Cracking OCPJP 7 Exam

S G Ganesh

Tushar Sharma

WHY GET CERTIFIED?

DIFFERENTIATE
YOURSELF

The key to get a job, hike or promotion is to show you deserve it

Certification is a means to show that you've relevant knowledge and skills

✓ show you've some document proof that you have relevant skills or knowledge

✓ show that you are different from others & have some specialized skills/knowledge

✓ preparing and passing the exam gives you focus on mastering the topic

✓ gives you confidence for getting a job or asking for a promotion/raise
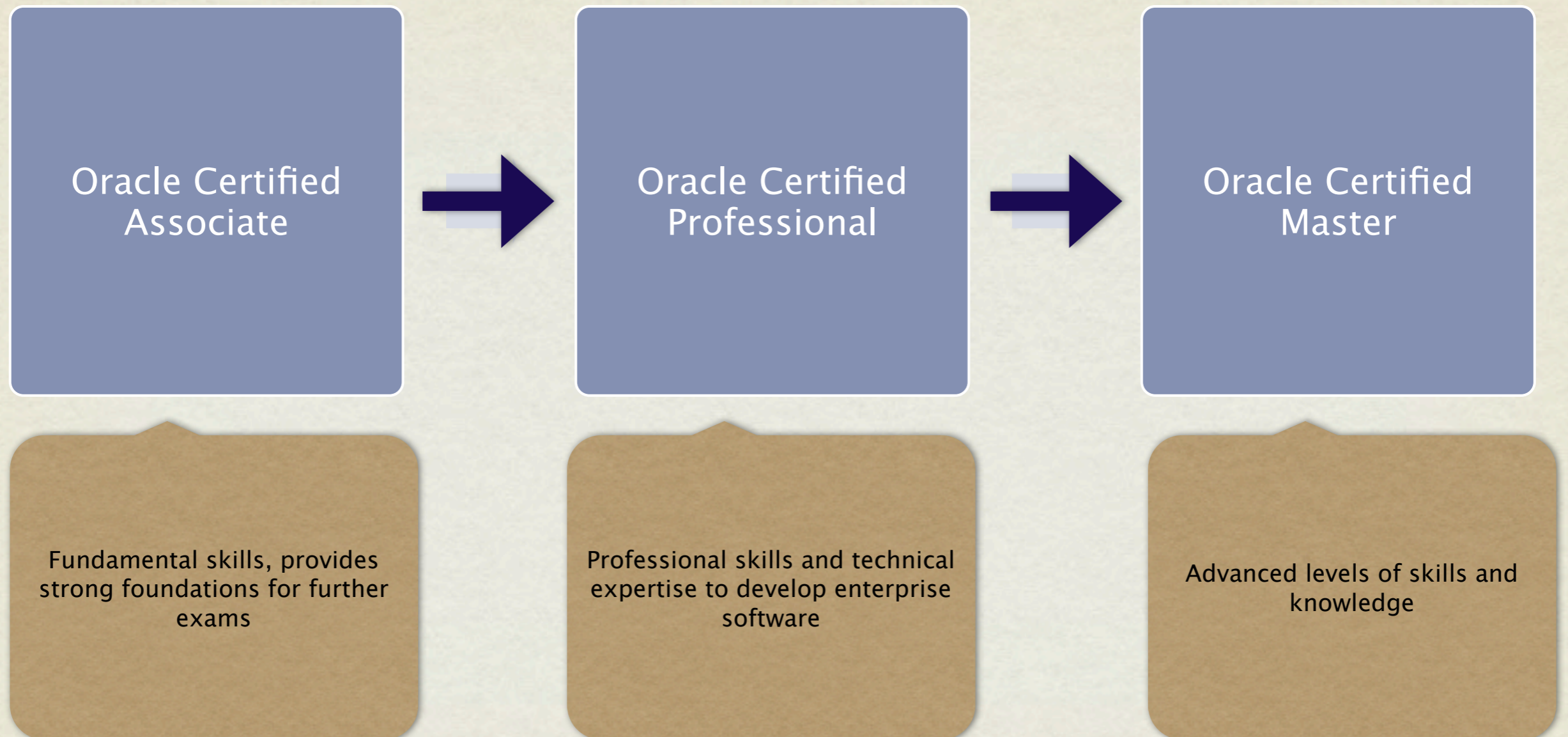
CERTIFIED

WHY JAVA CERTIFICATION?

