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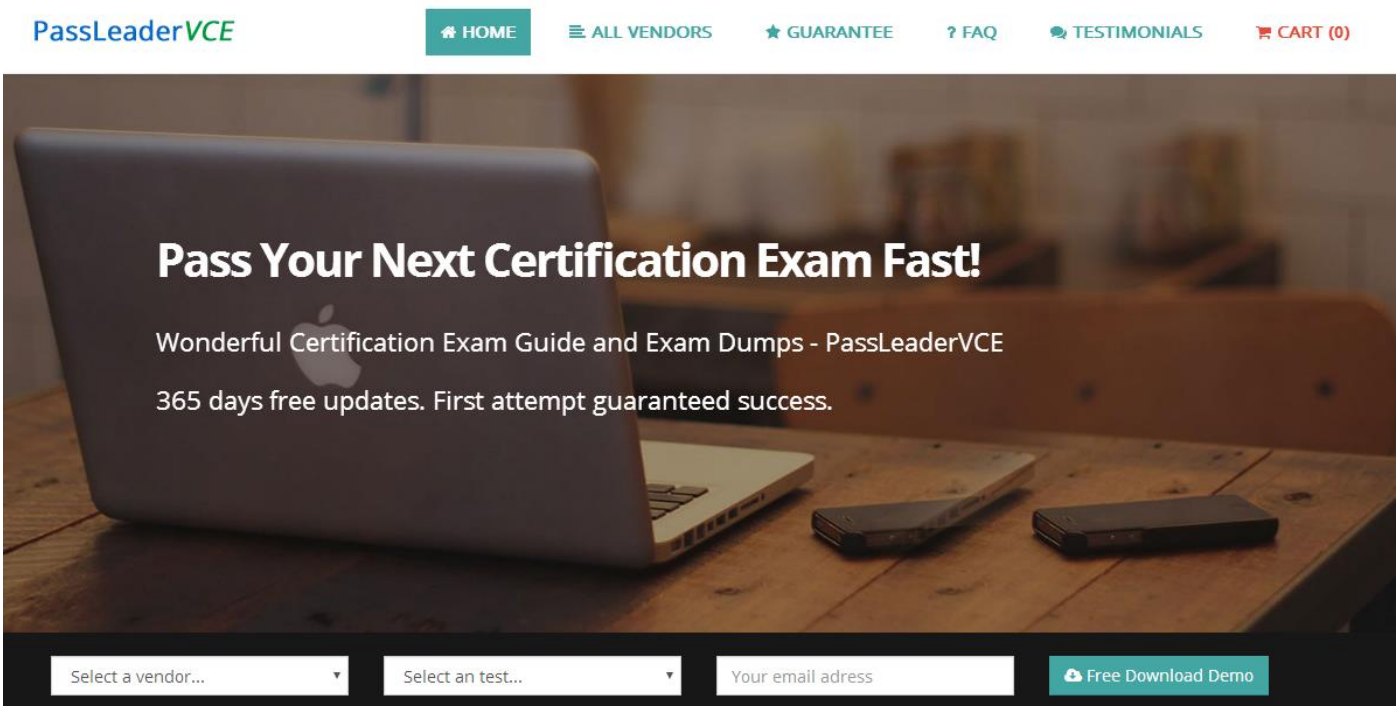

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Wonderful Certification Exam Guide and Exam Dumps- PassLeaderVCE

Exam : **1z1-808**

Title : Java SE 8 Programmer I

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Given the code fragment:

```
String[] colors = {"red", "blue", "green", "yellow", "maroon", "cyan"};
```

Which code fragment prints blue, cyan, ?

A)
```
for (String c:colors) {
    if (c.length() != 4) {
        continue;
    }
System.out.print(c+", ");
}
```

B)
```
for (String c:colors[]) {
    if (c.length() <= 4) {
        continue;
    }
System.out.print(c+", ");
}
```

C)
```
for (String c:String[] colors) {
    if (c.length() >= 3) {
        continue;
    }
System.out.print(c+", ");
}
```

D)
```
for (String c:colors) {
    if (c.length() != 4) {
        System.out.print(c+", ");
        continue;
    }
}
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: A

NO.2 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
Answer: AC
Explanation:
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;
}
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

NO.3 Given:

