# 1Z0-808 Q&As

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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**QUESTION 1**

Given the code fragment:

float x = 22.00f % 3.00f; int y = 22 % 3;

System.out.print(x + ", "+ y);

What is the result?

A. 1.0, 1

B. 1.0f, 1

C. 7.33, 7

D. Compilation fails

E. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment: What is the result?

```
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,String bounds) {
       //line n2
    }
}
```

A. 5 : 5

B. 10 : 10

C. 5 : 10

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 3**

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile? (Select 2 options.)

```
1.  public void method() ____ Exception {
2.  _____ Exception();
3.  }
```

A. On line 1, fill in throws

B. On line 1, fill in throws new

C. On line 2, fill in throw new

D. On line 2, fill in throws

E. On line 2, fill in throws new

Correct Answer: AC

Option A and C are the correct answer.

In a method declaration, the keyword throws is used. So here at line 1 we have to use option A.

To actually throw an exception, the keyword throw is used and a new exception is created, so at line 2 we have to use throw and new keywords, which is option C. Finally it will look like;

public void method() throws Exception {

throw new Exception0;

}

REFERENCE : httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception The correct answer is: On line 1, fill in throws. On line 2, fill in throw new

**QUESTION 4**

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

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 5**

Given the fragment:

String[][] arra = new String[3][];

arra[0] = new String[]{"rose", "lily"};

arra[1] = new String[]{"apple", "berry","cherry","grapes"};

arra[0] = new String[]{"beans", "carrot","potato"};

// insert code fragment here

Which code fragment when inserted at line \\'// insert code fragment here\\', enables the code to successfully change arra elements to uppercase?

A. String[][] arra = new String[3][]; arra[0] = new String[]{"rose", "lily"}; arra[1] = new String[]{"apple", "berry","cherry","grapes"}; arra[0] = new String[]{"beans", "carrot","potato"}; for (int i = 0; i

B. for (int i = 0; i

C. for (String a[]:arra[][]) { for (String x:a[]) {

D. toUpperCase(); } }

E. for (int i:arra.length) { for (String x:arra) { arra[i].toUpperCase(); } }

Correct Answer: C

Incorrect:

not A: arra.length is 3, but the subarrays have 2, 3 and 4 elements. Index will be out of bound.

not B: The subarrys are of different lengths. Index will be out of bound.

not D: Compile error.

**QUESTION 6**

Given:

class Cake {

int model;

String flavor;

Cake() {

model = 0;

flavor = "Unknown";

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Cake c = new Cake();

bake1(c);

System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);

bake2(c);

System.out.println(c.model + " " + c.flavor);

}

public static Cake bake1(Cake c) {

A. flavor = "Strawberry";

B. model = 1200; return c; } public static void bake2(Cake c) {

C. flavor = "Chocolate";

D. model = 1230; return; } } What is the result?

E. 0 unknown 0 unknown

F. 1200 Strawberry 1200 Strawberry

G. 1200 Strawberry 1230 Chocolate

H. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: 1200 Strawberry 1230 Chocolate

**QUESTION 7**

Given the following 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 the following main 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]);
    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

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 8**

Given:

```
class Base {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println("Base " + args[2]);
}
}
public class Sub extends Base{
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

System.out.println("Overriden " + args[1]);

}

}

And the commands:

javac Sub.java

java Sub 10 20 30

What is the result?

A. Base 30

B. Overridden 20

C. Overridden 20 Base 30

D. Base 30 Overridden 20

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 9**

Given:

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

What is the result?

A. 3 4 5 6

B. 3 4 3 6

C. 5 4 5 6

D. 3 6 5 6

Correct Answer: D

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

C2 s = (C2) obj2;
I t = obj1;

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

**QUESTION 10**

Given the code fragments:

```
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);
```

And,

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 01, 32);
      date.plusDays(10);
      System.out.println(date);
}
```

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.

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 11**

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;

Correct Answer: CE

**QUESTION 12**

Given:

interface Pet { }

class Dog implements Pet { }

public class Beagle extends Dog{ }

Which three are valid?

A. Pet a = new Dog();

B. Pet b = new Pet();

C. Dog f = new Pet();

D. Dog d = new Beagle();

E. Pet e = new Beagle();

F. Beagle c = new Dog();

Correct Answer: ADE

Incorrect:

Not B, not C: Pet is abstact, cannot be instantiated. Not F: incompatible type. Required Beagle, found Dog.

**QUESTION 13**

Given:

```
public class Test2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int ar1[] = {2, 4, 6, 8};
        int ar2[] = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9};
        ar2 = ar1;
        for (int e2 : ar2) {
            System.out.print(" " + e2);
        }
    }
}
```

A. ns = 50 S = 125 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 100 S = 125

B. ns = 50 S = 125 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 0 S = 125

C. ns = 50 S = 50 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 100 S = 100

D. ns = 50 S = 50 ns = 125 S = 125 ns = 0 S = 125

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 14**

Given the code fragment:

```
Console 8   Console 9
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2
        at Test.main(Test.java:11)

Completed with exit code: 1
```

Test.java:

```
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 is the result?

```
A) Str1.toLowerCase();
   if (str1 == str2)

B) if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))

C) Str1.toLowerCase();
   if (str1.equals(str2))

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 15**

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] lst = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
int sum = 0;
for (int frnt = 0, rear = lst.length - 1;
     frnt < 5 && rear >= 5;
     frnt++, rear--) {
   sum = sum + lst[frnt] + lst[rear];
}
System.out.print(sum);
```

What is the result?

A. 20

B. 25

C. 29

D. Compilation fails

E. AnArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: A