Java Question with Answer:-

- -

Note:
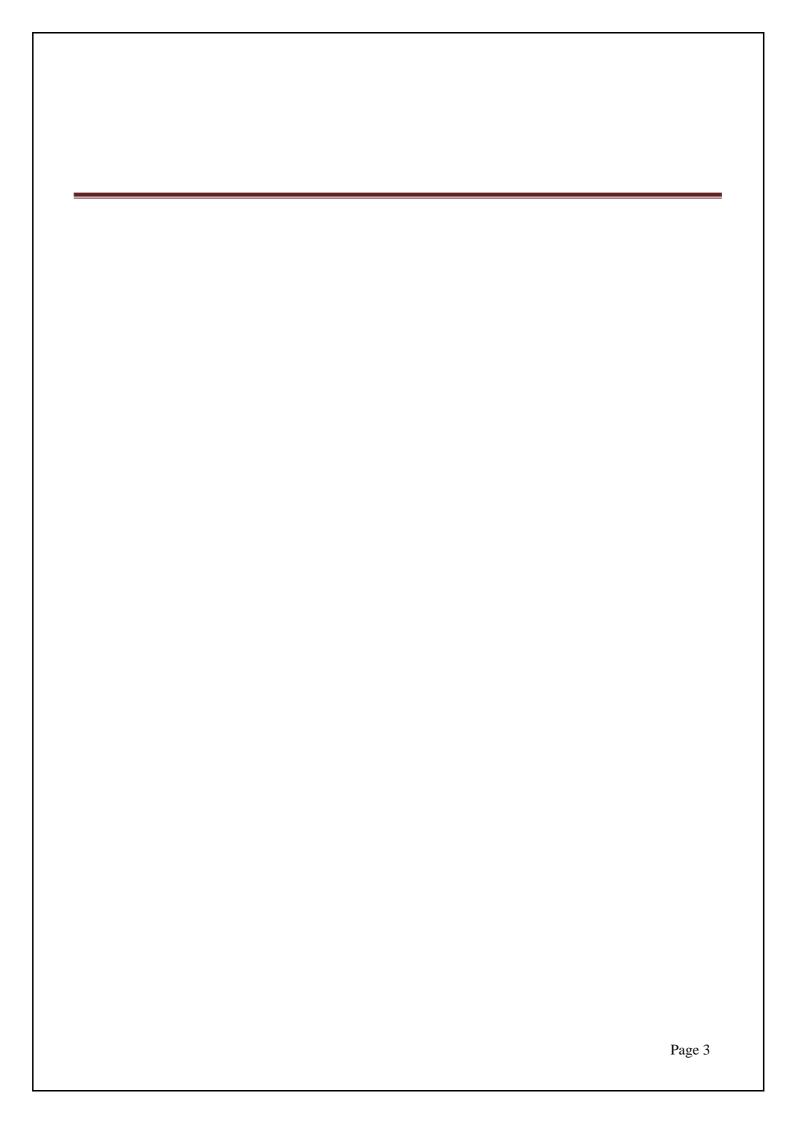
- **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**
- **Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**

Question: What is the exact output of this code?

```java
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: C
Explanation:
first B object
is created
and then it
calls m1 and
then c object
is created.

Question: What is the output of this code?

Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.

```java
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:B
    Explanation: if we compile each and every method with their class.file name.

