1z0-829 Dumps

Java SE 17 Developer

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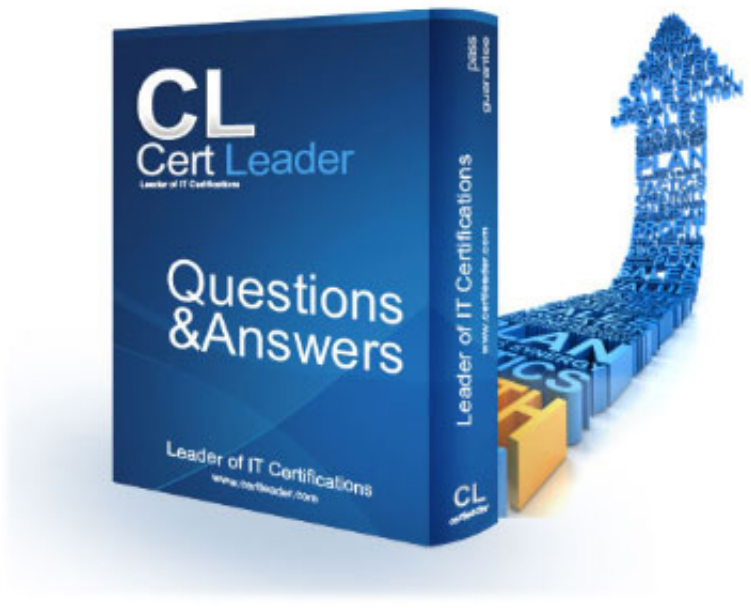

NEW QUESTION 1
Given:

```
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Software implements Serializable {
  private String title;
  public Software(String title) {
    this.title = title;
    System.out.print("Software ");
  }
  public String toString() { return title; }
}

public class Game extends Software {
  private int players;
  public Game(String title, int players) {
    super(title);
    this.players = players;
    System.out.print("Game ");
  }
  public String toString() { return super.toString()+" "+players; }

}

import java.io.*;
public class AppStore {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Software s = new Game("Chess", 2);
    try(ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("game.ser"))) {
      out.writeObject(s);
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.out.println("write error");
    }
    try(ObjectInputStream in = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream("game.ser"))) {
      s = (Software)in.readObject();
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.out.println("read error");
    }
    System.out.println(s);
  }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Software Game Chess 0
B. Software Game Software Game Chese 2
C. Software game write error
D. Software Game Software Game chess 0
E. Software Game Chess 2
F. Software Game read error

Answer: B

Explanation:
The answer is B because the code uses the writeObject and readObject methods of the ObjectOutputStream and ObjectInputStream classes to serialize and deserialize the Game object. These methods use the default serialization mechanism, which writes and reads the state of the object??s fields, including the inherited ones. Therefore, the title field of the Software class is also serialized and deserialized along with the players field of the Game class. The toString method of the Game class calls the toString method of the Software class using super.toString(), which returns the value of the title field. Hence, when the deserialized object is printed, it shows ??Software Game Software Game Chess 2??.
References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? Serialization and Deserialization in Java with Example

NEW QUESTION 2
Which statement is true?

A. IllegalStateException is thrown if a thread in waiting state is moved back to runnable.
B. thread in waiting state consumes CPU cycles.
C. A thread in waiting state must handle InterrupedException.

D. After the timed wait expires, the waited thread moves to the terminated state.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A thread in waiting state is waiting for another thread to perform a particular action, such as calling notify() or notifyAll() on a shared object, or terminating a joined thread. A thread in waiting state can be interrupted by another thread, which will cause the waiting thread to throw an InterruptedException and return to the runnable state. Therefore, a thread in waiting state must handle InterruptedException, either by catching it or declaring it in the throws clause. References: Thread.State (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), [Thread (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)]

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the code fragment:

```
List lst = new ArrayList();
lst.add("e1");
lst.add("e3");
lst.add("e2");

int x1 = Collections.binarySearch(lst, "e3");
System.out.println(x1);
Collections.sort(lst);
int x2 = Collections.binarySearch(lst, "e3");
System.out.println(x2);

