

Oracle

Exam Questions 1Z0-819

Java SE 11 Developer



NEW QUESTION 1

Given:

```
package b;
public class Person {
    protected Person() {                //line 1
    }
}
```

and

```
package a;
import b.Person;
public class Main {                    //line 2
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person person = new Person(); //line 3
    }
}
```

Which two allow a.Main to allocate a new Person? (Choose two.)

- A. In Line 1, change the access modifier to privateprivate Person() {
- B. In Line 1, change the access modifier to publicpublic Person() {
- C. In Line 2, add extends Person to the Main classpublic class Main extends Person {and change Line 3 to create a new Main objectPerson person = new Main();
- D. In Line 2, change the access modifier to protectedprotected class Main {
- E. In Line 1, remove the access modifierPerson() {

Answer: BC**NEW QUESTION 2**

Given:

```
package a;
public abstract class Animal {
    protected abstract void walk();
}
package b;
public abstract class Human extends Animal {
    // line 1
}
```

Which two lines inserted in line 1 will allow this code to compile? (Choose two.)

- A. protected void walk(){}
- B. void walk(){}
- C. abstract void walk();
- D. private void walk(){}
- E. public abstract void walk();

Answer: AE**NEW QUESTION 3**

Examine this excerpt from the declaration of the java.se module:

```
module java.se {
    ...
    requires transitive java.sql;
    ...
}
```

What does the transitive modifier mean?

- A. Only a module that requires the java.se module is permitted to require the java.sql module.
- B. Any module that requires the java.se module does not need to require the java.sql module.
- C. Any module that attempts to require the java.se module actually requires the java.sql module instead.
- D. Any module that requires the java.sql module does not need to require the java.se module.

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 4**

Given:

```
public class Tester {
    static class Person implements /* line 1 */ {
        private String name;
        Person(String name) { this.name = name; }
        /* line 2 */
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Person[] people = {new Person("Joe"),
                           new Person("Jane"),
                           new Person("John")};
        Arrays.sort(people);
        for(Person person: people) {
            System.out.println(person.name);
        }
    }
}
```

You want the code to produce this output:

John

Joe Jane

Which code fragment should be inserted on line 1 and line 2 to produce the output?

- A. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- B. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compareTo(Person person) { return person.name.compareTo(this.name);}` on line 2.
- C. Insert `Comparable<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person p1, Person p2) { return p1.name.compareTo(p2.name);}` on line 2.
- D. Insert `Comparator<Person>` on line 1. Insert `public int compare(Person person) { return person.name.compareTo(this.name);}` on line 2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

Which command line runs the main class `com.acme.Main` from the module `com.example`?

- A. `java --module-path mods com.example/com.acme.Main`
- B. `java -classpath com.example.jar com.acme.Main`
- C. `java --module-path mods -m com.example/com.acme.Main`
- D. `java -classpath com.example.jar -m com.example/com.acme.Main`

