# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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

**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 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 3**
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 4**
Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals("TV")) {
    res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals("Movie")) {
    res = "White";
} else {
    res = "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A
```
stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ?
res = "White" : res = "No Result";
```

B
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals
("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
```

C
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" :
"White" : "No Result";
```

D
```
res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")?
"White" : "No Result";
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C

D. Option D

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 5**
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 6**
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1;
        int y = 0;
        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 1:0
B. Hello Log 2:1
C. Welcome Log 2:1
D. Welcome Log 1:0

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 7**
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 8**
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: x;
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

A. 100
B. 101
C. 102
D. 103
E. Compilation fails

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 9**
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 10**
Given:

```java
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                    // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                          // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                          // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
C. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1
D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++);    // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg();                                             // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
B. Compilation fails at line n2.
C. Compilation fails at line n1.
D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

```
1
2 public class App {
3    int count;
4    public static void displayMsg() {
5       System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6    }
7    public static void main(String[] args) {
8       App.displayMsg();
9       displayMsg();
10   }
11 }
12
```

**NEW QUESTION 14**
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:
```
javac Test.java
java Test 1 null
```

What is the result?

A. 1 null
B. true false
C. false false
D. true true
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 18**
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print Joe:true: 100.0? (Choose two.)

```
☐ A) Replace line n2 with:
       e.name = "Joe";
       e.contract = true;
       e.salary = 100;

☐ B) Replace line n2 with:
       this.name = "Joe";
       this.contract = true;
       this.salary = 100;

☐ C) Replace line n1 with:
       this.name = new String("Joe");
       this.contract = new Boolean(true);
       this.salary = new Double(100);

☐ D) Replace line n1 with:
       name = "Joe";
       contract = TRUE;
       salary = 100.0f;

☐ E) Replace line n1 with:
       this("Joe", true, 100);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

**Answer:** AC


**NEW QUESTION 22**
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?

```
C A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:
       class Book implements Readable {

C B) At line n2 insert:
       public abstract void setBookMark();

C C) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:
       abstract class EBook extends Book {

C D) At line n4 insert:
       public void setBookMark() { }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 23**
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 25**
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 26**
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {
    int price;
    // line n1
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

A
```
public static void insertToy() {
    /* code goes here */
}
```

B
```
final Toy getToy() {
    return new Toy();
}
```

C
```
public void printToy();
```

D
```
public int calculatePrice() {
    return price;
}
```

E
```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

**Answer:** CDE

**NEW QUESTION 31**
Given:

```
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
abstract class C2 implements I {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
class C1 extends C2  {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```
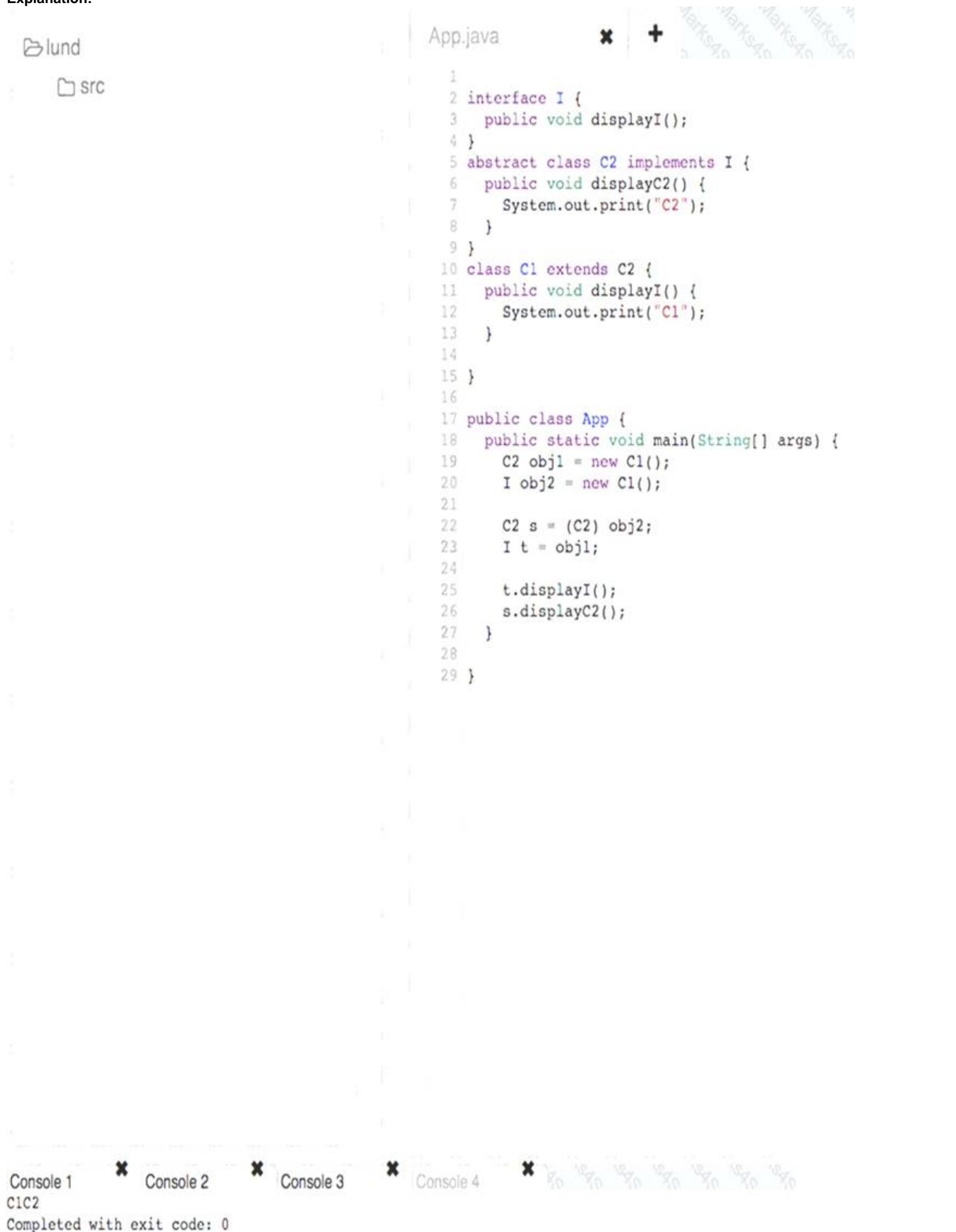
And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

A. C1C2
B. C1C1
C. Compilation fails.
D. C2C2

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

lund

　src

```
App.java                    ✖    ✚

 1
 2 interface I {
 3   public void displayI();
 4 }
 5 abstract class C2 implements I {
 6   public void displayC2() {
 7     System.out.print("C2");
 8   }
 9 }
10 class C1 extends C2 {
11   public void displayI() {
12     System.out.print("C1");
13   }
14
15 }
16
17 public class App {
18   public static void main(String[] args) {
19     C2 obj1 = new C1();
20     I obj2 = new C1();
21
22     C2 s = (C2) obj2;
23     I t = obj1;
24
25     t.displayI();
26     s.displayC2();
27   }
28
29 }
```

```
Console 1   ✖   Console 2   ✖   Console 3   ✖   Console 4   ✖
C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0
```

**NEW QUESTION 33**
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 37**
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(); // line n1
        c.init();  // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n1.
B. InitializedStartedInitialized
C. InitializedStarted
D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 40**
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 42**
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 46**
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 47**
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 49**
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 53**
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = false;
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.
B. false true
C. true false
D. true true
E. false false

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 54**
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 59**
Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. Error class is unextendable.
B. Error class is extendable.
C. Error is a RuntimeException.
D. Error is an Exception.
E. Error is a Throwable.

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 64**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A

```
    date1 = 2014-06-20
    date2 = 2014-06-20
    date3 = 2014-06-20
```

B

```
    date1 = 06/20/2014
    date2 = 2014-06-20
    date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

C    Compilation fails.

D    An exception is thrown at runtime.

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 68**
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 69**
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 70**
......

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