Collections.reverse(lst);
int x3 = Collections.binarySearch(lst, "e3");
System.out.println(x3);
```

What is the result?

A. 2
B. -2
C. 22E.111F.12-4

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code fragment uses the Collections.binarySearch method to search for the string ??e3?? in the list. The first search returns the index of the element, which is 2. The second search returns the index of the element, which is 0. The third search returns the index of the element, which is -4. The final result is 2. References: Collections (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

NEW QUESTION 4
Given:

```
public class App {
    public int x = 100;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 1000;
        App t = new App();
        t.myMethod(x);
        System.out.println(x);
    }
    public void myMethod(int x) {
        x++;
        System.out.println(x);
        System.out.println(this.x);
    }
}
```

What is the result?
A.
1001
1001
1000
B.
101
101
1000
C.
100
100
1000
D.
1001

100
1000

A.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code fragment is using the bitwise operators & (AND), | (OR), and ^ (XOR) to perform operations on the binary representations of the integer values. The & operator returns a 1 in each bit position where both operands have a 1, the | operator returns a 1 in each bit position where either operand has a 1, and the ^ operator returns a 1 in each bit position where only one operand has a 1. The binary representations of the integer values are as follows:
? 1000 = 1111101000
? 100 = 1100100
? 101 = 1100101
The code fragment performs the following operations:
? x = x ^ y; // x becomes 1111010101, which is 1001 in decimal
? y = x ^ y; // y becomes 1100100, which is 100 in decimal
? x = x ^ y; // x becomes 1100101, which is 101 in decimal
The code fragment then prints out the values of x, y, and z, which are 1001, 100, and 1000 respectively. Therefore, option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION 5
Assuming that the data, txt file exists and has the following content:
Text1 Text2 Text3
Given the code fragment:

```
try {
    Path p = new File("data.txt").toPath();
    Stream lines = Files.lines(p);
    String data = lines.collect(Collectors.joining("-"));
    System.out.println(data);
    String data2 = Files.readAllLines(p).get(3);
    System.out.println(data2);
} catch (IOException ex) {
    System.out.println(ex);
}
```

What is the result?

A. text1- text2- text3- text3
B. text1-text2-text3 text1text2 text3
C. text1-text2-text3A java.lang.indexoutofBoundsException is thrown.
D. text1-text2-text3 text3

Answer: D

Explanation:
The answer is D because the code fragment reads the file ??data.txt?? and collects all the lines in the file into a single string, separated by hyphens. Then, it prints the resulting string. Next, it attempts to read the fourth line in the file (index 3) and print it. However, since the file only has three lines, an IndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown. References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? Read contents of a file using Files class in Java

NEW QUESTION 6
Given:

```
public class Test {
    static interface Animal {
    }

    static class Dog implements Animal {
    }

    private static void play(Animal a) {
        System.out.print("flips");
    }

    private static void play(Dog d) {
        System.out.print("runs");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Animal a1 = new Dog();
        Dog a2 = new Dog();
        play(a1);
        play(a2);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

A. flipsflips
B. Compilation fails
C. flipsruns
D. runsflips
E. runsruns

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code fragment will fail to compile because the play method in the Dog class is declared as private, which means that it cannot be accessed from outside the class. The main method is trying to call the play method on a Dog object, which is not allowed. Therefore, the code fragment will produce a compilation error.

NEW QUESTION 7
Given:

```
interface IFace {
    public void m1();
    public default void m2() {
        System.out.println("m2");
    }
    public static void m3() {
        System.out.println("m3");
    }
    private void m4() {
        System.out.println("m4");
    }
}

class MyC implements IFace {
    public void m1() {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
}
```

Which two method invocation execute?

A. IFace myclassobj = new Myc (); myclassObj.m3 ();
B. Ifnce.m3 ();
C. iFace mucloassObj = new Myc (); myClassObj.m4();
D. new MyC() .m2 ();
E. IFace .,4():
F. IFace.m2();

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The code given is an interface and a class that implements the interface. The interface has three methods, m1(), m2(), and m3(). The class has one method, m1(). The only two method invocations that will execute are D and E. D is a call to the m2() method in the class, and E is a call to the m3() method in the interface.
References: https://education.oracle.com/products/trackp_OCPJSE17, 3, 4, 5

NEW QUESTION 8
Which statement is true about modules?

