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QUESTION 1

```
Given the code fragment: String query = "SELECT ID FROM Employee"; \ Line 1 try (Statement stmt =  
conn.createStatement()) { \ Line 2 ResultSet rs = stmt.executeQuery(query); \ Line 3 stmt.executeQuery ("SELECT ID  
FROM Customer"); \ Line 4 while (rs.next()) { \process the results System.out.println ("Employee ID: " + rs.getInt("ID")  
);  
}  
}  
} catch (Exception e) {  
system.out.println ("Error");  
}  
}
```

Assume that the SQL queries return records. What is the result of compiling and executing this code fragment?

- A. The program prints employees IDs.
- B. The program prints customer IDs.
- C. The program prints Error.
- D. Compilation fails on line 13.

Correct Answer: A

Line 3 sets the resultset rs. rs will contain IDs from the employee table. Line 4 does not affect the resultset rs. It just returns a resultset (which is not used).

Note:

A ResultSet object is a table of data representing a database result set, which is usually generated by executing a statement that queries the database.

You access the data in a ResultSet object through a cursor. Note that this cursor is not a database cursor. This cursor is a pointer that points to one row of data in the ResultSet. Initially, the cursor is positioned before the first row. The method

ResultSet.next moves the cursor to the next row. This method returns false if the cursor is positioned after the last row. This method repeatedly calls the ResultSet.next method with a while loop to iterate through all the data in the ResultSet.

Reference: The Java Tutorials,Retrieving and Modifying Values from Result Sets

QUESTION 2

The two methods of course rescue that aggregate the features located in multiple classes are .

- A. Inheritance
- B. Copy and Paste



- C. Composition
- D. Refactoring
- E. Virtual Method Invocation

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

Given:

```
public class DataCache {  
  
    private static final DataCache instance = new DataCache ();  
  
    public static DataCache getInstance () {  
  
        return instance;  
  
    }  
}
```

Which design pattern best describes the class?

- A. Singleton
- B. DAO
- C. Abstract Factory
- D. Composition

Correct Answer: A

Java has several design patterns Singleton Pattern being the most commonly used. Java Singleton pattern belongs to the family of design patterns, that govern the instantiation process. This design pattern proposes that at any time there can

only be one instance of a singleton (object) created by the JVM.

The class's default constructor is made private, which prevents the direct instantiation of the object by others (Other Classes). A static modifier is applied to the instance method that returns the object as it then makes this method a class level

method that can be accessed without creating an object.

QUESTION 4

Given the fragment:

```
public class CustomerApplication {
```



```
public static void main (String [] args) {  
  
    CustomerDAO custDao = new CustomerDAOMemoryImp1 ();  
  
    // . . . other methods  
  
}  
  
}
```

Which two valid alternatives to line 3 would decouple this application from a specific implementation of customerDAO?

- A. CustomerDAO custDao = new customerDAO();
- B. CustomerDAO custDao = (CustomerDAO) new object();
- C. CustomerDAO custDao = CustomerDAO.getInstance();
- D. CustomerDAO custDao = (CustomerDAO) new CustomerDAOMemoryImp1();
- E. CustomerDAO custDao = CustomerDAOFactory.getInstance();

Correct Answer: CE

Note: Data Access Layer has proven good in separate business logic layer and persistent layer. The DAO design pattern completely hides the data access implementation from its clients. The interfaces given to client does not changes when the underlying data source mechanism changes. this is the capability which allows the DAO to adopt different access scheme without affecting to business logic or its clients. generally it acts as a adapter between its components and database. The DAO design pattern consists of some factory classes, DAO interfaces and some DAO classes to implement those interfaces.

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 be provided by the vendor of the database, you must have notice that

one external jar file has to be there in the class path for each 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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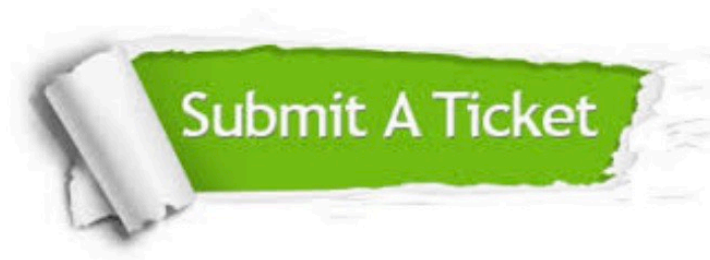
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