

Java Questions & Answers – Integer and Floating Data Types

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

1. What is the range of short data type in Java?

- a) -128 to 127
- b) -32768 to 32767
- c) -2147483648 to 2147483647
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Short occupies 16 bits in memory. Its range is from -32768 to 32767.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

2. What is the range of byte data type in Java?

- a) -128 to 127
- b) -32768 to 32767
- c) -2147483648 to 2147483647
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Byte occupies 8 bits in memory. Its range is from -128 to 127.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) All statements are correct

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Statements (1), (2), (3), and (4) are correct. (1) is correct because when a floating-point number (a double in this case) is cast to an int, it simply loses the digits after the decimal. (2) and (4) are correct because a long can be cast into a byte. If the long is over 127, it loses its most significant (leftmost) bits. (3) actually works, even though a cast is not necessary, because a long can store a byte.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

4. An expression involving byte, int, and literal numbers is promoted to which of these?

- a) int
- b) long
- c) byte
- d) float

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: An expression involving bytes, ints, shorts, literal numbers, the entire expression is promoted to int before any calculation is done.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

5. Which of these literals can be contained in float data type variable?

- a) -1.7e+308
- b) -3.4e+038
- c) +1.7e+308
- d) -3.4e+050

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Range of float data type is -(3.4e38) To +(3.4e38)

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

6. Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) double
- d) long

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

- a) 16.34
- b) 16.566666644
- c) 16.46666666666667
- d) 16.46666666666666

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac average.java  
$ java average  
16.46666666666667
```

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

- a) Infinity
- b) 0.0
- c) NaN
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: For floating point literals, we have constant value to represent (10/0.0) infinity either positive or negative and also have NaN (not a number for undefined like 0/0.0), but for the integral type, we don't have any constant that's why we get an arithmetic exception.

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

- a) 25
- b) 24
- c) 32
- d) 33

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator ++ has more preference than *, thus g becomes 4 and when multiplied by 8 gives 32.
output:

```
$ javac increment.java  
$ java increment  
32
```

3. Which of the following are legal lines of Java code?

1. int w = (int)888.8;
2. byte x = (byte)100L;
3. long y = (byte)100;
4. byte z = (byte)100L;

- a) 301.5656
- b) 301
- c) 301.56
- d) 301.56560000

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac area.java  
$ java area  
301.5656
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Character and Boolean Data Types

1. What is the numerical range of a char data type in Java?

- a) -128 to 127
- b) 0 to 256
- c) 0 to 32767
- d) 0 to 65535

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Char occupies 16-bit in memory, so it supports 2^{16} ie from 0 to 65535.

2. Which of these coding types is used for data type characters in Java?

- a) ASCII
- b) ISO-LATIN-1
- c) UNICODE
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Unicode defines fully international character set that can represent all the characters found in all human languages. Its range is from 0 to 65536.

3. Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?

- a) True & False
- b) 0 & 1
- c) Any integer value
- d) true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Boolean variable can contain only one of two possible values, true and false.

4. Which of these occupy first 0 to 127 in Unicode character set used for characters in Java?

- a) ASCII
- b) ISO-LATIN-1
- c) None of the mentioned
- d) ASCII and ISO-LATIN1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: First 0 to 127 character set in Unicode are same as those of ISO-LATIN-1 and ASCII.

5. Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

- a) boolean b1 = 1;
- b) boolean b2 = 'false';
- c) boolean b3 = false;
- d) boolean b4 = 'true'

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Boolean can only be assigned true or false literals.

- a) i i i i
- b) 0 1 2 3 4

- c) i j k l m
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac array_output.java
$ java array_output
i i i i i
```

-
- a) 66
 - b) 67
 - c) 65
 - d) 64

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ASCII value of 'A' is 65, on using ++ operator character value increments by one.

output:

```
$ javac mainclass.java
$ java mainclass
66
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) true
 - d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac mainclass.java
$ java mainclass
true
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) true
 - d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: boolean '&' operator always returns true or false. var1 is defined true and var2 is defined false hence their '&' operator result is false.

output:

```
$ javac booloperators.java
$ java booloperators
false
```

-
- a) 162
 - b) 65 97
 - c) 67 95
 - d) 66 98

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ASCII code for 'A' is 65 and for 'a' is 97.

Output:

```
$ javac asciicodes.java
$ java asciicodes
65 97
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Data Type-Enums

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

1. What is the order of variables in Enum?

- a) Ascending order
- b) Descending order
- c) Random order
- d) depends on the order() method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The compareTo() method is implemented to order the variable in ascending order.

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

2. Can we create an instance of Enum outside of Enum itself?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Enum does not have a public constructor.

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

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

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

4. If we try to add Enum constants to a TreeSet, what sorting order will it use?

- a) Sorted in the order of declaration of Enums
- b) Sorted in alphabetical order of Enums
- c) Sorted based on order() method
- d) Sorted in descending order of names of Enums

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Tree Set will sort the values in the order in which Enum constants are declared.

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

- a) Runtime Error
- b) Compilation Error
- c) It runs successfully
- d) EnumNotDefined Exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Enum types cannot extend class.

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL  
3. };  
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

- a) Runtime Error
- b) EnumNotDefined Exception
- c) It runs successfully
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

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

3.

```
1. enum Season {  
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
```

```
3.      };
4.      System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

d) Runtime Exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The constructor of Enums is called which prints 10.

3.

```
1. enum Season {
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
3. };
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

8. Which method returns the elements of Enum class?

- a) getEnums()
- b) getEnumConstants()
- c) getEnumList()
- d) getEnum()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: getEnumConstants() returns the elements of this enum class or null if this Class object does not represent an enum type.

3.

```
1. enum Season {
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
3. };
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

9. Which class does all the Enums extend?

- a) Object
- b) Enums
- c) Enum
- d) EnumClass

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All enums implicitly extend java.lang.Enum. Since Java does not support multiple inheritance, an enum cannot extend anything else.

3.

```
1. enum Season {
2.     WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
3. };
4. System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

10. Are enums are type-safe?

- a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Enums are type-safe as they have own name-space.

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Java Questions & Answers – Data Type-BigDecimal

1. Which of the following is the advantage of BigDecimal over double?

- a) Syntax
- b) Memory usage
- c) Garbage creation
- d) Precision

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: BigDecimal has unnatural syntax, needs more memory and creates a great amount of garbage. But it has a high precision which is useful for some calculations like money.

2. Which of the below data type doesn't support overloaded methods for +,-,* and /?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) double
- d) BigDecimal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: int, float, double provide overloaded methods for +,-,* and /. BigDecimal does not provide these overloaded methods.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: BigDecimal provides more precision as compared to double. Double is faster in terms of performance as compared to BigDecimal.

4. What is the base of BigDecimal data type?

- a) Base 2
- b) Base 8
- c) Base 10
- d) Base e

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A BigDecimal is $n \times 10^{\text{scale}}$ where n is an arbitrary large signed integer. Scale can be thought of as the number of digits to move the decimal point to left or right.

5. What is the limitation of `toString()` method of BigDecimal?

- a) There is no limitation
- b) `toString` returns null
- c) `toString` returns the number in expanded form
- d) `toString` uses scientific notation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `toString()` of BigDecimal uses scientific notation to represent numbers known as canonical representation. We must use `toPlainString()` to avoid scientific notation.

