PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CLASS:-SYBSCIT (SEM-IV)   SUBJECT:- Core Java

1. What is the range of short data type in Java?

a) -128 to 127

b) -32768 to 32767

c) -2147483648 to 2147483647

d) -5000 TO 5000

2. What is the range of byte data type in Java?

a) -128 to 127

b) -32768 to 32767

c) -2147483648 to 2147483647

d) -5000 TO 5000

3. An expression involving byte, int, and literal numbers is promoted to which of these?

a) int

b) long

c) byte

d) float

4. Which of these literals can be contained in float data type variable?

a) -1.7e+308

b) -3.4e+038

c) +1.7e+308

d) -3.4e+050

5. Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions?

a) int

b) float

c) double

d)long

6. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class increment {
  public static void main(String args[])
   {
      int g = 3;
       System.out.print(++g * 8);
    }
   }
```

a) 25

b) 24

c) 32

d) 33

7. What is the numerical range of a char data type in Java?

a) -128 to 127

b) 0 to 256

c) 0 to 32767

d) 0 to 65535

8. Which of these coding types is used for data type characters in Java?

a) ASCII

b) ISO-LATIN-1

c) UNICODE

d) CODE

9. Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?

a) True & False

b) 0 & 1

c) Any integer value

d) true

10. Which of these occupy first 0 to 127 in Unicode character set used for characters in Java?

a) ASCII

b) ISO-LATIN-1

c) LATIN1

d) ASCII and ISO-LATIN1

11. Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

a) boolean b1 = 1;

b) boolean b2 = 'false';

c) boolean b3 = false;

d) boolean b4 = 'true'

12. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
   class booloperators {
     public static void main(String args[])
      {
         boolean var1 = true;
        boolean var2 = false;
        System.out.println((var1 & var2));
       }
   }
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) true

d) false

13. Which of these is long data type literal?

a) 0x99fffL

b) ABCDEFG

c) 0x99fffa

d) 99671246

14. Which of these can be returned by the operator &?

a) Integer

b) Boolean

c) Character

d) Integer or Boolean

15. Literals in java must be appended by which of these?

a) L

b) l

c) D

d) L and l

16. Which of these can not be used for a variable name in Java?

a) identifier

b) keyword

c) identifier & keyword

d) constant

17. How is Date stored in database?

a) java.sql.Date

b) java.util.Date

c) java.sql.DateTime

d) java.util.DateTime

18. What does LocalTime represent?

a) Date without time

b) Time without Date

c) Date and Time

d) Date and Time with timezone

19. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class c
{
   public void main( String[] args )
   {
      System.out.println( "Hello" + args[0] );
   }
}
```

a) Hello c

b) Hello

c) Hello world

d) Runtime Error

20.Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?

a) malloc

b) alloc

c) new

d) new malloc

21. Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

a) int arr[] = new int[5]

b) int [] arr = new int[5]

c) int arr[] = new int[5]

d) int arr[] = int [5] new

22. What will be the output of the following Java code?

   int arr[] = new int [5];

   System.out.print(arr);

a) 0

b) value stored in arr[0]

c) 00000

d) Class name@ hashcode in hexadecimal form

23. Which of these is an incorrect Statement?

a) It is necessary to use new operator to initialize an array

b) Array can be initialized using comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces

c) Array can be initialized when they are declared

d) Array used curly braces

24. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

a) Row

b) Column

c) Both Row and Column

d) Table

25. What will be the output of the following Java code?

   class evaluate

   {

     public static void main(String args[])

       {

        int arr[] = new int[] {0 , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};

```
        int n = 6;

          n = arr[arr[n] / 2];

         System.out.println(arr[n] / 2);

         }

   }
```

a) 3

b) 0

c) 6

d) 1

26. Which of the following can be operands of arithmetic operators?

a) Numeric

b) Boolean

c) Characters

d) Numeric & Characters

27. Modulus operator, %, can be applied to which of these?

a) Integers

b) Floating – point numbers

c) Integers and floating – point numbers

d) point numbers

28. With x = 0, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

  1. x++;

  2. x = x + 1;

  3. x += 1;

  4. x =+ 1;

a) 1, 2 & 3

b) 1 & 4

c) 1, 2, 3 & 4

d) 3 & 2

29. Decrement operator, −−, decreases the value of variable by what number?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

30. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class increment
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int g = 3;
        System.out.print(++g * 8);
    }
}
```

a) 25

b) 24

c) 32

d) 33

31. Which of these is not a bitwise operator?

a) &

b) &=

c) |=

d) <=

32. Which operator is used to invert all the digits in a binary representation of a number?

a) ~

b) <<<

c) >>>

d) ^

33. On applying Left shift operator, <<, on integer bits are lost one they are shifted past which position bit?

a) 1

b) 32

c) 33

d) 31

34. Which right shift operator preserves the sign of the value?

a) <<

b) >>

c) <<=

d) >>=

35.What is the output of relational operators?

a) Integer

b) Boolean

c) Characters

d) Double

36. Which of these is returned by "greater than", "less than" and "equal to" operators?

a) Integers

b) Floating – point numbers

c) Boolean

d) Character

37. Which of these operators can skip evaluating right hand operand?

a) !

b) |

c) &

d) &&

38. Which of these statements is correct?

a) true and false are numeric values 1 and 0

b) true and false are numeric values 0 and 1

c) true is any non zero value and false is 0

d) true and false are non numeric values

39.Which of these have highest precedence?

a) ()

b) ++

c) *

d) >>

40. What is the value stored in x in the following lines of Java code?

int x, y, z;

x = 0;

y = 1;

x = y = z = 8;

a) 0

b) 1

c) 9

d) 8

41. What is the value stored in x in the following lines of Java code?

int x, y, z;

x = 0;

y = 1;

x = y = z = 8;

a) 0

b) 1

c) 9

d) 8

42. Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java?

a) pkg

b) Pkg

c) package

d) Package

43. Which of these is a mechanism for naming and visibility control of a class and its content?

a) Object

b) Packages

c) Interfaces

d) None of the Mentioned.

44. Which of these access specifiers can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the different package?

a) Public

b) Protected

c) Private

d) Friendly

45. Which of the following is the correct way of importing an entire package 'pkg'?

a) import pkg.

b) Import pkg.

c) import pkg.*

d) Import pkg.*

46. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages?

a) Package defines a namespace in which classes are stored

b) A package can contain other package within it

c) Java uses file system directories to store packages

d) A package can be renamed without renaming the directory in which the classes are stored

47. Which of these selection statements test only for equality?

a) if

b) switch

c) if & switch

d) if-else

48. Which of these are selection statements in Java?

a) if()

b) for()

c) continue

d) break

49. Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?

a) do-while

b) while

c) for

d) for-each

50. Which of these jump statements can skip processing the remainder of the code in its body for a particular iteration?

a) break

b) return

c) exit

d) continue

51. Which of this statement is incorrect?

a) switch statement is more efficient than a set of nested ifs

b) two case constants in the same switch can have identical values

c) switch statement can only test for equality, whereas if statement can evaluate any type of boolean expression

d) it is possible to create a nested switch statements

52. What is the output of Java program with IF statement?

if(1)

{

  System.out.println("OK");

}

A) OK
B) No output
C) Compiler error
D) Runtime error

53. If the condition of an IF-statement is false, which is true below.

A) IF block is executed.
B) ELSE block is executed.
C) Both IF and ELSE blocks are skipped.
D) Both IF and ELSE blocks are executed.

54. An ELSE statement must be preceded by ____ statement in Java.

A) IF

B) ELSE IF

C) IF or ELSE IF

D) IF ELSE

55. An IF statement in Java is also a ____ statement.

A) boolean

