1. What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?
a) int
b) float
c) void
d) double

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Return type of a method must be made void if it is not returning any value.

2. 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

View Answer

Answer: b

3. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of it's class?
a) finalize
b) delete
c) class
d) constructor

View Answer

Answer: d

4. Which method can be defined only once in a program?
a) main method
b) finalize method
c) static method
d) private method

View Answer

Answer: a

5. Which of this statement is incorrect?
a) All object of a class are allotted memory for the all the variables defined in the class
b) If a function is defined public it can be accessed by object of other class by inheritation
c) main() method must be made public
d) All object of a class are allotted memory for the methods defined in the class

View Answer

Answer: d

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

```
1.  class box
2.  {
3.      int width;
4.      int height;
5.      int length;
6.      int volume;
7.      void volume(int height, int length, int width)
8.      {
9.           volume = width*height*length;
10.     }
11. }
12. class Prameterized_method
13. {
14.     public static void main(String args[])
15.     {
16.         box obj = new box();
17.         obj.height = 1;
18.         obj.length = 5;
19.         obj.width = 5;
20.         obj.volume(3,2,1);
21.         System.out.println(obj.volume);
22.     }
23.  }
```

a) 0
b) 1
c) 6
d) 25

View Answer

Answer: c

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

```
1.  class equality
2.  {
3.      int x;
4.      int y;
5.      boolean isequal()
6.      {
7.          return(x == y);
8.      }
9.  }
10. class Output
11. {
12.     public static void main(String args[])
13.     {
14.         equality obj = new equality();
15.         obj.x = 5;
16.         obj.y = 5;
17.         System.out.println(obj.isequal());
18.     }
19. }
```

a) false
b) true
c) 0
d) 1

View Answer

Answer: b

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

```
1.  class box
2.  {
3.      int width;
4.      int height;
5.      int length;
6.      int volume;
7.      void volume()
8.      {
9.           volume = width*height*length;
10.     }
11. }
12. class Output
13. {
14.     public static void main(String args[])
15.     {
16.         box obj = new box();
17.         obj.height = 1;
18.         obj.length = 5;
19.         obj.width = 5;
20.         obj.volume();
21.         System.out.println(obj.volume);
22.     }
23. }
```

a) 0
b) 1
c) 25
d) 26

View Answer

Answer: c

9. In the following Java code, which call to sum() method is appropriate?

```
1. class Output
2. {
3.
4.      public static int sum(int ...x)
5.      {
6.           return;
7.      }
8.      static void main(String args[])
9.      {
10.          sum(10);
11.          sum(10,20);
12.          sum(10,20,30);
13.          sum(10,20,30,40);
14.     }
15. }
```

a) only sum(10)
b) only sum(10,20)
c) only sum(10) & sum(10,20)
d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d

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

```
1.  class area
2.  {
3.      int width;
4.      int length;
5.      int volume;
6.      area()
7.      {
8.         width=5;
9.         length=6;
10.     }
11.     void volume()
12.     {
13.          volume = width*length*height;
14.     }
15. }
16. class cons_method
17. {
18.     public static void main(String args[])
19.     {
20.         area obj = new area();
21.         obj.volume();
22.         System.out.println(obj.volume);
23.     }
24. }
```

a) 0
b) 1
c) 30
d) error

View Answer

Answer: d

2) All Java methods must have a return type. (TRUE / FALSE)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

3) State TRUE or FALSE. A Java method can have the same name as the class name.

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

4) in Java, add a ___ to a constructor to convert it into a method.

A) if statement

B) static

C) return type

D) semicolon

Answer [=]

C

5) Java method signature is a combination of ___.

A) Return type

B) Method name

C) Argument List

D) All the above

Answer [=]

D

7) In Java, a method name can start with ___.

A) Alphabet

B) Underscore (_)

C) Dollar ($)

D) All the above

Answer [=]

D

8) In Java, a method name can contain numbers from 2nd character onwards. (TRUE / FALSE).

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

10) What is the output of the below Java program with an empty return statement?

```
public class TestingMethods2
{
  void show()
  {
    System.out.println("SHOW Method..");
    return;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    TestingMethods2 t2 = new TestingMethods2();
    t2.show();
  }
}
```

A) SHOW Method..

B) No output

C) Compiler error

D) None

Answer [=]

A

Explanation:

Yes. A void method can use an empty return statement.

11) What is the output of the below Java program with a void method?

```
public class TestingMethods3
{
  void show2()
  {
    System.out.println("SHOW Method 2");
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    TestingMethods3 t3 = new TestingMethods3();
    t3.show2();
  }
}
```

A) SHOW Method 2

B) No output

C) Compiler error

D) None

Answer [=]

A

Explanation:
The empty return statement is not necessary for a void method.

12) A "this" operator used inside a Java method refers to ___ variable.

