

1Z0-808 Dumps

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    public CheckingAccount(int amount){  
        this.amount = amount;  
    }  
    public int getAmount() {  
        return amount;  
    }  
    public void changeAmount(int x) {  
        amount += x;  
    }  
}
```

And given the following main method, located in another class:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    CheckingAccount acct = new CheckingAccount((int) (Math.random()*1000));  
    //line n1  
    System.out.println(acct.getAmount());  
}
```

Which three lines, when inserted independently at line n1, cause the program to print a 0 balance?

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. amount = 0;
- C. acct (0) ;
- D. acct.amount = 0;
- E. acc
- F. getAmount () = 0;
- G. acct.changeAmount(0);
- H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);
- I. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
13. List colors = new ArrayList();  
14. colors.add("green");  
15. colors.add("red");  
16. colors.add("blue");  
17. colors.add("yellow");  
18. colors.remove(2);  
19. colors.add(3, "cyan");  
20. System.out.print(colors);
```

What is the result?

- A. (green, red, yellow, cyan)
- B. (green, blue, yellow, cyan)
- C. (green, red, cyan, yellow)
- D. AnIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment:


```
Public static void main (String [] args) {  
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);  
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Result A 1
Result B 3
- B. Result A 01
Result B 3
- C. Result A 01
Result B 12
- D. Result A 1
Result B 12

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7

Given:

```
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);  
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));
```

What is the result?

- A) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
- B) 5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
- C) 7 = 7
7 + 7
- D) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

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

Answer: D

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

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 10

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 13**

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 18

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

- A. A public class must have a main method.
- B. A class can have only one private constructor.
- C. A method can have the same name as a field.
- D. A class can have overloaded static methods.
- E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.
- F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 19

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: D

NEW QUESTION 22

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 26

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 30

Given:

```
public class Product {  
    int id;  
    String name;  
    public Product(int id, String name) {  
        this.id = id;  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
4. Product p1 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
5. Product p2 = new Product(101, "Pen");  
6. Product p3 = p1;  
7. boolean ans1 = p1 == p2;  
8. boolean ans2 = p1.name.equals(p2.name);  
9. System.out.print(ans1 + ":" + ans2);
```

What is the result?

- A. true:true
- B. true:false
- C. false:true
- D. false:false

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

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 34

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 35

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 40

Given the following 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 45

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

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 48

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {  
5.     boolean opt = true;  
6.     switch (opt) {  
7.         case true:  
8.             System.out.print ("True");  
9.             break;  
10.        default:  
11.            System.out.print ("***");  
12.        }  
13.        System.out.println("Done");  
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

- A. Replace line 5 With String opt= "true";Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = !;Replace line 7 with case 1=
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Remove the default section.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 49

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 53

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 54

Given:

```
class Test {  
    int a1;  
    public static void doProduct(int a) { a = a * a;  
    }  
    public static void doString(StringBuilder s) { s.append(" " + s);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) { Test item = new Test();  
        item.a1 = 11;  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello"); Integer i = 10;  
        doProduct(i); doString(sb); doProduct(item.a1);  
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 10 Hello Hello 11
- B. 10 Hello Hello 121
- C. 100 Hello 121
- D. 100 Hello Hello 121
- E. 10 Hello 11

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

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 59

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 64

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args[0].equals("Hello") ? false : true) {
            System.out.println("Success");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Failure");
        }
    }
}
```

And given the commands: javac Test.Java
Java Test Hello What is the result?

- A. Success
- B. Failure
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 65

Given the code fragment:

```
String shirts[][] = new String[2][2];
shirts[0][0] = "red";
shirts[0][1] = "blue";
shirts[1][0] = "small";
shirts[1][1] = "medium";
```

Which code fragment prints red: blue: small: medium?

```
A) for (int index = 1; index < 2; index++) {  
    for (int idx = 1; idx < 2; idx++) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");  
    }  
}  
  
B) for (int index = 0; index < 2; ++index) {  
    for (int idx = 0; idx < index; ++idx) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");  
    }  
}  
  
C) for (String c : colors) {  
    for (String s : sizes) {  
        System.out.println(s + ":");  
    }  
}  
  
D) for (int index = 0; index < 2;) {  
    for (int idx = 0; idx < 2;) {  
        System.out.print(shirts[index][idx] + ":");  
        idx++;  
    }  
    index++;  
}
```

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    public static final int MIN =1;  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        int x = args.length;  
        if (checkLimit (x)) {    //line n1  
            System.out.println ("Java SE");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println ("Java EE");  
        }  
    }  
    public static boolean checkLimit (int x) {  
        return (x >= MIN) ? true : false;  
    }  
}
```

And given the commands: javac Test.java

java Test

What is the result?

- A. Java SE
- B. Java EE
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

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 75

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {  
    int [] stack = {10,20,30}  
    int size = 3;  
    int dx = 0;  
    /*line n1 */  
    System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );  
}
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints The Top element: 30?


