Welcome To

Seminar On Java Certification

By

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Agenda

- ☐ About Me
- What is Certification?
- Why to get certified?
- ☐ Available Java Certifications
- Steps to get certified
- Resources
- Sample questions and answers

About Me







Certified Expert
Oracle Database SQL



Microsoft

C E R T I F I E D

Technology

Specialist

.NET Framework 4, Web Applications

My Certifications

- ☐ Sun Certified Java Programmer Nov, 2006
- ☐ Sun Certified Web Component Developer Nov, 2007
- Sun Certified Business Component Developer Nov, 2008
- ☐ Oracle Database SQL Expert Nov, 2009
- Microsoft Certified Technology Specialist for Web with
 - .NET Framework 4.0 Dec, 2010
- Oracle PL/SQL Developer Certified Associate July, 2013

About Me

- Worked with more than 15 programming languages
- Specialized in Web and Mobile application development
- □ Corporate trainer for Kenexa (now IBM), Phoenix IT Solutions, Vizag Steel Plant IT Dept
- ☐ Specialized in Java, Microsoft.Net, Oracle, Android and JavaScript Frameworks

What Is Certification?

- ☐ A proven and standard way to test technical competency
- ☐ Recognized, trusted and adapted all over the world
- Employers, Professionals, and Consumers of Services all benefit from certification
- ☐ IT Certifications, GRE, GMAT etc. are examples
- □ Certifications are non-degree awards given to those who pass one or more online exams
- ☐ Certifications are awarded by IT corporations like IBM, Oracle, Microsoft, CISCO etc.

When and Where?

- □ Certification exams are conducted by Exam Providers such as Prometric and Pearson VUE at their testing centres all over the world
- ☐ Generally these exams are offered all through the year during business hours

Pearson VUE

- □ Pearson VUE (Virtual University Enterprise) is part of Pearson
- □ Pearson VUE delivers approximately 10 million tests every year in 175 countries
- ☐ Pearson VUE has around 300 testing centres in India
- ☐ Headquarted in Minnesota
- □ Has regional offices in UK, Dubai, Australia, India, Japan and China
- ☐ More than 450 company use Pearson VUE

Why Certification?

- □ Standard way for Industry to asses candidate's technical competency
- ☐ IT Certification brings with it industry recognition, improved job opportunities, and improved pay
- ☐ University curriculum can not include all technologies available in the industry
- □ Preparation enables you to dig deep and master the subject
- □ Enables clients of software companies to measure technical competency of teams

What surveys say??

- Over 87% agree that Oracle Certification enhances their professional credibility
- □ 84% of certified students have seen their job prospects improve
- □ Over 70% say that Oracle Certification improved their earning power
- ☐ More than 83% find themselves to be more productive in their jobs
- ☐ Over 90% of certification candidates say they get certified to increase knowledge or skills
- ☐ The same percentage say Oracle Certifications give them credibility when looking for a new job
- Nearly 55% of certified students say they're likely to remain in their jobs longer if their employer helps them become certified

Reasons to be Java Certified

- ☐ Higher Earning Potential
- Hiring Advantages Over Non-Certified Professionals
- □ Address Knowledge and Skill Gaps
- ☐ Your Employer May Pay For It
- ☐ Help Your Company Increase Business
- **☐** Boost Your Confidence

Certification Does NOT

- ☐ Substitute your experience
- ☐ Undermine good academic record

Java SE Certifications

Associate

Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 7 Programmer Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 8 Programmer Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 5/SE 6

Professional

Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7 Programmer Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 8 Programmer Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 6 Programmer

Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 5 Programmer

Master

Oracle Certified Master, Java SE 6 Developer

Java SE 7.0 Certification

Associate Certification Path

STEP 1 - PASS THIS EXAM

1Z0-803 Java SE 7 Programmer I

Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 7 Programmer

Next Steps
Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7
Programmer

Professional Certification Path

STEP 1 - PRIOR CERTIFICATION

Oracle Certified Associate, Java SE 7

Programmer

STEP 2 - PASS THIS EXAM

1Z0-804 Java SE 7 Programmer II

Oracle Certified Professional, Java SE 7 Programmer

1Z0-803

Exam Number 1Z0-803

Exam Title Java SE 7 Programmer I

Associated Certification Oracle Certified Associate,

Java SE 7 Programmer

Duration 120 Minutes

Number of Questions 70

Passing Score 63%

Format Multiple Choice

Topics Java Basics, Data Types, Arrays,

Encapsulation, Inheritance,

Exceptions

1Z0-804

Exam Number 1Z0-804

Exam Title Java SE 7 Programmer II

Associated Certification Oracle Certified Professional,

Java SE 7 Programmer

Duration 150 Minutes

Number of Questions 65

Passing Score 65%

Format Multiple Choice

Topics OO Design, Collections, IO,

Strings, JDBC, Threads, Localization

Java SE 8 Programmer 1Z0-808

Exam Number 1Z0-808

Exam Title Java SE 8 Programmer I

Associated Certification Oracle Certified Associate,

Java SE 8 Programmer

Duration 150 Minutes

No. of Questions 77

Passing Score 65%

Format Multiple Choice

Price Rs. 9604

1Z0-808 Topics

- ☐ Java Basics
- Working with Java Data Types
- Using Operators and Decision Constructs
- Creating and using Arrays
- Using Loop Constructs
- ☐ Working with Methods and Encapsulation
- Working with Inheritance
- ☐ Handling Exceptions
- ☐ Working with Selected classes from the Java API

1Z0-809

Exam Number 1Z0-809

Exam Title Java SE 8 Programmer II

Associated Certification Oracle Certified Professional,

Java SE 8 Programmer

Duration 150 Minutes

No. of Questions 85

Passing Score 65%

Format Multiple Choice

Price Rs. 9604

1Z0-809 Topics

- ☐ Java Class Design Encapsulation, Inheritance and Polymorphism
- ☐ Advanced Java Class Design inner classes, interfaces, enum
- ☐ Generics and Collections
- ☐ Lambda Built-in Functional Interfaces
- ☐ Java Stream API
- ☐ Exceptions and Assertions
- ☐ Java SE 8 Date/Time API
- ☐ Java IO Fundamentals and Java File NIO2
- ☐ Java Concurrency
- ☐ JDBC
- **□** Localization

Upgrade to Java SE 8 OCP – 1Z0-813

Exam Number 1Z0-813

Exam Title Upgrade to Java SE 8 OCP

(Java SE 6 and all prior versions)

Associated Certification Oracle Certified Professional,

Java SE 8 Programmer

Duration 130 Minutes

No. of Questions 60

Passing Score 63%

Format Multiple Choice

Price Rs. 9604

1Z0-813 Topics

- ☐ Language Enhancements
- ☐ Concurrency
- ☐ Localization
- ☐ Java File IO (NIO2)
- □ Lambda
- **□** Collections
- Java Stream API

Java EE Certifications





Steps to get certified

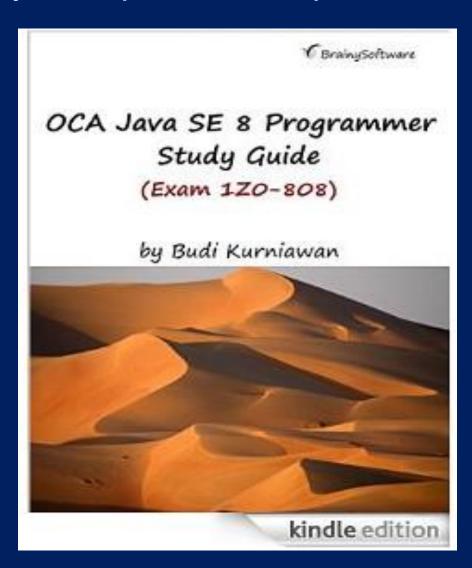
- ☐ Learn the concerned technology
- ☐ Understand the exam pattern by taking mock tests
- ☐ Buy voucher from exam provider
- ☐ Book slot for exam
- ☐ Take online exam at the testing centre
- ☐ Get certification kit from IT company
- □ Update your profile with certification and use certification logo