A) Global variable

B) Method local variable

C) Instance variable

D) None

Answer [=]

C

13) What is the output of the below Java program with a "this" operator?

```
public class TestingMethods4
{
  int cakes=5;
  void order(int cakes)
  {
    this.cakes = cakes;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    TestingMethods4 t4 = new TestingMethods4();
    t4.order(10);
    System.out.println("CAKES=" + t4.cakes);
  }
}
```

A) CAKES=5

B) CAKES=0

C) CAKES=10

D) Compiler error

Answer [=]

C

Explanation:
In the program, this.cakes refers to the instance variable cakes.

14) A local variable declared inside a method can not be used in expressions without initializing it first. (TRUE / FALSE).

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

15) What is the output of the below Java program?

```
public class TestingMethods5
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    int localVariable;
    System.out.println(localVariable);
  }
}
```

A) 0

B) garbage value

C) NullPointerException

D) Compiler error

Answer [=]

D

Explanation:
In the above program, the localVariable is a Local variable and it is not initialized. You can not use it in any expressions, not even printing.

17) A static-method or a static-variable is shared among all instances of a class. (TRUE / FALSE)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

Explanation:
Yes. a single copy of a static variable or method is common to all instance objects.

18) What is the output of the Java program with static variables?

```
public class TestingMethods6
{
  static int cats=25;
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    TestingMethods6 t6 = new TestingMethods6();
    System.out.println("t6 BIRDS before=" + t6.cats);
    TestingMethods6 t7 = new TestingMethods6();
    t7.cats = 10;
    System.out.println("t6 BIRDS after=" + t6.cats);
  }
}
```

A)

```
t6 BIRDS before=25
t6 BIRDS after=25
```

B)

```
t6 BIRDS before=25
t6 BIRDS after=10
```

C)

```
t6 BIRDS before=25
t6 BIRDS after=0
```

D) None

Answer [=]

B

Explanation:
The static variable "cats" is common to all objects. There is no separate copy like non-static variables.

19) What is the output of the below Java program with a final local variable?

```
public class TestingMethods8
{
  int cars = 20;
  void change(final int cars)
  {
    cars = 10;
    this.cars = cars;
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    TestingMethods8 t8 = new TestingMethods8();
    t8.change(30);
    System.out.println(t8.cars);
  }
}
```

A) 30

B) 20

C) 10

D) Compiler error

Answer [=]

D

Explanation:
The argument that is marked final can not be reassigned or changed. So, the compiler error is produced. So, the statement cars=10; inside the change() method is wrong.

20) Java does not allow nesting of methods. (TRUE / FALSE)

A) TRUE

B) FALSE

C) -

D) -

Answer [=]

A

21) What is the output of the below Java program?

```
class Road
{
  static void show()
  {
    System.out.println("Inside static method.");
  }
}

public class TestingMethods10
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    Road.show();
  }
}
```

A) Inside static method.

B) empty message

C) Compiler error

D) Runtime error / exception

Answer [=]

A

Explanation:
You can directly call static methods of a class with just a DOT operator and class-name.

1) To successfully overload a method in Java, the return types must be ___.

A) Same

B) Different

C) Same but using superclass or subclass types also work

D) None

Answer [=]

C

3) What is the output of the below Java program with multiple methods?

```
public class MethodOverloading1
{
  void show(int a, char b)
  {
    System.out.println("KING KONG");
  }

  void show(char a, int b)
  {
    System.out.println("JIM JAM");
  }

  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    MethodOverloading1 m = new MethodOverloading1();
    m.show(10, 'A');
    m.show('B', 10);
  }
}
```

A)

```
JIM JAM
JIM JAM
```

B)

```
KING KONG
KING KONG
```

C)

```
KING KONG
JIM JAM
```

D) compiler error

Answer [=]

C

4) To successfully overload a method in Java, the method names must be ___.

A) Same

B) Different

C) Same or different

D) None

Answer [=]

A

6) What is the output of the below Java program with method overloading?

```
class Wood{ }
class SubWood extends Wood{ }

public class MethodOverloading3
{
  Wood display(int a)
  {
    System.out.println("PINE");
    return new Wood();
  }
  SubWood display()
  {
    System.out.println("TEAK");
    return new SubWood();
  }

  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    MethodOverloading3 m = new MethodOverloading3();
    m.display();
  }
}
```

A) PINE

B) TEAK

C) Compiler error

D) None

Answer [=]

B

Explanation:
Return types for the method display() are Wood and SubWood. As these types are of superclass-subclass, it is a valid method overloading.

8) Java method overloading implements the OOPS concept ___.

