

Oracle.1z0-808.v2022-08-27.q78

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https://www.freepdfdumps.com/Oracle.1z0-808.v2022-08-27.q78.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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. 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3 0 0
- B. An Exception is thrown at run time.
- C. 1 2 3 0 0 1 2 3
- D. 1 2 3 1 2 3

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))



NEW QUESTION: 2

Given the code from the Greeting.Java file:

```
public class Greeting {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello " + args[0]);  
    }  
}
```

Which set of commands prints Hello Duke in the console?

- ☐ A) `javac Greeting`
`java Greeting Duke`
- ☐ B) `javac Greeting.java Duke`
`java Greeting`
- ☐ C) `javac Greeting.java`
`java Greeting Duke`
- ☐ D) `javac Greeting.java`
`java Greeting.class Duke`

A. Option A

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option B

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

Given:

```

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);
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Integer sum is 30 double sum is 30.0
- B. double sum is 30.0 float sum is 30.0
- C. float sum is 30.0 double sum is 30.0
- D. Integer sum is 30 float sum is 30.0

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Given the code fragment:

```

public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String str2 = new String("java");
        //line n1
        {
            System.out.println("Equal");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Not Equal");
        }
    }
}

```

Which code fragment, when inserted at line n1, enables the App class to print Equal?

- ☐ A) `str1.toLowerCase();`
 `if (str1 == str2)`
- ☐ B) `if (str2.equals(str1.toLowerCase()))`
- ☐ C) `str1.toLowerCase();`
 `if (str1.equals(str2))`
- ☐ D) `if (str1.toLowerCase() == str2.toLowerCase())`

A. Option C

B. Option A

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

Given:

```
class S1 {  
    protected void display(int x) {  
        System.out.print("Parent" + x);  
    }  
}  
  
class S2 extends S1 {  
    public void display(int x, int y) {  
        this.display(x);  
        display(y);  
        super.display(y);  
    }  
  
    public void display(int x) {  
        System.out.println("Child " + x);  
    }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
S2 subj = new S2(); subj.display(10, 100);
```

What is the result?

A. Child 10

Child 100

Parent 100

B. Parent 10

Child 10

Parent 1000

C. Child 10

Parent 100

Parent 100

D. A compile time error occurs.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```
Error: Main method not found in class S1, please define the main method as:  
public static void main(String[] args)  
or a JavaFX application class must extend javafx.application.Application
```

NEW QUESTION: 6

Given:

```
public class App {  
    String greet = "Welcome!";  
    public App() {  
        String greet = "Hello!";  
    }  
    public void setGreet() {  
        String greet = "Good Day!";  
    }  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        App t = new App();  
        String greet = "Good Luck!";  
        System.out.println(t.greet);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A. Good Day!

B. Good Luck!

C. Hello!

D. Welcome!

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 7

Given:

```
4. public class Shop{
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {
6.         int price = 1000;
7.         int qty = 2;
8.         String grade = "2";
9.         double discount = 0.0;
10.        switch(grade) {
11.            case "1":
12.                discount = price * 0.1;
13.                break;
14.            case "2":
15.                discount = price * 0.5;
16.                continue;
17.            default:
18.                System.out.println("Thank You!");
19.        }
20.        System.out.println(discount);
21.    }
22. }
```

Which statement is true?

- A.** The program executes and prints:
500.0
- B.** Commenting line 16 enables the program to print:
Thank You! 500.0
- C.** Commenting line 13 enables the program to print:
Thank You! 500.0
- D.** The program executes and prints:
Thank You! 500.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```

16 public class Shop {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         int price = 1000;
19         int qty = 2;
20         String grade = "2";
21         double discount = 0.0;
22         switch(grade) {
23             case "1":
24                 discount = price * 0.1;
25                 break;
26             case "2":
27                 discount = price * 0.5;
28                 //continue;
29             default:
30                 System.out.println("Thank You!");
31         }
32         System.out.println(discount);
33     }
34 }

```

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 32260 kilobyte(s)

Thank You!

500.0

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NEW QUESTION: 8

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
        if (arr[i].equals("D")) {
            System.out.println("Work done");
            break;
        }
        continue;
    }
}

```

What is the result?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```
1 public class Main {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C", "D"};
4         for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
5             System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
6             if (arr[i].equals("D")) {
7                 System.out.println("work done");
8                 break;
9             }
10        }
11        continue;
12    }
13 }
14 }
```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
A B C D work done

NEW QUESTION: 9

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Employee {
    String name;
    boolean contract;
    double salary;
    Employee() {
        // line n1
    }
    public String toString(){
        return name + ":" + contract + ":" + salary;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Employee e = new Employee();
        // line n2
        System.out.print(e);
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, when made independently, enable the code to print joe:true: 100.0?
(Choose two.)

- ☐ A) Replace line n2 with:
e.name = "Joe";
e.contract = true;
e.salary = 100;
- ☐ B) Replace line n2 with:
this.name = "Joe";
this.contract = true;
this.salary = 100;
- ☐ C) Replace line n1 with:
this.name = new String("Joe");
this.contract = new Boolean(true);
this.salary = new Double(100);
- ☐ D) Replace line n1 with:
name = "Joe";
contract = TRUE;
salary = 100.0f;
- ☐ E) Replace line n1 with:

A. Option E

B. Option D

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

Answer: D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDateTime dt = LocalDateTime.of(2014, 7, 31, 1, 1);  
dt.plusDays(30);  
dt.plusMonths(1);  
System.out.println(dt.format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME));
```

What is the result?

- A. 2014-09-30T00:00:00
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. 2014-07-31T01:01:00
- D. 2014-07-31

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String[][] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {  
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");  
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
        continue;  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B D E
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. A B C
- D. A B C D E

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

Given:

```

class Equal {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        String str1 = "Java";
        String [] str2 = { "J", "a", "v", "a"};
        String str3 = "";
        for (String str : str2) {
            str3 = str3+str;
        }
        boolean b1 = (str1.equals(str3));
        boolean b2 = (str1== str3);
        System.out.print (b1+", "+b2);
    }
}

```

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What is the result?

- A. true, false
- B. true, true
- C. false, true
- D. false, false

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

Given:

```

System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + 3 + 4);
System.out.println("5 + 2 = " + (3 + 4));

```

What is the result?

- ☐ A) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 34
- ☐ B) 5 + 2 + 3 + 4
5 + 2 = 7
- ☐ C) 7 = 7
7 + 7
- ☒ D) 5 + 2 = 34
5 + 2 = 7

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which statement is true about the main() method?

- A. It is a final method

- B. It is invoked by JRE
- C. It must be defined within a public class
- D. It returns true if it is executed successfully at run time

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

Given the code fragment:

```
int num[][] = new int[3][1];  
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {  
        num[i][j] = 10;  
    }  
}
```

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

A

```
num[0][0]=10  
num[0][1]=10  
num[0][2]=10
```

B

```
num[0][0]=10  
num[1][0]=10  
num[2][0]=10
```

C

```
num[0][0]=10  
num[0][1]=0  
num[0][2]=0
```

D

```
num[0][0]=10  
num[0][1]=10  
num[0][2]=10  
num[0][3]=10  
num[1][0]=0  
num[1][1]=0  
num[1][2]=0  
num[1][3]=0
```

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 16

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
- B. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.
- C. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- D. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- E. Requirement 1 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Given the code fragments:

```

interface Exportable {
    void export();
}

class Tool implements Exportable {
    public void export() {                // line n1
        System.out.println("Tool::export");
    }
}

class ReportTool extends Tool {

    void export() {                      // line n2
        System.out.println("RTool::export");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Tool aTool = new ReportTool();
        Tool bTool = new Tool();
        callExport(aTool);
        callExport(bTool);
    }

    public static void callExport(Exportable ex) {
        ex.export();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Tool::exportTool::export
- B. Compilation fails only at line n2.
- C. RTool::exportTool::export
- D. Compilation fails only at line n1.
- E. Compilation fails at both line n1 and line2.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 18

Given the code fragment:

```

int n [] [] = {{1, 3}, {2, 4}};
for (int i = n.length-1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int y : n[i])
        System.out.print (y);
}

```

What is the result?

- A. 4231
- B. 1324
- C. 2313
- D. 3142

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 19

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Toy {  
    int price;  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

```
public static void insertToy() {  
    /* code goes here */  
}
```

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```
final Toy getToy() {  
    return new Toy();  
}
```

```
public void printToy();
```

```
public int calculatePrice() {  
    return price;  
}
```

```
public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

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

Answer: A,B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

Given the code fragment:

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][] arr = new int [2][4];
    arr[0] = new int []{1, 3, 5, 7};
    arr[1] = new int []{1, 3};
    for (int[] a : arr) {
        for (int i : a) {
            System.out.print(i+ " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

A Compilation fails.

B

```

1 3
1 3

```

C

```

1 3

```

followed by an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

D

```

1 3
1 3 0 0

```

E

```

1 3 5 7
1 3

```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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Your Code ...

```
1 public class MyClass {
2     public static void main (String [] args) {
3         int [][] arr = new int [2] [4];
4         arr[0] = new int [] {1, 3, 5, 7};
5         arr[1] = new int [] {1, 3};
6         for (int [] a : arr) {
7             for (int i : a) {
8                 System.out.print(i+ " ");
9             }
10            System.out.println ();
11        }
12    }
13 }
14 }
```

External Libraries ... [Add External Library \(from Maven Repo\)](#)

CommandLine Arguments ...

Interactive mode : ☐ OFF Version: JDK 9.0.1

Stdin Inputs...

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Result...

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30680 kilobyte(s) compiled and executed in 0.705 sec(s)

```
1 3 5 7
1 3
```

NEW QUESTION: 21

Given:

```
class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int numbers [ ];
        numbers = new int [2];
        numbers [0] = 10;
        numbers [1] = 20;

        numbers = new int [4];
        numbers [2] = 30;
        numbers [3] = 40;
        for (int x : numbers) {
            System.out.print (" " + x) ;
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 10 20 30 40

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. 0 0 30 40

D. Compilation fails.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

Given:

```
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);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

```
{  
    float sum is 30.0  
    double sum is 30.0  
}  
  
{  
    double sum is 30.0  
    float sum is 30.0  
}  
  
{  
    Integer sum is 30  
    double sum is 30.0  
}  
  
{  
    Integer sum is 30  
    float sum is 30.0  
}
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

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 opt= "true";Replace line 7 with case "true":
- B. Remove the default section.
- C. At line 9, remove the break statement.
- D. Replace line 5 with boolean opt = !;Replace line 7 with case 1=

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which two code fragments cause compilation errors? (Choose two.)

- A. Float fit = 100.00;
- B. float fit = 100.00F;
- C. double y1 = 203.22; float fit = y1;
- D. int y2 = 100;
float fit = (float) y2;
- E. float fit = (float) 1_11.00;

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

Given:

```
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 doSum(int x, int y) {  
        System.out.println("int sum is " + (x + y));  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        doSum(10, 20);  
        doSum(10.0, 20.0);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A

```
int sum is 30  
float sum is 30.0
```

B

```
int sum is 30  
double sum is 30.0
```

C

```
integer sum is 30  
double sum is 30.0
```

D

```
integer sum is 30  
float sum is 30.0
```

A. Option A

B. Option C

C. Option B

D. Option D

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

Given:

```

public class App {
    int foo;
    static int bar;

    static void process() {
        foo += 10;
        bar += 10;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App firstObj = new App();
        App.process();
        System.out.println(firstObj.bar);

        App secondObj = new App();
        App.process();
        System.out.println(secondObj.bar);
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. 10
20
- B. A compile time error occurs
- C. 20
20
- D. 10
10

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Result

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

```

/App.java:21: error: non-static variable foo cannot be referenced from a static context
    foo +=10;
    ^
1 error

```

NEW QUESTION: 27

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[1];
        String arg2 = args[2];
        String arg3 = args[3];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

Which command-line arguments should you pass to the program to obtain the following output?

Arg is 2

- A. java MyFile 1 3 2 2
- B. java MyFile 2 2 2
- C. java MyFile 1 2 2 3 4
- D. java MyFile 0 1 2 3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Given:

```
class Caller {
    private void init () {
        System.out.println("Initialized");
    }

    private void start () {
        init();
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
}

public class TestCall {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Caller c = new Caller();
        c.start(); // line n1
        c.init();  // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. InitializedStartedInitialized
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.

- C. InitializedStarted
- D. Compilation fails at line n1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    LocalDate date = LocalDate.of(2012, 1, 30);  
    date.plusDays(10);  
    System.out.println(date);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 2012-01-30
- B. A DateTimeException is thrown at runtime.
- C. 2012-02-10
- D. 2012-02-10 00:00

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
    String names [] = ("Thomas", "Peter", "Joseph");  
    String pwd [] = new String [3];  
    int idx = 0;  
    try {  
        for (String n: names) {  
            pwd [idx] = n.substring (2, 6);  
            idx++;  
        }  
    }  
    catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.println ("Invalid Name");  
    }  
    for (String p: pwd) {  
        System.out.println (p);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A Invalid Name

B

Invalid Name
omas

C

Invalid Name
omas
null
null

D

omas
ter
seph

A. Option B

B. Option D

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Given the code snippet from a compiled Java source file:

```
public class MyFile
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        String arg1 = args[0];
        String arg2 = args[1];
        String arg3 = args[2];
        System.out.println("Arg is " + arg3);
    }
}
```

and this output:

Arg is 2

Which command should you run to obtain this output?

