

1Z0-811^{Q&As}

Java Foundations

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QUESTION 1

Given the code fragment:

```
int count = 0;
while (count <= 10) {
    System.out.print (count | " ");
    /* line n1 */
}
```

Which statement, when inserted at line n1, enables the code to print 0 2 4 6 8 10?

- A. count = (count++) +1;
- B. count = count++;
- C. count += 2;
- D. count += 2;

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Given the classes:

Apple.java:

```
package fruits;
class Apple {
    public void getApple () { }
}
```

Salad.java:

```
package food;
// line n1
class Salad {
    Apple apple = new Apple (); // line n2
    public void prepareSalad {
        apple.getApple ();
    }
}
```

Which two modifications, independently, enable the Salad.java file to compile?

- A. Replace line n1 with `import fruits.Apple.getApple();`
- B. Replace line n1 with `import fruits.Apple;`
- C. Replace line n1 with `import fruits;`
- D. Replace line n2 with `fruits.Apple apple = new Apple ();`
- E. Replace line n2 with `fruits.Apple apple = new fruits.Apple ();`

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

Given:

```
class Messenger {  
    String msg;  
    Messenger(String msg) {this.msg = msg;}  
    public void writeMsg() {  
        System.out.println(msg);  
    }  
    public void readMsg () {  
        // line n1  
    }  
}
```

And the code fragment:

```
Messenger m = new Messenger ("All the best");  
m.readMsg();
```

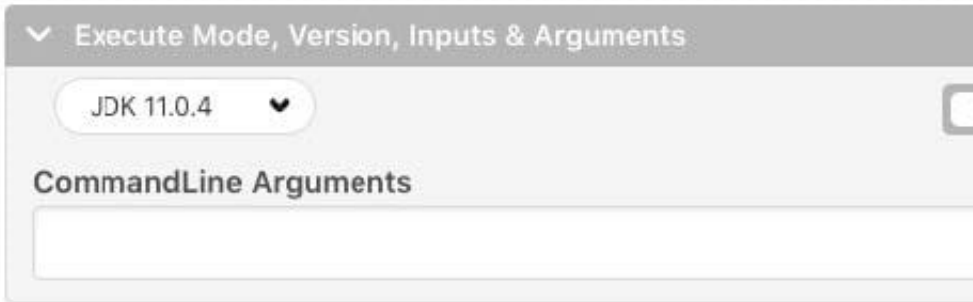
Which code fragment can be inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print All the best?

- A. void writeMsg();
- B. Messenger.writeMsg();
- C. writeMsg();
- D. m.writeMsg();

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

```
13  
14 public class Test {  
15     public static void main (String[] args) {  
16         int[] arr1 = {1, 2, 3};  
17         int[] arr2 = new int[2];  
18         arr2[0] = 10;  
19         System.out.print(arr1.length + " : " + arr2.length);  
20     }  
21 }
```



Result

CPU Time: 0.24 sec(s), Memory: 35328 kilobyte(s)

3 : 2

Identify three advantages of object-oriented programming.

- A. separation of state and behavior
- B. modularity
- C. information sharing
- D. code reuse
- E. information hiding

Correct Answer: BDE

Reference: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/object_oriented_analysis_design/ood_quick_guide.htm

QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
int value = 10;
int a = ++value;
int b = value;
int c = value++;
if (a <= b && a <= c) {
    if (b <= c) {
        a = ++b;
    } else {
        a = ++c;
    }
}
System.out.println(a);
```

What is the result?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

```
14 - public class calc {  
15 -     public static void main (String[] args) {  
16         String name = "Fred";  
17         System.out.println("Hello" + //Saying hello  
18                               name); // to Fred  
19         System.out.println("Good /* and " +  
20                               "greeting */ day!");  
21         System.out //A welcome message  
22                               .println("Welcome " + name);  
23         System.out.println("Goodbye /* Farewell - name"  
24     }  
25 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.19 sec(s), Memory: 31928 kilobyte(s)

```
HelloFred  
Good /* and greeting */ day!  
Welcome Fred  
Goodbye /* Farewell + name
```

Identify two class variables.

- A. private static int numberOfSquares = 20;
- B. public static int counter = 0;
- C. private Measure cm;
- D. public int size = 10;
- E. int scale = 35;

Correct Answer: AB

Reference: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/What-are-class-variables-instance-variables-and-local-variables-in-Java>

QUESTION 7

Given the code fragment:

```
boolean checkOut = true;
int days = 0;
while (checkOut) {
    days++;
    if (days > 3) {
        checkOut = false;
    }
}
System.out.print(days);
```

What is the result?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. The program executes an infinite number of times.
- D. 3

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8


```
14 public class Test {
15     public static void main (String[] args) {
16         int number = 1;
17         String s = null;
18         try {
19             number = s.length();
20             number += 2;
21         }
22     }
23     catch (RuntimeException e) {
24         number += 4;
25     }
26     System.out.println (number);
27 }
28 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.16 sec(s), Memory: 30336 kilobyte(s)



What is the meaning of "write once, run anywhere" in Java?

- A. Java programs are designed to run only in web browsers and, thus, can run wherever there is a browser.
- B. It is a marketing statement because Java programs must be compiled for a specific platform in order to run.
- C. Java programs can run on any Java Virtual Machine without being recompiled.
- D. Java programs, after being compiled, can run on any platform or device even without a Java Virtual Machine.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/why-is-java-write-once-and-run-anywhere/>

QUESTION 9

Given the code fragment: What is the result?

