

Exam Questions 1z0-808

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

variable ans might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 2

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 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:

```
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 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 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 9

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 10

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 10

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 14

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 18

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 23

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 28**

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 30**

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 34

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 35

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 39

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 41

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 43

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 44**

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 45**

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- }
```

External Libraries ... [Add External Library \(from Maven Repo\)](#)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  OFF Version:

Stdin Inputs...

[Execute](#) [Save](#) [My Projects](#) [Recent](#) [Collaborate](#) [More Options](#)

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 49

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