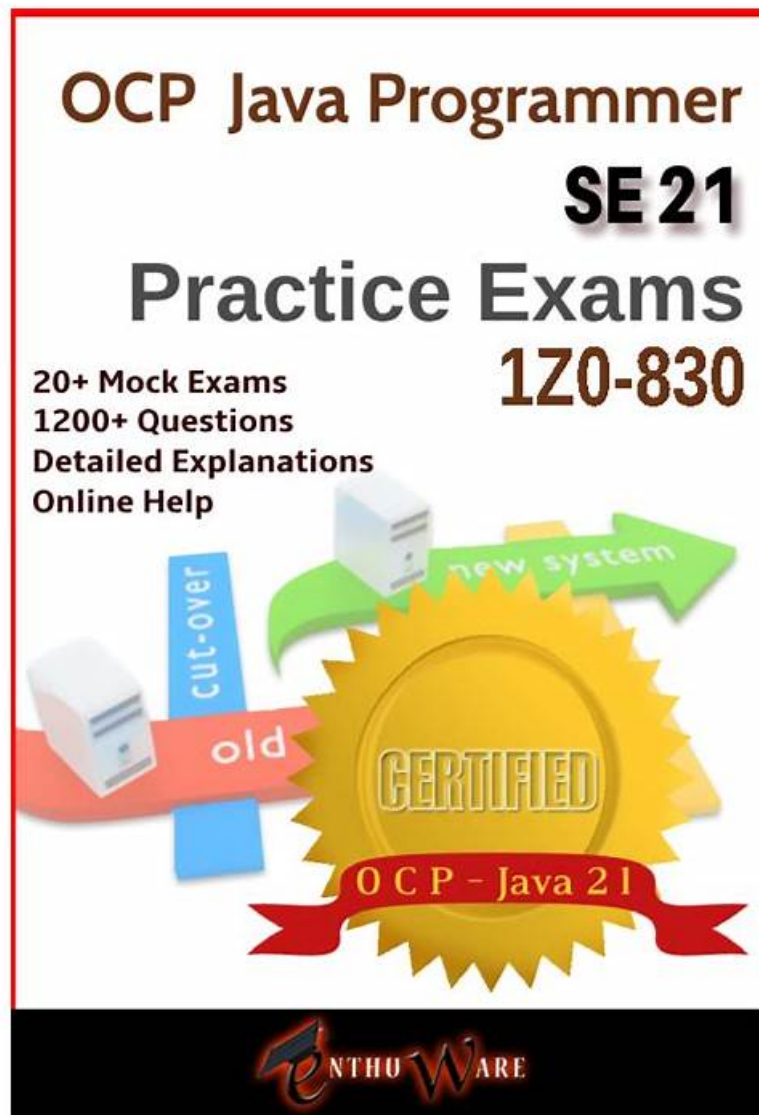


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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Which two of the following aren't the correct ways to create a Stream?

- A. `Stream stream = Stream.of("a");`
- B. `Stream stream = Stream.ofNullable("a");`
- C. `Stream stream = Stream.empty();`
- D. `Stream<String> stream = Stream.builder().add("a").build();`
- E. `Stream stream = new Stream();`
- F. `Stream stream = Stream.generate(() -> "a");`
- G. `Stream stream = Stream.of();`

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

In Java, the Stream API provides several methods to create streams. However, not all approaches are valid.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which of the following isn't a valid option of the `jdeps` command?

- A. `--generate-module-info`
- B. `--check-deps`
- C. `--list-deps`
- D. `--generate-open-module`
- E. `--list-reduced-deps`
- F. `--print-module-deps`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The `jdeps` tool is a Java class dependency analyzer that can be used to understand the static dependencies of applications and libraries. It provides several command-line options to customize its behavior.

Valid `jdeps` Options:

- * `--generate-open-module`: Generates a module declaration (`module-info.java`) with open directives for the given JAR files or classes.
- * `--list-deps`: Lists the immediate dependencies of the specified classes or JAR files.
- * `--generate-module-info`: Generates a module declaration (`module-info.java`) for the given JAR files or classes.
- * `--print-module-deps`: Prints the module dependencies of the specified modules or JAR files.
- * `--list-reduced-deps`: Lists the reduced dependencies, showing only the packages that are directly depended upon.

