Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/1z0-808/

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 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 3
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 4
Given:

```
public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
            int x = 1;
            int y = 0;
            if(x++ > ++y) {
                  System.out.print("Hello ");
            } else {
                  System.out.print("Welcome ");
            }
            System.out.print("Log " + x + ":" + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Hello Log 1:0
B. Hello Log 2:1
C. Welcome Log 2:1
D. Welcome Log 1:0

Answer: C

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
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 7
Given:

```
public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg () {
        count++;                                       // line n1
    System.out.println ("Welcome "+"Visit Count: "+count); // line n2
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        App.displayMsg ();                             // line n3
        App.displayMsg ();                             // line n4
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n3 and line n4.
B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2.
C. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 1
D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 10
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 10
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 15
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 19
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 22
Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output? Arg is 2

A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
B. java MyFile 2 2 2
C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
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 33
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 36
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 40

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 45
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 47
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 48
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 53
......