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Answer Area

```
CREATE PROCEDURE uspDeleteEvents (@EventType tinyint)
AS
BEGIN
    SET NOCOUNT ON;
    SET TRAN ISOLATION LEVEL READ COMMITTED;
    LABEL_DELETE_DELETE_TOP(4000) FROM UserEvents WITH (ROWLOCK) WHERE
    LABEL_DELETE_DELETE FROM UserEvents WITH (PAGLOCK) WHERE EventType
    LABEL_DELETE_DELETE TOP(400000) FROM UserEvents WITH (ROWLOCK) WHERE
    IF @@TRANCOUNT > 0 COMMIT TRAN
    WHILE @@TRANCOUNT > 0 GOTO LABEL_DELETE
    IF @@TRANCOUNT > 4000 COMMIT TRAN
    SET ROWCOUNT 4000
END;
```

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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Given:

```
java
public class ThisCalls {
    public ThisCalls() {
        this(true);
    }
    public ThisCalls(boolean flag) {
        this();
    }
}
```

Which statement is correct?

- A. It throws an exception at runtime.
- B. It does not compile.
- C. It compiles.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the provided code, the class ThisCalls has two constructors:

* No-Argument Constructor (ThisCalls()):

* This constructor calls the boolean constructor with this(true);

* Boolean Constructor (ThisCalls(boolean flag)):

* This constructor attempts to call the no-argument constructor with this();

This setup creates a circular call between the two constructors:

* The no-argument constructor calls the boolean constructor.

* The boolean constructor calls the no-argument constructor.

Such a circular constructor invocation leads to a compile-time error in Java, specifically "recursiveconstructor invocation." The Java Language Specification (JLS) states:

"It is a compile-time error for a constructor to directly or indirectly invoke itself through a series of one or more explicit constructor invocations involving this." Therefore, the code will not compile due to this recursive constructor invocation.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. You can use 'final' modifier with all kinds of classes
- B. You can use 'protected' access modifier with all kinds of classes
- C. You can use 'public' access modifier with all kinds of classes
- D. None
- E. You can use 'private' access modifier with all kinds of classes

Answer: D

Explanation:

1. private Access Modifier

* The private access modifier can only be used for inner classes(nested classes).

* Top-level classes cannot be private.

* Example of invalid use:

java

```
private class MyClass {} // Compilation error
```

* Example of valid use (for inner class):

java

```
class Outer {  
    private class Inner {}  
}
```

2. protected Access Modifier

* Top-level classes cannot be protected.

* protected only applies to members (fields, methods, and constructors).

* Example of invalid use:

java

```
protected class MyClass {} // Compilation error
```

* Example of valid use (for methods/fields):

java

```
class Parent {  
    protected void display() {}  
}
```

3. public Access Modifier

* A top-level class can be public, but only one public class per file is allowed.

* Example of invalid use:

java

```
public class MyClass {}
```

* Example of valid use:

java

```
public class A {}  
public class B {} // Compilation error: Only one public class per file
```

4. final Modifier

* final can be used with classes, but not all kinds of classes.

* Interfaces cannot be final, because they are meant to be implemented.

* Example of invalid use:

java

```
final interface MyInterface {} // Compilation error
```

Thus, none of the statements are fully correct, making the correct answer: None References:

- * Java SE 21 - Access Modifiers
- * Java SE 21 - Class Modifiers

NEW QUESTION # 53

Given:

```
java
public class OuterClass {
    String outerField = "Outer field";
    class InnerClass {
        void accessMembers() {
            System.out.println(outerField);
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Inner class:");
        System.out.println("-----");
        OuterClass outerObject = new OuterClass();
        InnerClass innerObject = new InnerClass(); // n1
        innerObject.accessMembers(); // n2
    }
}
```

What is printed?

