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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. You can use 'public' access modifier with all kinds of classes
- B. You can use 'private' access modifier with all kinds of classes
- C. You can use 'protected' access modifier with all kinds of classes
- D. You can use 'final' modifier with all kinds of classes
- E. None

Answer: E

Explanation:
1. private Access Modifier
* The private access modifiercan only be used for inner classes(nested classes).
* Top-level classes cannot be private.
* Example ofinvaliduse:
java
private class MyClass {} // Compilation error
* Example ofvaliduse (for inner class):
java
class Outer {
private class Inner {}
}
2. protected Access Modifier
* Top-level classes cannot be protected.
* protectedonly applies to members (fields, methods, and constructors).
* Example ofinvaliduse:
java
protected class MyClass {} // Compilation error
* Example ofvaliduse (for methods/fields):
java
class Parent {
protected void display() {}
}
3. public Access Modifier
* Atop-level class can be public, butonly one public class per file is allowed.
* Example ofvaliduse:
java
public class MyClass {}
* Example ofinvaliduse:
java
public class A {}
public class B {} // Compilation error: Only one public class per file
4. final Modifier
* finalcan be used with classes, but not all kinds of classes.
* Interfaces cannot be final, because they are meant to be implemented.
* Example ofinvaliduse:
java
final interface MyInterface {} // Compilation error
Thus,none of the statements are fully correct, making the correct answer:None References:
* Java SE 21 - Access Modifiers
* Java SE 21 - Class Modifiers

NEW QUESTION # 40
Given:
java
String colors = "red\n" +
"green\n" +
"blue\n";
Which text block can replace the above code?

- A. None of the propositions
- B. java
  String colors = """
  red \t
  green\t
  blue \t
  """;
- C. java

```
String colors = """
red
green
blue
""";
```

