

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I



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");
13        }
14        System.out.println("Answer = " + ans); //line n2
15    }
16 }
17
```

✖ variable ans might not have been initialized

✖

NEW QUESTION 3

Given the content of three files:

A.java:

```
public class A {
    public void a() {}
    int a;
}
```

B.java:

```
public class B {
    private int doStuff() {
        private int x = 100;
        return x++;
    }
}
```

C.java:

```
import java.io.*;
package p1;
class A {
    public void main(String fileName) throws IOException { }
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Only the A.Java file compiles successfully.
- B. Only the B.java file compiles successfully.
- C. Only the C.java file compiles successfully.
- D. The A.Java and B.java files compile successfully.
- E. The B.java and C.java files compile successfully.
- F. The A.Java and C.java files compile successfully.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 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 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 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 11**

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 13**

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 18

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 21

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 25

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 28

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 31

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 34

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 35

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 40

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 41

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 44**

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 49**

Given:

```
class Test {
 public static void main (String [] args) {
 int numbers [];
 numbers = new int [2];
 numbers [0] = 10;
 numbers [1] = 20;

 numbers = new int [4];
 numbers [2] = 30;
 numbers [3] = 40;
 for (int x : numbers) {
 System.out.print (" " + x) ;
 }
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 20 30 40
- B. 0 0 30 40
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 50**

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 54

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 56

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 60

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 61

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 66

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 68

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
nums 2 = nums 1;
for (int x : nums2){
 System.out.print(x + ":");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1:2:3:4:5:
- B. 1:2:3:
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An ArrayOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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 76

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