1Z0-808 Books

OCA Java SE 8 Programmer Study Guide (Exam 1Z0-808)

[Kindle Edition]

-Budi Kurniawan

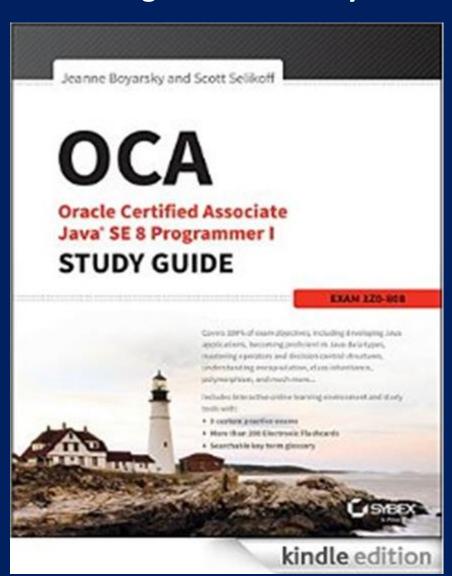


1**Z**0-808 Books

OCA: Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 8 Programmer I Study Guide:

Exam 1Z0-808 [Kindle Edition]

- Jeanne Boyarsky, Scott Selikoff

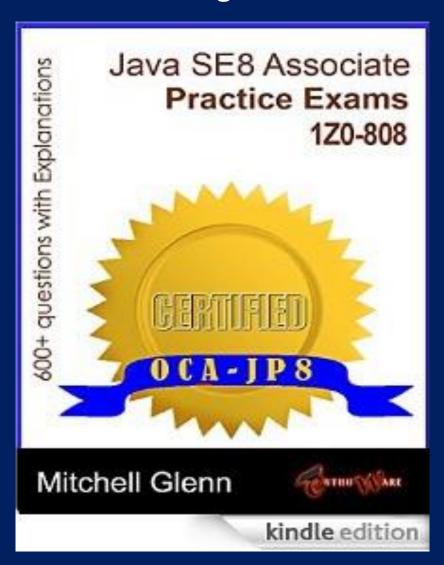


1Z0-808 Books

OCAJP Oracle Certified Associate Java SE 8 Programmer Practice

Exams [Kindle Edition]

- Mitchell Glenn



Pearson VUE Center

Scitus Labs And Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

House No: 1-62-23
Hope Villa, Sector -2
MVP Colony,
Vishakhapatnam
Andhra Pradesh 530017
India

Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering

Madhurawada Kommadi Visakhapatnam Vishakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh 530048 India

Mock Tests and Notes

- pass4sureexam.com
- enthuware.com
- ☐ ucertify.com
- certsking.com
- ☐ testking.com

```
public class BoxingTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       byte b = 10;
       print(b);
       Integer i = 10;
       print(i);
    public static void print(int n) {
        System.out.println("Primitive int");
    public static void print(Byte n) {
        System.out.println("Wrapper class byte");
    public static void print(Object o) {
        System.out.println("Object class");
What will be the output of the above program?
1. Primitive int, Primitive int
2. Object class, Object class
3. Primitive int, Object class
  Wrapper class byte, Object class
5. Wrapper class byte, Primitive Int
```

```
class Numbers implements Runnable
     Thread t; // line 2
                                                       2,3
    public static void main(String args[]) {
          t = new Thread(); // line 4
          t.start(); // line 5
    public void run() {
          for( int i = 1 ; i \le 10 ; i ++)
             System.out.printf("%s : %d\n",
                        Thread.currentThread().getName(), i);
Which of the following changes must be applied to above program to make
it compile and run successfully? (Choose two)
1. Change line 2 to Runnable t;
2. Change line 2 to static Thread t;
3. Change line 4 to t = new Thread(new Numbers());
4. Change line 4 to t = new Thread(this)
5. Change line 5 to t.run()
```

