# 1Z0-805<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

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 2**

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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**QUESTION 3**

Given:

ConcurrentMap partList = new ConcurrentHashMap ();

Which fragment puts a key/value pair in partList without the possibility of overwriting an existing key?

A. partList.put (key,"Blue Shirt");

B. partList.putAbsent(key,"Blu Shirt")

C. partList.putIfNotLocked (key,"Blue Shirt");

D. partList.putAtomic (key,"Blue Shirt");

E. if (!partlist.containsKey(key)) partList.put(key,"Blue Shirt");

Correct Answer: E

The containsKey method returns true if this map maps one or more keys to the specified value.

So this statement adds a new key if they key is not present.

Reference: Class ConcurrentHashMap

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**QUESTION 4**

The default file system includes a logFiles directory that contains the following files: log ?Jan2009 log_01_2010 log_Feb2010 log_Feb2011 log-sum-2012 How many files the matcher in this fragment match?

PathMatcher matcher = FileSystems.getDefault ().getPathMatcher ("glob:???_*1");

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

E. Five

F. Six

Correct Answer: A

The glob pattern is: any three characters, followed by _ ,followed by any number of characters, and ending with a 1.

Only log_Feb2011 matches this pattern.

Note:

You can use glob syntax to specify pattern-matching behavior.

A glob pattern is specified as a string and is matched against other strings, such as directory or file names. Glob syntax follows several simple rules:

*

 An asterisk, *, matches any number of characters (including none). ** Two asterisks, **, works like * but crosses

directory boundaries. This syntax is generally used for matching complete paths.

*

A

**QUESTION 5**

Given the code format:

SimpleDateFormat sdf;

Which code statements will display the full text month name?

A. sdf = new SimpleDateFormat ("mm", Locale.UK); System.out.println ( "Result: " + sdf.format(new Date()));

B. sdf = new SimpleDateFormat ("MM", Locale.UK); System.out.println ("Result:"+ sdf.format(new Date()));

C. sdf = new SimpleDateFormat ("MMM", Locale.UK); System.out.println ("Result:"+ sdf.format(new Date()));

D. sdf = new SimpleDateFormat ("MMMM", Locale.UK); System.out.println ("Result:"+ sdf.format(new Date()));

Correct Answer: D

To getthe full length month name use SimpleDateFormat(\\'MMMM\\'). Note:SimpleDateFormat is a concrete class for formatting and parsing dates in a locale-sensitive manner. It allows for formatting (date -> text), parsing (text -> date), and normalization. SimpleDateFormat allows you to start by choosing any user-defined patterns for date-time formatting. However, you are encouraged to create a date-time formatter with either getTimeInstance, getDateInstance, orgetDateTimeInstance in DateFormat. Each of these class methods can return a date/time formatter initialized with a default format pattern. You may modify the format pattern using the applyPattern methods as desired.

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