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QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about the take method defined in the WatchService interface?

- A. Retrieves and removes the next watch key, or returns null if none are present.
- B. Retrieves and removes the next watch key. If a queued key is not immediately available, the program waits for the specified wait time.
- C. Retrieves and removes the next watch key: waits if no key is yet present.
- D. Retrieves and removes all pending events for the watch key, returning a list of the events that were retrieved.

Correct Answer: C

The WatchKey take() method retrieves and removes next watch key, waiting if none are yet present.

Note: A watch service that watches registered objects for changes and events. For example a file manager may use a watch service to monitor a directory for changes so that it can update its display of the list of files when files are created or deleted. A Watchable object is registered with a watch service by invoking its register method, returning a WatchKey to represent the registration. When an event for an object is detected the key is signalled, and if not currently signalled, it is queued to the watch service so that it can be retrieved by consumers that invoke the poll or take methods to retrieve keys and process events. Once the events have been processed the consumer invokes the key's reset method to reset the key which allows the key to be signalled and re-queued with further events.

Reference: Interface WatchService

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());
```

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 Test {  
  
public static void main (String [] args) {  
  
Path path1 = Paths.get("D:\sys\asm\\data\\..\\mfg\production.log");  
  
System.out.println(path1.normalize());  
  
System.out.println(path1.getNameCount());  
  
}  
  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. D:\sys\mfg\production.log
- B. D:\sys\asm\\data\\ . \mfg\production.log
- C. D: \sys\asm\\data\\ . \mfg\production.log
- D. D: \sys\mfg\production.log
- E. D: \ \ sys\asm\data\mfg\production.log



Correct Answer: A

The normalize method removes any redundant elements, which includes any "." or "directory/.." occurrences. The getNameCount method returns the number of elements in the path. Here there are 8 elements (in the redundant path).

Reference: The Java Tutorials, Path Operations

QUESTION 4

Given the code fragment: static void addContent () throws Exception {

```
Path path = Paths.get("D:\\company\\report.txt");
```

```
UserPrincipal owner = path.getFileSystem().getUserPrincipalLookupService().lookupPrincipalByName("Bob");
```

```
Files.setOwner(path, owner);
```

```
// insert code here ?Line **
```

```
br.write("this is a text message ");
```

```
}
```

```
System.out.println("success");
```

```
}
```

Assume that the report.txt file exists.

Which try statement, when inserted at line **, enables appending the file content without writing the metadata to the underlying disk?

A. try (BufferWriter br = Files.newBufferedWriter (path, Charset.forName ("UTF-8"), new openOption [] {StandardOpenOption.CREATE, StandardOpenOption.Append, StandardOpenOption.DSYNC});) {

B. try (BufferWriter br = Files.newBufferedWriter (path, Charset.forName ("UTF-8"), new openOption [] {StandardOpenOption.APPEND, StandardOpenOption.SYNC});){

C. try (BufferWriter br = Files.newBufferedWriter (path, Charset.forName ("UTF - 8"), new openOption [] {StandardOpenOption.APPEND, StandardOpenOption.DSYNC}

D. try (BufferWriter br = Files.newBufferedWriter (path, Charset.forName ("UTF?;"), new openOption [] {StandardOpenOption.CREATENEW, StandardOpenOption.APPEND, StandardOpenOption.SYNC}} }

E. try (BufferWriter br = Files.newBufferedWriter (path, Charset.forName ("UTF - 8"), new openOption [] {StandardOpenOption.APPEND, StandardOpenOption.ASYNC});) {

Correct Answer: C

StandardOpenOption should be both APPEND (if the file is opened for WRITE access then bytes will be written to the end of the file rather than the beginning)and DSYNC (Requires that every update to the file's content be written

synchronously to the underlying storage device.).



Note 1: The new `BufferedWriter` method `Opens` or creates a file for writing, returning a `BufferedWriter` that may be used to write text to the file in an efficient manner. The options parameter specifies how the file is created or opened. If no

options are present then this method works as if the `CREATE`, `TRUNCATE_EXISTING`, and `WRITE` options are present. In other words, it opens the file for writing, creating the file if it doesn't exist, or initially truncating an existing regular-file

to a size of 0 if it exists.

Note2: `public static final StandardOpenOption APPEND`

If the file is opened for `WRITE` access then bytes will be written to the end of the file rather than the beginning.

If the file is opened for write access by other programs, then it is file system specific if writing to the end of the file is atomic.

Reference: `java.nio.file.Files`

`java.nio.file Enum StandardOpenOption`

QUESTION 5

Given the following code fragment:

```
public static void getInfo() {  
    //insert code here  
  
    List fontCatalog = new ArrayList();  
  
    fontCatalog.add("Algerian");  
  
    fontCatalog.add("Cambria");  
  
    fontCatalog.add("Lucida Bright");  
  
    category.put("firstCategory", fontCatalog);  
  
    List entrySet = new ArrayList(category.entrySet());  
  
    Iterator it = entrySet.iterator();  
  
    while(it.hasNext())  
    { System.out.println(it.next)  
    };  
    }  
}
```

Which two code fragments, when inserted independently at line **, enable the code to compile?



- A. Map category = new HashMap ();
- B. Map category = new HashMap();
- C. Map category = new HashMap ();
- D. Map category = new HashMap ();
- E. Map category = new HashMap ();
- F. Map category = new HashMap ();

Correct Answer: CE

E: Redundant type arguments in new expressions. Use diamond operator instead.

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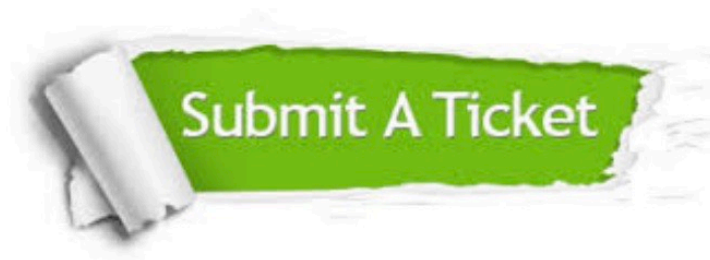
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