

## 1z0-808 Dumps

### Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**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 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

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:

```
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 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 the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    short s1 = 200;
    Integer s2 = 400;
    Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2;           //line n1
    String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2);    //line n2
    System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600
- B. Compilation fails at line n1.
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 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 these two classes:

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh) {
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the Customer class) must contribute to the customer's bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the useElectricity method.

An instance of the Customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kWh multiplied by the member variable rate?

**A**

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    this.kWh += kWh;
    this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
}
```

**B**

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0){
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
    }
}
```

**C**

```
private void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if (kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }
}
```

**D**

```
public void addKWh(double kWh) {
    if(kWh > 0) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        setBill(this.kWh);
    }
}
public void setBill(double kWh) {
    bill = kWh*rate;
}
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 14**

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 15**

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:**

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following Java code:

```
Main.java saved
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7         date.plusDays(10);
8         System.out.println(date);
9     }
10 }
```

The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

**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 26**

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 28**

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 32

Which is true about the switch statement?

- A. Its expression can evaluate to a collection of values.
- B. The break statement, at the end of each case block, is optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. It must contain the default section.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

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 39**

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 43**

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:

The screenshot shows an IDE with a file explorer on the left displaying a folder named 'lund' containing a sub-folder 'src'. The main editor window is titled 'App.java' and contains the following Java code:

```
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 }
```

Below the code editor, there are four console windows labeled 'Console 1' through 'Console 4'. 'Console 1' contains the output 'C1C2' and the message 'Completed with exit code: 0'. The other console windows are empty.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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 51

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 56**

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 57**

Given:

```
class Test {
    int a1;

    public static void doProduct(int a) {
        a = a * a;
    }

    public static void doString(String s) {
        s.concat(" " + s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test item = new Test();
        item.a1 = 11;
        String sb = "Hello";
        Integer i = 10;
        doProduct(i);
        doString(sb);
        doProduct(item.a1);
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 Hello Hello 11
- B. 10 Hello Hello 121
- C. 100 Hello 121
- D. 100 Hello Hello 121
- E. 10 Hello 11

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 59**

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 60**

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 61**

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 62**

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 67**

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 70**

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 71

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 76

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

- A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
- B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
- C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
- D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 77

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Error class is unextendable.
- B. Error class is extendable.
- C. Error is a RuntimeException.
- D. Error is an Exception.
- E. Error is a Throwable.

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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 83**

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 86**

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 90**

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 91**

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