Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-829

Java SE 17 Developer

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
Given:

```
class Product {
    String name; double price;
    Product(String s, double d) {
        this.name = s;
        this.price = d;
    }
}
class ElectricProduct extends Product {
    ElectricProduct(String name, double price) {
        super(name, price);
    }
}
```

and the code fragment:

```
List<Product> p = List.of(
new ElectricProduct("CellPhone",100),
new ElectricProduct("ToyCar",90),
new ElectricProduct("Motor",200),
new ElectricProduct("Fan",300)
);

DoubleSummaryStatistics sts = p.stream().filter(a -> a instanceof ElectricProduct)
                                        .collect(Collectors.summarizingDouble(a ->
a.price));
String s1 = p.stream().filter(a -> a instanceof Product)
                      .collect(Collectors.mapping(p2 -> p2.name, Collectors.joining(",")));
System.out.println(sts.getMax());
System.out.println(s1);
```

A. 300.00CellPhone,ToyCar,Motor,Fan
B. 100.00CellPhone,ToyCar,Motor,Fan
C. 100.00 CellPhone,ToyCar
D. 300.00CellPhone.ToyCar

Answer: A

Explanation:
The code fragment is using the Stream API to perform a reduction operation on a list of ElectricProduct objects. The reduction operation consists of three parts: an identity value, an accumulator function, and a combiner function. The identity value is the initial value of the result, which is 0.0 in this case. The accumulator function is a BiFunction that takes two arguments: the current result and the current element of the stream, and returns a new result. In this case, the accumulator function is (a,b) -> a + b.getPrice (), which means that it adds the price of each element to the current result. The combiner function is a BinaryOperator that takes two partial results and combines them into one. In this case, the combiner function is (a,b) -> a + b, which means that it adds the two partial results together.
The code fragment then applies a filter operation on the stream, which returns a new stream that contains only the elements that match the given predicate. The

predicate is p -
> p.getPrice () > 10, which means that it selects only the elements that have a price greater than 10. The code fragment then applies a map operation on the filtered stream, which returns a new stream that contains the results of applying the given function to each element. The function is p -> p.getName (), which means that it returns the name of each element.
The code fragment then calls the collect method on the mapped stream, which performs a mutable reduction operation on the elements of the stream using a Collector. The Collector is Collectors.joining (??,??), which means that it concatenates the elements of the stream into a single String, separated by commas.
The code fragment then prints out the result of the reduction operation and the result of the collect operation, separated by a new line. The result of the reduction operation is 300.00, which is the sum of the prices of all ElectricProduct objects that have a price greater than 10. The result of the collect operation is CellPhone,ToyCar,Motor,Fan, which is the concatenation of the names of all ElectricProduct objects that have a price greater than 10. Therefore, the output of the code fragment is: 300.00 CellPhone,ToyCar,Motor,Fan
References: Stream (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle, Collectors (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Which two code fragments compile?
A)

```
class L6 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var x = new ArrayList<>();
        x.add(10);
        x.add("30");
        System.out.println(x);
    }
}
```

B)

```
class L2 {
    public void m(int x) {
        var x = 10;
    }
}
```

C)

```
class A {}
class B extends A{}
class L4 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var x = new A();
        x = new B();
    }
}
```

D)

```
class L3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        var a = 10;
        a = "30";
    }
}
```

E)

```
class L5 {
    public void m() {
        var strVar = null;
    }
}
```

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The two code fragments that compile are B and E. These are the only ones that use the correct syntax for declaring and initializing a var variable. The var keyword is a reserved type name that allows the compiler to infer the type of the variable based on the initializer expression. However, the var variable must have an initializer, and the initializer must not be null or a lambda expression. Therefore, option A is invalid because it does not have an initializer, option C is invalid because it has a null initializer, and option D is invalid because it has a lambda expression as an initializer. Option B is valid because it has a String initializer, and option E is valid because it has an int initializer. https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/language/local-variable-type-inference.html

NEW QUESTION 5
Given:

```
public class Test {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<String>  elements =
             Arrays.asList("car", "truck", "car",
                           "bicycle", "car", "truck", "motorcycle");
       Map<String, Long>  outcome =
             elements.stream().collect(Collectors.groupingBy(Function.identity(), Collectors.counting() ) );
       System.out.println(outcome);
   }
}
```

What is the result?

