

1z0-808 Dumps

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            variable ans might not have been initialized  
14        }  
15        System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2  
16    }  
17 }
```

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

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:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + "removed")'  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
B. Hi removed
C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

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) {
    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 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 9

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

```
public class Greeting {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + args[0]);
    }
}
```

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

- ☐ A) javac Greeting
java Greeting Duke
- ☐ B) javac Greeting.java Duke
java Greeting
- ☐ C) javac Greeting.java
java Greeting Duke
- ☐ D) javac Greeting.java
java Greeting.class Duke

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

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:

```
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:



NEW QUESTION 13

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:

```
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 19

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 21

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 23

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 25

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:

```
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 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 35

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 40

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 41

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 45

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 48

Given:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    public Student(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student[] students = new Student[3];
        students[1] = new Student("Richard");
        students[2] = new Student("Donald");
        for (Student s : students) {
            System.out.println("" + s.name);
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nullRichardDonald
- B. RichardDonald
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.
- E. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at runtime.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 49

Given this class:

```
public class Rectangle {
    private double length;
    private double height;
    private double area;

    public void setLength(double length) {
        this.length = length;
    }
    public void setHeight(double height) {
        this.height = height;
    }
    public void setArea() {
        area = length*height;
    }
}
```

Which two changes would encapsulate this class and ensure that the area field is always equal to length * height whenever the Rectangle class is used?

- A. Call the setArea method at the end of the setHeight method.
- B. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setHeight method.
- C. Call the setArea method at the end of the setLength method.
- D. Call the setArea method at the beginning of the setLength method.
- E. Change the setArea method to private.
- F. Change the area field to public.

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 50

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 optional.
- C. Its case label literals can be changed at runtime.
- D. Its expression must evaluate to a collection of values.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 53

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();
myList.add(new Motorcycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.
- D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 58

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 63

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 67

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 71

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 76

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

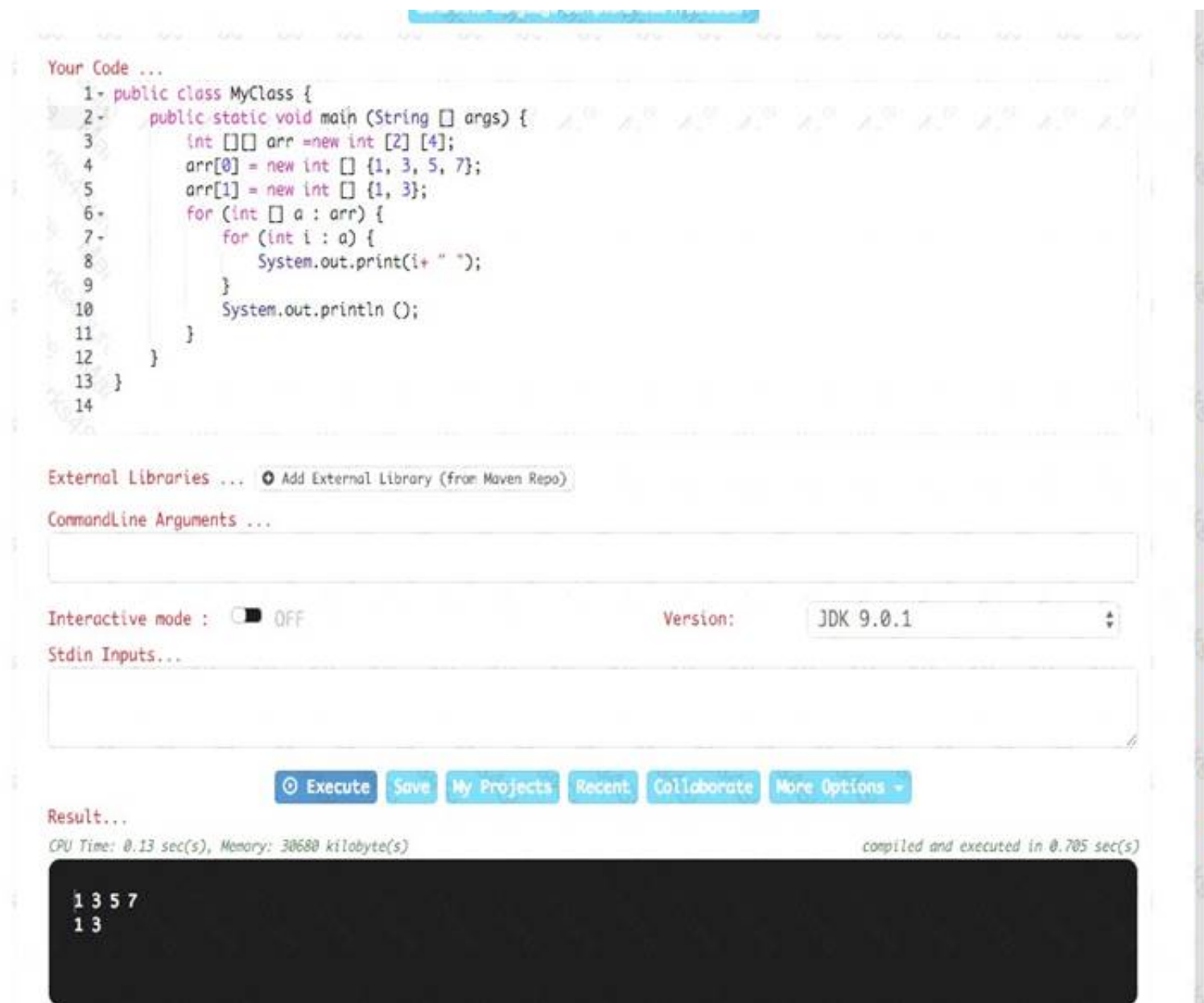
D
1 3
1 3 0 0

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:



NEW QUESTION 79

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 81

Given:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 10;
        int j = 20;
        int k =(j += i)/ 5;
        System.out.print(i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 : 30 : 6
- B. 10 : 22 : 22
- C. 10 : 22 : 20
- D. 10 : 22 : 6

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 86

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