



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 11

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 12

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 15

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 17

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 18

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 19

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 22

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 = false;  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. false true
- C. true false
- D. true true
- E. false false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums2 = nums1;
for (int x : nums2){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1:2:3:4:5:
- B. 1:2:3:
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

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 33

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 38

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

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 11

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 12

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 15

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 17

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 18

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 19

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 22

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 = false;  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. false true
- C. true false
- D. true true
- E. false false

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums2 = nums1;
for (int x : nums2){
    System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1:2:3:4:5:
- B. 1:2:3:
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

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 31

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 33

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 38

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