1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while (num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5 4 3 2 1 0
B. 5 4 3 2 1
C. 4 2 1
D. 5
E. Nothing is printed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate) {
    for (Person p : list) {
        if (predicate.test(p)) {
            System.out.println(p.name + " ");
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                       new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                       new Person("Smith", 38));
    //line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

A
```
    checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

B
```
    checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

C
```
    checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

D
```
    checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

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 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 7
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 8
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 9
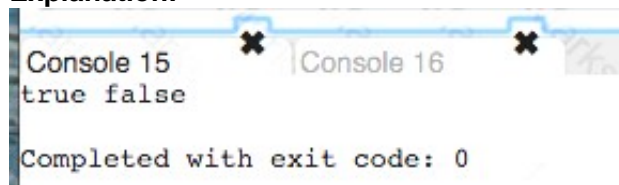Given:

```
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 = true;
}
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
Console 15    ✖    Console 16    ✖
true false

Completed with exit code: 0
```

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 10

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 13
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 16
Given these two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh){
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the useElectricity method.
An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.
How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

A
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

B
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0){
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
    }
}
```

C
```
private void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }
}
```

D
```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 21
This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

O	O	
	X	O
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
//line n1
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive Xs?

A. grid[2][1] = 'X';
B. grid[3][2] = 'X';
C. grid[3][1] = 'X';
D. grid[2][3] = 'X';

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
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:

```java
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:

```java
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 34
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 38
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 42
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 44
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 45
Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    static 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 5 6

Answer: D

Explanation:
```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```


NEW QUESTION 49
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 53
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 56
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 58
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 63
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 67
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 70
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 71
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 74
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 75
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 80
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 81
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 82
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 85

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A public class must have a main method.
B. A class can have only one private constructors.
C. A method can have the same name as a field.
D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 88
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 91
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 93
......

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