B) conditional

C) iterative

D) optional

56. An IF or ELSE IF statement accepts ____ as input before branching.

A) boolean

B) int

C) float

D) char

57. Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java?

a) Inheritance

b) Encapsulation

c) Polymorphism

d) Compilation

58. Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?

a) Compile time polymorphism

b) Execution time polymorphism

c) Multiple polymorphism

d) Multilevel polymorphism

59. When does method overloading is determined?

a) At run time

b) At compile time

c) At coding time

d) At execution time

60. Which of these keywords is used to make a class?

a) class

b) struct

c) int

d) none of the mentioned

61. Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

a) Box obj = new Box();

b) Box obj = new Box;

c) obj = new Box();

d) new Box obj;

62. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory for an object?

a) malloc

b) alloc

c) new

d) give

63. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?

a) Function overriding

b) Function overloading

c) Function doubling

d) None of the mentioned

64. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of it's class?

a) finalize

b) delete

c) class

d) constructor

65. Which method can be defined only once in a program?

a) main method

b) finalize method

c) static method

d) private method

66. Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class?

a) java.util

b) java.lang

c) java.sql

d) java.io

67. Which of these operators can be used to concatenate two or more String objects?

a) +

b) +=

c) &

d) ||

68. Which of this method of class String is used to obtain a length of String object?

a) get()

b) Sizeof()

c) lengthof()

d) length()

69. Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object?

a) CHARAT()

b) chatat()

c) charAt()

d) ChatAt()

70. Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?

a) String()

b) String(void)

c) String(0)

d) String

71. Which of these is correct way of inheriting class A by class B?

a) class B + class A {}

b) class B inherits class A {}

c) class B extends A {}

d) class B extends class A {}

72. What is not type of inheritance?

a) Single inheritance

b) Double inheritance

c) Hierarchical inheritance

d) Multiple inheritance

73. Using which of the following, multiple inheritance in Java can be implemented?

a) Interfaces

b) Multithreading

c) Protected methods

d) Private methods

74. All classes in Java are inherited from which class?

a) java.lang.class

b) java.class.inherited

c) java.class.object

d) java.lang.Object

75. In order to restrict a variable of a class from inheriting to subclass, how variable should be declared?

a) Protected

b) Private

c) Public

d) Static

76. What will be the values of x,m, and n after execution of the following statements?

int x , m , n;

m=10;

n=15;

x=++m + n++;

A. x=25, m=10 , n=15

B. x=27 , m=10 , n=15

C. x=26, m=11, n=16

D. x=27, m=11, n=16

77. If m and n are int type variables, what will be the results of the expression

m % n

When m= -14 and n= -3?

A. 4

B. 2

C. -2

D. -4

78. What is the result of the expression

(1 & 2) +(3 | 4) in base ten.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 8

D. 7

79. Consider the following code

if (number >=0)

      if(number >0)

            System.out.println("number is positive");

      else

            System.out.println(" Number is negative");

What will be the output if number is equal to 0?

A. Number is negative

B. Number is positive

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

80. In the following code snippet, which lines of code contain error?

1. int j=0;

2. while(j<10) {

3. j++;

4. if(j==5) continue loop;

5. System.out.println("j is" +j); }

A. line 2

B. line 3

C. line 4

D. line 5

81. Consider the following code:

char c = 'a';

