# **Java Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)**

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**Java** is a high-level, class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible.

Java MCQs: This section contains multiple-choice questions and answers on Java programming language. It will help the students and developers to prepare well for their exams, and enhance their skills.

## List of **100** Java MCQs :

**1. JDK stands for \_\_\_\_.**

1. Java development kit
2. Java deployment kit
3. JavaScript deployment kit
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Java development kit

**Explanation:**

JDK stands for Java Development Kit. It is a platform to develop and run Java applications.

**2. JRE stands for \_\_\_.**

1. Java run ecosystem
2. JDK runtime Environment
3. Java Runtime Environment
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Java Runtime Environment

**Explanation:**

JRE stands for Java Runtime Environment which provides an environment to run a java program.

**3. What makes the Java platform independent?**

1. Advanced programming language
2. It uses bytecode for execution
3. Class compilation
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) It uses bytecode for execution

**Explanation:**

In Java, programs are compiled into byte code and that byte code is platform-independent.

**4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

Yes, we can keep different names for java filename and java class name if and only if the class is not public.

**5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java?**

1. Heap memory
2. Stack memory
3. Both A and B
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Both A and B

**Explanation:**

Memory allocation in java occurs in two ways, mainly, stack and heap space.

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**6. Multiline comment is created using \_\_\_.**

1. //
2. /\* \*/
3. <!-- -- >
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) /\* \*/

**Explanation:**

Multi-line comments start with /\* and ends with \*/. Any text between /\* and \*/ will be ignored by Java.

**7. What is the entry point of a program in Java?**

1. main() method
2. The first line of code
3. Last line of code
4. main class

**Answer:** A) main() method

**Explanation:**

Generally, the main() method is treated as the point where the flow of code starts.

**8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

Yes, we can write a java program without the main() method but there is a condition if and only if java JDK version till JDK 5.

**9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

Yes, We can overload the main method in java but JVM only calls the original main method, it will never call our overloaded main method.

**10. Which keyword in java is used for exception handling?**

1. exep
2. excepHand
3. throw
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) throw

**Explanation:**

the throw is a keyword introduced in java for exception handling.

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**11. Which class in Java is used to take input from the user?**

1. Scanner
2. Input
3. Applier
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Scanner

**Explanation:**

The Scanner class is used to get user input, and it is found in the java. util package.

**12. Method used to take a string as input in Java?**

1. next()
2. nextLine()
3. Both A. and B.
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Both A. and B.

**Explanation:**

The next()method can read the input only till the space. It can't read two words separated by space, while the nextLine()reads input including space between the words (that is, it reads till the end of line \n).

**13. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java?**

1. var name;
2. int name;
3. var name int;
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) int name;

**Explanation:**

Read here: [**Java variable declarations**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/variable-declaration-initialization.aspx)

**14. Is string mutable in Java?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** B) No

**Explanation:**

String in Java is immutable i.e., once defined the value cannot be changed.

**15. Which of these is a type of variable in Java?**

1. Instance Variable
2. Local Variable
3. Static Variable
4. All of these

**Answer :** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

There are three types of variables in Java:

1. Instance variable
2. Local variable
3. Class/Static variable

**16. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

String str = "Hello";

str = "Bye";

System.out.println(str);

}

}

1. Hello
2. Bye
3. Error
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Bye

**17. What is type casting in Java?**

1. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another
2. Casting variable to the class
3. Creating a new variable
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

**Explanation:**

Type casting is when you assign a value of one primitive data type to another type.

**18. Which type of casting is lossy in Java?**

1. Widening typecasting
2. Narrowing typecasting
3. Manual typecasting
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Narrowing typecasting

**Explanation:**

In Narrowing typecasting data loss is there.

**19. Which of the following can be declared as final in java?**

1. Class
2. Method
3. Variable
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Class, method, and variables all can be declared as [**final in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/final-and-static-keywords-in-java-with-example.aspx).

**20. Finally block is attached to?**

1. Try-catch block
2. Class block
3. Method block
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Try-catch block

**Explanation:**

Finally, block of code runs at the end of the try-catch block.

**21. The break statement in Java is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Terminates from the loop immediately
2. Terminates from the program immediately
3. Skips the current iteration
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Terminates from the loop immediately

**Explanation:**

The break statement in Java is used to terminate from the loop immediately.