A. java MyFile 2 2

B. java MyFile 2

C. java MyFile 1 2 2

D. java MyFile 1 2 3 4

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Given:

```
public class FieldInit {  
    Character c;  
    boolean b;  
    float f;  
    void printAll() {  
        System.out.println("c = " + c);  
        System.out.println("b = " + b);  
        System.out.println("f = " + f);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        FieldInit f = new FieldInit();  
        f.printAll();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

```
c =  
b = false  
f = 0.0
```

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```
}
```

```
c = null  
b = true  
f = 0.0
```

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```
c = 0  
b = false  
f = 0.0F
```

```
)
```

```
c = null  
b = false  
f = 0.0
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
c = null  
b = false  
f = 0.0
```

Completed with exit code: 0

NEW QUESTION: 33

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str = " ";  
    str.trim();  
    System.out.println(str.equals("") + " " + str.isEmpty());  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. false true
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. true true

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

Given the code fragments:

A.java:

```
package p1;  
public class A {  
}
```

B.java:

```
package p1.p2;  
//line n1  
public class B {  
    public void doStuff() {  
        A b = new A();  
    }  
}
```

C.java:

```
package p3;  
//line n2  
public class C {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        A o1 = new A();  
        B o2 = new B();  
    }  
}
```

Which modification enables the code to compile?

Replace line n1 with:

```
import p1.*;
```

Replace line n2 with:

```
import p1. p2.*;
```

Replace line n1 with:

```
import p1. A;
```

Replace line n2 with:

```
import p1.*;
```

Replace line n1 with:

```
import p1. A;
```

Replace line n2 with:

```
import p1. A;
```

```
import p1. p2.B ;
```

Replace line n1 with:

```
import p1;
```

Replace line n2 with:

```
import p1;
```

```
import p1.p2;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Given this segment of code:

```
ArrayList<Cycle> myList = new ArrayList<>();  
myList.add(new Motorcycle());
```

Which two statements, if either were true, would make the code compile? (Choose two.)

- A. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the Motorcycle class.
- B. Motorcycle is a superclass of Cycle.
- C. Motorcycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.
- D. Cycle and Motorcycle both implement the Transportation interface.
- E. Cycle and Motorcycle both extend the Transportation superclass.
- F. Cycle is an abstract superclass of Motorcycle.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String myStr = "Hello World ";  
    myStr.trim();  
    int i1 = myStr.indexOf(" ");  
    System.out.println(i1);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. -1
- B. 10
- C. 5
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("Base ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {  
    public void test(){  
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();  
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b4 = b3;  
        b1 = (Base) b2;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A ClassCastException is thrown at runtime.
- B. BaseDerivedB
- C. BaseDerivedA
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. DerivedBDerivedB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

Examine the given definitions:

```
class Player {}  
  
interface Playable {  
    public void play();  
    public void setPlayers(List<Player> players);  
}  
  
class Game implements Playable {  
    private List<Player> players;  
    public List<Player> getPlayers() { return players; }  
    public void setPlayers(List<Player> players) { this.players  
= players; }  
    public void play() { System.out.println("Played."); }  
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Playable p = new Game();
List<Player> players = new ArrayList<>();
p.setPlayers (players);
p.play();
```

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

- A. Only inheritance and encapsulation are implemented.
- B. Polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation are implemented.
- C. Only polymorphism and inheritance are implemented.
- D. Polymorphism, inheritance, and abstraction are implemented.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 39

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String date = LocalDate
        .parse("2014-05-04")
        .format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE_TIME);
    System.out.println(date);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 5/4/14T00:00:00.000
- B. May 04, 2014T00:00:00.000
- C. 2014-05-04T00:00: 00.000
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String[][] arr = {{ "A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"}};
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < arr[i].length; j++) {
            System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
            if (arr[i][j].equals("B")) {
                continue;
            }
        }
        continue;
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A B C D E
- B. A B C
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. A B D E

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

Given:

```
class C {  
    public C(){  
        System.out.print("C ");  
    }  
}  
  
class B extends C{  
    public B(){  
        System.out.print("B ");  
    }  
}  
  
public class A extends B{  
    public A(){  
        System.out.print("A ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        A a = new A();  
    }  
}
```



What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2
- B. C
- C. C B A
- D. A B C

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 42

Given:

```
public class Test {  
    // line n1  
}
```

Which two code fragments can be inserted at line n1?

- A. package p1;
- B. Test() {}
- C. String str = "Java";
- D. for(int iVal = 0; iVal <=5; iVal++){}
- E. import java.io.*;

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

Given the code fragment:

```
int wd = 0;  
String days[] = {"sun", "mon", "wed", "sat"};  
for (String s:days) {  
    switch (s) {  
        case "sat":  
        case "sun":  
            wd -= 1;  
            break;  
        case "mon":  
            wd -= 1;  
            break;  
        case "wed":  
            wd += 2;  
    }  
}  
System.out.println(wd);
```

What is the result?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 44

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

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

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test{  
  
    void readCard(int cardNo) throws Exception {  
        System.out.println("Reading Card");  
    }  
  
    void checkCard(int cardNo) throws RuntimeException { // line n1  
        System.out.println("Checking Card");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Test ex = new Test();  
        int cardNo = 12344;  
        ex.readCard(cardNo); //line n2  
        ex.checkCard(cardNo); //line n3  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A
Reading Card
Checking Card
- B Compilation fails only at line n1.
- C Compilation fails only at line n2.
- D Compilation fails only at line n3.
- E Compilation fails at both line n2 and line n3.

