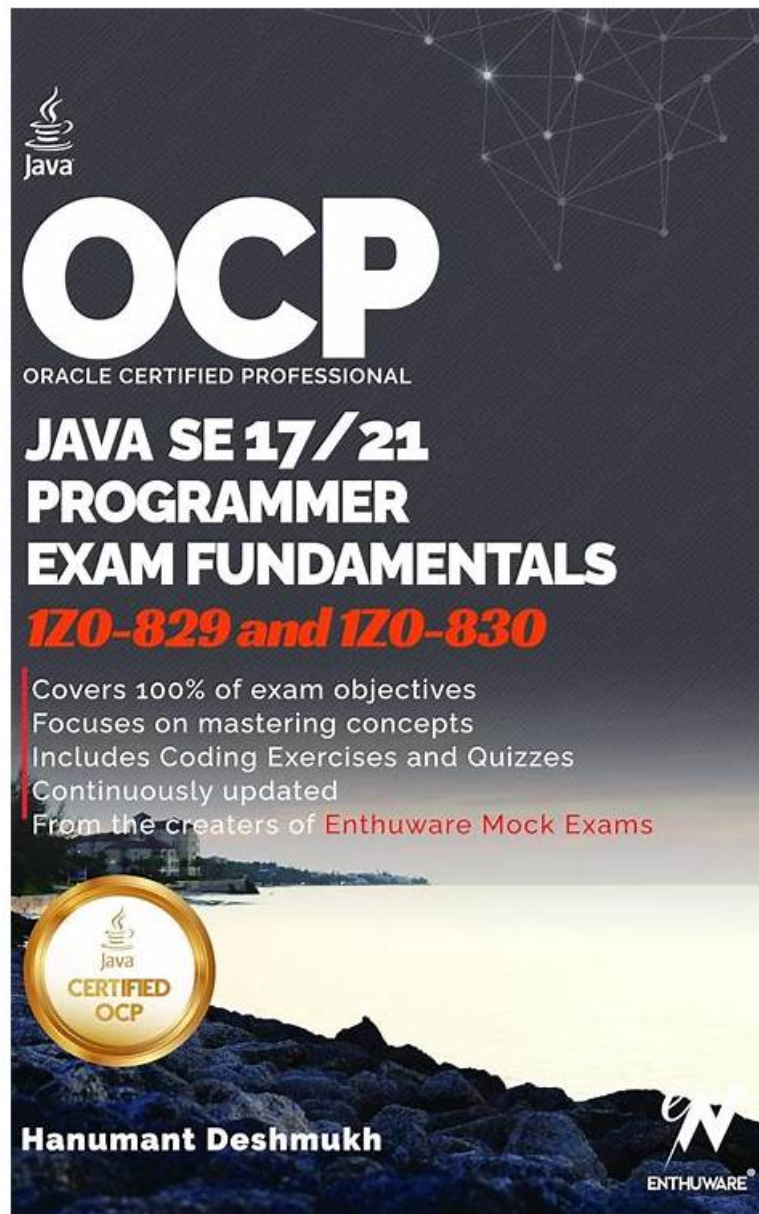


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## Oracle Java SE 21 Developer Professional Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

### NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following doesnotexist?

- A. DoubleSupplier
- B. Supplier<T>
- C. LongSupplier
- **D. BiSupplier<T, U, R>**
- E. They all exist.
- F. BooleanSupplier

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

1. Understanding Supplier Functional Interfaces

\* The Supplier<T> interface is part of java.util.function and provides valueswithout taking any arguments.

\* Java also provides primitive specializations of Supplier<T>:

\* BooleanSupplier# Returns a boolean. Exists

\* DoubleSupplier# Returns a double. Exists

\* LongSupplier# Returns a long. Exists

\* Supplier<T># Returns a generic T. Exists

2. What about BiSupplier<T, U, R>?

\* There is no BiSupplier<T, U, R> in Java.

\* In Java, suppliers donot take arguments, so abi-supplierdoes not exist.

