1Z0-803^{Q&As}

Java SE 7 Programmer I

Pass Oracle 1Z0-803 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/1Z0-803.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

Given:

public class App { // Insert code here System.out.print("Welcome to the world of Java"); } }

Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line // Insert code here, enable the program to execute and print the welcome message on the screen?

A. static public void main (String [] args) {

B. static void main (String [] args) {

C. public static void Main (String [] args) {

D. public static void main (String [] args) {

E. public void main (String [] args) {

Correct Answer: AD

Incorrect:

Not B: No main class found.

Not C: Main method not found

not E: Main method is not static.

QUESTION 2

Given:

```
class X {
    int x1, x2, x3;
}
class Y extends X {
    int y1;
    Y() {
        x1 = 1;
        x2 = 2;
        y1 = 10;
    }
}

class Z extends Y {
    int z1;
    Z() {
        x1 = 3;
        y1 = 20;
        z1 = 100;
    }
}
And,

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Z obj = new Z();
        System.out.println(obj.x3 + ", " + obj.y1 + ", " + obj.z1);
    }
}
```

Which constructor initializes the variable x3?

A. Only the default constructor of class X

B. Only the no-argument constructor of class Y

C. Only the no-argument constructor of class Z

D. Only the default constructor of object class

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

The catch clause argument is always of type_____.

A. Exception

B. Exception but NOT including RuntimeException

C. Throwable

D. RuntimeException

E. CheckedException

F. Error

Correct Answer: C

Because all exceptions in Java are the sub-class ofjava.lang.Exception class, you can have a single catch block that catches an exception of type Exception only.

Hence the compiler is fooled into thinking that this block can handle any exception.

See the following example:

try

{

// ...

}

catch(Exception ex)

{

// Exception handling code for ANY exception

}

You can also use the java.lang.Throwable class here, since Throwable is the parent class for the application-specific Exception classes. However, this is discouraged in Java programming circles. This is because Throwable happens to also

be the parent class for the non-application specific Error classes which are not meant to be handled explicitly as they are catered for by the JVM itself.

Note: The Throwable class is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the Java language. Only objects that are instances of this class (or one of its subclasses) are thrown by the Java Virtual Machine or can be thrown by the Java throw

statement. A throwable contains a snapshot of the execution stack of its thread at the time it was created. It can also contain a message string that gives more information about the error.

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();

        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub;                              // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                                       // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

A. Super Sub Sub

B. Contract Contract Super

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Given:

```
package p1;
public interface DoInterface {
    void m1(int n);
    public void m2(int n);                    // line n1
}

package p3;
import p1.DoInterace;
public class DoClass implements DoInterface{
    int x1,x2;
    DoClass(){
        this.x1 = 0;
        this.x2 = 10;
    }
    public void m1(int p1) { x1+=p1; System.out.println(x1); }    // line n2
    public void m2(int p1) { x2+=p1; System.out.println(x2); }
}

package p2;
import p1.*;
import p3.*;
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        DoInterface doi= new DoClass();       // line n3
        doi.method1(100);
        doi.method2(200);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 100

B. Compilation fails due to an error in line n1

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line n2

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line n3

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Given the code fragment: What is the result?

```
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 Defaul
}
```

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 7

Given:

public class String1 {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s = "123";

if (s.length() >2)

concat("456");

for(int x = 0; x 6 and ii decreases for every loop. So we need to initially set ii to 11. We set kk to 11.

QUESTION 9

Given the code fragments:

```
interface Contract{ }
class Super implements Contract{ }
class Sub extends Super {}

public class Ref {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List objs = new ArrayList();

        Contract c1 = new Super();
        Contract c2 = new Sub();             // line n1
        Super s1 = new Sub();

        objs.add(c1);
        objs.add(c2);                        // line n2
        objs.add(s1);

        for(Object itm: objs) {
            System.out.println(itm.getClass().getName());
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Super Sub Sub

B. Contract Contract Super

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

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

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

QUESTION 11

Given the code fragment:

Boolean b1 = true;

Boolean b2 = false;

int i = 0;

while (foo) { }

Which one is valid as a replacement for foo?

A. b1.compareTo(b2)

B. i = 1

C. i == 2? -1 : 0

D. "foo".equals("bar")

Correct Answer: D

Equals works fine on strings equals produces a Boolean value.

Incorrect answers:

the compareTo method produces and int, not a boolean.

i = 1 is an assignment, not a comparison.

i == 2? -1:0 would produce the integer 0. A Boolean value is needed.

QUESTION 12

Which two items can legally be contained within a java class declaration?

A. An import statement

B. A field declaration

C. A package declaration

D. A method declaration

Correct Answer: BD

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/methods.html

1Z0-803 Practice Test   1Z0-803 Study Guide   1Z0-803 Exam Questions

To Read the Whole Q&As, please purchase the Complete Version from Our website.

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success
100% Money Back Guarantee
365 Days Free Update
Instant Download After Purchase
24x7 Customer Support
Average 99.9% Success Rate
More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide
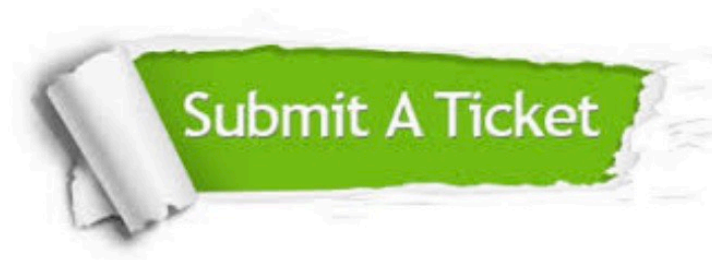Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications.
You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

https://www.pass4itsure.com/allproducts

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: