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QUESTION 1

Given the code fragment:

```
try {  
String query = "SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE ID=110";  
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();  
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query); // Line 13  
System.out.println("Employee ID: " + rs.getInt("ID")); // Line 14  
} catch (Exception se)  
{ System.out.println("Error"  
);  
}
```

Assume that the SQL query matches one record. What is the result of compiling and executing this code?

- A. The code prints error.
- B. The code prints the employee ID.
- C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 13.
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 14.

Correct Answer: B

Assuming that the connection conn has been set up fine, the code will compile and run fine.

Note#1: The GetInt method retrieves the value of the designated column in the current row of this ResultSet object as an int in the Java programming language.

Note 2: A table of data representing a database result set, which is usually generated by executing a statement that queries the database.

A ResultSet object maintains a cursor pointing to its current row of data. Initially the cursor is positioned before the first row. The next method moves the cursor to the next row, and because it returns false when there are no more rows in the

ResultSet object, it can be used in a while loop to iterate through the result set.

A default ResultSet object is not updatable and has a cursor that moves forward only. Thus, you can iterate through it only once and only from the first row to the last row. It is possible to produce ResultSet objects that are scrollable and/or updatable. Reference: The Java Tutorials, Interface ResultSet

QUESTION 2



What design pattern does the DriverManager.getConnection () method characterize?

- A. DAO
- B. Factory
- C. Singleton
- D. composition

Correct Answer: B

DriverManager has a factory method getConnection() that returns a Connection object.

Note 1:A factory method is a method that creates and returns new objects. The factory pattern (also known as the factory method pattern) is a creational design pattern. A factory is a Java class that is used to encapsulate object creation

code. A factory class instantiates and returns a particular type of object based on data passed to the factory. The different types of objects that are returned from a factory typically are subclasses of a common parent class.

Note 2:

The method DriverManager.getConnection establishes a database connection. This method requires a database URL, which varies depending on your DBMS. The following are some examples of database URLs: MySQL, Java DB.

QUESTION 3

Two companies with similar robots have merged. You are asked to construct a new program that allows the features of the robots to be mixed and matched using composition. Given the code fragments:

```
public class CrusherRobot {  
  
    public void walk () {}  
  
    public void positionArm (int x, int y, int z) {}  
  
    public void raiseHammer() {}  
  
    public void dropHammer() {}  
  
}  
  
public class GripperRobot {  
  
    public void walk() {}  
  
    public void moveArm (int x, int y, int z) {}  
  
    public void openGripper () {}  
  
    public void closeGripper() {}  
  
}
```



When applying composition to these two classes, what functionality should you extract into a new class?

- A. A new BasicRobot class that provides walking.
- B. A new BasicRobot class that combines gripping and hammering.
- C. A new BasicRobotFactory class to construct instances of GripperRobot.
- D. A new BasicRobotFactory class to construct instances of CrusherRobot.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Given this code fragment:

```
try {  
String query = "SELECT * FROM Item";  
Statement stmt = conn.createStatement();  
ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query);  
ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData();  
int rowCount = rsmd.getRowCount();  
System.out.println ("Processing: " + rowCount + " rows.");  
while (rs.next()) {  
// Process each row  
}  
} catch (SQLException se)  
{ System.out.println("Error");  
}  
}
```

Assume that the SQL query returns records. What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. The program prints Error
- C. An exception is thrown at runtime
- D. The statement at line 16 execute

Correct Answer: A

There is no GetRowCount method in java.sql.ResultSetMetaData.



The following line will not compile:

```
int rowCount = rsmd.getRowCount();
```

Reference: `java.sql.ResultSetMetaData`

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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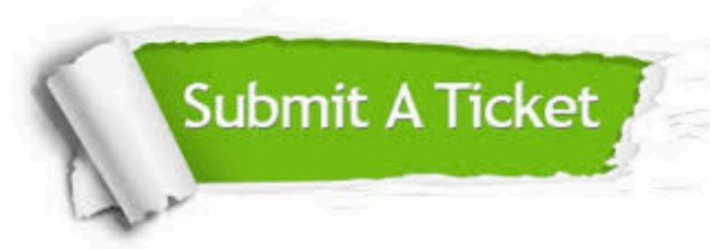
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