Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

```
A.
public class Boat {

        public static void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("I float.");
                }
}


B.
public class Cake {
        public static void main (String [] ) {
                System.out.println  ("Chocolate");
                }
}


C.
public class Dog {
        public void main (String [] args) {
                System.out.println  ("Squirrel.");
                }
}


D.
public class Bank {
        public static void main (String () args) {
                System.out.println  ("Earn interest.");
                }
}
```

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

Answer: A

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 code fragments:

Person.java:

```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:

```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
```java
checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);
```

B
```java
checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
```

C
```java
checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
```

D
```java
checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
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 6
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 7
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 runtim
B. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
C. 2014-07-31
D. 2014-09-30T00:00:00

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 10
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 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 11
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 14
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();
```
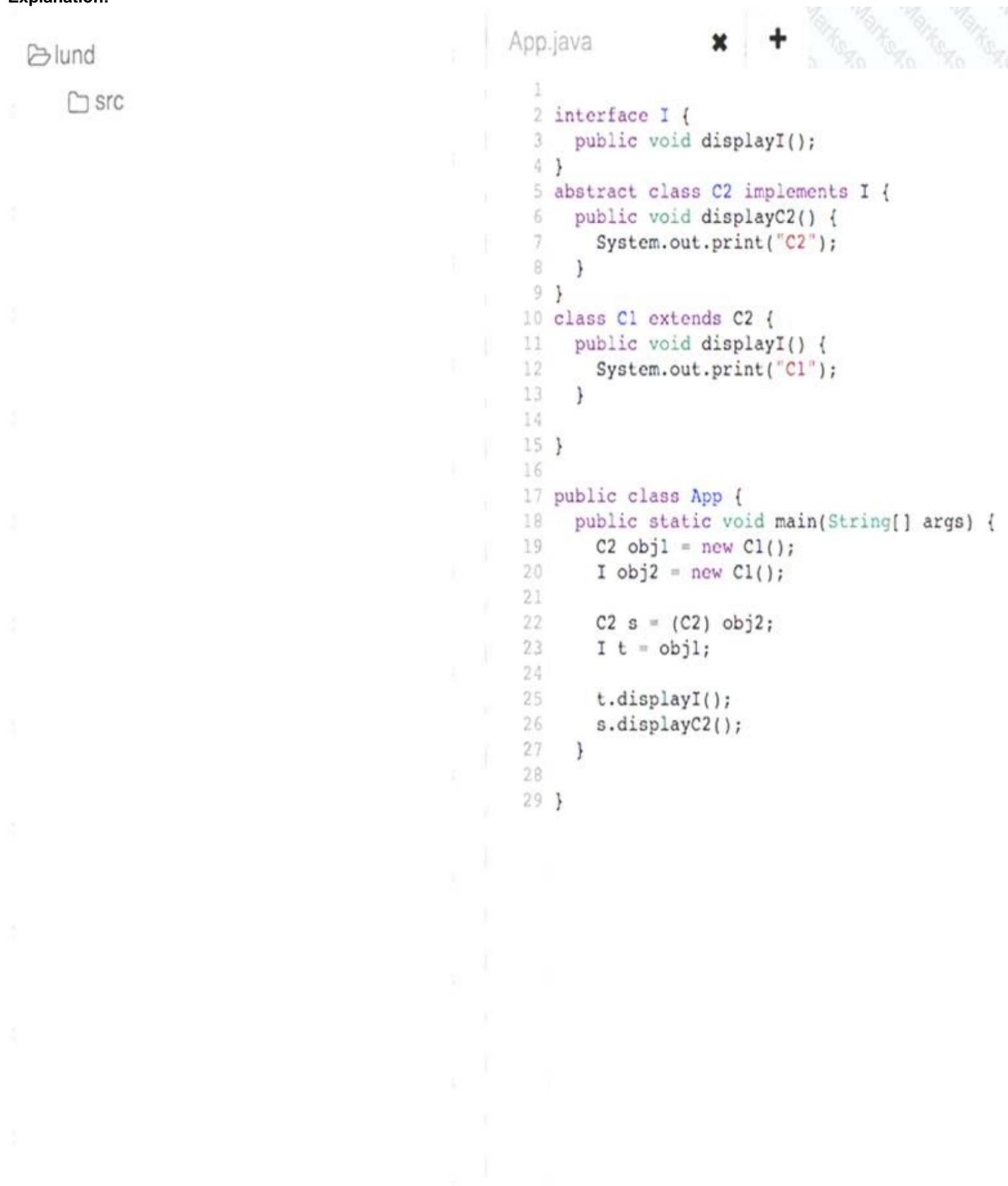
What is the result?

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 15
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 17
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 19

Given this class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {
    public int amount;
    //line n1
}
```

And given this main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount();
    //line n2
}
```

Which three pieces of code, when inserted independently, set the value of amount to 100?

A

```
At line n1 insert:
    public CheckingAccount(){
        amount = 100;
    }
```

B

```
At line n2 insert:
    this.amount = 100;
```

C

```
At line n2 insert:
    amount = 100;
```

D

```
At line n1 insert:
    public CheckingAccount(){
        this.amount = 100;
    }
```

E

```
At line n2 insert:
    acct.amount = 100;
```

F

```
At line n1 insert:
    public CheckingAccount(){
        acct.amount = 100;
    }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 24
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 27
What is the name of the Java concept that uses access modifiers to protect variables and hide them within a class?

A. Encapsulation
B. Inheritance
C. Abstraction
D. Instantiation
E. Polymorphism

Answer: A

Explanation:
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

NEW QUESTION 32
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 34
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 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 36
Which statement best describes encapsulation?

A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.
D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41
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 42
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 44
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 49
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 53
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 56
......

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