

## Java Question with Answer:-

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### **Note:**

- **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**
- **Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**

Santosh Mali

**Question: What is the exact output of this code?**

```
class A {  
  
}  
  
public class B{  
    void m1(){  
        System.out.println("This is method of Class B");  
    }  
}  
  
public class C{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        B objB = new B();  
        System.out.print("This is Class C");  
        objB.m1();  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. This is method of Class B
- B. This is Class C.
- C. This is Class C, This is method of Class B.
- D. Compilation Error.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Main method output is printed and m1 is called after object created.



**Question: What is the output of this code?**

**Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.**

```
class A {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class A");  
    }  
}  
  
class B {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class B");  
    }  
}  
  
class C {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class C");  
    }  
}  
  
class D {  
  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.
- B. Code successfully compile and Execute.
- C. NoClassDefFoundError.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** When we compile and run each class.

**Question: What is the output of this code?**

```
public class DemoTestArrays {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
        int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {  
            arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];  
        }  
  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].
- B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].
- C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
- D. Runtime Error.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The logic has reversed the arrTwo and displays it.

**Question: What is the output of this code?**

```
public class DemoTestClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };  
        String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null;  
        System.out.println(first);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. BBB.
- B. CCC.
- C. AAA.
- D. Runtime Error.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Ternary operator is used to validate the condition. Length of the elements is greater than zero, so condition is true and prints first element of the array.

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Question : 5

Level : Intermediate

**Question:** Is there a destructor for Java?

- A. No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.
- B. Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.
- C. Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Java provides garbage collector that works same as destructor. Garbage collector is a program that runs on JVM and it automatically deletes the unused objects.

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Question : 6

Level : Beginner



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**Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?**

```
public class ClassMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String main = "main is incorrect defined";  
        System.out.println(main);  
    }  
}
```

- A. Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.**
- B. No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**
- C. It does not compile.**
- D. In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**

**Answer: A**

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**Question:** Read the given below code and identify correct Output?

```
class MyProgram {  
    int count = 0;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(count);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. null.
- B. 0.
- C. Error.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Non-static variable count cannot be referred from a static context.

**Question: How many Objects created in the below code?**

```
class X {  
    X() {  
        System.out.println(this.hashCode());  
    }  
}  
  
class Y extends X {  
    Y() {  
        System.out.println(this.hashCode());  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Y y = new Y();  
        System.out.println(y.hashCode());  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 3.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation: 3 objects created. One is in main class and other two in parent and child class.**

**Question: What is the correct output of the given code?**

```
public class Test {  
    public static double calculation(double a, double b) {  
        if (a == b) {  
            return 0;  
        } else {  
            return 2 / (a - b);  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double d1 = Double.MIN_VALUE;  
        double d2 = 2.0 * Double.MIN_VALUE;  
        System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 0.0
- B. 0
- C. Error
- D. -Infinity

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Because it assign Double.MIN\_VALUE

**Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?**

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int j = 0;  
        if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))  
            System.out.println("j = " + j);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Bitwise OR is performed here and the output is 1.

**Question: What is the output of below code?**

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for (int i : array)  
            sum += ++i;  
  
        System.out.println(--sum);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 20
- D. 19

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Calculation of sum is assigned with pre-increment operator i and while printing sum is pre-decremented, so the output is 19.

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**Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?**

```
public class MathTest {  
    public void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 10 * 10 - 10;  
        System.out.println(++x);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 0
- B. 90
- C. 91
- D. Runtime Error

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Because main method is not static in class MathTest.

**Question:** Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?

**Output :-**

- A. Make the class as final and
- B. Make the data members as private and final.
- C. Both A and B are Correct
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** We can create Immutable class with final keyword.

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**Question:** How to define Vector class??

