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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Boolean available = "TRUE";

B- String tmpAuthor = author, author = "Mc Donald";

C- Double price = 200D;

D- Integer pages = 20;

Answer:

C, D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the code fragment:

```
public class Game {
    public static void menu() {
        system.out.println("1. Left 2. Right 0. Stop");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int option;
        /* insert code here */
    }
}
```

and the requirements of the application:

It must display the menu.

It must print the option selected.

It must continue its execution till it reads '0'.

Which code fragment can be used to meet the requirements?

- A. `for (option = 0; option != 0; option = //code that reads the option goes here) {
 /* code that print the option go here */
}`
- B. `while (option != 0) {
 menu();
 option = // code that reads the option goes here
 /* code that print the option go here */
}`
- C. `do {
 menu();
 option = // code that reads the option goes here
 /* code that print the option go here */
} while (option != 0);`
- D. `while (option >= 0) {
 menu ();
 option = // code that reads the option goes here
 /* code that print the option go here */
}`

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- OptionD

Answer:

A

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- data validation

B- compile time polymorphism

C- data hiding

D- data abstraction

E- data memory optimization

Answer:

C, D

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the class definitions:

```
class C1 {}
```

```
class C2 extends C1 {}
```

```
class C3 extends C2 {}
```

and the code fragment:

```
16. C1 obj1 = (C1) new C2();
```

```
17. C2 obj2 = (C2) new C3();
```

```
18. C2 obj3 = (C2) new C1();
```


19. C3 obj4 = (C3) obj2;

Which line throws ClassCastException?

Options:

A- line 18

B- line 17

C- line 19

D- line 16

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException: class CC$1C1 cannot be cast to class CC$1C2 (CC$1C1 and CC$1C2 are in unnamed module of loader 'app'  
at CC.main(CC.java:9)
```

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- `int array[] = new int[3] {1, 2, 3};`

B- `int array[] = new int[3]; array[0] = 1;`
`array[1] = 2;`
`array[2] = 3;`

C- `int array[3] = new int[] {1, 2, 3};`

D- `int array[] = new int[3]; array = {1, 2, 3};`

E- `int array[] = new int[] {1,2,3};`

Answer:

B, E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 (100);
        Alpha ref2 = new Alpha (50);
        Alpha ref3 = new Alpha (125);
        ref1.doPrint();
        ref2.doPrint();
        ref3.doPrint();
    }
}
```

What is the result?

Options:

A- ns = 100 s = 125

ns = 0 s = 125

ns = 125 s = 125

B- ns = 50 s = 50

ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 0 s = 125

C- ns = 50 s = 125 ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 0 s = 125

D- ns = 50 s = 50 ns = 125 s = 125

ns = 100 s = 100

Answer:

C

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given:

```
public class MarkList {
    int num;
    public static void graceMarks(MarkList obj4) {
        obj4.num += 10;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        MarkList obj1 = new MarkList();
        MarkList obj2 = obj1;
        MarkList obj3 = null;
        obj2.num = 60;
        graceMarks(obj2);
    }
}
```

How many MarkList instances are created in memory at runtime?

Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

A

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