- A. Compilation fails at line n1.
- B. markdown
- Inner class:

Outer field
- C. Compilation fails at line n2.
- D. Nothing
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * Understanding Inner Classes in Java
- * An inner class (non-static nested class) requires an instance of the outer class before it can be instantiated.
- * Incorrect instantiation of the inner class at n1:

```
java
InnerClass innerObject = new InnerClass(); // Compilation error
* Since InnerClass is an non-static inner class, it must be created from an instance of OuterClass.
```

* Correct Way to Instantiate the Inner Class

```
java
OuterClass outerObject = new OuterClass();
OuterClass.InnerClass innerObject = outerObject.new InnerClass(); // Correct
* This correctly associates the inner class with an instance of OuterClass.
```

* Why Does Compilation Fail?

- * The error occurs at line n1 because InnerClass is being instantiated incorrectly.
- Thus, the correct answer is: Compilation fails at line n1.

References:

- * Java SE 21 - Nested and Inner Classes
- * Java SE 21 - Accessing Outer Class Members

NEW QUESTION # 54

What is the output of the following snippet? (Assume the file exists)

```
java
Path path = Paths.get("C:\\home\\joe\\foo");
System.out.println(path.getName(0));
```

- A. C
- B. IllegalArgumentException
- **C. home**
- D. Compilation error
- E. C:

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Java's `java.nio.file` package, the `Path` class represents a file path in a file system. The `Paths.get(String first, String... more)` method is used to create a `Path` instance by converting a path string or `URI`.

In the provided code snippet, the `Path` object `path` is created with the string "C:\\home\\joe\\foo". This represents an absolute path on a Windows system.

The `getName(int index)` method of the `Path` class returns a name element of the path as a `Path` object. The index is zero-based, where index 0 corresponds to the first element in the path's name sequence. It's important to note that the root component (e.g., "C:\\" on Windows) is not considered a name element and is not included in this sequence.

Therefore, for the path "C:\\home\\joe\\foo":

- * Root Component: "C:\\"
- * Name Elements:
 - * Index 0: "home"
 - * Index 1: "joe"
 - * Index 2: "foo"

When `path.getName(0)` is called, it returns the first name element, which is "home". Thus, the output of the `System.out.println` statement is `home`.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which `StringBuilder` variable fails to compile?

java

```
public class StringBuilderInstantiations {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var stringBuilder1 = new StringBuilder();
        var stringBuilder2 = new StringBuilder(10);
        var stringBuilder3 = new StringBuilder("Java");
        var stringBuilder4 = new StringBuilder(new char[] {'J', 'a', 'v', 'a'});
    }
}
```

- A. `stringBuilder3`
- B. None of them
- C. `stringBuilder2`
- D. `stringBuilder1`
- **E. `stringBuilder4`**

Answer: E

Explanation:

In the provided code, four `StringBuilder` instances are being created using different constructors:

- * `stringBuilder1: new StringBuilder()`
- * This constructor creates an empty `StringBuilder` with an initial capacity of 16 characters.
- * `stringBuilder2: new StringBuilder(10)`
- * This constructor creates an empty `StringBuilder` with a specified initial capacity of 10 characters.
- * `stringBuilder3: new StringBuilder("Java")`
- * This constructor creates a `StringBuilder` initialized to the contents of the specified string "Java".
- * `stringBuilder4: new StringBuilder(new char[] {'J', 'a', 'v', 'a'})`
- * This line attempts to create a `StringBuilder` using a `char` array. However, the `StringBuilder` class does not have a constructor that accepts a `char` array directly. The available constructors are:
 - * `StringBuilder()`
 - * `StringBuilder(int capacity)`
 - * `StringBuilder(String str)`
 - * `StringBuilder(CharSequence seq)`

Since a char array does not implement the CharSequence interface, and there is no constructor that directly accepts a char array, this line will cause a compilation error.

To initialize a `StringBuilder` with a char array, you can convert the char array to a `String` first:

java

var stringBuilder4 = new StringBuilder(new String(new char[] {'J', 'a', 'V', 'a'})); This approach utilizes the String constructor that accepts a char array, and then passes the resulting String to the StringBuilder constructor.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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