**Question 1: 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: This is method of Class B

Explanation: Because the object is created in the name of Class B

**Question 2: 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: Code successfully compile and Execute.

Explanation: Global Static reference variable

**Question 3: 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: Runtime Error

Explanation: Could not find or load main class DemoTestArrays

Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: DemoTestArrays

**Question 4: 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: Runtime Error

Explanation: Unresolved compilation problems:

The operator > is undefined for the argument type(s) String[],int

Syntax error on token "length", delete this token

**Question 5: 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: No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.

Explanation: No

**Question 6: 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: main is incorrect defined.

Explanation: Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.

**Question 7: 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: Error

Explanation: Unresolved compilation problem: Cannot make a static reference to the non-static field count

**Question 8: 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: None of the above

Explanation: It gives a hashcode value of 1072591677

**Question 9: 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:-Infinity

Explanation: -Infinity

**Question 10: 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 :-

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. Arithmetic Exception (Divided by zero)

Answer: 1

Explanation: Because in if 8>4 | 1

**Question 11: 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: 19

Explanation: 19

**Question 12: 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:91

Explanation: First it multiplies then decrements by 10 and it increase the value

**Question 13: 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: Both A and B are Correct

Explanation: Immutable class

**Question 14: 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: Both A and B are Correct

Explanation: Synchronized and Non-serialized and Non-Synchronized and Serialized.

**Question 15: 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

Answer: 42042

Explanation: String Concatenation

**Question 16: 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: 5, 5

Explanation: 5, 5

**Question 17: 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: 5, 5

Explanation: 5,5

**Question 18: What definition exactly match for abstract class ?**

Output :-

1. public abstract class A {

public Bark speak();

}

1. public abstract class A {

public Bark speak() {

}

}

1. public class A {

public abstract Bark speak();

}

1. public class A abstract{

public abstract Bark speak();

}

Answer: public class A abstract{

public abstract Bark speak();

}

Explanation: Because abstract class then the subclass should be declared as abstract methods present in superclass.

**Question 19: 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: 12

Explanation: 12

**Question 20: 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: 4, 2

Explanation: Because of ( (4\*2)%5) and ((7%5))

**Question 21: 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

Answer: An exception is thrown at runtime

Explanation: Unresolved compilation problem:

TestString1 cannot be resolved to a type

at TestFormatSpecifier.main(TestFormatSpecifier.java:10)

**Question 22: 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: 2, 3

Explanation: An exception 2 and 3

**Question 23: 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:

Explanation:

**Question 24: 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: An exception is thrown at runtime

Explanation: Because java is not concated

**Question 25: 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: An exception is thrown at runtime

Explanation: Because java is everything

**Question 26: 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: Pie value is not greater than 3,Have a nice day

Explanation: Pie value is 3

**Question 27: 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: 9

Explanation:9

**Question 28: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

class TestDoubleDemo {

public static long round(double a) {

if (a != 0x1.fffffffffffffp-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: None of the above

Explanation: Because the return(long)

**Question 29: Create a parent class as below**

class A {

private int a = 0;

}

Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options

Output :-

1. 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: class C extends A {

private int a = 0;

}

Explanation: Because private integer is used which cannot be extended in java

**Question 30: 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: Yes, Definitely Allowed

Explanation: Because class extends another class

**Question 31: 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: Number is Not Same

Explanation: Because x is not equal to y