

1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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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:

```
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 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 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 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:

```
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 7

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 8

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 runtime
- B. 07-31-2014
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Short s1 = 200;  
    Integer s2 = 400;  
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1  
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2  
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:


```
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

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 12

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 16

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 19

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);  
    date.plusDays(10);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-02-10 00:00
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

Explanation:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named 'Main.java'. The code is as follows:

```

1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7         date.plusDays(10);
8         System.out.println(date);
9     }
10 }

```

To the right of the code editor is a terminal window showing the execution of the code. The terminal output is:

```

java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30

```

NEW QUESTION 21

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 22

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 23

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 28

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

- A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.
C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.
D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.
E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.
F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 31

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 35

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 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 this class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    //line n1  
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();  
    //line n2  
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

A

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {  
    amount = 100;  
}
```

B

At line n2 insert:

```
this.amount = 100;
```

C

At line n2 insert:

```
amount = 100;
```

D

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {  
    this.amount = 100;  
}
```

E

At line n2 insert:

```
acct.amount = 100;
```

F

At line n1 insert:

```
public CheckingAccount() {  
    acct.amount = 100;  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

Answer: DE**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:

```
public class Triangle {  
    static double area;  
    int b = 2, h = 3;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double p, b, h;           //line n1  
        if (area == 0) {  
            b = 3;  
            h = 4;  
            p = 0.5;  
            area = p * b * h;      //line n2  
        }  
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

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 59

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 60

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 61

Given this class:

```
public class Rectangle {  
    private double length;  
    private double height;  
    private double area;  
  
    public void setLength(double length) {  
        this.length = length;  
    }  
    public void setHeight(double height) {  
        this.height = height;  
    }  
    public void setArea() {  
        area = length*height;  
    }  
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

- A. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
- B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
- C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
- D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
- E. Change the setArea method to private.
- F. Change the area field to public.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 63

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 67

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 72

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 75

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 80

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