# Oracle

## Exam Questions 1Z0-808

Java SE 8 Programmer I

**NEW QUESTION 1**
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();
        b1 = (Base) b3;
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;
        b1.test();
        b4.test();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. BaseDerivedA
B. BaseDerivedB
C. DerivedBDerivedB
D. DerivedBDerivedA
E. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 2**
Given the code fragment:

```
3. public static void main(String[] args) {
4.      int iVar = 100;
5.      float fVar = 100.100f;
6.      double dVar = 123;
7.      iVar = fVar;
8.      fVar = iVar;
9.      dVar = fVar;
10.     fVar = dVar;
11.     dVar = iVar;
12.     iVar = dVar;
13. }
```

Which three lines fail to compile?

A. Line 7
B. Line 8
C. Line 9
D. Line 10
E. Line 11
F. Line 12

**Answer:** ADF


**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 max = findMax (numbers);
    }
}
/*line n1 */ {
    int max = 0;
    /* code goes here*/
    return max;
  }
}
```

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:** A


**NEW QUESTION 4**
Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

```
A) int sum is 30
   float sum is 30.0

B) int sum is 30
   double sum is 30

C) Integer sum is 30
   double sum is 30.0

D) Integer sum is 30
   float sum is 30.0
```

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 5**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
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. Compilation fails.

B. A DateParseExcpetion is thrown at runtim
C. Date1 = 2014-05-20Date2 = 2014-05-20Date3 = 2014-05-20
D. date1 = 06/20/2014 date2 = 2014-06-20date3 = Jun 20, 2014

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 6**
Given the code fragments:

```
Interface Exportable {
    Void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    protected void export () {              //line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool implements Exportable {

    public void export() {              //line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport (Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.
B. RTool::exportTool::export
C. Tool::exportTool:export
D. Compilation fails only at line n1.
E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 7**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(5);
    String s = "";

    if (sb.equals(s)) {
        System.out.println("Match 1");
    } else if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString())) {
        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:** B


**NEW QUESTION 8**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = " ";
    str.trim();
    System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());
}
```

What is the result?

A. true true
B. true false
C. false false
D. false true

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 9**
Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char var1 = 'a';
        char var2 = var1;
        var2 = 'e';

        Vowel obj1 = new Vowel ();
        Vowel obj2 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';

    System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
    System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " +obj2.var);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. e, ei, o
B. a, ei, o
C. a,eo, o
D. e, eo, o

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 10**
Given:

```
class Equal {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
    String str1 = "Java";
    String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a"};
    String str3 = "";
     for (String str : str2) {
            str3 = str3+str;
     }
    boolean b1 = (str1= = str3);
    boolean b2 = (str1.equals (str3));
    System.out.print (b1+",    "+b2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. false, false
B. false, true
C. true, false
D. true, true

**Answer:** B


**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 = falsef = 0.0
B. c= nullb = truef = 0.0
C. c=0b = falsef = 0.0f
D. c= nullb = falsef = 0.0F

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 15**
Which three statements describe the object-oriented features of the Java language?

A. Objects cannot be reused.
B. A subclass can inherit from a superclass.
C. Objects can share behaviors with other objects.
D. A package must contain more than one 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 19**
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {

    static int count = 0;
    int i = 0;

    public void changeCount() {
        while (i < 5) {
            i++;
            count++;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test();
        Test check2 = new Test();
        check1.changeCount();
        check2.changeCount();
        System.out.print(check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 : 10
B. 5 : 5
C. 5 : 10
D. Compilation fails

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 24**
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 B C C
D. A B D
E. A B D C

**Answer:** E


**NEW QUESTION 29**
Given:

```
public class SumTest {

    public static void doSum(Integer x, Integer y) {
        System.out.println("Integer sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(double x, double y) {
        System.out.println("double sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(float x, float y) {
        System.out.println("float sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void doSum(int x, int y) {
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        doSum(10, 20);
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. int sum is 30float sum is 30.0
B. int sum is 30double sum is30.0
C. integer sum is 30double sum is 30.0
D. integer sum is 30float sum is 30.0

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 32**
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:** ACDE


**NEW QUESTION 36**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
    names.add("Robb");
    names.add("Bran");
    names.add("Rick");
    names.add("Bran");

    if (names.remove("Bran")) {
        names.remove("Jon");
    }
    System.out.println(names);
}
```

What is the result?

A. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
B. [Robb, Rick]
C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 41**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");
    String pws [] = new String [3];
    int idx = 0;
    try {
        for (String n: names) {
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);
            idx++;
        }
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");
    }
    for (String p: pwd) {
        System.out.println (p);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Invalid Name
B. Invalid Nameomas
C. Invalid Name omas null null
D. omasterseph

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 43**
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:** B


**NEW QUESTION 48**
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?

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 53**
You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method. Given the code fragment:

```
class CCMask {
    public static String maskCC(String creditCard) {
        String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";
        //line n1
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));
    }
}
```

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).
Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement?

```
☐ A) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
       sb.substring(15, 19);
       return x + sb;

☐ B) return x + creditCard.substring(15, 19);

☐ C) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
       sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
       return sb.toString();

☐ D) StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
       StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0, x);
       return s.toString();
```

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

**Answer:** BC


**NEW QUESTION 54**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList myList = new ArrayList();
    String[] myArray;
    try {
        while (true) {
            myList.add("My String");
        }
    }
    catch (RuntimeException re) {
        System.out.println("Caught a RuntimeException");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
        System.out.println("Caught an Exception");
    }
    System.out.println("Ready to use");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Execution terminates in the first catch statement, and caught a RuntimeException is printed to the console.
B. Execution terminates in the second catch statement, and caught an Exception is printed to the console.
C. A runtime error is thrown in the thread "main".
D. Execution completes normally, and Ready to use is printed to the console.
E. The code fails to compile because a throws keyword is required.

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 57**
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 62**
Given the code fragment:

```
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

```
○ A) String str3 = str2;
     if (str1 == str3)

○ B) if (str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2))

○ C) String str3 = str2;
     if (str1.equals(str3))

○ D) if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())
```

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 67**
Given:

```
String stuff = "TV";
String res = null;

if (stuff.equals ("TV")) {
res = "Walter";
} else if (stuff.equals ("Movie) ) {
res= "White";
} else {
res= "No Result";
}
```

Which code fragment can replace the if block?

A. stuff.equals ("TV") ? res= "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie") ? res = "White" : res = "No Result";
B. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? "Walter" else stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";
C. res = stuff.equals ("TV") ? stuff.equals ("Movie")? "Walter" : "White" : "No Result";
D. res = stuff.equals ("TV")? "Walter" : stuff.equals ("Movie")? "White" : "No Result";

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 68**
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 n3 with:
   abstract class EBook extends Book {

B. Replace the code fragment at line n1 with:
   class Book implements Readable {

C. At line n2 insert:
   public abstract void setBookMark ();

D. At line n4 insert:
   public void setBookMark ()   { }

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

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 71**
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 76**
Given:

```
public class App {

    String myStr = "7007";

    public void doStuff(String str) {
        int myNum = 0;
        try {
            String myStr = str;
            myNum = Integer.parseInt(myStr);
        } catch (NumberFormatException ne) {
            System.err.println("Error");
        }
        System.out.println(
            "myStr: " + myStr + ", myNum: " + myNum);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App obj = new App();
        obj.doStuff("9009");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. myStr: 9009, myNum: 9009
B. myStr: 7007, myNum: 7007
C. myStr: 7007, myNum: 9009
D. Compilation fails

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 78**
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?

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:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 82**
Given the following code:

```
int[] intArr = {15, 30, 45, 60, 75};
intArr[2] = intArr[4];
intArr[4] = 90;
```

What are the values of each element in intArr after this code has executed?

