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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

What does the following code print?

```
java
import java.util.stream.Stream;
public class StreamReduce {
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Stream<String> stream = Stream.of("J", "a", "v", "a");
System.out.print(stream.reduce(String::concat));
}
}
```

- A. null
- B. Compilation fails
- C. Java
- **D. Optional[Java]**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this code, a Stream of String elements is created containing the characters "J", "a", "v", and "a". The reduce method is then used with String::concat as the accumulator function.

The reduce method with a single BinaryOperator parameter performs a reduction on the elements of the stream, using an associative accumulation function, and returns an Optional describing the reduced value, if any. In this case, it concatenates the strings in the stream.

Since the stream contains elements, the reduction operation concatenates them to form the string "Java". The result is wrapped in an Optional, resulting in Optional[Java]. The print statement outputs this Optional object, displaying Optional[Java].

NEW QUESTION # 76

Given:

```
java
List<Long> cannesFestivalfeatureFilms = LongStream.range(1, 1945)
.boxed()
.toList();
try (var executor = Executors.newVirtualThreadPerTaskExecutor()) {
cannesFestivalfeatureFilms.stream()
.limit(25)
.forEach(film -> executor.submit(() -> {
System.out.println(film);
}));
}
```

What is printed?

- A. Numbers from 1 to 25 sequentially
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime
- C. Compilation fails
- D. Numbers from 1 to 1945 randomly
- **E. Numbers from 1 to 25 randomly**

Answer: E

Explanation:

* Understanding LongStream.range(1, 1945).boxed().toList();

* LongStream.range(1, 1945) generates a stream of numbers from 1 to 1944.

* .boxed() converts the primitive long values to Long objects.

* .toList() (introduced in Java 16) creates an immutable list.

* Understanding Executors.newVirtualThreadPerTaskExecutor()

* Java 21 introduced virtual threads to improve concurrency.

* Executors.newVirtualThreadPerTaskExecutor() creates a new virtual thread per submitted task, allowing highly concurrent execution.

* Execution Behavior

* cannesFestivalfeatureFilms.stream().limit(25) # Limits the stream to the first 25 numbers (1 to 25).

* .forEach(film -> executor.submit(() -> System.out.println(film)))

* Each film is printed inside a virtual thread.

* Virtual threads execute asynchronously, meaning numbers are not guaranteed to print sequentially.

* Output will contain numbers from 1 to 25, but their order is random due to concurrent execution.

* Possible Output (Random Order)

python-repl

3

1

5

2

4

7

25

* The order may differ in each run due to concurrent execution.

Thus, the correct answer is: "Numbers from 1 to 25 randomly."

References:

* Java SE 21 - Virtual Threads

* Java SE 21 - Executors.newVirtualThreadPerTaskExecutor()

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following can be the body of a lambda expression?

- A. Two expressions
- B. None of the above
- C. Two statements
- **D. A statement block**
- E. An expression and a statement

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Java, a lambda expression can have two forms for its body:

* **Single Expression:** A concise form where the body consists of a single expression. The result of this expression is implicitly returned.

Example:

java

(a, b) -> a + b

In this example, (a, b) are the parameters, and a + b is the single expression that adds them together.

* **Statement Block:** A more detailed form where the body consists of a block of statements enclosed in braces {}. Within this block, you can have multiple statements, and if a return value is expected, you must explicitly use the return statement.

Example:

java

(a, b) -> {

int sum = a + b;

System.out.println("Sum is: " + sum);

return sum;

}

In this example, the lambda body is a statement block that performs multiple actions: it calculates the sum, prints it, and then returns the sum.

Given the options:

* **A. Two statements:** While a lambda body can contain multiple statements, they must be enclosed within a statement block {}. Simply having two statements without braces is not valid syntax for a lambda expression.

* **B. An expression and a statement:** Similar to option A, if a lambda body contains more than one element (be it expressions or statements), they need to be enclosed in a statement block.

* **C. A statement block:** This is correct. A lambda expression can have a body that is a statement block, allowing multiple statements enclosed in braces.

* **D. None of the above:** This is incorrect since option C is valid.

* **E. Two expressions:** As with options A and B, multiple expressions must be enclosed in a statement block to form a valid lambda body.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: A statement block.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which of the following statements of local variables declared with var are invalid? (Choose 4)

- A. var e;
- B. var d[] = new int[4];
- C. var f = { 6 };
- D. var a = 1; (Valid: var correctly infers int)
- E. var h = (g = 7);
- F. var b = 2, c = 3.0;

Answer: A,B,C,F

Explanation:

1. Valid Use Cases of var

* var is a local variable type inference feature.

* The compiler infers the type from the assigned value.

* Example of valid use:

```
java
```

```
var a = 10; // Type inferred as int
```

```
var str = "Hello"; // Type inferred as String
```

2. Analyzing the Given Statements

Statement

Valid/Invalid

Reason

```
var a = 1;
```

Valid

Type inferred as int.

```
var b = 2, c = 3.0;
```

#Invalid

var does not allow multiple declarations in one statement.

```
var d[] = new int[4];
```

#Invalid

Array brackets [] are not allowed with var.

```
var e;
```

#Invalid

var requires an initializer (cannot be declared without assignment).

```
var f = { 6 };
```

#Invalid

{ 6 } is an array initializer, which must have an explicit type.

```
var h = (g = 7);
```

Valid

g is assigned 7, and h gets its value.

Thus, the correct answers are: B, C, D, E

References:

* Java SE 21 - Local Variable Type Inference (var)

* Java SE 21 - var Restrictions

NEW QUESTION # 79

Given:

```
java
```

```
try (FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("t.tmp");  
    ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos)) {  
    fos.write("Today");  
    fos.writeObject("Today");  
    oos.write("Today");  
    oos.writeObject("Today");  
} catch (Exception ex) {  
    // handle exception  
}
```

Which statement compiles?

- A. fos.writeObject("Today");
- B. fos.write("Today");
- C. oos.write("Today");
- D. oos.writeObject("Today");

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Java, FileOutputStream and ObjectOutputStream are used for writing data to files, but they have different purposes and methods.

Let's analyze each statement:

* fos.write("Today");

The FileOutputStream class is designed to write raw byte streams to files. The write method in FileOutputStream expects a parameter of type int or byte[]. Since "Today" is a String, passing it directly to fos.

write("Today"); will cause a compilation error because there is no write method in FileOutputStream that accepts a String parameter.

* fos.writeObject("Today");

The FileOutputStream class does not have a method named writeObject. The writeObject method is specific to ObjectOutputStream. Therefore, attempting to call fos.writeObject("Today"); will result in a compilation error.

* oos.write("Today");

The ObjectOutputStream class is used to write objects to an output stream. However, it does not have a write method that accepts a String parameter. The available write methods in ObjectOutputStream are for writing primitive data types and objects. Therefore, oos.write("Today"); will cause a compilation error.

* oos.writeObject("Today");

The ObjectOutputStream class provides the writeObject method, which is used to serialize objects and write them to the output stream. Since String implements the Serializable interface, "Today" can be serialized.

Therefore, oos.writeObject("Today"); is valid and compiles successfully.

In summary, the only statement that compiles without errors is oos.writeObject("Today");.

References:

* Java SE 21 & JDK 21 - ObjectOutputStream

* Java SE 21 & JDK 21 - FileOutputStream

NEW QUESTION # 80

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