Question: What is the output of this code?

```java
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));
      }
}
```
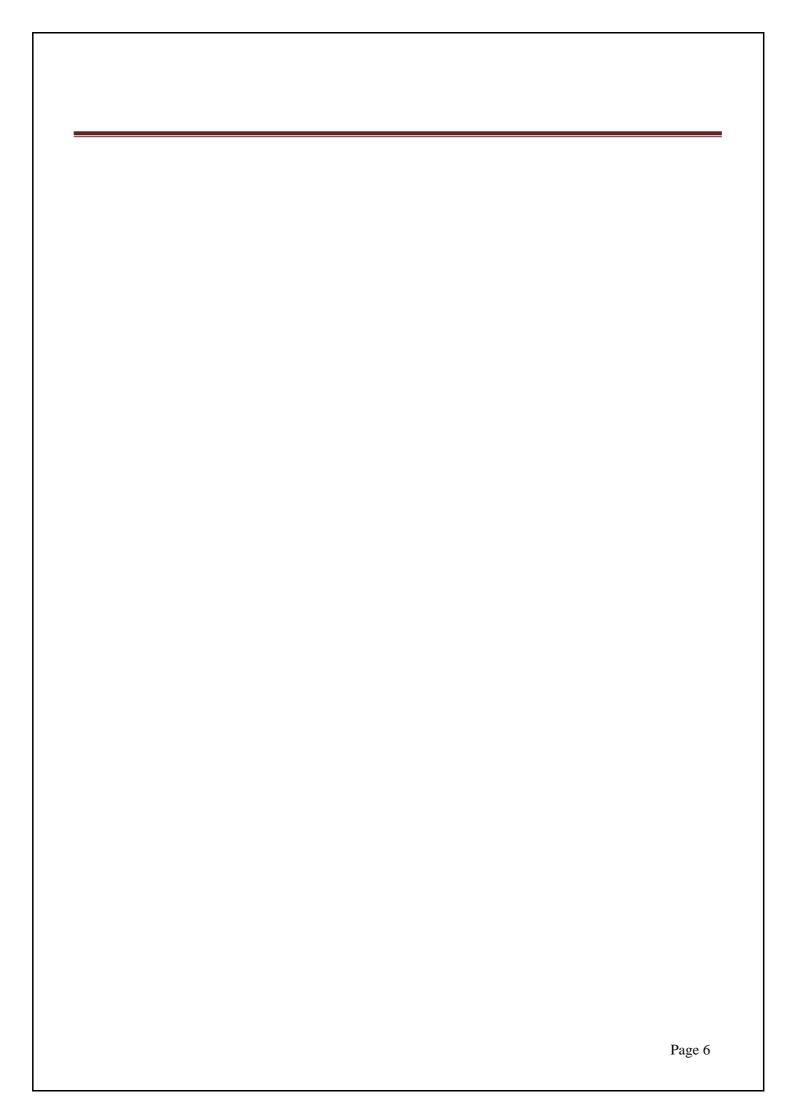
Output :-

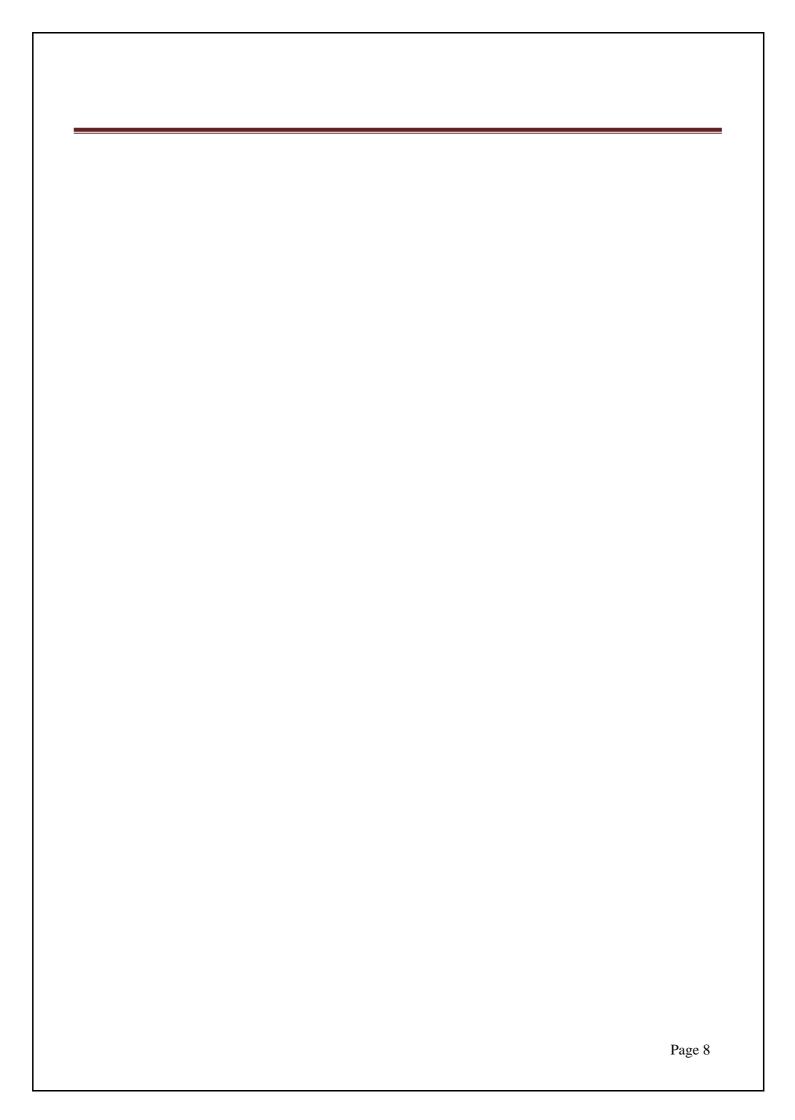 A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].
  B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].
  C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
  D. Runtime Error.
  Answer:B
  Explanation:arrayone is initialize and arraytwo assing value in reverse order.