**22. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String arg[]) {

**int** i;

**for** (i = **1**; i <= **12**; i += **2**) {

**if** (i == **8**) {

System.out.println(i);

**break**;

}

}

}

}

1. 1
2. No output
3. 8
4. 1357911

**Answer:** B) No output

**Explanation:**

The condition (i == 8)could not be satisfied hence nothing cannot be printed.

**23. Can the Java program accept input from the command line?**

1. Yes, using command-line arguments
2. Yes, by access command prompt
3. No
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Yes, using command-line arguments

**Explanation:**

In Java, we can also provide values (arguments) while calling the program through the command line. These arguments are known as Command Line Arguments.

**24. Array in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Collection of similar elements
2. Collection of elements of different types
3. The data type of consisting of characters
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Collection of similar elements

**Explanation:**

Array is a collection of similar elements.

**25. Which of these is the correct method to create an array in java?**

1. int[ ] arr = {1, 3, 5};
2. int[ ] arr;
3. arr = new int[ ] {3, 1, 8};
4. int arr[ ] = {1, 4, 6};
5. All of these

**Answer:** E) All of these

**Explanation:**

Read here: [**How to declare and initialize an array in Java?**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/how-to-declare-and-initialize-an-array-in-java.aspx)

**26. Object in java are \_\_\_.**

1. Classes
2. References
3. Iterators
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) References

**Explanation:**

Objects in Java are Reference Variables.

**27. What is garbage collection in java?**

1. Method to manage memory in java
2. Create new garbage values
3. Delete all values
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Method to manage memory in java

**Explanation:**

Garbage collection in Java is the process by which Java programs perform automatic memory management.

**28. Static variables in java are declared as \_\_\_.**

1. final variables
2. new variables
3. Constants
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Constants

**Explanation:**

The static variables declarations just like constants, they required static keyword and an initial value.

**29. BigInteger Class is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Store very long range of number
2. Store integer values
3. A class that stores large range of integer
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All of the above points are correct with respect to a BigInteger class.

**30. 'this' keyword in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Used to hold the reference of the current object
2. Holds object value
3. Used to create a new instance
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Used to hold the reference of the current object

**Explanation:**

Java this keyword is used to hold the reference of the current object.

**31. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**import** **java.util.Scanner**;

**class** **ThisKeyword** {

**private** **int** a = **4**;

**private** **int** b = **1**;

**void** **getSum**(**int** a, **int** b) {

**this**.a = a;

**this**.b = b;

System.out.println(**this**.a + **this**.b);

}

}

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String args[]) {

ThisKeyword T = **new** ThisKeyword();

T.getSum(**3**, **5**);

}

}

1. 5
2. 9
3. 8
4. 4

**Answer:** C) 8

**Explanation:**

The above Java program is an example to demonstrate the use of  this  keyword.

**32. The 'super' keyword is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Access instance of the parent class
2. Access instance of the same class
3. Access instance of child class
4. Access instance of friend class

**Answer:** A) Access instance of the parent class

**Explanation:**

The super keyword refers to superclass (parent) objects. It is used to call superclass methods, and to access the superclass constructor.

**33. The super() method is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Call constructor of friend class
2. Is a declared method
3. Call constructor of the parent class
4. Call constructor

**Answer:** C) Call constructor of the parent class

**Explanation:**

In Java programming language, the super() is a reference variable that is used to refer parent class constructors. The super can be used to call parent class's variables and methods. The super() can be used to call parent class' constructors only.

**34. Wrapper class in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Used to encapsulate primitive data types
2. Declare new classes called wrapper
3. Create a new instance of the class
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Used to encapsulate primitive data types

**Explanation:**

A Wrapper class is a class whose object wraps or contains primitive data types.

**35. Boxing is \_\_\_.**

1. Creating new box
2. Creating object
3. Converting primitive type of object instance
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Converting primitive type of object instance

**Explanation:**

In Java programming language, the wrapper classes are those whose objects wraps a primitive data type within them. The wrapper class is used for converting primitive datatype to object is called boxing.

**36. Abstract class is \_\_\_.**

1. Created using abstract keyword
2. Contains only abstract method
3. Needs to be inherited to be used
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

An abstract class is a class that contains an abstract method. It is defined using abstract keyword only has method declarations and to use these methods, the abstract class needs to be inherited.

