

# Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1z0-808/>



**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 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 p1;  
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**

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 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 5

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 6

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 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

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 mandatory.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a single value.

**Answer:** D

#### 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 ();

    b1 = (A) b2;           //line n1
    A b3 = (B) 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:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Given the code fragment:

```
int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i]) {
        System.out.print (y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1324
- B. 2313
- C. 3142
- D. 4231

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

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 22

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 23

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

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 29

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 containing a folder named 'lund' and a subfolder 'src'. The main editor displays a file named 'App.java' with 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 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 32**

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 33

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 37

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 38

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 39

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 41

Which two code fragments cause a compilation error? (Choose two.)

- A. float f1 = 100.00F;
- B. float f1 = (float) 1\_11.00;
- C. Float f1 = 100.00;
- D. double y1 = 203.22;float f1 = y1;
- E. int y2 = 100;float f1 = (float) y2 ;

**Answer:** AD

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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 48

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 49

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 51

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 56

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 60

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 61

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 62

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 66

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 71

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 74

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
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 76

Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10); // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20); // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

```
Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);
```

What is the result?

- A. 10:20
- B. 0:20
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 78

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 83

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 88

.....

## THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual 1z0-808 Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the 1z0-808 Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1z0-808/>

## Money Back Guarantee

### 1z0-808 Practice Exam Features:

- \* 1z0-808 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* 1z0-808 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* 1z0-808 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* 1z0-808 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year