A. Bicycle =7, car=7, motorcycle=7, truck=7)
B. (3:bicycle, 0:car, 0motercycle, 5:truck)
C. (Bicycle, car, motorcycle, truck)
D. Bicycle-1, car=3, motorcycle=1, truck=2)
E. Compilation fails.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The answer is E because the code fragment contains several syntax errors that prevent it from compiling. Some of the errors are:
? The enum declaration is missing a semicolon after the list of constants.
? The enum constants are not capitalized, which violates the Java naming convention for enums.
? The switch expression is missing parentheses around the variable name.
? The case labels are missing colons after the enum constants.
? The default label is missing a break statement, which causes a fall-through to the next case.
? The println statement is missing a closing parenthesis and a semicolon. A possible corrected version of the code fragment is:
enum Vehicle { BICYCLE, CAR, MOTORCYCLE, TRUCK; } public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { Vehicle v = Vehicle.BICYCLE; switch (v) {

case BICYCLE:
System.out.print(??1??); break; case CAR: System.out.print(??3??); break; case MOTORCYCLE: System.out.print(??1??); break; case TRUCK: System.out.print(??2??); break; default: System.out.print(??0??); break; } System.out.println(); } }
This would print 1 as the output. References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? Enum Types
? The switch Statement

NEW QUESTION 6
Given the code fragment:

```
ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
Set<Callable<String>> workers = new HashSet<Callable<String>>();
workers.add(new Callable<String>() {
    public String call() throws Exception {
        return "1";
    }
});
workers.add(new Callable<String>() {
    public String call() throws Exception {
        return "2";
    }
});
workers.add(new Callable<String>() {
    public String call() throws Exception {
        return "3";
    }
});
```

Which code fragment invokes all callable objects in the workers set?
A)

```
List<Future<String>> futures = executorService.invokeAny(workers);
for(Future<String> future : futures){
    System.out.println(future.get());
}
```

B)

```
executorService.submit(cThreads);
```

C)

```
List<Future<String>> futures = executorService.invokeAll(workers);
for(Future<String> future : futures){
    System.out.println(future.get());
}
```

D)

```
for (int i=0; i<3;i++) {
    String result = executorService.invokeAny(cThreads);
    System.out.println(result);
}
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code fragment in Option C invokes all callable objects in the workers set by using the ExecutorService??s invokeAll() method. This method takes a collection of Callable objects and returns a list of Future objects representing the results of the tasks. The other options are incorrect because they either use the wrong method (invokeAny() or submit()) or have syntax errors (missing parentheses or
semicolons). References: AbstractExecutorService (Java SE 17 & JDK 17) - Oracle

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
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 10
Given:

```
final class Folder {    // line n1
    // line n2
    public void open(){
        System.out.print("Open ");
    }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        try (Folder f = new Folder()) {
            f.open();
        }
    }
}
```

Which two modifications enable the code to print Open Close?

A)

At line n2, insert:

```
final void close() {
    System.out.print("Close ");
```

B)

Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder extends Closeable {
```

C)

Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder extends Exception {
```

D)

Replace line n1 with:

```
class Folder implements AutoCloseable {
```

E)

```
At line n2, insert:
public void close() throws IOException {
      System.out.print("Close ");
}
```

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The code given is a try-with-resources statement that declares a resource of type AutoCloseable. The resource is an anonymous class that implements the AutoCloseable interface and overrides the close() method. The code also has a print() method that prints the value of the variable s. The code is supposed to print ??Open Close??, but it does not compile because of two errors.
The first error is at line n1, where the anonymous class is missing a semicolon at the end of its declaration. This causes a syntax error and prevents the code from compiling. To fix this error, option B adds a semicolon after the closing curly brace of the anonymous class.
The second error is at line n2, where the print() method is called without an object reference. This causes a compilation error because the print() method is not static and cannot be invoked without an object. To fix this error, option E adds an object reference to the print() method by using the variable t.
Therefore, options B and E are correct and enable the code to print ??Open Close??.

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 14
Given the content of the in. tart file: 23456789
and the code fragment:

```
char[] buffer = new char[8];
int count = 0;
try(FileReader in = new FileReader("in.txt");
    FileWriter out = new FileWriter("out.txt")) {
        while((count = in.read(buffer)) != -1) {
           out.write(buffer);
        }
}
```

What is the content of the out .txt file?

A. 01234567801234
B. 012345678
C. 0123456789234567
D. 0123456789
E. 012345678901234
F. 01234567

Answer: D

Explanation:
The answer is D because the code fragment reads the content of the in.txt file and writes it to the out.txt file. The content of the in.txt file is ??23456789??. The code fragment uses a char array buffer of size 8 to read the content of the in.txt file. The while loop reads the content of the in.txt file and writes it to the out.txt file until the end of the file is reached. Therefore, the content of the out.txt file will be ??0123456789??.

NEW QUESTION 18
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 23
Given:

Captions.properties file:
```
user = UserName
```

Captions_en.properties file:
```
user = User name (EN)
```

Captions_US.properties file:
```
message = User name (US)
```

Captions_en_US.properties file:
```
message = User name (EN - US)
```

and the code fragment:

```
Locale.setDefault(Locale.US);
Locale currentLocale = new Locale.Builder().setLanguage("en").build();

ResourceBundle captions = ResourceBundle.getBundle("Captions.properties", currentLocale);
System.out.println(captions.getString("user"));
```

What is the result?

A. User name (US)
B. The program throws a MissingResourceException.
C. User name (EN – US)
D. UserName
E. User name (EN)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The answer is B because the code fragment contains a logical error that causes a MissingResourceException at runtime. The code fragment tries to load a resource bundle with the base name ??Captions.properties?? and the locale ??en_US??. However, there is no such resource bundle available in the classpath. The available resource bundles are:
? Captions.properties
? Captions_en.properties
? Captions_US.properties
? Captions_en_US.properties
The ResourceBundle class follows a fallback mechanism to find the best matching resource bundle for a given locale. It first tries to find the resource bundle with the exact locale, then it tries to find the resource bundle with the same language and script, then it tries to find the resource bundle with the same language, and finally it tries to find the default resource bundle with no locale. If none of these resource bundles are found, it throws a MissingResourceException.
In this case, the code fragment is looking for a resource bundle with the base name ??Captions.properties?? and the locale ??en_US??. The ResourceBundle class will try to find the following resource bundles in order:
? Captions.properties_en_US
? Captions.properties_en
? Captions.properties
However, none of these resource bundles exist in the classpath. Therefore, the ResourceBundle class will throw a MissingResourceException.
To fix this error, the code fragment should use the correct base name of the resource bundle family, which is ??Captions?? without the ??.properties?? extension. For example: ResourceBundle captions = ResourceBundle.getBundle(??Captions??, currentLocale); This will load the appropriate resource bundle for the current locale, which is ??Captions_en_US.properties?? in this case. References:
? Oracle Certified Professional: Java SE 17 Developer
? Java SE 17 Developer
? OCP Oracle Certified Professional Java SE 17 Developer Study Guide
? ResourceBundle (Java Platform SE 8)
? About the ResourceBundle Class (The Java™ Tutorials > Internationalization)

NEW QUESTION 25
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 27
Given the code fragment:

```
// Login time:2021-01-12T21:58:18.817Z
Instant loginTime = Instant.now();
Thread.sleep(1000);

// Logout time:2021-01-12T21:58:19.880Z
Instant logoutTime = Instant.now();

loginTime = loginTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);   // line n1
logoutTime = logoutTime.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

if (logoutTime.isAfter(loginTime))
    System.out.println("Logged out at: " + logoutTime);
else
    System.out.println("Can't logout");
```

What is the result?

A. Logged out at: 2021-0112T21:58:19.880z
B. Logged out at: 2021-01-12T21:58:00z
C. A compilation error occurs at Line n1.
D. Can??t logout

Answer: B

Explanation:

The code fragment is using the Java SE 17 API to get the current time and then truncating it to minutes. The result will be the current time truncated to minutes, which is why option B is correct. References:
? https://education.oracle.com/products/trackp_OCPJSE17
? https://mylearn.oracle.com/ou/learning-path/java-se-17-developer/99487
? https://docs.oracle.com/javase/17/docs/api/java.base/java/time/Instant.html#truncatedTo(java.time.temporal.TemporalUnit)

NEW QUESTION 31
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 35
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