



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

About ExamBible

Your Partner of IT Exam

Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

Our Advances

* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

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**

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 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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 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:**

```

Main.java saved
1 import java.time.LocalDate;
2 import java.time.Month;
3
4 public class Main {
5 public static void main(String[] args) {
6 LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);
7 date.plusDays(10);
8 System.out.println(date);
9 }
10 }
```

```

java version "1.8.0_31"
Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
2012-01-30
```

#### NEW QUESTION 11

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 16

Given:

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

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 18

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 20

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:

```
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 25

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 29

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 33

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 36

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 39

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:**





Console 1

Console 2

Console 3

Console 4

C1C2

Completed with exit code: 0

#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 45

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 46

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 48

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 49

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 52

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 57

Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4. int x = 6;
5. while (isAvailable(x)) {
6. System.out.print(x);
7.
8. }
9. }
10.
11. public static boolean isAvailable(int x) {
12. return --x > 0 ? true : false;
13. }
```

Which modification enables the code to print 54321?

- A. Replace line 6 with System.out.print (--x);
- B. At line 7, insert x --;
- C. Replace line 5 with while (is Available(--x)) {
- D. Replace line 12 with return (x > 0) ? false : true;

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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 65

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 67

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 70

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 74

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 77

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 80

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 83

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

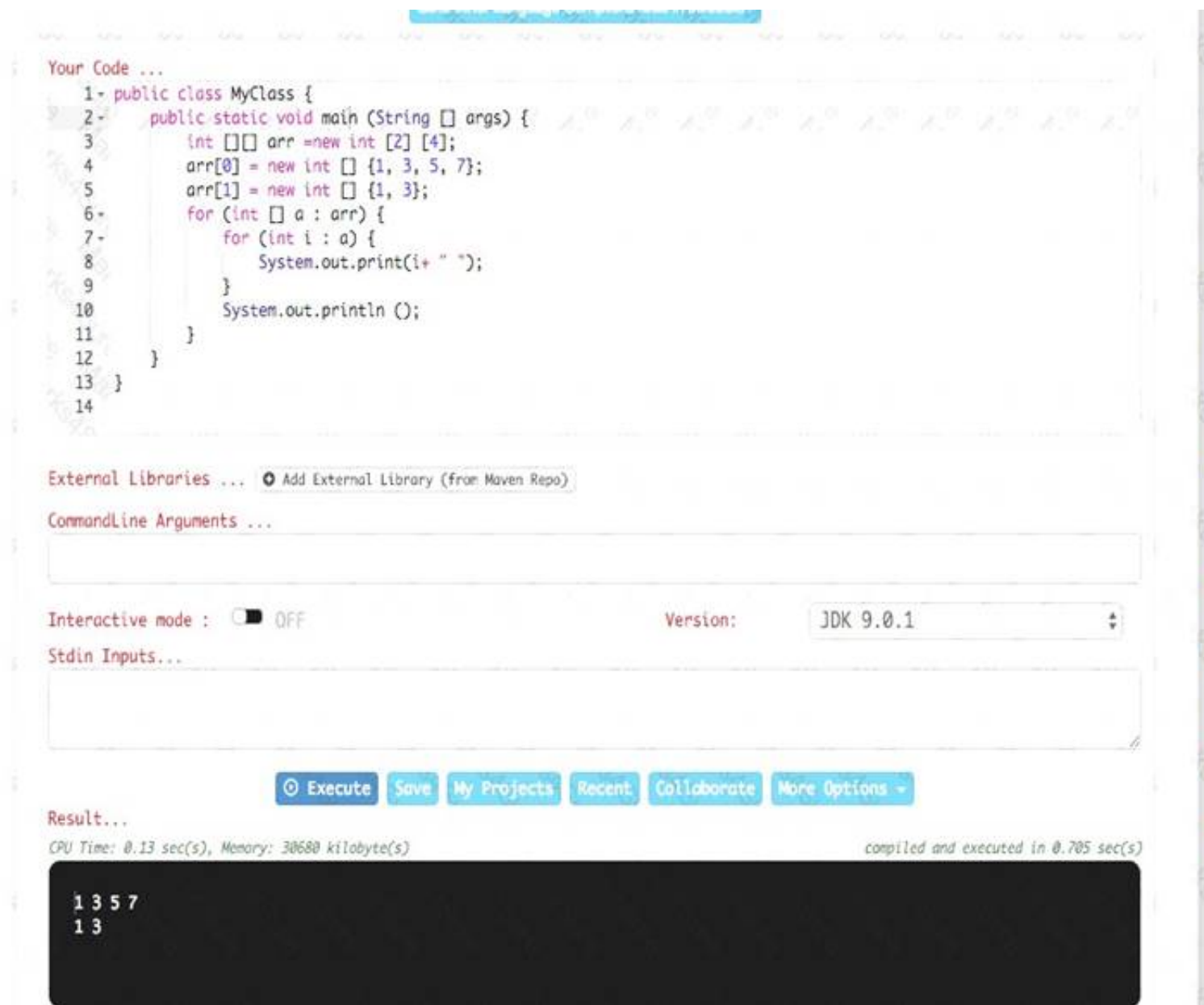
**E**

1 3 5 7  
1 3

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**



The screenshot shows an online Java IDE interface. The 'Your Code ...' section contains the following Java code:

```
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
```

Below the code editor, there are fields for 'External Libraries ...', 'CommandLine Arguments ...', 'Interactive mode : OFF', and 'Version: JDK 9.0.1'. There are also buttons for 'Execute', 'Save', 'My Projects', 'Recent', 'Collaborate', and 'More Options ...'.

The 'Result...' section shows the output of the code execution:

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

Below the output, it states 'CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s)' and 'compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)'.

#### NEW QUESTION 84

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 88

.....



## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your 1z0-808 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/1z0-808-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>