A. Automatic and unnamed modules are on the module path.
B. Only unnamed modules are on the module path.
C. Automatic and named modules are on the module path.
D. Only named modules are on the module path.
E. Only automatic modules are on the module path.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A module path is a sequence of directories that contain modules or JAR files. A named module is a module that has a name and a module descriptor (module-info.class) that declares its dependencies and exports. An automatic module is a module that does not have a module descriptor, but is derived from the name and contents of a JAR file. Both named and automatic modules can be placed on the module path, and they can be resolved by the Java runtime. An unnamed module is a special module that contains all the classes that are not in any other module, such as those on the class path. An unnamed module is not on the module path, but it can read all other modules.

NEW QUESTION 9
Given the code fragment:

```
Stream<String> s1 = Stream.of("A", "B", "C", "B");
Stream<String> s2 = Stream.of("A", "D", "E");
Stream.concat(s1, s2).parallel().distinct().forEach(element -> System.out.print(element));
```

What is the result:

A. ADEABCB // the order of element is unpredictable
B. ABCE
C. ABCDE // the order of elements is unpredictable
D. ABBCDE // the order of elements is unpredictable

Answer: D

Explanation:
The answer is D because the code fragment uses the Stream API to create two streams, s1 and s2, and then concatenates them using the concat() method. The resulting stream is then processed in parallel using the parallel() method, and the distinct() method is used to remove duplicate elements. Finally, the forEach() method is used to print the elements of the resulting stream to the console. Since the order of elements in a parallel stream is unpredictable, the output could be any of the options given, but option D is the most likely. References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? Parallelizing Streams

NEW QUESTION 10
Given:

```
class A {public void mA() {System.out.println("mA");}}
class B extends A {public void mB() {System.out.println("mB");}}
class C extends B {public void mC() {System.out.println("mC");}}

public class App {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A bobj = new B();
        A cobj = new C();
        if (cobj instanceof B v) {
            v.mB();
            if (v instanceof C v1) { v1.mC(); }
        } else {
            cobj.mA();
        }
    }
```

What is the result?

A. Mb MC
B. Mb
C. Mb
D. MA
E. mA

Answer: E

Explanation:
The code snippet is an example of Java SE 17 code. The code is checking if the object is an instance of class C and if it is, it will print ??mC??. If it is not an instance of class C, it will print ??mA??. In this case, the object is not an instance of class C, so the output
will be ??mA??. References: Pattern Matching for instanceof - Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 10
Given the code fragment:

```
abstract sealed interface SInt permits Story, Art {
default String getTitle() { return "Book Title" ; }
}
```

abstract sealed interface SInt permits Story, Art { default String getTitle() { return "Book Title" ; }

}
Which set of class definitions compiles?

A. Interace story extends STnt {} Interface Art extends SInt {}
B. Public interface story extends sInd {} Public interface Art extends SInt {}
C. Sealed interface Storty extends sInt {} Non-sealed class Art implements Sint {}
D. Non-sealed interface story extends SInt {} Class Art implements Sint {}
E. Non-sealed interface story extends SInt {} Non-sealed interaface Art extends Sint {}

Answer: C

Explanation:
The answer is C because the code fragment given is an abstract sealed interface SInt that permits Story and Art. The correct answer is option C, which is a sealed interface Story that extends SInt and a non-sealed class Art that implements SInt. This is because a sealed interface can only be extended by the classes or interfaces that it permits, and a non-sealed class can implement a sealed interface.
Option A is incorrect because interface is misspelled as interace, and Story and Art should be capitalized as they are the names of the permitted classes or interfaces.
Option B is incorrect because public is misspelled as public, and sInd should be SInt as it is the name of the sealed interface.
Option D is incorrect because a non-sealed interface cannot extend a sealed interface, as it would violate the restriction of permitted subtypes.
Option E is incorrect because both Story and Art cannot be non-sealed interfaces, as they
would also violate the restriction of permitted subtypes.
References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? Sealed Classes and Interfaces in Java 15 | Baeldung
? Sealed Class in Java - Javatpoint

NEW QUESTION 13
Given the code fragment:

```
String s = "10_00";
Integer s2 = 10_00;
// Line n1
System.out.println(res);
```

Which two statements at Line nl independently enable you to print 1250?

