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Oracle 1z0-808

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QUESTION NO: 1

Given the code fragment:

```
LocalDate date1 = LocalDate.now();
LocalDate date2 = LocalDate.of(6, 20, 2014 );
LocalDate date3 = LocalDate.parse("2014-06-20", DateTimeFormatter.ISO_DATE);
System.out.println("date1 = " + date1);
System.out.println("date2 = " + date2);
System.out.println("date3 = " + date3);
```

Assume that the system date is June 20, 2014. What is the result?

A.
```
date1 = 2014-06-20
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = 2014-06-20
```

B.
```
date1 = 06/20/2014
date2 = 2014-06-20
date3 = Jun 20, 2014
```

C. Compilation fails.

D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two features can be implemented in a Java application by encapsulating the entity classes used? (Choose two.)

A. data validation

B. compile time polymorphism

C. data hiding

D. data abstraction

E. data memory optimization

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/encapsulation-in-java/

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three statements are true about exception handling? (Choose three.)

A. Only unchecked exceptions can be rethrown.

B. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are not recoverable.

C. The parameter in a catch block is of Throwable type.

D. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class must be caught or declared to be thrown.

E. All subclasses of the RuntimeException class are unchecked exceptions.

F. All subclasses of the Error class are not recoverable.

ANSWER: B C D

QUESTION NO: 4

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. The App.class file is stored within the p1 folder. The Test.class file is stored within the p2 sub-folder of p1.

B. The App class is accessible within the Test class without an import statement.

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

D. It is optional to have the package statement as the first line of class definitions.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 5

Given:

```
public class Triangle {
    static double area;
    int b = 2, h = 3;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        double p, b, h;          //line n1
        if (area == 0) {
            b = 3;
            h = 4;
            p = 0.5;
        area = p * b * h;        //line n2
        }
        System.out.println("Area is " + area);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Area is 6.0

B. Area is 3.0

C. Compilation fails at line n1

D. Compilation fails at line n2.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three statements are true about the structure of a Java class? (Choose three.)

A. A public class must have a main method.

B. A class can have only one private constructor.

C. A method can have the same name as a field.

D. A class can have overloaded static methods.

E. The methods are mandatory components of a class.

F. The fields need not be initialized before use.

ANSWER: A C E

QUESTION NO: 7

Given:

```
class Animal {
    String type = "Canine";
    int maxSpeed = 60;

    Animal () {}

    Animal (String type, int maxSpeed) {
       this.type = type;
       this.maxSpeed = maxSpeed;
    }
}

class WildAnimal extends Animal {
    String bounds;

    WildAnimal (String bounds) {
       //line n1
}
    WildAnimal (String type, int maxSpeed,String bounds) {
       //line n2
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
7. WildAnimal wolf = new WildAnimal("Long");
8. WildAnimal tiger = new WildAnimal("Feline", 80, "Short");
9. System.out.println(wolf.type + " " + wolf.maxSpeed + " " + wolf.bounds);
10. System.out.println(tiger.type + " " + tiger.maxSpeed + " " + tiger.bounds);
```

and this output: Canine 60 Long

Feline 80 Short

Which two modifications enable the code to print this output? (Choose two.)

A. . Replace line n1 with:

```
super ();
this.bounds = bounds;
```

B. Replace line n1 with:

```
this.bounds = bounds;
super ();
```

C. Replace line n2 with:

```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this (bounds);
```

D. Replace line n1 with:

```
this ("Canine", 60);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

E. Replace line n2 with:

```
super (type, maxSpeed);
this.bounds = bounds;
```

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 8

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

A. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.

B. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.

C. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.

D. Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that if a method has an argument MyType x, any subclass of MyType can be passed to that method.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 9

Given the code fragment:

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

What is the result?

A. Compilation fails.

B. The program compiles, but it prints nothing.

C. HiHowAreYou removed

D. An UnsupportedOperationException is thrown at runtime.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 10

Given the code fragment:

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

Which three code fragments are valid at line n1? (Choose three.)

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

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

C.
```
public void printToy();
```

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

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 11

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. int e = 0; e <= 4; e++
B. int e = 0; e < 5; e += 2
C. int e = 1; e <= 5; e += 1
D. int e = 1; e < 5; e+=2

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 12

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

```
package sales;
public class Customer {
    public void m1() {}
    private void m2() {}
    protected void m3() {}
    void m4() {}
}

package market;
import sales.*;
public class Trader extends Customer { }
```

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

A. m2()

B. m3()

C. m4()

D. m1()

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 13

Given:

```
class CD {
    int r;
    CD(int r){
        this.r=r;
    }
}

class DVD extends CD {
    int c;
    DVD(int r, int c) {
        // line n1
    }
}
```

And given the code fragment:

```
DVD dvd = new DVD(10,20);
```

Which code fragment should you use at line n1 to instantiate the dvd object successfully?

A)
```
super.r = r;
this.c = c;
```

B)
```
super(r);
this(c);
```

C)
```
super(r);
this.c = c;
```

D)
```
this.c = r;
super(c);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 14

Given the following classes:

```
public class Employee {
    public int salary;
}

public class Manager extends Employee {
    public int budget;
}

public class Director extends Manager {
    public int stockOptions;
}
```

And given the following `main` method:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Employee employee = new Employee();
    Manager  manager  = new Manager();
    Director director = new Director();
    //line n1
}
```

Which two options fail to compile when placed at line n1 of the main method? (Choose two.)

A. employee.salary = 50_000;

B. director.salary = 80_000;

C. employee.budget = 200_000;

D. manager.budget = 1_000_000;

E. manager.stockOption = 500;

F. director.stockOptions = 1_000;

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 15

Given the code fragment:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    int ii = 0;
    int jj = 7;
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {
        System.out.print(ii + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2 4

B. 0 2 4 6

C. 0 2 4

D. Compilation fails

ANSWER: C