```
class S1 {
     protected void display(int x) {
          System.out.print("Parent" + x);
     }
}
class S2 extends S1 {
     public void display(int x, int y) {
          this.display(x);
          display(y);
          super.display(y);
}
     public void display(int x) {
          System.out.println("Child " + x);
     }
}
```

and the code fragment:
S2 sobj = new S2();
sobj.display(10, 100);
What is the result?

A. Child 10
Child 100
Parent 100

B. Parent 10
Child 10
Parent 1000

C. Child 10
Parent 100
Parent 100

D. A compile time error occurs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
Error: Main method not found in class S1, please define the main method as:
   public static void main(String[] args)
or a JavaFX application class must extend javafx.application.Application
```

NO.4 Given:

```
public abstract class Shape {
    private int x;
    private int y;
    public abstract void draw();
    public void setAnchor(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }
}
```

Which two classes use the shape class correctly?

```
A) public class Circle implements Shape {
       private int radius;
   }

B) public abstract class Circle extends Shape {
       private int radius;
   }

C) public class Circle extends Shape {
       private int radius;
       public void draw();
   }

D) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
       private int radius;
       public void draw();
   }

E) public class Circle extends Shape {
       private int radius;
       public void draw() {/* code here */}
   }

F) public abstract class Circle implements Shape {
       private int radius;
       public void draw() { /* code here */ }
   }
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E
F. Option F
Answer: BE
Explanation:
When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (E).

However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B).
Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract--it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

NO.5 Given:

```
1. public class SampleClass  {
2.      public static void main(String[] args){
3.           AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass();
4.           SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();
5.           //insert code here
6.      }
7. }
8. class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {
9. }
```

Which statement, when inserted into line "// TODO code application logic here ", is valid change?

A. asc = sc;

B. sc = asc;

C. asc = (object) sc;

D. asc= sc.clone ()

Answer: B

Explanation:
Works fine.
Incorrect answers:
asc = sc.clone();
Incompatible types.
asc =sc;
Incompatible types.
asc = (object) sc;
Syntax error

NO.6 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

NO.7 Given:

```
class X {
    int i;
    static 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 5 6
Answer: D
Explanation:

```
3 6 5 6

Completed with exit code: 0
```

NO.8 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

NO.9 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: BE

NO.10 Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);
```

What is the result?

A. [JavaForum, ExpertForum]

B. [JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]

C. [JavaForumGroup, ExpertForumGroup]

D. [JavaGroup, TechGroup ExpertGroup]

Answer: B

Explanation:

```
21 public class Main {
22   public static void main(String[] args) {
23     List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<> ();
24     arrayList.add("Tech");
25     arrayList.add("Expert");
26     arrayList.set(0, "Java");
27     arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat ("Forum"));
28     arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
29     System.out.println(arrayList);
30   }
31
32
33
34
35 }
```

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 32824 kilobyte(s)

```
[JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]
```

NO.11 Given the code fragment:

```
12.  int row = 10;
13.  for ( ; row > 0 ; ) {
14.      int col = row;
15.      while (col >= 0) {
16.          System.out.print(col + " ");
17.          col -= 2;
18.      }
19.      row = row / col;
20.  }
```

What is the result?

A. 10 8 6 4 2 0

B. 10 8 6 4 2

C. AnArithmeticException is thrown at runtime

D. The program goes into an infinite loop outputting: 10 8 6 4 2 0. . .

E. Compilation fails

Answer: D

NO.12 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 -= 1;
            break;
        case "wed":
            wd += 2;
    }
}
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

A. 3

B. 0

C. Compilation fails.

D. -1

Answer: D

NO.13 Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class?

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

NO.14 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 {new patient ("Mike")};
B. int f = ps.indexOf (patient("Mike"));
C. patient p = new Patient ("Mike");
int f = pas.indexOf(P)
D. int f = ps.indexOf(p2);
Answer: D

NO.15 Given the code fragment:

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    int age = 25;

    public Person (String name) {
        this (); //                                  //line n1
        setName(name);
    }
    public Person (String name, int age) {
        Person (name);                              //line n2
        setAge (age);
    }
    //setter and getter methods go here

    public String show () {
        return name + " " + age;
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        Person p1 = new Person ("Jesse");
        Person p2 = new Person ("Walter", 52);
        System.out.println (p1.show () );
        System.out.println (p2.show () );
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2.

B. Compilation fails only at line n2.

C. Compilation fails only at line n1.

D. Jesse 25
Walter 52

Answer: A

Explanation:
At line n1, Person class hasn't any constructor without arguments.
At line n2, there isn't any method Person. If we want to call the constructor that should be "this(name)".

NO.16 Given:

```
class Test {
public static void main (String[] args) {
int day = 1;
```

```
switch (day) {
case "7":
System.out.print("Uranus");
case "6":
System.out.print("Saturn");
case "1":
System.out.print("Mercury");
case "2":
System.out.print("Venus");
case "3":
System.out.print("Earth");
case "4":
System.out.print("Mars");
case "5":
System.out.print("Jupiter");
}
}
}
```

Which two modifications, made independently, enable the code to compile and run?

A. adding a break statement after each print statement

B. adding a default section within the switch code-block

C. changing the string literals in each case label to integer

D. changing the type of the variable day to String

E. arranging the case labels in ascending order

Answer: CD

NO.17 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

NO.18 Consider:

Integer number = Integer.valueOff 808.1");

Which is true about the above statement?

A. The value of the variable number will be 808.1

B. The value of the variable number will be 808

C. The value of the variable number will be 0.

D. A NumberFormatException will be throw.

E. It will not compile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Integer class value of 0 returns an Integer from given string. But we need to pass string which has correct format for integer otherwise it will throw a NumberFormatException.

In this case we have passed string which is not an integer value (since what we passed is fractional number), so option D is correct.

NO.19 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

NO.20 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
      int ii = 0;
      int jj = 7;
      for (ii = 0; ii < jj; ii = ii + 2) {
            System.out.print(ii + " ");
       }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2 4

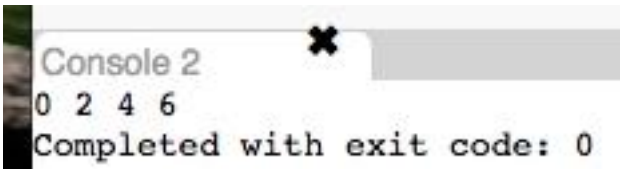
B. 0 2 4 6

C. 0 2 4

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: B

Explanation:



NO.21 Which of the following exception will be thrown due to the statement given here? int array[] = new int[-2];

A. NullPointerException

B. NegativeArraySizeException

C. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

D. IndexOutOfBoundsException

E. This statement does not cause any exception.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In given statement we can see that, we have passed negative value for creating int array, which results a NegativeArraySize Except ion.

Hence option B is correct. Option A is incorrect as it is thrown when an application attempts to use null in a case where an object is required.

Option D is incorrect as IndexOutOfBoundsException thrown to indicate that an index of some sort (such as to an array, to a string, or to a vector) is out of range.

rhttpy/docs.oracle.com/iavase/S/docs/api/java/lang/NegativeArraySizeException.html

NO.22 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
Explanation:
At first look we can exclude option D because the number of elements in the array is 3, the result of multiplying the two array dimensions 1 x 3.
We can run the code
public class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
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;
System.out.println("num[" + i + "][" + j + "]= " + num[i][j]);
}
}
}
}
the output is

num[0][0]= 10
num[0][1]= 10
num[0][2]= 10

NO.23 Given the code fragment:

```
6. char colorCode = 'y';
7. switch (colorCode) {
8.   case 'r':
9.        int color = 100;
10.       break;
11.  case 'b':
12        color = 10;
13.       break;
14.  case 'y':
15.       color = 1;
16.       break;
17. }
18. System.out.println(color);
```

What is the result?

A. It results in a compile time error at line 18.

B. It results in a compile time error at line 9.

C. It prints : 1

D. It results in a compile time error at lines at lines 12 and 15.

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
2  class colorCode {
3    public static void main(String[] args) {
4
5      char colorCode = 'y';
6      switch (colorCode) {
7        case 'r':
8          int color = 100;
9          break;
10       case 'b':
11         color = 10;
12         break;
13       case 'y':
14         color = 1;
15         break;
16     }
17     System.out.println(color);
18   }
19 }
```

