Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Given the code fragments:

```
class Student {
    String name;
    int age;
}
```

And:

```
4.public class Test {
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.       Student s1 = new Student();
7.       Student s2 = new Student();
8.       Student s3 = new Student();
9.       s1 = s3;
10.      s3 = s2;
11.      s2 = null;
12.  }
13.}
```

Which statement is true?

A. After line 11, three objects are eligible for garbage collection.
B. After line 11, two objects are eligible for garbage collection.
C. After line 11, one object is eligible for garbage collection.
D. After line 11, none of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: C

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) {
    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 5
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 6
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 7
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 runtim

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 8
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 9
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 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:

```
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 13
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 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 21

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 26

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 28
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 32
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 37

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 41
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