\* If you need a function thattakes two arguments and returns a value, use BiFunction<T, U, R>.

Thus, the correct answer is:BiSupplier<T, U, R> does not exist.

References:

\* Java SE 21 - Supplier<T>

\* Java SE 21 - Functional Interfaces

### NEW QUESTION # 73

Given:

```
java
```

```
List<String> frenchAuthors = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
frenchAuthors.add("Victor Hugo");
```

```
frenchAuthors.add("Gustave Flaubert");
```

Which compiles?

- A. Map<String, ? extends List<String>> authorsMap2 = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>> (); java authorsMap2.put("FR", frenchAuthors);
- **B. var authorsMap3 = new HashMap<>();**  
**java**  
**authorsMap3.put("FR", frenchAuthors);**
- **C. Map<String, List<String>> authorsMap5 = new HashMap<String, List<String>>(); java authorsMap5.put("FR", frenchAuthors);**
- D. Map<String, ArrayList<String>> authorsMap1 = new HashMap<>();  
**java**  
**authorsMap1.put("FR", frenchAuthors);**
- **E. Map<String, List<String>> authorsMap4 = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>(); java authorsMap4.put("FR", frenchAuthors);**

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

\* Option A (Map<String, ArrayList<String>> authorsMap1 = new HashMap<>();)

- \* #Compilation Fails
- \* frenchAuthors is declared as List<String>,notArrayList<String>.
- \* The correct way to declare a Map that allows storing List<String> is to use List<String> as the generic type,notArrayList<String>.
- \* Fix:

```
java
Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap1 = new HashMap<>();
authorsMap1.put("FR", frenchAuthors);
```

- \* Reason:The type ArrayList<String> is more specific than List<String>, and this would cause a type mismatcherror.
- \* Option B (Map<String, ? extends List<String>>> authorsMap2 = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>>());
- \* #Compilation Fails
- \* ? extends List<String>makes the map read-onlyfor adding new elements.
- \* The line authorsMap2.put("FR", frenchAuthors); causes a compilation errorbecause wildcard (? extends List<String>) prevents modifying the map.
- \* Fix:Remove the wildcard:

```
java
Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap2 = new HashMap<>();
authorsMap2.put("FR", frenchAuthors);
```

- \* Option C (var authorsMap3 = new HashMap<>());
- \* Compiles Successfully
- \* The var keyword allows the compiler to infer the type.
- \* However,the inferred type is HashMap<Object, Object>, which may cause issues when retrieving values.
- \* Option D (Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap4 = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>>());
- \* Compiles Successfully
- \* Valid declaration:HashMap<K, V> can be assigned to Map<K, V>.
- \* Using new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>>() with Map<String, List<String>>> is allowed due to polymorphism.
- \* Correct syntax:

```
java
Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap4 = new HashMap<String, ArrayList<String>>>(); authorsMap4.put("FR", frenchAuthors);
```

- \* Option E (Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap5 = new HashMap<String, List<String>>>());
- \* Compiles Successfully
- \* HashMap<String, List<String>>> isa valid instantiation.
- \* Correct usage:

```
java
Map<String, List<String>>> authorsMap5 = new HashMap<>();
authorsMap5.put("FR", frenchAuthors);
```

Thus, the correct answers are:C, D, E

References:

- \* Java SE 21 - Generics and Type Inference
- \* Java SE 21 - var Keyword

## NEW QUESTION # 74

Given:

```
java
interface A {
    default void ma() {
    }
}
interface B extends A {
    static void mb() {
    }
}
interface C extends B {
    void ma();
    void mc();
}
interface D extends C {
    void md();
}
```

```

interface E extends D {
    default void ma() {
    }
    default void mb() {
    }
    default void mc() {
    }
}

```

Which interface can be the target of a lambda expression?

- A. E
- B. B
- C. D
- D. A
- E. C
- F. None of the above

**Answer: F**

Explanation:

In Java, a lambda expression can be used where a target type is a functional interface. A functional interface is an interface that contains exactly one abstract method. This concept is also known as a Single Abstract Method (SAM) type.