NO.24 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);
    }
}
```

A. a, e
i, o
B. a, e
o, o
C. e, e
l, o
D. e, e
o, o
Answer: B

NO.25 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 o balance?

A. this.amount = 0;

B. amount = 0;

C. acct (0) ;

D. acct.amount = 0;

E. acct. getAmount () = 0;

F. acct.changeAmount(0);

G. acct.changeAmount(-acct.amount);

H. acct.changeAmount(-acct.getAmount());

Answer: DGH

Explanation:

A and B don't compile because there isn't a variable amount in method main.

C is wrong because we can't call the constructor acct directly.

E is wrong because we can't make a method on acct equal to 0.

F is wrong because does not change variable amount of class CheckingAccount.

NO.26 Given:

```
1. import java.util.ArrayList;
2. import java.util.List;
3.
4. public class Whizlabs{
5.
6.         public static void main(String[] args){
7.                 List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();
8.                 list.add(21); list.add(13);
9.                 list.add(30); list.add(11);
10.                list.add(2);
11.                //insert here
12.                System.out.println(list);
13.        }
14. }
```

Which inserted at line 11, will provide the following output?

[21, 15, 11]

A. list.removeIf(e > e%2 != 0);

B. list.removeIf(e -> e%2 != 0);

C. Ust.removeIf(e -> e%2 = 0);

D. list.remove(e -> e%2 = 0);

E. None of the above.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In output we can see that only odd numbers present, so we need to remove only even numbers to get expected output.

From Java SE 8, there is new method call removeIf which takes predicate object and remove elements which satisfies predicate condition. Predicate has functional method call take object and check if the given condition met or not, if met it returns true, otherwise false. Option C we have passed correct lambda expression to check whether the number is odd or even that matches to the functional method of predicate interface.

Option A is incorrect as it is invalid lambda expression. Option B is incorrect as it removes all odd numbers.

Option D is incorrect as there is no remove method that takes predicate as argument.

https://docs.oracle.eom/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/ArrayList.html

NO.27 Given:

```
public class Circle {
    double radius;
    public double area;
    public Circle(double r) { radius = r; }
    public double getRadius() { return radius; }
    public void setRadius(double r) { radius = r; }
    public double getArea() { return /* ??? */; }
}

class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Circle c1 = new Circle(17.4);
        c1.area = Math.PI * c1.getRadius() * c1.getRadius();
    }
}
```

The class is poorly encapsulated.

You need to change the circle class to compute and return the area instead.

Which three modifications are necessary to ensure that the class is being properly encapsulated? (Choose 3)

A. Remove the area field.

B. Change the getArea () method public double getArea () { return area; }

C. When the radius is set in the Circle constructor and the setRadius () method, recomputed the area and store it into the area field

D. Change the getRadius () method: public double getRadius () { area = Math.PI * radius * radius; return radius; }

Answer: ABC

NO.28 Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {
    String myStr = "Hello World";
    myStr.trim ()
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf (" ");
    System.out.printLn (i1);
}
```

What is the result?

A. An exception is thrown at runtime.

B. -1

C. 5

D. 0

Answer: C

NO.29 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 fails.

C. 13480.0

D. 13480.02

Answer: C

NO.30 Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

A. allows a class implementation to change without changing t he clients

B. protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects

C. prevents code from causing exceptions

D. enables the class implementation to protect its invariants

E. permits classes to be combined into the same package

F. enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

Answer: ABD

NO.31 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 : 22 : 20

B. 10 : 22 : 22

C. 10 : 22 : 6

D. 10 : 30 : 6

Answer: B

NO.32 Given:

```
4. public class Shop{
5.   public static void main(String[] args) {
6.        int price = 1000;
7.        int qty = 2;
8.        String grade = "2";
9.        double discount = 0.0;
10.       switch(grade) {
11.            case "1":
12.                 discount = price * 0.1;
13.                 break;
14.            case "2":
15.                 discount = price * 0.5;
16.                 continue:
17.            default:
18.                 System.out.println("Thank You!");
19.       }
20.       System.out.println(discount);
21.       }
22. }
```

Which statement is true?