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

Given:

```
public class SerializedMessage implements Serializable {
    String message;
    LocalDateTime createTime;
    transient LocalDateTime updateTime;;
    SerializedMessage(String message) {
        this.message = message;
        this.createTime = LocalDateTime.now();
    }
    private void readObject (ObjectInputStream in) {
        try {
            in.defaultReadObject();
            this.updateTime = LocalDateTime.now();
        } catch (IOException | ClassNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

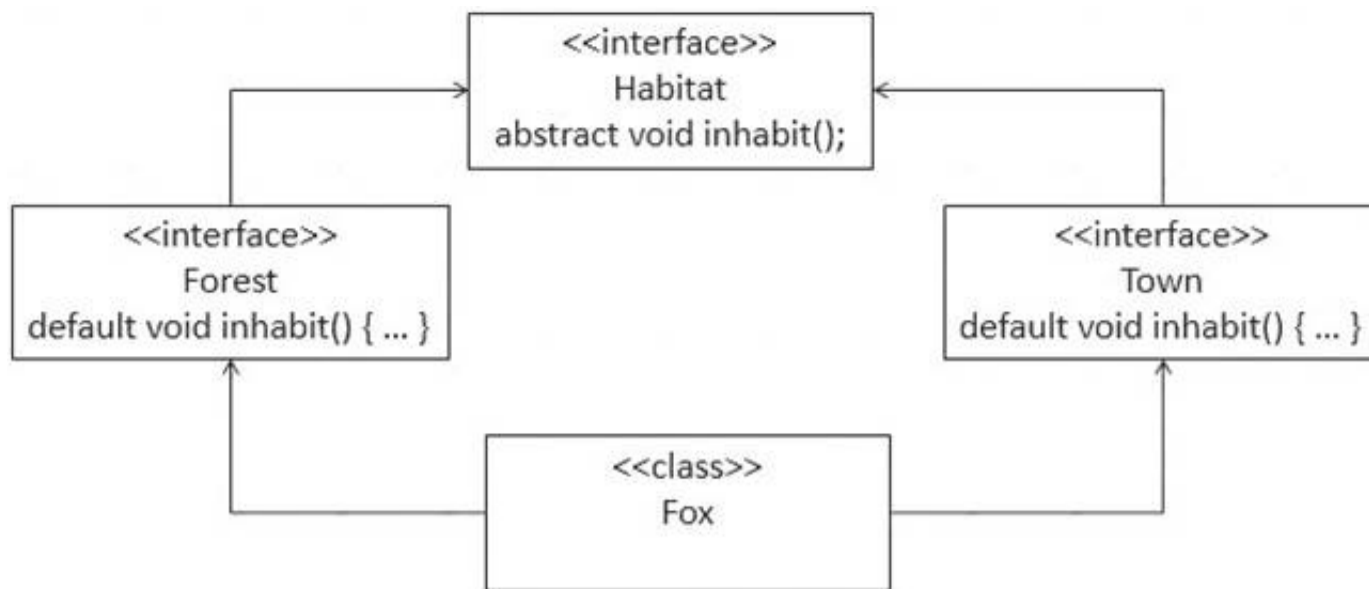
When is the `readObject` method called?

- A. before this object is deserialized
- B. after this object is deserialized
- C. before this object is serialized
- D. The method is never called.
- E. after this object is serialized

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Given:



Which statement is true about the Fox class?

- A. Fox class does not have to override inhabit method, so long as it does not try to call it.
- B. Fox class does not have to override the inhabit method if Forest and Town provide compatible implementations.
- C. Fox class must implement either Forest or Town interfaces, but not both.
- D. The inhabit method implementation from the first interface that Fox implements will take precedence.
- E. Fox class must provide implementation for the inhabit method.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

Given:

```

var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
// line 1
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
for(int a: numbers) {
    sb.append(f.apply(a));
    sb.append(" ");
}
System.out.println(sb.toString());
    
```

Which statement on line 1 enables this code to compile?

- A. Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
- B. Function<Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
- C. Function<int> f = n -> n * 2;
- D. Function<int, int> f = n -> n * 2;
- E. Function f = n -> n * 2;

Answer: A

Explanation:

```

15
16 - public class Main {
17 -     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         var numbers = List.of(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10);
19         Function<Integer, Integer> f = n -> n * 2;
20         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
21 -         for(int a: numbers) {
22             sb.append(f.apply(a));
23             sb.append(" ");
24         }
25         System.out.println(sb.toString());
26     }
27 }
28
    
```

Result

CPU Time: 0.22 sec(s), Memory: 33056 kilobyte(s)

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

NEW QUESTION 9

What makes Java dynamic?

- A. At runtime, classes are loaded as needed, and new code modules can be loaded on demand.
- B. The runtime can process machine language sources as well as executables from different language compilers.
- C. The Java compiler uses reflection to test if class methods are supported by resources of a target platform.

D. The Java compiler preprocesses classes to run on specific target platforms.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
public class Test {
    public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
        try {
            throw new RuntimeException("Someting happened");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new SpecificException(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try{
            Test.doThings();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
class GeneralException /* line 1 */ {
    public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
}
class SpecificException /* line 2 */ {
    public SpecificException(String s) { super(s); }
}
```

Which option should you choose to enable the code to print Something happened?

