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QUESTION 1

Which two Capabilities does Java.util.concurcent.BlockingQueue provide to handle operation that cannot be handled immediately?

A. Automatically retry access to the queue with a given periodicity.

B. Wait for the queue to contain elements before retrieving an element.

C. Increase the queue\\'s capacity based on the rate of blocked access attempts.

D. Wait for space to become available in the queue before inserting an element.

Correct Answer: BD

A blocking queue is a Queue that additionally supports operations that wait for the queue to become non-empty when retrieving an element, and wait for space to become available in the queue when storing an element.

Note: The BlockingQueue interface in the java.util.concurrent class represents a queue which is thread safe to put into, and take instances from.

The producing thread will keep producing new objects and insert them into the queue, until the queue reaches some upper bound on what it can contain. It\\'s limit, in other words. If the blocking queue reaches its upper limit, the producing

thread is blocked while trying to insert the new object. It remains blocked until a consuming thread takes an object out of the queue.

The consuming thread keeps taking objects out of the blocking queue, and processes them. If the consuming thread tries to take an object out of an empty queue, the consuming thread is blocked until a producing thread puts an object into the queue. Reference: Java.util.concurcent.BlockingQueue

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QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment: String query = "SELECT ID FROM Employee"; \\ Line 1 try (Statement stmt = conn.CreateStatement()) { \\ Line 2 ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query); \\ Line 3 stmt.executeQuery ("SELECT ID FROM Customer"); \\ Line 4 while (rs.next()) { \\process the results System.out.println ("Employee ID: " + rs.getInt("ID"));

}

} catch (Exception e) {

system.out.println ("Error");

}

Assume that the SQL queries return records. What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

A. The program prints employees IDs.

B. The program prints customer IDs.

C. The program prints Error.

D. Compilation fails on line 13.

Correct Answer: A

Line 3 sets the resultset rs. rs will contain IDs from the employee table. Line 4 does not affect the resultset rs. It just returns a resultset (which is not used).

Note:

A ResultSet object is a table of data representing a database result set, which is usually generated by executing a statement that queries the database.

You access the data in a ResultSet object through a cursor. Note that this cursor is not a database cursor. This cursor is a pointer that points to one row of data in the ResultSet. Initially, the cursor is positioned before the first row. The method

ResultSet.next moves the cursor to the next row. This method returns false if the cursor is positioned after the last row. This method repeatedly calls the ResultSet.next method with a while loop to iterate through all the data in the ResultSet.

Reference: The Java Tutorials,Retrieving and Modifying Values from Result Sets

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QUESTION 3

Given three resource bundles with these values set for menu1: (The default resource bundle is English US resource Bundle Menu1 = small French resource Bundle Menu1 = petit Chinese Resource Bundle Menu = 1 And given the code fragment: Locale.setDefault (new Locale("es", "ES")); // Set default to Spanish and Spain loc1 = Locale.getDefault(); ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle ("messageBundle", loc1); System.out.println (messages.getString("menu1")); What is the result?

A. No message is printed

B. petit

C. :

D. Small

E. A runtime error is produced

Correct Answer: E

Compiles fine, but runtime error when trying to access the Spanish Resource bundle (which does not exist):

Exception in thread "main" java.util.MissingResourceException: Can\\'t find bundle for base name messageBundle, locale es_ES

QUESTION 4

Given:

```java
public class SampleClass {

public static void main(String[] args)

{ SampleClass sc = new

SampleClass(); sc.processCD();

}

private void processCD() {

try (CDStream cd = new CDStream()) {

cd.open();

cd.read();

cd.write("lullaby");

cd.close();

} catch (Exception e)

{ System.out.println("Exception

thrown");

}

}

class CDStream {

String cdContents = null;

public void open()

{ cdContents = "CD

Contents";

System.out.println("Opened CD stream");

}

public String read() throws Exception {

throw new Exception("read error");

}

public void write(String str)

{ System.out.println("CD str is: " +

str);
```

```
}

public void close() {

cdContents = null;

}
```

What is the result?

A. Compilation CD stream

B. Opened CD thrown

C. Exception thrown

D. Opened CD stream CD str is: lullaby

Correct Answer: A

In this example the compilation of line " try (CDStream cd = new CDStream()) {" will fail, as try-with-resources not applicable to variable type CDStream.

Note: The try-with-resources statement is a try statement that declares one or more resources. A resource is an object that must be closed after the program is finished with it. The try-with- resources statement ensures that each resource is closed at the end of the statement. Any object that implements java.lang.AutoCloseable, which includes all objects which implement java.io.Closeable, can be used as a resource.

Reference: The Java Tutorials,The try-with-resources Statement

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QUESTION 5

Given the code fragment:

```
private static void copyContents (File source, File target) {

try {inputStream fis = new FileInputStream(source);

outputStream fos = new FileOutputStream (target);

byte [] buf = new byte [8192]; int i;

while ((i = fis.read(buf)) != -1) {

fos.write (buf, 0, i);

}

//insert code fragment here. Line **

System.out.println ("Successfully copied");

}
```

Which code fragments, when inserted independently at line **, enable the code to compile?

A. }catch (IOException | NoSuchFileException e) { System.out.println(e); }

B. } catch (IOException | IndexOutOfBoundException e) { System.out.println(e); }

C. } catch (Exception | IOException | FileNotFoundException e) { System.out.println(e); }

D. } catch (NoSuchFileException e) { System.out.println(e); }

E. } catch (InvalidPathException | IOException e) { System.out.println(e); }

Correct Answer: BDE

B: Two mutually exclusive exceptions. Will work fine.

D: A single exception. Will work fine.

E: Two mutually exclusive exceptions. Will work fine.

Note: In Java SE 7 and later, a single catch block can handle more than one type of exception. This feature can reduce code duplication and lessen the temptation to catch an overly broad exception.

In the catch clause, specify the types of exceptions that block can handle, and separate each exception type with a vertical bar (|).

Note 2:NoSuchFileException: Checked exception thrown when an attempt is made to access a file that does not exist.

InvalidPathException: Unchecked exception thrown when path string cannot be converted into a Path because the path string contains invalid characters, or the path string is invalid for other file system specific reasons.

FileNotFoundException: Signals that an attempt to open the file denoted by a specified pathname has failed.

This exception will be thrown by the FileInputStream, FileOutputStream, and RandomAccessFile constructors when a file with the specified pathname does not exist. It will also be thrown by these constructors if the file does exist but for some

reason is inaccessible, for example when an attempt is made to open a read-only file for writing.

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