Analyzing each interface:

\* Interface A: Contains a single default method `ma()`. Since default methods are not abstract, A has no abstract methods.

\* Interface B: Extends A and adds a static method `mb()`. Static methods are also not abstract, so B has no abstract methods.

\* Interface C: Extends B and declares two abstract methods: `ma()` (which overrides the default method from A) and `mc()`.

Therefore, C has two abstract methods.

\* Interface D: Extends C and adds another abstract method `md()`. Thus, D has three abstract methods.

\* Interface E: Extends D and provides default implementations for `ma()`, `mb()`, and `mc()`. However, it does not provide an implementation for `md()`, leaving it as the only abstract method in E.

For an interface to be a functional interface, it must have exactly one abstract method. In this case, E has one abstract method (`md()`), so it qualifies as a functional interface. However, the question asks which interface can be the target of a lambda expression. Since E is a functional interface, it can be the target of a lambda expression.

Therefore, the correct answer is D (E).

## NEW QUESTION # 75

Given:

```

java
Period p = Period.between(
    LocalDate.of(2023, Month.MAY, 4),
    LocalDate.of(2024, Month.MAY, 4));
System.out.println(p);
Duration d = Duration.between(
    LocalDate.of(2023, Month.MAY, 4),
    LocalDate.of(2024, Month.MAY, 4));
System.out.println(d);
What is the output?

```

- A. `UnsupportedTemporalTypeException`
- B. `P1Y`  
`UnsupportedTemporalTypeException`
- C. `P1Y`  
`PT8784H`
- D. `PT8784H`  
`P1Y`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In this code, two `LocalDate` instances are created representing May 4, 2023, and May 4, 2024. The `Period`.

between() method is used to calculate the period between these two dates, and the Duration.between() method is used to calculate the duration between them.

Period Calculation:

The Period.between() method calculates the amount of time between two LocalDate objects in terms of years, months, and days. In this case, the period between May 4, 2023, and May 4, 2024, is exactly one year.

Therefore, p is P1Y, which stands for a period of one year. Printing p will output P1Y.

Duration Calculation:

The Duration.between() method is intended to calculate the duration between two temporal objects that have time components, such as LocalDateTime or Instant. However, LocalDate represents a date without a time component. Attempting to use Duration.between() with LocalDate instances will result in an UnsupportedOperationException because Duration requires time-based units, which LocalDate does not support.

Exception Details:

The UnsupportedOperationException is thrown when an unsupported unit is used. In this case, Duration.between() internally attempts to access time-based fields (like seconds), which are not supported by LocalDate. This behavior is documented in the Java Bug System under JDK-8170275.

Correct Usage:

To calculate the duration between two dates, including time components, you should use LocalDateTime or Instant. For example:

```
java
LocalDateTime start = LocalDateTime.of(2023, Month.MAY, 4, 0, 0);
LocalDateTime end = LocalDateTime.of(2024, Month.MAY, 4, 0, 0);
Duration d = Duration.between(start, end);
System.out.println(d); // Outputs: PT8784H
```

This will correctly calculate the duration as PT8784H, representing 8,784 hours (which is 366 days, accounting for a leap year).

Conclusion:

The output of the given code will be:

```
pgsql
P1Y
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.time.temporal.UnsupportedTemporalTypeException: Unsupported unit:
Seconds
```

Therefore, the correct answer is D:

```
nginx
P1Y
```

```
UnsupportedTemporalTypeException
```

## NEW QUESTION # 76

Given:

```
java
String textBlock = ""
j \
a \t
v \s
a \
"",
System.out.println(textBlock.length());
What is the output?
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In this code, a text block is defined using the "" syntax introduced in Java 13. Text blocks allow for multiline string literals, preserving the format as written in the code.

Text Block Analysis:

The text block is defined as:

```
java
String textBlock = ""
```

j\  
a \t  
contentReference[oaicite:0]{index=0}

## NEW QUESTION # 77

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