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QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true regarding the try with resources statement?

- A. The resources declared in a try with resources statement are not closed automatically if an exception occurs inside the try block.
- B. In a try with resources statement, any catch or finally block is run after the resources have been closed.
- C. The close methods of resources are called in the reverse order of their creation.
- D. All the resources must implement the `java.io.closeable` interface.

Correct Answer: BD

B: Prior to Java SE 7, you can use a finally block to ensure that a resource is closed regardless of whether the try statement completes normally or abruptly. A try-with-resources statement can have catch and finally blocks just like an ordinary try statement. In a try-with-resources statement, any catch or finally block is run after the resources declared have been closed.

D: 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

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which two statements are true about the walkFileTree method of the files class?

- A. The file tree traversal is breadth-first with the given FileVisitor invoked for each file encountered.
- B. If the file is a directory, and if that directory could not be opened, the postVisitFileFailed method is invoked with the I/O exception.
- C. The maxDepth parameter's value is the maximum number of directories to visit.
- D. By default, symbolic links are not automatically followed by the method.

Correct Answer: CD

C: The method walkFileTree(Path start, Set options, int maxDepth, FileVisitor



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