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Domains	Cover
Java Language Fundamentals	Based on variables, data types, operators, arrays, and control flow constructs such as loops and conditionals.
Java Object-Oriented Programming	you will have to demonstrate a good knowledge of classes, objects, inheritance, interfaces, encapsulation, polymorphism, and abstract classes.
Working with Java APIs	Java comes to life in APIs. Questions to expect include Lists, Sets, Maps, Streams, and Lambda expressions.
Exception Handling and debugging	This area is an evaluation of your ability to deal with runtime errors in terms of try-catch blocks, finally clauses, and custom exceptions. The ability to debug is also important
Modularity and Java Platform Enhancements	Java SE 21 has several platform-level updates, so you'll need to know modules, services, and related performance improvements.

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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60

Given:

```
java
String s = "";
```

```
System.out.print("[ " + s.strip());
s = "hello ";
System.out.print(", " + s.strip());
s = "h i ";
System.out.print(", " + s.strip() + "]");
What is printed?
```

- A. [, hello ,hi]
- B. [,hello,hi]
- C. [,hello,h i]
- D. [,hello,h i]

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this code, the strip() method is used to remove leading and trailing whitespace from strings. The strip() method, introduced in Java 11, is Unicode-aware and removes all leading and trailing characters that are considered whitespace according to the Unicode standard.

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Analysis of Each Statement:

* First Statement:

```
java
```

```
String s = " ";
```

```
System.out.print("[ " + s.strip());
```

* The string s contains four spaces.

* Applying s.strip() removes all leading and trailing spaces, resulting in an empty string.

* The output is "[" followed by the empty string, so the printed result is "[".

* Second Statement:

```
java
```

```
s = "hello ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip());
```

* The string s is now "hello ".

* Applying s.strip() removes all leading and trailing spaces, resulting in "hello".

* The output is ", " followed by "hello", so the printed result is ",hello".

* Third Statement:

```
java
```

```
s = "h i ";
```

```
System.out.print(", " + s.strip() + "]");
```

* The string s is now "h i ".

* Applying s.strip() removes the trailing spaces, resulting in "h i".

* The output is ", " followed by "h i" and then "]", so the printed result is ",h i]".

Combined Output:

Combining all parts, the final output is:

```
css
```

```
[,hello,h i]
```

NEW QUESTION # 61

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

Answer: B

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 # 62

Given:

java

```
var array1 = new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };
```

```
var array2[] = { "foo", "bar", "buz" };
```

```
var array3 = new String[3] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };
```

```
var array4 = { "foo", "bar", "buz" };
```

```
String array5[] = new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };
```

Which arrays compile? (Select 2)

- A. array2
- **B. array1**
- **C. array5**
- D. array4
- E. array3

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

In Java, array initialization can be performed in several ways, but certain syntaxes are invalid and will cause compilation errors. Let's analyze each declaration:

* var array1 = new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };

This is a valid declaration. The var keyword allows the compiler to infer the type from the initializer. Here, new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" } creates an anonymous array of String with three elements. The compiler infers array1 as String[]. This syntax is correct and compiles successfully.

* var array2[] = { "foo", "bar", "buz" };

This declaration is invalid. While var can be used for type inference, appending [] after var is not allowed.

The correct syntax would be either String[] array2 = { "foo", "bar", "buz" }; or var array2 = new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };. Therefore, this line will cause a compilation error.

* var array3 = new String[3] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };

This declaration is invalid. In Java, when specifying the size of the array (new String[3]), you cannot simultaneously provide an initializer. The correct approach is either to provide the size without an initializer (new String[3]) or to provide the initializer without specifying the size (new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" }).

Therefore, this line will cause a compilation error.

* var array4 = { "foo", "bar", "buz" };

This declaration is invalid. The array initializer { "foo", "bar", "buz" } can only be used in an array declaration when the type is explicitly provided. Since var relies on type inference and there's no explicit type provided here, this will cause a compilation error.

The correct syntax would be String[] array4 = { "foo", "bar", "buz" };.

* String array5[] = new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" };

This is a valid declaration. Here, String array5[] declares array5 as an array of String. The initializer new String[] { "foo", "bar", "buz" } creates an array with three elements. This syntax is correct and compiles successfully.

Therefore, the declarations that compile successfully are array1 and array5.

References:

- * Java SE 21 & JDK 21 - Local Variable Type Inference
- * Java SE 21 & JDK 21 - Arrays

NEW QUESTION # 63

Consider the following methods to load an implementation of MyService using ServiceLoader. Which of the methods are correct? (Choose all that apply)

- A. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.services(MyService.class).getFirstInstance();`
- B. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.load(MyService.class).iterator().next();`
- C. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.load(MyService.class).findFirst().get();`
- D. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.getService(MyService.class);`

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The ServiceLoader class in Java is used to load service providers implementing a given service interface. The following methods are evaluated for their correctness in loading an implementation of MyService:

* A. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.load(MyService.class).iterator().next();` This method uses the `ServiceLoader.load(MyService.class)` to create a `ServiceLoader` instance for `MyService`.

Calling `iterator().next()` retrieves the next available service provider. If no providers are available, a `NoSuchElementException` will be thrown. This approach is correct but requires handling the potential exception if no providers are found.

* B. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.load(MyService.class).findFirst().get();` This method utilizes the `findFirst()` method introduced in Java 9, which returns an `Optional` describing the first available service provider. Calling `get()` on the `Optional` retrieves the service provider if present; otherwise, a `NoSuchElementException` is thrown. This approach is correct and provides a more concise way to obtain the first service provider.

* C. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.getService(MyService.class);`

The `ServiceLoader` class does not have a method named `getService`. Therefore, this method is incorrect and will result in a compilation error.

* D. `MyService service = ServiceLoader.services(MyService.class).getFirstInstance();` The `ServiceLoader` class does not have a method named `services` or `getFirstInstance`. Therefore, this method is incorrect and will result in a compilation error.

In summary, options A and B are correct methods to load an implementation of `MyService` using `ServiceLoader`.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Given:

```
java
List<Integer> integers = List.of(0, 1, 2);
integers.stream()
    .peek(System.out::print)
    .limit(2)
    .forEach(i -> {});
```

What is the output of the given code fragment?

- A. Compilation fails
- B. Nothing
- C. 012
- D. 01
- E. An exception is thrown

Answer: D

Explanation:

In this code, a list of integers `integers` is created containing the elements 0, 1, and 2. A stream is then created from this list, and the following operations are performed in sequence:

* `peek(System.out::print)`:

* The `peek` method is an intermediate operation that allows performing an action on each element as it is encountered in the stream. In this case, `System.out::print` is used to print each element.

However, since `peek` is intermediate, the printing occurs only when a terminal operation is executed.

* `limit(2)`:

* The `limit` method is another intermediate operation that truncates the stream to contain no more than the specified number of

elements. Here, it limits the stream to the first 2 elements.

* `forEach(i -> {})`:

* The `forEach` method is a terminal operation that performs the given action on each element of the stream. In this case, the action is an empty lambda expression (`i -> {}`), which does nothing for each element.

The sequence of operations can be visualized as follows:

* Original Stream Elements: 0, 1, 2

* After `peek(System.out::print)`: Elements are printed as they are encountered.

* After `limit(2)`: Stream is truncated to 0, 1.

* After `forEach(i -> {})`: No additional action; serves to trigger the processing.

Therefore, the output of the code is 01, corresponding to the first two elements of the list being printed due to the peek operation.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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