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Java SE 7 Programmer II

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QUESTION 1

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
interface Glommer { }
interface Plinkable { }
class Flimmer implements Plinkable {
    List<Tagget> t = new ArrayList<Tagget>();
}
class Flommer extends Flimmer { }
class Tagget {
    void doStuff() { String s = "yo"; }
}
```

Which three statements concerning the OO concepts "is-a" and "has-a" are true?

A. Flimmer is-a Plinkable

B. Flommer has-a Tagget

C. Flommer is-a Glommer

D. Tagget has-a String

E. Flommer is-a Plinkable

F. Flimmer is-a Flommer

G. Tagget is-a Plinkable

Correct Answer: ADF

A: Flimmer implements Plinkable.

Flimmer is-a plinkable.

D: The relationship modeled by composition is often referred to as the "has-a" relationship.

Here Tagget has-a String.

F: Flommer extends Flimmer

So there is an "is-a relationship between Flommer and Flimmer .

Note: The has-a relationship has an encapsulation feature (like private or protected modifier used before each member field or method).

QUESTION 2

Which two are true about Singletons?

A. A Singleton must implement serializable.

B. A Singleton has only the default constructor.

C. A Singleton implements a factory method.

D. A Singleton improves a class\\'s cohesion.

E. Singletons can be designed to be thread-safe.

Correct Answer: BE

B: The Singleton Pattern is one of the commonly used design templates when there needs to be a control on how an object can be created. This design pattern proposes that at any time there can only be one instance of a singleton (object) created by the JVM. The Singleton class\\'s default constructor is made private, which prevents the direct instantiation of the object by others (Other Classes).

E: The singleton pattern makes unit testing far more difficult, as it introduces global state into an application. It should also be noted that this pattern reduces the potential for parallelism within a program, because access to the singleton in a multi-threaded context must be serialised, e.g., by locking.

QUESTION 3

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.

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment:

DataFormat df;

Which statement defines a new Dateformat object that displays the default date format for the UK Locale?

A. df = DateFormat.getdatDataInstance (DateFormat.DEFAULT, Locale (UK));

B. df = DateFormat.getdatDataInstance (DateFormat.DEFAULT, UK);

C. df = DateFormat.getdatDataInstance (DateFormat.DEFAULT, Locale.UK);

D. df = new DateFormat.getdatDataInstance (DateFormat.DEFAULT, Locale.UK);

E. df = new DateFormat.getdatDataInstance (DateFormat.DEFAULT, Locale (UK));

Correct Answer: C

The UK locale is constructed with Locale.UK.

Example:

To format a date for a different Locale, specify it in the call to getDateInstance().

DateFormat df = DateFormat.getDateInstance(DateFormat.LONG, Locale.FRANCE);

Note: getDateInstance(int style, Locale aLocale)

Gets the date formatter with the given formatting style for the given locale.

Reference: Class DateFormat

QUESTION 5

Given:

public class DoubleThread {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Thread t1 = new Thread() {

public void run() {

System.out.print("Greeting");

}

};

Thread t2 = new Thread(t1); // Line 9

t2.run();

}

}

Which two are true?

A. A runtime exception is thrown on line 9.

B. No output is produced.

C. Greeting is printed once.

D. Greeting is printed twice.

E. No new threads of execution are started within the main method.

F. One new thread of execution is started within the main method.

G. Two new threads of execution are started within the main method.

Correct Answer: CE

Thread t2 is executed. Execution of T2 starts executionen of t1. Greeting is printed during the execution of t1.

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