

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2**

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");  
13        }  
14        System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2  
15    }  
16 }  
17
```

✖ variable ans might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 3

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 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 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 7

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 8

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 9

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:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};  
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {  
    for (int y : n[i]) {  
        System.out.print (y);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

Answer: D

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 11

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 12

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 13

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 17

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 runtime
- B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
- C. 2014-07-31
- D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 21

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 24

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 29

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 33

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 38

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 39

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 42

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 44

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 48

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 50

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 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 56

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