ");
 }
 System.out.println();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 1 3  
1 3
- C. 1 3  
followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D. 1 3  
1 3 0 0
- E. 1 3 5 7  
1 3

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

```
Your Code ...
1- public class MyClass {
2- public static void main (String [] args) {
3- int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];
4- arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5- arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6- for (int [] a : arr) {
7- for (int i : a) {
8- System.out.print(i+ " ");
9- }
10- System.out.println ();
11- }
12- }
13- }
14-
```

External Libraries ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  OFF      Version:

Stdin Inputs...

Execute  My Projects Recent Collaborate More Options -

Result...  
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s)      compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

**NEW QUESTION 85**

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

**Answer:** BDE

**NEW QUESTION 90**

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:** A

**NEW QUESTION 91**

.....

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# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I



### NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String ta = "A ";
 ta = ta.concat("B ");
 String tb = "C ";
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 ta.replace('C', 'D');
 ta = ta.concat(tb);
 System.out.println(ta);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D
- B. A C D
- C. A C D D
- D. A B D
- E. A B D C

Answer: C

### NEW QUESTION 2

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 pl;
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 3

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
 String name;
 int age;
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {
5. public static void main(String[] args) {
6. Student s1 = new Student();
7. Student s2 = new Student();
8. Student s3 = new Student();
9. s1 = s3;
10. s3 = s2;
11. s2 = null;
12. }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
- C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
- D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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; //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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
 for (int y : n[i]) {
 System.out.print (y);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer:** D

#### NEW 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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given these 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
}
```

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 useElectricity method.

An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

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?

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:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 14

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |   |
|   | X | 0 |
| X |   | X |

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
//line n1
```

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
class Product {
 double price;
}

public class Test {
 public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
 price = price * 2;
 product.price = product.price + price;
 }
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Product prt = new Product();
 prt.price = 200;
 double newPrice = 100;

 Test t = new Test();
 t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
 System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

#### NEW QUESTION 29

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
- B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
- C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
- D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
- E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
- F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

Answer: BCD

#### NEW QUESTION 32

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();
 A b3 = (B) b2; //line n1
 b1 = (A) 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: D

#### NEW QUESTION 35

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
 int price;
 // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {
 /* code goes here */
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {
 return new Toy();
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {
 return price;
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

**Answer:** CDE**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:** D**Explanation:**

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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? (Choose two.)

- 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:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 44

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 49

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String myStr = "Hello World ";
 myStr.trim();
 int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
 System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 53

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 54

Given:

```
class Caller {
 private void init () {
 System.out.println("Initialized");
 }

 private void start () {
 init();
 System.out.println("Started");
 }
}

public class TestCall {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Caller c = new Caller();
 c.start();
 c.init();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 57

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
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** An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 59

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# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {
 public static void main (String []) {
 System.out.println ("Chocolate");
 }
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {
 public static void main (String () args) {
 System.out.println ("Earn interest.");
 }
}
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);
 }

 /* line n1 */ {
 int[] keys = new int[3];
 /* code goes here*/
 return keys;
 }
}
```

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: C

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 4**

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 5

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
 String msg;
 MyString(String msg) {
 this.msg = msg;
 }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
 System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```
- B
- ```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```
- C
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```
- D Compilation fails at the Test class

- A. Option A

- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

What is the output?

- A
planets
Earth
1
- B
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
- C
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
- D
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
- E
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 8**

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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: BD**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

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 10

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has ".java" extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 13

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 = false  
f = 0.0
```

B

```
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
```

C

```
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f
```

D

```
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 16

Given:

```
class Patient {  
    String name;  
    public Patient (String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {  
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {  
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();  
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");  
12.         ps.add(p2);  
13.  
14.         // insert code here  
15.  
16.         if (f >= 0) {  
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");  
18.         }  
19.     }  
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") );
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");  
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

Given:

```
public class MyClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";  
        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: B

NEW QUESTION 24

Given:

```
class Product {  
    double price;  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {  
        price = price * 2;  
        product.price = product.price + price;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Product prt = new Product();  
        prt.price = 200;  
        double newPrice = 100;  
  
        Test t = new Test();  
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);  
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. 400.0 : 200.0
- C. 400.0 : 100.0
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

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 27

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: D

NEW QUESTION 29

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 31

Given this class:

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

And given this 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 n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
    amount = 100;
}
```

B

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {
    this.amount = 100;
}
```

E

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.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: DE

NEW QUESTION 32

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();
9. // insert code here
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 42

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 47

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: A

NEW QUESTION 51

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 55

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- 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 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 customized to the particular program being created

