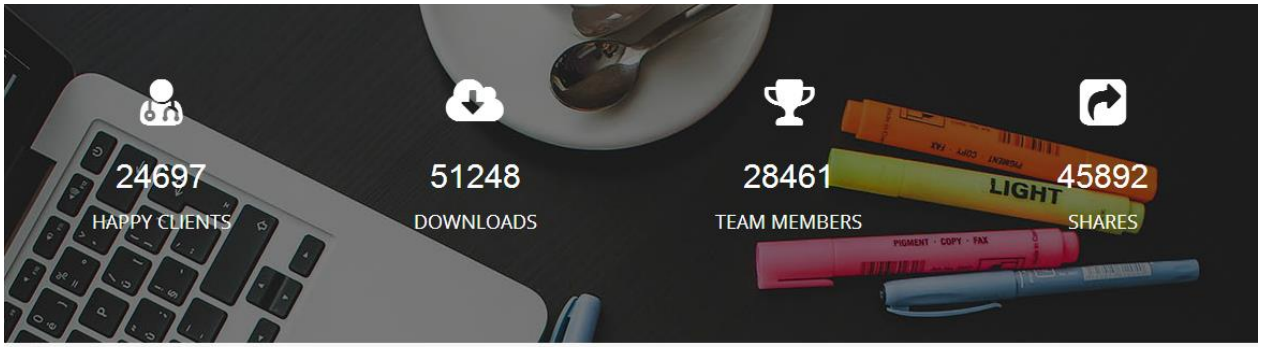
ExamFragen



Neueste Kommentare

Ahlenhoff

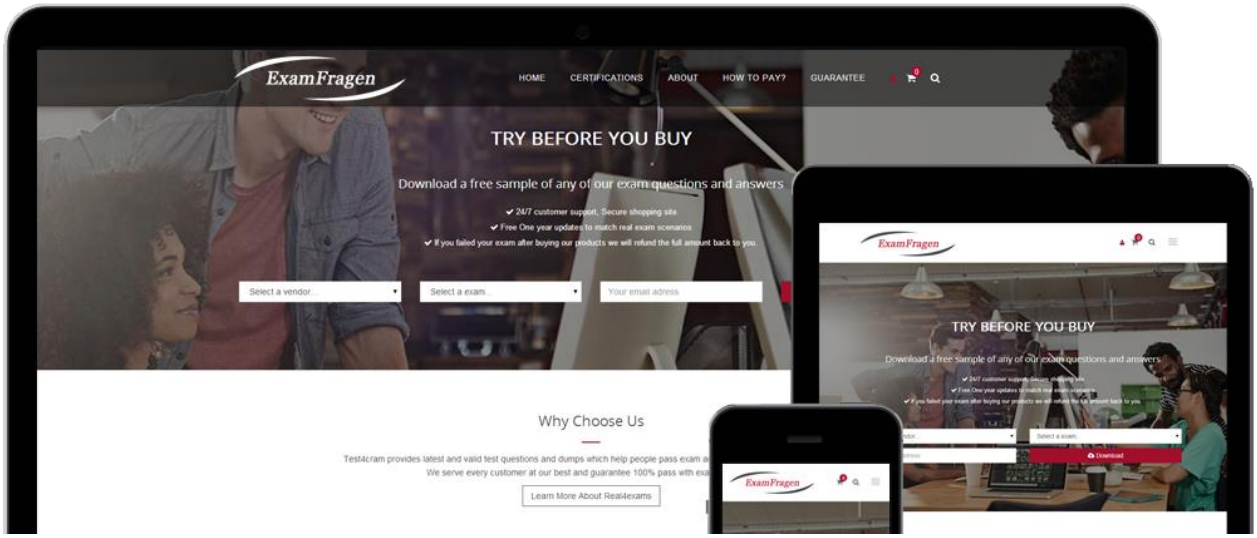
Ich bestand heute meine C4070-622 Prüfung. Ihre Prüfungsaufgaben sind fast gleich wie die echte Prüfung. Vielen Dank, examfragen.

Hedwig

Gute Vorbereitungsprüfungsaufgaben für dich, wenn du auch an der Prüfung ST0-250 teilnehmen möchten. Ich habe die Prüfung mit hohen Noten bestanden.Dringend empfehlen!