**37. What is file handling in java?**

1. It is creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program.
2. Creating new method
3. Filing method to different file to extract them better
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) It is creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program

**Explanation:**

File handling is used for creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program.

**38. How can we access methods for file handling in java?**

1. Java.files
2. Java.io
3. Java.io.File
4. Java.FileHandling

**Answer:** C) Java.io.File

**Explanation:**

To access the file handling methods, we need to use Java.io.File.

**39. Which is the correct absolute path of a file in Java?**

1. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt
2. C:\Program Files\Java\file\_name.txt
3. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\file\_name.txt
4. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\File Handling\file\_name.txt

**Answer: 1**) C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt

**Explanation:**

The correct absolute path of a file in Java is:

C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt

**40. Which method is used to add a new line to file in Java?**

1. file.addLine()
2. file.nextLine()
3. file.write()
4. file.line()

**Answer:** C) file.write()

**Explanation:**

The file.write() method is used to add a new line to file in Java.

**41. Which method deletes a file in Java?**

1. file.delete()
2. file.remove()
3. file.garbage()
4. file.dump()

**Answer:** A) file.delete()

**Explanation:**

The file.delete() method is used to delete a file in Java.

**42. Which method in java is used to read lines from file?**

1. file.read()
2. file.nextLine()
3. file.getLine()
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) file.getLine()

**Explanation:**

The file.getLine() method is used to read lines from a file.

**43. The correct syntax to import the math library in java is \_\_\_.**

1. import java.lang.math
2. import math
3. import java.math
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) import java.lang.math

**Explanation:**

The correct syntax to import the math library in java is:

import java.lang.math

**44. Which is/are valid method(s) of math library in java?**

1. max()
2. cbrt()
3. log10()
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Some common methods of the math library are max(), min(), cbrt(), pow(),  log(), log10(), etc.

**45. Which method in java is used to generate random numbers in Java?**

1. random.nextInt()
2. random()
3. rand()
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) random.nextInt()

**Explanation:**

The Java method random.nextInt() is used to generate random numbers.

**46. In java, recursion is \_\_\_.**

1. Method
2. A process allowing methods to call itself
3. The process to call methods
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) A process allowing methods to call itself

**Explanation:**

The recursion is a process by which a process allow methods to call itself.

**47. What is stringBuffer in java?**

1. Class to create a string array
2. Class to create a mutable string in java
3. Class to create a string from i/o buffer
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Class to create a mutable string in java

**Explanation:**

StringBuffer class is used to create modifiable strings in java.

**48. Which of the following is a valid data structure in java?**

1. Array
2. List
3. Vector
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All of the above (Array, List, and Vector) are valid data structures in Java.

**49. Which syntax is valid to create a vector in java?**

1. Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();
2. Vector name = new string;
3. int name = new vector ()
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();

**Explanation:**

The hex2bin() function is used to convert hexadecimal values to the ASCII characters.

The syntax to create a vector in Java is:

Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();

**50. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**import** **java.util.Scanner**;

**class** **ThisKeyword** {

**private** **int** a = **4**;

**private** **int** b = **1**;

**void** **getSum**(**int** a, **int** b) {

**this**.a = a;

**this**.b = b;

System.out.println(**this**.a + **this**.b);

}

}

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String args[]) {

ThisKeyword T = **new** ThisKeyword();

T.getSum(**3**, **5**);

}

}

1. Error
2. [mango, orange, guava, mango, apple]
3. [mango, orange, guava, apple]
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) [mango, orange, guava, mango, apple]

**Explanation:**

The output of the above program is:

[mango, orange, guava, mango, apple]

**51. Which of these is true for interfaces in java?**

1. The keyword interface is used to create a method
2. All the methods of an interface are abstract
3. It does not contain constructors
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All of the above points are true for interfaces in Java.

**52. Encapsulation is \_\_\_.**

1. Wrapping up of data and related functions into a single entity
2. Creating special methods
3. Creating special data structure
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Wrapping up of data and related functions into a single entity

**Explanation:**

In Java programming language, the encapsulation is a mechanism of wrapping the data (variables) and code acting on the data (methods) together as a single unit. It is a object-oriented programming concept.

**53. Which Java method is used to convert an object to string?**

1. createString()
2. toString()
3. object.string()
4. newString()

**Answer:** B) toString()

**Explanation:**

Java method toString() is used to convert an object to string.

**54. What is a comparator in Java?**

1. Interface to compare integer
2. Comparison method for lists
3. Interface to compare two objects in java
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Interface to compare two objects in java

**Explanation:**

Java Comparator interface is used to order the objects of a user-defined class.

**55. Which of the following methods are present in comparator interface?**

1. compare()
2. equate()
3. isEqual()
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) compare()

**Explanation:**

The comparator interface contains the following two methods,

* compare()
* equals()

**56. Which of the following statements is not correct for vectors in Java?**

1. It was created using vector keyword
2. It can store an object of different classes
3. It is asynchronous
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) It is asynchronous

**Explanation:**

Read more: [**Vector Class in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/vector-class.aspx)

**57. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

StringBuffer sb = **new** StringBuffer("include");

sb.append("help");

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

1. Error
2. include
3. help
4. Includehelp

**Answer:** D) Includehelp

**Explanation:**

The string here is a StringBuffer hence the contents can be edited which makes the append method work on it by adding 'help' to the end of the string.

**58. What is a deadlock in Java?**

1. State when all processes have complete working and are dead
2. State when threads are in hold state forever
3. State when threads are not ready
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) State when threads are in hold state forever

**Explanation:**

Deadlock in Java is a condition when two or more threads try to access the same resources at the same time.

**59. Which graph is used to check for deadlock in Java?**

1. Deadlock graph
2. Time graph
3. Wait-for-graph
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Wait-for-graph

**Explanation:**

The wait-for-graph is used to check for deadlock in Java.

**60. Batch processing in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Used to execute a group of queries or a batch as executing a single query, again and again, is time taking and reduce the performance
2. Used to processing multiple queries can be executed at once
3. Used to increase program's performance
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Read more: [**Batch Processing in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/batch-processing.aspx)

**61. Null in Java is \_\_\_.**

1. Reserved keyword
2. Literal value
3. Used in exception handling
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All of the mentioned points are true about the Null in Java.

**62. Enumeration in Java is \_\_\_.**

1. Data type which contains fixed set of constants
2. Method
3. Class
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Data type which contains fixed set of constants

**Explanation:**

In Java, the Enumeration is a data type which contains a fixed set of constants, they are used to create our own data type like classes.

**63. Can we pass objects to method arguments in Java?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** A) Yes

**Explanation:**

We use call-by-reference to pass objects as arguments to methods in java. Read more: [**Object as an Argument in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/object-as-an-argument-in-java.aspx)

**64. Which of the following ways is the correct way to create an object in Java?**

1. Using the new keyword
2. Using newInstance() method
3. clone() method
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All of the above-mentioned ways are the correct way to create an object Java.

There are five different ways to create an object and we will see the ways to create an object given below:

1. Using the new keyword
2. Using newInstance() method of Class
3. Using clone() method
4. Using newInstance() method of Constructor class
5. Using deserialization

Read more: [**Different ways to create an object in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/different-ways-to-create-an-object-in-java.aspx)

**65. Which statement is correct for private member in Java?**

1. Access outside the class is allowed
2. Any class can access
3. Declared using private keyword
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Declared using private keyword

**Explanation:**

The private members are declared using the private keyword.

**66. Which keyword is used to inherit classes in Java?**

1. extends
2. inheritance
3. isChild
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) extends

**Explanation:**

The extends keyword is used to inherit classes in Java.

**67. Which of the following inheritance of class is invalid in Java?**

1. Single
2. Multiple
3. Multi-level
4. Hierarchical

**Answer:** B) Multiple

**Explanation:**

Java doesn’t allow multiple inheritance

**68. The 'implements' keyword is used to \_\_\_.**

1. Implement the function of a class
2. Inherit an interface in Java
3. Inherit a class in java
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Inherit an interface in Java

**Explanation:**

The implements keyword is used to inherit an interface in Java.

**69. What is polymorphism in Java?**

1. Performing a single task in multiple ways
2. Performing multiple tasks using multiple methods
3. Creating a new class for each task
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Performing a single task in multiple ways

**Explanation:**

Polymorphism in Java is the ability of an object to take many forms.

**70. What are packages in Java?**

1. Methods of a friend class
2. Methods of the main class
3. Way to encapsulate a group of classes, sub-packages, and interface
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Way to encapsulate a group of classes, sub-packages, and interface

**Explanation:**

Java packages are the ways to encapsulate a group of classes, sub-packages, and interface.