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 58

Given this 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 61

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 63

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 64

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 69

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 74

Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

- A. s
- B. deleteAll();
- C. s
- D. delete (0, s)

- E. size () ;
- F. s
- G. delete (0, s
- H. length () ;
- I. s
- J. removeAll () ;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructors.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 78

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 82

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: A

NEW QUESTION 84

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {

 public static void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("I float.");
 }
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {
 public void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("Squirrel.");
 }
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
}
```

And:

```
4. public class Test {  
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {  
6.         Student s1 = new Student();  
7.         Student s2 = new Student();  
8.         Student s3 = new Student();  
9.         s1 = s3;  
10.        s3 = s2;  
11.        s2 = null;  
12.    }  
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 4

Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";  
String res = null;  
  
if (stuff.equals("TV")) {  
    res = "Walter";  
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {  
    res = "White";  
} else {  
    res = "No Result";  
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

- A

```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?  
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```
- B

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals  
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```
- C

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :  
"White" : "No Result";
```
- D

```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?  
"White" : "No Result";
```

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

D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + " removed")  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;  
class MyString {  
    String msg;  
    MyString(String msg) {  
        this.msg = msg;  
    }  
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```

B

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C

```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello pl.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D Compilation fails at the Test class

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

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 8**

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: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: E**NEW QUESTION 9**

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {
    public String name;
    public int moons;

    public Planet(String name, int moons) {
        this.name = name;
        this.moons = moons;
    }
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Planet[] planets = {
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),
        new Planet("Venus", 0),
        new Planet("Earth", 1),
        new Planet("Mars", 2)
    };

    System.out.println(planets);
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);
}
```

What is the output?

A

```
planets
Earth
1
```

B

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
```

C

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
```

D

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
```

E

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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: 1
- D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

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

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1  
2 public class App {  
3     int count;  
4     public static void displayMsg() {  
5         System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1  
6     }  
7     public static void main(String[] args) {  
8         App.displayMsg();  
9         displayMsg();  
10    }  
11 }  
12
```

NEW QUESTION 14

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 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 22

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 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

NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
B. 400.0 : 200.0
C. 400.0 : 100.0
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);
dt.plusDays(30);
dt.plusMonths(1);
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime
B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {  
    int price;  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A

```
public static void insertToy() {  
    /* code goes here */  
}
```

B

```
final Toy getToy() {  
    return new Toy();  
}
```

C

```
public void printToy();
```

D

```
public int calculatePrice() {  
    return price;  
}
```

E

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 31

Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

Answer: A

Explanation:



```
App.java
1
2 interface I {
3     public void displayI();
4 }
5 abstract class C2 implements I {
6     public void displayC2() {
7         System.out.print("C2");
8     }
9 }
10 class C1 extends C2 {
11     public void displayI() {
12         System.out.print("C1");
13     }
14 }
15 }
16
17 public class App {
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         C2 obj1 = new C1();
20         I obj2 = new C1();
21
22         C2 s = (C2) obj2;
23         I t = obj1;
24
25         t.displayI();
26         s.displayC2();
27     }
28
29 }
```



Console 1 Console 2 Console 3 Console 4

C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 33

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? (Choose two.)

- 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: CD

NEW QUESTION 37

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start(); // line n1  
        c.init(); // line n2  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile  
{  
    public static void main (String[] args)  
    {  
        String arg1 = args[1];  
        String arg2 = args[2];  
        String arg3 = args[3];  
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);  
    }  
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4

D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 42

Given:

```
class Test {  
    int a1;  
  
    public static void doProduct(int a) {  
        a = a * a;  
    }  
  
    public static void doString(String s) {  
        s.concat(" " + s);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test item = new Test();  
        item.a1 = 11;  
        String sb = "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: E

NEW QUESTION 46

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World ";  
    myStr.trim();  
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");  
    System.out.println(i1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float flt = 100.00F;
- B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
- C. Float flt = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float flt = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float flt = (float) y2 ;

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 49

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

NEW QUESTION 53

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 54

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new MotorCycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 59

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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 64

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
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 An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
    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 69

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 70

.....

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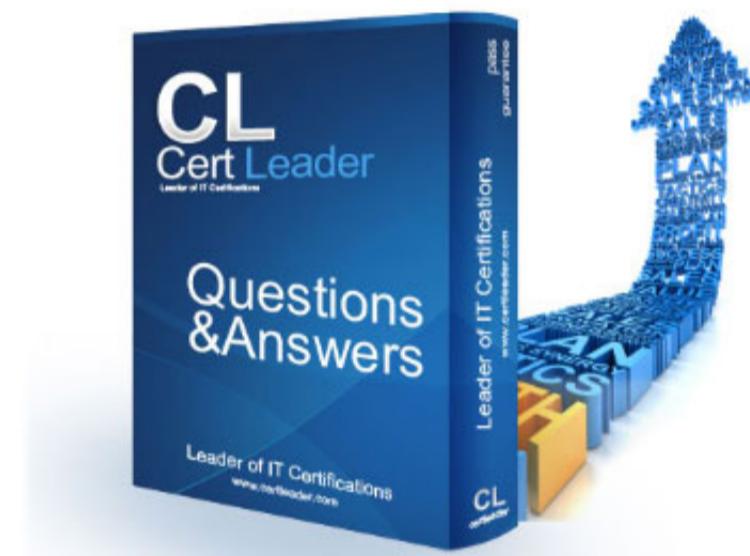
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NEW QUESTION 1

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

- A.
- ```
public class Boat {

