

## 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 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 3

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {  
    public int salary;  
}  
  
public class Manager extends Employee {  
    public int budget;  
}  
  
public class Director extends Manager {  
    public int stockOptions;  
}
```

And given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Employee employee = new Employee();  
    Manager manager = new Manager();  
    Director director = new Director();  
    //line n1  
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

- A. employee.salary = 50\_000;
- B. director.salary = 80\_000;
- C. employee.budget = 200\_000;
- D. manager.budget = 1\_000\_000;
- E. manager.stockOption = 500;
- F. director.stockOptions = 1\_000;

Answer: CE

### 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 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 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 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 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 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 10**

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 10

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 14

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:



### NEW QUESTION 19

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 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 24

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 29

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 32

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 36

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 40

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**

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 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 52**

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 53

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 54

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 56**

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 61

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 65

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 69

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 74

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 77

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 78**

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 79**

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

- A. Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
- B. Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all possible errors
- C. Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
- D. Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
- E. Allows the creation of new exceptions that are customized to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACE

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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 85**

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 88

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 90

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 92

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 94**

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 95**

Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language? (Choose three.)

- A. Objects cannot be reused.
- B. A subclass must override the methods from a superclass.
- C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
- D. A package must contain a main class.
- E. Object is the root class of all other objects.
- F. A main method must be declared in every class.

Answer: BCF

**NEW QUESTION 100**

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 103**

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 108

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 111

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 114

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