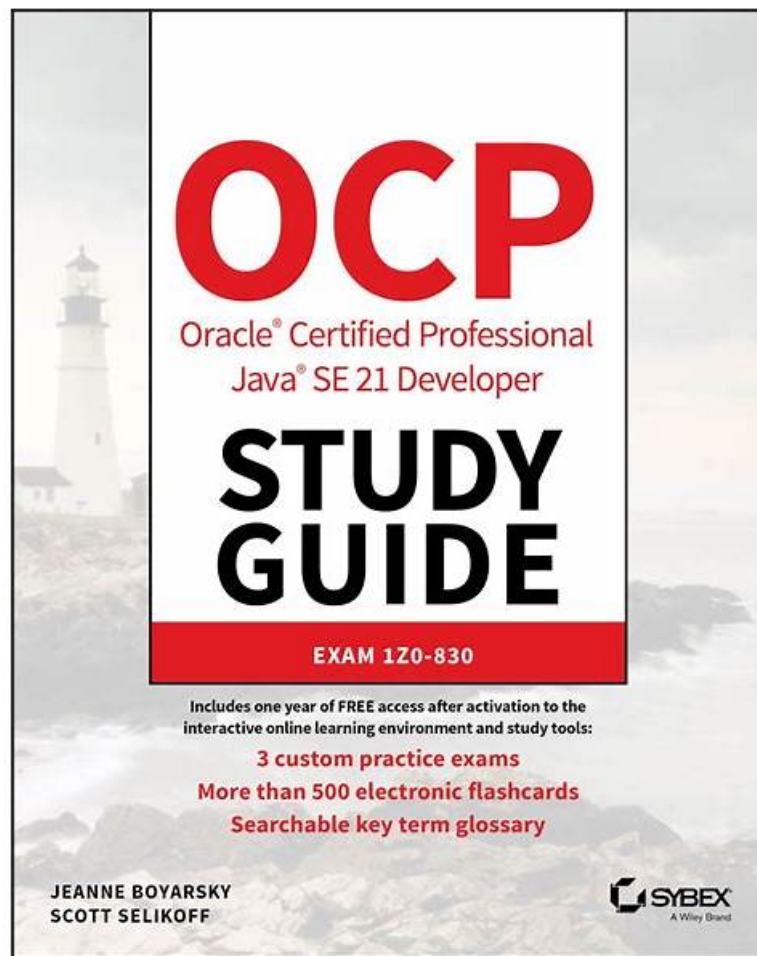


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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which methods compile?

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

Answer: A,C

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 # 57

Given:

```
java
double amount = 42_000.00;
NumberFormat format = NumberFormat.getCompactNumberInstance(Locale.FRANCE, NumberFormat.Style.
```

SHORT);
System.out.println(format.format(amount));
What is the output?

- A. 42 k
- B. 42000E
- C. 0
- D. 42 000,00 €

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this code, a double variable amount is initialized to 42,000.00. The NumberFormat.

getCompactNumberInstance(Locale.FRANCE, NumberFormat.Style.SHORT) method is used to obtain a compact number formatter for the French locale with the short style. The format method is then called to format the amount.

The compact number formatting is designed to represent numbers in a shorter form, based on the patterns provided for a given locale. In the French locale, the short style represents thousands with a lowercase 'k'.

Therefore, 42,000 is formatted as 42 k.

* Option Evaluations:

* A. 42000E: This format is not standard in the French locale for compact number formatting.

* B. 42 000,00 €: This represents the number as a currency with two decimal places, which is not the compact form.

* C. 42000: This is the plain number without any formatting, which does not match the compact number format.

* D. 42 k: This is the correct compact representation of 42,000 in the French locale with the short style.

Thus, option D (42 k) is the correct output.

NEW QUESTION # 58

Given:

```
java
var deque = new ArrayDeque<>();
deque.add(1);
deque.add(2);
deque.add(3);
deque.add(4);
deque.add(5);
System.out.print(deque.peek() + " ");
System.out.print(deque.poll() + " ");
System.out.print(deque.pop() + " ");
System.out.print(deque.element() + " ");
What is printed?
```

- A. 1 1 2 3
- B. 1 1 1 1
- C. 1 5 5 1
- D. 5 5 2 3
- E. 1 1 2 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Understanding ArrayDeque Behavior

* ArrayDeque<E> is a double-ended queue (deque), working as a FIFO (queue) and LIFO (stack).

* The default behavior is queue-like (FIFO) unless explicitly used as a stack.

* Step-by-Step Execution

```
java
var deque = new ArrayDeque<>();
deque.add(1);
deque.add(2);
deque.add(3);
deque.add(4);
deque.add(5);
```

```

* Deque after additions# [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
* Operations Breakdown
* deque.peek()# Returns thehead(first element)without removal.
makefile
Output: 1
* deque.poll()# Removes and returns thehead.
go
Output: 1, Deque after poll# `[2, 3, 4, 5]`
* deque.pop()#Same as removeFirst(); removes and returns thehead.
perl
Output: 2, Deque after pop # `[3, 4, 5]`
* deque.element()# Returns thehead(same as peek(), but throws an exception if empty).
makefile
Output: 3
* Final Output
1 1 2 3
Thus, the correct answer is:1 1 2 3
References:
* Java SE 21 - ArrayDeque
* Java SE 21 - Queue Operations

```

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

Answer: I

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 # 60

Given:

```
java
void verifyNotNull(Object input) {
    boolean enabled = false;
    assert enabled = true;
    assert enabled;
    System.out.println(input.toString());
    assert input != null;
}
```

When does the given method throw a `NullPointerException`?

- A. Only if assertions are enabled and the input argument is null
- **B. Only if assertions are disabled and the input argument is null**
- C. A `NullPointerException` is never thrown
- D. Only if assertions are enabled and the input argument isn't null
- E. Only if assertions are disabled and the input argument isn't null

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the `verifyNotNull` method, the following operations are performed:

* Assertion to Enable Assertions:

```
java
boolean enabled = false;
assert enabled = true;
assert enabled;
```

* The variable `enabled` is initially set to `false`.

* The first assertion `assert enabled = true;` assigns `true` to `enabled` if assertions are enabled. If assertions are disabled, this assignment does not occur.

* The second assertion `assert enabled;` checks if `enabled` is `true`. If assertions are enabled and the previous assignment occurred, this assertion passes. If assertions are disabled, this assertion is ignored.

* Dereferencing the input Object:

```
java
System.out.println(input.toString());
```

* This line attempts to call the `toString()` method on the input object. If `input` is null, this will throw a `NullPointerException`.

* Assertion to Check input for null:

```
java
assert input != null;
```

* This assertion checks that `input` is not null. If `input` is null and assertions are enabled, this assertion will fail, throwing an `AssertionError`. If assertions are disabled, this assertion is ignored.

Analysis:

* If Assertions Are Enabled:

* The `enabled` variable is set to `true` by the first assertion, and the second assertion passes.

* If `input` is null, calling `input.toString()` will throw a `NullPointerException` before the final assertion is reached.

* If `input` is not null, `input.toString()` executes without issue, and the final assertion `assert input != null;` passes.

* If Assertions Are Disabled:

* The `enabled` variable remains `false`, but the assertions are ignored, so this has no effect.

* If `input` is null, calling `input.toString()` will throw a `NullPointerException`.

* If `input` is not null, `input.toString()` executes without issue.

Conclusion:

A `NullPointerException` is thrown if `input` is null, regardless of whether assertions are enabled or disabled.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

C: Only if assertions are disabled and the input argument is null

NEW QUESTION # 61

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