A) Inheritance

B) Polymorphism

C) Encapsulation

D) None

Answer [=]

B

1. What is the process of defining two or more methods within same class that have same name but different parameters declaration?
a) method overloading
b) method overriding
c) method hiding
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a

2. Which of these can be overloaded?
a) Methods
b) Constructors
c) All of the mentioned
d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: c

4. What is the process of defining a method in terms of itself, that is a method that calls itself?
a) Polymorphism
b) Abstraction
c) Encapsulation
d) Recursion

View Answer

Answer: d

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

```
class overload
{
    int x;
    int y;
    void add(int a)
    {
        x =  a + 1;
    }
    void add(int a, int b)
    {
        x =  a + 2;
    }
}
class Overload_methods
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        overload obj = new overload();
        int a = 0;
        obj.add(6);
        System.out.println(obj.x);
    }
}
```

a) 5
b) 6
c) 7
d) 8

View Answer

Answer: c

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

```
class overload
{
    int x;
    int y;
    void add(int a)
    {
        x =  a + 1;
    }
    void add(int a , int b)
    {
        x =  a + 2;
    }
}
class Overload_methods
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        overload obj = new overload();
        int a = 0;
        obj.add(6, 7);
        System.out.println(obj.x);
    }
}
```

a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 9

View Answer

Answer: c

```
1.    class overload
2.    {
3.        int x;
4.        double y;
5.        void add(int a , int b)
6.        {
7.            x = a + b;
8.        }
9.        void add(double c , double d)
10.       {
11.           y = c + d;
12.       }
13.       overload()
14.       {
15.           this.x = 0;
16.           this.y = 0;
17.       }
18.    }
19.    class Overload_methods
20.    {
21.        public static void main(String args[])
22.        {
23.            overload obj = new overload();
24.            int a = 2;
25.            double b = 3.2;
26.            obj.add(a, a);
27.            obj.add(b, b);
28.            System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);
29.        }
30.   }
```

a) 6 6
b) 6.4 6.4
c) 6.4 6
d) 4 6.4

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: For obj.add(a,a); ,the function in line number 4 gets executed and value of x is 4. For the next function call, the function in line number 7 gets executed and value of y is 6.4

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

```
1.  class test
2.  {
3.      int a;
4.      int b;
5.      void meth(int i , int j)
6.      {
7.          i *= 2;
8.          j /= 2;
9.      }
10. }
11. class Output
12. {
13.     public static void main(String args[])
14.     {
15.         test obj = new test();
16.         int a = 10;
17.         int b = 20;
18.         obj.meth(a , b);
19.         System.out.println(a + " " + b);
20.     }
21. }
```

a) 10 20
b) 20 10
c) 20 40
d) 40 20

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Variables a & b are passed by value, copy of their values are made on formal parameters of function meth() that is i & j. Therefore changes done on i & j are not reflected back on original arguments. a & b remain 10 & 20 respectively.
output:

2. Which of these keywords is used to make a class?
a) class
b) struct
c) int
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a

3. 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;

View Answer

Answer: a

4. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory for an object?
a) malloc
b) alloc
c) new
d) give

View Answer

Answer: c

5. Which of these statement is incorrect?
a) Every class must contain a main() method
b) Applets do not require a main() method at all
c) There can be only one main() method in a program
d) main() method must be made public

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Every class does not need to have a main() method, there can be only one main() method which is made public.

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

```
1.    class main_class
2.    {
3.        public static void main(String args[])
4.        {
5.            int x = 9;
6.            if (x == 9)
7.            {
8.                int x = 8;
9.                System.out.println(x);
10.           }
11.       }
12.   }
```

a) 9
b) 8
c) Compilation error
d) Runtime error

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Two variables with the same name can't be created in a class.

7. Which of the following statements is correct?
a) Public method is accessible to all other classes in the hierarchy
b) Public method is accessible only to subclasses of its parent class
c) Public method can only be called by object of its class
d) Public method can be accessed by calling object of the public class

View Answer

Answer: a

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

```
1.  class box
2.  {
3.      int width;
4.      int height;
5.      int length;
6.  }
7.  class mainclass
8.  {
9.      public static void main(String args[])
10.     {
11.         box obj = new box();
12.         obj.width = 10;
13.         obj.height = 2;
14.         obj.length = 10;
15.         int y = obj.width * obj.height * obj.length;
16.         System.out.print(y);
17.     }
18. }
```

a) 12
b) 200
c) 400
d) 100

View Answer

Answer: b

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

```
1.  class box
2.  {
3.      int width;
4.      int height;
5.      int length;
6.  }
7.  class mainclass
8.  {
9.      public static void main(String args[])
10.     {
11.         box obj1 = new box();
12.         box obj2 = new box();
13.         obj1.height = 1;
14.         obj1.length = 2;
15.         obj1.width = 1;
16.         obj2 = obj1;
17.         System.out.println(obj2.height);
18.     }
19. }
```

a) 1
b) 2
c) Runtime error
d) Garbage value

View Answer

Answer: a

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

```
1.    class box
2.    {
3.        int width;
4.        int height;
5.        int length;
6.    }
7.     class mainclass
8.     {
9.        public static void main(String args[])
10.       {
11.           box obj = new box();
12.           System.out.println(obj);
13.       }
14.    }
```

a) 0
b) 1
c) Runtime error
d) classname@hashcode in hexadecimal form

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: When we print object internally toString() will be called to return string into this format classname@hashcode in hexadecimal form.

