Q.1)

public class ForCheck{

public static void main(String[] args){

for(int x=S ; x>=2 ; --x)

System.out.print(x);

}

}

A: **5432**

B: 432

C: 43

D: 543

Q.4) finalize method is a method of the class

A: String

B: Exception

**C: Object**

D: None of the above

Q.5) The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interface should be implemented by any class whose instances are intended to be executed by a thread.

A: Serializable

B: Comparable

C: Collection

D: **Runnable**

Q.6) Classes that do not implement \_\_\_\_\_\_interface will not have any of their State serialize or deserialized.

A: List

B: SingIeThreadModeI

C: **Serializable**

D: Comparable

Q.8) What will happen to the following code?

class base

{

public ﬁnal void disp ()

{

System.out.println ("in disp");

}

}

public class sub extends base

{

public static void main (String argv [] )

{

base b = new base();

b.disp () :

}

}

A: Runtime error

B: Compiler error "final method must be inside final class"

C: Compiler error "a class having final method can not be inherited"

**D: Neither compilation nor runtime error**

Q.9) Which of the following can be referenced by this variable?

A: The instance variables of a class only

B: The methods of a class only

**C: The instance variables and methods of a class**

D: The class variable

Q.10) Which statement is true about a static nested class?

A: You must have a reference to an instance of the enclosing class in order to instantiate it.

**B: It does not have access to non static members of the enclosing class.**

C: It's variables and methods must be static.

D: must extend the enclosing class.

Q.12) Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but whose methods are not synchronized?

A: java.utiI.HashSet

B: java.utiI.LinkedHashSet

C: java.utiI.List

**D: java.util.ArrayLi st**

Q.14) Which of the following methods cause the string object referenced by s to be changed?

A: s.concat()

B: s.touppercase()

C: s.repIace()

**D: None of the above**

Q.15)

{

public static void rnain(String [] args)

{

PassA p = new PassA();

p.start();

}

void start()

{

long [] a1 = {3,4,5};

long [] a2 = fix(a1);

System.out.print(a1 [0] + a1 [1] + a1 [2] + " ");

System.out.println(a2[0] + a2[1] + a2[2]);

}

long [] fix(long [] a3)

{

a3[1] = 7';

return a3;

}

}

A: 1 2 1 5

B: 1 5 1 5

C: 3 4 5 3 7 5

**D: 3 7 5 3 7 5**

Q.16) Consider the following:

class X implements Runnable

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

/\* Missing code? \*/

}

public void run() { }

}

Which of the following lines of code is suitable to start a thread?

A: Thread t= new Thread(X);

**B: Thread t= new Thread(X); t.start();**

C: X run = new X(); Thread t= new Thread(run); t.start();

D: Thread t= new Thread(); x.run();

Q.18) Which of the following statements is true?

A: A static method cannot be synchronized

B: Non-synchronized method can become synchronized if it’s being called from a synchronized method

**C: When a thread call wait() from a synchronized method, it releases the lock**

D: Primitive variables can be protected from concurrent access using synchronized block.

Q.19) The client can invoke methods present in

**A: RMI interface**

B: Stub class.

C: Remote Object class.

D: None of the above.

Q.20) RMI interface is present in

A: Server

B: Client

**C: Both a and b.**

D: None of the above.

Q.21) Given:

1. class 00P{

2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. doStuff(1);

4. doStuff(1 , 2);

5. }

6. // insert code here

7. }

Which of the following inserted independently at line 6, will compile?

A: **static void doStuff(int... doArgs) { }**

B: static void doStuff(int[] doArgs) { }

C: static void doStuff(int... doArgs, int y) { }

D: static void doStuff(int doArgs...) { }

Q.22) What is the result of the following code?

import java.util.\*;

enum Animals

{

DOG("woof"), CAT("meow"), FISH("burbIe");

String sound;

Animals(String s) { sound = s; }

}

public class test11 {

static Animals a;

public static void main(String [] args) {

System.out.println(a.DOG.sound + " " + a.FISH.sound);

}

}

A: Multiple compilation errors

**B: woof burble**

C: Compilation fails due to an error on line 3

Q.23) Which design pattern would you use to have a prototypical instance determine the concrete class of object being created?

A: Prototype factory design pattern

B: Virtual prototype design pattern

C: Abstract prototype design pattern

**D: Prototype design pattern**

Q.24) Which design pattern is used in the Java Database connectivity JDBC(TM)?

A: Builder design pattern

B: Factory method design pattern

**C: Abstract Factory design Pattern**

D: Singleton design Pattern

Q.25) A Remote interface must throw following Exceptions:

**A: must throw java.rmi.RemoteException**

B: must throw javax.rmi.RemoteException

C: must throw java.rmi.RemotingExceptions

D: must throw java.rmi.RuntimeException

Q.26) RMI will automatically create a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the client side and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the server side.

A:Skeleton and stub

B:Stub and interface

**C:Stub and Skeleton**

D:Remote object and stub

Q.28) java.awt.Component class method getLocation() returns Point (containg x and y cordinate).What does this x and y specify

A: Specify the position of components lower-left component in the coordinate space of the component's parent.

**B: Specify the position of components upper-left component in the coordinate space of the component's parent.**

C: Specify the position of components upper-left component in the coordinate space of the screen.

D: None of the above

Q.29) java.net.InetAddress is a good example of which design pattern?

**A: Factory pattern**

B: Builder pattern

C:Adapter pattern

D: Bridge pattern

Q.30) Which of the following is an example of creational design pattern?

A: Adapter

B: Composite

**C: Builder**

D: Command

*Note:- study categories of design pattenrs*

Q.32) Inner class gets access to

**A: outer class variables**

B: outer class variables only if we created outer class object in inner class.

C: inner class variables only

D: none of the above.

Q.33)

1. public class TestOne {

2. public static void main (String[] args) {

3. Thread.sIeep(3000);

4. System.out.printIn("sleep");

5. }

6. }

A: No error, prints sleep

**B: Compilation error**

C: Runtime Error

D: No error & no output

Q.37) Which of the following are methods of the Runnable interface?

**A: run**

B: start

C: yield

D: stop

Q.39) What is coercion?

A: Coercion is a phenomenon of promoting sub class to super class

B: Coercion is a phenomenon of casting super class to sub class

C: Coercion is an changing the data types according to cast operator

**D: Coercion is the conversion between different data types done while compiling**

Q.40) Which of the following is not a wrapper class?

**A: String**

B: Integer

C: Boolean

D: Character