6. Which of the following is not provided by BigDecimal?

- a) scale manipulation
- b) + operator
- c) rounding
- d) hashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `toBigInteger()` converts `BigDecimal` to a `BigInteger`. `toBigIntegerExact()` converts this `BigDecimal` to a `BigInteger` by checking for lost information.

7. `BigDecimal` is a part of which package?

- a) `java.lang`
- b) `java.math`
- c) `java.util`
- d) `java.io`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `BigDecimal` is a part of `java.math`. This package provides various classes for storing numbers and mathematical operations.

8. What is `BigDecimal.ONE`?

- a) wrong statement
- b) custom defined statement
- c) static variable with value 1 on scale 10
- d) static variable with value 1 on scale 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `BigDecimal.ONE` is a static variable of `BigDecimal` class with value 1 on scale 0.

9. Which class is a library of functions to perform arithmetic operations of `BigInteger` and `BigDecimal`?

- a) `MathContext`
- b) `MathLib`
- c) `BigLib`
- d) `BigContext`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `MathContext` class is a library of functions to perform arithmetic operations of `BigInteger` and `BigDecimal`.

d) Runtime exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `add()` adds the two numbers, `MathContext` provides library for carrying out various arithmetic operations.

Java Questions & Answers – Data Type-Date, TimeZone

1. How to format date from one form to another?

- a) SimpleDateFormat
- b) DateFormat
- c) SimpleFormat
- d) DateConverter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: SimpleDateFormat can be used as

```
Date now = new Date();
SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat ("yyyy-mm-dd'T'hh:MM:ss");
String nowStr = sdf.format(now);
System.out.println("Current Date: " + );
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: SimpleDateFormat takes a string containing pattern. sdf.format converts the Date object to String.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: SimpleDateFormat takes a string containing pattern. sdf.parse converts the String to Date object.

4. Is SimpleDateFormat thread safe?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: SimpleDateFormat is not thread safe. In the multithreaded environment we need to manage threads explicitly.

5. How to identify if a timezone is eligible for DayLight Saving?

- a) useDaylightTime() of Time class
- b) useDaylightTime() of Date class
- c) useDaylightTime() of TimeZone class
- d) useDaylightTime() of DateTime class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: public abstract boolean useDaylightTime() is provided in TimeZone class.

6. What is the replacement of joda time library in java 8?

- a) java.time (JSR-310)
- b) java.date (JSR-310)
- c) java.joda
- d) java.jodaTime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In java 8,we are asked to migrate to java.time (JSR-310) which is a core part of the JDK which replaces joda library project.

7. How is Date stored in database?

- a) java.sql.Date
- b) java.util.Date

- c) `java.sql.DateTime`
- d) `java.util.DateTime`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `java.sql.Date` is the datatype of Date stored in database.

8. What does LocalTime represent?

- a) Date without time
- b) Time without Date
- c) Date and Time
- d) Date and Time with timezone

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `LocalTime` of joda library represents time without date.

9. How to get difference between two dates?

- a) `long diffInMilli = java.time.Duration.between(dateTime1, dateTime2).toMillis();`
- b) `long diffInMilli = java.time.difference(dateTime1, dateTime2).toMillis();`
- c) `Date diffInMilli = java.time.Duration.between(dateTime1, dateTime2).toMillis();`
- d) `Time diffInMilli = java.time.Duration.between(dateTime1, dateTime2).toMillis();`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java 8 provides a method called `between` which provides Duration between two times.

10. How to get UTC time?

- a) `Time.getUTC();`
- b) `Date.getUTC();`
- c) `Instant.now();`
- d) `TimeZone.getUTC();`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In java 8, `Instant.now()` provides current time in UTC/GMT.

Java Questions & Answers – Literals & Variables

1. Which of these is long data type literal?

- a) 0x99ffL
- b) ABCDEFG
- c) 0x99ffa
- d) 99671246

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Data type long literals are appended by an upper or lowercase L. 0x99ffL is hexadecimal long literal.

2. Which of these can be returned by the operator &?

- a) Integer
- b) Boolean
- c) Character
- d) Integer or Boolean

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: We can use binary ampersand operator on integers/chars (and it returns an integer) or on booleans (and it returns a boolean).

3. Literals in java must be appended by which of these?

- a) L
- b) l
- c) D
- d) L and I

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Data type long literals are appended by an upper or lowercase L.

4. Literal can be of which of these data types?

- a) integer
- b) float
- c) boolean
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None

5. Which of these can not be used for a variable name in Java?

- a) identifier
- b) keyword
- c) identifier & keyword
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Keywords are specially reserved words which can not be used for naming a user defined variable, example : class, int, for etc.

- a) 38
- b) 39
- c) 40

d) 41

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac evaluate.java  
$ java evaluate  
40
```

a) 0 2 4 6 8

b) 1 2 3 4 5

c) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When an array is declared using new operator then all of its elements are initialized to 0 automatically. for loop body is executed 5 times as whenever controls comes in the loop i value is incremented twice, first by i++ in body of loop then by ++i in increment condition of for loop.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac array_output.java  
$ java array_output  
1 2 3 4 5
```

a) 5 6 5 6

b) 5 6 5

c) Runtime error

d) Compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Second print statement doesn't have access to y , scope y was limited to the block defined after initialization of x.
output:

```
$ javac variable_scope.java  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem: y cannot be resolved to a variable
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: all string literals must begin and end in the same line.

a) 5.0

b) 25.0

c) 7.0

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Variable c has been dynamically initialized to square root of a * a + b * b, during run time.

output:

```
$ javac dynamic_initialization.java  
$ java dynamic_initialization  
5.0
```

Java Questions & Answers – Type Conversions, Promotions and Castings

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

1. Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java?

- a) The destination type is smaller than source type
- b) The destination type is larger than source type
- c) The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) prototype()
- b) prototype(void)
- c) public prototype(void)
- d) public prototype()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) b cannot contain value 100, limited by its range
- b) * operator has converted b * 50 into int, which can not be converted to byte without casting
- c) b cannot contain value 50
- d) No error in this code

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: While evaluating an expression containing int, bytes or shorts, the whole expression is converted to int then evaluated and the result is also of type int.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

4. If an expression contains double, int, float, long, then the whole expression will be promoted into which of these data types?

- a) long
- b) int
- c) double
- d) float

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If any operand is double the result of an expression is double.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

5. What is Truncation in Java?

- a) Floating-point value assigned to an integer type
- b) Integer value assigned to floating type
- c) Floating-point value assigned to an Floating type
- d) Integer value assigned to floating type

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) E U
- b) U E
- c) V E
- d) U F

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Operator ++ increments the value of character by 1. c1 and c2 are given values D and 84, when we use ++ operator their values increments by 1, c1 and c2 becomes E and U respectively.

Output:

```
$ javac char_increment.java  
$ java char_increment  
E U
```

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) 38 43
- b) 39 44
- c) 295 300
- d) 295.04 300

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Type casting a larger variable into a smaller variable results in modulo of larger variable by range of smaller variable. b contains 300 which is larger than byte's range ie -128 to 127 hence d contains 300 modulo 256 ie 44.

Output:

```
$ javac conversion.java  
$ java conversion  
39 44
```

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) b is :2
- b) b is :1
- c) Compilation Error
- d) An exception is thrown at runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The code does not compile because the method calculate() in class A is final and so cannot be overridden by method of class b.

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) 1 1
- b) 1 0
- c) 1 0 3
- d) 1 2 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In argument[0] = args;, the reference variable arg[0], which was referring to an array with two elements, is reassigned to an array (args) with three elements.