Java continues to be popular and is one of the hot skills that is in demand in the job market

Position Mar 2013	Position Mar 2012	Delta in Position	Programming Language	Ratings Mar 2013	Delta Mar 2012	Status
1	1	=	Java	18.156%	+1.05%	A
2	2	=	C	17.141%	+0.05%	A
3	5	⬆⬆	Objective-C	10.230%	+2.49%	A
4	4	=	C++	9.115%	+1.07%	A
5	3	⬇⬇	C#	6.597%	-1.65%	A

From www.tiobe.com as on 17 March - Java is the most popular language in the world!

ORACLE'S CERTIFICATION PATH

Oracle Certified Associate → **Oracle Certified Professional** → **Oracle Certified Master**

Fundamental skills, provides strong foundations for further exams

Professional skills and technical expertise to develop enterprise software

Advanced levels of skills and knowledge

COMPARISON OF ORACLE'S JAVA EXAMS

Exam Number	1Z0-803	1Z0-804	1Z0-805
Expertise Level	Beginner	Intermediate	Intermediate
Exam Name	Java SE 7 Programmer I	Java SE 7 Programmer II	Upgrade to Java SE 7 Programmer
Associated Certification (abbreviation)	Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 7 Programmer (OCAJP 7)	Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7 Programmer (OCPJP 7)	Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7 Programmer (OCPJP 7)
Prerequisite Certification	None	OCAJP 7	Any older OCPJP version or any version of SCJP
Exam Duration	2 hrs 30 minutes (150 mins)	2 hrs 30 minutes (150 mins)	3 hrs (180 mins)
Number of Questions	90 Questions	90 Questions	90 Questions
Pass Percentage	75%	65%	60%
Cost	~ USD 300	~ USD 300	~ USD 300

OCPJP 6 VS. OCPJP 7

Exam Number	1Z0-851	1Z0-804
Expertise Level	Beginner to intermediate	Intermediate
Pre-requisite Certification	None	OCAJP7
Exam Name	Java SE 6 Programmer	Java SE 7 Programmer II
Associated Certification	Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 6 Programmer (OCPJP 6)	Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7 Programmer (OCPJP 7)
Exam Duration	2 hrs 30 minutes (150 mins)	2 hrs 30 minutes (150 mins)
Number of Questions	60 Questions	90 Questions
Pass Percentage	61%	65%
Cost	~ USD 300	~ USD 300

ORACLE CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL JAVA PROGRAMMER 7 (OCPJP 7)

EXAM TOPICS

Java Class Design

Advanced Class Design

Object-Oriented Design Principles

Generics and Collections

String Processing

Exceptions and Assertions

Java I/O Fundamentals

Java File I/O (NIO.2)

Building Database Applications with JDBC

Threads

Concurrency

Localization

ALREADY HAVE A JAVA CERTIFICATION?