- D. java
```
String colors = """
red \s
green\s
blue \s
""";
```
- E. java
```
String colors = """
red \
green\
blue \
""";
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding Multi-line Strings in Java ("""" Text Blocks)
* Java 13 introducedtext blocks (""""), allowing multi-line stringswithout needing explicit \n for new lines.
* In a text block,each line is preserved as it appears in the source code.
* Analyzing the Options
* Option A: \ (Backslash Continuation)
* The backslash (\) at the end of a lineprevents a new line from being added, meaning:
nginx
red green blue
* Incorrect.
* Option B: \s (Whitespace Escape)
* \s represents asingle space,not a new line.
* The output would be:
nginx
red green blue
* Incorrect.
* Option C: \t (Tab Escape)
* \t inserts atab, not a new line.
* The output would be:
nginx
red green blue
* Incorrect.
* Option D: Correct Text Block
java
String colors = """
red
green
blue
""";
* Thispreserves the new lines, producing:
nginx
red
green
blue
* Correct.
Thus, the correct answer is:"String colors = """ red green blue """."
References:
* Java SE 21 - Text Blocks
* Java SE 21 - String Formatting

NEW QUESTION # 41
Given:
java
sealed class Vehicle permits Car, Bike {
}
non-sealed class Car extends Vehicle {
}
final class Bike extends Vehicle {
}
public class SealedClassTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Class<?> vehicleClass = Vehicle.class;
Class<?> carClass = Car.class;
Class<?> bikeClass = Bike.class;
System.out.print("Is Vehicle sealed? " + vehicleClass.isSealed() +
"; Is Car sealed? " + carClass.isSealed() +
"; Is Bike sealed? " + bikeClass.isSealed());
}
}
What is printed?

- A. Is Vehicle sealed? true; Is Car sealed? true; Is Bike sealed? true
- B. Is Vehicle sealed? false; Is Car sealed? true; Is Bike sealed? true
- C. Is Vehicle sealed? false; Is Car sealed? false; Is Bike sealed? false
- D. Is Vehicle sealed? true; Is Car sealed? false; Is Bike sealed? false

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Understanding Sealed Classes in Java
* Asealed classrestricts which other classes can extend it.
* A sealed classmust explicitly declare its permitted subclassesusing the permits keyword.
* Subclasses can be declared as:
* sealed(restricts further extension).
* non-sealed(removes the restriction, allowing unrestricted subclassing).
* final(prevents further subclassing).
* Analyzing the Given Code
* Vehicle is declared as sealed with permits Car, Bike, meaning only Car and Bike can extend it.
* Car is declared as non-sealed, which means itis no longer sealedand can have subclasses.
* Bike is declared as final, meaningit cannot be subclassed.
* Using isSealed() Method
* vehicleClass.isSealed() #truebecause Vehicle is explicitly marked as sealed.
* carClass.isSealed() #falsebecause Car is marked non-sealed.
* bikeClass.isSealed() #falsebecause Bike is final, and a final class isnot considered sealed.
* Final Output
csharp
Is Vehicle sealed? true; Is Car sealed? false; Is Bike sealed? false
Thus, the correct answer is:"Is Vehicle sealed? true; Is Car sealed? false; Is Bike sealed? false" References:
* Java SE 21 - Sealed Classes
* Java SE 21 - isSealed() Method

NEW QUESTION # 42
Given:
java
public class BoomBoom implements AutoCloseable {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try (BoomBoom boomBoom = new BoomBoom()) {
System.out.print("bim ");
throw new Exception();
} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.print("boom ");
}
}
@Override
public void close() throws Exception {
System.out.print("bam ");
throw new RuntimeException();
}
}
What is printed?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. bim bam followed by an exception
- C. bim bam boom
- D. bim boom bam
- E. bim boom

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Understanding Try-With-Resources (AutoCloseable)
* BoomBoom implements AutoCloseable, meaning its close() method isautomatically calledat the end of the try block.
* Step-by-Step Execution
* Step 1: Enter Try Block
java
try (BoomBoom boomBoom = new BoomBoom()) {
System.out.print("bim ");
throw new Exception();
}
* "bim " is printed.
* Anexception (Exception) is thrown, butbefore it is handled, the close() method is executed.
* Step 2: close() is Called
java
@Override
public void close() throws Exception {
System.out.print("bam ");
throw new RuntimeException();
}
* "bam " is printed.
* A new RuntimeException is thrown, but it doesnot override the existing Exception yet.
* Step 3: Exception Handling
java
} catch (Exception e) {
System.out.print("boom ");
}
* The catch (Exception e)catches the original Exception from the try block.
* "boom " is printed.
* Final Output
nginx
bim bam boom
* Theoriginal Exception is caught, not the RuntimeException from close().
* TheRuntimeException from close() is ignoredbecause thecatch block is already handling Exception.
Thus, the correct answer is:bim bam boom
References:
* Java SE 21 - Try-With-Resources
* Java SE 21 - AutoCloseable Interface

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which three of the following are correct about the Java module system?

- A. If a package is defined in both a named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.
- B. We must add a module descriptor to make an application developed using a Java version prior to SE9 run on Java 11.
- C. If a request is made to load a type whose package is not defined in any known module, then the module system will attempt to load it from the classpath.
- D. Code in an explicitly named module can access types in the unnamed module.
- E. The unnamed module exports all of its packages.
- F. The unnamed module can only access packages defined in the unnamed module.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
The Java Platform Module System (JPMS), introduced in Java 9, modularizes the Java platform and applications. Understanding the behavior of named and unnamed modules is crucial.
* B. The unnamed module exports all of its packages.
Correct. The unnamed module, which includes all code on the classpath, exports all of its packages. This means that any code can access the public types in these packages. However, the unnamed module cannot be explicitly required by named modules.
* C. If a package is defined in both a named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.
Correct. In cases where a package is present in both a named module and the unnamed module, the version in the named module takes precedence. The package in the unnamed module is ignored to maintain module integrity and avoid conflicts.
* F. If a request is made to load a type whose package is not defined in any known module, then the module system will attempt to load it from the classpath.
Correct. When the module system cannot find a requested type in any known module, it defaults to searching the classpath (i.e., the unnamed module) to locate the type.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Code in an explicitly named module can access types in the unnamed module.
Incorrect. Named modules cannot access types in the unnamed module. The unnamed module can read from named modules, but the reverse is not allowed to ensure strong encapsulation.
* D. We must add a module descriptor to make an application developed using a Java version prior to SE9 run on Java 11.
Incorrect. Adding a module descriptor (module-info.java) is not mandatory for applications developed before Java 9 to run on Java 11. Such applications can run in the unnamed module without modification.
* E. The unnamed module can only access packages defined in the unnamed module.
Incorrect. The unnamed module can access all packages exported by all named modules, in addition to its own packages.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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