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QUESTION 1

Given:
public class DAOManager {
public AccountDAO getAccountDAO() {
return new AccountJDBCDAO();
}
}
Which design pattern best describes the class?
A. Singleton
B. DAO
C. Factory
D. Composition
Correct Answer: B
Data Access Object
Abstracts and encapsulates all access to a data source

Manages the connection to the data source to obtain and store data Makes the code independent of the data sources and data vendors (e.g. plain-text, xml, LDAP, MySQL, Oracle, DB2)

QUESTION 2

Given the code fragment:

11.

public static getFileSize () throws IOException {

12.

path file = paths.get ("ex.txt");

13.

//insert code here

14.

System.out.println ("size: " + attr.size());

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15. } public static getFileSize () throws IOException { Path file = Paths.get ("ex.txt"); //insert code here Line ** System.out.println ("size: " + attr.size()); } Which two fragments, when inserted independently at line **, enable printing of the file size? A. BasicFileAttributes attr = Files.readAttributes (file, BasicFileAttributes.class); B. PosixFileAttributes attr = Files.readAttributes (file, posixFileAttributes.class); C. DosFileAttributes attr = Files.readAttributes (file, dosAttributes.class); D. FileStore attr = Files.getFileStore (file); E. AclFileAttributeview attr = Files.getFileAttributeView(File, AclFileAttributeview.class); Correct Answer: AB A: The BasicFileAttributes has a size method. B: The PosixFileAttributes has a size method.

QUESTION 3

```
Given the code fragment:

public class App {

public static void main (String [] args) {

path path = paths.get("C\\educations\\institute\\student\\report.txt");

system.out.println("getName(0): %s", path.getName(0));

system.out.prinln("subpath(0, 2): %s" path.subpath(0, 2));

}

What is the result?

A. getName (0): C:\ subpath(0, 2): C:\education\\report.txt
```

B. getName (0): C:\ subpath(0, 2): education\institute



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C. getName(0): education

subpath(0, 2: education\institute\student

D. getName(0): education subpath(0, 2): education\institute

E. getName(0): report.txt subpath (0, 2): institute\student

Correct Answer: D

The getName(int index) method returns a name element of this path as a Path object.

The subpath(int beginIndex, int endIndex) method returns a relative Path that is a subsequence of the name elements of this path.

Reference: java.nio.file.Path

QUESTION 4

What are two benefits of a Factory design pattern?

- A. Eliminates direct constructor calls in favor of invoking a method
- B. Provides a mechanism to monitor objects for changes
- C. Eliminates the need to overload constructors in a class implementation
- D. Prevents the compile from complaining about abstract method signatures
- E. Prevents tight coupling between your application and a class implementation

Correct Answer: AE

Factory methods are static methods that return an instance of the native class. Factory methods:

have names, unlike constructors, which can clarify code.

do not need to create a new object upon each invocation - objects can be cached and reused, if necessary.

can return a subtype of their return type - in particular, can return an object whose implementation class is unknown to the caller. This is a very valuable and widely used feature in many frameworks which use interfaces as the return type of static factory methods.

Note: The factory pattern (also known as the factory method pattern) is a creational design pattern. A factory is a JavaSW 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.



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The data passed from the calling code to the factory can be passed either when the factory is created or when the method on the factory is called to create an object. This creational method is often called something such as getInstance or

getClass.

QUESTION 5

You are using a database from XY/Data. What is a prerequisite for connecting to the database using a JDBC 4.0 driver from XY/Data?

- A. Use the JDBC DriverManager.loadDriver method.
- B. Put the XY/data driver into the classpath of your application.
- C. Create an instance of the XY/Data driver class using the new keyword.
- D. Create an Implementation of DriverManager that extends the XY/Data driver

Correct Answer: B

First, you need to establish a connection with the data source you want to use. A data source can be a DBMS, a legacy file system, or some other source of data with a corresponding JDBC driver. Typically, a JDBC application connects to a target data source using one of two classes:

DriverManager: This fully implemented class connects an application to a data source, which is specified by a database URL. When this class first attempts to establish a connection, it automatically loads any JDBC 4.0 drivers found within the class path(B). Note that your application must manually load any JDBC drivers prior to version 4.0.

DataSource: This interface is preferred over DriverManager because it allows details about the underlying data source to be transparent to your application. A DataSource object\\'s properties are set so that it represents a particular data source.

Note: The JDBC Architecture mainly consists of two layers:

First is JDBC API, which provides the application-to-JDBC Manager connection. Second is JDBC Driver API, which supports the JDBC Manager-to-Driver Connection. This has to provide by the vendor of database, you must have notice that

one external jar file has to be there in class path for forth type of driver (B).

The JDBC API uses a driver manager and database-specific drivers to provide transparent connectivity to heterogeneous databases. The JDBC driver manager ensures that the correct driver is used to access each data source. The driver

manager is capable of supporting multiple concurrent drivers connected to multiple heterogeneous databases.

Reference: The Java Tutorials, Establishing a Connection



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