



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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

✖ variable ans might not have been initialized

✖

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 pl;
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 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 4

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 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 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 7

Given:

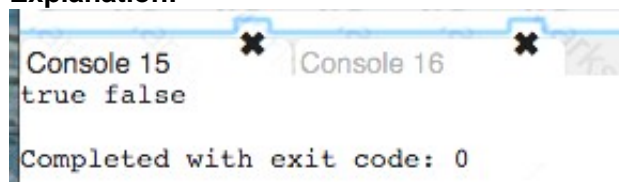
```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    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      X Console 16      X
true false
Completed with exit code: 0
```

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) {  
    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 runtime
- 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 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:

```
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 15

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 20

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 22**

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 27**

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 32

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 33

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 37**

Given:

```
interface I {  
    public void displayI();  
}  
abstract class C2 implements I {  
    public void displayC2() {  
        System.out.print("C2");  
    }  
}  
class C1 extends C2 {  
    public void displayI() {  
        System.out.print("C1");  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

Answer: A

Explanation:

lund

src

App.java

```

1
2 interface I {
3     public void displayI();
4 }
5 abstract class C2 implements I {
6     public void displayC2() {
7         System.out.print("C2");
8     }
9 }
10 class C1 extends C2 {
11     public void displayI() {
12         System.out.print("C1");
13     }
14
15 }
16
17 public class App {
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19         C2 obj1 = new C1();
20         I obj2 = new C1();
21
22         C2 s = (C2) obj2;
23         I t = obj1;
24
25         t.displayI();
26         s.displayC2();
27     }
28
29 }

```

Console 1

Console 2

Console 3

Console 4

```

C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0

```

NEW QUESTION 41

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 42

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 45

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
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 46

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 50

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 52

What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Inheritance
- C. Abstraction
- D. Instantiation
- E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 57

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 60

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