GO FOR UPGRADE EXAM

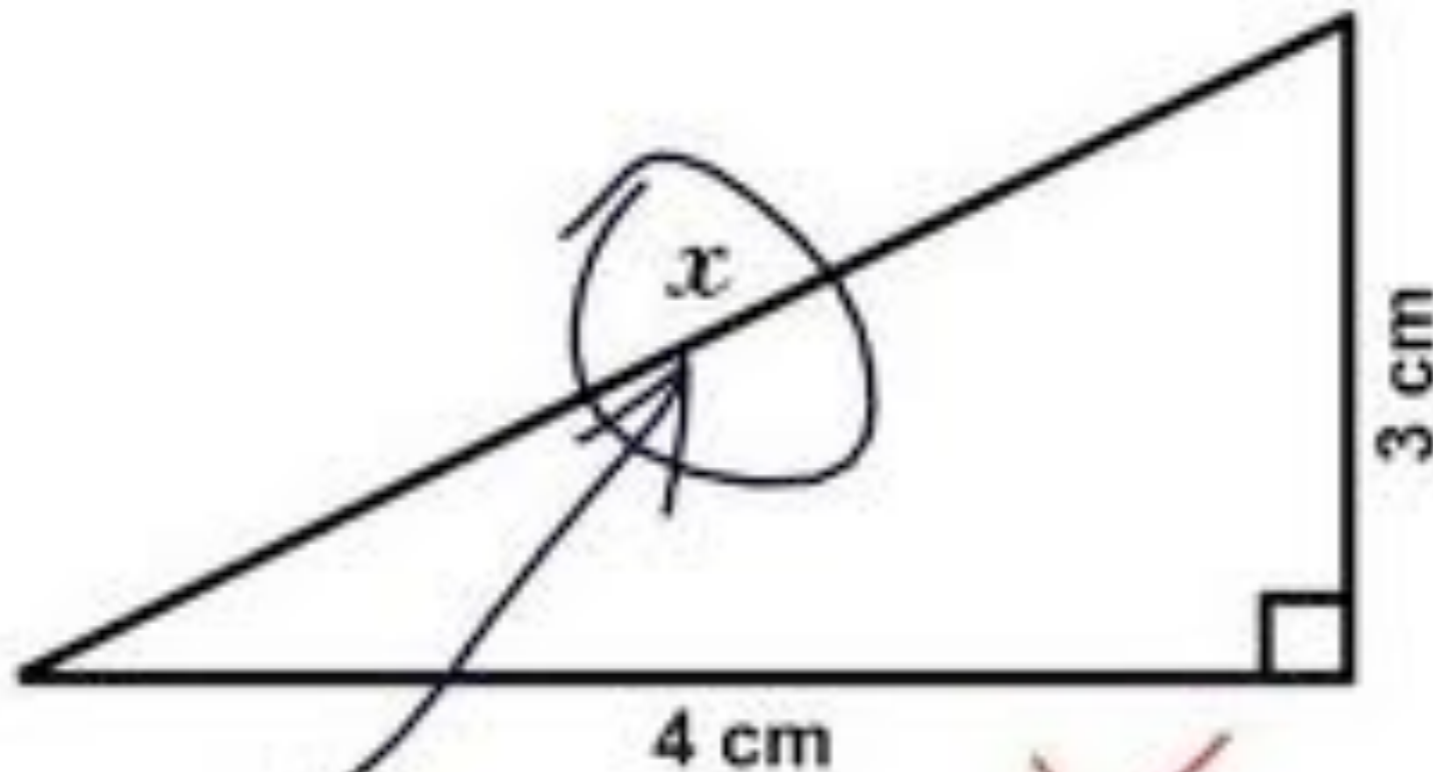**Language Enhancements**

Design Patterns

Java File I/O (NIO.2)

Building Database Applications with JDBC

Concurrency

Localization

WHAT KIND OF EXAM?

‣ **It's a multiple-choice questions exam**

  ‣ The number of options would be based on the questions

    ‣ Can be from 4 to 7 options (typically four options)

    ‣

‣ Many questions will have more than one answer to be selected!

  ‣ The question will clearly tell you how many options you need to select

WHAT DO THE QUESTIONS TEST?

▸ **Questions intend to test your ability to solve real-world problems**
  - ▸ Most questions would be programming questions
    - ▸ Given a program or code segment, predict the behavior
  - ▸ Also few conceptual questions
    - ▸ These questions will test your knowledge and will not have any programs in it. Examples:
      - ▫ What are different kinds of drivers in JDBC?
      - ▫ What are different kinds of liveness problems with threads?

