## Practice Test of Java Basic Strings

Total points 50/50



TE - A, B and C (2020-2021)

The respondent's email address (ameythakur@ternaengg.ac.in) was recorded on submission of this form.

0 of 0 points

50 of 50 points

TE- DIV  A B C Name Amey Thakur  Roll No 50	
<ul> <li>B</li> <li>C</li> </ul> Name Amey Thakur Roll No 50	TE- DIV
Name Amey Thakur  Roll No 50	○ A
Name Amey Thakur  Roll No 50	B
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**Quiz Section** 

~	The string method coverts given type such as int, long, fload double, boolean, char and char array into a string.	t, 1/1
0	convertTo()	
0	equals()	
•	valueOf()	<b>✓</b>
0	replace()	
<b>/</b>	Which of these classes is superclass of String and StringBuffer class?	1/1
0	java.util	
•	java.lang	<b>✓</b>
0	ArrayList	
0	None of the mentioned	
<b>~</b>	Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?	1/1
•	String()	<b>✓</b>
0	String(void)	
0	String(0)	
0	None of the mentioned	

<b>✓</b>	Which of these methods is used to compare a specific region inside a string with another specific region in another string?	1/1
0	A. regionMatch()	
0	B. match()	
0	C. RegionMatches()	
•	D. regionMatches()	<b>✓</b>
<b>/</b>	String str1 = new String("abc"); String str2 = new String("abc");	1/1
0	str1 is created and str2 is pointed	
0	Only one object created	
0	two separateobjects are created	
•	Three objects are created	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	increases the reusability of the existing String objects.It also saves memory as no two objects with same content are created.	1/1
0	String variable pool	
•	String constant pool	<b>✓</b>
0	String Referance	
0	String object	

<b>~</b>	String s="Sachin"; s=s.concat(" Tendulkar"); System.out.println(s); is the output of the code,	1/1
0	Sachin	
0	Tendulkar	
•	Sachin Tendulkar	<b>✓</b>
0	None these	
<b>~</b>	Is String a keyword in java	1/1
0	Yes	
•	No	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	Two strings can be joined : i) By + (string concatenation) operator ii) By concat() method	1/1
0	Only i	
0	Only ii	
•	either i or ii	<b>✓</b>
0	None of these	

<b>✓</b>	Which of the following statement is correct?	1/1
•	A. replace() method replaces all occurrences of one character in invoking string with another character.	<b>✓</b>
0	B. replace() method replaces only first occurances of a character in invoking strin with another character.	g
0	C. replace() method replaces all the characters in invoking string with another character.	
0	D. replace() replace() method replaces last occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character.	
<b>✓</b>	String s="Sachin Tendulkar"; System.out.println(s.substring(0,6));	1/1
0	Tendul	
•	Sachin	<b>✓</b>
0	Tendulkar	
0	Sachin Tendulkar	
<b>✓</b>	String s="Sachin"; s.concat(" Tendulkar"); System.out.println(s); is the output of the code,	1/1
•	Sachin	<b>✓</b>
0	Tendulkar	
0	Sachin Tendulkar	
0	None these	

<b>✓</b>	Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?	1/1
0	a) String()	<b>✓</b>
0	b) String(void)	
0	c) String(0)	
0	d) None of the mentioned	
<b>/</b>	Which of these method of class StringBuffer is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string?	1/1
0	A. concat()	
•	B. append()	<b>✓</b>
0	C. join()	
0	D. concatenate()	
<b>/</b>	Why Java uses the concept of String literal?	1/1
0	because it is mutable	
0	because no new objects are created if it exists already in the heap	
0	because new objects are created even if it exists already in the string constant poor	ol
•	because no new objects are created if it exists already in the string constant pool	<b>✓</b>

✓ In java strings can be compared: i) By equals() method ii) By = = o iii) By compareTo() method	perator 1/1
only i and ii only i and iii i, ii and iii	<b>✓</b>
✓ String object can be created i) By string literal ii) By new keyword	1/1
Only using ii	17.1
<ul><li>Using both i and ii</li><li>Neither i nor ii</li></ul>	<b>~</b>

