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4

NEW QUESTION # 58

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Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following methods of `java.util.function.Predicate` are default methods?

- A. `test(T t)`
- B. `negate()`
- C. `not(Predicate<? super T> target)`
- D. `or(Predicate<? super T> other)`
- E. `isEqual(Object targetRef)`
- F. `and(Predicate<? super T> other)`

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:

* Understanding `java.util.function.Predicate<T>`

* The `Predicate<T>` interface represents a function that takes an input and returns a boolean (true or false).

* It is often used for filtering operations in functional programming and streams.

* Analyzing the Methods:

* `and(Predicate<? super T> other)` #Default method

* Combines two predicates using logical AND (&&).

java

```
Predicate<String> startsWithA = s -> s.startsWith("A");
```

```
Predicate<String> hasLength3 = s -> s.length() == 3;
```

```
Predicate<String> combined = startsWithA.and(hasLength3);
```

* `isEqual(Object targetRef)` #Static method

* Not a default method, because it does not operate on an instance.

java

```
Predicate<String> isEqualToHello = Predicate.isEqual("Hello");
```

* `negate()` #Default method

* Negates a predicate (! operator).

java

```
Predicate<String> notEmpty = s -> !s.isEmpty();
```

```
Predicate<String> isEmpty = notEmpty.negate();
```

* `not(Predicate<? super T> target)` #Static method (introduced in Java 11)

* Not a default method, since it is static.

* `or(Predicate<? super T> other)` #Default method

* Combines two predicates using logical OR (||).

* `test(T t)` #Abstract method

* Not a default method, because every predicate must implement this method.

Thus, the correct answers are: `and(Predicate<? super T> other)`, `negate()`, `or(Predicate<? super T> other)` References:

* Java SE 21 - Predicate Interface

* Java SE 21 - Functional Interfaces

NEW QUESTION # 73

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. Compilation fails**
- C. ok the 2024-07-10
- D. ok the 2024-07-10T07:17:45.523939600

Answer: B

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 # 74

Given:

```

java
Object myVar = 0;
String print = switch (myVar) {
case int i -> "integer";
case long l -> "long";
case String s -> "string";
default -> "";
};
System.out.println(print);

```

What is printed?

- A. It throws an exception at runtime.
- **B. Compilation fails.**
- C. string
- D. integer
- E. nothing
- F. long

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Why does the compilation fail?

* The Java switch statement does not support primitive type pattern matching in switch expressions as of Java 21.

* The case pattern case int i -> "integer"; is invalid because pattern matching with primitive types (like int or long) is not yet supported in switch statements.

* The error occurs at case int i -> "integer";, leading to a compilation failure.

* Correcting the Code

* Since myVar is of type Object,autoboxing converts 0 into an Integer.

* To make the code compile, we should use Integer instead of int:

```
java
Object myVar = 0;
String print = switch (myVar) {
case Integer i -> "integer";
case Long l -> "long";
case String s -> "string";
default -> "";
};
System.out.println(print);
```

* Output:

```
bash
integer
```

Thus, the correct answer is:Compilation fails.

References:

* Java SE 21 - Pattern Matching for switch

* Java SE 21 - switch Expressions

NEW QUESTION # 75

Given:

```
java
Optional o1 = Optional.empty();
Optional o2 = Optional.of(1);
Optional o3 = Stream.of(o1, o2)
.filter(Optional::isPresent)
.findAny()
.flatMap(o -> o);
System.out.println(o3.orElse(2));
```

What is the given code fragment's output?

- A. An exception is thrown
- B. 0
- C. Optional[1]
- D. 1
- **E. 2**
- F. Optional.empty
- G. Compilation fails

Answer: E

Explanation:

In this code, two Optional objects are created:

* o1 is an empty Optional.

* o2 is an Optional containing the integer 1.

A stream is created from o1 and o2. The filter method retains only the Optional instances that are present (i.e., non-empty). This results in a stream containing only o2.

The findAny method returns an Optional describing some element of the stream, or an empty Optional if the stream is empty. Since the stream contains o2, findAny returns Optional[Optional[1]].

The flatMap method is then used to flatten this nested Optional. It applies the provided mapping function (o -> o) to the value, resulting in Optional[1].

Finally, o3.orElse(2) returns the value contained in o3 if it is present; otherwise, it returns 2. Since o3 contains 1, the output is 1.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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

Answer: A

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 # 77

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