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

E. Option D

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 46

Examine:

```
class E1 extends Exception { }

class E2 extends RuntimeException { }

public class App {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("m1.Accessed.");
        throw new E1();
    }

    public void m2 () {
        System.out.println("m2.Accessed.");
        throw new E2();
    }

    public static void main (String[] args) {
        int level =1;
        App obj = new App();
        if (level <=5 && level >= 3) {
            obj.m1();
        } else {
            obj.m2();
        }
    }
}
```



Which statement is true?

- 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.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```

3
4 public class App {
5     public void m1() {
6         System.out.println("m1.Accessed.");
7         throw new E1();
8     }
9
10    public void m2 () {
11        System.out.println("m2.Accessed.");
12        throw new E2 ();
13    }
14
15    public static void main (String[] args) {
16        int level=1;
17        App obj = new App();
18        if (level <=5 && level >= 3) {
19            obj.m1();
20        } else {
21            obj.m2();
22        }
23    }
24 }
25 }
26

```

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NEW QUESTION: 47

This grid shows the state of a 2D array:

0	0	
	X	0
X		X

The grid is created with this code:

```

char[][] grid = new char[3][3];
grid[1][1] = 'X';
grid[0][0] = '0';
grid[2][0] = 'X';
grid[0][1] = '0';
grid[2][2] = 'X';
grid[1][2] = '0';
//line n1

```

Which line of code, when inserted in place of //line n1, adds an X into the grid so that the grid contains three consecutive Xs?

- A. grid[3][1] = 'X';
- B. grid[3][2] = 'X';

C. grid[2][3] = 'X';

D. grid[2][1] = 'X';

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 48

You are developing a banking module. You have developed a class named ccMask that has a maskcc method.

Given the code fragment:

```
class CCMask {  
    public static String maskCC(String creditCard) {  
        String x = "XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-";  
        //line n1  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(maskCC("1234-5678-9101-1121"));  
    }  
}
```

You must ensure that the maskcc method returns a string that hides all digits of the credit card number except the four last digits (and the hyphens that separate each group of four digits).

Which two code fragments should you use at line n1, independently, to achieve this requirement?

(Choose two.)

- ☐ A) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
sb.substring(15, 19);
return x + sb;`
- ☐ B) `return x + creditCard.substring(15, 19);`
- ☐ C) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(x);
sb.append(creditCard, 15, 19);
return sb.toString();`
- ☐ D) `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(creditCard);
StringBuilder s = sb.insert(0, x);
return s.toString();`

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option A

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 49

Given:

```

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

class Car extends Vehicle {
    int y;
    Car() {
        super();
        this(20); // line n2
    }
    Car(int y) {
        this.y = y;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return super.x + ":" + this.y;
    }
}

```

And given the code fragment:

And given the code fragment:

```

Vehicle y = new Car();
System.out.println(y);

```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails at line n2
- B. 0:20
- C. 10:20
- D. Compilation fails at line n1

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

Given the code fragment:

```

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

```

Which code fragment, inserted at line n1, prints The Top element: 30?

A

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx >=size);
```

B

```
while (idx < size) {  
    idx++;  
}
```

C

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx <size -1);
```

D

```
do {  
    idx++;  
} while (idx<= size);
```

E

```
while (idx <= size -1) {  
    idx++  
}
```

A. Option A

B. Option E

C. Option C

D. Option B

E. Option D

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 51

Given:

```

public class App {
    int count;
    public static void displayMsg() {
        System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++); // line n1
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        App.displayMsg();
        displayMsg(); // line n2
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 1
- B. Compilation fails at line n2.
- C. Compilation fails at line n1.
- D. Welcome Visit Count:0Welcome Visit Count: 0

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```

1
2 public class App {
3     int count;
4     public static void displayMsg() {
5         System.out.println("Welcome Visit Count: " + count++); //line n1
6     }
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8         App.displayMsg();
9         displayMsg();
10    }
11 }
12

```

NEW QUESTION: 52

Given:

```
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();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

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☐ A) ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 125