 public static void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("I float.");
 }
}
```
- B.
- ```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```
- C.
- ```
public class Dog {
 public void main (String [] args) {
 System.out.println ("Squirrel.");
 }
}
```
- D.
- ```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ans;  
    try {  
        int num = 10;  
        int div = 0;  
        ans = num / div;  
    } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {  
        ans = 0; // line n1  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
    }  
    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); // line n2  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Answer = 0
B. Invalid calculation
C. Compilation fails only at line n1.
D. Compilation fails only at line n2.
E. Compilation fails at line n1 and line2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1 public class Test {  
2     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3         int ans;  
4         try {  
5             int num = 10;  
6             int div = 0;  
7             ans = num / div;  
8         } catch (ArithmaticException ae) {  
9             ans = 0;  
10        } catch (Exception e) {  
11            System.out.println("Invalid calculation");  
12        }  
13    }  
14    System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2  
15}  
16}  
17
```

NEW QUESTION 3

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[] keys = findMax(numbers);  
    }  
  
    /* line n1 */ {  
        int[] keys = new int[3];  
        /* code goes here*/  
        return keys;  
    }  
}
```

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: C

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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? (Choose two.)

- 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 6

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 7

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = {"Hi", "How", "Are", "You"};  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr));  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + " removed")  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;  
class MyString {  
    String msg;  
    MyString(String msg) {  
        this.msg = msg;  
    }  
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
- B
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
- C
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
- D Compiling fails at the Test class

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- 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: BD

NEW QUESTION 15

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;           //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: B

NEW QUESTION 20

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(1);  
    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: B

NEW QUESTION 22

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

Given:

```
class Patient {
    String name;
    public Patient (String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9.     public static void main (String [] args) {
10.         List ps = new ArrayList ();
11.         Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12.         ps.add(p2);
13.
14.         // insert code here
15.
16.         if (f >= 0) {
17.             System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18.         }
19.     }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike") );
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike") ;
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 28

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 33**

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

Answer: B**NEW QUESTION 38**

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: D**NEW QUESTION 41**

Given the code fragment:

```
7. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("Duke");  
8. String str1 = sb1.toString();  
9. // insert code here  
10. System.out.print(str1 == str2);
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 9, enables the code to print true?

- A. String str2 = str1;
- B. String str2 = new String(str1);
- C. String str2 = sb1.toString();
- D. String str2 = "Duke";

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 43**

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
- D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

Given:

```
class Test {
    int a1;

    public static void doProduct(int a) {
        a = a * a;
    }

    public static void doString(String s) {
        s.concat(" " + s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test item = new Test();
        item.a1 = 11;
        String sb = "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: E

NEW QUESTION 51

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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: A

NEW QUESTION 56

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. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 59

