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QUESTION 1

Given the fragment:

```
public class CustomerApplication {  
  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
  
        CustomerDAO custDao = new CustomerDAOMemoryImp1 ();  
  
        // . . . other methods  
  
    }  
  
}
```

Which two valid alternatives to line 3 would decouple this application from a specific implementation of customerDAO?

- A. CustomerDAO custDao = new customerDAO();
- B. CustomerDAO custDao = (CustomerDAO) new object();
- C. CustomerDAO custDao = CustomerDAO.getInstance();
- D. CustomerDAO custDao = (CustomerDAO) new CustomerDAOMemoryImp1();
- E. CustomerDAO custDao = CustomerDAOFactory.getInstance();

Correct Answer: CE

Note: Data Access Layer has proven good in separate business logic layer and persistent layer. The DAO design pattern completely hides the data access implementation from its clients. The interfaces given to client does not changes when the underlying data source mechanism changes. this is the capability which allows the DAO to adopt different access scheme without affecting to business logic or its clients. generally it acts as a adapter between its components and database. The DAO design pattern consists of some factory classes, DAO interfaces and some DAO classes to implement those interfaces.

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

```
Path path1 = Paths.get("D:\\sales\\quarterly\\report");  
  
path1 = path1.normalize();  
  
Path path2 = path1.relative(Paths.get("d:\\empdetails.dat"));  
  
path2 = path2.resolve(path1);  
  
System.out.println(path1);  
  
System.out.println(path2);
```



```
}
```

What is the result?

- A. D: \sales\report
- B. \sales\report
- C. D: \sales\quarterly\ . . . \report
- D. \sales\report
- E. D: \sales\quarterly\ . . . \report
- F. \sales\report\empdetails.dat
- G. D: \sales\report
- H. \sales\report\empdetails.dat

Correct Answer: A

Path1 is the normalized result of D:\\sales\\quarterly\\report namely D: \sales\report.

The normalize method removes any redundant elements, which includes any "." or "directory/.." occurrences.

Consider path2.

With the relativize line path2 is set to ../empdetails.dat

In this scenario the following applies to the resolve statement: Passing an absolute path to the resolve method returns the passed-in path. So Path2 will be set to Path1 in the statement `path2 = path2.resolve(path1);`

Note:

A common requirement when you are writing file I/O code is the capability to construct a path from one location in the file system to another location. You can meet this using the `relativize` method. This method constructs a path originating

from the original path and ending at the location specified by the passed-in path. The new path is relative to the original path.

You can combine paths by using the `resolve` method. You pass in a partial path, which is a path that does not include a root element, and that partial path is appended to the original path.

Reference: The Java Tutorials, Path Operations

QUESTION 3

Which two fragments can be combined into a statement that returns an `ExecuteService` instance?

- A. Executors
- B. Executor
- C. ExecutorService



- D. .getSingleThreadExecutor ();
- E. .newSingleThreadExecutor ();
- F. .createSingleThreadExecutor ();
- G. .buildSingleThreadExecutor ();

Correct Answer: AE

The Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor() method creates an Executor that uses a single worker thread operating off an unbounded queue. Reference: java.util.concurrent.Executors

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

```
public void processFile() throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {  
    try (FileReader fr = new FileReader ("logfilesrc.txt");  
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter ("logfiledest.txt"))  
    { Class c = Class.forName ("java.lang.JString");  
    }  
}
```

If exception occur when closing the FileWriter object and when retrieving the JString class object, which exception object is thrown to the caller of the processFile method?

- A. java.io.IOException
- B. java.lang.Exception
- C. java.lang.ClassNotException
- D. java.lang.NoSuchClassException

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
/* method declaration */ {  
    try {  
        String className = "java.lang.String";  
        String fieldname = "somefield";
```



```
Class c = Class.forName(className);  
  
Field f = c.getField(fieldname);  
  
} catch(Exception e)  
{ e.printStackTrace();  
  
throw e;  
  
}  
  
}
```

Which two method declarations are valid options to replace /* method declaration */?

- A. public void getMetadata ()
- B. public void getMetadat ()
- C. public void getMetadata () throws Exception
- D. public void getMetadata () throws NoSuchFieldException
- E. public void getMetadata () throws classNotFoundException
- F. public void getMetadata () throws ClassNotFoundException, NoSuchFieldException.

Correct Answer: CE

We must specify that the getMetaData method can throw both ClassNotFoundException (line Class c = Class.forName(className);) and a NoSuchFieldException (line Field f = c.getField(fieldname);). We can do this by either declare that all exception can be thrown or that these two specific exceptions can be thrown

Note: 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.

*

A method that specifies that it can throw the exception. The method must provide a throws clause that lists the exception. Code that fails to honor the Catch or Specify Requirement will not compile.

Reference: The Java Tutorials, The Catch or Specify Requirement

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