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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

Given:

```
java
```

```
String s = " ";
```

```
System.out.print("[ " + s.strip());
```

```
s = " hello ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip());
```

```
s = "h i ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip() + " ]");
```

What is printed?

- A. [, hello ,hi]
- B. [,hello,hi]
- C. [,hello,h i]
- D. [,hello,h i]

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this code, the strip() method is used to remove leading and trailing whitespace from strings. The strip() method, introduced in Java 11, is Unicode-aware and removes all leading and trailing characters that are considered whitespace according to the Unicode standard.

docs.oracle.com

Analysis of Each Statement:

* First Statement:

```
java
```

```
String s = " ";
```

```
System.out.print("[ " + s.strip());
```

* The string s contains four spaces.

* Applying s.strip() removes all leading and trailing spaces, resulting in an empty string.

* The output is "[" followed by the empty string, so the printed result is "[".

* Second Statement:

```
java
```

```
s = " hello ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip());
```

* The string s is now " hello ".

* Applying s.strip() removes all leading and trailing spaces, resulting in "hello".

* The output is ", " followed by "hello", so the printed result is ",hello".

* Third Statement:

```
java
```

```
s = "h i ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip() + " ]");
```

* The string s is now "h i ".

* Applying s.strip() removes the trailing spaces, resulting in "h i".

* The output is ", " followed by "h i" and then "]", so the printed result is ",h i]".

Combined Output:

Combining all parts, the final output is:

```
css
```

```
[,hello,h i]
```

NEW QUESTION # 71

Given:

```
java
```

```
Deque<Integer> deque = new ArrayDeque<>();
```

```
deque.offer(1);
```

```
deque.offer(2);
```

```
var i1 = deque.peek();
```

```
var i2 = deque.poll();
```

```
var i3 = deque.peek();
```

```
System.out.println(i1 + " " + i2 + " " + i3);
```

What is the output of the given code fragment?

- A. 2 2 2
- B. 1 2 2
- C. 1 1 1
- D. 2 1 1
- E. 1 2 1
- F. 1 1 2
- G. 2 2 1
- H. 2 1 2
- I. An exception is thrown.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this code, an ArrayDeque named deque is created, and the integers 1 and 2 are added to it using the offer method. The offer method inserts the specified element at the end of the deque.

* State of deque after offers:[1, 2]

The peek method retrieves, but does not remove, the head of the deque, returning 1. Therefore, i1 is assigned the value 1.

* State of deque after peek:[1, 2]

* Value of i1:1

The poll method retrieves and removes the head of the deque, returning 1. Therefore, i2 is assigned the value 1.

* State of deque after poll:[2]

* Value of i2:1

Another peek operation retrieves the current head of the deque, which is now 2, without removing it.

Therefore, i3 is assigned the value 2.

* State of deque after second peek:[2]

* Value of i3:2

The System.out.println statement then outputs the values of i1, i2, and i3, resulting in 1 1 2.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Given:

```
java
```

```
Integer frenchRevolution = 1789;
```

```
Object o1 = new String("1789");
```

```
Object o2 = frenchRevolution;
```

```
frenchRevolution = null;
```

```
Object o3 = o2.toString();
```

```
System.out.println(o1.equals(o3));
```

What is printed?

- **A. true**
- B. Compilation fails.
- C. A NullPointerException is thrown.
- D. false
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Understanding Variable Assignments

```
java
```

```
Integer frenchRevolution = 1789;
```

```
Object o1 = new String("1789");
```

```
Object o2 = frenchRevolution;
```

```
frenchRevolution = null;
```

* frenchRevolution is an Integer with value 1789.

* o1 is a String with value "1789".

* o2 stores a reference to frenchRevolution, which is an Integer (1789).

* frenchRevolution = null; only nullifies the reference, but o2 still holds the Integer 1789.

* Calling toString() on o2

```
java
```

```
Object o3 = o2.toString();
```

* o2 refers to an Integer (1789).

* Integer.toString() returns the String representation "1789".