- A. Add extends GeneralException on line 1. Add extends Exception on line 2.
- B. Add extends SpecificException on line 1. Add extends GeneralException on line 2.
- C. Add extends Exception on line 1. Add extends Exception on line 2.
- D. Add extends Exception on line 1. Add extends GeneralException on line 2.

Answer: D

Explanation:

```
1  import java.util.*;
2  import java.io.*;
3  import java.lang.Thread;
4  import java.util.ArrayList;
5  import java.util.LinkedList;
6  import java.util.List;
7
8  public class Test {
9
10     public static void doThings() throws GeneralException {
11         try{
12             throw new RuntimeException("Something happened");
13         } catch (Exception e) {
14             throw new SpecificException (e.getMessage());
15         }
16     }
17 }
18
19     public static void main(String args[]) {
20         try{
21             Test.doThings();
22         } catch (Exception e) {
23             System.out.println(e.getMessage());
24         }
25     }
26     class GeneralException extends Exception {
27         public GeneralException(String s) { super(s); }
28     }
29     class SpecificException extends GeneralException {
30         public SpecificException(String s) { super(s);}
31     }
32 }
```

NEW QUESTION 10

Given:

```
1. public class Secret {
2.     String[] names;
3.     public Secret(String[] names) {
4.         this.names = names;
5.     }
6.     public String[] getNames() {
7.         return names;
8.     }
9. }
```

Which three actions implement Java SE security guidelines? (Choose three.)

- A. Change line 7 to return names.clone();.
- B. Change line 4 to this.names = names.clone();.
- C. Change the getNames() method name to get\$Names().
- D. Change line 6 to public synchronized String[] getNames() {.
- E. Change line 2 to private final String[] names;.
- F. Change line 3 to private Secret(String[] names) {.
- G. Change line 2 to protected volatile String[] names;.

Answer: EFG**NEW QUESTION 14**

Given:

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.IOException;

public class Tester {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            doA();
        } //line 1
    }
    private static void doA() throws IOException, IndexOutOfBoundsException {
        if (false) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        } else {
            throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
        }
    }
}
```

What must be added in line 1 to compile this class?

- A. catch(IOException e) {}
- B. catch(FileNotFoundException | IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {}
- C. catch(FileNotFoundException | IOException e) {}
- D. catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {} catch(FileNotFoundException e) {}
- E. catch(FileNotFoundException e) {} catch(IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {}

Answer: A**NEW QUESTION 18**

Given:

```
Integer[] intArray = {2, 1, 3, 4, 5};
List<Integer> list =
new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList (intArray));
list.parallelStream()
    .forEach(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
```

Which two are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The output will be exactly 2 1 3 4 5.
- B. The program prints 1 4 2 3, but the order is unpredictable.
- C. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5, but the order is unpredictable.
- D. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 1 2 3 4 5.
- E. Replacing forEach() with forEachOrdered(), the program prints 2 1 3 4 5.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
8 public class Secret {
9     public static void main(String[] args) {
10         Integer[] intArray = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
11         List<Integer> list =
12             new ArrayList<> (Arrays.asList (intArray));
13         list.parallelStream()
14             .forEachOrdered(e -> System.out.print(e + " "));
15     }
16 }
```



Result

CPU Time: 0.32 sec(s), Memory: 37040 kilobyte(s)

1 2 3 4 5

NEW QUESTION 19

Given:

```
public class MyResource {
    public MyResource () {
    }
    // Resource methods
}
```

You want to use the myResource class in a try-with-resources statement. Which change will accomplish this?

