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Exam : 1z0-808

Title : Java SE 8 Programmer I

Vendor : Oracle

Version: DEMO

NO.1 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]);
}</pre>
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: D

NO.2 Given the code fragments:

```
A. java:
package pl;
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

NO.3 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 {
                                               //line n2
       public void export() {
            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();
       }
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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
NO.4 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
NO.5 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
NO.6 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. ABCD
B. ACD
C. A B C C
D. ABD
E. ABDC
Answer: E
NO.7 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

```
NO.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?

```
C A) javac Greeting
java Greeting Duke
```

- C B) javac Greeting.java Duke java Greeting
- C C) javac Greeting.java java Greeting Duke
- CD) javac Greeting.java java Greeting.class Duke
- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- **D.** Option D

Answer: C

NO.9 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

NO.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;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A. 100

B. 101

C. 102

D. 103

E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NO.11 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

NO.12 Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
      String name;
      int age;
 }
And,
 4.public class Test {
 5. public static void main(String[] args) {
          Student s1 = new Student();
 7.
         Student s2 = new Student();
 8.
         Student s3 = new Student();
         s1 = s3;
 9.
 10.
        s3 = s2;
         s2 = null;
 11.
 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