* o3 is assigned "1789" (String).

* Evaluating o1.equals(o3)

```
java
```

```
System.out.println(o1.equals(o3));
```

* o1.equals(o3) is equivalent to:

```
java
```

```
"1789".equals("1789")
```

* Since both are equal strings, the output is:

```
arduino
```

```
true
```

Thus, the correct answer is: true

References:

* Java SE 21 - Integer.toString()

* Java SE 21 - String.equals()

NEW QUESTION # 73

Which of the following methods of java.util.function.Predicate are default methods?

- A. **negate()**
- B. `not(Predicate<? super T> target)`
- C. **and(Predicate<? super T> other)**
- D. `isEqual(Object targetRef)`
- E. `test(T t)`
- F. **or(Predicate<? super T> other)**

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

* Understanding java.util.function.Predicate<T>

* The Predicate<T> interface represents a function that takes an input and returns a boolean (true or false).

* It is often used for filtering operations in functional programming and streams.

* Analyzing the Methods:

* `and(Predicate<? super T> other)` #Default method

* Combines two predicates using logical AND (&&).

```
java
```

```
Predicate<String> startsWithA = s -> s.startsWith("A");
```

```
Predicate<String> hasLength3 = s -> s.length() == 3;
```

```
Predicate<String> combined = startsWithA.and(hasLength3);
```

* `isEqual(Object targetRef)` #Static method

* Not a default method, because it does not operate on an instance.

```
java
```

```
Predicate<String> isEqualToHello = Predicate.isEqual("Hello");
```

* `negate()` #Default method

* Negates a predicate (! operator).

```
java
```

```
Predicate<String> notEmpty = s -> !s.isEmpty();
```

```
Predicate<String> isEmpty = notEmpty.negate();
```

* `not(Predicate<? super T> target)` #Static method (introduced in Java 11)

* Not a default method, since it is static.

* `or(Predicate<? super T> other)` #Default method

* Combines two predicates using logical OR (||).

* `test(T t)` #Abstract method

* Not a default method, because every predicate must implement this method.

Thus, the correct answers are: `and(Predicate<? super T> other)`, `negate()`, `or(Predicate<? super T> other)` References:

* Java SE 21 - Predicate Interface

* Java SE 21 - Functional Interfaces

NEW QUESTION # 74

Given:

```
java
```

```
var lyrics = ""
```

```
Quand il me prend dans ses bras
```

```
Qu'il me parle tout bas
```

```
Je vois la vie en rose
```

```

"""
,
for ( int i = 0, int j = 3; i < j; i++ ) {
System.out.println( lyrics.lines()
.toList()
.get( i ) );
}

```

What is printed?

- A. vbnet
Quand il me prend dans ses bras
Qu'il me parle tout bas
Je vois la vie en rose
- B. Nothing
- C. **Compilation fails.**
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Error in for Loop Initialization

* The initialization part of a for loop cannot declare multiple variables with different types in a single statement.

* Error:

java

```
for (int i = 0, int j = 3; i < j; i++) {
```

* Fix: Declare variables separately:

java

```
for (int i = 0, j = 3; i < j; i++) {
```

* lyrics.lines() in Java 21

* The lines() method of String returns a Stream<String>, splitting the string by line breaks.

* Calling .toList() on a stream converts it to a list.

* Valid Code After Fixing the Loop:

java

```
var lyrics = """
```

```
Quand il me prend dans ses bras
```

```
Qu'il me parle tout bas
```

```
Je vois la vie en rose
```

```
""",
```

```
for (int i = 0, j = 3; i < j; i++) {
```

```
System.out.println(lyrics.lines()
```

```
toList()
```

```
get(i));
```

```
}
```

* Expected Output After Fixing:

vbnet

```
Quand il me prend dans ses bras
```

```
Qu'il me parle tout bas
```

```
Je vois la vie en rose
```

Thus, the correct answer is: **Compilation fails.**

References:

* Java SE 21 - String.lines()

* Java SE 21 - for Statement Rules

NEW QUESTION # 75

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