Question: 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: C
Explanation:length of the array is greater than zero so it will print the first of indexfrom the array.

Question : 5   Level : Intermediate

Question: 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: A
Explanation: Java provides the garbage collector that work as same as destructor.

Question : 6   Level : Beginner

Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?

```java
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: A

Question: 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: C
    Explanation: Non-static variable cannot be referred at static context.

Question: 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: C
   Explanation: Because both parent and child class have extend once.

Question: 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: D
   Explanation: Instead of assigning a value ,it assign double.min value.

Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?

```java
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int j = 0;
                if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))
                        System.out.println("j = " + j);
        }
}
```

Output :-

    A. 0
    B. 1
    C. 2
    D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)
    Answer: B
    Explanation:if condition is true the value of I will be increamented.

Question: 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: sum of sum+=++I is 20 and –sum is 20-1=19.

Question: 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: D
  Explanation: main method is not static.

Question: 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: C
    Explanation:immutable means once a object is created we cannot change its value so it can be private and final.

Question: 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:D
   Explanation: vector class interface both synchronized and serialized.

Question: 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
   D. An exception is thrown at runtime
   Answer: B
   Explanation: By adding string value and int value it gives string due to string concatenation.

Question: 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: **B**
   Explanation: execute while x<5 is false.

Question: 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**

Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?

Output :-

A. **public abstract class A {**
   public Bark speak();
   }

B. **public abstract class A {**
   public Bark speak() {
   }
   }

C. **public class A {**
   public abstract Bark speak();
   }

D. **public class A abstract{**
   public abstract Bark speak();
   }

Answer: A
Explanation:it have abstract and non abstract method

Question: 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: C
   Explanation:

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```java
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: D
   Explanation:

Question: 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: None of the above
   Explanation:

Question: 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: A
   Explanation:first con is not satisfied and sec one is satisfied.

Question: 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: A
   Explanation: main method has non-static.

Question: 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: D
   Explanation:

Question: 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**

Question: 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: B
    Explanation:if condition is true and final value is also print.

Question: 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: C
   Explanation:first one is not false and goes sec one and print 9.

Question: 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: D
   Explanation:print nothing.

Question: Create a parent class as below

class A {
    private int a = 0;

}

Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options

Output :-

   A. 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:B

Question: 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: A
Explanation:it is not supported by java.

Question: Read the below code and find correct output?

```java
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: B
   Explanation: wrapper class integer.