A. 15, 60, 45, 90, 75
B. 15, 90, 45, 90, 75
C. 15, 30, 75, 60, 90
D. 15, 30, 90, 60, 90
E. 15, 4, 45, 60, 90

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 84**
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```

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:** C

**NEW QUESTION 85**
You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following information: Which definition of the Toy class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

```
A) public abstract class Toy{
        public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t);
        public void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    }

B) public abstract class Toy {
        public int calculatePrice(Toy t) ;
        public void printToy(Toy t) ;
    }

C) public abstract class Toy {
        public int calculatePrice(Toy t);
        public final void printToy(Toy t){ /* code goes here */ }
    }

D) public abstract class Toy {
        public abstract int calculatePrice(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
        public abstract void printToy(Toy t) { /* code goes here */ }
    }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B

C. Option C
D. Option D

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 87**
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 91**
Which two statements are true?

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 92**
Which three statements are true about exception handling?

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.
B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are 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 Exception class except the RuntimeException class are checked exceptions.
F. All subclasses of the Error class are checked exceptions and are recoverable.

**Answer:** BCE


**NEW QUESTION 94**
Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 95**
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 98**
Given the code fragment:

```
if (aVar++ < 10) {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello World!");
} else {
    System.out.println(aVar + " Hello Universe!");
}
```

What is the result if the integer aVar is 9?

A. 10 Hello World!
B. Hello Universe!
C. Hello World!
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 102**
Given the code fragment:

```
4. class X {
5.      public void printFileContent () {
6.           /* code goes here */
7.           throw new IOException ();
8.      }
9. }
10. public class Test {.
11.      public static void main (String [] args) {
12.           X xobj = new X ();
13.           xobj.printFileContent ();
14.      }
15. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

A. At line 14, insert throw new IOException ();

B. Replace line 5 with public void printFileContent () throws IOException {

C. Replace line 11 with public static void main (String [] args) throws Exception {

D. Replace line 13 with:

   try {

      xobj.printFileContent ();

   }

   catch (Exception e) {}

   catch (IOException e) {}

E. Replace line 7 with throw IOException ("Exception raised");

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 104**
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 109**
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: 2
D. Welcome Visit Count:1Welcome Visit Count: 2

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 112**
Given the code fragment from three files:

```
SalesMan.java:

package sales;
public class SalesMan { }


Product.java:

package sales.products;
public class Product { }


Market.java:

1. package market;
2. // insert code here
3. public class USMarket {
4.     SalesMan sm;
5.     Product p;
6. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?

```
○ A) import sales.*;

○ B) import java.sales.products.*;

○ C) import sales;
     import sales.products;

○ D) import sales.*;
     import products.*;

○ E) import sales.*;
     import sales.products.*;
```

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

**Answer:** E


**NEW QUESTION 117**
Given:

```
class C2 {
    public void displayC2() {
        System.out.print("C2");
    }
}
interface I {
    public void displayI();
}
class C1 extends C2 implements I {
    public void displayI() {
        System.out.print("C1");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
C2 obj1 = new C1();
I obj2 = new C1();

C2 s = obj2;
I t = obj1;

t.displayI();
s.displayC2()
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 118**
Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

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 the 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 tailored to the particular program being created

**Answer:** ACD

**NEW QUESTION 121**
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 126**
Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

A. 44
B. 35
C. 47
D. 54
E. 45
F. 421

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 127**
Given:

```
public class Vowel {
    private char var;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char var1 = 'a';
        char var2 = var1;
        var2 = 'e';

        Vowel obj1 = new Vowel ();
        Vowel obj2 = obj1;
        obj1.var = 'i';
        obj2.var = 'o';

        System.out.println(var1 + ", " +var2);
        System.out.print(obj1.var + ", " +obj2.var);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. a, oi, o
B. a, oo, o
C. o, oi, o
D. o, oo, o

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 130**
Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("C")) {
            continue;
        }
        System.out.println("Work done");
        break;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. A B C Work done
B. A B C D Work done
C. A Work done
D. Compilation fails

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 135**
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?

☐ 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 140**
Given:

```
interface Downloadable {
    public void download();
}

interface Readable extends Downloadable {          // line n1
    public void readBook();
}

abstract class Book implements Readable {          // line n2
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read Book");
    }
}

class EBook extends Book {                          // line n3
    public void readBook() {
        System.out.println("Read E-Book");
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
Book book1 = new EBook();
boook1.readBook();
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n2.
B. Read Book
C. Read E-Book
D. Compilation fails at line n1.
E. Compilation fails at line n3.

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 141**
Which two class definitions fail to compile?