- A. Extend AutoCloseable and override the close method.
- B. Implement AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
- C. Extend AutoCloseable and override the autoClose method.
- D. Implement AutoCloseable and override the close method.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 21

Given:

```
String[][] arr = {
    {"Red", "White"},
    {"Black"},
    {"Blue", "Yellow", "Green", "Violet"}
};
for(int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++) {
    int column = 0;
    for(; column < arr[row].length; column++) {
        System.out.println "[" + row + "," + column + "] = " + arr[row][column];
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[1,1] = Blue[2,0] = Yellow[2,1] = Green[3,0] = Violet
- B. [0,0] = Red[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue
- C. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException thrown
- D. [0,0] = Red[0,1] = White[1,0] = Black[2,0] = Blue[2,1] = Yellow[2,2] = Green[2,3] = Violet

Answer: D

Explanation:



```
Console 1 Console 2 Console 3
[0,0] =Red
[0,1] =White
[1,0] =Black
[2,0] =Blue
[2,1] =Yellow
[2,2] =Green
[2,3] =Violet
Completed with exit code: 0
```

NEW QUESTION 22

Examine these module declarations:

```
module ServiceAPI {
    exports com.example.api;
}

module ServiceProvider {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    provides com.example.api with com.myimpl.Impl;
}

module Consumer {
    requires ServiceAPI;
    uses com.example.api;
}
```

Which two statements are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. The ServiceProvider module is the only module that, at run time, can provide the com.example.api API.
- B. The placement of the com.example.api API in a separate module, ServiceAPI, makes it easy to install multiple provider modules.
- C. The Consumer module should require the ServiceProvider module.
- D. The ServiceProvider module should export the com.myimpl package.
- E. The ServiceProvider module does not know the identity of a module (such as Consumer) that uses the com.example.api API.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 26

Which two statements correctly describe capabilities of interfaces and abstract classes? (Choose two.)

- A. Interfaces cannot have protected methods but abstract classes can.
- B. Both interfaces and abstract classes can have final methods.
- C. Interfaces cannot have instance fields but abstract classes can.
- D. Interfaces cannot have static methods but abstract classes can.
- E. Interfaces cannot have methods with bodies but abstract classes can.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 29

Which two statements are correct about modules in Java? (Choose two.)

- A. java.base exports all of the Java platforms core packages.
- B. module-info.java can be placed in any folder inside module-path.
- C. A module must be declared in module-info.java file.
- D. module-info.java cannot be empty.
- E. By default, modules can access each other as long as they run in the same folder.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 33

Given:

```
try {
    // line 1
    lines.map(l -> l.toUpperCase())
        .forEach (line --> {
            try {
                Files.write(Paths.get("outputFile_to_path"),
line.getBytes(), StandardOpenOption.CREATE);
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        });
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

You want to obtain the Stream object on reading the file. Which code inserted on line 1 will accomplish this?

- A. var lines = Files.lines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- B. Stream lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- C. var lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(INPUT_FILE_NAME));
- D. Stream<String> lines = Files.lines(INPUT_FILE_NAME);

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

Given:

```
public class Confidential implements Serializable{
    private String data;

    public Confidential(String data) {
        this.data = data;
    }
}
```

Which two are secure serialization of these objects? (Choose two.)

- A. Define the serialPersistentFields array field.
- B. Declare fields transient.
- C. Implement only readResolve to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not writeReplace.
- D. Make the class abstract.
- E. Implement only writeReplace to replace the instance with a serial proxy and not readResolve.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 38

Given:

```
public class DNASynth {
    int aCount;
    int tCount;
    int cCount;
    int gCount;

    int getACount(int aCount) {
        return aCount;
    }
    int getTCount(int tCount) {
        return this.tCount;
    }
    int getCCount() {
        return getTotalCount() - this.aCount - getTCount(0) - gCount;
    }
    int getGCount() {
        return getGCount();
    }
    int getTotalCount() {
        return aCount + getTCount(0) + this.cCount + this.gCount;
    }
}
```

Which two methods facilitate valid ways to read instance fields? (Choose two.)

- A. getTCount
- B. getACount
- C. getTotalCount
- D. getCCount

E. getGCount

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 39

Which two statements are true about Java modules? (Choose two.)

