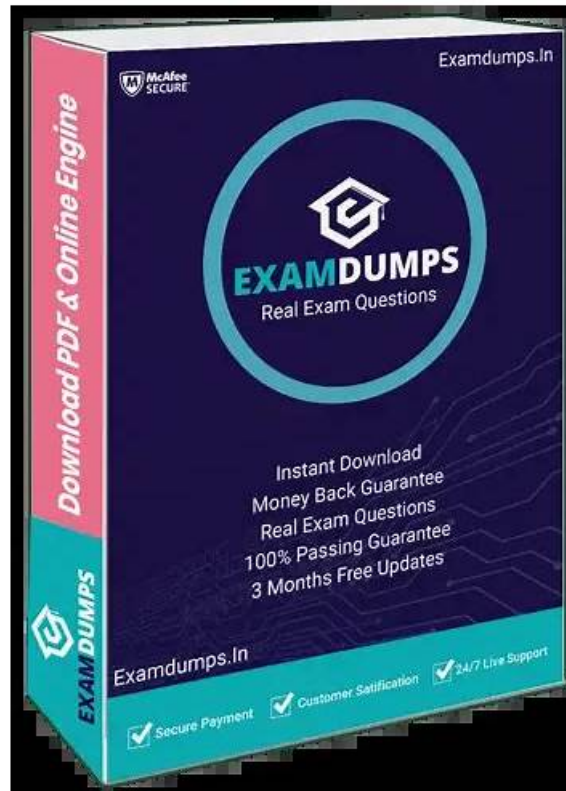


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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

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
green
blue
""",

- C. java
String colors = ""
red \t
green\t
blue \t
""",

- D. java
String colors = ""
red \s
green\s
blue \s
""",

- E. java
String colors = ""
red \
green\
blue \
""",

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Understanding Multi-line Strings in Java (""" Text Blocks)

* Java 13 introduced text blocks ("""), allowing multi-line strings without 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 line prevents a new line from being added, meaning:

```
nginx
red green blue
```

* Incorrect.

* Option B: \s (Whitespace Escape)

* \s represents a single space, not a new line.

* The output would be:

```
nginx
red green blue
```

* Incorrect.

* Option C: \t (Tab Escape)

* \t inserts a tab, not a new line.

* The output would be:

```
nginx
```

red green blue

* Incorrect.

* Option D: Correct Text Block

java

```
String colors = ""
```

```
red
```

```
green
```

```
blue
```

```
"";
```

* This preserves 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 # 19

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

Answer: D

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 # 20

Given:

```
java
public class Test {
    class A {
    }
    static class B {
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Insert here
    }
}
```

Which three of the following are valid statements when inserted into the given program?

- A. A a = new Test.A();
- B. A a = new A();
- C. B b = new B();
- D. A a = new Test().new A();
- E. B b = new Test.B();
- F. B b = new Test().new B();

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

In the provided code, we have two inner classes within the Test class:

* Class A:

* An inner (non-static) class.

* Instances of A are associated with an instance of the enclosing Test class.

* Class B:

* A static nested class.

* Instances of B are not associated with any instance of the enclosing Test class and can be instantiated without an instance of Test.

Evaluation of Statements:

A: A a = new A();

* Invalid. Since A is a non-static inner class, it requires an instance of the enclosing class Test to be instantiated. Attempting to instantiate A without an instance of Test will result in a compilation error.

B: B b = new Test.B();

* Valid. B is a static nested class and can be instantiated without an instance of Test. This syntax is correct.

C: A a = new Test.A();

* Invalid. Even though A is referenced through Test, it is a non-static inner class and requires an instance of Test for instantiation. This will result in a compilation error.

D: B b = new Test().new B();

* Invalid. While this syntax is used for instantiating non-static inner classes, B is a static nested class and does not require an instance of Test. This will result in a compilation error.

E: B b = new B();

* Valid. Since B is a static nested class, it can be instantiated directly without referencing the enclosing class.

F: A a = new Test().new A();

* Valid. This is the correct syntax for instantiating a non-static inner class. An instance of Test is created, and then an instance of A is created associated with that Test instance.

Therefore, the valid statements are B, E, and F.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Given:

```
java
int post = 5;
int pre = 5;
int postResult = post++ + 10;
int preResult = ++pre + 10;
System.out.println("postResult: " + postResult +
", preResult: " + preResult +
", Final value of post: " + post +
", Final value of pre: " + pre);
What is printed?
```

- A. postResult: 16, preResult: 16, Final value of post: 6, Final value of pre: 6
- **B. postResult: 15, preResult: 16, Final value of post: 6, Final value of pre: 6**
- C. postResult: 15, preResult: 16, Final value of post: 5, Final value of pre: 6
- D. postResult: 16, preResult: 15, Final value of post: 6, Final value of pre: 5

Answer: B

Explanation:

- * Understanding post++ (Post-increment)
- * post++ uses the value first, then increments it.
- * postResult = post++ + 10;
- * post starts as 5.
- * post++ returns 5, then post is incremented to 6.
- * postResult = 5 + 10 = 15.
- * Final value of post after this line is 6.
- * Understanding ++pre (Pre-increment)
- * ++pre increments the value first, then uses it.
- * preResult = ++pre + 10;
- * pre starts as 5.
- * ++pre increments pre to 6, then returns 6.
- * preResult = 6 + 10 = 16.
- * Final value of pre after this line is 6.

Thus, the final output is:

yaml

postResult: 15, preResult: 16, Final value of post: 6, Final value of pre: 6 References:

- * Java SE 21 - Operators and Expressions
- * Java SE 21 - Arithmetic Operators

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

Answer: E

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 # 23

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