Which of the following are NOT methods of BufferedReader class? (Choose two)

- 1. flush()
- 2. readLine()
- 3. reset()
- 4. equals()
- 5. unread()

1,5

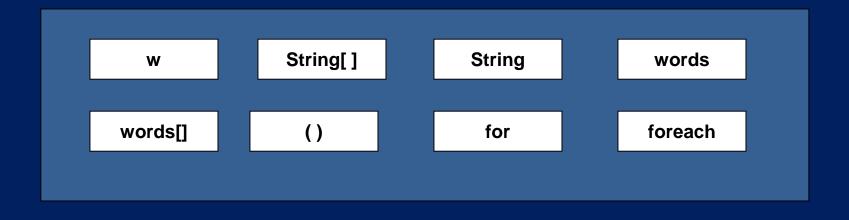
Fill the blocks in the code using options given below so that it displays each word in string st on a separate line.

```
String st = "Oracle Certified Java Programmer";

words = st.split ;

(String w : )

System.out.println ( );
```



Sample Question – 4 (Answer)

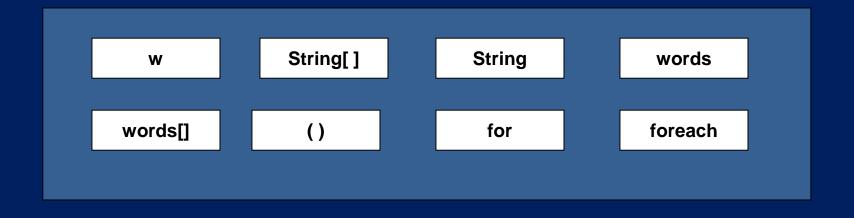
Fill the blocks in the code using options given below so that it displays each word in string st on a separate line.

```
String st = "Oracle Certified Java Programmer";

String[] words = st.split ();

for (String w: words)

System.out.println ( w );
```



Which of the following are NOT correct? (Choose two)

- 1. Static method can access instance variable
- 2. Instance method can access static variable
- 3. Static variable must be initialized
- 4. Static method cannot directly call instance method
- 5. Static method can be invoked with an instance
- 6. Instance variable and local variable cannot have same names

1,6

```
public class TestThis {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      B b = new B("Test");
class A {
    A() { this("1", "2"); }
    A(String s, String t) { this(s + t); }
    A(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
class B extends A {
      B(String s) { System.out.println(s); }
      B(String s, String t) { this(t + s + "3"); }
      B() { super("4"); };
What is the output of the above program?
1. Test
2. 123 followed by Test
3. 12 followed by Test
4. 4 followed by Test
```

Which of the following are true about serialization? (Choose Three)

- 1. The entire object graph is serialized
- 2. Static members are not serialized
- 3. If super class is serializable then sub classes are also serializable
- 4. Object class implements Serializable interface
- 5. When you serialize a collection, only serializable objects in the collection are serialized and other are ignored

```
1:
     class Test {
         public static void main(String[] args) {
2:
          int a[] = {};
3:
4:
          System.out.print(a instanceof Object);
5:
6:
Which is of the following will be output?
1. false
2. Compilation fails due to error at line 3
3. true
4. Compilation fails due to error at line 4
```

If a user-defined class is to be used with LinkedHashSet class then which of the following methods it must provide or override to ensure objects are unique? (Choose two)

toString()
 clone()
 equals()
 hashCode()
 finalize()

Which of the following are better? (Choose two)

- 1. Low cohesion
- 2. High cohesion
- 3. Loose coupling
- 4. Tight coupling