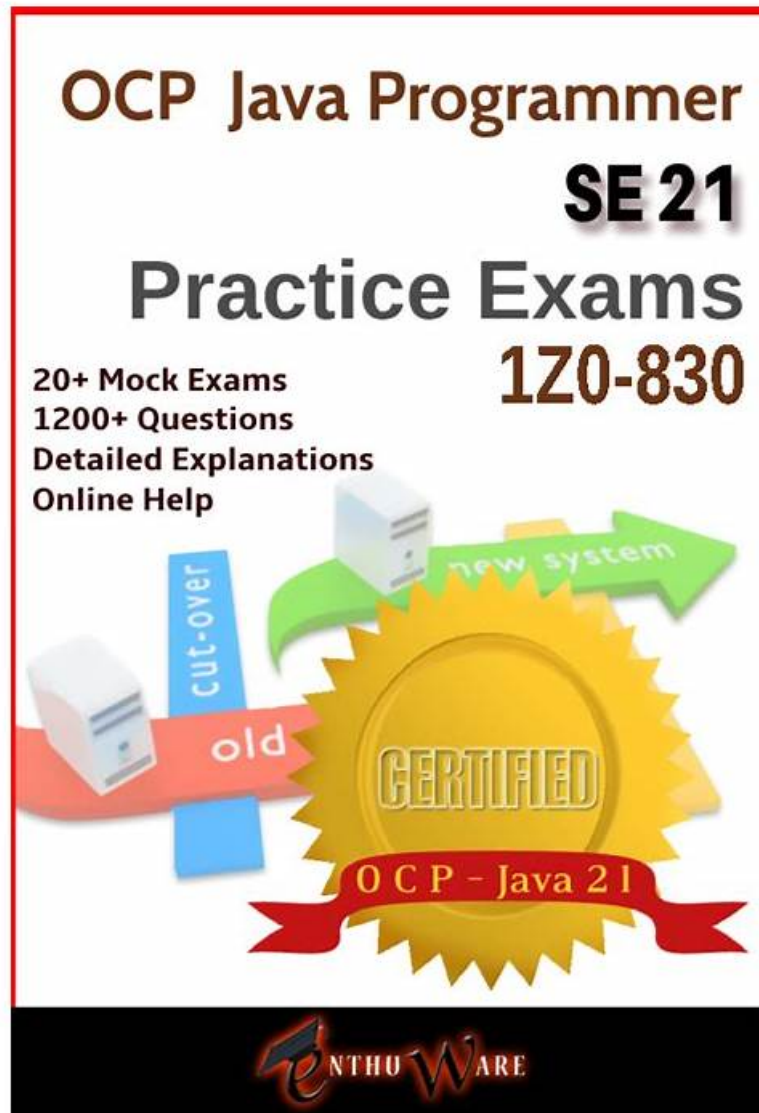


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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which methods compile?

- A. `java public List<? extends IOException> getListExtends() { return new ArrayList<Exception>(); } csharp`
- B. `java public List<? extends IOException> getListExtends() { return new ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>(); }`
- C. `java public List<? super IOException> getListSuper() { return new ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>(); }`
- D. `java public List<? super IOException> getListSuper() { return new ArrayList<Exception>(); } csharp`

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

In Java generics, wildcards are used to relax the type constraints of generic types. The extends wildcard (`<? extends Type>`) denotes an upper bounded wildcard, allowing any type that is a subclass of Type. Conversely, the super wildcard (`<? super Type>`) denotes a lower bounded wildcard, allowing any type that is a superclass of Type.

Option A:

```
java
public List<? super IOException> getListSuper() {
return new ArrayList<Exception>();
}
```

Here, `List<? super IOException>` represents a list that can hold `IOException` objects and objects of its supertypes. Since `Exception` is a superclass of `IOException`, `ArrayList<Exception>` is compatible with `List<? super IOException>`. Therefore, this method compiles successfully.

Option B:

```
java
public List<? extends IOException> getListExtends() {
return new ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>();
}
```

In this case, `List<? extends IOException>` represents a list that can hold objects of `IOException` and its subclasses. Since `FileNotFoundException` is a subclass of `IOException`, `ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>` is compatible with `List<? extends IOException>`. Thus, this method compiles successfully.

Option C:

```
java
public List<? extends IOException> getListExtends() {
return new ArrayList<Exception>();
}
```

Here, `List<? extends IOException>` expects a list of `IOException` or its subclasses. However, `Exception` is a superclass of `IOException`, not a subclass. Therefore, `ArrayList<Exception>` is not compatible with `List<? extends IOException>`, and this method will not compile.

Option D:

```
java
public List<? super IOException> getListSuper() {
return new ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>();
}
```

In this scenario, `List<? super IOException>` expects a list that can hold `IOException` objects and objects of its supertypes. Since `FileNotFoundException` is a subclass of `IOException`, `ArrayList<FileNotFoundException>` is not compatible with `List<? super IOException>`, and this method will not compile.

Therefore, the methods in options A and B compile successfully, while those in options C and D do not.

NEW QUESTION # 28

How would you create a ConcurrentHashMap configured to allow a maximum of 10 concurrent writer threads and an initial capacity of 42?

Which of the following options meets this requirement?

