



1Z0-808^{Q&As}

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

Given the code fragment:

```
String color = "teal";  
  
switch (color) {  
    case "Red":  
        System.out.println("Found Red");  
    case "Blue":  
        System.out.println("Found Blue");  
        break;  
    case "Teal":  
        System.out.println("Found Teal");  
        break;  
    default:  
        System.out.println("Found Default");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found Red Found Default
- B. Found Teal
- C. Found Red Found Blue Found Teal
- D. Found Red Found Blue Found Teal Found Default
- E. Found Default

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Examine: Which statement is true?

Result

CPU Time: 0.14 sec(s), Memory: 32028 kilobyte(s)

12



- A. The program prints m1.Accessed.
- B. The program fails compile due to the unhandled E1 exception.
- C. The program prints m2.Accessed.
- D. The program fails to compile due to the unhandled E2 exception.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

```
int a = 3;
int b = 2;
int c = 1;
int r1 = a * b / c + 1;
int r2 = a / b * c + 1;
int r3 = a * (b / (c + 1));
System.out.println(r1 + " : " + r2 + " : " + r3);
```

QUESTION 3

Given:

Class A { }

Class B { }

Interface X { }

Interface Y { }

Which two definitions of class C are valid?

- A. Class C extends A implements X { }
- B. Class C implements Y extends B { }
- C. Class C extends A, B { }
- D. Class C implements X, Y extends B { }
- E. Class C extends B implements X, Y { }

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: extends is for extending a class.

implements is for implementing an interface. Java allows for a class to implement many interfaces.



QUESTION 4

Given the following class:

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

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

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

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

- A. this.amount = 0;
- B. acct.setAmount(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());

Correct Answer: BDG

QUESTION 5

Given:



```
1 public class Alpha {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         String ta = "A ";
4         ta = ta.concat ("B ");
5         String tb = "C ";
6         ta = ta.concat (tb);
7         ta.replace ("B", "C");
8         ta = ta.concat ("D");
9         System.out.println(ta);
10    }
11 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.12 sec(s), Memory: 32196 kilobyte(s)



And:



```
class LogFileException extends Exception {}
class AccessViolationException extends RuntimeException {}

1. public class App {
2.     public static void main (String[] args) throws LogFileException {
3.         App obj = new App ();
4.         try {
5.             obj.open();
6.             obj.process();
7.             //insert code here
8.         }
9.         catch (Exception e) {
10.            System.out.println("Completed.");
11.        }
12.    }
13.    public void process() {
14.        System.out.println("Processed");
15.        throw new LogFileException();
16.    }
17.    public void open () {
18.        System.out.println ("Opened.");
19.        throw new AccessViolationException();
20.    }
21. }
```

What is the result?

- A. ns = 100 s =125 ns = 0 s = 125 ns = 125 s = 125
- B. ns = 50 s = 50 ns = 125 s = 125 ns = 0 s = 125
- C. ns = 50 s = 125 ns = 125 s = 125 ns = 0 s = 125
- D. ns = 50 s = 50 ns = 125 s =125 ns = 100 s =100

Correct Answer: A

The answer is the letter A, there is no way for the value of ref1.ns to be equal to 50 if it hasn't even been instantiated yet and "ns" is not static. alternatives B and D are wrong because a static variable "s" can only have a single reference value.

QUESTION 6

Given:



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

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment

```
int var1 = -5;
int var2 = var1--;
int var3 = 0;
if (var2
var3 = var2++;
} else {
var3 = --var2;
}
System.out.println(var3);
```



What is the result?

- A. ?6
- B. ?4
- C. ?5
- D. 5
- E. 4
- F. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

Which two initialization statements are valid? (Choose two.)

