



1Z0-805

Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer
Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions



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Introduction to 1Z0-805 Exam on Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer

You can use this document to collect all the information about Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer (1Z0-805) certification. The Oracle 1Z0-805 certification is mainly targeted to those candidates who are from enterprise software development background and want to flourish their career with Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 7 Programmer (OCPJP) credential. The Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer certification exam validates your understanding of the Oracle Java technology and sets the stage for your future progression.

Oracle 1Z0-805 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer
Exam Code	1Z0-805
Exam Product Version	Java SE
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	150 Mins
Number of Questions	80
Passing Score	60%
Validated Against	This exam has been validated against SE 7.
Format	Multiple Choice
Recommended Training	Java SE 7 New Features
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE - Oracle
Recommended Practice	1Z0-805 Online Practice Exam

Oracle 1Z0-805 Exam Syllabus:

Language Enhancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop code that uses String objects in switch statements - Develop code that uses binary literals and numeric literals with underscores - Develop code that uses try-with-resources statements (including using classes that implement the AutoCloseable interface) - Develop code that handles multiple Exception types in a single catch block - Develop code that uses the diamond with generic declarations
Design Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a class using a Singleton design pattern - Apply object composition principles (including has-a relationships) - Write code to implement the Data Access Object (DAO) pattern - Design and create objects using a factory pattern
Database Applications with JDBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe the interfaces that make up the core of the JDBC API (including the Driver, Connection, Statement, and ResultSet interfaces and their relationship to provider implementations) - Identify the components required to connect to a database using the DriverManager class (including the jdbc URL) - Construct and use RowSet objects using the RowSetProvider class and the RowSetFactory interface - Use JDBC transactions (including disabling auto-commit mode, committing and rolling back transactions, and setting and rolling back to savepoints) - Submit queries and read results from the database (including creating statements, returning result sets, iterating through the results, and properly closing result sets, statements, and connections) - Create and use PreparedStatement and CallableStatement objects
Concurrency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify code that may not execute correctly in a multi-threaded environment. - Use collections from the java.util.concurrent package with a focus on the advantages over and differences from the traditional java.util collections. - Use Lock, ReadWriteLock, and ReentrantLock classes in the java.util.concurrent.locks package to support lock-free thread-safe programming on single variables. - Use Executor, ExecutorService, Executors, Callable, and Future to execute tasks using thread pools. - Use the parallel Fork/Join Framework

Localization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Describe the advantages of localizing an application- Define a locale using language and country codes- Read and set the locale with a Locale object- Build a resource bundle for a locale- Call a resource bundle from an application- Format dates, numbers, and currency values for localization with the NumberFormat and DateFormat classes (including number format patterns)
Java File I/O (NIO.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Operate on file and directory paths with the Path class- Check, delete, copy, or move a file or directory with the Files class- Read and change file and directory attributes, focusing on the BasicFileAttributes, DosFileAttributes, and PosixFileAttributes interfaces- Recursively access a directory tree using the DirectoryStream and FileVisitor interfaces- Find a file with the PathMatcher interface- Watch a directory for changes with the WatchService interface

1Z0-805 Sample Questions:

01. What design pattern does the DriverManager.getConnection () method characterize?

- a) DAO
- b) Factory
- c) Singleton
- d) composition

02. Which three must be used when using the Java.util.concurrent package to execute a task that returns a result without blocking?

- a) ExecutorService
- b) Runnable
- c) Future
- d) Callable
- e) Thread
- f) Executor

03. Which three enum constants are defined in FileVisitResult?

- a) CONTINUE
- b) SKIP_SIBLINGS
- c) FOLLOW_LINKS
- d) TERMINATE
- e) NOFOLLOW_LINKS
- f) DELETE_CHILD

04. Which two statements are true?

- a) Implementing a DAO often includes the use of factory.
- b) To be implemented properly, factories rely on the private keyword.
- c) Factories are an example of the OO principle "program to an interface."

- d) Using factory prevents your replication from being tightly coupled with a specific Singleton
- e) One step in implementing a factory is to add references from all the classes that the factory will merge.

05. Which two statements are true about RowSet subinterfaces?

- a) A jdbcRowSet object provides a Java Bean view of a result set.
- b) A cachedRowSet provides a connected view of the database.
- c) A FilteredRowSet object filter can be modified at any time.
- d) A webRowSet returns JSON-formatted data.

06. Given the code fragment:

```
Locale loc1 = Locale.getDefault ();
```

```
ResourceBundle messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle("MessageBundle", loc1);
```

Which two statements are a valid way to re-assign a resource bundle to a different Locale?

- a) `loc1 = ResourceBundle.getBundle ("MessageBundle", Locale.CHINA);`
- b) `loc1 = ResourceBundle.getBundle ("MessageBundle", new Locale ("es", "ES"));`
- c) `messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle ("messageBundle", new Locale ("es", "ES"));`
- d) `messages = ResourceBundle.getBundle ("MessageBundle", Locale.CHINA);`

07. Which is a key aspect of composition?

- a) Using inheritance
- b) Method delegation
- c) Creating abstract classes
- d) Implementing the composite interface

08. Which two descriptions are benefits of using PreparedStatement objects over static SQL in JDBC?

- a) Conversion to native SQL
- b) Supports BLOB types on every type of database
- c) Prevention of SQL injection attacks
- d) Improved performance from frequently run SQL queries
- e) Built in support for multi database transaction semantics

09. Which two methods are defined in the FileStore class print disk space information?

- a) `getTotalSpace ()`
- b) `getFreeSpace ()`
- c) `getUsableSpace ()`
- d) `getTotalCapacity ()`
- e) `getUsed ()`

10. Which method or methods should you implement to create your own implementation of the java.nio.file.PathMatcher interface?

- a) `matches(Path)`
- b) `matches(Path), fails(Path)`
- c) `matches(Path) , fails(Path), enable(boolean)`
- d) `matches(Path) , fails(Path) , setPreferred (String)`

Answers to 1Z0-805 Exam Questions:

QUESTION: 01 Answer: b	QUESTION: 02 Answer: a, d, f	QUESTION: 03 Answer: a, b, d	QUESTION: 04 Answer: d	QUESTION: 05 Answer: a, c
QUESTION: 06 Answer: c, d	QUESTION: 07 Answer: b	QUESTION: 08 Answer: a, d	QUESTION: 09 Answer: a, c	QUESTION: 10 Answer: a

Note: If you find any typo or data entry error in these sample questions, we request you to update us by commenting on this page or write an email on feedback@oraclestudy.com