

1z0-808 Dumps

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:

```
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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");  
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);  
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {  
        System.out.println(s + "removed")'  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. Hi removed
- C. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.
- D. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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 10

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 short s1 = 200;
 Integer s2 = 400;
 Long s3 = (long) s1 + s2; //line n1
 String s4 = (String) (s3 * s2); //line n2
 System.out.println("Sum is " + s4);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Sum is 600  
B. Compilation fails at line n1.  
C. Compilation fails at line n2.  
D. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n1.  
E. A ClassCastException is thrown at line n2.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 13

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 17

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 20

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 23

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 ();

 b1 = (A) b2; //line n1
 A b3 = (B) 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:** B

### NEW QUESTION 28

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 32

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 35

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 38

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 43

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:**



#### NEW QUESTION 44

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 49

Given:

```
interface Readable {
 public void readBook();
 public void setBookMark();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable { // line n1
 public void readBook() { }
 // line n2
}

class EBook extends Book { // line n3
 public void readBook() { }
 // line n4
}
```

And given the code fragment: `Book book1 = new EBook(); book1.readBook();`  
Which option enables the code to compile?

- ☐ A) Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:  
class Book implements Readable {
- ☐ B) At line n2 insert:  
public abstract void setBookMark();
- ☐ C) Replace the code fragment at line n3 with:  
abstract class EBook extends Book {
- ☐ D) At line n4 insert:  
public void setBookMark() { }

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

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 53

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 58

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 63

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 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(); // 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 68**

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 69**

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 70

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 75

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
- B. 2012-01-30
- C. 2012-02-10 00:00
- D. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 80

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 String myStr = "Hello World ";
 myStr.trim();
 int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");
 System.out.println(i1);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- B. -1
- C. 5
- D. 10

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 85

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 88

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 89

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 93**

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 95**

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 100**

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 102**

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 106**

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 111

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 115

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 117

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 122

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