

1Z0-804^{Q&As}

Java SE 7 Programmer II

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QUESTION 1

Given the following files in doc directory: And the code fragment:

What is the result, if doc is present in the current directory?

- A. No output is produced.
- B. index.htm
- C. index.htm userguide.txt logo.gif
- D. index.htm service.html userguide.txt logo.gif

Correct Answer: B

The Glob search expression is defined through "glob:*.htm, html, xml" Only the file name index.htm matches this pattern.

QUESTION 2

A valid reason to declare a class as abstract is to:

- A. define methods within a parent class, which may not be overridden in a child class
- B. define common method signatures in a class, while forcing child classes to contain unique method implementations
- C. prevent instance variables from being accessed
- D. prevent a class from being extended
- E. define a class that prevents variable state from being stored when object Instances are serialized
- F. define a class with methods that cannot be concurrently called by multiple threads

Correct Answer: B

Note: An abstract method in Java is something like a pure virtual function in C++ (i.e., a virtual function that is declared

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= 0). In C++, a class that contains a pure virtual function is called an abstract class and cannot be instantiated. The same

is true of Java classes that contain abstract methods.

Any class with an abstract method is automatically abstract itself and must be declared as such.

An abstract class cannot be instantiated.

A subclass of an abstract class can be instantiated only if it overrides each of the abstract methods of its superclass and provides an implementation (i.e., a method body) for all of them. Such a class is often called a concrete subclass, to

emphasize the fact that it is not abstract.

If a subclass of an abstract class does not implement all the abstract methods it inherits, that subclass is itself abstract.

static, private, and final methods cannot be abstract, since these types of methods cannot be overridden by a subclass. Similarly, a final class cannot contain any abstract methods.

A class can be declared abstract even if it does not actually have any abstract methods.

Declaring such a class abstract indicates that the implementation is somehow incomplete and is meant to serve as a superclass for one or more subclasses that will complete the implementation. Such a class cannot be instantiated.

QUESTION 3

Given the incomplete pseudo-code for a fork/join framework application: submit(Data) { if(Data.size

- A. Insert submit at line X.
- B. Insert splitInHalf at line X.
- C. Insert process at line X.
- D. Insert process at line Y.
- E. Insert splitInHalf at line Y.
- F. Insert process at line Z.
- G. Insert submit at line Z.

Correct Answer: CEG

- C: If data is small enough then process it. Line X
- E: If data is not small enough then split it half. Line Y
- G: After the data has been split (line Y) then recursively submit the splitted data (Line z).

QUESTION 4

Given the integer implements comparable:

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```
import java.util.*;
public class SortAndSearch2 {
static final Comparator IntegerComparator =
new Comparator() {
public int compare (Integer n1, Integer n2) {
return n2.compareTo(n1);
}
};
public static void main(String args[]) {
ArrayList list = new ArrayList();
list.add (4);
list.add (1);
list.add (3);
list.add (2);
Collections.sort(list, null);
System.out.println(Collections.binarySearch(list, 3));
Collections.sort(list,IntegerComparator);
System.out.println(Collections.binarySearch(list, 3));
}
}
What is the result?
A. 2
B. 1
C. 2
D. 2
E. 3
Correct Answer: A
```



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QUESTION 5

Which concept allows generic collections to interoperate with java code that defines collections that use raw types?

- A. bytocode manipulation
- B. casting
- C. autoboxing
- D. auto-unboxing
- E. type erasure

Correct Answer: C

Autoboxing, introduced in Java 5, is the automatic conversion the Java compiler makes between the primitive (basic) types and their corresponding object wrapper classes (eg, int and Integer, double and Double, etc). The underlying code that is generated is the same, but autoboxing provides a sugar coating that avoids the tedious and hard-to-read casting typically required by Java Collections, which can not be used with primitive types.

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