- A. Boolean available = "TRUE";
- B. String tmpAuthor = author, author = "Mc Donald";
- C. Double price = 200D;
- D. Integer pages = 20;

Correct Answer: CD

Reference: <http://www.functionx.com/java/Lesson06.htm>

QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment: What is the result?



```
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;
    }
}
```

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 0 Found
- C. 1 Found
- D. 3 Found

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Given: What is the result?



```
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. }
```

- A. Initialized Started
- B. Initialized Started Initialized
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Given the code fragment:

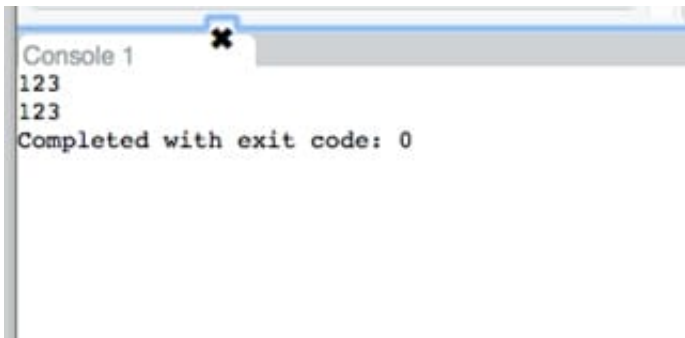
```
int array1[] = {1, 2, 3};
int array2[] = new int [5];
array2 = array1;
for (int i : array2) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}
System.out.println();
int array3[] = new int[3];
array3 = array2;
for (int i : array3) {
    System.out.print(i + " ");
}
```

What is the result?



- A. The sum of 4 numbers is: 10
- B. A compile time error occurs.
- C. The sum of 5 numbers is: 10
- D. The sum of 5 numbers is: 15

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 12

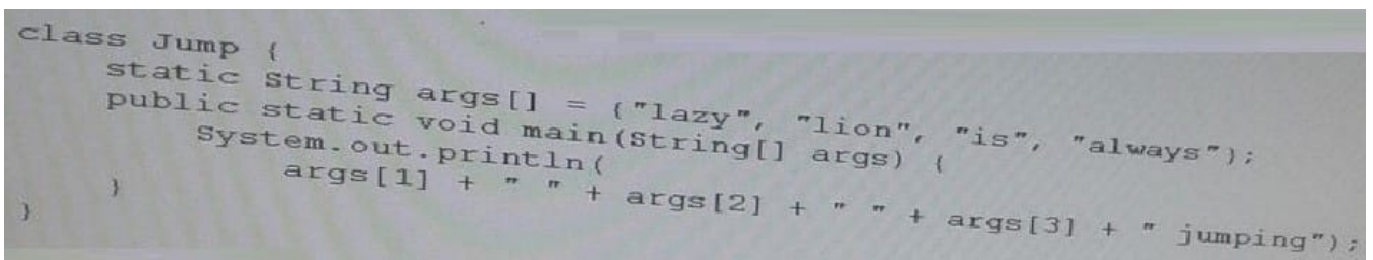
```
int i, j=0;
```

```
i = (3* 2 +4 +5) ;
```

```
j = (3 * ((2+4) + 5));
```

```
System.out.println("i:"+ i + "\nj":+j);
```

What is the result?



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

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 13

Given the code fragment:

```
1. public class Whizlabs{  
2.     public static void main(String[] args){  
3.         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("1Z0");  
4.         sb.concat("-808");  
5.         System.out.println(sb);  
6.     }  
7. }
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C Work done
- B. A B C D Work done
- C. A Work done
- D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Given:

```
public class TestLoop {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int array[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4};  
        int key = 3;  
        for (int pos = 0; pos  
            if (array[pos] == key) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.print("Found " + key + " at " + pos);  
    }  
}
```



```
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. Found 3 at 2
- B. Found 3 at 3
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The following line does not compile: `System.out.print("Found " + key + "at " + pos);`

The variable `pos` is undefined at this line, as its scope is only valid in the `for` loop. Any variables created inside of a loop are LOCAL TO THE LOOP.

QUESTION 15

Given:

```
import java.util.*;  
  
public class Ref {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Hello Java!");  
  
        String s2 = s1.toString();  
  
        List lst = new ArrayList(); lst.add(s2);  
  
        System.out.println(s1.getClass());  
  
        System.out.println(s2.getClass());  
  
        System.out.println(lst.getClass());  
  
    }  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. class java.lang.String class java.lang.String class java.util.ArrayList
- B. class java.lang.Object class java.lang.Object class java.util.Collection
- C. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String class java.util.ArrayList



D. class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String class java.util.List

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: class java.lang.StringBuilder class java.lang.String class java.util.ArrayList

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