- A. Modular jars loaded from --module-path are automatic modules.
- B. Any named module can directly access all classes in an automatic module.
- C. Classes found in -classpath are part of an unnamed module.
- D. Modular jars loaded from -classpath are automatic modules.
- E. If a package is defined in both the named module and the unnamed module, then the package in the unnamed module is ignored.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 44

Given the code fragment:

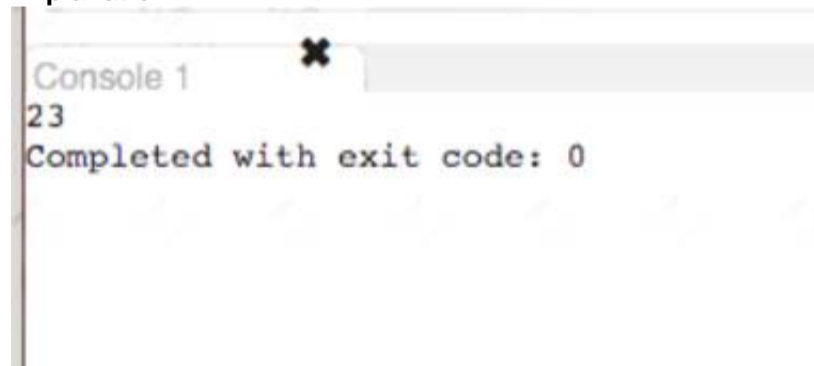
```
String s = "";
if (Double.parseDouble("11.00f") > 11) {
    s += 1;
}
if (1_7 == Integer.valueOf("17")) {
    s += 2;
}
if (1024 > 1023L) {
    s += 3;
}
System.out.print(s);
```

What is the result?

- A. 23
- B. 12
- C. 123
- D. 13

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 48

Given:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Optional<String> value = createValue();
        String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
        System.out.println(str);
    }
    static Optional<String> createValue() {
        String s = null;
        return Optional.ofNullable(s);
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. null
- B. A NoSuchElementException is thrown at run time.
- C. Duke
- D. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

```

14
15 ▾ public class Main {
16 ▾ public static void main(String[] args) {
17     Optional<String> value = createValue();
18     String str = value.orElse ("Duke");
19     System.out.println(str);
20 }
21 ▾ static Optional<String> createValue() {
22     String s = null;
23     return Optional.ofNullable(s);
24 }
25 }
26
result
CPU Time: 0.15 sec(s), Memory: 32572 kilobyte(s)
Duke

```

NEW QUESTION 50

Given:

```

public class Test {
    private String[] strings;
}

```

Which two constructors will compile and set the class field strings? (Choose two.)