1. String in Java is a?
a) class
b) object
c) variable
d) character array

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

2. Which of these method of String class is used to obtain character at specified index?
a) char()
b) Charat()
c) charat()
d) charAt()

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

3. Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a subclass?
a) upper
b) super
c) this
d) none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Whenever a subclass needs to refer to its immediate superclass, it can do so by use of the keyword super.

4. Which of these method of String class can be used to test to strings for equality?
a) isequal()
b) isequals()
c) equal()
d) equals()

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect?
a) String is a class
b) Strings in java are mutable
c) Every string is an object of class String
d) Java defines a peer class of String, called StringBuffer, which allows string to be altered

View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Strings in Java are immutable that is they can not be modified.

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

```
1.    class string_demo
2.    {
3.        public static void main(String args[])
4.        {
5.            String obj = "I" + "like" + "Java";
6.            System.out.println(obj);
7.        }
8.    }
```

a) I
b) like
c) Java
d) IlikeJava

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Java defines an operator +, it is used to concatenate strings.

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

```
1.    class string_class
2.    {
3.        public static void main(String args[])
4.        {
5.            String obj = "I LIKE JAVA";
6.            System.out.println(obj.charAt(3));
7.        }
8.    }
```

a) I
b) L
c) K
d) E

View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: charAt() is a method of class String which gives the character specified by the index. obj.charAt(3) gives 4th character i:e I.

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

```
1.  class string_class
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          String obj = "I LIKE JAVA";
6.          System.out.println(obj.length());
7.      }
8.  }
```

a) 9
b) 10
c) 11
d) 12

View Answer

Answer: c

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

```
1.  class string_class
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          String obj = "hello";
6.          String obj1 = "world";
7.          String obj2 = obj;
8.          obj2 = " world";
9.          System.out.println(obj + " " + obj2);
10.     }
11. }
```

a) hello hello
b) world world
c) hello world
d) world hello

View Answer

Answer: c

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

```
1.  class string_class
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          String obj = "hello";
6.          String obj1 = "world";
7.          String obj2 = "hello";
8.          System.out.println(obj.equals(obj1) + " " + obj.equals(obj2));
9.      }
10. }
```

a) false false
b) true true
c) true false
d) false true

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: equals() is method of class String, it is used to check equality of two String objects, if they are equal, true is retuned else false.

1. Which of these is the method which is executed first before execution of any other thing takes place in a program?
a) main method
b) finalize method
c) static method
d) private method

View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: If a static method is present in the program then it will be executed first, then main will be executed.

3. Which of these can be used to differentiate two or more methods having the same name?
a) Parameters data type
b) Number of parameters
c) Return type of method
d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

4. Which of these data type can be used for a method having a return statement in it?
a) void
b) int
c) float
d) both int and float

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

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

```
1.  class equality
2.  {
3.      int x;
4.      int y;
5.      boolean isequal()
6.      {
7.          return(x == y);
8.      }
9.  }
10. class Output
11. {
12.     public static void main(String args[])
13.     {
14.         equality obj = new equality();
15.         obj.x = 5;
16.         obj.y = 5;
17.         System.out.println(obj.isequal);
18.     }
19. }
```

a) false
b) true
c) 0
d) 1

View Answer

Answer: b

```
class box
{
    int width;
    int height;
    int length;
    int volume;
    void volume()
    {
        volume = width * height * length;
    }
    void volume(int x)
    {
        volume = x;
    }
}
class Output
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        box obj = new box();
        obj.height = 1;
        obj.length = 5;
        obj.width = 5;
        obj.volume(5);
        System.out.println(obj.volume);
    }
}
```

a) 0
b) 5
c) 25
d) 26

View Answer

Answer: b

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

```
class Output
{
    static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x , y = 1;
        x = 10;
        if(x != 10 && x / 0 == 0)
            System.out.println(y);
        else
            System.out.println(++y);
    }
}
```

a) 1
b) 2
c) Runtime Error
d) Compilation Error

View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: main() method must be made public. Without main() being public java run time system will not be able to access main() and will not be able to execute the code.

1. What is Recursion in Java?
a) Recursion is a class
b) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls other methods repeatedly
c) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls itself repeatedly
d) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls other methods which in turn call again this method

View Answer

Answer: b

: 01098493183
: sa3dni2021@gmail.com