☐ B) ns = 50 s = 125
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125

☐ C) ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 100 s = 100

☐ D) ns = 50 s = 50
ns = 125 s = 125
ns = 0 s = 125

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 53

Given:

```
class Vehicle {  
    Vehicle() {  
        System.out.println("Vehicle");  
    }  
}  
class Bus extends Vehicle {  
    Bus() {  
        System.out.println("Bus");  
    }  
}  
public class Transport {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        Vehicle v = new Bus();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A. Vehicle Bus

B. Bus

Vehicle

C. Bus

D. The program doesn't print anything

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```

16 class Vehicle {
17     Vehicle() {
18         System.out.println("Vehicle");
19     }
20 }
21 }
22 class Bus extends Vehicle {
23     Bus() {
24         System.out.println("Bus");
25     }
26 }
27 public class Transport {
28     public static void main (String[] args) {
29         Vehicle v = new Bus();
30     }
31 }

```

Result

CPU Time: 0.14 sec(s), Memory: 32160 kilobyte(s)

```

Vehicle
Bus

```

NEW QUESTION: 54

Given the code fragment:

```

int num[][] = new int[1][3];
for (int i = 0; i < num.length; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < num[i].length; j++) {
        num[i][j] = 10;
    }
}

```

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

A

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
```

B

```
num[0][0]=10
num[1][0]=10
num[2][0]=10
```

C

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=0
num[0][2]=0
```

D

```
num[0][0]=10
num[0][1]=10
num[0][2]=10
num[0][3]=10
num[1][0]=0
num[1][1]=0
num[1][2]=0
num[1][3]=0
```

A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Examine the content of App.java:

```
package p1;
public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Java");
    }
}
and of Test.java:
package p1.p2;
public class Test {}
```

Which is true?

A. import p1.App; is used to access the App class within the Test class.

- B.** The App.class file is stored within the p1 folder. The Test.class file is stored within the p2 sub-folder of p1.
- C.** The App class is accessible within the Test class without an import statement.
- D.** It is optional to have the package statement as the first line of class definitions.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

Given:

```
public class MyField {  
    int x;  
    int y;  
    public void doStuff(int x, int y) {  
        x = x;  
        y = this.y;  
    }  
    public void display () {  
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " : ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        MyField m1 = new MyField();  
        m1.x = 100;  
        m1.y = 200;  
        MyField m2 = new MyField();  
        m2.doStuff(m1.x, m1.y);  
        m1.display();  
        m2.display();  
    }  
}
```



What is the result?

- A.** 100 200 : 0 0 :
- B.** 100 200 : 100 200 :
- C.** 0 0 : 100 0 :
- D.** 100 200 : 100 0 :

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 57

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List<String> names = new ArrayList<>();  
    names.add("Robb");  
    names.add("Bran");  
    names.add("Rick");  
    names.add("Bran");  
  
    if (names.remove("Bran")) {  
        names.remove("Jon");  
    }  
    System.out.println(names);  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [Robb, Rick, Bran]
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. [Robb, Bran, Rick, Bran]
- D. [Robb, Rick]

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 58

Given this array:

```
int[] intArr = {8, 16, 32, 64, 128};
```

Which two code fragments, independently, print each element in this array? (Choose two.)

A

```
for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

B

```
for (int i : intArr) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

C

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
    i++;  
}
```

D

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(i + " ");  
}
```

E

```
for (int i=0; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

F

```
for (int i; i < intArr.length; i++) {  
    System.out.print(intArr[i] + " ");  
}
```

A. Option B

B. Option F

C. Option D

D. Option A

E. Option C

F. Option E

Answer: A,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 59

Given the code fragment:

```

1. abstract class Planet {
2.     protected void revolve() {
3.     }
4.     abstract void rotate();
5. }
6.
7. class Earth extends Planet {
8.     private void revolve() {
9.
10.    private void rotate() {
11.    }
12. }

```

Which two modifications enable the code to compile?

- A. Make the method at line 10 protected.
- B. Make the method at line 8 protected.
- C. Make the method at line 4 public.
- D. Make the method at line 8 public.
- E. Make the method at line 2 public.

Answer: A,B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 60

Given the code fragment:

```

List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<>();
arrayList.add("Tech");
arrayList.add("Expert");
arrayList.set(0, "Java");
arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat("Forum"));
arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
System.out.println(arrayList);

```

What is the result?

- A. [JavaForum, ExpertForum]
- B. [JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]
- C. [JavaForumGroup, ExpertForumGroup]
- D. [JavaGroup, TechGroup ExpertGroup]

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```
21- public class Main {
22-     public static void main(String[] args) {
23         List<String> arrayList = new ArrayList<> ();
24         arrayList.add("Tech");
25         arrayList.add("Expert");
26         arrayList.set(0, "Java");
27         arrayList.forEach (a -> a.concat ("Forum"));
28         arrayList.replaceAll (s -> s.concat("Group"));
29         System.out.println(arrayList);
30     }
31
32
33
34
35 }
```

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 32824 kilobyte(s)

