1Z0-808 ^{Q&As}

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

Given:

```
public class MyFor1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] x = {6, 7, 8};
        for (int i : x) {
            System.out.print(i + " ");
            i++;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 6 7 8

B. 7 8 9 C. 0 1 2

D. 6 8 10

E. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment: What is the result?

```
A.  checkAge (iList, ( ) -> p. get Age ( ) > 40);

B.  checkAge(iList, Person p -> p.getAge( ) > 40);

C.  checkAge (iList, p -> p.getAge ( ) > 40);

D.  checkAge(iList, (Person p) -> { p.getAge() > 40; });
```

A. 1 2 3 4 followed by an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

B. 1 2 3

C. 1 2 3 4

D. Compilation fails.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

The protected modifier on a Field declaration within a public class means that the field _____.

A. Cannot be modified

B. Can be read but not written from outside the class

C. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses only within the same package

D. Can be read and written from this class and its subclasses defined in any package

Correct Answer: D

Reference: http://beginnersbook.com/2013/05/java-access-modifiers/

QUESTION 4

Given:

class Mid {

public int findMid(int n1, int n2) {

return (n1 + n2) / 2;

}

}

public class Calc extends Mid {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n1 = 22, n2 = 2;

// insert code here

System.out.print(n3);

}

}

Which two code fragments, when inserted at // insert code here, enable the code to compile and print 12?

A. Calc c = new Calc(); int n3 = c.findMid(n1,n2);

B. int n3 = super.findMid(n1,n3);

C. Calc c = new Mid(); int n3 = c.findMid(n1, n2);

D. Mid m1 = new Calc(); int n3 = m1.findMid(n1, n2);

E. int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2);

Correct Answer: AD

Incorrect: Not B: circular definition of n3. Not C: Compilation error. line Calc c = new Mid(); required: Calc found: Mid Not E: Compilation error. line int n3 = Calc.findMid(n1, n2); non-static method findMid(int,int) cannot be referenced from a static context

QUESTION 5

Given the following two classes: How should you write methods in the ElectricAccount class at line n1 so that the member variable bill is always equal to the value of the member variable kwh multiplied by the member variable rate?

```
public class Customer {
    ElectricAccount acct = new ElectricAccount();

    public void useElectricity(double kWh){
        acct.addKWh(kWh);
    }
}

public class ElectricAccount {
    private double kWh;
    private double rate = 0.07;
    private double bill;

    //line n1
}
```

Any amount of electricity used by a customer (represented by an instance of the customer class) must contribute to the customer\\'s bill (represented by the member variable bill) through the method useElectricity method. An instance of the customer class should never be able to tamper with or decrease the value of the member variable bill.

```
C A) public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        this.kWh += kWh;
        this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
    }

C B) public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if (kWh > 0){
            this.kWh += kWh;
            this.bill = this.kWh * this.rate;
        }
    }

C C) private void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if (kWh > 0) {
            this.kWh += kWh;
            this.bill = this.kWh*this.rate;
        }
    }

C D) public void addKWh(double kWh) {
        if(kWh > 0) {
            this.kWh += kWh;
            setBill(this.kWh);
        }
    }
    public void setBill(double kWh) {
        bill = kWh*rate;
    }
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

Given the content of the Customer.java and Trader.java files:

```
7. public static void main(String[] args) {
8. Predicate<Integer> p = (n) -> n % 2 == 0;
9. // insert code here
10. }
```

Which two methods can be overridden in the Trader class from the Customer class? (Choose two.)

A. m2()

B. m3()

C. m4()

D. m1()

Correct Answer: BD

B: m3 is protected, but can be accessed if the other class extends the parent class even though it is in a different package.

D: m1 is public, just by importing the package you can access it normally.

QUESTION 7

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile?

```
A) ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Tiger());

B) ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());

C) ArrayList<Hunter> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Tiger());

D) ArrayList<Tiger> myList = new ArrayList<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());

E) ArrayList<Animal> myList = new ArrayLIst<>();
   myList.add(new Cat());
```

A. abstract

B. public

C. default

D. It will not compile with any as interfaces cannot have non abstract methods.

E. It will compile without filling the blank.

Correct Answer: C

From Java SE 8, we can use static and/or default methods in interfaces, but they should be non abstract methods. SO in this case using default in blank is completely legal. Hence option C is correct. Option A is incorrect as given method is not abstract, so can\\'t use abstract there. Options B and E are incorrect as we can\\'t have non abstract method interface if they are not default or static. https://docs.oraclexom/javase/tutorial/java/Iandl/defaultmethods.html

QUESTION 8

Given:

```
☐ 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 */ )
    }
```

What is the result?

A. 97 98 99 100 null null null

B. 91 98 99 100 101 102 103

C. Compilation rails.

D. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.

E. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment:

```
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5.     boolean opt = true;
6.     switch (opt) {
7.         case true:
8.             System.out.print("True");
9.             break;
10.         default:
11.             System.out.print("***");
12.     }
13.     System.out.println("Done");
14. }
```

Which modification enables the code fragment to print TrueDone?

A. Replace line 5 With String result = "true"; Replace line 7 with case "true":

B. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = l; Replace line 7 with case 1=

C. At line 9, remove the break statement.

D. Remove the default section.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Given:

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

And given the code fragment:

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

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

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

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

What is the result?

A. 4W 100 Auto 4W 150 Manual

B. Null 0 Auto 4W 150 Manual

C. Compilation fails only at line n1

D. Compilation fails only at line n2

E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line n2

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java Duke";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

And given the commands:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        boolean a = new Boolean(Boolean.valueOf (args[0]));
        boolean b = new Boolean(args[1]);
        System.out.println(a + " " + b);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. TRUE null

B. true false

C. false false

D. true true

E. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Given the code fragments: What is the result?

```
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 13

Examine the given definitions:

```
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 the code fragment:

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

Which statement is true about the implementation of Object-Oriented Programming concepts in the given code?

A. Polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation are implemented.

B. Only polymorphism and inheritance are implemented.

C. Polymorphism, inheritance, and abstraction are implemented.

D. Only inheritance and encapsulation are implemented.
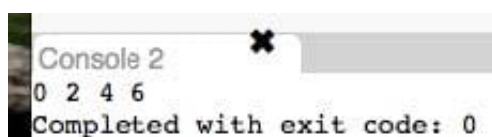
Correct Answer: A

The answer should be A as the encapsulation is done by .setPlayers and setting the players list as private, thus hiding the data. There is no inheritance as Game only implements, but not extends, the interface

QUESTION 14

Given:

```
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?

```
Console 2                ✖
0 2 4 6
Completed with exit code: 0
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

```
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);
    }
}
```

QUESTION 15

Given the code fragments: What is the result?

```
public static void main (String [ ] args) {
    int [] stack = {10,20,30};
    int size = 3;
    inti dx = 0;
    /*line n1 */
    System.out.print ("The Top element: " + stack [idx] );
}
```

A. Compilation fails only at line n2.

B. RTool::export Tool::export

C. Tool::export Tool:export

D. Compilation fails only at line n1.

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

Correct Answer: E