SAMPLE QUESTION - I

Which *two* of the following statements are true regarding sleep() method in Thread class?

a) The sleep() method takes milliseconds as an argument for the time to sleep.

b) The sleep() method takes microseconds as an argument for the time to sleep.

c) The sleep() method relinquishes the lock when the thread goes to sleep and reacquires the lock when the thread wakes up.

d) The sleep() method can throw InterruptedException if it is interrupted by another thread when it sleeps.

ANSWER AND EXPLANATION

Options a) and d) are true:

a) Takes milliseconds as the argument for time to sleep.
d) Can throw the InterruptedException if it is interrupted by another thread when it sleeps.

These two options are wrong:
In option b), the sleep() method takes milliseconds as an argument, not microseconds.
In option d), the sleep() method does not relinquish the lock when it goes to sleep; it holds the lock.

WHAT DO THE QUESTIONS TEST?

▸ Questions will check your knowledge of language features and their usage

  ▸ Will test if you understand language features and can apply them in practical situations

  ▸ Most questions will be on nitty-gritty details or corner cases, or unusual aspects of the language

    ▸ Example: You don't just need to understand the generics feature in Java but also need to understand problems due to type-erasure

SAMPLE QUESTION - II

```java
class EHBehavior {
    public static void main(String []args) {
        try {
            int i = 10/0; // LINE A
            System.out.print("after throw -> ");
        } catch(ArithmeticException ae) {
            System.out.print("in catch -> ");
            return;
        } finally {
            System.out.print("in finally -> ");
        }
        System.out.print("after everything");
    }
}
```

Which one of the following options best describes the behavior of this program?

a) The program prints: in catch -> in finally -> after everything

b) The program prints: after throw -> in catch -> in finally -> after everything

c) The program prints: in catch -> in finally -> after everything

d) The program prints: in catch -> after everything

e) The program prints: in catch -> in finally ->

f) When compiled, the program results in a compiler error in line marked with comment in LINE A for divide-by-zero

ANSWER AND EXPLANATION

- e) The program prints: in catch -> in finally ->

  - The statement println("after throw -> "); will never be executed since the line marked with comment LINE A throws an exception. The catch handles ArithmeticException, so println("in catch -> "); will be executed. Following that there is a return statement, so the function returns. But before the function returns, the finally statement should be called, and hence the statement println("in finally -> "); will get executed. So, the statement println("after everything"); will never get executed.

Yep, sounds 'bout right to me.

WHAT DO THE QUESTIONS TEST?

▸ **Questions will test your knowledge of library features and their usage**

  ▸ Will test if your familiarity with Java APIs and know how to use them in practical situations

  ▸ Most questions will be on nitty-gritty details or corner cases, or unusual aspects of the library

    ▸ Example: What does the remove() method of Deque do? (Answer: It removes the **first** element from the underlying deque instance)