A. Integer res = 250 + integer.parseint (s)
B. Integer res = 250 + s:
C. Integer res = 250 + integer (s2):
D. Integer res= 250 + s2;
E. Integer res = 250 + integer . valueof (s);
F. Integer res = 250; Res = + s2;

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The code fragment is creating a string variable ??s?? with the value ??10_00?? and an integer variable ??s2?? with the value 10. The string ??s?? is using an underscore as a separator for readability, which is allowed in Java SE 171. The question is asking for two statements that can add 250 to the numeric value of ??s?? and assign it to an integer variable ??res??. The correct answers are A and E because they use the methods parseInt and valueOf of the Integer class to convert the string ??s?? to an integer. Both methods interpret the string as a signed decimal integer and return the equivalent int or Integer value23. The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid syntax, such as B and C, or they do not convert the string ??s?? to an integer, such as D and F. References: Binary Literals (The Java™ Tutorials > Learning the Java Language > Numbers and Strings), Integer (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Integer (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)

NEW QUESTION 15
Given:

```
public class App{
    String name;
    public App(String name){
        this.name = name;
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        App t1= new App("t1");
        App t2= new App("t2");
        t1 = t2;
        t1 = null;
        System.out.println("GC");
    }
}
```

Which statement is true while the program prints GC?

A. Only the object referenced by t2 is eligible for garbage collection.
B. Both the objects previously referenced by t1 are eligible for garbage collection.
C. None of the objects are eligible for garbage collection.
D. Only one of the objects previously referenced by t1 is eligible for garbage collection.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
Given the code fragment:

```
// line n1
String input = console.readLine("Input a number: ");
int number = Integer.parseInt(input);

if (number % 2 == 0) {
    System.out.println(number + " is even.");
} else {
    System.out.println(number + " is odd");
}
```

Which code line n1, obtains the java.io.Console object?
A)

```
Console console = Syst      ole(Syst    .in);
                   em.cons          em
```

B)

```
Console console = Cons      Intance(  );
                     ole.get
```

C)

```
Console console = Syst                ole();
                        em.cons
```

D)

```
Console console = new Console(System.in);
```

E)

```
Console console = new Console(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
E. Option E

Answer: A

Explanation:
The code fragment is trying to obtain the java.io.Console object, which is a class that provides methods to access the character-based console device, if any, associated with the current Java virtual machine. The correct way to obtain the Console object is to call the static method Console console() in the java.lang.System class. This method returns the unique Console object associated with the current Java virtual machine, if any. Therefore, option A is correct, as it calls System.console() and assigns it to a Console variable. References:
? https://docs.oracle.com/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/io/Console.html
? https://docs.oracle.com/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/System.html#cons ole()
? https://education.oracle.com/products/trackp_OCPJSE17
? https://mylearn.oracle.com/ou/learning-path/java-se-17-developer/99487

NEW QUESTION 19
Given the course table:

COURSE_ID	COURSE_NAME	COURSE_FEE	COURSE_LEVEL
1021	Java Programmer	400.00	1
1022	Java Architect	600.00	2
1023	Java Master	600.00	2

Given the code fragment:

```
try (Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(connectionString)) {
    Statement statement = con.createStatement(TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,ResultSet.CONCUR_UPDATABLE);
    String qry = "UPDATE course SET course_fee = ? where COURSE_LEVEL = ?";
    PreparedStatement prStmt = con.prepareStatement(qry, TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE);
    prStmt.setDouble(1,600.00);
    prStmt.setInt(2,2);
    System.out.println(prStmt.executeUpdate());
}
catch(SQLException sqlException) {
    System.out.println(sqlException);
}
```

A. 2
B. false
C. true
D. 1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code fragment will execute the update statement and set the course fee of the course with ID 1021 to 5000. The executeUpdate method returns an int value that indicates the number of rows affected by the SQL statement. In this case, only one row will be updated, so the result variable will be 1. The if statement will check if the result is greater than 0, which is true, and print ??Updated successfully??. Therefore, the output of the code fragment is true. References:
https://education.oracle.com/products/trackp_OCPJSE17, https://mylearn.oracle.com/ou/learning-path/java-se-17-developer/99487,
https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/java.sql/java/sql/Statement.html#execut eUpdate(java.lang.String)

NEW QUESTION 23
Given the code fragment:

```
class Book {
     String author;
     String title;
     Book(String authorName, String title) {
          this.author = authorName;
          this.title = title;
     }
}

class SortBook {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
         List books = List.of(new Book("A1","T1"), new Book("A2", "T2"), new Book("A1","T2")); // Line n1
         books.sort((Book a, Book b) -> a.title.compareTo(b.title));        // Line n2
         System.out.println(books);
     }
}
```

Which action sorts the book list?

A. At Line n2, replace books,sort() with books.stream().sort(0.
B. At line n1, convert books type to mutable ArrayList type.
C. At Line n1, convert type to mutable array type.
D. At Line n2, replace compareTo () with compare ().

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code fragment is trying to sort a list of books using the Collections.sort() method. The correct answer is D, because the compareTo() method is not the correct way to compare two objects in a Comparator. The compare() method is the correct way to compare two objects in a Comparator and return an int value that indicates their order1. The compareTo() method is used to implement the Comparable interface, which defines the natural order of objects of a class2. The other options are incorrect because they either do not change the type of the list, which is already mutable, or they do not use the correct syntax for sorting a stream, which requires a terminal operation such as collect()3. References: Comparator (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Comparable (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Stream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)

NEW QUESTION 27
Given the code fragments:

```
class Car implements Serializable {
    private static long serialVersionUID = 454L;
    String name;
    public Car(String name) { this.name = name; }
}

class LuxuryCar extends Car {        // line n1
    int flag_HHC;
    public LuxuryCar(String name, int flag_HHC) {
        super(name);
        this.flag_HHC = flag_HHC;
    }
    public String toString() {
        return name + " : " + flag_HHC;
    }
}
```

and:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {    // line n2
    Car b = new LuxuryCar("Wagon", 200);
    try (ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("car.ser"));
         ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(new FileInputStream("car.ser"));) {
             oos.writeObject(b);
             System.out.println((Car)(ois.readObject());          // line n3
    }
}
```

Which action prints Wagon : 200?

A. At line n1, implement the java.io, Serializable interface.
B. At line n3, replace readObject (0 with readLine().
C. At Line n3, replace Car with LuxurayCar.

D. At Line n1, implement the java.io.AutoCloseable interface
E. At line n2, in the main method signature, add throws IOException, ClassCastException.
F. At line n2, in the main method signature, add throws IoException, ClassNotFoundException.

Answer: F

Explanation:
The code fragment is trying to read an object from a file using the ObjectInputStream class. This class throws an IOException and a ClassNotFoundException. To handle these exceptions, the main method signature should declare that it throws these exceptions. Otherwise, the code will not compile. If the main method throws these exceptions, the code will print Wagon : 200, which is the result of calling the toString method of the LuxuryCar object that was written to the file. References: ObjectInputStream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle, ObjectOutputStream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

NEW QUESTION 31
Given the code fragment:

```
Integer rank = 4;
switch (rank) {
    case 1,4 -> System.out.println("Range1");
    case 5,8 -> System.out.println("Range2");
    case 9,10 -> System.out.println("Range3");
    default -> System.out.println("Not a valid rank.");
}
```

What is the result?

A. Range 1Range 2Range 3
B. Range1Note a valid rank.
C. Range 1Range 2Range 3Range 1Not a valida rank
D. Range 1

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code fragment is using the switch statement with the new Java 17 syntax. The switch statement checks the value of the variable rank and executes the corresponding case statement. In this case, the value of rank is 4, so the first case statement is executed, printing ??Range1??. The second and third case statements are also executed, printing ??Range2?? and ??Range3??. The default case statement is also executed, printing ??Not a valid rank??. References: Java Language Changes - Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 32
Daylight Saving Time (DST) is the practice of advancing clocks at the start of spring by one hour and adjusting them backward by one hour in autumn.
Considering that in 2021, DST in Chicago (Illinois) ended on November 7th at 2 AM, and given the fragment:

```
ZoneId zoneID = ZoneId.of("America/Chicago");
ZonedDateTime zdt = ZonedDateTime.of(
    LocalDate.of(2021, 11, 7),
    LocalTime.of(1, 30),
    zoneID
);
ZonedDateTime anHourLater = zdt.plusHours(1);
System.out.println(zdt.getHour() == anHourLater.getHour());
System.out.println(zdt.getOffset().equals(anHourLater.getOffset()));
```

What is the output?

