1Z0-808 Q&As

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true for a two-dimensional array?

A. It is implemented as an array of the specified element type.

B. Using a row by column convention, each row of a two-dimensional array must be of the same size.

C. At declaration time, the number of elements of the array in each dimension must be specified.

D. All methods of the class Object may be invoked on the two-dimensional array.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about the default constructor of a top-level class?

A. It can take arguments.

B. It has private access modifier in its declaration.

C. It can be overloaded.

D. The default constructor of a subclass always invokes the no-argument constructor of its superclass.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: In both Java and C#, a "default constructor" refers to a nullary constructor that is automatically generated by the compiler if no constructors have been defined for the class. The default constructor is also empty, meaning that it does nothing. A programmer- defined constructor that takes no parameters is also called a default constructor.

QUESTION 3

Given the code fragment:

```
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 = 9, y = 5;
        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
        System.out.println(x + " " + y);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 3

B. 0

C. Compilation fails.

D. -1

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Given:

public class SampleClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

AnotherSampleClass asc = new AnotherSampleClass(); SampleClass sc = new SampleClass();

sc = asc;

System.out.println("sc: " + sc.getClass()); System.out.println("asc: " + asc.getClass());

}}

class AnotherSampleClass extends SampleClass {

}

What is the result?

A. sc: class Object asc: class AnotherSampleClass

B. sc: class SampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass

C. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class SampleClass

D. sc: class AnotherSampleClass asc: class AnotherSampleClass

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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 6

Given: Which is true?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int num = 5;
    do {
        System.out.print(num-- +" ");
    } while(num == 0);
}
```

A. Sum for 0 to 0 = 55

B. Sum for 0 to 10 = 55

C. Compilation fails due to error on line 6.

D. Compilation fails due to error on line 7.

E. An Exception is thrown at the runtime.

Correct Answer: D

Loop variables scope limited to that enclosing loop. So in this case, the scope of the loop variable x declared at line 5, limited to that for loop. Trying to access that variable at line 7, which is out of scope of the variable x, causes a compile time error. So compilation fails due to error at line 7. Hence option D is correct. Options A and B are incorrect, since code fails to compile. Reference: httpsy/docs.oracle.com/ javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment:

```
class Alpha {
    int ns;
    static int s;
    Alpha(int ns) {
        if (s < ns) {
            s = ns;
            this.ns = ns;
        }
    }
    void doPrint() {
        System.out.println("ns = " + ns + " s = " + s);
    }
}

And,

public class TestA {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Alpha ref1 = new Alpha(50);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha(125);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha(100);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```

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

```
public class Palindrome {
    public static int main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(args[1]);
        return 0;
    }
}

And the commands:
javac Palindrome.java
java Palindrome Wow Mom
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

Which two statements correctly describe checked exception?

A. These are exceptional conditions that a well-written application should anticipate and recover from.

B. These are exceptional conditions that are external to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.

C. These are exceptional conditions that are internal to the application, and that the application usually cannot anticipate or recover from.

D. Every class that is a subclass of RuntimeException and Error is categorized as checked exception.

E. Every class that is a subclass of Exception, excluding RuntimeException and its subclasses, is categorized as checked exception.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: Checked exceptions:

*

(B) represent invalid conditions in areas outside the immediate control of the program (invalid user input, database problems, network outages, absent files)

*

are subclasses of Exception It\\'s somewhat confusing, but note as well that RuntimeException (unchecked) is itself a subclass of Exception (checked).

*

a method is obliged to establish a policy for all checked exceptions thrown by its implementation (either pass the checked exception further up the stack, or handle it somehow)

Reference: Checked versus unchecked exceptions

QUESTION 9

Given:

```
public class Test2 {
    public static void doChange(int[] arr) {
        for(int pos = 0; pos < arr.length; pos++){
            arr[pos] = arr[pos] + 1;
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = {10, 20, 30};
        doChange(arr);
        for(int x: arr) {
            System.out.print(x + ", ");
        }
        doChange(arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]);
        System.out.print(arr[0] + ", " + arr[1] + ", " + arr[2]);
    }
}
```

A. a, e i, i

B. a, e o, o

C. e, e i, i

D. a, a o, o

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Calculator {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int num = 5;
        int sum;

        do {
            sum += num;
        } while ((num--) > 1);

        System.out.println("The sum is " + sum + ".");
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

A method is declared to take three arguments. A program calls this method and passes only two arguments. What is the results?

A. Compilation fails.

B. The third argument is given the value null.

C. The third argument is given the value void.

D. The third argument is given the value zero.

E. The third argument is given the appropriate falsy value for its declared type. F) An exception occurs when the method attempts to access the third argument.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

```
String[] strs = {"A", "B"};
int idx = 0;
for (String s : strs) {
        strs[idx].concat(" element " + idx);
        idx++;
}
for (idx = 0; idx < strs.length; idx++) {
        System.out.println(strs[idx]);
}
```

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A class cannot have the same name as its field.

B. A public class must have a main method.

C. A class can have final static methods.

D. A class can have overloaded private constructors.

E. Fields need to be initialized before use.

F. Methods and fields are optional components of a class.

Correct Answer: CDF

QUESTION 13

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 14

Given:

```
try {
    xobj.printFileContent();
}
catch(Exception e) { }
catch(IOException e) { }
```

And given the code fragment:

```
class Vehicle {
    int x;
    Vehicle(){
        this(10);  // line n1
    }
    Vehicle(int x) {
        this.x = x;
    }
}

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super(10);   // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
       super(y);
       this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails at line n2.

B. Compilation fails at line n1.

C. 20:20

D. 10:20

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

Given the code fragment:

```
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
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100

B. 101

C. 102

D. 103

E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: A