A.

```

public Test(List<String> strings) {
    this.strings = strings;
}

```

B.

```

public Test(String... strings) {
    strings = strings;
}

```

C.

```

public Test(String... strings) {
    this.strings = strings;
}

```

D.

```

public Test(String strings) {
    strings = strings;
}

```

E.

```

public Test(String[] strings) {
    this.strings = strings;
}

```

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 53

Given: Automobile.java

```
public abstract class Automobile { //line 1
    abstract void wheels();
}

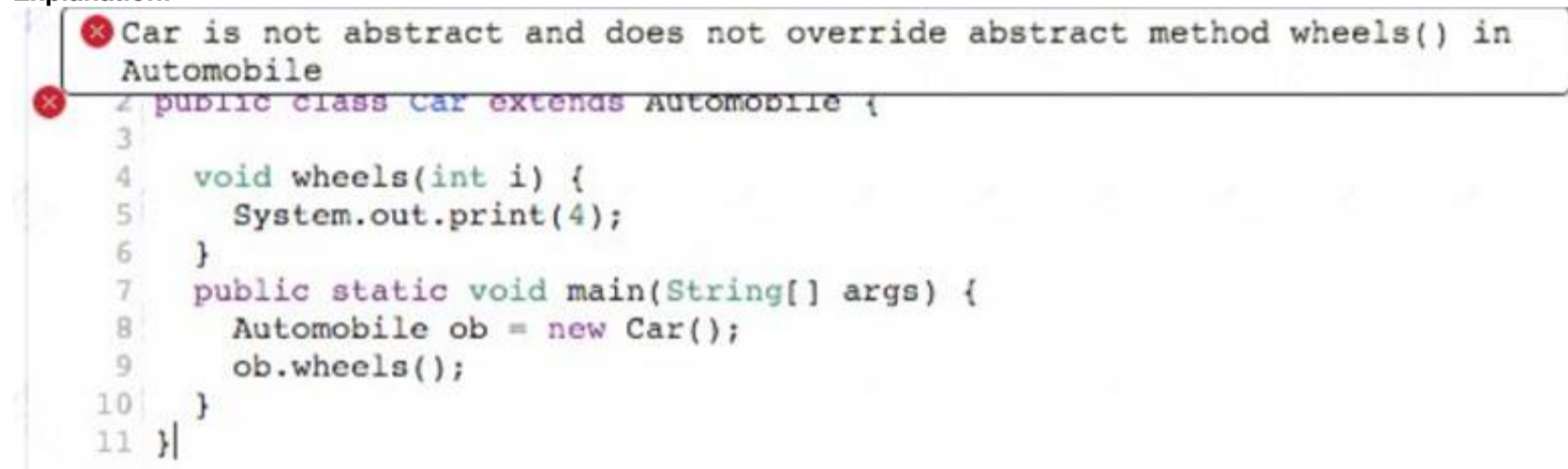
Car.java
public class Car extends Automobile {
    // line 2
    void wheels(int i) { // line 3
        System.out.print(4);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Automobile ob = new Car(); // line 4
        ob.wheels();
    }
}
```

What must you do so that the code prints 4?

- A. Remove the parameter from wheels method in line 3.
- B. Add @Override annotation in line 2.
- C. Replace the code in line 2 with Car ob = new Car();
- D. Remove abstract keyword in line 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:



```

1  Car is not abstract and does not override abstract method wheels() in
2  Automobile
3  public class Car extends Automobile {
4      void wheels(int i) {
5          System.out.print(4);
6      }
7      public static void main(String[] args) {
8          Automobile ob = new Car();
9          ob.wheels();
10     }
11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 58

Given:

```
public interface EulerInterface {
    double getEulerValue();
}

public class EulerLambda {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        EulerInterface myEulerInterface;
        myEulerInterface = () -> "2.71828";
        System.out.println("Value of Euler = " + myEulerInterface.getEulerValue());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. It throws a runtime exception.
- B. Value of Euler = 2.71828
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. Value of Euler = "2.71828"

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62

Given the Person class with age and name along with getter and setter methods, and this code fragment:

```
List<Person> persons = new ArrayList(List.of(new Person(44, "Tom"),
                                              new Person(40, "Aman"),
                                              new Person(40, "Peter")));

persons.sort(Comparator.comparing((Person::getAge))
                    .thenComparing(Person::getName)
                    .reversed());

persons.forEach(p1->System.out.print(" "+p1.getName()));
```

What will be the result?

- A. Aman Tom Peter
- B. Tom Aman Peter
- C. Aman Peter Tom
- D. Tom Peter Aman

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class Foo {
    public List<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }
}
```

and

```
import java.util.*;
public class Bar extends Foo {
    //line 1
}
```

Which two statements can be added at line 1 in Bar to successfully compile it? (Choose two.)

- A. `public List<Integer> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }`
- B. `public ArrayList<Number> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }`
- C. `public List<Integer> foo(TreeSet<String> m) { ... }`
- D. `public List<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }`
- E. `public List<Object> foo(Set<CharSequence> m) { ... }`
- F. `public ArrayList<Integer> foo(Set<String> m) { ... }`

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 70

Given:

`List<String> longlist = List.of("Hello", "World", "Beat");` `List<String> shortlist = new ArrayList<>();`

Which code fragment correctly forms a short list of words containing the letter "e"?

- A.

```
longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```
- B.

```
longList.parallelStream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .forEach(w -> shortList.add(w));
```
- C.

```
shortList = longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```
- D.