A. The program executes and prints:

500.0

B. Commenting line 16 enables the program to print:

Thank You! 500.0

C. Commenting line 13 enables the program to print:
Thank You! 500.0

D. The program executes and prints:
Thank You! 500.0

Answer: B

Explanation:

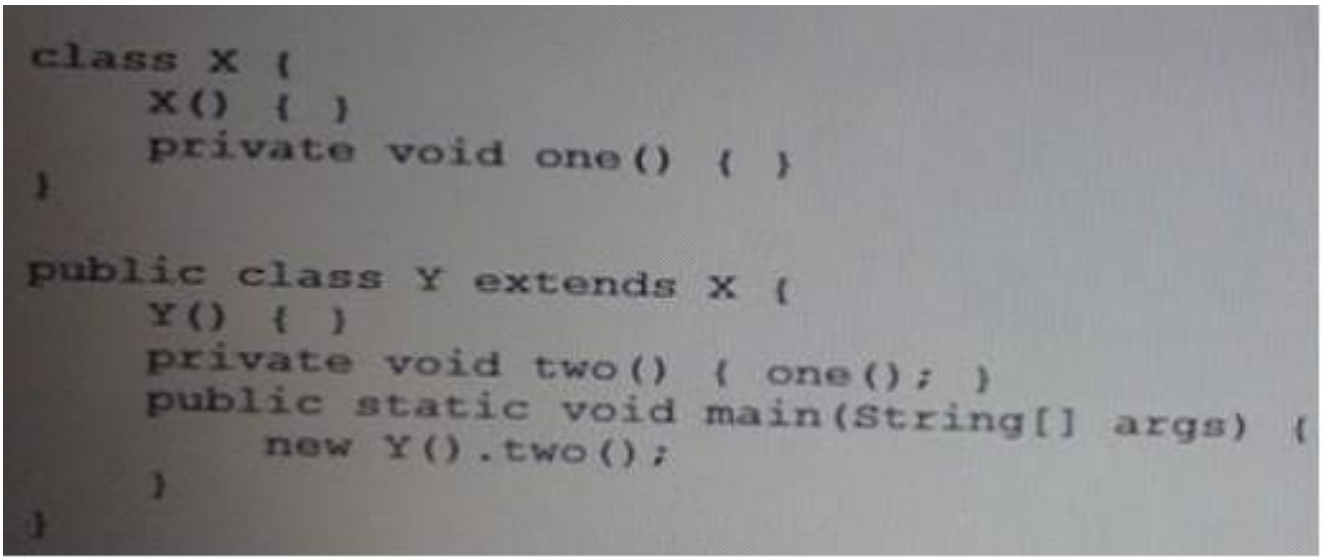
```
16 public class Shop {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         int price = 1000;
19         int qty = 2;
20         String grade = "2";
21         double discount = 0.0;
22         switch(grade) {
23             case "1":
24                 discount = price * 0.1;
25                 break;
26             case "2":
27                 discount = price * 0.5;
28                 //continue;
29             default:
30                 System.out.println("Thank You!");
31         }
32         System.out.println(discount);
33     }
34 }
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32260 kilobyte(s)

```
Thank You!
500.0
```

NO.33 Given a java source file:



```
class X {
    X() { }
    private void one() { }
}

public class Y extends X {
    Y() { }
    private void two() { one(); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Y().two();
    }
}
```

What changes will make this code compile?

A. adding the public modifier to the declaration ofclass x

B. adding the protected modifier to the x()constructor

C. changing the private modifier on the declarationof the one() method to protected

D. removing the Y () constructor

E. removing the private modifier from the two () method

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using the private protected, instead of the private modifier, for the declaration of the one() method, would enable the two() method to access the one() method.

NO.34 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

NO.35 Given:

```
class Sports {
int num_players;
String name, ground_condition;
Sports(int np, String sname, String sground){
num_players = np;
name = sname;
ground_condition = sground;
}
}
class Cricket extends Sports {
int num_umpires;
int num_substitutes;
```

Which code fragment can be inserted at line //insert code here to enable the code to compile?

A. Cricket() {
super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK");
num_umpires =3;
num_substitutes=2;
}

B. Cricket() {
super.ground_condition = "Condition OK";
super.name="Cricket";
super.num_players = 11;
num_umpires =3;
num_substitutes=2;
}

C. Cricket() {
this(3,2);
super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK");
}
Cricket(int nu, ns) {
this.num_umpires =nu;
this.num_substitutes=ns;
}

D. Cricket() {
this.num_umpires =3;
this.num_substitutes=2;
super(11, "Cricket", "Condidtion OK");
}

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect:

not C, not D: call to super must be the first statement in constructor.