



1Z0-808^{Q&As}

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

Given:

```
public class ComputeSum {  
  
    public int x;  
  
    public int y;  
  
    public int sum;  
  
    public ComputeSum (int nx, int ny) {  
  
        x = nx; y =ny;  
        updateSum();  
    }  
  
    public void setX(int nx) { x = nx; updateSum();}  
    public void setY(int ny) { x = ny; updateSum();}  
  
    void updateSum() { sum = x + y;}  
  
}
```

This class needs to protect an invariant on the sum field.

Which three members must have the private access modifier to ensure that this invariant is maintained?

- A. The x field
- B. The y field
- C. The sum field
- D. The ComputerSum () constructor
- E. The setX () method
- F. The setY () method

Correct Answer: CEF

Explanation: The sum field and the two methods (setX and SetY) that updates the sum field.

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:



- A. Compilation fails in the `Employee` class.
- B. `null : 0 : 0`
`Jack : 50 : 0`
`Chloe : 40 : 5000`
- C. `null : 0 : 0`
`Jack : 50 : 2000`
`Chloe : 40 : 5000`
- D. Compilation fails in the `Test` class.
- E. Both the `Employee` class and the `Test` class fail to compile.

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

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

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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Given:



```
 A) class Z extends X implements Y(  
    public void methodZ() {}  
}  
  
 B) abstract class Z extends X implements Y(  
    public void methodZ() {}  
}  
  
 C) class Z extends X implements Y(  
    public void methodX() {}  
}  
  
 D) abstract class Z extends X implements Y(  
}  
  
 E) class Z extends X implements Y(  
    public void methodY() {}  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. hEllojAvA!
- B. Hello java!
- C. Out of limits hEllojAvA!
- D. Out of limits

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Given:

```
public class Test1 {  
  
    static void doubling (Integer ref, int pv) {  
  
        ref =20;  
  
        pv = 20;  
  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Integer iObj = new Integer(10);  
  
        int iVar = 10;
```



```
doubling(iObj++, iVar++);
```

```
System.out.println(iObj+ " "+iVar);
```

What is the result?

- A. 11, 11
- B. 10, 10
- C. 21, 11
- D. 20, 20
- E. 11, 12

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The code `doubling(iObj++, iVar++);` increases both variables from 10 to 11.

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
public class String1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String s = "123";  
        if (s.length() >2)
```

```
A. concat("456"); for(int x = 0; x
```