1Z0-808^{Q&As}

Java SE 8 Programmer I

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QUESTION 1

Given:

```
public class MyException extends RuntimeException {}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            method1();
        }
        catch (MyException ne) {
            System.out.print("A");
        }
    }
    public static void method1() { // line n1
        try {
            throw Math.random() > 0.5 ?new MyException() :new RuntimeException();
        }
        catch (RuntimeException re) {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
    }
}
```

Which two code fragments are valid?

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

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: When an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provides implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class (C). However, if it does not, then the subclass must also be declared abstract (B). Note: An abstract class is a class that is declared abstract--it may or may not include abstract methods. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated, but they can be subclassed.

QUESTION 2

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

Given the following segment of code:

```
Main.java          saved  ▾
1
2      class C {
3        public C() {
4          System.out.print("C ");
5        }
6      }
7
8      class B extends C{
9        public B() {
10         System.out.print("B ");
11       }
12     }
13   public class A extends B{
14
15     public A(){
16       System.out.print("A ");
17     }
18     public static void main(String[] args) {
19       A a = new A();
20     }
21   }
```

```
java version "1.8.0_31"
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-c
ore-1.3.jar:/run_dir/json-simple-1.1.1.jar -d . Main.java
Main.java:13: error: class A is public, should be declared in a
file named A.java
public class A extends B{
       ^
1 error
compiler exit status 1
```

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

A. MotorCycle is an interface that implements the Cycle class.

B. Cycle is an interface that is implemented by the MotorCycle class.

C. Cycle is an abstract superclass of MotorCycle.

D. Cycle and MotorCycle both extend the Transportation superclass.

E. Cycle and MotorCycle both implement the Transportation interface.

F. MotorCycle is a superclass of Cycle.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 3

Given the class definitions:

```
class Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg;
    }
}
class Beta extends Alpha {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.replace('a', 'e');
    }
}
class Gamma extends Beta {
    public String doStuff(String msg) {
        return msg.substring(2);
    }
}
```

And the code fragment of the main() method,

```
12.  List<Alpha> strs = new ArrayList<Alpha>();
13.  strs.add(new Alpha());
14.  strs.add(new Beta());
15.  strs.add(new Gamma());
16.  for (Alpha t : strs)   {
17.     System.out.println(t.doStuff("Java"));
18.  }
```

What is the result?

A. Java Java Java

B. Java Jeve va

C. Java Jeve ve

D. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Which of the following can fill in the blank in this code to make it compile? (Select 2 options.)

```
1.      public void method() _____ Exception {
2.          _____ Exception();
3.      }
```

A. On line 1, fill in throws

B. On line 1, fill in throws new

C. On line 2, fill in throw new

D. On line 2, fill in throws

E. On line 2, fill in throws new

Correct Answer: AC

Option A and C are the correct answer.

In a method declaration, the keyword throws is used. So here at line 1 we have to use option A.

To actually throw an exception, the keyword throw is used and a new exception is created, so at line 2 we

have to use throw and new keywords, which is option C. Finally it will look like;

public void method() throws Exception {

throw new Exception0;

}

REFERENCE : httpsy/docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception The correct

answer is: On line 1, fill in throws. On line 2, fill in throw new

QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
C.   while (x >= 0) {
          System.out.print(array[x]);
          x--;
     }
D.   do {
          System.out.print(array[x]);
          --x;
     } while (x >= 0);
E.   while (x > 0) {
          System.out.print(array[--x]);
     }
```

Which two code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print the elements of the array in reverse order? (Choose two.)

```
class Test
    int a1;

    public static void doProduct(int a) {
        a = a * a;
    }

    public static void doString(StringBuilder s) {
        s.append(" " + s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test item = new Test();
        item.a1 = 11;
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");
        Integer i = 10;
        doProduct(i);
        doString(sb);
        doProduct(item.a1);
        System.out.println(i + " " + sb + " " + item.a1);
    }
}
```

A. B.

```
public static void main (String[] args) {
    String[] arr = ("Hi", "How", "Are", "You");
    List<String> arrList = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(arr);
    if (arrList.removeIf((String s) -> (return s.length() <= 2;))) {
        System.out.println(s + "removed")'
    }
}
```

C. D. E.

Correct Answer: AE