Output:

```
$ javac main_arguments.java  
$ java main_arguments  
1 2 3
```

3. What is the error in this code?

```
byte b = 50;  
b = b * 50;
```

- a) Hello c
- b) Hello
- c) Hello world
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A runtime error will occur owing to the main method of the code fragment not being declared static.

Output:

```
$ javac c.java  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoSuchMethodError: main
```

Java Questions & Answers – Arrays

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

1. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?

- a) malloc
- b) alloc
- c) new
- d) new malloc

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator new allocates a block of memory specified by the size of an array, and gives the reference of memory allocated to the array variable.

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

2. Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

- a) int arr[] = new int[5].
- b) int [] arr = new int[5].
- c) int arr[] = new int[5].
- d) int arr[] = int [5] new

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator new must be succeeded by array type and array size.

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 0
- b) value stored in arr[0].
- c) 00000
- d) Class [\[email protected\]](mailto:) hashcode in hexadecimal form

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: If we trying to print any reference variable internally, `toString()` will be called which is implemented to return the String in following form:

in hexadecimal form

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

4. Which of these is an incorrect Statement?

- a) It is necessary to use new operator to initialize an array
- b) Array can be initialized using comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces
- c) Array can be initialized when they are declared
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array can be initialized using both new and comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces example : int arr[5] = new int[5]; and int arr[] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4};

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

5. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

- a) Row
- b) Column
- c) Both Row and Column
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 0 2 4 6 8
- b) 1 3 5 7 9
- c) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When an array is declared using new operator then all of its elements are initialized to 0 automatically. for loop body is executed 5 times as whenever controls comes in the loop i value is incremented twice, first by i++ in body of loop then by ++i in increment condition of for loop.

Output:

```
$ javac array_output.java
$ java array_output
0 2 4 6 8
```

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 11
- b) 10
- c) 13
- d) 14

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: arr[][] is a 2D array, array has been allotted memory in parts. 1st row contains 1 element, 2nd row contains 2 elements and 3rd row contains 3 elements. each element of array is given i + j value in loop. sum contains addition of all the elements of the array.

Output:

```
$ javac multidimention_array.java
$ java multidimention_array
10
```

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 3
- b) 0
- c) 6
- d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Array arr contains 10 elements. n contains 6 thus in next line n is given value 2 printing arr[2]/2 ie 2/2 = 1.
output:

advertisement

```
$ javac evaluate.java
$ java evaluate
1
```

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- b) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- c) i j k l m n o p q r
- d) i i i i i i i i i i

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac array_output.java
$ java array_output
i i i i i i i i i i
```

3. What will this code print?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a) 8
- b) 9
- c) 10
- d) 11

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac array_output.java
$ java array_output
9
```

Java Questions & Answers – Data Structures-Arrays

1. int arr[] = new int [5];
2. System.out.print(arr);

- a) 'b' and 'd' are int
- b) 'b' and 'd' are arrays of type int
- c) 'b' is int variable; 'd' is int array
- d) 'd' is int variable; 'b' is int array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If [] is declared after variable it is applicable only to one variable. If [] is declared before variable it is applicable to all the variables.

1. int arr[] = new int [5];
2. System.out.print(arr);

- d) int arr[] = int [5] new;

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator new must be succeeded by array type and array size. The order is important and determines the type of variable.

1. int arr[] = new int [5];
2. System.out.print(arr);

- a) 0
- b) value stored in arr[0].
- c) 00000
- d) Garbage value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: arr is an array variable, it is pointing to array of integers. Printing arr will print garbage value. It is not same as printing arr[0].

1. int arr[] = new int [5];
2. System.out.print(arr);

- a) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- b) ArrayStoreException
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Code runs successfully

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException comes when code tries to access an invalid index for a given array. ArrayStoreException comes when you have stored an element of type other than the type of array.

1. int arr[] = new int [5];
2. System.out.print(arr);

5. Generics does not work with?

- a) Set

b) List

c) Tree

d) Array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Generics gives the flexibility to strongly typecast collections. Generics is applicable to Set, List and Tree. It is not applicable to Array.

```
1. int arr[] = new int [5];  
2. System.out.print(arr);
```

6. How to sort an array?

a) Array.sort()

b) Arrays.sort()

c) Collection.sort()

d) System.sort()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Arrays class contains various methods for manipulating arrays (such as sorting and searching). Array is not a valid class.

```
1. int arr[] = new int [5];  
2. System.out.print(arr);
```

7. How to copy contents of array?

a) System.arraycopy()

b) Array.copy()

c) Arrays.copy()

d) Collection.copy()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Arrays class contains various methods for manipulating arrays (such as sorting and searching). Array is not a valid class.

```
1. int arr[] = new int [5];  
2. System.out.print(arr);
```

8. Can you make an array volatile?

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: You can only make variable pointing to array volatile. If an array is changed by replacing individual elements then guarantee provided by volatile variable will not be held.

```
1. int arr[] = new int [5];  
2. System.out.print(arr);
```

9. Where is array stored in memory?

a) heap space

b) stack space

c) heap space and stack space

d) first generation memory

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array is stored in heap space. Whenever an object is created, it's always stored in the Heap space and stack memory contains the reference to it.

1. `int arr[] = new int [5];`
2. `System.out.print(arr);`

10. An array elements are always stored in _____ memory locations?

- a) Sequential
- b) Random
- c) Sequential and Random
- d) Binary search

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array elements are stored in contiguous memory. Linked List is stored in random memory locations.

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Java Questions & Answers – Arithmetic Operators

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

1. $x++;$
2. $x = x + 1;$
3. $x += 1;$
4. $x =+ 1;$

1. Which of the following can be operands of arithmetic operators?

- a) Numeric
- b) Boolean
- c) Characters
- d) Both Numeric & Characters

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The operand of arithmetic operators can be any of numeric or character type, But not boolean.

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

1. $x++;$
2. $x = x + 1;$
3. $x += 1;$
4. $x =+ 1;$

2. Modulus operator, $\%$, can be applied to which of these?

- a) Integers
- b) Floating – point numbers
- c) Both Integers and floating – point numbers
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Modulus operator can be applied to both integers and floating point numbers.

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

1. $x++;$
2. $x = x + 1;$
3. $x += 1;$
4. $x =+ 1;$

- a) 1, 2 & 3
- b) 1 & 4
- c) 1, 2, 3 & 4
- d) 3 & 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator $++$ increases value of variable by 1. $x = x + 1$ can also be written in shorthand form as $x += 1$. Also $x =+ 1$ will set the value of x to 1.

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

1. $x++;$
2. $x = x + 1;$
3. $x += 1;$
4. $x =+ 1;$

4. Decrement operator, `--`, decreases the value of variable by what number?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. With `x = 0`, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of `x` to 1?

```
1. x++;
2. x = x + 1;
3. x += 1;
4. x =+ 1;
```

5. Which of these statements are incorrect?

- a) Assignment operators are more efficiently implemented by Java run-time system than their equivalent long forms
- b) Assignment operators run faster than their equivalent long forms
- c) Assignment operators can be used only with numeric and character data type
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. With `x = 0`, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of `x` to 1?

```
1. x++;
2. x = x + 1;
3. x += 1;
4. x =+ 1;
```

- a) 1 1

- b) 0 1

- c) 1.5 1

- d) 1.5 1.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None

Output:

```
$ javac increment.java
$ java increment
1.5 1
```

3. With `x = 0`, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of `x` to 1?

```
1. x++;
2. x = x + 1;
3. x += 1;
4. x =+ 1;
```

- a) 5.6400000000000001 5

- b) 5.6400000000000001 5.0

- c) 5 5

- d) 5 5.6400000000000001

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Modulus operator returns the remainder of a division operation on the operand. $a = a \% 10$ returns 25.64 % 10 ie 5.640000000000001. Similarly $b = b \% 10$ returns 5.

