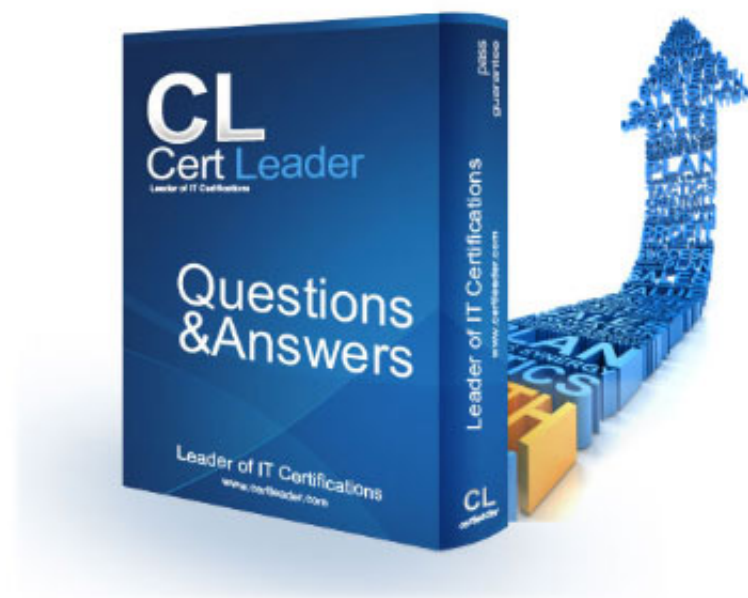


1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10**

Which two statements are true about Java byte code? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be serialized across network.
- B. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- C. It can run on any platform.
- D. It has “.java” extension.
- E. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.

Answer: AE**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 13

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 15

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 17

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 22

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 24

Which statement is true about Java byte code?

- A. It can run on any platform.
- B. It can run on any platform only if it was compiled for that platform.
- C. It can run on any platform that has the Java Runtime Environment.
- D. It can run on any platform that has a Java compiler.
- E. It can run on any platform only if that platform has both the Java Runtime Environment and a Java compiler.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Java bytecodes help make "write once, run anywhere" possible. You can compile your program into bytecodes on any platform that has a Java compiler. The bytecodes can then be run on any implementation of the Java VM. That means that as long as a computer has a Java VM, the same program written in the Java programming language can run on Windows 2000, a Solaris workstation, or on an iMac.

NEW QUESTION 29

Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("Base ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();  
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b4 = b3;  
        b1 = (Base) b2;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. BaseDerivedA
- B. BaseDerivedB
- C. DerivedBDerivedB
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

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 37

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 42

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 43

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 46

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- }
```

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CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : ☐ OFF Version:

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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 47

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