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QUESTION 1

Which is a key aspect of composition?

A. Using inheritance

B. Method delegation

C. Creating abstract classes

D. Implementing the composite interface

Correct Answer: B

In an object-oriented design of a Java program, the way in which you model objects that contain other objects is with composition, the act of composing a class out of references to other objects. With composition, references to the constituent

objects become fields of the containing object.

To use composition in Java, you use instance variables of one object to hold references to other objects.

The relationship modeled by composition is often referred to as the "has-a" relationship. Delegation involves re-exporting methods; in a composition relationship, the inner objects methods may be used only privately and not re-exposed.

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

List pList = new CopyOnWriteArrayList();

Which statement is true?

A. Read access to the List should be synchronized.

B. Write access to the List should be synchronized.

C. Person objects retrieved from the List are thread-safe.

D. A Person object retrieved from the List is copied when written to.

E. Multiple threads can safely delete Person objects from the List.

Correct Answer: C

CopyOnWriteArrayList produces a thread-safe variant of ArrayList in which all mutative operations (add, set, and so on) are implemented by making a fresh copy of the underlying array.

Note: his is ordinarily too costly, but may be more efficient than alternatives when traversal operations vastly outnumber mutations, and is useful when you cannot or don\'t want to synchronize traversals, yet need to preclude interference

among concurrent threads. The "snapshot" style iterator method uses a reference to the state of the array at the point

that the iterator was created. This array never changes during the lifetime of the iterator, so interference is impossible and

the iterator is guaranteed not to throw ConcurrentModificationException. The iterator will not reflect additions, removals, or changes to the list since the iterator was created. Element-changing operations on iterators themselves (remove, set,

and add) are not supported.

These methods throw UnsupportedOperationException.

All elements are permitted, including null.

Memory consistency effects: As with other concurrent collections, actions in a thread prior to placing an object into a CopyOnWriteArrayList happen-before actions subsequent to the access or removal of that element from the

CopyOnWriteArrayList in another thread.

Reference: java.util.concurrent.CopyOnWriteArrayList

QUESTION 3

Given this code fragment:

ResultSet rs = null;

try (Connection conn = DriverManager. getConnection (url))

{ Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();

rs stmt.executeQuery(query);

//-.. other methods }

} catch (SQLException se)

{ System.out.println ("Error");

}

Which object is valid after the try block runs?

A. The Connection object only

B. The Statement object only

C. The Result set object only

D. The Statement and Result Set object only

E. The connection, statement, and ResultSet objects

F. Neither the Connection, Statement, nor ResultSet objects

Correct Answer: C

Generally, JavaScript has just 2 levels of scope: global and function. But, try/catch is an exception (no punn intended). When an exception is thrown and the exception object gets a variable assigned to it, that object variable is only available within the "catch" section and is destroyed as soon as the catch completes.

QUESTION 4

Given:

public class DataCache {

private static final DataCache instance = new DataCache ();

public static DataCache getInstance () {

return instance;

}

Which design pattern best describes the class?

A. Singleton

B. DAO

C. Abstract Factory

D. Composition

Correct Answer: A

Java has several design patterns Singleton Pattern being the most commonly used. Java Singleton pattern belongs to the family of design patterns, that govern the instantiation process. This design pattern proposes that at any time there can

only be one instance of a singleton (object) created by the JVM.

The class\\'s default constructor is made private, which prevents the direct instantiation of the object by others (Other Classes). A static modifier is applied to the instance method that returns the object as it then makes this method a class level

method that can be accessed without creating an object.

QUESTION 5

Given:

public class MyGrades {

private final List myGrades = new ArrayList();

private final ReadWriteLock rwlock = new ReentrantReadWriteLock();

public void addGrade(Integer grade) {

// acquire lock

myGrades.add(grade);

// release lock

}

public void averageGrades() {

// acquire lock Line **

double sum = 0;

int i = 0;

for (i = 0; i

sum += myGrades.get(i);

}

// release lock Line ***

System.out.println("The average is: " + sum/(i+1));

}

}

Which pair\\'s statements should you insert at lines ** and lines *** (respectively) to acquire and release the most appropriate lock?

A. rwlock.readLock().acquire(); rwlock.readLock().release();

B. rwlock.readLock().lock(); rwlock.readLock().unlock();

C. rwlock.getLock().acquire(); rwlock.getLock().release();

D. rwlock.getLock().lock(); rwlock.getLock().Unlock();

E. relock.WriteLock().acquire(); rwlock.writeLock().release();

F. rwlock.writeLock().lock(); rwlock.WriteLock().unlock();

Correct Answer: B

We need a read lock, not a write lock, we are just reading data, not writing/updating data. To aquire and release the lock the method lock() and unlock are used.

Reference: Class ReentrantReadWriteLock

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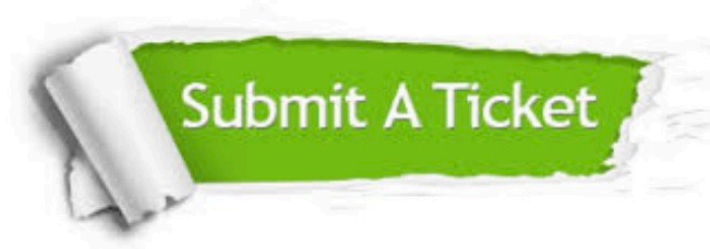
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