**71. Empty interface in Java is called?**

1. Marker interface
2. Abstract class
3. Derived class
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Marker interface

**Explanation:**

Empty interface is called Marker interface in Java.

**72. Which of these is a non-access modifier?**

1. public
2. private
3. native
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) native

**Explanation:**

The native is a non-access modifier in Java.

**73. When a finally block executed in Java?**

1. Try block is executed without any exception
2. Exception has occurred
3. Executed at last
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Executed at last

**Explanation:**

Finally block is executed at the last.

**74. What is boolean in Java?**

1. A value consisting of only true and false value
2. A value consisting of 8 values
3. Truthy value in java
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) A value consisting of only true and false value

**Explanation:**

In Java, the boolean keyword is a primitive data type. It is used to store only two possible values, either true or false.

**75. Which of these is not a valid Boolean method in Java?**

1. equals() method
2. hashCode() method
3. toString() method
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

All are valid Boolean class methods. Some common methods are [**equals()**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/boolean-class-equals-method-with-example.aspx), [**hashCode()**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/boolean-class-hashcode-method-with-example.aspx), [**toString()**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/boolean-class-tostring-method-with-example.aspx), [**valueOf()**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/boolean-class-valueof-method-with-example.aspx), etc.

**76. Which method in Java is used to check for NaN values?**

1. isNan()
2. checkNan()
3. isNotNan()
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) isNan()

**Explanation:**

The [**isNaN()**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/double-class-isnan-method-with-example.aspx) method is used to check for NaN values.

**77. Which of these is a property of threads in Java?**

1. Multiple threads can be executed concurrently
2. Has its own priority
3. Both A. and B.
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Both A. and B.

**Explanation:**

The multiple threads can be executed concurrently and it has own property.

**78. Which thread is executed in the background?**

1. New thread
2. User-created thread
3. Daemon thread
4. All of these

**Answer:** C) Daemon thread

**Explanation:**

The daemon thread is executed in the background.

**79. Multithreading in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Executing multiple processes simultaneously
2. Creating more threads at a time
3. Blocking threads
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Executing multiple processes simultaneously

**Explanation:**

Multithreaded programming a process in which two or more parts of the same process run simultaneously.

**80. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

System.out.println(Math.copySign(**100.6**, -**200.6**));

}

}

1. 100.6
2. -100.6
3. -200.6
4. 200.6

**Answer:** B) -100.6

**Explanation:**

The Math.copySign() returns the first floating-point argument with the sign of the second floating-point argument.

**81. Which method is used to convert radians to degree in Java?**

1. convertRadtoDeg()
2. toDegrees()
3. degree()
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) toDegrees()

**Explanation:**

The Java method toDegrees() is used to convert radians to degree.

**82. Which of the following methods is used to extract the length of a string in Java?**

1. length()
2. len()
3. sizeof()
4. size()

**Answer:** A) length()

**Explanation:**

The Java method length() is used to extract the length of a string in Java.

**83. The trim() method in Java used to \_\_\_.**

1. Remove the given character
2. Remove the values after the given index
3. Remove leading and trailing spaces
4. None of these

**Answer:** C) Remove leading and trailing spaces

**Explanation:**

The Java method trim() is a built-in function that eliminates leading and trailing spaces.

**84. What are regexes in Java?**

1. API to define a pattern for searching strings
2. String
3. Array to create a new integer
4. Wrapper class

**Answer:** A) API to define a pattern for searching strings

**Explanation:**

Java Regular Expressions or Regex is an API for defining String patterns that can be used for searching, manipulating, and editing a string.