[JavaGroup, ExpertGroup]

NEW QUESTION: 61

Given the code fragment:

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
```

And given the requirements:

1. Process all the elements of the array in the reverse order of entry.
2. Process all the elements of the array in the order of entry.
3. Process alternating elements of the array in the order of entry.

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Requirements 2 and 3 CANNOT be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- B. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
- C. Requirement 2 can be implemented by using the enhanced for loop.
- D. Requirements 1, 2, and 3 can be implemented by using the standard for loop.
- E. Requirement 3 CANNOT be implemented by using either the enhanced for loop or the standard for loop.

Answer: A,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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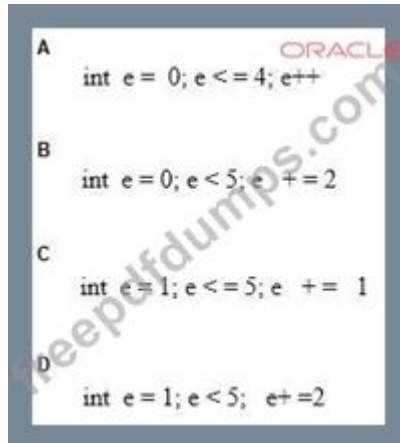
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NEW QUESTION: 62

Given the code fragment:

```
int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
for(XXX) {  
    System.out.print(a[e]);  
}
```

Which option can replace xxx to enable the code to print 135?



A. Option D

B. Option C

C. Option A

D. Option B

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 63

Given:

```
package clothing;  
public class Shirt {  
    public static String getColor() {  
        return "Green";  
    }  
}
```

Given the code fragment:

```

package clothing.pants;
// line n1
public class Jeans {
    public void matchShirt(){
        // line n2
        if(color.equals("Green")) {
            System.out.print("Fit");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Jeans trouser = new Jeans();
        trouser.matchShirt();
    }
}

```

Which two sets of actions, independently, enable the code fragment to print Fit?

- A. At line n1 insert: import Shirt;At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- B. At line n1 insert: import clothing.Shirt;At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- C. At line n1 insert: import static clothing.Shirt.getColor;At line n2 insert: String color = getColor();
- D. At line n1 insert: import clothing;At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();
- E. At line n1 no changes required.At line n2 insert: String color = Shirt.getColor();

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 64

Given this code for a Planet object:

```
public class Planet {  
    public String name;  
    public int moons;  
  
    public Planet(String name, int moons) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.moons = moons;  
    }  
}
```

And this method:

```
public static void main(String[] args){  
    Planet[] planets = {  
        new Planet("Mercury", 0),  
        new Planet("Venus", 0),  
        new Planet("Earth", 1),  
        new Planet("Mars", 2)  
    };  
  
    System.out.println(planets);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].name);  
    System.out.println(planets[2].moons);  
}
```

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What is the output?

A

```
planets
Earth
1
```

B

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Earth
1
```

C

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
1
```

D

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Planets.Planet@6d06d69c
[LPlanets.Moon;@7852e922
```

E

```
[LPlanets.Planet;@15db9742
Venus
0
```

A. Option A

B. Option E

C. Option B

D. Option C

E. Option D

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

Given:

```

class A {
    public A() {
        System.out.print("A ");
    }
}

class B extends A{
    public B() { //line n1
        System.out.print("B ");
    }
}

class C extends B{
    public C() { //line n2
        System.out.print("C ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        C c = new C();
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. A B C
- B. Compilation fails at line n1 and line n2
- C. C
- D. C B A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 66

Given the definitions of the MyString class and the Test class:

```

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

```
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello Java SE 8
```

B

```
Hello java.lang.StringBuilder@<<hashCode1>>  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashCode2>>
```

C

```
Hello Java SE 8  
Hello p1.MyString@<<hashCode>>
```

D Compilation fails at the Test class

A. Option C

B. Option D

C. Option B

D. Option A

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

Which two class definitions fail to compile? (Choose two.)

```
abstract class A3 {  
    private static int i;  
    public void doStuff() {}  
    public A3() {}  
}
```

```
final class A1 {  
    public A1() {}  
}
```

```
private class A2 {  
    private static int i;  
    private A2() {}  
}
```

```
class A4 {  
    protected static final int i = 10;  
    private A4() {}  
}
```

```
E  
final abstract class A5 {  
    protected static int i;  
    void doStuff() {}  
    abstract void doIt();  
}
```

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 68

Given the following code:

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String[] planets = {"Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"};

    System.out.println(planets.length);
    System.out.println(planets[1].length());
}
```

What is the output?

- A. 47
- B. 35
- C. 45
- D. 44
- E. 54
- F. 421

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

Given the following class declarations:

- * public abstract class Animal
- * public interface Hunter
- * public class Cat extends Animal implements Hunter
- * public class Tiger extends Cat

Which answer fails to 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. Option E
- B. Option C
- C. Option A
- D. Option D
- E. Option B

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which one of the following code examples uses valid Java syntax?

A.

