



1Z0-803

Java SE 7 Programmer I
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



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Introduction to 1Z0-803 Exam on Java SE 7 Programmer I

You can use this document to collect all the information about Java SE 7 Programmer I (1Z0-803) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-803 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from enterprise software development background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 7 Programmer (OCAJP) credential. The Java SE 7 Programmer I certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Java technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-803 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Java SE 7 Programmer I
Exam Code	1Z0-803
Exam Product Version	Java SE
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 Mins
Number of Questions	70
Passing Score	63%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against SE 7.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Java SE 7 Fundamentals
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	1Z0-803 Online Practice Exam

Oracle 1Z0-803 Exam Syllabus:

Java Basics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the scope of variables - Define the structure of a Java class - Create executable Java applications with a main method - Import other Java packages to make them accessible in your code
Working With Java Data Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declare and initialize variables - Differentiate between object reference variables and primitive variables - Read or write to object fields - Explain an Object's Lifecycle (creation, "dereference" and garbage collection) - Call methods on objects - Manipulate data using the StringBuilder class and its methods - Creating and manipulating Strings
Using Operators and Decision Constructs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Java operators - Use parenthesis to override operator precedence - Test equality between Strings and other objects using == and equals () - Create if and if/else constructs - Use a switch statement
Creating and Using Arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declare, instantiate, initialize and use a one-dimensional array - Declare, instantiate, initialize and use multi-dimensional array - Declare and use an ArrayList
Using Loop Constructs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create methods with arguments and return values - Apply the static keyword to methods and fields - Create an overloaded method - Differentiate between default and user defined constructors - Create and overload 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement inheritance - Develop code that demonstrates the use of polymorphism - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differentiate among checked exceptions, RuntimeExceptions and Errors - Create a try-catch block and determine how exceptions alter normal program flow - Describe what Exceptions are used for in Java - Invoke a method that throws an exception - Recognize common exception classes and categories

1Z0-803 Sample Questions:

01. Given:

```
public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) { String s = " Java Duke ";
    int len = s.trim().length(); System.out.print(len);}}
```

What is the result?

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) 11
- d) 10
- e) Compilation fails

02. Which three statements are benefits of encapsulation?

- a) Allows a class implementation to change without changing the clients
- b) Protects confidential data from leaking out of the objects
- c) Prevents code from causing exceptions
- d) Enables the class implementation to protect its invariants
- e) Permits classes to be combined into the same package
- f) Enables multiple instances of the same class to be created safely

3. Which two actions will improve the encapsulation of a class?

- a) Changing the access modifier of a field from public to private
- b) Removing the public modifier from a class declaration
- c) Changing the return type of a method to void
- d) Returning a copy of the contents of an array or ArrayList instead of a direct reference

04. Given:

```
public class TestLoop1 {
    public static void main(String[] args) { int a = 0, z=10;
    while (a < z) { a++;
    --z;
    }
}
```

```
System.out.print(a + " : " + z);  
}  
}
```

What is the result?

- a) 5 : 5
- b) 6 : 4
- c) 6 : 5
- d) 5 : 4

05. Given the code fragment:

```
int b = 3;  
if ( !(b > 3)) { System.out.println("square ");  
}{  
System.out.println("circle ");  
}  
System.out.println("...");
```

What is the result?

- a) square...
- b) circle...
- c) squarecircle...
- d) Compilation fails.

06. 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 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

07. Give:

```
Public Class Test {  
}
```

Which two packages are automatically imported into the java source file by the java compiler?

- a) `Java.lang`
- b) `Java.awt`
- c) `Java.util`
- d) `Javax.net`
- e) `Java.*`
- f) The package with no name

08. 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 [];`

09. 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))

10. Given:

```
Class A { } Class B { } Interface X { } Interface Y { }
```

Which two definitions of class C are valid?

- a) Class C extends A implements X { }
- b) Class C implements Y extends B { }
- c) Class C extends A, B { }
- d) Class C implements X, Y extends B { }
- e) Class C extends B implements X, Y { }

Answers to 1Z0-803 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: b	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a, b, d	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 04 Answer: a	QUESTION: 05 Answer: c
QUESTION: 06 Answer: a, b, d	QUESTION: 07 Answer: a, f	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: b	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a, e

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com