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Oracle 1z1-809: Java SE 8 Programmer II exam is a certification exam designed for IT professionals looking to become certified Java SE 8 programmers. As the second level exam in the Java SE 8 certification path, 1z1-809 Exam covers more in-depth material than its predecessor, the Java SE 8 Programmer I exam.

Oracle Java SE 8 Programmer II Sample Questions (Q157-Q162):

NEW QUESTION # 157

Which two reasons should you use interfaces instead of abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. You expect that unrelated classes would implement your interfaces.
- B. You want to declare non-static on non-final fields.
- C. You expect that classes that implement your interfaces have many common methods or fields, or require access modifiers other than public.
- D. You want to share code among several closely related classes.
- E. You want to take advantage of multiple inheritance of type.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

References:

NEW QUESTION # 158

Given:

```
class MyClass implements AutoCloseable {
    int test;
    public void close() { }
    public MyClass copyObject() { return this; }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
MyClass obj = null;
try (MyClass obj1 = new MyClass()) {
    obj1.test = 100;
    obj = obj1.copyObject(); // line n1
}
System.out.println(obj.test); // line n2
```

What is the result?

- A. An exception is thrown at line n2.
- B. A compilation error occurs because the try block is declared without a catch or finally block.
- C. A compilation error occurs at line n1.
- D. 0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 159

Given the code fragment:



Which three code fragments are valid at line n1?

```
A) public void insertToy() {
B) public static void insertToy() {
    /* code goes here */
}
C) public int calculatePrice() {
    return price;
}
D) public abstract Toy getToy() {
    return new Toy();
}
E) public abstract int computeDiscount();
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- C. Option C
- D. Option E

- E. Option A

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 160

Given:

```
public class Job {
    String name;
    Integer cost;
    Job(String name, Integer cost) {
        this.name = name;
        this.cost = cost;
    }
    String getName() { return name; }
    int getCost() { return cost; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Job j1 = new Job("IT", null);
        DoubleSupplier js1 = j1::getCost;
        System.out.println(j1.getName() + ":" + js1.getAsDouble())
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A `NullPointerException` is thrown at run time.
- B. IT:0.0
- C. IT:null
- D. A compilation error occurs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 161

Given:

```
class Engine {
    double fuelLevel;
    Engine(int fuelLevel) { this.fuelLevel = fuelLevel; }
    public void start() {
        // line n1
        System.out.println("Started");
    }
    public void stop() { System.out.println("Stopped"); }
}
```

Your design requires that:

- * fuelLevel of Engine must be greater than zero when the start() method is invoked.
- * The code must terminate if fuelLevel of Engine is less than or equal to zero.

Which code fragment should be added at line n1 to express this invariant condition?

- A. `assert (fuelLevel) : "Terminating..";`
- B. `assert fuelLevel > 0: "Impossible fuel" ;`
- C. `assert (fuelLevel > 0) : System.out.println ("Impossible fuel");`
- D. `assert fuelLevel < 0: System.exit(0);`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162

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