A. true false
B. False false
C. true true
D. false true

Answer: A

Explanation:
The answer is A because the code fragment uses the ZoneId and ZonedDateTime classes to create two date-time objects with the same local date-time but different zone offsets. The ZoneId class represents a time-zone ID, such as America/Chicago, and the ZonedDateTime class represents a date-time with a time-zone in the ISO-8601 calendar system. The code fragment creates two ZonedDateTime objects with the same local date-time of 2021-11-07T01:30, but different zone IDs of America/Chicago and UTC. The code fragment then compares the two objects using the equals and isEqual methods.
The equals method compares the state of two objects for equality. In this case, it compares the local date-time, zone offset, and zone ID of the two

ZonedDateTime objects. Since the zone offsets and zone IDs are different, the equals method returns false.
The isEqual method compares the instant of two temporal objects for equality. In this case, it compares the instant of the two ZonedDateTime objects, which is derived from the local date-time and zone offset. Since DST in Chicago ended on November 7th at 2 AM in 2021, the local date-time of 2021-11-07T01:30 in America/Chicago corresponds to the same instant as 2021-11-07T06:30 in UTC. Therefore, the isEqual method returns true.
Hence, the output is true false. References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? ZoneId (Java Platform SE 8)
? ZonedDateTime (Java Platform SE 8)
? Time Zone & Clock Changes in Chicago, Illinois, USA
? Daylight Saving Time Changes 2023 in Chicago, USA

NEW QUESTION 33
Given:

```
public class Weather {
      public enum Forecast {
            SUNNY, CLOUDY, RAINY;
            @Override
            public String toString() { return "SNOWY";}
      }

      public static void main(String[] args) {
            System.out.print(Forecast.SUNNY.ordinal() + " ");
            System.out.print(Forecast.valueOf("cloudy".toUpperCase()));
      }
}
```

What is the result?

A. 1 RAINY
B. Compilation fails
C. 1 Snowy
D. 0 CLOUDY
E. 0 Snowy

Answer: E

Explanation:
The code is defining an enum class called Forecast with three values: SUNNY, CLOUDY, and RAINY. The toString() method is overridden to always return ??SNOWY??. In the main method, the ordinal value of SUNNY is printed, which is 0, followed by the value of CLOUDY converted to uppercase, which is ??CLOUDY??. However, since the
toString() method of Forecast returns ??SNOWY?? regardless of the actual value, the output
will be ??0 SNOWY??. References: Enum (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Enum.EnumDesc (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)

NEW QUESTION 37
Assume you have an automatic module from the module path display-ascii-0.2. jar. Which name is given to the automatic module based on the given JAR file?

A. Display.ascii
B. Display-ascii-0.2
C. Display-ascii
D. Display-ascii-0

Answer: C

Explanation:
An automatic module name is derived from the name of the JAR file when it does not contain a module-info.class file. If the JAR file has an ??Automatic-Module-Name?? attribute in its main manifest, then its value is the module name. Otherwise, the module name is derived from the JAR file??s name by removing any version numbers and converting it to lower case. Therefore, for a JAR named display-ascii-0.2.jar, the automatic module name would be display-ascii, following these rules.

NEW QUESTION 38
Given:

```
public class Test {
    public String attach1(List<String> data) {
        return data.parallelStream().reduce("w", (n,m) -> n+m, String::concat);
    }
    public String attach2(List<String> data) {
        return data.parallelStream().reduce((1, p)-> 1+p).get();
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        var list = List.of("Table", "Chair");
        String x= t.attach1(list);
        String y= t.attach2(list);
       System.out.print(x+ " "+y);
     }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Tablechair Tablechair
B. Wtablechair tableChair
C. A RuntimeException is thrown
D. wTableChair TableChair
E. Compilation fails

Answer: E

Explanation:
The code fragment will fail to compile because the class name and the constructor name do not match. The class name is Furniture, but the constructor name is Wtable. This will cause a syntax error. The correct way to define a constructor is to use the same name as the class name. Therefore, the code fragment should change the constructor name to Furniture or change the class name to Wtable.

NEW QUESTION 41
Given the code fragment:

```
List<String> specialDays = List.of("NewYear","Valentines","Spring","Labour");
System.out.print(specialDays.stream().allMatch(s ->s.equals("Labour")));
System.out.print(" " + specialDays.stream().anyMatch(s ->s.equals("Labour")));
System.out.print(" " + specialDays.stream().noneMatch(s -> s.equals("Halloween")));
System.out.print(" " +specialDays.stream().findFirst());
```

What is the result?

A. False true true optional (Newyear)
B. 0110
C. True true false NewYear
D. 010 optional (Newyear)

Answer: A

Explanation:
The code fragment is using the stream methods allMatch, anyMatch, noneMatch, and findFirst on a list of strings called specialDays. These methods are used to perform matching operations on the elements of a stream, such as checking if all, any, or none of the elements satisfy a given predicate, or finding the first element that matches a predicate1. The predicate in this case is that the string equals ??Labour?? or ??Halloween??. The output will be:
? False: because not all of the elements in specialDays are equal to ??Labour?? or ??Halloween??.
? true: because at least one of the elements in specialDays is equal to ??Labour?? or ??Halloween??.
? true: because none of the elements in specialDays are equal to both ??Labour?? and ??Halloween??.
? Optional[NewYear]: because the first element in specialDays that matches the predicate is ??NewYear??, and the findFirst method returns an Optional object that may or may not contain a non-null value2.
References: Stream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17), Optional (Java SE 17 & JDK 17)

NEW QUESTION 46
Given the directory structure:

```
module1:
        p1\
            Doc.java
        p2\
            Util.java
```

Given the definition of the Doc class:

```
package p1;
    public sealed class Doc permits WordDoc {
}
```

Which two are valid definition of the wordDoc class?

A. Package p1;Public non-sealed class wordDoc extends Doc ()
B. Package p1;Public class wordDoc extends Doc ()
C. Package p1, p2;Public non-sealed class WordDoc extends Doc ()
D. Package p1, p2;Public sealed class WordDoc extends Doc ()
E. Package p1,non-sealed abstract class WordDoc extends Doc ()
F. Package p1;Public final class WordDoc extends Doc ()

Answer: AF

Explanation:
The correct answer is A and F because the wordDoc class must be a non-sealed class or a final class to extend the sealed Doc class. Option B is incorrect because the wordDoc class must be non-sealed or final. Option C is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be in a different package than the Doc class. Option D is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be a sealed class. Option E is incorrect because the wordDoc class cannot be an abstract class. References: Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer, 3 Sealed Classes - Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 47
Given the code fragments:

```
class Test {
    volatile int x = 1;
    AtomicInteger xObj = new AtomicInteger(1);
}
```

and

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Test t = new Test();
    Runnable r1 = () -> {
        Thread trd = Thread.currentThread();
        while (t.x < 3 ) {
            System.out.print(trd.getName()+" : "+t.x+" : ");
            t.x++;
        }
    };
    Runnable r2 = () -> {
        Thread trd = Thread.currentThread();
        while (t.xObj.get() < 3) {
            System.out.print(trd.getName()+" : "+t.xObj.get()+" : ");
            t.xObj.getAndIncrement();
        }
    };
    Thread t1 = new Thread(r1,"t1");
    Thread t2 = new Thread(r2,"t2");
    t1.start();
    t2.start();
}
```

Which is true?

A. The program prints t1 : 1: t2 : 1: t1 : t2 : 2 : in random order.
B. The program prints t1 : 1 : t2: 1 : t1 : 2 : t2: 2:
C. The program prints t1 : 1: t2 : 1: t1 : 1 : t2 : 1 : indefinitely
D. The program prints an exception

Answer: B

Explanation:
The code creates two threads, t1 and t2, and starts them. The threads will print their names and the value of the Atomic Integer object, x, which is initially set to 1. The threads will then increment the value of x and print their names and the new value of x. Since the threads are started at the same time, the output will be in random order.
However, the final output will always be t1 : 1 : t2: 1 : t1 : 2 : t2: 2: References: AtomicInteger (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

NEW QUESTION 51
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