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 63

Given:

```
class Caller {  
    private void init () {  
        System.out.println("Initialized");  
    }  
  
    private void start () {  
        init();  
        System.out.println("Started");  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestCall {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Caller c = new Caller();  
        c.start();  
        c.init();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. InitializedStartedInitialized
- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {  
4.     int x = 6;  
5.     while (isAvailable(x)) {  
6.         System.out.print(x);  
7.     }  
8. }  
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.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 73

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main 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 78

Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};  
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. AB
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- D. A 0B 1

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

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 82

Given the code fragment:

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

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: B

NEW QUESTION 84

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[][] arr = new int [2] [4];  
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};  
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};  
    for (int[] a : arr) {  
        for (int i : a) {  
            System.out.print(i+ " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A Compilation fails.

B

1 3
1 3

C

1 3

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

D

1 3
1 3 0 0

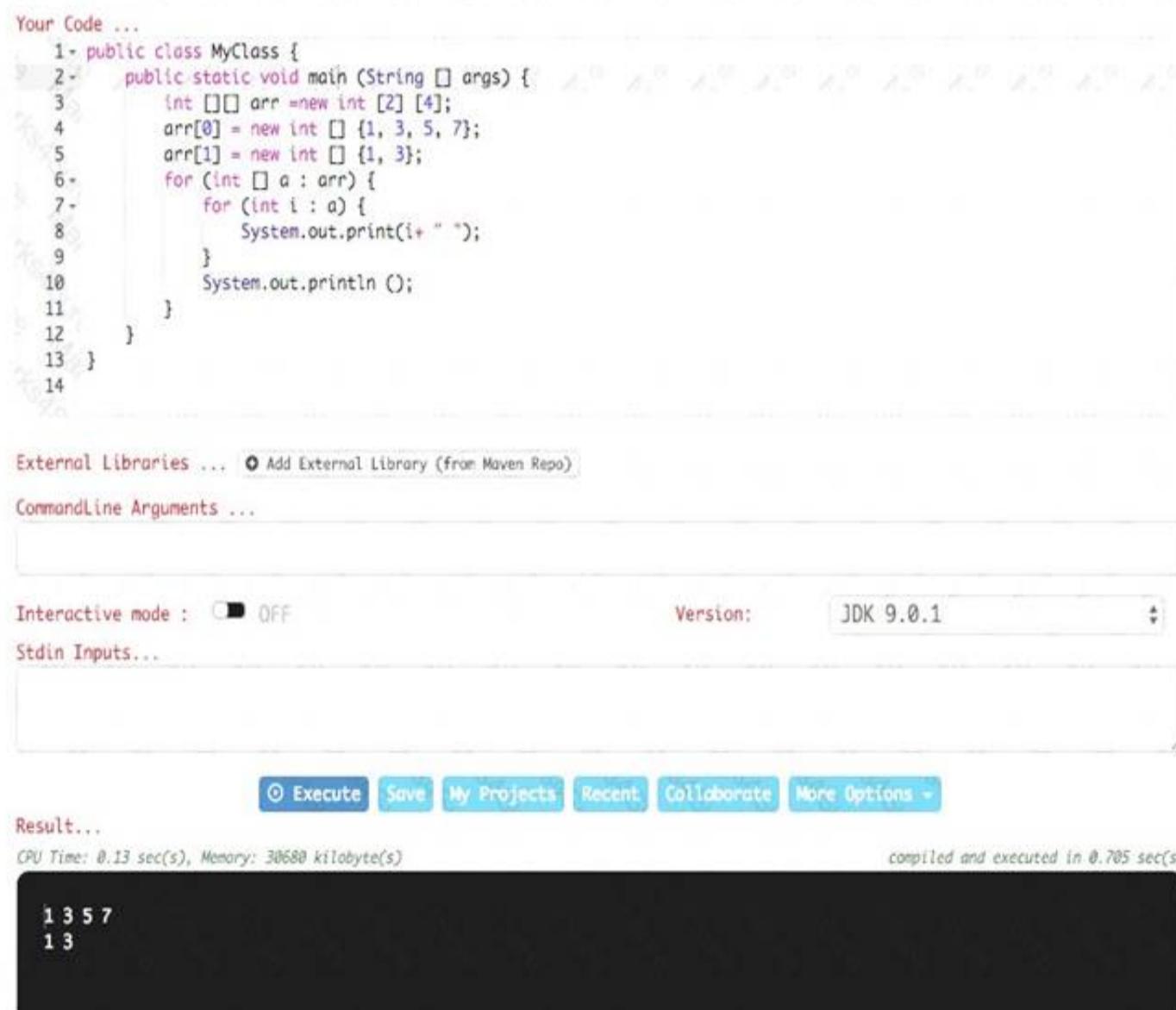
E

1 3 5 7
1 3

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

Answer: E

Explanation:



Your Code ...

```
1- public class MyClass {  
2-     public static void main (String [] args) {  
3-         int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];  
4-         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};  
5-         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};  
6-         for (int [] a : arr) {  
7-             for (int i : a) {  
8-                 System.out.print(i+ " ");  
9-             }  
10-            System.out.println ();  
11-        }  
12-    }  
13- }
```

External Libraries ...

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

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Result...
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7  
1 3
```

NEW QUESTION 85

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

- A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.
- B. A public class must have a main method.
- C. A class can have final static methods.
- D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.
- E. Fields need to be initialized before use.
- F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Answer: BDE**NEW QUESTION 90**

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: A**NEW QUESTION 95**

.....

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