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### Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

#### NEW QUESTION # 37

Given:

```
java
interface Calculable {
long calculate(int i);
}
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Calculable c1 = i -> i + 1; // Line 1
Calculable c2 = i -> Long.valueOf(i); // Line 2
Calculable c3 = i -> { throw new ArithmeticException(); }; // Line 3
```

```
}  
}
```

Which lines fail to compile?

- A. Line 3 only
- B. Line 2 and line 3
- **C. The program successfully compiles**
- D. Line 1 and line 2
- E. Line 1 and line 3
- F. Line 2 only
- G. Line 1 only

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In this code, the Calculable interface defines a single abstract method calculate that takes an int parameter and returns a long. The main method contains three lambda expressions assigned to variables c1, c2, and c3 of type Calculable.

\* Line 1: Calculable c1 = i -> i + 1;

This lambda expression takes an integer i and returns the result of i + 1. Since the expression i + 1 results in an int, and Java allows implicit widening conversion from int to long, this line compiles successfully.

\* Line 2: Calculable c2 = i -> Long.valueOf(i);

Here, the lambda expression takes an integer i and returns the result of Long.valueOf(i). The Long.valueOf(int i) method returns a Long object. However, Java allows unboxing of the Long object to a long primitive type when necessary. Therefore, this line compiles successfully.

\* Line 3: Calculable c3 = i -> { throw new ArithmeticException(); };

This lambda expression takes an integer i and throws an ArithmeticException. Since the method calculate has a return type of long, and throwing an exception is a valid way to exit the method without returning a value, this line compiles successfully.

Since all three lines adhere to the method signature defined in the Calculable interface and there are no type mismatches or syntax errors, the program compiles successfully.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

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

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

```
}
```

**Answer: A,C**

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 # 39

Given:

```
java
```

```
package com.vv;
```

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
```

```
public class FetchService {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
```

```
FetchService service = new FetchService();
```

```
String ack = service.fetch();
```

```
LocalDate date = service.fetch();
```

```
System.out.println(ack + " the " + date.toString());
```

```
}
```

```
public String fetch() {
```

```
return "ok";
```

```
}
```

```
public LocalDate fetch() {
```

```
return LocalDate.now();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

What will be the output?

- A. An exception is thrown
- B. ok the 2024-07-10T07:17:45.523939600
- **C. Compilation fails**

- D. ok the 2024-07-10

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Java, method overloading allows multiple methods with the same name to exist in a class, provided they have different parameter lists (i.e., different number or types of parameters). However, having two methods with the exact same parameter list and only differing in return type is not permitted.

In the provided code, the FetchService class contains two fetch methods:

```
* public String fetch()
* public LocalDate fetch()
```

Both methods have identical parameter lists (none) but differ in their return types (String and LocalDate, respectively). This leads to a compilation error because the Java compiler cannot distinguish between the two methods based solely on return type.

The Java Language Specification (JLS) states:

"It is a compile-time error to declare two methods with override-equivalent signatures in a class." In this context, "override-equivalent" means that the methods have the same name and parameter types, regardless of their return types.

Therefore, the code will fail to compile due to the duplicate method signatures, and the correct answer is B:

Compilation fails.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

Given:

```
java
LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.of(2020, 8, 8);
Date date = java.sql.Date.valueOf(localDate);
DateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat(/* pattern */);
String output = formatter.format(date);
System.out.println(output);
```

It's known that the given code prints out "August 08".

Which of the following should be inserted as the pattern?

- A. MMM dd
- B. MM dd
- **C. MMMM dd**
- D. MM d

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To achieve the output "August 08", the SimpleDateFormat pattern must format the month in its full textual form and the day as a two-digit number.

\* Pattern Analysis:

\* MMMM: Represents the full name of the month (e.g., "August").

\* dd: Represents the day of the month as a two-digit number, with leading zeros if necessary (e.g., "08").

Therefore, the correct pattern to produce the desired output is MMMM dd.

\* Option Evaluations:

\* A. MM d: Formats the month as a two-digit number and the day as a single or two-digit number without leading zeros. For example, "08 8".

\* B. MM dd: Formats the month and day both as two-digit numbers. For example, "08 08".

\* C. MMMM dd: Formats the month as its full name and the day as a two-digit number. For example, "August 08".

\* D. MMM dd: Formats the month as its abbreviated name and the day as a two-digit number. For example, "Aug 08".

Thus, option C (MMMM dd) is the correct choice to match the output "August 08".

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

Given:

```
java
var sList = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<Customer>();
```

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The CopyOnWriteArrayList class is not thread-safe and does not prevent interference among concurrent threads.
- **B. The CopyOnWriteArrayList class is a thread-safe variant of ArrayList where all mutative operations are implemented by making a fresh copy of the underlying array.**
- C. The CopyOnWriteArrayList class's iterator reflects all additions, removals, or changes to the list since the iterator was created.
- D. Element-changing operations on iterators of CopyOnWriteArrayList, such as remove, set, and add, are supported and do not throw UnsupportedOperationException.
- E. The CopyOnWriteArrayList class does not allow null elements.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The CopyOnWriteArrayList is a thread-safe variant of ArrayList in which all mutative operations (such as add, set, and remove) are implemented by creating a fresh copy of the underlying array. This design allows for safe iteration over the list without requiring external synchronization, as iterators operate over a snapshot of the array at the time the iterator was created. Consequently, modifications made to the list after the creation of an iterator are not reflected in that iterator.

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Evaluation of Options:

- \* Option A: Correct. This statement accurately describes the behavior of CopyOnWriteArrayList.
- \* Option B: Incorrect. CopyOnWriteArrayList is thread-safe and is designed to prevent interference among concurrent threads.
- \* Option C: Incorrect. Iterators of CopyOnWriteArrayList do not reflect additions, removals, or changes made to the list after the iterator was created; they operate on a snapshot of the list's state at the time of their creation.
- \* Option D: Incorrect. CopyOnWriteArrayList allows null elements.
- \* Option E: Incorrect. Element-changing operations on iterators, such as remove, set, and add, are not supported in CopyOnWriteArrayList and will throw UnsupportedOperationException.

## NEW QUESTION # 42

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