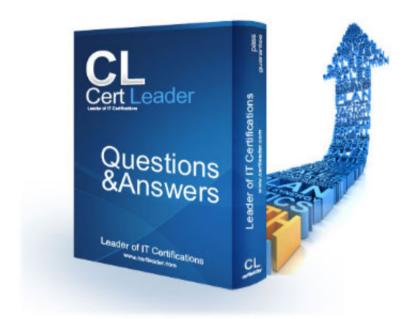# 1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

https://www.certleader.com/1z0-808-dumps.html

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 (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

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 (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 }
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   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 runtim
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 runtim
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.      }
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 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 }
    14
```

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: 0.13 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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