Output:

```
$ javac Modulus.java  
$ java Modulus  
5.640000000000001 5
```

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

```
1. x++;  
2. x = x + 1;  
3. x += 1;  
4. x =+ 1;
```

- a) 25
- b) 24
- c) 32
- d) 33

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator ++ has more preference than *, thus g becomes 4 and when multiplied by 8 gives 32.

Output:

```
$ javac increment.java  
$ java increment  
32
```

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

```
1. x++;  
2. x = x + 1;  
3. x += 1;  
4. x =+ 1;
```

9. Can 8 byte long data type be automatically type cast to 4 byte float data type?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Both data types have different memory representation that's why 8-byte integral data type can be stored to 4-byte floating point data type.

3. With $x = 0$, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

```
1. x++;  
2. x = x + 1;  
3. x += 1;  
4. x =+ 1;
```

- a) 3 2 4
- b) 3 2 3
- c) 2 3 4
- d) 3 4 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
3 4 4
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Bitwise Operators

1. Which of these is not a bitwise operator?

- a) &
- b) &=
- c) |=
- d) <=

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: <= is a relational operator.

2. Which operator is used to invert all the digits in a binary representation of a number?

- a) ~
- b) <<<
- c) >>>
- d) ^

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Unary not operator, ~, inverts all of the bits of its operand in binary representation.

3. On applying Left shift operator, <<, on integer bits are lost once they are shifted past which position bit?

- a) 1
- b) 32
- c) 33
- d) 31

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The left shift operator shifts all of the bits in a value to the left specified number of times. For each shift left, the high order bit is shifted out and lost, zero is brought in from the right. When a left shift is applied to an integer operand, bits are lost once they are shifted past the bit position 31.

4. Which right shift operator preserves the sign of the value?

- a) <<
- b) >>
- c) <<=
- d) >>=

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these statements are incorrect?

- a) The left shift operator, <<, shifts all of the bits in a value to the left specified number of times
- b) The right shift operator, >>, shifts all of the bits in a value to the right specified number of times
- c) The left shift operator can be used as an alternative to multiplying by 2
- d) The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bits with 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bit with its previous contents each time a shift occurs. This also preserves the sign of the value.

- a) 42 42
- b) 43 43
- c) 42 -43
- d) 42 43

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Unary not operator, `~`, inverts all of the bits of its operand. 42 in binary is 00101010 in using `~` operator on var1 and assigning it to var2 we get inverted value of 42 ie 11010101 which is -43 in decimal.

Output:

```
$ javac bitwise_operator.java  
$ java bitwise_operator  
42 -43
```

-
- a) 7 2
 - b) 7 7
 - c) 7 5
 - d) 5 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: And operator produces 1 bit if both operand are 1. Or operator produces 1 bit if any bit of the two operands is 1.

Output:

```
$ javac bitwise_operator.java  
$ java bitwise_operator  
7 2
```

-
- a) 0 64
 - b) 64 0
 - c) 0 256
 - d) 256 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac leftshift_operator.java  
$ java leftshift_operator  
256 0
```

-
- a) 10
 - b) 5
 - c) 2
 - d) 20

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Right shift operator, `>>`, divides the value by 2.

Output:

```
$ javac rightshift_operator.java  
$ java rightshift_operator  
5
```

- a) 3 1 6
- b) 2 2 3
- c) 2 3 4
- d) 3 3 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
3 1 6
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Relational Operators and Boolean Logic Operators

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. &&
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

1. What is the output of relational operators?

- a) Integer
- b) Boolean
- c) Characters
- d) Double

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. &&
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

2. Which of these is returned by “greater than”, “less than” and “equal to” operators?

- a) Integers
- b) Floating – point numbers
- c) Boolean
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All relational operators return a boolean value ie. true and false.

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. &&
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

- a) 3 & 2
- b) 1 & 4
- c) 1, 2 & 4
- d) 1, 2 & 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator Short circuit AND, &&, equal to, == , ternary if-then-else, ?:, are boolean logical operators. += is an arithmetic operator it can operate only on numeric values.

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. &&
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

4. Which of these operators can skip evaluating right hand operand?

- a) !
- b) |
- c) &
- d) &&

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator short circuit and, &&, and short circuit or, ||, skip evaluating right hand operand when output can be determined by left operand alone.

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. & &
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

5. Which of these statements is correct?

- a) true and false are numeric values 1 and 0
- b) true and false are numeric values 0 and 1
- c) true is any non zero value and false is 0
- d) true and false are non numeric values

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: True and false are keywords, they are non numeric values which do not relate to zero or non zero numbers. true and false are boolean values.

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. & &
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

a) 1

b) 0

c) true

d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator > returns a boolean value. 5 is not greater than 6 therefore false is returned.

Output:

```
$ javac Relational_operator.java
$ java Relational_operator
false
```

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

- 1. & &
- 2. ==
- 3. ?:
- 4. +=

a) false false

b) true ture

c) true false

d) false true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator | returns true if any one operand is true, thus 'c = true | false' is true. Operator & returns a true if both of the operand is true thus d is false. Ternary operator ?: assigns left of ':' if condition is true and right hand of ':' if condition is false. d is false thus e = d ? b : c , assigns c to e , e contains true.

output:

```
$ javac bool_operator.java  
$ java bool_operator  
false true
```

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

1. &&
2. ==
3. ?:
4. +=

a) 0

b) 1

c) 3

d) -4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac ternary_operator.java  
$ java ternary_operator  
3
```

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

1. &&
2. ==
3. ?:
4. +=

a) 1

b) 2

c) Runtime error owing to division by zero in if condition

d) Unpredictable behavior of program

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Operator short circuit and, &&, skips evaluating right hand operand if left hand operand is false thus division by zero in if condition does not give an error.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
2
```

3. Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

1. &&
2. ==
3. ?:

4 . +=

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) false
- d) true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Assignment Operators and Operator Precedence

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

1. Which of these have highest precedence?

- a) ()
- b) ++
- c) *
- d) >>

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Order of precedence is (highest to lowest) a -> b -> c -> d.

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) Integer
- b) Floating – point numbers
- c) Boolean
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The controlling condition of ternary operator must evaluate to boolean.

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 9
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) 1 -> 2 -> 3
- b) 2 -> 1 -> 3

- c) 3 -> 2 -> 1
- d) 2 -> 3 -> 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

5. Which of these statements are incorrect?

- a) Equal to operator has least precedence
- b) Brackets () have highest precedence
- c) Division operator, /, has higher precedence than multiplication operator
- d) Addition operator, +, and subtraction operator have equal precedence

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Division operator, /, has equal precedence as of multiplication operator. In expression involving multiplication and division evaluation of expression will begin from the right side when no brackets are used.

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) 10
- b) 11
- c) 12
- d) 56

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator ++ has the highest precedence than /, * and +. var2 is incremented to 7 and then used in expression, var3 = 7 * 5 / 7 + 7, gives 12.

Output:

```
$ javac operators.java  
$ java operators  
12
```

3. What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) 24 8
- b) 24 9
- c) 27 8
- d) 27 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Operator `++` has higher precedence than multiplication operator, `*`, `x` is incremented to 9 than multiplied with 3 giving 27.
output:

advertisement

```
$ javac operators.java  
$ java operators  
27 9
```

3. What is the value stored in `x` in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) compile and runs fine
- b) 20
- c) run time error
- d) compile time error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. What is the value stored in `x` in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) 1 will give better performance as it has no parentheses
- b) 2 will give better performance as it has parentheses
- c) Both 1 & 2 will give equal performance
- d) Dependent on the computer system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Parentheses do not degrade the performance of the program. Adding parentheses to reduce ambiguity does not negatively affect your system.

3. What is the value stored in `x` in following lines of code?

