



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 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

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

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- + " ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 5 4 3 2 1 0
- B. 5 4 3 2 1
- C. 4 2 1
- D. 5
- E. Nothing is printed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragments:

Person.java:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age;

    public Person(String n, int a) {
        name = n;
        age = a;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return age;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
public static void checkAge(List<Person> list, Predicate<Person> predicate) {
    for (Person p : list) {
        if (predicate.test(p)) {
            System.out.println(p.name + " ");
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<Person> iList = Arrays.asList(new Person("Hank", 45),
                                       new Person("Charlie", 40),
                                       new Person("Smith", 38));

    //line n1
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print Hank?

- A**
- ```
checkAge (iList, () -> p. get Age () > 40);
```
- B**
- ```
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```
- C**
- ```
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge () > 40);
```
- D**
- ```
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;
class MyString {
    String msg;
    MyString(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
    }
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A**
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello Java SE 8
```
- B**
- ```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashCode1>>
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashCode2>>
```
- C**
- ```
Hello Java SE 8
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashCode>>
```
- D** Compilation fails at the Test class

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

Given:

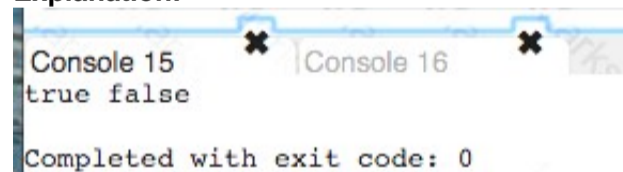
```
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ts = new Test();
 System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
 isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
 System.out.println(isAvailable);
 }
 public static boolean doStuff() {
 return !isAvailable;
 }
 static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. false true
- C. true false
- D. true true
- E. false false

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**



```
Console 15
true false

Console 16
false

Completed with exit code: 0
```

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 11

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 15

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 20

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 21

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 25

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 30

Given:

```
public class Fieldinit {
 char c;
 boolean b;
 float f;
 void printAll() {
 System.out.println ("c = " + c);
 System.out.println ("b = " + b);
 System.out.println ("f = " + f);
 }
 public static void main (String [] args) {
 FieldInit f = new FieldInit ();
 f.printAll ();
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A  
c=  
b = false  
f = 0.0
- B  
c= null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
- C  
c=0  
b = false  
f = 0.0f
- D  
c= null  
b = false  
f = 0.0F

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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 34

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 37

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 38

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 42

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 47

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
 static double area;
 int b = 2, h = 3;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 double p, b, h; //line n1
 if (area == 0) {
 b = 3;
 h = 4;
 p = 0.5;
 area = p * b * h; //line n2
 }
 System.out.println("Area is " + area);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Area is 6.0
- B. Area is 3.0
- C. Compilation fails at line n1
- D. Compilation fails at line n2.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

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 56

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 57

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 62

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 66

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 70

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 72

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 75

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 77

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 81

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 84

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 87

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:**

1- public class MyClass {  
2- public static void main (String [] args) {  
3- int [][] arr =new int [2] [4];  
4- arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};  
5- arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};  
6- for (int [] a : arr) {  
7- for (int i : a) {  
8- System.out.print(i+ " ");  
9- }  
10- System.out.println ();  
11- }  
12- }  
13- }  
14- }

External Libraries ... [Add External Library \(from Maven Repo\)](#)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : ☐ OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

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Result...  
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)  
1 3 5 7  
1 3

## NEW QUESTION 90

.....

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