1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2
Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```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:

```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

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

B

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

C

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

D

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 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
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 8
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 9
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 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 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 14
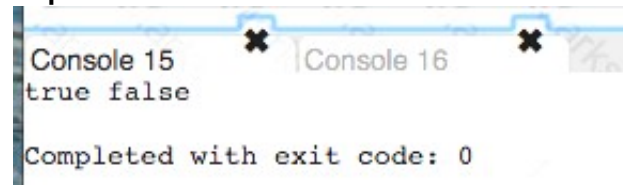Given:

```
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 15
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 18
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 20
This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//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 21
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 25
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 26
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 31
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:

```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 38
Given:
```java
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 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
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 49
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);
    date.plusDays(10);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2012-02-10
B. 2012-02-11
C. Compilation fails
D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50
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 52
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 55
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 59
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 61

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 65

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 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 68
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 69
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 72
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 74
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 77
Which statement will empty the contents of a StringBuilder variable named sb?

A. s
B. deleteAll ();
C. s
D. delete (0, s
E. size ());
F. s
G. delete (0, s
H. length ());
I. s
J. removeAll ();

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 81
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
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
}
```

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. Compilation fails.
B. 10 Hello Universe!
C. 10 Hello World!
D. 9 Hello World!

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87
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 92
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 94
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