```
int x, y, z;  
x = 0;  
y = 1;  
x = y = z = 8;
```

- a) compile time error
- b) runtime error
- c) a=20 b=0 c=20 d=1
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Expression will evaluate from right to left.
output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
20 0 20 1
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Control Statements – 1

1. Which of these selection statements test only for equality?

- a) if
- b) switch
- c) if & switch
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Switch statements checks for equality between the controlling variable and its constant cases.

2. Which of these are selection statements in Java?

- a) if()
- b) for()
- c) continue
- d) break

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Continue and break are jump statements, and for is a looping statement.

3. Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?

- a) do-while
- b) while
- c) for
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these jump statements can skip processing the remainder of the code in its body for a particular iteration?

- a) break
- b) return
- c) exit
- d) continue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of this statement is incorrect?

- a) switch statement is more efficient than a set of nested ifs
- b) two case constants in the same switch can have identical values
- c) switch statement can only test for equality, whereas if statement can evaluate any type of boolean expression
- d) it is possible to create a nested switch statements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: No two case constants in the same switch can have identical values.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: var2 is initialised to 1. The conditional statement returns false and the else part gets executed.

output:

```
$ javac selection_statements.java  
$ java selection_statements  
2
```

a) 5

b) 6

c) 14

d) compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Using comma operator, we can include more than one statement in the initialization and iteration portion of the for loop. Therefore both `++i` and `j = i + 1` is executed `i` gets the value - 0,1,2,3,4 & `j` gets the values -0,1,2,3,4,5.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac comma_operator.java  
$ java comma_operator  
6
```

a) 1 3 5 7

b) 2 4 6 8

c) 1 3 5 7 9

d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Whenever `y` is divisible by `x` remainder body of loop is skipped by continue statement, therefore if condition `y == 8` is never true as when `y` is 8, remainder body of loop is skipped by continue statements of first if. Control comes to print statement only in cases when `y` is odd.
output:

```
$ javac jump_statements.java  
$ java jump_statements  
1 3 5 7 9
```

a) Hello

b) run time error

c) Hello world

d) compile time error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every final variable is compile time constant.

a) 5 10

b) 10 5

c) 5

d) 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: b >> 1 in if returns 5 which is equal to a ie 5, therefore body of if is executed and block second is exited. Control goes to end of the block second executing the last print statement, printing 10.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
10
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Control Statements – 2

- a) 1 2
- b) 2 3
- c) 1 3
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since the first if condition is not met, control would not go inside if statement and hence only statement after the entire if block will be executed.

2. The while loop repeats a set of code while the condition is not met?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: While loop repeats a set of code only until the condition is met.

3. What is true about a break?

- a) Break stops the execution of entire program
- b) Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop
- c) Break forces the control out of the loop and starts the execution of next iteration
- d) Break halts the execution of the loop for certain time frame

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop.

4. What is true about do statement?

- a) do statement executes the code of a loop at least once
- b) do statement does not get execute if condition is not matched in the first iteration
- c) do statement checks the condition at the beginning of the loop
- d) do statement executes the code more than once always

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Do statement checks the condition at the end of the loop. Hence, code gets executed at least once.

5. Which of the following is used with the switch statement?

- a) Continue
- b) Exit
- c) break
- d) do

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Break is used with a switch statement to shift control out of switch.

- a) int and float
- b) byte and short
- c) char and long
- d) byte and char

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The switch condition would only meet if variable “a” is of type byte or char.

7. Which of the following is not a decision making statement?

- a) if
- b) if-else
- c) switch
- d) do-while

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: do-while is an iteration statement. Others are decision making statements.

8. Which of the following is not a valid jump statement?

- a) break
- b) goto
- c) continue
- d) return

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: break, continue and return transfer control to another part of the program and returns back to caller after execution. However, goto is marked as not used in Java.

9. From where break statement causes an exit?

- a) Only from innermost loop
- b) Terminates a program
- c) Only from innermost switch
- d) From innermost loops or switches

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The break statement causes an exit from innermost loop or switch.

10. Which of the following is not a valid flow control statement?

- a) exit()
- b) break
- c) continue
- d) return

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: exit() is not a flow control statement in Java. exit() terminates the currently running JVM.

Java Questions & Answers – Concepts of OOPs

1. Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java?

- a) Inheritance
- b) Encapsulation
- c) Polymorphism
- d) Compilation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are 4 OOPS concepts in Java. Inheritance, Encapsulation, Polymorphism and Abstraction.

2. Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?

- a) Compile time polymorphism
- b) Execution time polymorphism
- c) Multiple polymorphism
- d) Multilevel polymorphism

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: There are two types of polymorphism in Java. Compile time polymorphism (overloading) and runtime polymorphism (overriding).

3. When does method overloading is determined?

- a) At run time
- b) At compile time
- c) At coding time
- d) At execution time

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Overloading is determined at compile time. Hence, it is also known as compile time polymorphism.

4. When Overloading does not occur?

- a) More than one method with same name but different method signature and different number or type of parameters
- b) More than one method with same name, same signature but different number of signature
- c) More than one method with same name, same signature, same number of parameters but different type
- d) More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and type but different signature

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Overloading occurs when more than one method with same name but different constructor and also when same signature but different number of parameters and/or parameter type.

5. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class?

- a) Polymorphism
- b) Encapsulation
- c) Abstraction
- d) Inheritance

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Abstraction is the concept of defining real world objects in terms of classes or interfaces.

6. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class?

- a) Encapsulation

- b) Inheritance
- c) Polymorphism
- d) Abstraction

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Encapsulation is implemented by combining methods and attribute into a class. The class acts like a container of encapsulating properties.

7. What is it called if an object has its own lifecycle and there is no owner?

- a) Aggregation
- b) Composition
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Association

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: It is a relationship where all objects have their own lifecycle and there is no owner. This occurs where many to many relationships are available, instead of one to one or one to many.

8. What is it called where child object gets killed if parent object is killed?

- a) Aggregation
- b) Composition
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Association

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Composition occurs when child object gets killed if parent object gets killed. Aggregation is also known as strong Aggregation.

9. What is it called where object has its own lifecycle and child object cannot belong to another parent object?

- a) Aggregation
- b) Composition
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Association

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Aggregation occurs when objects have their own life cycle and child object can associate with only one parent object.

10. Method overriding is combination of inheritance and polymorphism?

- a) True
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order for method overriding, method with same signature in both superclass and subclass is required with same signature. That satisfies both concepts inheritance and polymorphism.

Java Questions & Answers – JDK-JRE-JIT-JVM

1. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute java program?

- a) JVM
- b) JDK
- c) JIT
- d) JRE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JDK is a core component of Java Environment and provides all the tools, executables and binaries required to compile, debug and execute a Java Program.

