

1

```
public class EH
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int divisor =0;
        int dividend = 11;

        try
        {
            int result=dividend/divisor;
            System.out.println("The result is "+result);
        }
        catch(Exception e)
        {
            System.out.println("An exception occurred");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae)
        {
            System.out.println("Division by zero");
        }
        finally
        {

```

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```
catch(ArithmeticException ae)
{
    System.out.println("Division by zero");
}
finally
{
    System.out.println("We are done!");
}
}
```

☐ We are done!



☐ Division by zero


☐ An exception occurred

☒ Compiler error

Reset Answer

2

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Question 2

In the switch syntax, the expression is compared with the case labels using which of the following operator(s)?

```
switch(expression)
{
    statements
}
```

☐ Err:520

☒ equals

☐ equal

☐ ===

3



Question 3

1

Which function will be called and what will be the output of the program?

2

3

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        foo(null);  
    }  
    public static void foo(Object o) {  
        System.out.println("Object argument");  
    }  
    public static void foo(String s) {  
        System.out.println("String argument");  
    }  
}
```

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☒ Method with String argument



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Question 4

In Java, which of the following variable declarations would NOT compile?

☐ int var

☐ Int VAR

☐ nt test1

☒ Int 1_test

[Reset Answer](#)



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```
public class Base
{
    private int data;

    public Base()
    {
        data = 5;
    }

    public int getData()
    {
        return this.data;
    }
}
```



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```
}  
}  
  
class Derived extends Base  
{  
    private int data;  
    public Derived()  
    {  
        data = 6;  
    }  
    private int getData()  
    {  
        return data;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        Derived myData = new Derived();  
        System.out.println(myData.getData());  
    }  
}
```

```
System.out.println
```

```
}  
}
```



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☒ 6

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☐ 5

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☐ Compile time error

4

☐ Runtime error

5

[↶ Reset Answer](#)

6

[↶ Previous Question](#)



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```
public class Test implements Runnable
{
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.printf("TAX ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException
    {
        Thread thread1 = new Thread(new Test());
        thread1.start();
        thread1.start();
        System.out.println(thread1.getState());
    }
}
```

☐ TAX TAX TERMINATED

☐ TAX TERMINATED

☐ Compilation Error

☒ Runtime Error



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```
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Comparator;
public class ComparatorTest {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String[] ar= {"c","d","b","a","e"};
        InnerClass in=new InnerClass();
        Arrays.parallelSort(ar, in);
        for(String str : ar)
            System.out.println(str +""");
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(ar, "b"));
    }
    static class InnerClass implements Comparator<String>
    {
        public int compare(String s1, String s2)
        {
            return s2.compareTo(s1);
        }
    }
}
```



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}

}

}

☒ e d c b a -1

☐ a b c 0 e d

☐ a b c 0 e d

☐ e b a d c

[↶ Reset Answer](#)



Question 10

What is the main difference between localStorage and sessionStorage?

☐ Lifetime

☒ Scope

☐ Both Lifetime and Scope

☐ Storage Location

[↶ Reset Answer](#)

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Question 11

Output for below code:

```
console.log(1 < 2 < 3)
console.log(3 > 2 > 1)
```

☐ true true

☒ true false

☐ false true

☐ false false

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What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

13

 $A^B \wedge C \wedge D$

14

15

☒ $\wedge \wedge ABCD$

16

☐ $\wedge A^B \wedge CD$

17

☐ $ABCD \wedge \wedge$

18

☐ $AB \wedge C \wedge D$

Question 13

12

What will be the output of the following Java program?

13

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.print("World");
        }
    }
}
```

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12

}

13

☐ Hello

14

☒ World

15

☐ HelloWorld

16

☐ Hello World

17

[↶ Reset Answer](#)



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```
public class Test implements Runnable
{
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.printf("TAX ");
        System.out.printf("Wars ");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Test obj = new Test();
        Thread thread = new Thread(obj);

        thread.start();
        System.out.printf("Wars ");
        try
        {
            thread.join();
        }
        catch (InterruptedException e)
        {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```




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```
public class testmeth
{
    static int i = 1;
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println(i+" ", "");
        m(i);
        System.out.println(i);
    }
    public void m(int i)
    {
        i += 2;
    }
}
```

☐ 1, 3☐ 3, 1☒ 1, 1

What would the argument passing method be which is used by the below Program?

```
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
import java.util.Set;
public class LinkedHashSetTest {
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        Set s=new LinkedHashSet();
        s.add("1");
        s.add(1);
        s.add(3);
        s.add(2);
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}
```