**85. What is a map in Java?**

1. Data structure
2. Defined in java.util package
3. Represented using key-value pairs
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

Read more: [**Differences between Set and Map interface in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/differences-between-set-and-map-interface-in-java.aspx)

**86. What is a set in Java?**

1. Represented in the form of values
2. Used to store key-value pairs
3. Primary structures
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Represented in the form of values

**Explanation:**

Read more: [**Differences between Set and Map interface in Java**](https://www.includehelp.com/java/differences-between-set-and-map-interface-in-java.aspx)

**87. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**import** **java.util.Hashtable**;

**public** **class** **HashTableClass** {

**int** hashcode;

HashTableClass(**int** hashcode) {

**this**.hashcode = hashcode;

}

**public** **int** **hashCode**() {

**return** hashcode;

}

**public** String **toString**() {

**return** hashcode + " ";

}

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

Hashtable ht = **new** Hashtable();

ht.put(**new** HashTableClass(**10**), "Java");

ht.put(**new** HashTableClass(**3**), "C");

ht.put(**new** HashTableClass(**4**), "C++");

ht.put(**new** HashTableClass(**5**), "Ruby");

ht.put(**new** HashTableClass(**6**), "null");

System.out.println(ht);

}

}

1. {10 =Java, 3 =C, 4 =C++, 6 =null, 5 =Ruby}
2. {10 =Java, 6 =null, 5 =Ruby, 4 =C++, 3 =C}
3. {3 =C, 4 =C++, 5 =Ruby, 6 =null, 10 =Java}
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) {10 =Java, 6 =null, 5 =Ruby, 4 =C++, 3 =C}

**88. Which of the following sorts the elements were inserted?**

1. Hashtable
2. Map
3. Array
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Hashtable

**Explanation:**

Hashtable sorts the elements were inserted.

**89. Which Java method is used to clear element of ArrayList?**

1. deleteAll()
2. delete()
3. clearAll()
4. clear()

**Answer:** D) clear()

**Explanation:**

The  clear()  method of ArrayList in Java is used to remove all the elements from a list.

**90. Which Java method is used to add all of the specified elements to the specified collection?**

1. addValue()
2. copy()
3. cpy()
4. addAll()

**Answer:** D) addAll()

**Explanation:**

The  addAll()  method of  java.util.Collections  class is used to add all of the specified elements to the specified collection.

**91. Which Java method is used to detect the OS in which Java program is being run?**

1. system.getOSdetails()
2. system.get(os.name)
3. system.getProperties("os.name")
4. system.getProperties("os")

**Answer:** C) system.getProperties("os.name")

**Explanation:**

The Java method  system.getProperties("os.name")  is used to detect the OS in which Java program being run.

**92. What is the default encoding of OutstreamWriter?**

1. UTF-32
2. UTF-16
3. UTF-12
4. Based on the host platform

**Answer:** D) Based on the host platform

**Explanation:**

The encoding of OutstreamWriter is based on the host platform.

**93. Which method in java is used to get the name of running java VM?**

1. System.getProperties("java.vm.name")
2. System.vmName
3. Sytem.getVmName
4. System.getProperties("vm.name")

**Answer:** A) System.getProperties("java.vm.name")

**Explanation:**

The Java method  System.getProperties("java.vm.name")  is used to get the name of the running Java VM.

**94. Which Java method is used to get the version of running java VM?**

1. System.vm.version
2. System.getProperties("vm.version")
3. System.getProperties("java.vm.version")
4. System.getVmVersion

**Answer:** C) System.getProperties("java.vm.version")

**Explanation:**

The Java method  System.getProperties("java.vm.version")  is used to get the versions of the running Java VM.

**95. What is the full form of AWT?**

1. Absolute window toolKit
2. Abstract window toolKit
3. Absolute wear kit
4. Abstract window tools

**Answer:** B) Abstract window toolKit

**Explanation:**

The full form of AWT is "Abstract window toolKit".

**96. Which escape character is used for word character in regex?**

1. /w
2. /c
3. /str
4. /?

**Answer:** A) /w

**Explanation:**

The escape character  /w  is used for word character in Regex.

**97. Jar in java stands for \_\_\_.**

1. Java ARchive
2. Java application runtime
3. Java application runner
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Java ARchive

**Explanation:**

Jar stands for "Java ARchive".

**98. Which Java keyword is used to access features of a package?**

1. get
2. import
3. extends
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) import

**Explanation:**

The import keyword is used to access features of a package.

**99. The result of dividing by 0 in Java is \_\_\_.**

1. Error
2. Expectation
3. Infinite
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Expectation

**Explanation:**

Dividing an integer by zero will result in an ArithmeticException.

**100. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **ConcatNull** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

String str1 = "include";

String str2 = "help";

System.out.println(str1 + str2);

}

}

1. includehelp
2. include
3. help
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) includehelp

**Explanation:**

In the above code, the "+" operator is concatenating both of the strings.