```
switch(c)

{

        case 'a' :

                System.out.println("A");

        case 'b' :

                System.out.println("B");

        default:

                System.out.println("C");

}
```

For this code , which of the following statement is true?

A. Output will be A

B. Output will be B

C. Output will be A then followed by B

D. code is illegal and therefore will not compile

82. What is wrong in the following class definitions?

```
abstract class Print

{

        abstract show();

}
class Display extends Print

{

}
```

A. Nothing is wrong

B. Wrong, Method show() should have a return type

C. Wrong. Method show () is not implemented in Display

D. Wrong. Display does not contain any members

83. What is the error in the following class definition?

abstract class XY

{

        abstract sum(int x, int y)

        {

        }

}

A. Class header is not defined properly

B. Constructor is not defined

C. Method is not defined properly

D. No error

84. Consider the following class definitions:

 class maths

 {

        Student student1;

 }

class Student

{

        String name;

}

This code represents:

A. an ' is a ' relationship

B. a ' has a ' relationship

C. Both

D. neither

85. Consider the following class definition:

class A extends B

{

       public A(int x)

       {

       }

       public A(int x. int y)

       {

              super (x,y);

       }

}

Which of the following are legal statement to construct A type objects?

A. A a=new A();

B. A a= new A(4,2,7)

C. A a=new A(5,6)

D. A a=new A(base(4,5),6);

86. What is error in the following code?

A. No error

B. Method display () should be declared as static

C. Test class should be declared as abstract

D. Test class should be declared as public

87. Which of the following statements are true?

1. We cannot use abstract classes to instantiate objects directly.

2. The abstract methods of an abstract class must be defined in its subclass.

3. We cannot declare abstract constructors.

4. We may declare abstract static methods.

A. line 1 only

B. line 2 only

C. line 1 and line 2 only

D. line 1 , line 2 , line 3 only

88. Which keywords can protect a class in package from accessibility by the classes outside the package?

A. private

B. protected

C. final

D. don't use any keyword at all

89. Consider the following code:

class ClassA

{

      public static void main(String args[])

      {

            ClassB b=ClassB();

      }

      ClassA (int x)

      {

      }

}

class ClasB extends ClassA

{

}

What will happen when we compile and run this code?

A. Compile and run successfully

B. Error, ClassA does not define a no-argument constructors

C. Error. ClassB does not define a no-argument constructors

D. Error. There is no code in the constructor ClassA(int x)

90. A package is a collection of

A. Classes

B. interfaces

C. editing tools

D. classes and interfaces

91. Which of the following statements are true?

A. An abstract class may not have any final methods

B. A final class may not have any abstract methods

C. An inner class may not be declared with any accessibility keywords

D. None of the above

92. Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

A. Class Vehicle {

        abstract void display(); }

B. abstract Vehicle {

        abstract void display(); }

C. class abstract Vehicle {

        abstract void display(); }

D. abstract class Vehicle {

        abstract void display(); }

93. Consider the following code:

 interface Area

{

        float compute(float x, float y);

}

class Room implements Area

{

        float compute(float x, float y)

        {

                return (x & y);

        }

}

What is wrong with the code?

A. Interface definition is incomplete

B. Method compute() in interface Area should be declared public

C. Method compute() in class Room should be declared public

D. All the above

94. The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented by Java

A. Extending two or more classees.

B. Extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces

C. Implementing two oe more interfaces.

D. All the anove

95. What will be the content of an array variable table after executing the following code?

for(int i=0; i<3 ; i++)

  for(int j=0; j<3;j++)

   if(j==i) table[i][j]=1;

```
    else
       table[i][j]=0;
```

A. 0 0 0
   0 0 0
   0 0 0
B. 1 0 0
   1 1 0
   1 1 1
C. 0 0 1
   0 1 0
   1 0 0
D. 1 0 0
   0 1 0
   0 0 1

96. Which of the following classes are available in the java.lang package?

A. Stack

B. Random

C. Object

D. Vector

97. Which of the following are the wrapper classes?

A. Byte

B. Double

C. Integer

D. All the above

98. Which of the following methods belong to the String class?

A. length()

B. compareTo()

C. equals()

D. All the above

99. Given the code

String s1= " yes "

String s2= " yes "

String s3= nee String(s1);

Which of the following would equate to true?

    A. s1==s2
    B. s1=s2
    C. s3.equals(s1)
    D. s1.equals(s3)

100. Suppose that s1 and s2 are two strings.Which of the statements or expressions are correct?

A. String s3=s1 + s2

B. String s3 = s1 – s2

C. s1<=s1

D. None of the above

101. Given the code

    String s = new String("abc");

Which of the following method is valid?

    A. S.toUpperCase()
    B. s.replace(' a ' , 'A')
    C. s.trims()
    D. S.append(" xyz ")

102. The methods wait() and notify() are defined in

A. java.lang.String

B. java.lang.Runnable

C. java.lang.Object

D. java.lang.Thread

103. What does the following line of code do?

TextField text = new TextFiled(10)

    A. Creates text object that can hold 10 rows of text.
    B. Creates text object that can hold 10 columns of text.
    C. Creates the object text and initializes it with value 10
    D. The code is illegal

104. Which of the following methods can be used to change the size of a component

A. dimensions()

B. area()

C. hide()

D. setSize()

105. Consider the following code snippet:

…….

…….

try

{

  int x = 0;

  int y = 50/x;

  System.out.println(" Division by zero ");

}

Catch(ArithmeticExpression e)

{

  System.out.println(" catch block");

}

……..

....

What will be the output?

    A. Error. Won't compile
    B. Division by zero
    C. Catch block
    D. Division by zero

106. What will be the output of the following program?

Class Main1

{

  Public static void main(String args[])

  {

    Boolean b = true;

    System.out.println (" XXX");

    return;

    System.out.println (" YYY");

  }

}

    A. XXX
    B. YYY
    C. XXX followed by YYY
    D. Error. Won't compile

107. Given the class definitions

Class Base

{

  Void display()

  {

    System.out.println(" Base ");

  }

}

Class Derived extends Base

```
{

    void display ()

     {

        System.out.println(" Derived ");