2. Which component is responsible for converting bytecode into machine specific code?

- a) JVM
- b) JDK
- c) JIT
- d) JRE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: JVM is responsible to converting bytecode to the machine specific code. JVM is also platform dependent and provides core java functions like garbage collection, memory management, security etc.

3. Which component is responsible to run java program?

- a) JVM
- b) JDK
- c) JIT
- d) JRE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: JRE is the implementation of JVM, it provides platform to execute java programs.

4. Which component is responsible to optimize bytecode to machine code?

- a) JVM
- b) JDK
- c) JIT
- d) JRE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: JIT optimizes bytecode to machine specific language code by compiling similar bytecodes at the same time. This reduces overall time taken for compilation of bytecode to machine specific language.

5. Which statement is true about java?

- a) Platform independent programming language
- b) Platform dependent programming language
- c) Code dependent programming language
- d) Sequence dependent programming language

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java is called ‘Platform Independent Language’ as it primarily works on the principle of ‘compile once, run everywhere’.

6. Which of the below is invalid identifier with the main method?

- a) public
- b) static
- c) private
- d) final

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: main method cannot be private as it is invoked by external method. Other identifier are valid with main method.

7. What is the extension of java code files?

- a) .class
- b) .java
- c) .txt
- d) .js

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Java files have .java extension.

8. What is the extension of compiled java classes?

- a) .class
- b) .java
- c) .txt
- d) .js

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The compiled java files have .class extension.

9. How can we identify whether a compilation unit is class or interface from a .class file?

- a) Java source file header
- b) Extension of compilation unit
- c) We cannot differentiate between class and interface
- d) The class or interface name should be postfixed with unit type

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Java source file contains a header that declares the type of class or interface, its visibility with respect to other classes, its name and any superclass it may extend, or interface it implements.

10. What is use of interpreter?

- a) They convert bytecode to machine language code
- b) They read high level code and execute them
- c) They are intermediated between JIT and JVM
- d) It is a synonym for JIT

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Interpreters read high level language (interprets it) and execute the program. Interpreters are normally not passing through bytecode and jit compilation.

Java Questions & Answers – Class Fundamentals & Declaring objects

- a) Memory address of allocated memory of object
- b) NULL
- c) Any arbitrary pointer
- d) Garbage

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Memory is allocated to an object using new operator. box obj; just declares a reference to object, no memory is allocated to it hence it points to NULL.

2. Which of these keywords is used to make a class?

- a) class
- b) struct
- c) int
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

- a) Box obj = new Box();
- b) Box obj = new Box;
- c) obj = new Box();
- d) new Box obj;

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory for an object?

- a) malloc
- b) alloc
- c) new
- d) give

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator new dynamically allocates memory for an object and returns a reference to it. This reference is address in memory of the object allocated by new.

5. Which of these statement is incorrect?

- a) Every class must contain a main() method
- b) Applets do not require a main() method at all
- c) There can be only one main() method in a program
- d) main() method must be made public

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Every class does not need to have a main() method, there can be only one main() method which is made public.

- a) 9
- b) 8

- c) Compilation error
- d) Runtime error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Two variables with the same name can't be created in a class.

Output:

```
$ javac main_class.java
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
          Duplicate local variable x
```

7. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) Public method is accessible to all other classes in the hierarchy
- b) Public method is accessible only to subclasses of its parent class
- c) Public method can only be called by object of its class
- d) Public method can be accessed by calling object of the public class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 12
- b) 200
- c) 400
- d) 100

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac mainclass.java
$ java mainclass
200
```

-
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) Runtime error
 - d) Garbage value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When we assign an object to another object of same type, all the elements of right side object gets copied to object on left side of equal to, =, operator.

Output:

```
$ javac mainclass.java
$ java mainclass
1
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) Runtime error
 - d) [\[email protected\]](mailto:email@protected) in hexadecimal form

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: When we print object internally `toString()` will be called to return string into this format in hexadecimal form.
output:

```
$ javac mainclass.java  
$ java mainclass
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Introduction To Methods

1. What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) void
- d) double

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Return type of a method must be made void if it is not returning any value.

2. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?

- a) Function overriding
- b) Function overloading
- c) Function doubling
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Function overloading is a process of defining more than one method in a class with same name differentiated by function signature ie return type or parameters type and number. Example – int volume(int length, int width) & int volume(int length , int width , int height) can be used to calculate volume.

3. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class?

- a) finalize
- b) delete
- c) class
- d) constructor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A constructor is a method that initializes an object immediately upon creation. It has the same name as that of class in which it resides.

4. Which method can be defined only once in a program?

- a) main method
- b) finalize method
- c) static method
- d) private method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: main() method can be defined only once in a program. Program execution begins from the main() method by java runtime system.

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) All objects of a class share a single copy of methods defined in the class
- b) If a function is defined public it can be accessed by objects of other classes by inheritance
- c) main() method must be made public
- d) All objects of a class share a single copy of methods defined in the class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All objects of a class share a single copy of methods defined in the class. Methods are allotted memory only once. All the objects of the class have access to methods of that class and share the same memory for the variables not for the methods.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 6
- d) 25

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ Parameterized_method.java  
$ Parameterized_method  
6
```

-
- a) false
 - b) true
 - c) 0
 - d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
true
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 25
 - d) 26

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
25
```

-
- a) only sum(10)
 - b) only sum(10,20)
 - c) only sum(10) & sum(10,20)
 - d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: sum is a variable argument method and hence it can take any number as argument.

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 30
 - d) error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Variable height is not defined.

Output:

```
$ javac cons_method.java
$ java cons_method
error: cannot find symbol height
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Constructors & Garbage Collection

1. What is the return type of Constructors?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) void
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Constructors does not have any return type, not even void.

2. Which keyword is used by the method to refer to the object that invoked it?

- a) import
- b) catch
- c) abstract
- d) this

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: this keyword can be used inside any method to refer to the current object. this is always a reference to the object on which the method was invoked.

3. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class?

- a) finalize
- b) delete
- c) class
- d) constructor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A constructor is a method that initializes an object immediately upon creation. It has the same name as that of class in which it resides.

4. Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?

- a) delete
- b) free
- c) new
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Java handles deallocation of memory automatically, we do not need to explicitly delete an element. Garbage collection only occurs during execution of the program. When no references to the object exist, that object is assumed to be no longer needed, and the memory occupied by the object can be reclaimed.

5. Which function is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?

- a) finalize()
- b) delete()
- c) main()
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 100
- b) 150
- c) 200
- d) 250

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ constructor_output.java  
$ constructor_output  
150
```

-
- a) compile time error
 - b) run time error
 - c) compile and runs fine
 - d) unreported exception java.io.IOException in default constructor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If parent class constructor throws any checked exception, compulsory child class constructor should throw the same checked exception as its parent, otherwise code won't compile.

-
- a) 150
 - b) 200
 - c) Run time error
 - d) Compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
150
```

9. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) default constructor is called at the time of object declaration
- b) Constructor can be parameterized
- c) finalize() method is called when a object goes out of scope and is no longer needed
- d) finalize() method must be declared protected

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: finalize() method is called just prior to garbage collection. it is not called when object goes out of scope.

