Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1z0-808/

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 (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
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 {
```

○ 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 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 runtim
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. 3 5
C. 0 0
D. 9 25

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.      }
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 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};
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 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?
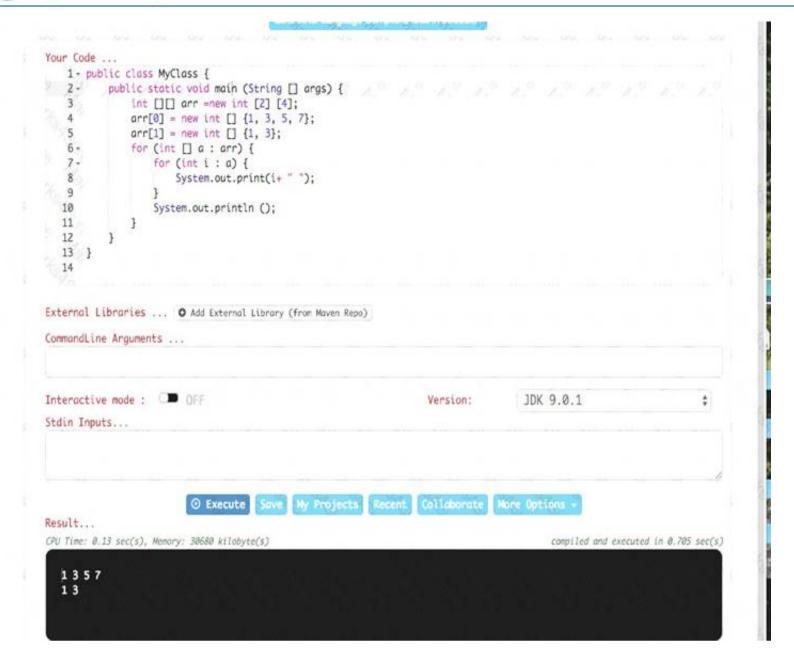
A   Compilation fails.

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 91
......

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