SAMPLE QUESTION - III

```java
import java.util.Arrays;

public class DefaultSorter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] brics = {"Brazil", "Russia", "India", "China"};
        Arrays.sort(brics, null);    // LINE A
        for(String country : brics) {
            System.out.print(country + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

Which one of the following options correctly describes the behavior of this program?

a) This program will result in a compiler error in line marked with comment LINE A

b) When executed, the program prints: Brazil Russia India China

c) When executed, the program prints: Brazil China India Russia

d) When executed, the program prints: Russia India China Brazil

e) When executed, the program throws a runtime exception NullPointerException when executing the line marked with comment LINE A

f) When executed, the program throws a runtime exception InvalidComparatorException when executing the line marked with comment LINE A

ANSWER AND EXPLANATION

▸ c) When executed, the program prints:
Brazil China India Russia

▸ When null is passed as second argument to Arrays.sort() method, it means that the default Comparable (i.e., natural ordering for the elements) should be used. The default Compartor results in sorting the elements in ascending order. The program does not result in a compiler error or any execeptions usch as NullPointerException.

SAMPLE QUESTION - IV

Given these two definitions

interface I1 {}

interface I2 {}

which one of the following will compile without errors?

a) interface II implements I1, I2 {}

b) interface II implements I1 implements I2 {}

c) interface II implements I1 extends I2 {}

d) interface II extends I1, I2 {}marked with comment in LINE A for divide-by-zero

ANSWER AND EXPLANATION

▸ d) interface I1 extends I1, I2 {}

▸ It is possible for an interface to extend one or more interfaces. In that case, we need to use the extends keyword and separate the list of super-interfaces using commas.

WHAT THE QUESTIONS DO *NOT* TEST?

▸ The exam tests your understanding of the Java language and library and your ability to apply it for problem solving

