



# 1Z0-813<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

Given the following incorrect program:

```
class MyTask extends RecursiveTask<Integer> {
    final int low; final int high;
    static final int THRESHOLD = /*...*/;
    MyTask(int low, int high) { this.low = low; this.high = high; }
    Integer computeDirectly() { /*...*/ }
    protected void compute() {
        if (high - low <= THRESHOLD)
            return computeDirectly();
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        invokeAll(new MyTask(low, mid), new MyTask(mid, high));
    }
}
```

Which two changes make the program work correctly? (Choose two.)

- A. The MyTask class must be modified to extend RecursiveAction instead of RecursiveTask.
- B. The computeDirectly() method must be enhanced to fork() newly created tasks.
- C. The compute() method must be changed to return an Integer result.
- D. The THRESHOLD value must be increased so that the overhead of task creation does not dominate the cost of computation.
- E. Results must be retrieved from the newly created MyTask instances and combined.
- F. The midpoint computation must be altered so that it splits the workload in an optimal manner.

Correct Answer: CE

The compute() method must return an Integer result. The results of the InvokeAll tasks must be combined.

Incorrect Answers:

A: RecursiveAction is just like RecursiveTask except it does not return a result

F: The Midpoint,  $mid = (low + high)/2$ , is fine. Reference: <http://www.baeldung.com/java-fork-join>

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**QUESTION 2**

Given the code fragment:



```
public void processFile() throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {  
    try (FileReader fr = new FileReader("logfilesrc.txt");  
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter("logfiledest.txt")) {  
        Class c = Class.forName("java.lang.JString");  
    }  
}
```

If exceptions occur when closing the FileWriter object and when retrieving the JString class object, which exception object is propagated up to the caller of the processFile method?

- A. java.lang.Exception
- B. java.io.IOException
- C. java.lang.ClassNotFoundException
- D. java.lang.NoSuchClassException

Correct Answer: C

ClassNotFoundException is thrown when an application tries to load in a class through its string name using:

\*

The forName method in class Class.

\*

The findSystemClass method in class ClassLoader .

\*

The loadClass method in class ClassLoader.

but no definition for the class with the specified name could be found.

References: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/ClassNotFoundException.html>

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### QUESTION 3

Given:



```
class Worker extends Thread {
    CyclicBarrier cb;
    public Worker (CyclicBarrier cb) { this.cb = cb; }
    public void run() {
        try {
            cb.await();
            System.out.println("Worker...");
        } catch (Exception ex) { }
    }
}

class Master implements Runnable { // line n1
    public void run() {
        System.out.println("Master...");
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
Master master = new Master();
// line n2
Worker worker = new Worker(cb);
worker.start();
```

You have been asked to ensure that the run methods of both the Worker and the Master classes are executed. Which modification meets the requirement?

- A. At line n2, insert `CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(master);`
- B. At line n2, insert `CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1);`
- C. At line n2, insert `CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(2, master);`
- D. At line n2, insert `CyclicBarrier cb = new CyclicBarrier(1, master);`

Correct Answer: D

```
public CyclicBarrier(int parties,
    Runnable barrierAction)
```

Creates a new CyclicBarrier that will trip when the given number of parties (threads) are waiting upon it, and which will execute the given barrier action when the barrier is tripped, performed by the last thread entering the barrier.



Parameters:

parties - the number of threads that must invoke await() before the barrier is tripped

barrierAction - the command to execute when the barrier is tripped, or null if there is no action

Reference: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/CyclicBarrier.html>

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#### QUESTION 4

Given the interface:

```
public interface IDGenerator {  
    int getNextID();  
}
```

Which class implements idGenerator in a safe manager, so that no threads can get a duplicate id value during concurrent access?

A. public class Generator implements IdGenerator ( Private volatile int Id =0; Public int getNExt Td() | Synchronized (new generator()) { return ++id; } }

B. public class Generator implements IdGeneretor ( Private int id =0; Public int getNExtId () { Synchronized (new generator()) {

C. return ++id; } }

D. public Class Generator implement IdGenerator ( privateAtcmicinInteger id - new AtomicInteger (0); public int getNextId() { return id. Increaseincrasement AndSet() ; } }

E. public Class Generator implement IdGenerator ( Private int id =0; Public int getNextId () { Synchronized (id) ; return ++id } }

F. public Class Generator implement IdGenerator ( Private int id =0; Public int getNextId () { Synchronized (id) ; return ++id } }

}

Return ++id;

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

Given:



```
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
class Incrementor {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        AtomicInteger[] var = new AtomicInteger[5];
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
            var[i] = new AtomicInteger();
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < var.length; i++) {
            var[i].incrementAndGet();
            if (i == 2)
                var[i].compareAndSet(2, 4);
            System.out.print(var[i] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 0 1 4 3 4
- B. 0 1 2 3 4
- C. 1 2 3 4 5
- D. 1 1 1 1 1

Correct Answer: D

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