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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Given:

```
java
StringBuilder result = Stream.of("a", "b")
    .collect(
        () -> new StringBuilder("c"),
        StringBuilder::append,
        (a, b) -> b.append(a)
    );
System.out.println(result);
What is the output of the given code fragment?
```

- A. cba
- B. bac
- C. cacb
- D. bca
- E. cbca

- F. abc
- G. acb

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this code, a Stream containing the elements "a" and "b" is processed using the collect method. The collect method is a terminal operation that performs a mutable reduction on the elements of the stream using a Collector. In this case, custom implementations for the supplier, accumulator, and combiner are provided.

Components of the collect Method:

* Supplier:

* () -> new StringBuilder("c")

* This supplier creates a new StringBuilder initialized with the string "c".

* Accumulator:

* StringBuilder::append

* This accumulator appends each element of the stream to the StringBuilder.

* Combiner:

* (a, b) -> b.append(a)

* This combiner is used in parallel stream operations to merge two StringBuilder instances. It appends the contents of a to b.

Execution Flow:

* Stream Elements: "a", "b"

* Initial StringBuilder: "c"

* Accumulation:

* The first element "a" is appended to "c", resulting in "ca".

* The second element "b" is appended to "ca", resulting in "cab".

* Combiner:

* In this sequential stream, the combiner is not utilized. The combiner is primarily used in parallel streams to merge partial results.

Final Result:

The StringBuilder contains "cab". Therefore, the output of the program is:

nginx

cab

NEW QUESTION # 75

Given:

```
java
```

```
public class ThisCalls {
```

```
public ThisCalls() {
```

```
this(true);
```

```
}
```

```
public ThisCalls(boolean flag) {
```

```
this();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Which statement is correct?

- A. It throws an exception at runtime.
- **B. It does not compile.**
- C. It compiles.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the provided code, the class ThisCalls has two constructors:

* No-Argument Constructor (ThisCalls()):

* This constructor calls the boolean constructor with this(true);.

* Boolean Constructor (ThisCalls(boolean flag)):

* This constructor attempts to call the no-argument constructor with this();.

This setup creates a circular call between the two constructors:

* The no-argument constructor calls the boolean constructor.

* The boolean constructor calls the no-argument constructor.

Such a circular constructor invocation leads to a compile-time error in Java, specifically "recursive constructor invocation." The Java Language Specification (JLS) states:

"It is a compile-time error for a constructor to directly or indirectly invoke itself through a series of one or more explicit constructor invocations involving this." Therefore, the code will not compile due to this recursive constructor invocation.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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

Answer: A

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 # 77

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 3
- E. Line 2 only
- F. Line 1 and line 2
- 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 # 78

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. ok the 2024-07-10
- **D. Compilation fails**

Answer: D

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 # 79

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