  ▸ It does **not** test your memory skills

  ▸ However, there are few topics where you may need to remember key things; examples:

    ▸ Letters used for creating custom date and time formats ("string patterns") for use with SimpleDateFormat class

    ▸ Characters used for forming pattern strings in regular expressions

    ▸ Format specifiers and their meaning for use in format() method in String and in printf()

OUT-OF-SYLLABUS QUESTIONS?!!

▸ Exam questions need not be exactly from the exam objectives

  ▸ Any topics **related** to the exam objectives can come in the exam

    ▸ For example, serialization and use of transient keyword is not explicitly mentioned in the OCPJP exam topic

    ▸ But this topic can come in the actual exam because it is related to reading and writing streams one of the streams is ObjectStreams and it relates to serialization!

PREPARING FOR THE EXAM

CODE, CODE, CODE!

- The best way to prepare for the exam is to write lots and lots of small programs and learn from your mistakes!

  - If possible, take up some small toy projects in the topics you're new or not familiar with.

READ, READ, READ

- Reading and learn more about the language features and the library

    ▸ Oracle's online Java tutorial: http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/; http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/extra/certification/javase-7-programmer2.html

    ▸ Java documentation:http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/

FOCUS MORE ON NEW TOPICS

- Focus especially on Java 7 features in OCPJP

- Also, take a close look at the exam objectives and grade yourself from say 1 to 10 with 10 being the highest. Prepare all the topics for which you've rated yourself as 8 or below.

PLAN AHEAD TO TAKE THE EXAM

- Plan for taking your exam well in advance

  - Look out for scheduling the exam when you'll be free for at least a few weeks for exam preparation; avoid last minute rush to prepare

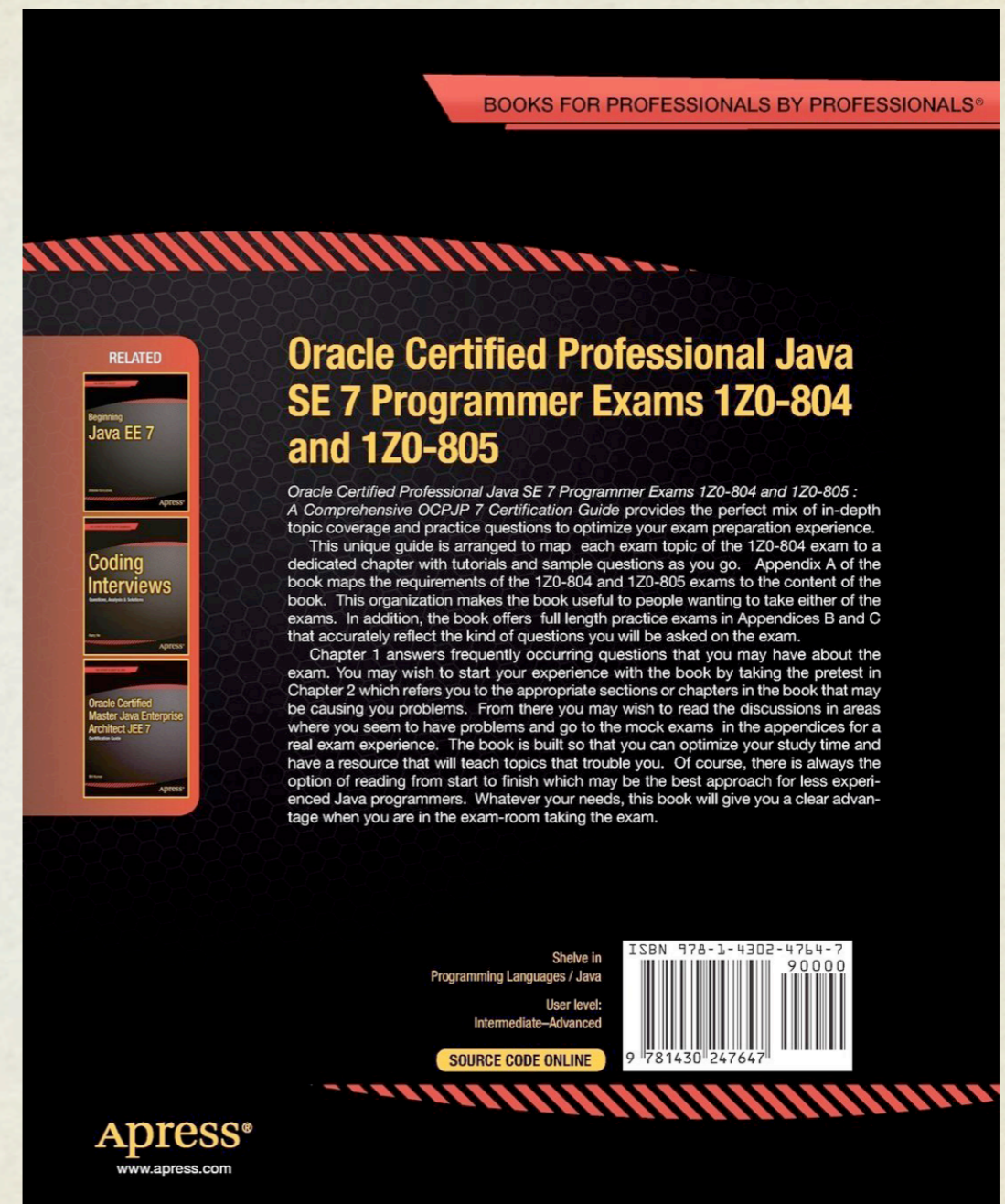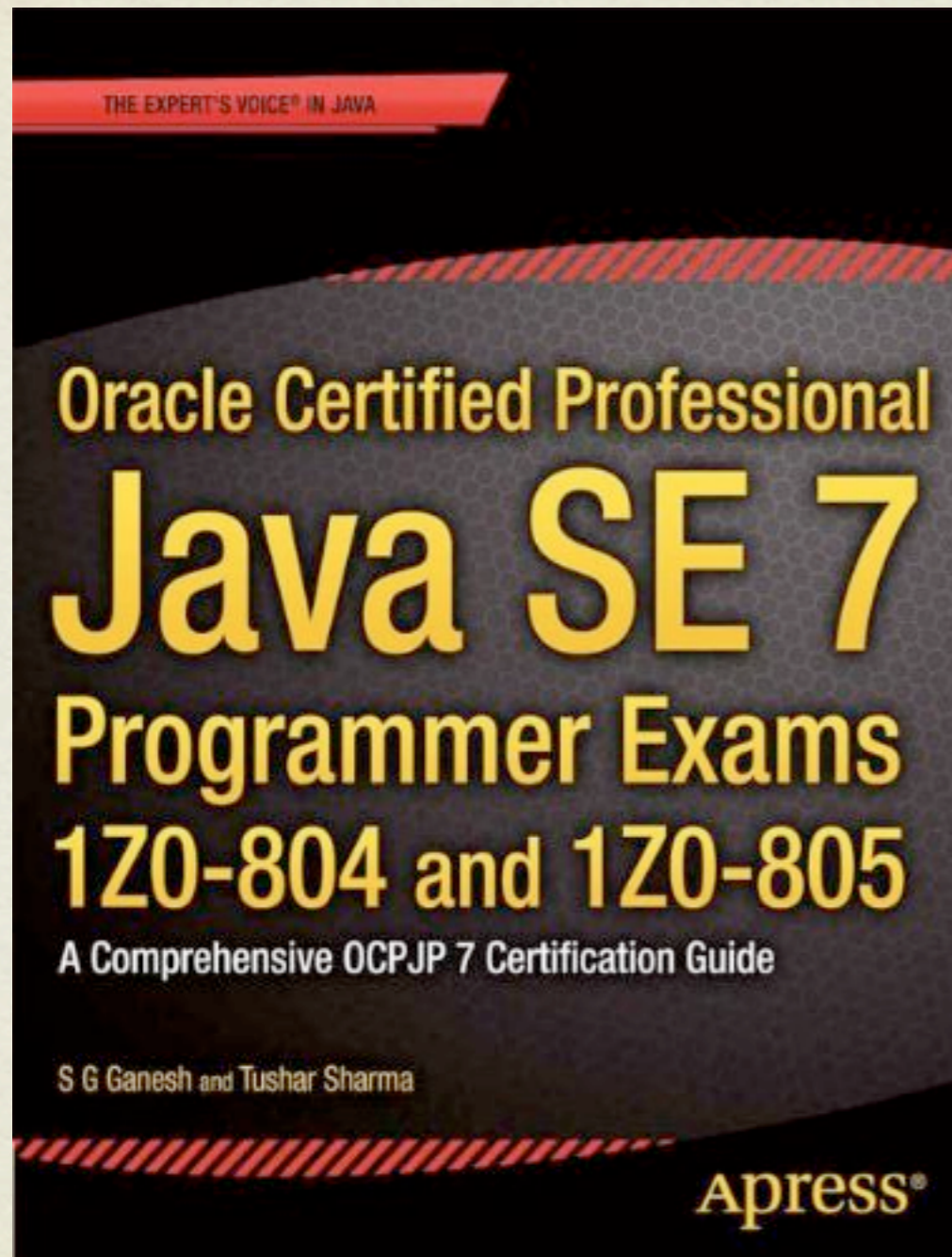# HOW TO REGISTER?

▸ Three options:
  ▸ You can register and pay at the Pearson VUE website
    ▸ Recommended option