   }

}
```

And objects

Base b =new Base();

Derived d = new Derived();

Base bd = new Derived();

Then the print statements

System.out.println(b.display() + " ");

System.out.println(d.display() + " ");

System.out.println(bd.display() + " ");

Will display:

    A. Base Base Derived
    B. Base Derived Base
    C. Base Derived Derived
    D. Derived Derived Derived

108. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?

a) Run Time

b) Compilation Time

c) Can Occur Any Time

d) None of the mentioned

109. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?

a) try

b) finally

c) thrown

d) catch

110. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

111. Which of these keywords must be used to handle the exception thrown by try block in some rational manner?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

112. Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

113. What requires less resources?

a) Thread

b) Process

c) Thread and Process

d) Neither Thread nor Process

114. What does not prevent JVM from terminating?

a) Process

b) Daemon Thread

c) User Thread

d) JVM Thread

115. What decides thread priority?

a) Process

b) Process scheduler

c) Thread

d) Thread scheduler

116. What is true about time slicing?

a) Time slicing is OS service that allocates CPU time to available runnable thread

b) Time slicing is the process to divide the available CPU time to available runnable thread

c) Time slicing depends on its implementation in OS

d) Time slicing allocates more resources to thread

117. What should not be done to avoid deadlock?

a) Avoid using multiple threads

b) Avoid hold several locks at once

c) Execute foreign code while holding a lock

d) Use interruptible locks

118. What is true about threading?

a) run() method calls start() method and runs the code

b) run() method creates new thread

c) run() method can be called directly without start() method being called

d) start() method creates new thread and calls code written in run() method

119. Which of the following is a correct constructor for thread?

a) Thread(Runnable a, String str)

b) Thread(int priority)

c) Thread(Runnable a, int priority)

d) Thread(Runnable a, ThreadGroup t)

120. Which of the following stops execution of a thread?

a) Calling SetPriority() method on a Thread object

b) Calling notify() method on an object

c) Calling wait() method on an object

d) Calling read() method on an InputStream object

121. Which of the following will ensure the thread will be in running state?

a) yield()

b) notify()

c) wait()

d) Thread.killThreaOutput

122. Which of these stream contains the classes which can work on character stream?

a) InputStream

b) OutputStream

c) Character Stream

d) All of the mentioned

123. Which of these class is used to read characters in a file?

a) FileReader

b) FileWriter

c) FileInputStream

d) InputStreamReader

124. Which of these method of FileReader class is used to read characters from a file?

a) read()

b) scanf()

c) get()

d) getInteger()

125. Which of these class can be used to implement the input stream that uses a character array as the source?

a) BufferedReader

b) FileReader

c) CharArrayReader

d) FileArrayReader

126. Which of these classes can return more than one character to be returned to input stream?

a) BufferedReader

b) Bufferedwriter

c) PushbachReader

d) CharArrayReader

127. Which of these package contains classes and interfaces for networking?

a) java.io

b) java.util

c) java.net

d) java.network

128. Which of these packages contains all the classes and methods required for even handling in Java?

a) java.applet

b) java.awt

c) java.event

d) java.awt.event

129. What is an event in delegation event model used by Java programming language?

a) An event is an object that describes a state change in a source

b) An event is an object that describes a state change in processing

c) An event is an object that describes any change by the user and system

d) An event is a class used for defining object, to create events

130. Which of these methods are used to register a keyboard event listener?

a) KeyListener()

b) addKistener()

c) addKeyListener()

d) eventKeyboardListener()

