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Given:

```
1. public class Speak {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         Speak speakIt = new Tell();
4.         Tell tellIt = new Tell();
5.         speakIt.tellItLikeItIs();
6.         (Truth)speakIt.tellItLikeItIs();
7.         ((Truth)speakIt).tellItLikeItIs();
8.         tellIt.tellItLikeItIs();
9.     }
10. }
11.
12. }
13. class Tell extends Speak implements Truth {
14.     public void tellItLikeItIs() {
15.         System.out.println("Right on!");
16.     }
17. }
18. interface Truth { public void tellItLikeItIs(); }
```

Which three lines will compile and output "right on!"? A. Line 5B. Line 6C. Line 7D. Line 8E. Line 9F. Line 10  
Answer: CDF QUESTION 12

Given the code fragment: String h1 = "Bob"; String h2 = new String ("Bob"); What is the best way to test that the values of h1 and h2 are the same? A. if (h1 == h2) B. if (h1.equals(h2)) C. if (h1 = = h2) D. if (h1.same(h2))

Answer: B Explanation: The equals method compares values for equality. Incorrect answers: The strings are not the same objects so the == comparison fails. See note #1 below. As the value of the strings are the same equals is true. The equals compares values for equality. There is no generic comparison method named same. = = (with a space) is not a valid method. Note: #1 == Compares references, not values. The use of == with object references is generally limited to the following: Comparing to see if a reference is null. Comparing two enum values. This works because there is only one object for each enum constant. You want to know if two references are to the same object. QUESTION 13

Which two are valid declarations of a two-dimensional array? A. int[][] array2D; B. int[2][2] array2D; C. int array2D[]; D. int[] array2D[]; E. int[][] array2D[]; Answer: AD Explanation: int[][] array2D; is the standard convention to declare a 2-dimensional integer array. int[] array2D[]; works as well, but it is not recommended. Incorrect answers: int[2][2] array2D; The size of the array cannot be defined this way. int array2D[]; is good definition of a one-dimensional array. int[] []array2D[]; is good definition of a three-dimensional array. QUESTION 14

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        doSomething();
    }
    private static void doSomething() throws Exception {
        throw new Exception();
    }
    System.out.println("After if clause");
}
```

Which two are possible outputs?

- A) Before if clause  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception  
at Main.doSomething(Main.java:8)  
at Main.main(Main.java:3)
- B) Before if clause  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception  
After if clause
- C) Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception  
at Main.doSomething(Main.java:8)  
at Main.main(Main.java:3)
- D) Before if clause  
After if clause

A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: AD Explanation: The first println statement, System.out.println("Before if clause");, will always run. If Math.Random() > 0.5 then there is an exception. The exception message is displayed and the program terminates. If Math.Random() > 0.5 is false, then the second println statement runs as well. Incorrect answers: B: The second println statement would not run. C: The first println statement will always run. QUESTION 15

Given the code fragment: System.out.println ("Result:" +3+5); System.out.println ("result:" + (3+5)); What is the result? A. Result: 8 Result: 8B. Result: 35 Result: 8C. Result: 8 Result: 35D. Result: 35 Result: 35 Answer: B Explanation: In the first statement 3 and 5 are treated as strings and are simply concatenated. In the first statement 3 and 5 are treated as integers and their sum is calculated. QUESTION 16

A method doSomething () that has no exception handling code is modified to trail a method that throws a checked exception. Which two modifications, made independently, will allow the program to compile? A. Catch the exception in the method doSomething(). B. Declare the exception to be thrown in the doSomething() method signature. C. Cast the exception to a RuntimeException in the doSomething() method. D. Catch the exception in the method that calls doSomething(). Answer: AB

Explanation: Valid Java programming language code must honor the Catch or Specify Requirement. This means that code that might throw certain exceptions must be enclosed by either of the following: \* A try statement that catches the exception. The try must provide a handler for the exception, as described in Catching and Handling Exceptions. \* A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception, as described in Specifying the Exceptions Thrown by a Method. Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile. QUESTION 17 Which two may precede the word "class" in a class declaration? A. local B. public C. static D. volatile E. synchronized Answer: BC Explanation: B: A class can be declared as public or private. C: You can declare two kinds of classes: top-level classes and inner classes. You define an inner class within a top-level class. Depending on how it is defined, an inner class can be one of the following four types: Anonymous, Local, Member and Nested top-level. A nested top-level class is a member class with a static modifier. A nested top-level class is just like any other top-level class except that it is declared within another class or interface. Nested top-level classes are typically used as a convenient way to group related classes without creating a new package. The following is an example: public class Main { static class Killer {

```
String color = "Red";
switch (color) {
    case "Red":
        System.out.println("Found Red");
    case "Blue":
        System.out.println("Found Blue");
    case "White":
        System.out.println("Found White");
        break;
    default:
        System.out.println("Found Default");
}
```

A. Found Red B. Found Red Found Blue C. Found Red Found Blue Found White D. Found Red Found Blue Found White Found Default Answer: B Explanation: As there is no break statement after the case "Red" statement the case Blue statement will run as well. Note: The body of a switch statement is known as a switch block. A statement in the switch block can be labeled with one or more case or default labels. The switch statement evaluates its expression, then executes all statements that follow the matching case label. Each break statement terminates the enclosing switch statement. Control flow continues with the first statement following the switch block. The break statements are necessary because without them, statements in switch blocks fall through: All statements after the matching case label are executed in sequence, regardless of the expression of subsequent case labels, until a break statement is encountered. QUESTION 19 Given:

```
5. // insert code here
6. public abstract void bark();
7. }
8.
9.
10. public void bark() {
11.     System.out.println("woof");
12. }
13. }
```

What code should be inserted?

- A) 5. class Dog {  
9. public class Poodle extends Dog {
- B) 5. abstract Dog {  
9. public class Poodle extends Dog {
- C) 5. abstract class Dog {  
9. public class Poodle extends Dog {
- D) 5. abstract class Dog {  
9. public class Poodle implements Dog {
- E) 5. abstract Dog {  
9. public class Poodle implements Dog {
- F) 5. abstract class Dog {  
9. public class Poodle implements Dog {

A. Option A B. Option B C. Option C D. Option D E. Option E F. Option F Answer: C Explanation: Dog should be an abstract class. The correct syntax for this is: abstract class Dog { Poodle should extend Dog (not implement). QUESTION 20 Which three are bad practices? A. Checking for ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException when iterating through an array to determine when all elements have been visited B. Checking for Error and, if necessary, restarting the program to ensure that users are unaware of problems C. Checking for FileNotFoundException to inform a user that a filename entered is not valid D. Checking for ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occurs E. Checking for an IOException and ensuring that the program can recover if one occurs Answer: ABD 2016 Valid Oracle 1Z0-803 Exam Study Materials: 1. | Latest 1Z0-803 Exam VCE and PDF Dumps 271q from Braindump2go: <http://www.braindump2go.com/1z0-803.html> [100% Exam Pass

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