

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 public class Test {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         int ans;
4         try {
5             int num = 10;
6             int div = 0;
7             ans = num / div;
8         } catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
9             ans = 0;
10        } catch (Exception e) {
11            System.out.println("Invalid calculation");
12        }
13        System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
14    }
15 }
16 }
17 }
```

✖ variable ans might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 2

You are asked to create a method that accepts an array of integers and returns the highest value from that array.

Given the code fragment:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int numbers[] = {12, 13, 42, 32, 15, 156, 23, 51, 12};
        int[] keys = findMax(numbers);
    }

    /* line n1 */ {
        int[] keys = new int[3];
        /* code goes here*/
        return keys;
    }
}
```

Which method signature do you use at line n1?

- A. public int findMax (int[] numbers)
- B. static int[] findMax (int[] max)
- C. static int findMax (int[] numbers)
- D. final int findMax (int[])

Answer: C

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

Which two are benefits of polymorphism? (Choose two.)

- A. Faster code at runtime
- B. More efficient code at runtime
- C. More dynamic code at runtime
- D. More flexible and reusable code
- E. Code that is protected from extension by other classes

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {  
        System.out.print(ii + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2 4
- B. 0 2 4 6
- C. 0 2 4
- D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++);    // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg();                                              // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

Answer: C

Explanation:

```
1
2 public class App {
3     int count;
4     public static void displayMsg() {
5         System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count ++); //line n1
6     }
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         App.displayMsg();
9         displayMsg();
10    }
11 }
12
```

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8**

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf(args[0]));  
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);  
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands:

```
javac Test.java  
java Test 1 null
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 null
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10

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 10

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 13

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:

lund

src

App.java

```

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 }

```

Console 1

Console 2

Console 3

Console 4

C1C2
Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION 18

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 19

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 20**

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 24**

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 29

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Java");
    String s = "Java";

    if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 2");
    } else {
        System.out.println("No Match");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Match 1
- B. Match 2
- C. No Match
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

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 37

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 40

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 44

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 45

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