A. abstract class A3 {private static int i;public void doStuff(){}public A3(){}}
B. final class A1 {public A1(){}}
C. public class A2 {private static int i;private A2(){}}
D. class A4 {protected static final int i;private void doStuff(){}}
E. final abstract class A5 {protected static int i;void doStuff(){}abstract void doIt();}

**Answer:** CE


**NEW QUESTION 145**
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:** B

**Explanation:**

```
Your Code ...
 1  public class App {
 2      public static void main (String[] args) {
 3          int i = 10;
 4          int j = 20;
 5          int k = j += i / 5;
 6          System.out.print (i + " : " + j + " : " + k);
 7      }
 8  }
 9
```

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

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode :  ▢ OFF                                Version:    JDK 9.0.1 ▾

Stdin Inputs...

⊙ Execute   Save   My Projects   Recent   Collaborate   More Options ▾

Result...

CPU Time: 0.20 sec(s), Memory: 32080 kilobyte(s)                   compiled and executed in 1.229 sec(s)

```
10 : 22 : 22
```

**NEW QUESTION 148**
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, ( ) ->
B. get Age ( ) > 40);
C. checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);
D. checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);
E. checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 151**
fragment:

```
1. class X {
2.      public void printFileContent() {
3.          /* code goes here */
4.          throw new IOException();
5.      }
6. }
7. public class Test {
8.      public static void main(String[] args) {
9.          X xobj = new X();
10.         xobj.printFileContent();
11.     }
12. }
```

Which two modifications should you make so that the code compiles successfully?

☐ A) Replace line 8 with `public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {`

☐ B) Replace line 10 with:
```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```

☐ C) Replace line 2 with `public void printFileContent() throws IOException {`

☐ D) Replace line 4 with `throw IOException("Exception raised");`

☐ E) At line 11, insert `throw new IOException();`

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

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 154**
Given:

```
class Vehicle {
    String type = "4W";
    int maxSpeed = 100;

    Vehicle(String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    String trans;

    Car(String trans) {              //line n1
        this.trans = trans;
    }

    Car(String type, int maxSpeed, String trans) {
        super(type, maxSpeed);
        this(trans);                 //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7.  Car c1 = new Car("Auto");
8.  Car c2 = new Car("4W", 150, "Manual");
9.  System.out.println(c1.type + " " + c1.maxSpeed + " " + c1.trans);
10. System.out.println(c2.type + " " + c2.maxSpeed + " " + c2.trans);
```

What is the result?

A. 4W 100 Auto4W 150 Manual
B. Null 0 Auto4W 150 Manual
C. Compilation fails only at line n1
D. Compilation fails only at line n2
E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 157**
Given the code fragments:

```
A.java:

package p1;
public class A {
}

B.java:

package p1.p2;
//line n1
public class B {
    public void doStuff() {
        A b = new A ();
    }
}

C.java:

package p3;
//line n2
public class C {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A o1 = new A();
        B o2 = new B();
    }
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

A. Replace line n1 with: import p1.A;Replace line n2 with: import p1.A;import p1.p2.B;
B. Replace line n1 with: import p1;Replace line n2 with: import p1;import p1.p2;
C. Replace line n1 with: import p1.A;Replace line n2 with: import p1.*;
D. Replace line n1 with: import p1.*;Replace line n2 with: import p1.p2.*;

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 161**
Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () |{}

    Animal (String type, int maxSpeed) {
        this.type = type;
        this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
        //line n1
    }

    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed,
        //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal ("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal ("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println (wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " +
wolf.bounds);
10. Sytem.out.println (tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " +
tiger.bounds;
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print the following output? Canine 60 Long
Feline 80 Short

A. Replace line n1 with:super ();this.bounds = bounds;
B. Replace line n1 with:this.bounds = bounds;super ();
C. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this (bounds);
D. Replace line n1 with:this ("Canine", 60);this.bounds = bounds
E. Replace line n2 with:super (type, maxSpeed);this.bounds = bounds;

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 163**
The following grid shows the state of a 2D array:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | |
| | X | 0 |
| | X | X |

This grid is created with the following code:

```
char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = 'O';
grid[2][1] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = 'O';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = 'O';
```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive X's?