```
List<String> fls = new ArrayList<>();  
fls.add("jasmine");  
fls.add("rose");  
fls.add("lotus");  
fls.remove(2);  
fls.set(2, "lily");  
System.out.println(fl);
```

- A. [jasmine, rose, lily]
- B. A runtime exception is thrown.
- C. [jasmine, lily, lotus]
- D. [jasmine, rose, lotus, lily]

Correct Answer: B

Result

CPU Time: 0.18 sec(s), Memory: 32704 kilobyte(s)

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException: Index 2 out of bounds for length 2  
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBounds(Preconditions.java:64)  
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.outOfBoundsCheckIndex(Preconditions.java:70)  
at java.base/jdk.internal.util.Preconditions.checkIndex(Preconditions.java:248)  
at java.base/java.util.Objects.checkIndex(Objects.java:372)  
at java.base/java.util.ArrayList.set(ArrayList.java:472)  
at Test.main(Test.java:21)
```

QUESTION 10

Given: What is the result?

```
public static void main (String[] args) {  
    boolean value1 = 10 + 5 >= 2 + 13;  
    int value2 = 0;  
    if (value1 == true) {  
        value2 = 5 * 3 + 10 / 2;  
    } else {  
        value2 = 5 / 3 + 10 * 2;  
    }  
    System.out.println (value2);  
}
```

- A. 20
- B. 32
- C. A compilation error occurs.
- D. 21

Correct Answer: A

```
13
14 public class Test {
15     public static void main (String[] args) {
16         boolean value1 = 10 + 5 >= 2 + 13;
17         int value2 = 0;
18         if (value1 == true) {
19             value2 = 5 * 3 + 10 / 2;
20         } else {
21             value2 = 5 / 3 + 10 * 2;
22         }
23         System.out.println (value2);
24     }
25 }
```

Execute Mode, Version, Inputs & Arguments

JDK 11.0.4

CommandLine Arguments

Result

CPU Time: 0.13 sec(s), Memory: 30344 kilobyte(s)

20

QUESTION 11

Given the code fragment: What is the result?

```
String flavors[] = {"Vanilla", "Chocolate"};
int choice = 2;
switch(choice) {
    case 1:
        System.out.println("Selected " + flavors[1] + " flavor.");
        break;
    case 2:
        System.out.println("Selected " + flavors[2] + " flavor.");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Thank you!");
}
```



```
public class App {  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        System.out.println ("Hello Java!");  
    }  
}
```

- A. It can be a non-static method.
- B. Its parameter can be of type Integer [].
- C. It cannot be defined in a non-public class.
- D. It cannot be invoked by its name.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

Given the code fragment:

```
1. class App {  
2.  
3. }
```

Which two code fragments are valid at line 2?

- A. for (int count = 0; count < 10; count++) { System.out.print(count); }
- B. package p1;
- C. import java.util.*; public void display() { List nums = new ArrayList (); }
- D. { private int num; }
- E. private String name = "John"; public void display() { System.out.print(name); }

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 14

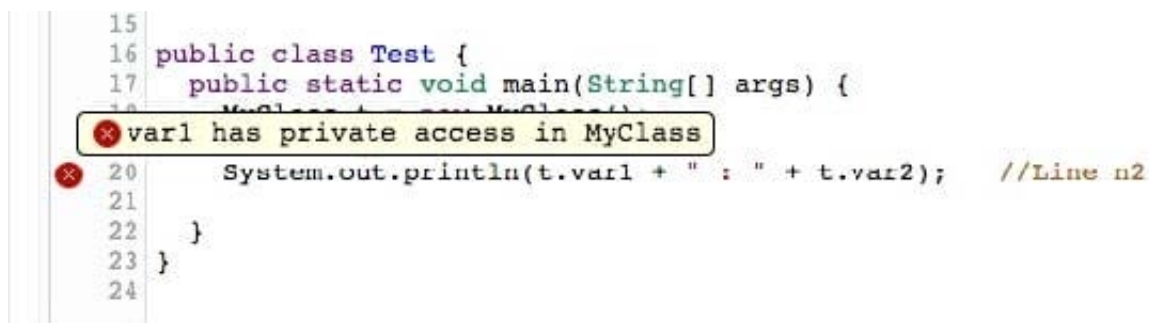
Given the contents of the Test.java file:

```
class MyClass {
    private int var1 = 100;
    public int var2 = 200;
    public void doCalc() {
        var1 = 100 * 2; // line n1
        var2 = 200 * 2;
    }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MyClass t = new MyClass();
        t.doCalc();
        System.out.println (t.var1 + " : " + t.var2); // line n2
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 200 : 400
- B. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n2.
- D. 100 : 400

Correct Answer: C



```
15
16 public class Test {
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         MyClass t = new MyClass();
19         t.doCalc();
20         System.out.println(t.var1 + " : " + t.var2); //Line n2
21     }
22 }
23 }
24 }
```

QUESTION 15

You have a microprocessor board, such as Raspberry PI, wired to control a drone.

Which edition of Java is geared towards use of simple, closed systems with constrained memory requirements, such as a microprocessor board?

- A. Java Micro Edition
- B. Java Standard Edition with a Compact Profile

C. Java Enterprise Edition

D. Java SE Embedded

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.oracle.com/technical-resources/articles/java/raspberrypi.html>

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