Sören

Ausgezeichnet für die Vorbereitung der Prüfung M2110-670! Ich habe diese Trainingsunterlagen benutzt und meine Prüfung M2110-670 mit hohen Punktzahlen bestanden. Es ist mir das Geld wert. Ich empfehle es Ihnen dringend.



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Ausgezeichnete Examfragen für IT-Zertifizierung

Exam : **1z0-808**

Title : Java SE 8 Programmer I

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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();

Answer: A

NO.2 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: B D

NO.3 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

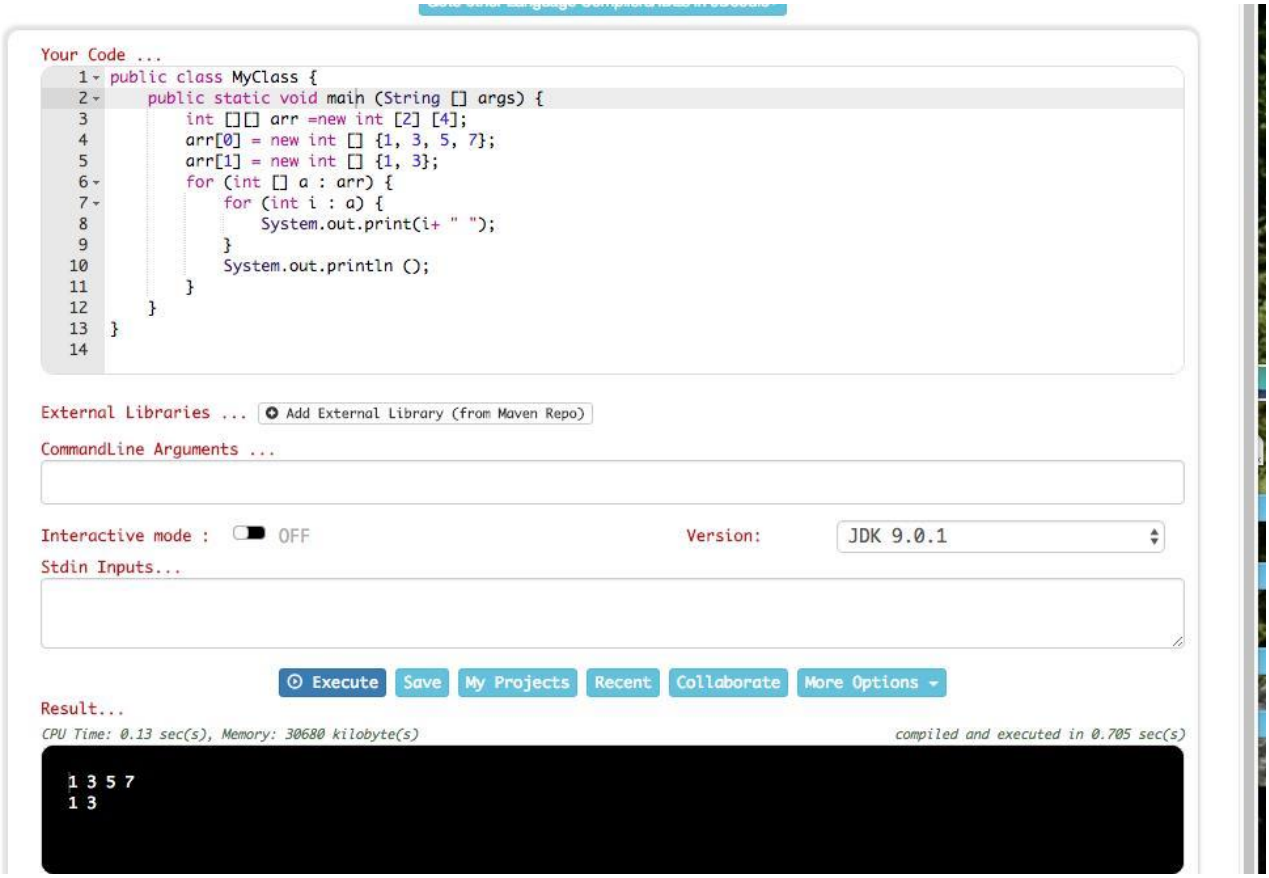
```
1 3
1 3 0 0
```

E

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

A. Option A

B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
Answer: E



NO.4 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ans;
    try {
        int num = 10;
        int div = 0;
        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 at line n1 and line2.
Answer: C

```
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 (ArithmeticException ae) {
10       ans = 0;
11     } catch (Exception e) {
12       System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
   variable ans might not have been initialized
14     System.out.println("Answer = " + ans);  //line n2
15   }
16 }
```

NO.5 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 7, 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: B

NO.6 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.