A. grid[1][3] = 'X';
B. grid[3][1] = 'X';
C. grid[0][2] = 'X';
D. grid[2][0] = 'X';
E. grid[1][2] = 'X';

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 167**
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 170**
Given the code fragment:

```
24. float var1 = (12_345.01 >= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.
B. Compilation fail
C. 13480.0
D. 13480.02

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 173**
Given:

```
public class TestScope {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int var1 = 200;
        System.out.print(doCalc(var1));
        System.out.print(" "+var1);
    }
    static int doCalc(int var1){
        var1 = var1 * 2;
        return var1;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 400 200
B. 200 200
C. 400 400
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 176**
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. public abstract Toy getToy() {return new Toy();}
C. public void printToy();
D. public int calculatePrice() {return price;}
E. public abstract int computeDiscount();

**Answer:** CDE


**NEW QUESTION 178**
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;
        A b3 = (B) 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:** E

**NEW QUESTION 180**
Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public statuc String getColor() {
        return "Green";
    }
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```
package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        //line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit")
        }
    }
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}
```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

A. At line n1 insert:import clothing.Shirt;At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
B. At line n1 insert:import clothing.*;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
C. At line n1 insert:import static clothing.Shirt.getcolor;At line n2 insert:String color = getColor();
D. At line n1 no changes required.At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();
E. At line n1 insert:import clothing;At line n2 insert:String color = Shirt.getColor();

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 181**
Given:

```
class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r){
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}
```
And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```
Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

```
 A) super.r = r;
    this.c = c;

 B) super(r);
    this(c);

 C) super(r);
    this.c = c;

 D) this.c = r;
    super(c);
```

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

**Answer:** C


**NEW QUESTION 186**
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 TRUE null What is the result?

A. TRUE null
B. true false
C. false false
D. true true
E. AClassCastExceptionis thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** D


**NEW QUESTION 190**
Given:

```
public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs.length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 97 98 99 100 null null null
B. 97 98 99 100 101 102 103
C. Compilation rails.
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** A


**NEW QUESTION 191**
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 193**
Given the code fragment:
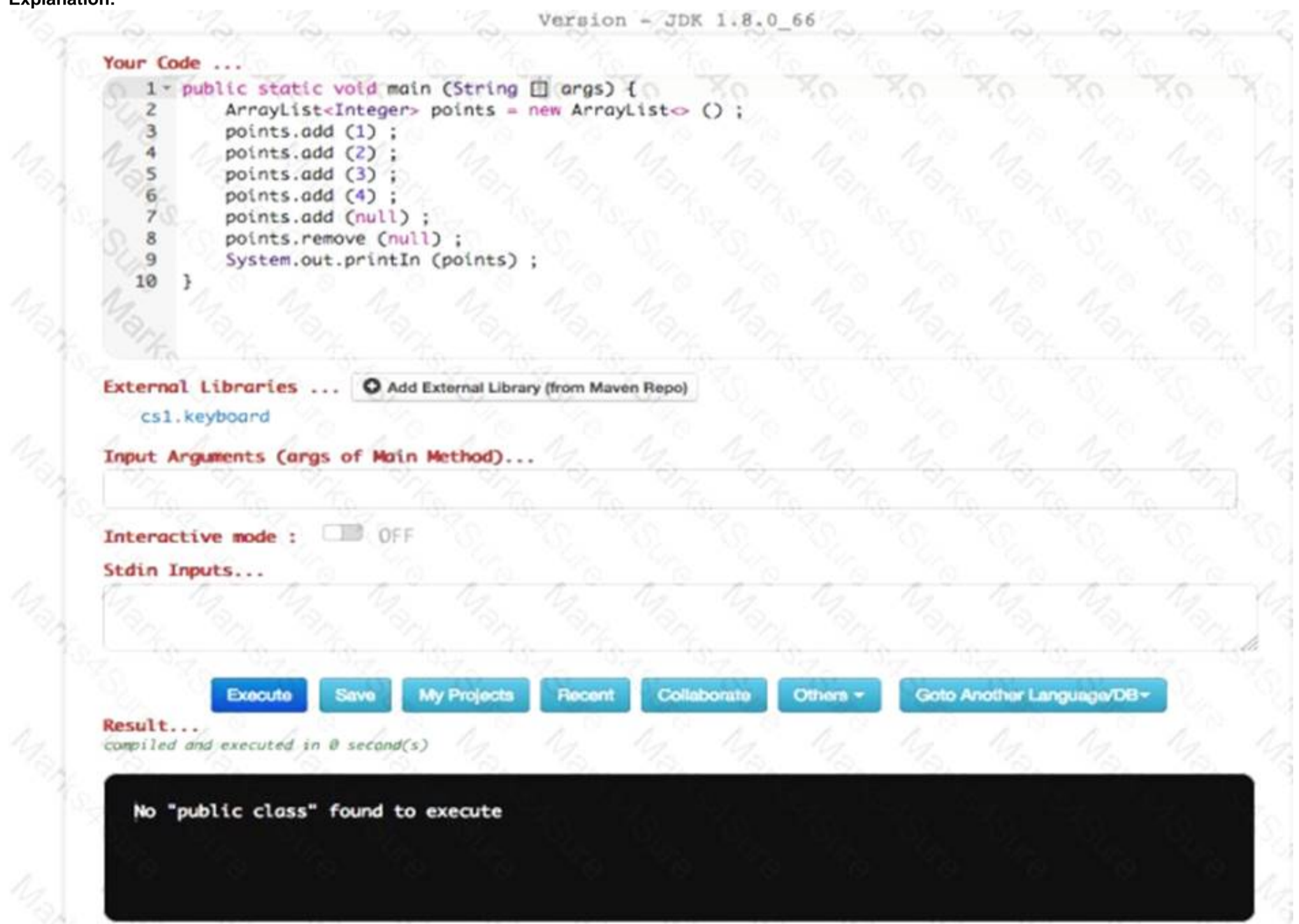
```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> ();
    points.add (1);
    points.add (2);
    points.add (3);
    points.add (4);
    points.add (null);
    points.remove (2);
    points.remove (null);
    System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
B. [1, 2, 4]
C. [1, 2, 4, null ]
D. [1, 3, 4, null ]
E. [1, 3, 4 ]
F. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** F

**Explanation:**

Version - JDK 1.8.0_66