-
- a) 0 0
 - b) 5 6
 - c) 6 5
 - d) 5 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: this keyword can be used inside any method to refer to the current object. this is always a reference to the object on which the method was invoked.

output:

Akhilesh Yadav | [Linkedin.com/in/arki7n](https://www.linkedin.com/in/arki7n) | [instagram.com/arki7n](https://www.instagram.com/arki7n)

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
6 5
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Constructor

1. What is true about private constructor?

- a) Private constructor ensures only one instance of a class exist at any point of time
- b) Private constructor ensures multiple instances of a class exist at any point of time
- c) Private constructor eases the instantiation of a class
- d) Private constructor allows creating objects in other classes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Object of private constructor can only be created within class. Private constructor is used in singleton pattern.

2. What would be the behaviour if this() and super() used in a method?

- a) Runtime error
- b) Throws exception
- c) compile time error
- d) Runs successfully

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: this() and super() cannot be used in a method. This throws compile time error.

3. What is false about constructor?

- a) Constructors cannot be synchronized in Java
- b) Java does not provide default copy constructor
- c) Constructor can be overloaded
- d) “this” and “super” can be used in a constructor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Default, parameterised constructors can be defined.

4. What is true about Class.getInstance()?

- a) Class.getInstance calls the constructor
- b) Class.getInstance is same as new operator
- c) Class.getInstance needs to have matching constructor
- d) Class.getInstance creates object if class does not have any constructor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Class class provides list of methods for use like getInstance().

5. What is true about constructor?

- a) It can contain return type
- b) It can take any number of parameters
- c) It can have any non access modifiers
- d) Constructor cannot throw an exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Constructor returns a new object with variables defined as in the class. Instance variables are newly created and only one copy of static variables are created.

6. Abstract class cannot have a constructor.

- a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: No instance can be created of abstract class. Only pointer can hold instance of object.

7. What is true about protected constructor?

- a) Protected constructor can be called directly
- b) Protected constructor can only be called using super()
- c) Protected constructor can be used outside package
- d) protected constructor can be instantiated even if child is in a different package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Protected access modifier means that constructor can be accessed by child classes of the parent class and classes in the same package.

8. What is not the use of “this” keyword in Java?

- a) Passing itself to another method
- b) Calling another constructor in constructor chaining
- c) Referring to the instance variable when local variable has the same name
- d) Passing itself to method of the same class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: “this” is an important keyword in java. It helps to distinguish between local variable and variables passed in the method as parameters.

9. What would be the behaviour if one parameterized constructor is explicitly defined?

- a) Compilation error
- b) Compilation succeeds
- c) Runtime error
- d) Compilation succeeds but at the time of creating object using default constructor, it throws compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The class compiles successfully. But the object creation of that class gives a compilation error.

10. What would be behaviour if the constructor has a return type?

- a) Compilation error
- b) Runtime error
- c) Compilation and runs successfully
- d) Only String return type is allowed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The constructor cannot have a return type. It should create and return new object. Hence it would give compilation error.

Java Questions & Answers – Heap and Garbage Collection

1. Which of the following has the highest memory requirement?

- a) Heap
- b) Stack
- c) JVM
- d) Class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: JVM is the super set which contains heap, stack, objects, pointers, etc.

2. Where is a new object allocated memory?

- a) Young space
- b) Old space
- c) Young or Old space depending on space availability
- d) JVM

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A new object is always created in young space. Once young space is full, a special young collection is run where objects which have lived long enough are moved to old space and memory is freed up in young space for new objects.

3. Which of the following is a garbage collection technique?

- a) Cleanup model
- b) Mark and sweep model
- c) Space management model
- d) Sweep model

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A mark and sweep garbage collection consists of two phases, the mark phase and the sweep phase. In mark phase all the objects reachable by java threads, native handles and other root sources are marked alive and others are garbage. In sweep phase, the heap is traversed to find gaps between live objects and the gaps are marked free list used for allocating memory to new objects.

4. What is -Xms and -Xmx while starting jvm?

- a) Initial; Maximum memory
- b) Maximum; Initial memory
- c) Maximum memory
- d) Initial memory

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: JVM will be started with Xms amount of memory and will be able to use a maximum of Xmx amount of memory. java -Xmx2048m -Xms256m.

5. Which exception is thrown when java is out of memory?

- a) MemoryFullException
- b) MemoryOutOfBoundsException
- c) OutOfMemoryError
- d) MemoryError

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The Xms flag has no default value, and Xmx typically has a default value of 256MB. A common use for these flags is when you

encounter a `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError`.

6. How to get prints of shared object memory maps or heap memory maps for a given process?

- a) jmap
- b) memorymap
- c) memorypath
- d) jvmmmap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We can use jmap as `jmap -J-d64 -heap pid`.

7. What happens to the thread when garbage collection kicks off?

- a) The thread continues its operation
- b) Garbage collection cannot happen until the thread is running
- c) The thread is paused while garbage collection runs
- d) The thread and garbage collection do not interfere with each other

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The thread is paused when garbage collection runs which slows the application performance.

8. Which of the below is not a Java Profiler?

- a) JVM
- b) JConsole
- c) JProfiler
- d) Eclipse Profiler

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Memory leak is like holding a strong reference to an object although it would never be needed anymore. Objects that are reachable but not live are considered memory leaks. Various tools help us to identify memory leaks.

9. Which of the below is not a memory leak solution?

- a) Code changes
- b) JVM parameter tuning
- c) Process restart
- d) GC parameter tuning

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Process restart is not a permanent fix to memory leak problem. The problem will resurge again.

10. Garbage Collection can be controlled by a program?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Garbage Collection cannot be controlled by a program.

Java Questions & Answers – Overloading Methods & Argument Passing

1. What is the process of defining two or more methods within same class that have same name but different parameters declaration?
a) method overloading
b) method overriding
c) method hiding
d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Two or more methods can have same name as long as their parameters declaration is different, the methods are said to be overloaded and process is called method overloading. Method overloading is a way by which Java implements polymorphism.

2. Which of these can be overloaded?

- a) Methods
- b) Constructors
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is correct about passing an argument by call-by-value process?

- a) Copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine
- b) Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine
- c) Copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument
- d) Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When we pass an argument by call-by-value a copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have no effect on original argument, they remain the same.

4. What is the process of defining a method in terms of itself, that is a method that calls itself?

- a) Polymorphism
- b) Abstraction
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Recursion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) int float method
- b) float int method
- c) compile time error
- d) run time error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: While resolving overloaded method, compiler automatically promotes if exact match is not found. But in this case, which one to promote is an ambiguity.

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Overload_methods.java  
$ java Overload_methods  
7
```

-
- a) 6
 - b) 7
 - c) 8
 - d) 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Overload_methods.java  
$ java Overload_methods  
8
```

-
- a) 6 6
 - b) 6.4 6.4
 - c) 6.4 6
 - d) 4 6.4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: For obj.add(a,a); ,the function in line number 4 gets executed and value of x is 4. For the next function call, the function in line number 7 gets executed and value of y is 6.4

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Overload_methods.java  
$ java Overload_methods  
4 6.4
```

-
- a) 10 20
 - b) 20 10
 - c) 20 40
 - d) 40 20

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Variables a & b are passed by value, copy of their values are made on formal parameters of function meth() that is i & j. Therefore changes done on i & j are not reflected back on original arguments. a & b remain 10 & 20 respectively.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
10 20
```

- a) 10 20
- b) 20 10
- c) 20 40
- d) 40 20

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Class objects are always passed by reference, therefore changes done are reflected back on original arguments. obj.meth(obj) sends object obj as parameter whose variables a & b are multiplied and divided by 2 respectively by meth() function of class test. a & b becomes 20 & 10 respectively.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
20 10
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Access Control – 1

1. Which of these access specifiers must be used for main() method?

- a) private
- b) public
- c) protected
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: main() method must be specified public as it called by Java run time system, outside of the program. If no access specifier is used then by default member is public within its own package & cannot be accessed by Java run time system.