- A. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42);`
- B. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap();`
- C. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42, 0.88f, 10);`
- D. None of the suggestions.
- E. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42, 10);`

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Java, the ConcurrentHashMap class provides several constructors that allow for the customization of its initial capacity, load factor, and concurrency level. To configure a ConcurrentHashMap with an initial capacity of 42 and a concurrency level of 10, you can use the following constructor:

```
java
```

```
public ConcurrentHashMap(int initialCapacity, float loadFactor, int concurrencyLevel) Parameters:
```

* **initialCapacity**: The initial capacity of the hash table. This is the number of buckets that the hash table will have when it is created.

In this case, it is set to 42.

* **loadFactor**: A measure of how full the hash table is allowed to get before it is resized. The default value is 0.75, but in this case, it is set to 0.88.

* **concurrencyLevel**: The estimated number of concurrently updating threads. This is used as a hint for internal sizing. In this case, it is set to 10.

Therefore, to create a ConcurrentHashMap with an initial capacity of 42, a load factor of 0.88, and a concurrency level of 10, you can use the following code:

```
java
```

```
var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap<>(42, 0.88f, 10);
```

Option Evaluations:

* A. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42);`: This constructor sets the initial capacity to 42 but uses the default load factor (0.75) and concurrency level (16). It does not meet the requirement of setting the concurrency level to 10.

* B. None of the suggestions.: This is incorrect because option E provides the correct configuration.

* C. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap();`: This uses the default constructor, which sets the initial capacity to 16, the load factor to 0.75, and the concurrency level to 16. It does not meet the specified requirements.

* D. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42, 10);`: This constructor sets the initial capacity to 42 and the load factor to 10, which is incorrect because the load factor should be a float value between 0 and 1.

* E. `var concurrentHashMap = new ConcurrentHashMap(42, 0.88f, 10);`: This correctly sets the initial capacity to 42, the load factor to 0.88, and the concurrency level to 10, meeting all the specified requirements.

Therefore, the correct answer is option E.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Given:

```
java
```

```
Map<String, Integer> map = Map.of("b", 1, "a", 3, "c", 2);
```

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> treeMap = new TreeMap<>(map);
```

```
System.out.println(treeMap);
```

What is the output of the given code fragment?

- A. `{b=1, c=2, a=3}`
- B. `{a=1, b=2, c=3}`
- C. `{c=1, b=2, a=3}`
- D. `{c=2, a=3, b=1}`
- E. Compilation fails
- F. `{b=1, a=3, c=2}`
- G. `{a=3, b=1, c=2}`

Answer: G

Explanation:

In this code, a Map named map is created using Map.of with the following key-value pairs:

```
* "b": 1
* "a": 3
* "c": 2
```

The Map.of method returns an immutable map containing these mappings.

Next, a TreeMap named treeMap is instantiated by passing the map to its constructor:

```
java
```

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> treeMap = new TreeMap<>(map);
```

The TreeMap constructor with a Map parameter creates a new tree map containing the same mappings as the given map, ordered according to the natural ordering of its keys. In Java, the natural ordering for String keys is lexicographical order.

Therefore, the TreeMap will store the entries in the following order:

```
* "a": 3
* "b": 1
* "c": 2
```

When System.out.println(treeMap); is executed, it outputs the TreeMap in its natural order, resulting in:

```
r
```

```
{a=3, b=1, c=2}
```

Thus, the correct answer is option F: {a=3, b=1, c=2}.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What do the following print?

```
java
```

```
public class DefaultAndStaticMethods {
```

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

```
    WithStaticMethod.print();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
interface WithDefaultMethod {
```

```
    default void print() {
```

```
        System.out.print("default");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
interface WithStaticMethod extends WithDefaultMethod {
```

```
    static void print() {
```

```
        System.out.print("static");
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

- A. nothing
- **B. static**
- C. Compilation fails
- D. default

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this code, we have two interfaces and a class with a main method:

- * WithDefaultMethod Interface:

- * Declares a default method print() that outputs "default".

- * WithStaticMethod Interface:

- * Extends WithDefaultMethod.

- * Declares a static method print() that outputs "static".

- * DefaultAndStaticMethods Class:

- * Contains the main method, which calls WithStaticMethod.print().

Key Points:

- * Static Methods in Interfaces:

- * Static methods in interfaces are not inherited by implementing or extending classes or interfaces.

They belong solely to the interface in which they are declared.

- * Default Methods in Interfaces:

- * Default methods can be inherited by implementing classes, but they cannot be overridden by static methods in subinterfaces.

Execution Flow:

* The main method calls WithStaticMethod.print().

* This invokes the static method print() defined in the WithStaticMethod interface, which outputs "static".

Therefore, the program compiles successfully and prints static.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Given:

```
java
interface SmartPhone {
    boolean ring();
}
class Iphone15 implements SmartPhone {
    boolean isRinging;
    boolean ring() {
        isRinging = !isRinging;
        return isRinging;
    }
}
```

Choose the right statement.

- A. Everything compiles
- **B. Iphone15 class does not compile**
- C. SmartPhone interface does not compile
- D. An exception is thrown at running Iphone15.ring();

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this code, the SmartPhone interface declares a method ring() with a boolean return type. The Iphone15 class implements the SmartPhone interface and provides an implementation for the ring() method.

However, in the Iphone15 class, the ring() method is declared without the public access modifier. In Java, when a class implements an interface, it must provide implementations for all the interface's methods with the same or a more accessible access level. Since interface methods are implicitly public, the implementing methods in the class must also be public. Failing to do so results in a compilation error.

Therefore, the Iphone15 class does not compile because the ring() method is not declared as public.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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