



Name: _____

ID: _____

Q1) (6p) Java offers different methods to write data to persistent storage (e.g. Hard Disk Drive). One of these methods is XML serialization. Briefly describe each of the following.

JAXB

Marshalling

Unmarshal

Q2) (6p) Java streams offer, *lazy* and *eager* operations. Briefly describe each type's return and behavior.

Lazy Operations:

Eager Operations:

Q3) (6p) An example of a generic method is `public static <T> void printArr(T[] inputArr)`. (1) What are two advantages of using generic methods instead of overloaded ones? (2) Why is the type of `inputArr` set to `T`. (3) What happens to `T` once the program compiles?

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Q4) (13p) Consider the following code block and answer the questions that follow.

```
int values[] = {1, -5, -3, 3, 0, 7, 9, 11};  
IntStream intRange = IntStream.of(values);  
intRange.forEach(num -> System.out.println(num));
```

A. (6p) Rewrite the above code using traditional Java looping structures. Both outputs must be identical.

```
int values[] = {1, -5, -3, 3, 0, 7, 9, 11};
```

B. (3p) Show the last three printed lines from the code above?

C. (4p) Using the `intRange` variable only, print the maximum of the values?

Q5) (19p) Consider a plain text file consisting of multiple lines. Each line contains exactly one word. Using the Java streams library ONLY complete the main method such that:

1. Using the `Files` class, read the content of the file
2. Exclude words that have less than 3 characters – Don't use an IF statement
3. Convert each word to upper case and add the values to the `stack`.
4. Finally print the values of the `stack`.

```
public class FileTester {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {  
        Path path = Paths.get("Words.txt");  
        Stack<String> stack = _____  
    }  
}
```