131. Which of these methods are used to register a mouse motion listener?

a) addMouse()

b) addMouseListener()

c) addMouseMotionListner()

d) eventMouseMotionListener()

132. What is a listener in context to event handling?

a) A listener is a variable that is notified when an event occurs

b) A listener is a object that is notified when an event occurs

c) A listener is a method that is notified when an event occurs

d) None of the mentioned

133. Event class is defined in which of these libraries?

a) java.io

b) java.lang

c) java.net

d) java.util

134. Which of these methods can be used to determine the type of event?

a) getID()

b) getSource()

c) getEvent()

d) getEventObject()

135. Which of these class is super class of all the events?

a) EventObject

b) EventClass

c) ActionEvent

d) ItemEvent

136. Which of these events will be notified if scroll bar is manipulated?

a) ActionEvent

b) ComponentEvent

c) AdjustmentEvent

d) WindowEvent

137. Which of these events will be generated if we close an applet's window?

a) ActionEvent

b) ComponentEvent

c) AdjustmentEvent

d) WindowEvent

138. Which of these packages contains all the event handling interfaces?

a) java.lang

b) java.awt

c) java.awt.event

d) java.event

139. Which of these interfaces handles the event when a component is added to a container?

a) ComponentListener

b) ContainerListener

c) FocusListener

d) InputListener

140. Which of these interfaces define a method actionPerformed()?

a) ComponentListener

b) ContainerListener

c) ActionListener

d) InputListener

141. Which of these interfaces define four methods?

a) ComponentListener

b) ContainerListener

c) ActionListener

d) InputListener

142. Which of these interfaces define a method itemStateChanged()?

a) ComponentListener

b) ContainerListener

c) ActionListener

d) ItemListener

143. Which of these methods will be invoked if a character is entered?

a) keyPressed()

b) keyReleased()

c) keyTyped()

d) keyEntered()

144. Which of these methods is defined in MouseMotionAdapter class?

a) mouseDragged()

b) mousePressed()

c) mouseReleased()

d) mouseClicked()

145. Which of these is a superclass of all Adapter classes?

a) Applet

b) ComponentEvent

c) Event

d) InputEvent

146. Which of the following class is derived from the container class?

 a) Component

 b) Panel

 c) MenuComponent

 d) List

147. Name of the class used to represent a GUI application window, which is optionally resizable and can have a title bar, an icon, and menus.

 a)Window

b)Panel

 c)Dialog

 d)Frame

148. Which abstract class is the super class of all menu related classes?

 a) MenuComponent

 b)MenuBar

c)MenuItem

d) CheckboxMenuItem

149. Which of the following is the default Layout Manager ?

a) FlowLayout

b) BorderLayout

c)GridLayout

d)CardLayout

150. How do you change the current layout manager for container?

A. use setLayout()

B. once created you cannot change it

C. You set setLayoutManager()

D. use updateLayout()

151. AWT components are

A) lightweight

B) heavyweight

C) equalweight

D) weightless

152. Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?

a) java.lang

b) java.util

c) java.net

d) java.awt

153. Which of these classes is not part of Java's collection framework?

a) Maps

b) Array

c) Stack

d) Queue

154. Which of this interface is not a part of Java's collection framework?

a) List

b) Set

c) SortedMap

d) SortedList

155. Which of these methods deletes all the elements from invoking collection?

a) clear()

b) reset()

c) delete()

d) refresh()

156. What is Collection in Java?

a) A group of objects

b) A group of classes

c) A group of interfaces

d) A group of array

157. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
1.    class A
2.    {
3. int i;
4. int j;
5.        A()
6.        {
7.            i = 1;
8.            j = 2;
9.        }
10.       }
11.       class Output
12.       {
13.           public static void main(String args[])
14.               {
```

```
15.                      A obj1 = new A();
16.                      A obj2 = new A();
17.                      System.out.print(obj1.equals(obj2));
18.               }    }
```
a)false
b)true
c)1
d) Compilation Error

158. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute java program?
a)JVM
b)JDK
c)JIT
d)JRE

159.What   is   the   extension   of   java   code   files?
a).class
b).java
c).txt
d) .js

160.   What   is   use   of   interpreter?
a)They   convert   bytecode   to   machine   language   code
b)They   read   high   level   code   and   execute   them
c)They   are   intermediated   between   JIT   and   JVM
d) It is a synonym for JIT

161. What is the output of the following code?

String s = new String();

System.out.println("s = " + s);

A. s =

B. s=+

C. s= +s

D. None of the above

162. What is the problem with the following snippet?

class 29
```
```

```
{

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i = 5, j = 10;

if ( (i<j) || (i-10) )

System.out.println("OK");

System.out.println("NOT OK"); }}
```

A. NOT OK

B. OK

C. Error in code

D. None of above

163. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
 Int x= 10;

int y = 20;

if ((x<y) || (x=5) >10)

System.out.println(x):

else

System.out.println(y):
```

A. 10

B. 20

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

164. Show the output the following code:

int a, b:

a = 5;

b = 10;

if(a > 5)

if (b > 5) {

System.out.println("b is " + b); }

else

System.out.println("a is " + a);

A. b is 10

B. a is 5

C. both a and b

D. None of the above

165. State the output of the following code:

int a = 10;

int b = 5;

if(a > b){

if (b > 5)

System.out.println("b is " + b);

}

else

System.out.println("a is" + a):

A. a is 10

B. b is 5

C. both a and b

D. None of the above

166. Give the output of the following code:

```
int m= 100;

while(true) {

if (m<10)

break;

m = m - 10:

systm.out.println("m is." + m):
```

A. m is 0

B. m is 1

C. m is 2

D. m is 3

167. Give the output of the following code:

```
int m= 100;

while(true)

{

if (m < 10)

continue;

m = m - 10;

}

System.out.println("m is." + m);
```

A. 100

B. 10

C. 1

D. Infinite loop

168. Using a single line of code, complete the following class so that it returns x+y if the value of x is equal to y, otherwise returns 0:

public class XY

{

public return int fun(int x, int y)

{

 ……

}}

A. if(x==y)? x + y :0

B. !(x==y)? x + y :0

C. return (x==y)? x + y :0

D. (x==y)? x + y :0

169. Consider the following class definition:

class Student {

abstract double result ( )

}

This code will not compile since a keyword is missing in the first line. What is the keyword?

A. final

B. abstract

C. finally

D. None of the above

170. Consider the following class file?

import java.awt.*;

import java.io.*;

package studentBase;

class Test

void display ( )

System.out.println("RESULTS");

What will be output of above code?

A. RESUITS

B. Results

C. Error in way of written code

D. None of the above

171. Consider the following code:

class Product {

public static void main(String args[]){

int x = 10, y = 20;

System.out.println (mul (x, y));

}

int mul(int a, int b)

{

return (a + b);

}

Will it compile?

    A. Yes
    B. NO

172. Given below are two files:

File Employee.java

package purchase;

public class Employee

protected double age = 35.00;

}

File Company.java

import purchase. Employee;

public class Company

{

public static void main(String arg[ ])

{

Employee e = new Employee ( );

System.out.println("Age = " + e.age); }}

Will the file Company.java compile?

    A. Yes
    B. No

173. Consider the following code:

```java
class A

void method (int x)

{ System.out.println("x = " + x); }

}

class B extends A

void method (int y)

{ System.out.println("y = " + y); }

void method (String s)

{ System.out.println("s = " + s); }

public static void main(String args[])

(

A al = new A();

A a2 new B();

 a1.method (10);

a2.method (20);
```

What will be the output, when executed?

    A. X =10 , Y= 20
    B. X=20,y = 10
    C. No output
    D. Error in code

174. What output will the following program produce?

```java
class Bits

public static void main(String args[])

[
```

short sl = 3; // 0000 0011

short s2 = 13; // 0000 1101

sl = (short) (sl ^ s2);

System.out.println("Result is " + s1); }}

A. Result is 3

B. Result is 13

C. Result is 14

D. Result is 15

 175. State the output of the following program:

class Condition

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

int x = 10;

int y = 15;

System.out.println((x>y)? 3.14 : 3)); }}

A. 3

B. 3.0

C. 3.14

D. None of the above

176. What will be the output of the following program when it is executed with the command line

java Command Java is wonderful

```
class Command

{

public staitic void main(String args[])

{

for (int i = 1; i < args.length; i++)

{

System.out.print (args[i]);

if( i != args.length)

System.out.print(" ");

System.out.println(" "); }}
```

A. Java is

B. Wonderful

C. is wonderful

D. Java is wonderful

177. What will be the output of the following code snippet when combined with suitable declarations

```
StringButter city - new stringBuffer ("Madras");

stringbuffer string new stringbuffer();

string.append(new string(city))

string.insertio. "Central ");

