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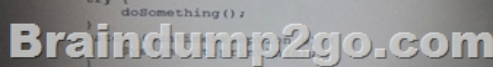
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Given:

```
import java.io.IOException;

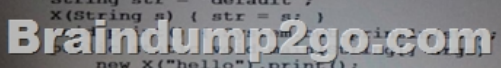
public class Y {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doSomething();
        }
    }

    static void doSomething() {
        if (Math.random() > 0.5) throw new IOException();
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
}
```



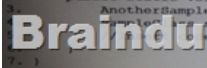
Which two actions, used independently, will permit this class to compile? A. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signatureB. Adding throws IOException to the doSomething() method signatureC. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signature and to the doSomething() methodD. Adding throws IOException to the doSomething() method signature and changing the catch argument to IOExceptionE. Adding throws IOException to the main() method signature and changing the catch argument to IOException Answer: CDEExplanation: The IOException must be caught or be declared to be thrown. We must add a throws exception to the doSomething () method signature (static void doSomething() throws IOException). Then we can either add the same throws IOException to the main method (public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException), or change the catch statement in main to IOException. QUESTION 2Given:

```
class X {
    String str = "default";
    X(String s) { str = s; }
    public void print() {
        new X("hello").print();
    }
}
```



What is the result? A. helloB. defaultC. Compilation failsD. The program prints nothingE. An exception is thrown at run time Answer: AExplanation: The program compiles fine. The program runs fine. The output is: hello QUESTION 3Given:

```
public class SampleC {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AnotherSampleC obj = new AnotherSampleC();
    }
}
```



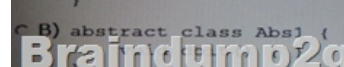
Which statement, when inserted into line "// TODO code application logic here ", is valid change? A. asc = sc;B. sc = asc;C. asc = (object) sc;D. asc = sc.clone () Answer: BExplanation: Works fine. Incorrect answers: asc = sc.clone(); Incompatible types. asc = sc; Incompatible types. asc = (object) sc; Syntax error QUESTION 4Given the code fragment: System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5); System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5); What is the result? A. Result: 10Result: 30B. Result: 10Result: 25C. Result: 235Result: 215D. Result: 215Result: 215E. Compilation fails Answer: CEExplanation: First line: System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5); String concatenation is produced. Second line: System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 * 5); 3*5 is calculated to 15 and is appended to string 2. Result 215. The output is: Result: 235Result: 215Note #1: To produce an arithmetic result, the following code would have to be used: System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 3 + 5)); System.out.println("Result: " + (2 + 1 * 5)); run: Result: 10Result: 7Note #2: If the code was as follows: System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 3 + 5"); System.out.println("Result: " + 2 + 1 * 5"); The compilation would fail. There is an unclosed string literal, 5", on each line. QUESTION 5Which code fragment is illegal?

```
A) class Basel {
    abstract class Abs1 {
    }
}

B) abstract class Abs1 {
    abstract class Abs2 {
    }
}

C) class Basel {
    abstract class Abs1 {
    }
}

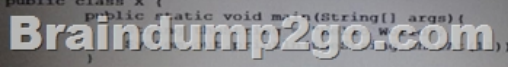
D) abstract int var1 = 89;
```



A. Option AB. Option BC. Option CD. Option D Answer: DEExplanation: The abstract keyword cannot be used to declare an int variable. The abstract keyword is used to declare a class or method to be abstract[3]. An abstract method has no implementation; all classes containing abstract methods must themselves be abstract, although not all abstract classes have abstract methods.

QUESTION 6Given:

```
public class X {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO code application logic here
    }
}
```



What is the result? A. There is no output B. d is output C. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime F. A StringArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime Answer: C Explanation: There are only 11 characters in the string "Hello World". The code theString.charAt(11) retrieves the 12th character, which does not exist. A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown. Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of range: 11 QUESTION 7 Given the code fragment: `int a = 0; a++; System.out.println(a++); System.out.println(a);` What is the result? A. 12 B. 01 C. 11 D. 22 Answer: A Explanation: The first println prints variable a with value 1 and then increases the variable to 2. QUESTION 8 Given a java source file:

```
class X {  
    x() {  
        private void one() { }  
    }  
    Y() {  
        private void two() { one(); }  
        public static void main(String[] args) {  
            new Y().two();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

What changes will make this code compile? A. adding the public modifier to the declaration of class x B. adding the protected modifier to the x() constructor C. changing the private modifier on the declaration of the one() method to protected D. removing the Y () constructor E. removing the private modifier from the two () method Answer: C Explanation: Using the private protected, instead of the private modifier, for the declaration of the one() method, would enable the two() method to access the one() method. QUESTION 9 Given:

```
String message1 = "Wham bam!";  
String message2 = new String("Wham bam!");  
  
if (message1.equals(message2))  
    System.out.println("They really match");
```

What is the result? A. They match They really match B. They really match C. They match D. Nothing Prints E. They really match They really match Answer: B Explanation: 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 method compares values for equality. 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 10 Given:

```
package handy.dandy;  
public class Keystroke {  
    public void typeExclamation() {  
        System.out.println("!");  
    }  
}  
  
and  
public class Greet {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String greeting = "Hello";  
        System.out.print(greeting);  
        Keystroke stroke = new Keystroke();  
        stroke.typeExclamation();  
    }  
}
```

What three modifications, made independently, made to class greet, enable the code to compile and run? A. Line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.keystroke stroke = new KeyStroke (); B. Line 6 replaced with handy.*.KeyStroke = new KeyStroke (); C. Line 6 replaced with handy.dandy.KeyStroke stroke = new handy.dandy.KeyStroke(); D. import handy.*; added before line 1 E. import handy.dandy.*; added after line 1 F. import handy.dandy,KeyStroke; added after line 1 G. import handy.dandy.KeyStroke.typeException(); added before line 1 Answer: CEF Explanation: Three separate solutions: C: the full class path to the method must be stated (when we have not imported the package) E: We can import the hold dandy class F: we can import the specific method 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 Guaranteed!] 2. | New 1Z0-803 Exam Questions and Answers - Google Drive: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNTUpTSzVyeEw0WW8&usp=sharing> MORE Practice is the Most Important IF You want to PASS 70-341 Exam 100%! ----- Braindump2go.com ----- Pass All IT Exams at the first Try!