**Output :-**

- A. Synchronized and Non-serialized**
- B. Non-Synchronized and Serialized.**
- C. Both A and B are Correct**
- D. None of the above**

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Both Synchronized and Serialized

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**Question:** What is the output of the below code?

```
public class TestString1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = "420";  
        str += 42;  
        System.out.print(str);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 420
- B. 42042.
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** String is concatenated.

**Question:** What is the output of the below code?

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0;  
        int y = 10;  
        do {  
            y--;  
            ++x;  
        } while (x < 5);  
        System.out.print(x + "," + y);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 5, 6
- B. 5, 5.
- C. 6, 5
- D. Error

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** x is pre-incremented until x is greater than 5, when condition is satisfied y has the value 5. Hence, output is 5,5

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**Question: What is the output of the below code?**

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0;  
        int y = 10;  
        do {  
            y--;  
            ++x;  
        } while (x < 5);  
        System.out.print(x + "," + y);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 5, 6
- B. 5, 5.
- C. 6, 5
- D. Error

**Question:** What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?

**Output :-**

- A. `public abstract class A {  
 public Bark speak();  
}`
- B. `public abstract class A {  
 public Bark speak() {  
 }  
}`
- C. `public class A {  
 public abstract Bark speak();  
}`
- D. `public class A abstract{  
 public abstract Bark speak();  
}`

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class LoopTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 12;  
        while (x < 10) {  
            x--;  
        }  
        System.out.print(x);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 9

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** While condition is not satisfied, hence directly prints x value.

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class BitwiseTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 5;  
        int y = 7;  
        System.out.print(((y * 2) % x));  
        System.out.print(" " + (y % x));  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 6, 8**
- B. 7, 9**
- C. 4, 6**
- D. 4, 2**

**Answer: D**

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**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class TestFormatSpecifier {  
  
    static final long num = 343L;  
  
    static long testMethod(long num) {  
        System.out.print(++num + " ");  
        return ++num;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print(num + " ");  
        final long num = 340L;  
        new TestString1().testMethod(num);  
        System.out.println(num);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 343 340 342
- B. 343 341 342
- C. 343 341 340
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
public class TestBooleanDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 5;  
        boolean b1 = true;  
        boolean b2 = false;  
  
        if ((x == 4) && !b2)  
            System.out.print("1 ");  
        System.out.print("2 ");  
        if ((b2 = true) && b1)  
            System.out.print("3 ");  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 2, 3
- B. 1, 2
- C. 3, 2
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** First condition is false and prints 2. Second condition true and prints 3.

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
public class Test {  
    public void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 6;  
        Test test = new Test();  
        test.doSomething(x);  
        System.out.print(" main x = " + x);  
    }  
  
    void doSomething(int x) {  
        System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime**
- B. method x = 6, main x = 6**
- C. method x = 6 main x = 7**
- D. method x = 7 main x = 6**

**Answer: A**

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class TernanryTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 42;  
        String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime
- B. Computer
- C. Java
- D. Everything

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** First condition is false and checks  $i > 50$ , condition false so prints Everything.

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class TernanryTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 42;  
        String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime**
- B. Computer**
- C. Java**
- D. Everything**

**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class ExceptionTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f);  
        try {  
            if (valuePie > 3)  
                System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+"", "");  
  
            else  
                System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+"", "");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
            System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.
- B. Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.
- C. Pie value is not greater than 3.
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** If condition is true and final statement is printed.



**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class TernaryDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int a = 8;  
        System.out.println ("\" + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 9.9
  - B. 0.
  - C. 9.
  - D. Error.
- Answer: C**

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**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

```
class TestDoubleDemo {  
  
    public static long round(double a) {  
        if (a != 0x1.ffffffffffffp-2) {  
  
            return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo();  
        t.round(2.5);  
    }  
}
```

**Output :-**

- A. 3
- B. 0.
- C. -1.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Prints nothing.

**Question:** Create a parent class as below

```
class A {  
    private int a = 0;  
}
```

Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options

**Output :-**

A. class B extends A {  
 int a = 0;  
}

B. class C extends A {  
 private int a = 0;  
}

C. class B extends A {  
 static int a = 0;  
}

D. class C extends A {  
 final int a = 0;  
}

**Answer: B**

Question : 30

Level : Beginner

**Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??**

```
class A extends B {  
    // some methods  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    // some methods  
}
```

- A. No, Not Allowed.**
- B. Yes, Definitely Allowed.**
- C. With Some condition, Allowed**
- D. None of the Above**

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** Java will not support this.

---

**Question: Read the below code and find correct output?**

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Integer x = 400, y = 400;  
        if (x == y)  
            System.out.println("Number is Same");  
        else  
            System.out.println("Number is Not Same");  
    }  
}
```

- A. Number is Same
- B. Number is Not Same
- C. Runtime Exception
- D. None of the Above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Integer is a wrapper class.