string.out.println(string);
```

A. Central Madras

B. Madras city

C. String city

D. Central String

178. Consider the following program code:

elaas Threadl extends Thread

public void run() {

System.out.println("Begin");

Suspend();

resume ( );

System.out.println("End"); }}

class ThreadTest

public static void main(String args[1)

Threadl ri = new Threadl();

ri.start():

On execution, what will be the output?

A. End

B. Begin

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

179. Consider the following application:

class Max

public static void main(String args

int max = 10;

max (max, 20, 30);

System.out.println(max):

static void max (int max, int x1, int x2)

1 x > x2)

max - xl;

else

What value is printed out, when executed?

   A. 20

   B. 30

   C. 10

   D. 40

180. State the output of the following program:

class Recur {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int Result = result (10);

System.out.println("Result = " + Result); }

static int result (int m){

if (m <= 2)

return m;

else

return m + result (m-2);}}

   A. 10

B. 18
C. 30
D. 38

181. Consider the class definition:

class Default

public static void main(String args[]).

int m;

System.out.println("m is " + m);

Will this code compile?

A. Yes
B. No

182. What is the output of the following program?

class Static

{

static int m = 0;

static int n = 0;

public static void main(String args[]){

int m = 10;

int x = 20; {

int n = 30;

System.out.println("m+ n =" + m + n);}

X= m +n;

System.out.println("x = " + x); }}

A. m +n = 30

B. x = 10

C. m +n =40, x= 10

D. None of the above

183.. Consider the following class definitions:

class Square

private square() { }

int area (int side) {

return (sideside); }}

class Constructor {

public static void main(String args[]){

Square si = new Square();

int area = 1.area (10);

System.out.println(area);}}

Will the code above compile and run successfully.

    A. Yes
    B. No

 184. Which line of the following HTML file contains an error?

1. <applet

2. WIDTH = 400 HEIGHT = 200

3. CODE = HelloJava.class >

4.

5. NAME = "string"

6. VALUE = "Hello" >

7. </applet>

A. LINE 1

B. LINE 2

C. LINE 3

D. LINE 4

185. Give the output of the following program:

class MainString

public static void main(String args[])

StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer ("String");

if(s.length() >5) &&

(s.append ("Buffer").equals("X")

; // empty statement

System.out.println(s);

}

   A. String
   B. StringBuffer
   C. Buffer
   D. None of the above

186. Consider the following program:

class Number

```
int x;

void store(number num){

num.x++; }

class Mainumber{

public static void main(String argst 1){

Number n = new Number();

n.x=10;

n.store(n);

System.out.println(n.x);
```

What is the output?

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 13

187.Given the code:

```
class Continue{

public static void main(String args[]) {

int m = 0;

Loop1: For(int i==0; i<10; i++)

Loop2: for(int j=0;j<10;j++)

Loop3: for(int k=0; k<10;k++){

System.out.println(++m):

If((k%10) = 0)
```

Continue Loop2; }}}

What is the last value printed?

A. 10

B. 100

C. 1000

D. 0

188. Consider the following try-catch block

```
class TryCatch{

public static void main(String args[]){

try{

double x = 0.0;

throw (new Exception ("Thrown"));

return;

}

catch (Exception e)

{

System.out.println("Exception caught");

return;

}

finally

{

System.out.println("finally");

}
```

}

}

What will be the output?

A. Thrown

B. Exception caught

C. finally

D. Exception caught finally

189. Java method signature is a combination of _____.

A. return type

B.method name

C.argument list

D.all the above

190. Java method is comparable to ___ in C language

A. Structure

B. Union

C. Function

D. Enum

191. Which is the alternative to switch in Java language

A. break, continue

B.for,while

C.if,else

D.goto,exit

192. Choose the number range for byte data type in Java?

A. -127 to +127

B. -128 to +127

C. 0 to 256

D. 0 to 255

193. Which data type among the following is an implementation of objects or oops?

A.byte

B.int

C.char

D.none of the above

194. Choose the wrong statement about Java programming

A. Java supports unsigned integer

B. Java support signed integers

C. Java supports signed care

D. Turn off the bar

195. What does the data type in Java refers to?

A. the place where data is stored

B. The technique how data is retrieved

C. The type or variety of data being handle for reading and writing

D. none of the above

196. What are the valid whitespaces available in Java language?

A. Spaces

B. Enter

C. Tab

D. All the above

197. Name of class variable method or an interface in Java language is called?

A. Argument

B. Value

C. Identifier

D. None of the above

198. String args[] in main method are used for?

public static void main(String args[])

{

//

}

A. passing arguments at compile time

B. Passing arguments at runtime

C. Counting number of words

D. Nothing

199. In standalone Java application which needs which method is mandatory?

A. main method

B. show method

C. display method

D. Print method

200. What is the need to mention static before main method?

A. To call main method without creating an object of a class

B. To make main method as class method common to all instances

C. both a and b

D. None of the above