1z0-808 Q&As

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

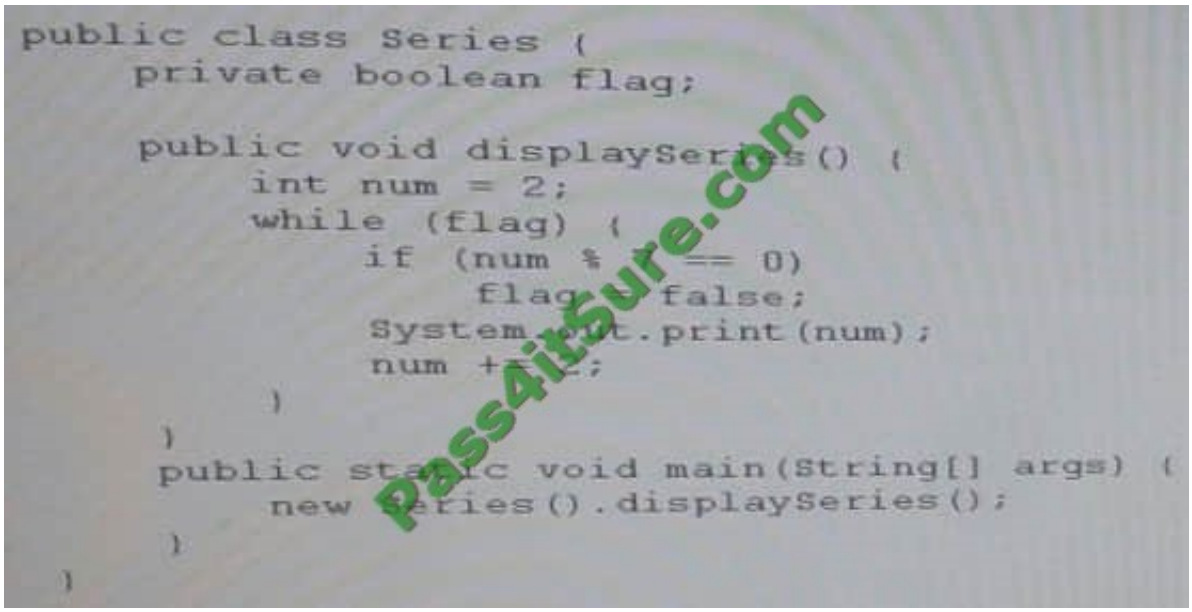
C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 4 6

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Given:



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 (ArithmeticException 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.ArithmeticException: / by zero at test.Teagle.main(Teagle.java:14)

D. Invalid Divisor Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / 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. Am 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.removelf(e -> e%2 != 0);

C. Ust.removelf(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 removelf 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.eom/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