  ▸ You can buy exam voucher from Oracle and then register yourself in Pearson VUE website
  ▸ You can register and pay in the Oracle Testing Center (OTC)

OCPJP 7 BOOK

THE EXPERT'S VOICE® IN JAVA

Oracle Certified Professional
Java SE 7
Programmer Exams
1Z0-804 and 1Z0-805

A Comprehensive OCPJP 7 Certification Guide

S G Ganesh and Tushar Sharma

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Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 7 Programmer Exams 1Z0-804 and 1Z0-805

Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 7 Programmer Exams 1Z0-804 and 1Z0-805 : A Comprehensive OCPJP 7 Certification Guide provides the perfect mix of in-depth topic coverage and practice questions to optimize your exam preparation experience.

This unique guide is arranged to map each exam topic of the 1Z0-804 exam to a dedicated chapter with tutorials and sample questions as you go. Appendix A of the book maps the requirements of the 1Z0-804 and 1Z0-805 exams to the content of the book. This organization makes the book useful to people wanting to take either of the exams. In addition, the book offers full length practice exams in Appendices B and C that accurately reflect the kind of questions you will be asked on the exam.

Chapter 1 answers frequently occurring questions that you may have about the exam. You may wish to start your experience with the book by taking the pretest in Chapter 2 which refers you to the appropriate sections or chapters in the book that may be causing you problems. From there you may wish to read the discussions in areas where you seem to have problems and go to the mock exams in the appendices for a real exam experience. The book is built so that you can optimize your study time and have a resource that will teach topics that trouble you. Of course, there is always the option of reading from start to finish which may be the best approach for less experienced Java programmers. Whatever your needs, this book will give you a clear advantage when you are in the exam-room taking the exam.

Shelve in
Programming Languages / Java

User level:
Intermediate–Advanced

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