```
longList.stream()
    .filter(w -> w.indexOf('e') != -1)
    .parallel()
    .collect(shortlist);
```

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 75

Given:

```
public class Over {
    public void analyze(Object[] o){
        System.out.println("I am an object array");
    }
    public void analyze(long[] l){
        System.out.println("I am an array");
    }
    public void analyze(Object o){
        System.out.println("I am an object");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] nums = new int[10];
        new Over().analyze(nums); // line 1
    }
}
```

What is the output?

- A. I am an object array
- B. The compilation fails due to an error in line 1.
- C. I am an array
- D. I am an object

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);

You want to calculate the average of numbers. Which two codes will accomplish this? (Choose two.)

- A. double avg = numbers.stream().parallel().averagingDouble(a -> a);
- B. double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble ();
- C. double avg = numbers.stream().mapToInt (i -> i).average().parallel();
- D. double avg = numbers.stream().average().getAsDouble();
- E. double avg = numbers.stream().collect(Collectors.averagingDouble(n -> n));

Answer: BD

Explanation:

```
1
2 import java.io.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 class Hello {
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6
7         var numbers = List.of(0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9);
8         double avg = numbers.parallelStream().mapToInt (m -> m).average().getAsDouble();
9
10    }
11 }
```

NEW QUESTION 78

Given:

```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder("ABCD");
```

Which would cause s to be AQCD?

- A. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");
- B. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("C"), "Q");
- C. s.replace(s.indexOf("B"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");
- D. s.replace(s.indexOf("A"), s.indexOf("B"), "Q");

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81

Given:

```
public class Price {
    private final double value;
    public Price(String value) {
        this(Double.parseDouble(value));
    }
    public Price(double value) {
        this.value = value;
    }
    public Price () {}
    public double getValue() { return value; }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
        Price p2 = new Price(2.99);
        Price p3 = new Price();
        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. The compilation fail
- B. 1.99,2.99,0
- C. 1.99,2.99,0.0
- D. 1.99,2.99

Answer: A

Explanation:

```
1
2 public class Price {
3     private final double value;
4     public Price(String value) {
5         this(Double.parseDouble (value));
6     }
7     public Price(double value) {
8         this.value = value;
9     }
10    public Price (){}
11    public double getValue() { return value; }
12    public static void main (String[] args) {
13        Price p1 = new Price("1.99");
14        Price p2 = new Price("2.99");
15        Price p3 = new Price();
16        System.out.println(p1.getValue()+" "+p2.getValue()+" "+p3.getValue());
17    }
18 }
```

✖ variable value might not have been initialized

NEW QUESTION 86

Given:

```
class CustomType<T> {
    public <T> int count(T[] anArray, T element) {
        int count = 0;
        for(T e : anArray) {
            if (e.equals(element)) ++count;
        }
        return count;
    }
}
```

and

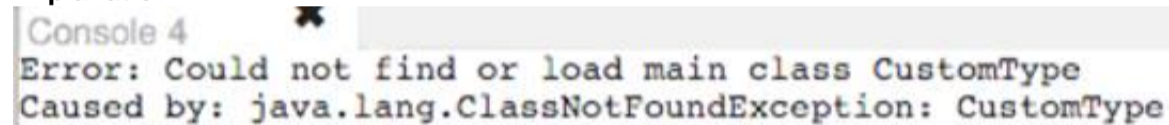
```
public class Test extends CustomType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] words = {"banana", "orange", "apple", "lemon"};
        Integer[] numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
        CustomType type = new CustomType();
        CustomType<String> stringType = new CustomType<>();
        System.out.println(stringType.count(words, "apple"));
        System.out.println(type.count(words, "apple"));
        System.out.println(type.count(numbers, 3));
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A NullPointerException is thrown at run time.
- B. The compilation fails.
- C. 1Null null
- D. 111
- E. A ClassCastException is thrown at run time.

Answer: B

Explanation:



Console 4
Error: Could not find or load main class CustomType
Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: CustomType

NEW QUESTION 90

.....

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