

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 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 3

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 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

You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given this information:

- The application must contain the classes Toy, EduToy, and ConsToy. The Toy class is the superclass of the other two classes.
- The int calculatePrice (Toy t) method calculates the price of a toy.
- The void printToy (Toy t) method prints the details of a toy.

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 6

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 7

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```
package p1;  
class MyString {  
    String msg;  
    MyString(String msg) {  
        this.msg = msg;  
    }  
}
```

Test.java:

```
package p1;  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new StringBuilder("Java SE 8"));  
        System.out.println("Hello " + new MyString("Java SE 8").msg);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A

```
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
```

B

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashcode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode2>>
```

C

```
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashcode>>
```

D Compilation fails at the Test class

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

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:

```
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 11

Given:

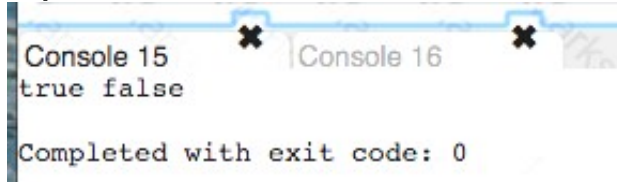
```
public class Test {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 Test ts = new Test();
 System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
 isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
 System.out.println(isAvailable);
 }
 public static boolean doStuff() {
 return !isAvailable;
 }
 static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. false true
- C. true false
- D. true true
- E. false false

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**



Console 15  
true false

Console 16  
false false

Completed with exit code: 0

#### NEW QUESTION 14

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 18

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 ArrayList<Integer> points = new ArrayList<>();
 points.add(1);
 points.add(2);
 points.add(3);
 points.add(4);
 points.add(null);
 points.remove(1);
 points.remove(null);
 System.out.println(points);
}
```

What is the result?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

Given:

```
class Patient {
 String name;
 public Patient (String name) {
 this.name = name;
 }
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
8. public class Test {
9. public static void main (String [] args) {
10. List ps = new ArrayList ();
11. Patient p2 = new Patient ("Mike");
12. ps.add(p2);
13.
14. // insert code here
15.
16. if (f >= 0) {
17. System.out.print ("Mike Found");
18. }
19. }
20. }
```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line 14, enables the code to print Mike Found?

A

```
int f = ps.indexOf (p2);
```

B

```
int f = ps.indexOf (Patient ("Mike"));
```

C

```
int f = ps.indexOf (new Patient "Mike"));
```

D

```
Patient p = new Patient("Mike");
int f = ps.indexOf(p)
```

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 31

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
 String s = "Java SE 8 1";
 int len = s.trim().length();
 System.out.print(len);
 }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 11
- C. 8
- D. 9
- E. 10

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 33

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 37

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 38

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 40

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 45

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 49

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 51

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 53

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 54

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014);
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

**A**

```
date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20
```

**B**

```
date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

**C** Compilation fails.

**D** An exception is thrown at runtime.

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 55

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 58

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 61

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 65

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