

1z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

Given the following main method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- + " ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 5 4 3 2 1 0
- B. 5 4 3 2 1
- C. 4 2 1
- D. 5
- E. Nothing is printed

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

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 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 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 7

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 8

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 9

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 10

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 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 13

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 14

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 17

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 21

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 25

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 27

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 28

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 32

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 33

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 38

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:

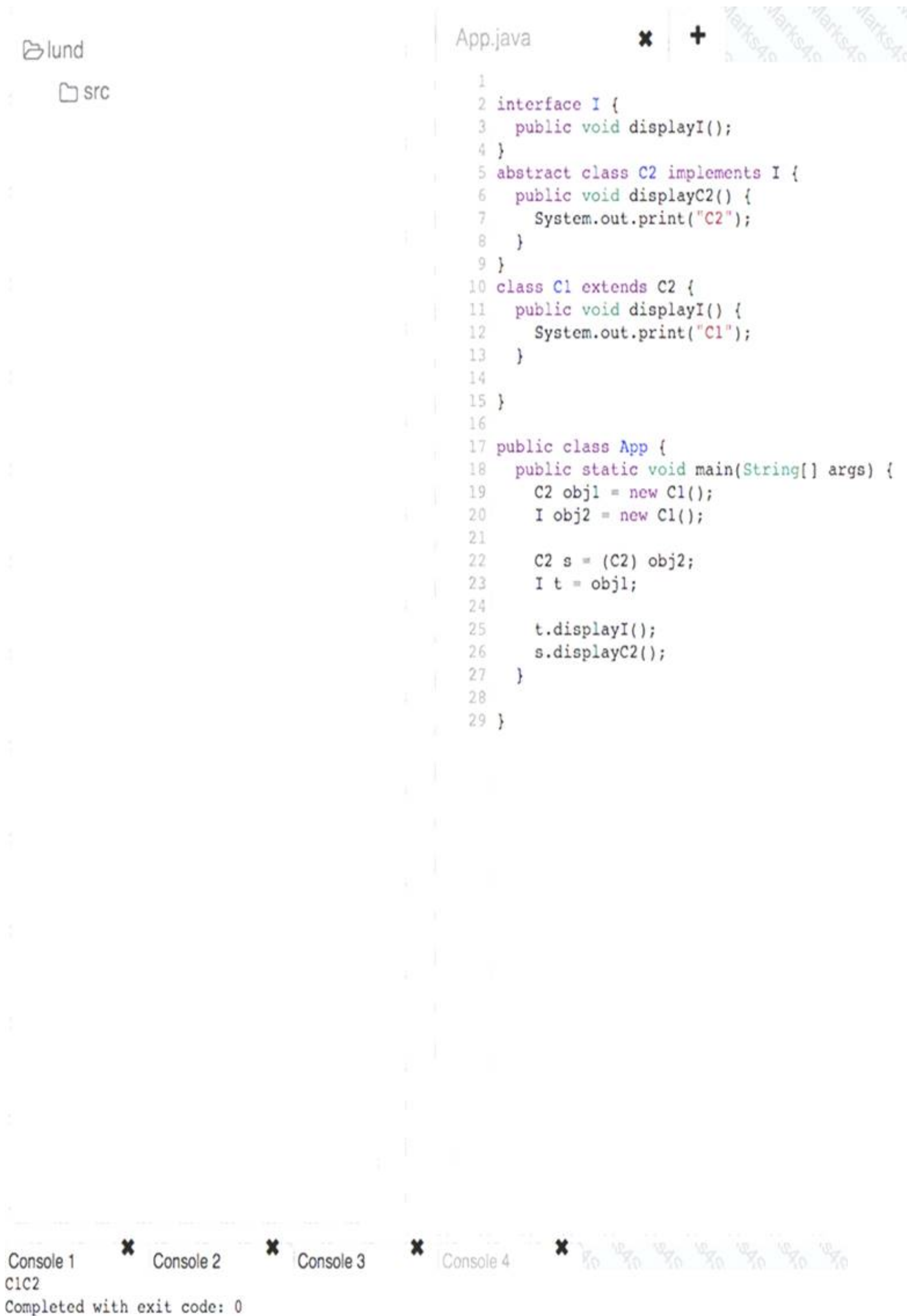
```
C2 obj1 = new C1();  
I obj2 = new C1();  
  
C2 s = (C2) obj2;  
I t = obj1;  
  
t.displayI();  
s.displayC2();
```

What is the result?

- A. C1C2
- B. C1C1
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. C2C2

Answer: A

Explanation:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a file explorer on the left containing a folder named 'lund' and a sub-folder 'src'. The main editor displays a file named 'App.java' with the following Java code:

```
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 }
```

Below the code editor, there are four console windows labeled 'Console 1' through 'Console 4'. 'Console 1' contains the output 'C1C2' and the message 'Completed with exit code: 0'. The other console windows are empty.

NEW QUESTION 43

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 46

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 51

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 55**

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 57**

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 62

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 65

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 70

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 74

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 75

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 76

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 80

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 81

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new Motorcycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Motorcycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycle class.
- C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of Motorcycle.
- D. Cycle and Motorcycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- E. Cycle and Motorcycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- F. Motorcycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 83

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 88

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 91

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 92

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:

```

Your 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-

External Libraries ... Add External Library (from Maven Repo)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

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Result...
CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

1 3 5 7
1 3
    
```

NEW QUESTION 97

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 101

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 102

.....

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