ORACLE 1Z0-808

Oracle Java SE Programmer I Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-808

Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 8 Programmer

56 Questions Exam – 65% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your 1Z0-808 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-808 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle Java SE. Before you start your 1Z0-808 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Java SE Programmer I materials like 1Z0-808 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-808 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.
The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-808 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-808 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-808 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-808 exam makes you Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 8 Programmer. Having the Java SE Programmer I certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

Oracle 1Z0-808 Java SE Programmer I Certification Details:

Exam Name	Java SE 8 Programmer I
Exam Code	1Z0-808
Exam Price	USD $245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	56
Passing Score	65%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	**Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 8 Programmer** **Java SE 8 Fundamentals**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**

Sample Questions	**Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 8 Programmer (OCA)**
Recommended Practice	**1Z0-808 Online Practice Exam**

1Z0-808 Syllabus:

Java Basics	- Define the scope of variables - Define the structure of a Java class - Create executable Java applications with a main method; run a Java program from the command line; produce console output - Import other Java packages to make them accessible in your code - Compare and contrast the features and components of Java such as: platform independence, object orientation, encapsulation, etc.
Working With Java Data Types	- Declare and initialize variables (including casting of primitive data types) - Differentiate between object reference variables and primitive variables - Know how to read or write to object fields - Explain an Object's Lifecycle (creation, "dereference by reassignment" and garbage collection) - Develop code that uses wrapper classes such as Boolean, Double, and Integer
Using Operators and Decision Constructs	- Use Java operators; use parentheses to override operator precedence - Test equality between Strings and other objects using == and equals () - Create if and if/else and ternary constructs - Use a switch statement
Creating and Using Arrays	- Declare, instantiate, initialize and use a one-dimensional array - Declare, instantiate, initialize and use multi-dimensional arrays
Using Loop Constructs	- Create and use while loops - Create and use for loops including the enhanced for loop - Create and use do/while loops - Compare loop constructs - Use break and continue
Working with Methods and Encapsulation	- Create methods with arguments and return values; including overloaded methods - Apply the static keyword to methods and fields - Create and overload constructors; differentiate between

	default and user defined constructors - Apply access modifiers - Apply encapsulation principles to a class - Determine the effect upon object references and primitive values when they are passed into methods that change the values
Working with Inheritance	- Describe inheritance and its benefits - Develop code that makes use of polymorphism; develop code that overrides methods; differentiate between the type of a reference and the type of an object - Determine when casting is necessary - Use super and this to access objects and constructors - Use abstract classes and interfaces
Handling Exceptions	- Differentiate among checked exceptions, unchecked exceptions, and Errors - Create a try-catch block and determine how exceptions alter normal program flow - Create and invoke a method that throws an exception - Recognize common exception classes (such as NullPointerException, ArithmeticException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ClassCastException)
Working with Selected classes from the Java API	- Manipulate data using the StringBuilder class and its methods - Create and manipulate Strings - Create and manipulate calendar data using classes from java.time.LocalDateTime, java.time.LocalDate, java.time.LocalTime, java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter, java.time.Period - Declare and use an ArrayList of a given type - Write a simple Lambda expression that consumes a Lambda Predicate expression
Assume the following:	1. Missing package and import statements: - If sample code do not include package or import statements, and the question does not explicitly refer to these missing statements, then assume that all sample code is in the same package, or import statements exist to support them. 2. No file or directory path names for classes: - If a question does not state the file names or directory locations of classes, then assume one of the following, whichever will enable the code to compile and run: - All classes are in one file - Each class is contained in a separate file, and all files are in one directory 3. Unintended line breaks:

	- Sample code might have unintended line breaks. If you see a line of code that looks like it has wrapped, and this creates a situation where the wrapping is significant (for example, a quoted String literal has wrapped), assume that the wrapping is an extension of the same line, and the line does not contain a hard carriage return that would cause a compilation failure. 4. Code fragments: - A code fragment is a small section of source code that is presented without its context. Assume that all necessary supporting code exists and that the supporting environment fully supports the correct compilation and execution of the code shown and its omitted environment. 5. Descriptive comments: - Take descriptive comments, such as "setter and getters go here," at face value. Assume that correct code exists, compiles, and runs successfully to create the described effect.

Oracle 1Z0-808 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Restricting access to only the public methods of a class is related to which one of these concepts in Java?

a) Platform independence
b) Object orientation
c) Encapsulation
d) Inheritance

Answer: c

Question: 2

Which of the following is a valid JavaBean method signature?

a) public void getArrow()
b) public void setBow()
c) public void setRange(int range)
d) public String addTarget(String target)

Answer: c

Question: 3

Which statement best describes encapsulation?

a) 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.
b) Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that only certain fields and methods of an object are accessible from other objects.
c) Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed so that their methods are inheritable.
d) Encapsulation ensures that classes can be designed with some fields and methods declared as abstract.

Answer: b

Question: 4

"You have a list orders of PurchaseOrder objects, each with a date, a Customer and a state. You want filter list in various ways"

Which of the following in built functional interface you are going to use for above?

a) UnaryOperator<T>
b) Consumer<T>
c) Supplier<T>
d) Predicate<T>

Answer: d

Question: 5

Which three are advantages of the Java exception mechanism?

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 the 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 tailored to the particular program being created

Answer: a, c, e

Question: 6

If a try statement has catch blocks for both Exception and IOException, then which of the following statements is correct?

a) The catch block for Exception must appear before the catch block for IOException.
b) The catch block for IOException must appear before the catch block for Exception.
c) The catch blocks for these two exception types can be declared in any order.
d) A try statement cannot be declared with these two catch block types because they are incompatible.

Answer: b

Question: 7

What is the value of that Number after the execution of the following code snippet?

```
long thatNumber = 5 >= 5 ? 1+2 : 1*1;

if(++thatNumber < 4)

thatNumber += 1;
```

a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) The answer cannot be determined until runtime.

Answer: b

Question: 8

You are writing a method that is declared not to return a value. Which two are permitted in the method body?

a) omission of the return statement
b) return null;
c) return void;
d) return;

Answer: a, d

Question: 9

Which usage represents a valid way of compiling java source file with the name "Main"?

a) javac Main.java
b) java Main.class
c) java Main.java
d) javac Main
e) java Main

Answer: a

Question: 10

Of the following four modifiers, choose the one that is not implicitly applied to all interface variables.

a) final
b) abstract
c) static
d) public

Answer: b

Study Guide to Crack Oracle Java SE Programmer I 1Z0-808 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-808 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 1Z0-808 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-808 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-808 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-808 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.