



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

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**QUESTION 1**

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`

---

**QUESTION 2**

Consider the following database table:

Inventory Table

\*

Item\_ID, Integer: PK

\*

Item\_name, Varchar (20)

\*

Price, Numeric (10, 2)

\*

Quan, Integer

Consider the following method that updates the prices in the Inventory table:

```
public static void updatePrices{
```

```
// #1: missing line
```



Connection con) throws SQLException {

// #2: missing line

PreparedStatement updatePrices = con.prepareStatement (updatePricesString);

// #3: missing line

{

// #4: missing line

updatePrices.executeUpdate(); }

}

This method us missing four lines, which group of lines complete this method?

A. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

StringupdatePriceString ="UPDATE inventory SET price =? WHERE item\_name\`?\`";

3.

For (map.Entry x : newPrices.entrySet())

4.

UpdatePrices.setFloat(1, x.getvalue().floatValue()); updatePrice.setString (2, x.getKey());

B. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

StringupdatePriceString ="UPDATE inventory SET price =? WHERE item\_id \`?\`";

3.

For (map.Entry x : newPrices.entrySet())

4.

UpdatePrices.setFloat(1, x.getvalue().floatValue()); updatePrice.setString (2,

C. getKey().intValue());

D. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

StringupdatePriceString = "UPDATE inventory SET price =? Where item\_id `?\` ";

3.

For (map.Entry x : newPrices.entrySet())



4.

```
UpdatePrices.setInt(1, x.getValue().floatValue()); updatePrice.setString (2, x.getValue());
```

E. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

```
StringupdatePriceString = "UPDATE inventory SET price =? Where item_id `?`";
```

3.

```
For (map.Entry x : newPrices.entrySet())
```

4.

```
UpdatePrices.setInt(1, x.getValue().floatValue()); updatePrice.setString (2,
```

```
F. getValue().floatValue()
```

G. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

```
StringupdatePriceString = "UPDATE inventory SET price =? Where item_id `?`";
```

3.

```
For (map.Entry x : newPrices.entrySet())
```

4.

```
UpdatePrices.setString(1, x.getKey()); updatePrices.setFloat(2, x.getValue().floatValue());
```

H. 1. HashMap newPrices,

2.

```
StringupdatePriceString = "UPDATE inventory SET price =? Where item_id `?`";
```

3.

```
For (Integer x: newPrice)
```

4.

```
updatePrice.setInt(1, x);
```

Correct Answer: D

The first line should be HashMap newPrices, as in SQL numeric represent a float number, not an integer or string. We also make sure to use floatValue() both in appropriate places in line 4.

Note: Map is an object that maps keys to values. A map cannot contain duplicate keys: Each key can map to at most one value. It models the mathematical function abstraction.

---

**QUESTION 3**

Which statement creates a low-overhead, low contention random number generator that is isolated to a thread to generate a random number between 1 and 100?

- A. `int i = ThreadLocalRandom.current().nextInt(1, 101);`
- B. `int i = ThreadSaferandom.current().nextInt(1, 101);`
- C. `int i = (int) Math.random()*nextInt(1, 101);`
- D. `int i = (int) Match.random(1, 101);`
- E. `int i = new Random().nextInt(100)+1;`

Correct Answer: A

`public class ThreadLocalRandom extends Random` A random number generator isolated to the current thread. Like the global `Random` generator used by the `Math` class, a `ThreadLocalRandom` is initialized with an internally generated seed that may not otherwise be modified. When applicable, use of `ThreadLocalRandom` rather than shared `Random` objects in concurrent programs will typically encounter much less overhead and contention. Use of `ThreadLocalRandom` is particularly appropriate when multiple tasks (for example, each a `ForkJoinTask`) use random numbers in parallel in thread pools. Usages of this class should typically be of the form: `ThreadLocalRandom.current().nextX(...)` (where X is `Int`, `Long`, etc). When all usages are of this form, it is never possible to accidentally share a `ThreadLocalRandom` across multiple threads. This class also provides additional commonly used bounded random generation methods.

---

**QUESTION 4**

Given the code fragment:

```
SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("zzzz", Locale.US);
```

```
System.out.println ("Result: " + sdf.format(today) );
```

What type of result is printed?

- A. Time zone abbreviation
- B. Full-text time zone name
- C. Era
- D. Julian date
- E. Time of the Epoch (in milliseconds)

Correct Answer: A

Assuming that the variable `today` contains a date, the time zone abbreviation, such as Pacific Standard Time or Central European Summer Time, will be printed.

---

**QUESTION 5**



The advantage of a CallableStatement over a PreparedStatement is that it:

- A. Is easier to construct
- B. Supports transactions
- C. Runs on the database
- D. Uses Java instead of native SQL

Correct Answer: C

A Statement is an interface that represents a SQL statement. You execute Statement objects, and they generate ResultSet objects, which is a table of data representing a database result set. There are three different kinds of statements:

\*

Statement: Used to implement simple SQL statements with no parameters.

\*

PreparedStatement: (Extends Statement.) Used for precompiling SQL statements that might contain input parameters.

\*

CallableStatement: (Extends PreparedStatement.) Used to execute stored procedures that may contain both input and output parameters.

A stored procedure is a group of SQL statements that form a logical unit and perform a particular task, and they are used to encapsulate a set of operations or queries to execute on a database server.

Reference: The Java Tutorials:

[Executing Queries](#)

[Using Stored Procedures](#)

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