```
Your Code ...
 1  public static void main (String [] args) {
 2      ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<> () ;
 3      points.add (1) ;
 4      points.add (2) ;
 5      points.add (3) ;
 6      points.add (4) ;
 7      points.add (null) ;
 8      points.remove (null) ;
 9      System.out.printIn (points) ;
10  }
```

External Libraries ...    Add External Library (from Maven Repo)
    cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode :    OFF

Stdin Inputs...

[Execute]  [Save]  [My Projects]  [Recent]  [Collaborate]  [Others ▾]  [Goto Another Language/DB ▾]

Result...
compiled and executed in 0 second(s)

```
No "public class" found to execute
```

**NEW QUESTION 195**
Which code fragment causes a compilation error?

```
A. float flt = 100F;
B. float flt = (float) 1_11.00;
C. float flt = 100;
D. double y1 = 203.22;
   float flt = y1;
E. int y2 = 100;
   float flt = (float) y2;
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 198**
Given the code fragment:

```
String[] strs = new String[2];
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. Element 0Element 1
B. Null element 0Null element 1
C. NullNull
D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 200**
Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
for(XXX) {
        System.out.print(a[e]);
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?

A. int e = 0; e < = 4; e++
B. int e = 0; e < 5; e + = 2
C. int e = 1; e < = 5; e + = 1
D. int e = 1; e < 5; e+ =2

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 205**
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:** Explanation
Using the private modifier is the main way that an object encapsulates itself and hide data from the outside world.

**NEW QUESTION 207**
Given the following class declarations: Which answer fails to compile?

```
A) ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Tiger());

B) ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());

C) ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Tiger());

D) ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());

E) ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());
```

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 211**
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 215**
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 218**
Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {

    static int count = 0;
    int i = 0;

    public void changeCount () {
        while (i<5) {
            i++;
            count++;
        }
    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Test check1 = new Test ();
        Test check2 = new Test ();
        check1.changeCount ();
        check2.changeCount ();
        System.out. print (check1.count + " : " + check2.count);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 5 : 5
B. 10 : 10
C. 5 : 10
D. Compilation fails.

**Answer:** B


**NEW QUESTION 220**
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 225**
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 230**
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:** B

**NEW QUESTION 235**
Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(2014, 6, 20);
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) A DateParseExcpetion is thrown at runtime.
```

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 240**
......

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