Answer: A

NO.7 Given:

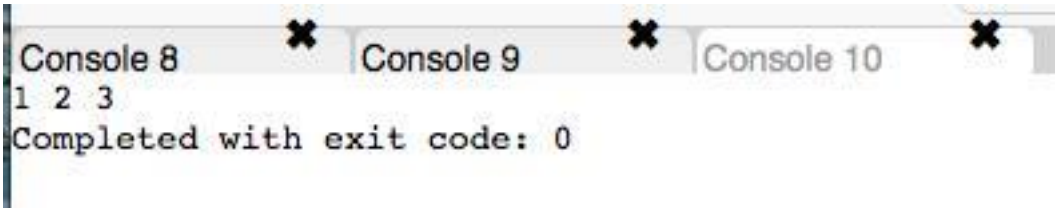
```
class Cart {
     Product p;
     double totalAmount;
}

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. <<HashCode>>:0.0
D. null:0.0
Answer: D

NO.8 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 4followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
B. 1 2 3
C. 1 2 3 4
D. Compilation fails.
Answer: B



NO.9 Given:

```
public class Test {
    // line n1
}
```

Which two code fragments can be inserted at line n1?
A. String str = "Java";
B. for(int iVal = 0; iVal <=5; iVal++){}
C. Test() {}
D. package p1;
E. import java.io.*;
Answer: A D

NO.10 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

Answer: B

```
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
```

NO.11 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.
References:

NO.12 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

NO.13 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};
Answer: B E

NO.14 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

NO.15 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?

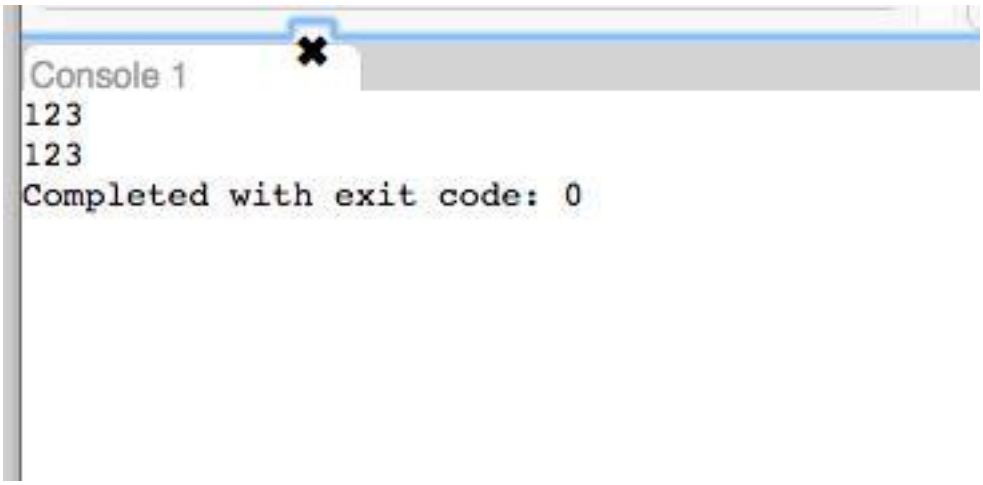
A. 1 2 3 0 01 2 3 0 0

B. An Exception is thrown at run time.

C. 1 2 3 0 01 2 3

D. 1 2 31 2 3

Answer: D



NO.16 Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 1;
        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 2:2

B. Welcome Log 1:2

C. Welcome Log 2:1

D. Hello Log 1:2

Answer: A

```
1  public class Main {
2    public static void main(String[] args) {
3      int x = 1;
4      int y = 1;
5      if (x++ < ++y) {
6        System.out.print("Hello ");
7      } else {
8        System.out.print("Welcome ");
9      }
10     System.out.print("Log " +x+ ":" + y);
11   }
12 }
```

```
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
Hello Log 2:2
```

NO.17 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

NO.18 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

NO.19 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

NO.20 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