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```
System.out.println(s);
}
}
```



12

- Call by value

13

- Call by reference

14

- Call by java.lang class

15

- Call by byte code

16

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17



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```
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
import java.util.Set;
public class LinkedHashSetTest {
    public static void main (String args[])
    {
        Set s=new LinkedHashSet();
        s.add("1");
        s.add(1);
        s.add(3);
        s.add(2);
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}
```

☐ [1, 2, 2 3]☐ [1, 1, 2, 3]☒ [1, 1, 3, 2]

What should be the execution order, if a class has a method, static block, instance block, and constructor, as shown below?

```
public class First_C {  
    public void myMethod()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Method");  
    }  
  
    {  
        System.out.println(" Instance Block");  
    }  
  
    public void First_C()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Constructor ");  
    }  
    static {  
        System.out.println("static block");  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        First_C c = new First_C();  
    }  
}
```



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```
static {  
    System.out.println("static block");  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    First_C c = new First_C();  
    c.First_C();  
    c.myMethod();  
}  
}
```

☐ Instance block, method, static block, and constructor

☐ Method, constructor, instance block, and static block

☐ Static block, method, instance block, and constructor

☒ Static block, instance block, constructor, and method

[Reset Answer](#)

```
class Building
{
    Building()
    {
        System.out.println("Mors-Buiding");
    }
    Building(String name)
    {
        this();
        System.out.println("Mors-building: String Constructor" + name);
    }
}
public class House extends Building
{
    House()
    {
        System.out.println("Mors-House ");
    }
    House(String name)
    {
        this();
```

```
public class House extends Building
{
    House()
    {
        System.out.println("Mors-House ");
    }
    House(String name)
    {
        this();
        System.out.println("Mors-house: String Constructor" + name);
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        new House("Mors");
    }
}
```

Output

- Mors-Buiding
Mors-House
Mors-house: String ConstructorMors

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2. Mors-House
Mors-House
Mors-house: String ConstructorMors

3. Mors-Buiding
Mors-Buiding
Mors-house: String ConstructorMors

4. Mors-Buiding
Mors-house: String ConstructorMors
Mors-house

1

2



Question 20

Which statement is not true in the Java language?

- ☐ A public member of a class can be accessed in all the packages.
- ☒ A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class.
- ☐ A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class.
- ☐ A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class.

[Reset Answer](#)



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```
public class A extends B
{
    public static String sing()
    {
        return "fa";
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        A a = new A();
        B b = new A();
        System.out.println(a.sing() + " " + b.sing());
    }
}
class B
{
    public static String sing()
    {
        return "la";
    }
}
```



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```
class B
{
    public static String sing()
    {
        return "la";
    }
}
```

☐ la fa

☐ la la

☒ fa la

☐ fa fa



Question 22

Consider the following code

```
Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();  
r1.setColor(Color.blue);  
Rectangle r2 = r1;  
r2.setColor(Color.red);
```

After the above piece of code is executed, what are the colors of r1 and r2 (in this order)?

☐ Color.blue, Color.red

☐ Color.blue, Color.blue

☒ Color.red, Color.red

☐ Color.red, Color.blue

Question 23

What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class bitwise_operator
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int var1 = 42;
        int var2 = ~var1;
        System.out.print(var1 + " " + var2);
    }
}
```

☐ 42 42

☐ 43 43

☒ 42 -43



Question 24

In a class definition, the special method provided to be called to create an instance of that class is known as a/an

☐ Interpreter

☐ Destructor

☒ Constructor

☐ Object

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Question 25

Consider the following statements:

1. A class can be declared as both abstract and final.
2. A class declared as final can be extended by defining a sub-class.
3. Resolving calls to methods dynamically at run-time is called late binding.
4. The class Object defined by Java need not be a superclass of all other classes.

Identify the correct statement from the following:

☐ Both 1 and 2 above

☒ Only 3 above.

☐ Both 1 and 3 above

☐ Both 2 and 4 above

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```
import java.util.*;

public class priorityQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        PriorityQueue<Integer> queue
            = new PriorityQueue<>();
        queue.add(11);
        queue.add(10);
        queue.add(22);
        queue.add(5);
        queue.add(12);
        queue.add(2);

        while (queue.isEmpty() == false)
            System.out.printf("%d ", queue.remove());

        System.out.println("\n");
    }
}
```



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Dev



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```
System.out.println("\n"
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

19

☐ 11 10 22 5 12 2

20

☐ 2 12 5 22 10 11

21

☒ 2 5 10 11 12 22

22

☐ 22 12 11 10 5 2

23

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