Please tick correct one applicable (marks indicate two correct choices)					
	StringBuilder	StringBuffer	String	Score	
Mutable		0	$\circ$	2/2	<b>✓</b>
Not Thread Safe		0	0	1/1	<b>✓</b>
Thread Safe	0	•	$\bigcirc$	2/2	<b>✓</b>
Not synchronised	•	0	0	1/1	<b>✓</b>
synchronised	0	•	$\bigcirc$	1/1	<b>✓</b>
Faster		$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$	1/1	<b>✓</b>
Slower	0	•	$\bigcirc$	2/2	<b>✓</b>
immutable	0	$\bigcirc$		1/1	<b>✓</b>
can not be used by two threads	0	•	$\circ$	2/2	<b>✓</b>
thread once assigned can not be changed	0	•	0	2/2	<b>✓</b>
Constant String Pool is used as storage	0	0	•	1/1	<b>✓</b>
Heap is used as a storage	•	0	$\bigcirc$	2/2	<b>✓</b>

String str1 = "abc"; String str2 = new String("abc");	1/1
str1 is created and str2 is pointed	
Only one object created	
two separateobjects are created	<b>✓</b>
None of the above	
✓ What will s2 contain after following lines of code? String s1 = "one"; s2 = s1.concat("two");	String 1/1
A. one	
O B. two	
C. onetwo	<b>✓</b>
D. twoone	
✓ Can we use String in switch case in Java?	1/1
Yes	<b>✓</b>
O No	

✓ What is the value returned by unction compareTo() is less than the string compared?	f the invoking string 1/1
A. zero	
B. value less than zero	<b>✓</b>
C. value greater than zero	
D. None of the mentioned	
String str1 = "abc"; String str2 = "abc";	1/1
str2 is created and str1 is pointed	
Only one object created	<b>~</b>
two separateobjects are created	
None of the above	
✓ Which of these method of class String is used to extend the character from a String object?	tract a single 1/1
a) CHARAT()	
b) chatat()	
c) charAt()	<b>~</b>
d) ChatAt()	

✓ Which of the following statement is correct?	1/1
A. reverse() method reverses all characters.	<b>✓</b>
B. reverseall() method reverses all characters.	
C. replace() method replaces first occurrence of a character in invoking string another character.	g with
D. replace() method replaces last occurrence of a character in invoking string another character	with
✓ What is the string contained in s after following lines of code? StringBuffer s = new StringBuffer("Hello"); s.deleteCharAt(0);	1/1
A. Hell	
B. ello	<b>✓</b>
C. Hel	
O. Ilo	
✓ Which of the following is an incorrect forms of StringBuffer class constructor?	1/1
A. StringBuffer()	
B. StringBuffer(int size)	
C. StringBuffer(String str)	
D. StringBuffer(int size , String str)	<b>~</b>

✓ Which of these data type value is returned class?	by equals() method of String 1/1
A. char	
B. int	
C. boolean	<b>✓</b>
D. All of the mentioned	
✓ String constant pool is the memory space to store the objects which are created usin constant pool is unique, there are no two same value(content).	ng String
String literals	<b>✓</b>
String variables	
Charecter variable	
Charevter constants	
String str = new String("abc");JVM will creat —————	ate one object in the1/1
Heap memory	<b>✓</b>
String constant pool	
String variable pool	
String logical pool	

✓ Which of these method of class String is used to compare two String objects for their equality?	
<ul><li>A. equals()</li></ul>	
B. Equals()	
C. isequal()	
D. Isequal()	
✓ Which of these method of class String is used to remove leading and trailing whitespaces?	
A. startsWith()	
B. trim()	
C. Trim()	
D. doTrim()	
✓ The string method replaces all occurrence of first sequence 1/1 of character with second sequence of character.	
onvertTo()	
equals()	
valueOf()	
replace()	

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