```
A. do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx >= size);  
B. while (idx < size) {  
    idx++;  
}  
C. do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx < size - 1);  
D. do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx <= size);  
E. while (idx <= size - 1) {  
    idx++  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

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 83

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 87

Given:

```
public class MyField {
    int x;
    int y;
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        y = this.y;
    }
    public void display () {
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyField m1 = new MyField();
        m1.x = 100;
        m1.y = 200;
        MyField m2 = new MyField();
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);
        m1.display();
        m2.display();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 100 0 : 100 200:
- B. 100 0 : 100 0 :
- C. 100 200 : 100 200 :
- D. 100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 90

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 91

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 94

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 96

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 97

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        //line n1  
        switch (x) {  
            case 1:  
                System.out.println("One");  
                break;  
            case 2:  
                System.out.println("Two");  
                break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print one?

- A. Byte x = 1;
- B. short x = 1;
- C. String x = "1";
- D. Long x = 1;
- E. Double x = 1;
- F. Integer x = new Integer("1");

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 101

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 105

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 108

Given the code fragment: `int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};` And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry. Which two statements are true?

- A. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
- B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- C. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- D. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
- E. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 112

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 116

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. Initialized Started Initialized
- C. Initialized Started

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117

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 121

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 123

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();  
book1.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 125

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 dolt();}

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 126

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...

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Result...

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

```

10 : 22 : 22

```

NEW QUESTION 130

Given:

```

public class Test {
    public static int stVar = 100;
    public int var = 200;
    public String toString() {
        return var + ":" + stVar;
    }
}

```

And given the code fragment:

```
Test t1 = new Test();
t1.var = 300;
System.out.println(t1);
Test t2 = new Test();
t2.stVar = 300;
System.out.println(t2);
```

What is the result?

- A. 300:300200:300
- B. 300:100200:300
- C. 300:00:300
- D. 200:300200:300

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 134

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 135

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 138

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 143

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 145

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 148

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 151

Given the following class:

```
public class CheckingAccount {  
    public int amount;  
    // line n1  
}
```

And given the following 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 n2 insert:
 amount = 100;
- B. At line n2 insert:
 This. amount = 100
- C. At line n2 insert:
 acct.amount = 100
- D. At line n1 insert:
 public CheckingAccount () {
 amount = 100;
 }
- E. At line n1 insert:
 public CheckingAccount () {
 this.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: BCE

NEW QUESTION 153

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 158

Given:

```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    public Student(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
}  
  
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Student[] students = new Student[3];  
        students[1] = new Student("Richard");  
        students[2] = new Student("Donald");  
        for (Student s : students) {  
            System.out.println("" + s.name);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. nullRichardDonald
- B. RichardDonald
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- E. ANullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161

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 166

Given:

```
package clothing;
public class Shirt {
    public static 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 168

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 169

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
    int i = 0;  
    do {  
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");  
        i++;  
    } while (i < arr.length - 1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 1 2 3 4 followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`
B. 1 2 3
C. 1 2 3 4
D. Compilation fails.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

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;  
System.out.println(d);
```

What is the result?

- A. 100
B. 101
C. 102
D. 103
E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 176

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 fails.
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 177

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 182

Which two are benefits of polymorphism?

- 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: BC

NEW QUESTION 187

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)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190

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.println (points);
10 }
```

External Libraries ...

cs1.keyboard

Input Arguments (args of Main Method)...

Interactive mode : ☐ OFF

Stdin Inputs...

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 196

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 200

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 203

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 207**

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 209

Given:

MainTest.java:

```
public class MainTest {  
  
    public static void main(int[] args) {  
        System.out.println("int main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(Object[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Object main " + args[0]);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("String main " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

and commands:

```
javac MainTest.java  
java MainTest 1 2 3
```

What is the result?

- A. int main 1
- B. Object main 1
- C. String main 1
- D. Compilation fails
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 212

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

MyString.java:

```
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"));  
    }  
}
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217

Given the code fragment:

```
int nums1[] = new int[3];  
int nums2[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
nums1 = nums2;  
for (int x : nums1){  
    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 220

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 223

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 227**

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 230

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 231

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 236**

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 DateParseException is thrown at runtime.

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

Answer: D**NEW QUESTION 238**

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 240

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[1][3];  
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {  
        num[i][j] = 10;  
    }  
}
```

Which option represents the state of the num array after successful completion of the outer loop?

☐ A) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10

☐ B) num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10

☐ C) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0

☐ D) num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 242

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: C

NEW QUESTION 247

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