1.What is the output of below snippet?

public class Demo

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Map<Integer, Object> sampleMap = new TreeMap<Integer, Object>();

sampleMap.put(1, null);

sampleMap.put(5, null);

sampleMap.put(3, null);

sampleMap.put(2, null);

sampleMap.put(4, null);

System.out.println(sampleMap);

}

}

**Ans: {1=null, 2=null, 3=null, 4=null, 5=null}**

2. Can we create2 instance of Enum outside of Enum itself?   
a) True  
b) False

**Ans: b**

**Enum does not have public constructor.**

3. enum Season {

WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL

};

System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());

**Ans: a  
Explanation: ordinal() method provides number to the variables defined in Enum.**

4. What is the output of below code snippet?

class A

{

}

enum Enums extends A

{

ABC, BCD, CDE, DEF;

}

**Ans: Compilation Error**

**Enum types cannot extend class.**

5. What is the output of below code snippet?

enum Levels

{

private TOP,

public MEDIUM,

protected BOTTOM;

}

**Ans: Compilation Error**

**Enum cannot have any modifiers. They are public, static and final by default.**

6. What is the output of below code snippet?

enum Enums

{

A, B, C;

private Enums()

{

System.out.println(10);

}

}

public class MainClass

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Enum en = Enums.B;

}

}

**Ans:  10  
10  
10**

**The constructor of Enums is called which prints 10.**

7. . What is the output of below code snippet?

enum MyEnums

{

    FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH;

}

public class Test

{

   public static void main(String[] args)

   {

       MyEnums[] myEnums = new MyEnums[4];

       for (int i = 0; i < myEnums.length; i++)

       {

           System.out.println(myEnums[i]);

       }

   }

}

Ans: null

null

null

null

8. . What is the output of below code snippet?

enum Levels

{

TOP, MEDIEUM(10), BOTTOM(20, 30);

int i, j;

private Levels()

{

}

private Levels(int i)

{

this.i = i;

}

private Levels(int i, int j)

{

this.i = i;

this.j = j;

}

} public class MainClass

{ public static void main(String[] args)

{ System.out.println(Levels.TOP.i);

System.out.println(Levels.TOP.j);

System.out.println(Levels.MEDIEUM.i);

System.out.println(Levels.MEDIEUM.j);

System.out.println(Levels.BOTTOM.i);

System.out.println(Levels.BOTTOM.j);

}

}

**Ans: 0**

**0**

**10**

**0**

**20**

**30**

ArrayList Questions:

1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

a) AbstractList

b) LinkedList

c) ArrayList

d) AbstractSet

**Ans: c  
Explanation: ArrayList class implements a dynamic array by extending AbstractList class.**

2. Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?

a) ArrayList()

b) DynamicList()

c) LinkedList()

d) MallocList()

**Ans: a) Arraylist**

3. Which of these method can be used to increase the capacity of ArrayList object manually?

a) Capacity()

b) increaseCapacity()

c) increasecapacity()

d) ensureCapacity()

**Ans:d) ensurecapacity()**

**Explanation: When we add an element, the capacity of ArrayList object increases automatically, but we can increase it manually to specified length x by using function ensureCapacity(x);**

4. Which of these method of ArrayList class is used to obtain present size of an object?

a) size()

b) length()

c) index()

d) capacity()

**Ans: a) size()**

5. Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?

a) Array()

b) covertArray()

c) toArray()

d) covertoArray()

Ans: c) toArray()

6. Which of these method is used to reduce the capacity of an ArrayList object?

a) trim()

b) trimSize()

c) trimTosize()

d) trimToSize()

**Ans:**

**d) trimtosize()**

**Explanation: trimTosize() is used to reduce the size of the array that underlines an ArrayList object.**

7. What is the output of this program?

import java.util.\*;

class Arraylist

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();

obj.add("A");

obj.add("B");

obj.add("C");

obj.add(1, "D");

System.out.println(obj);

}

}

a) [A, B, C, D].

b) [A, D, B, C].

c) [A, D, C].

d) [A, B, C].

**Ans: b) [A,D,B,C]**

**(it takes the index position 1**)

8. What is the output of this program?

import java.util.\*;

class Output

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();

obj.add("A");

obj.add(0, "B");

System.out.println(obj.size());

}

}

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) Any Garbage Value

**Ans: c) 2**

9. What is the output of this program?

import java.util.\*;

class Output

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();

obj.add("A");

obj.ensureCapacity(3);

System.out.println(obj.size());

}

}

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

**Ans: a) 1  
Explanation: Although obj.ensureCapacity(3); has manually increased the capacity of obj to 3 but the value is stored only at index 0, therefore obj.size() returns the total number of elements stored in the obj i:e 1, it has nothing to do with ensureCapacity().  
Output:**

10. What is the output of this program?

class Output

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();

obj.add("A");

obj.add("D");

obj.ensureCapacity(3);

obj.trimToSize();

System.out.println(obj.size());

}

}

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

**Ans: b) 2  
Explanation: trimTosize() is used to reduce the size of the array that underlines an ArrayList object.**