```
public class Boat {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("I float.");  
    }  
}
```

B.

```
public class Cake {  
    public static void main (String [] ) {  
        System.out.println ("Chocolate");  
    }  
}
```

C.

```
public class Dog {  
    public void main (String [] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Squirrel.");  
    }  
}
```

D.

```
public class Bank {  
    public static void main (String () args) {  
        System.out.println ("Earn interest.");  
    }  
}
```

A. Option D

B. Option B

C. Option A

D. Option C

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 71

Given:

```

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. 9 5
- B. 81 25
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. 0 0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The screenshot shows an IDE with a code editor on the left and a console on the right. The code editor displays the following Java code:

```

1 public class Main {
2
3     File IO Status
4     all io completed
5
6
7
8     public void initialize(int x, int y) {
9         this.x = x * x;
10        this.y = y * y;
11    }
12
13    public static void main(String[] args) {
14        int x = 9, y = 5;
15        Test obj = new Test(x, y);
16        System.out.print(x + " " + y);
17    }
18 }

```

The console on the right shows the output of the program:

```

Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_31-b13)
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.31-b07, mixed mode)
> javac -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
> java -classpath ./run_dir/junit-4.12.jar:./run_dir/hamcrest-core-1.3.jar:./run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar Main
9 5

```

NEW QUESTION: 72

Given:

Base.java:

```
class Base {  
    public void test() {  
        System.out.println("Base ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedA.java:

```
class DerivedA extends Base {  
    public void test() {  
        System.out.println("DerivedA ");  
    }  
}
```

DerivedB.java:

```
class DerivedB extends DerivedA {  
    public void test() {  
        System.out.println("DerivedB ");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Base b1 = new DerivedB();  
        Base b2 = new DerivedA();  
        Base b3 = new DerivedB();  
        b1 = (Base) b3;  
        Base b4 = (DerivedA) b3;  
        b1.test();  
        b4.test();  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. BaseDerivedB
- B. BaseDerivedA
- C. A classcast Exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. DerivedBDerivedA
- E. DerivedBDerivedB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 73

Given:



```

public class Test {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String[][] chs = new String[2][];
        chs[0] = new String[2];
        chs[1] = new String[5];
        int i = 97;

        for (int a = 0; a < chs.length; a++) {
            for (int b = 0; b < chs[a].length; b++) {
                chs[a][b] = "" + i;
                i++;
            }
        }

        for (String[] ca : chs) {
            for (String c : ca) {
                System.out.print(c + " ");
            }
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}

```

What is the result?

- A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- B. 97 9899 100 101 102 103
- C. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.
- D. 97 9899 100 null null null
- E. Compilation fails.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 74

Given the code fragment:

```

24. float var1 = (12_345.01 <= 123_45.00) ? 12_456 : 124_56.02f;
25. float var2 = var1 + 1024;
26. System.out.print(var2);

```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. 13480.0
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- D. 13480.02

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

Given the code fragment:

```
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]);
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime.
- B. A element 0B element 1
- C. AB
- D. A 0B 1

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 76

Given:

```
class Product {
    double price;
}

public class Test {
    public void updatePrice(Product product, double price) {
        price = price * 2;
        product.price = product.price + price;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Product prt = new Product();
        prt.price = 200;
        double newPrice = 100;

        Test t = new Test();
        t.updatePrice(prt, newPrice);
        System.out.println(prt.price + " : " + newPrice);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200.0 : 100.0
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. 400.0 : 200.0
- D. 400.0 : 100.0

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");
Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();
while(itr.hasNext()) {
    String e = itr.next();
    if (e == "CH") {
        break;
    }
    System.out.print(e + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

- A. EN FR JP
- B. EN FR
- C. CH
- D. EN FR CH

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```

16 public class Main {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         List<String> lst = Arrays.asList("EN", "FR", "CH", "JP");
19         Iterator<String> itr = lst.iterator();
20         while(itr.hasNext()) {
21             String e = itr.next();
22             if(e == "CH") {
23                 break;
24             }
25             System.out.print(e+ " ");
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

Result

CPU Time: 0.28 sec(s), Memory: 35336 kilobyte(s)

EN FR

NEW QUESTION: 78

Given the code fragment:

```

Public static void main (String [] args) {
    System.out.println ("Result A " + 0 + 1);
    System.out.println ("Result B " + (1) + (2) );
}

```

What is the result?

Result A 01
Result B 3

Result A 1
Result B 12

Result A 1
Result B 3

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Result A 01
Result B 12

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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