Oracle 1Z0-808 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //line n1
        switch (x) {
            case 1:
                System.out.println("One");
                break;
            case 2:
                System.out.println("Two");
                break;
        }
    }
}
```

Which three code fragments can be independently inserted at line n1 to enable the code to print One? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- byte x = 1;
B- short x = 1;
C- String x = '1';
D- long x = 1;
E- double x = 1;
F- Integer x = new Integer('1');

Answer:

A, B, F

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given these requirements:

Bus and Boat are Vehicle type classes.

The start() and stop() methods perform common operations across the Vehicle class type.

The ride() method performs a unique operations for each type of Vehicle.

Which set of actions meets the requirements with optimized code?

Options:

A- 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride()
abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding the ride() method.
B- 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining start() and stop() methods, and declaring the ride() abstract method.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle class.
C- 1. Create an abstract class Vehicle by declaring stop(), start(), and ride() abstract methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by inheriting the Vehicle class and overriding all the methods.
D- 1. Create an interface Vehicle by defining default stop(), start(), and ride() methods.
2. Create Bus and Boat classes by implementing the Vehicle interface and overriding the ride() method.

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Improves the program structure because the error handling code is separated from the normal program function
B- Provides a set of standard exceptions that covers all possible errors
C- Improves the program structure because the programmer can choose where to handle exceptions
D- Improves the program structure because exceptions must be handled in the method in which they occurred
E- Allows the creation of new exceptions that are customized to the particular program being created

Answer:

A, C, E

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 = 3, y = 5;
            Test obj = new Test(x, y);
            System.out.println(x + " " + y);
      }
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

A- Compilation fails.
B- 3 5
C- 0 0
D- 9 25

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:

```
abstract class Robot implements Speakable {
    public void process();
}

class Humanoid extends Robot {
     public void speak(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
    public void process() { System.out.println("Helping... "); }
}

interface Speakable {
    public void speak(String s);
}

public class RobotApp{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Robot r = new Humanoid();
        r.process();
        r.speak("Done");
    }
}
```

Which action enables the code to print Helping... Done?

Options:

A- replace class Humanoid extends Robot {
with abstract class Humanoid extends Robot {
B- replace interface Speakable {
with abstract class Speakable
C- replace public void process();
with public abstract void process();
D- replace abstract class Robot implements Speakable {
with class Robot extends Speakable {

Answer:

C

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Java SE 8 1";
        int len = s.trim().length();
        System.out.print(len);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

A- Compilation fails.
B- 11
C- 8
D- 9
E- 10

Answer:

B

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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();
        c.init();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

A- An exception is thrown at runtime.
B- InitializedStartedInitialized
C- InitializedStarted
D- Compilation fails.

Answer:

D

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

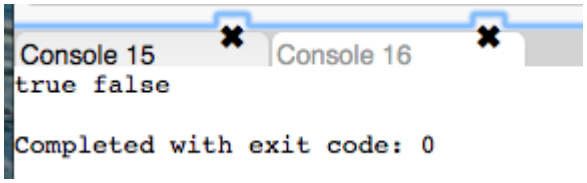
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test ts = new Test();
        System.out.print(isAvailable + " ");
        isAvailable= ts.doStuff();
        System.out.println(isAvailable);
    }
    public static boolean doStuff() {
        return !isAvailable;
    }
    static boolean isAvailable = true;
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

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



Answer:

C

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