Invalid Option:

- * `--check-deps`: There is no `--check-deps` option in the `jdeps` tool.

Conclusion:

Option A (`--check-deps`) is not a valid option of the `jdeps` command.

NEW QUESTION # 63

You are working on a module named `perfumery.shop` that depends on another module named `perfumery.provider`.

The `perfumery.shop` module should also make its package `perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum` available to other modules.

Which of the following is the correct file to declare the `perfumery.shop` module?

- A. File name: `module-info.perfumery.shop.java`
java
module `perfumery.shop` {

- ```
requires perfumery.provider;
exports perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum *;
}
```
- B. File name: module.java

```
java
module shop.perfumery {
requires perfumery.provider;
exports perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum;
}
```
  - C. File name: module-info.java

```
java
module perfumery.shop {
requires perfumery.provider;
exports perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum;
}
```

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

- \* Correct module descriptor file name
  - \* A module declaration must be placed inside a file named module-info.java.
  - \* The incorrect filename module-info.perfumery.shop.java is invalid (Option A).
  - \* The incorrect filename module.java is invalid (Option C).
  - \* Correct module declaration
  - \* The module declaration must match the name of the module (perfumery.shop).
  - \* The requires perfumery.provider; directive specifies that perfumery.shop depends on perfumery.provider.
  - \* The exports perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum; statement allows the perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum package to be accessible by other modules.
  - \* The incorrect syntax exports perfumery.shop.eaudeparfum \*; in Option A is invalid, as wildcards (\*) are not allowed in module exports.
- Thus, the correct answer is: File name: module-info.java
- References:
- \* Java SE 21 - Modules
  - \* Java SE 21 - module-info.java File

## NEW QUESTION # 64

Which of the following suggestions compile? (Choose two.)

- A. java

```
sealed class Figure permits Rectangle {}
public class Rectangle extends Figure {
float length, width;
}
```
- B. java

```
public sealed class Figure
permits Circle, Rectangle {}
final class Circle extends Figure {
float radius;
}
non-sealed class Rectangle extends Figure {
float length, width;
}
```
- C. java

```
public sealed class Figure
permits Circle, Rectangle {}
final sealed class Circle extends Figure {
float radius;
}
non-sealed class Rectangle extends Figure {
```

- ```
float length, width;
}
```
- **D. java**
sealed class Figure permits Rectangle {}
final class Rectangle extends Figure {
float length, width;
}

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Option A (sealed class Figure permits Rectangle {} and final class Rectangle extends Figure {}) - Valid

- * Why it compiles?
- * Figure is sealed, meaning it must explicitly declare its subclasses.
- * Rectangle is permitted to extend Figure and is declared final, meaning it cannot be extended further.
- * This follows valid sealed class rules.

Option B (sealed class Figure permits Rectangle {} and public class Rectangle extends Figure {}) - Invalid

- * Why it fails?
- * Rectangle extends Figure, but it does not specify if it is sealed, final, or non-sealed.
- * Fix: The correct declaration must be one of the following:

java

```
final class Rectangle extends Figure {} // OR
sealed class Rectangle permits OtherClass {} // OR
non-sealed class Rectangle extends Figure {}
```

Option C (final sealed class Circle extends Figure {}) - Invalid

- * Why it fails?
- * A class cannot be both final and sealed at the same time.
- * sealed means it must have permitted subclasses, but final means it cannot be extended.
- * Fix: Change final sealed to just final:

java

```
final class Circle extends Figure {}
```

Option D (public sealed class Figure permits Circle, Rectangle {} with final class Circle and non-sealed class Rectangle) - Valid

- * Why it compiles?
- * Figure is sealed, meaning it must declare its permitted subclasses (Circle and Rectangle).
- * Circle is declared final, so it cannot have subclasses.
- * Rectangle is declared non-sealed, meaning it can be subclassed freely.
- * This correctly follows Java's sealed class rules.

Thus, the correct answers are: A, D

References:

- * Java SE 21 - Sealed Classes
- * Java SE 21 - Class Modifiers

NEW QUESTION # 65

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

Answer: D

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 aString 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 # 66

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