2. Which of these is used to access a member of class before object of that class is created?

- a) public
- b) private
- c) static
- d) protected

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is used as a default for a member of a class if no access specifier is used for it?

- a) private
- b) public
- c) public, within its own package
- d) protected

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When we pass an argument by call-by-value a copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have no effect on original argument, they remain the same.

4. What is the process by which we can control what parts of a program can access the members of a class?

- a) Polymorphism
- b) Abstraction
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Recursion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) public members of class can be accessed by any code in the program
- b) private members of class can only be accessed by other members of the class
- c) private members of class can be inherited by a subclass, and become protected members in subclass
- d) protected members of a class can be inherited by a subclass, and become private members of the subclass

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: private members of a class can not be inherited by a subclass.

a) 3 3

- b) 2 3
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac access_specifier.java
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
The field access.y is not visible
```

-
- a) 2 3
 - b) 3 3
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac access_specifier.java
$ java access_specifier
3 3
```

-
- a) 7 7.4
 - b) 6 6.4
 - c) 7 9
 - d) 9 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac static_use.java
$ java static_use
7 9
```

9. Which of these access specifier must be used for class so that it can be inherited by another subclass?

- a) public
- b) private
- c) protected
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Java Questions & Answers – Access Control – 2

1. Which one of the following is not an access modifier?

- a) Public
- b) Private
- c) Protected
- d) Void

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Public, private, protected and default are the access modifiers.

2. All the variables of class should be ideally declared as?

- a) private
- b) public
- c) protected
- d) default

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The variables should be private and should be accessed with get and set methods.

3. Which of the following modifier means a particular variable cannot be accessed within the package?

- a) private
- b) public
- c) protected
- d) default

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Private variables are accessible only within the class.

4. How can a protected modifier be accessed?

- a) accessible only within the class
- b) accessible only within package
- c) accessible within package and outside the package but through inheritance only
- d) accessible by all

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The protected access modifier is accessible within package and outside the package but only through inheritance. The protected access modifier can be used with data member, method and constructor. It cannot be applied in the class.

5. What happens if constructor of class A is made private?

- a) Any class can instantiate objects of class A
- b) Objects of class A can be instantiated only within the class where it is declared
- c) Inherited class can instantiate objects of class A
- d) classes within the same package as class A can instantiate objects of class A

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If we make any class constructor private, we cannot create the instance of that class from outside the class.

6. All the variables of interface should be?

- a) default and final

- b) default and static
- c) public, static and final
- d) protect, static and final

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Variables of an interface are public, static and final by default because the interfaces cannot be instantiated, final ensures the value assigned cannot be changed with the implementing class and public for it to be accessible by all the implementing classes.

7. What is true of final class?

- a) Final class cause compilation failure
- b) Final class cannot be instantiated
- c) Final class cause runtime failure
- d) Final class cannot be inherited

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Final class cannot be inherited. This helps when we do not want classes to provide extension to these classes.

8. How many copies of static and class variables are created when 10 objects are created of a class?

- a) 1, 10
- b) 10, 10
- c) 10, 1
- d) 1, 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Only one copy of static variables are created when a class is loaded. Each object instantiated has its own copy of instance variables.

9. Can a class be declared with a protected modifier.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Protected class member (method or variable) is like package-private (default visibility), except that it also can be accessed from subclasses. Since there is no such concept as 'subpackage' or 'package-inheritance' in Java, declaring class protected or package-private would be the same thing.

10. Which is the modifier when there is none mentioned explicitly?

- a) protected
- b) private
- c) public
- d) default

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Default is the access modifier when none is defined explicitly. It means the member (method or variable) can be accessed within the same package.

Java Questions & Answers – Arrays Revisited & Keyword static

1. Arrays in Java are implemented as?

- a) class
- b) object
- c) variable
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these keywords is used to prevent content of a variable from being modified?

- a) final
- b) last
- c) constant
- d) static

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A variable can be declared final, doing so prevents its content from being modified. Final variables must be initialized when it is declared.

3. Which of these cannot be declared static?

- a) class
- b) object
- c) variable
- d) method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: static statements are run as soon as class containing them is loaded, prior to any object declaration.

4. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) static methods can call other static methods only
- b) static methods must only access static data
- c) static methods can not refer to this or super in any way
- d) when object of class is declared, each object contains its own copy of static variables

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All objects of class share same static variable, when object of a class are declared, all the objects share same copy of static members, no copy of static variables are made.

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) Variables declared as final occupy memory
- b) final variable must be initialized at the time of declaration
- c) Arrays in java are implemented as an object
- d) All arrays contain an attribute-length which contains the number of elements stored in the array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these methods must be made static?

- a) main()
- b) delete()
- c) run()
- d) finalize()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: main() method must be declared static, main() method is called by Java runtime system before any object of any class exists.

- a) 1 2
- b) 2 3
- c) 3 2
- d) 1 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac staticSpecifier.java  
$ java staticSpecifier  
1 5
```

- a) 1 2
- b) 1 1
- c) 2 2
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All objects of class share same static variable, all the objects share same copy of static members, obj1.x and obj2.x refer to same element of class which has been incremented twice and its value is 2.

Output:

```
$ javac staticUse.java  
$ java staticUse  
2 2
```

- a) 7 7
- b) 6 6
- c) 7 9
- d) 9 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac staticUse.java  
$ java staticUse  
7 9
```

- a) 1 2
- b) 1 2 3
- c) 1 2 3 4
- d) 1 2 3 4 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: arr.length() is 5, so the loop is executed for three times.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
1 2 3
```

a) 10 5

b) 5 10

c) 0 10

d) 0 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Arrays in java are implemented as objects, they contain an attribute that is length which contains the number of elements that can be stored in the array. Hence a1.length gives 10 and a2.length gives 5.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
10 5
```

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Java Questions & Answers – String Class

1. String in Java is a?

- a) class
- b) object
- c) variable
- d) character array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these method of String class is used to obtain character at specified index?

- a) char()
- b) Charat()
- c) charat()
- d) charAt()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a subclass?

- a) upper
- b) super
- c) this
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Whenever a subclass needs to refer to its immediate superclass, it can do so by use of the keyword super.

4. Which of these method of String class can be used to test two strings for equality?

- a) isequal()
- b) isequals()
- c) equal()
- d) equals()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) String is a class
- b) Strings in java are mutable
- c) Every string is an object of class String
- d) Java defines a peer class of String, called StringBuffer, which allows string to be altered

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Strings in Java are immutable that is they can not be modified.

- a) I
- b) like
- c) Java

d) IlikeJava

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Java defines an operator +, it is used to concatenate strings.

output:

```
$ javac string_demo.java  
$ java string_demo  
IlikeJava
```

a) I

b) L

c) K

d) E

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: charAt() is a method of class String which gives the character specified by the index. obj.charAt(3) gives 4th character ie I.

output:

```
$ javac string_class.java  
$ java string_class  
I
```

a) 9

b) 10

c) 11

d) 12

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac string_class.java  
$ java string_class  
11
```

a) hello hello

b) world world

c) hello world

d) world hello

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac string_class.java  
$ java string_class  
hello world
```

a) false false

b) true true

c) true false

d) false true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: equals() is method of class String, it is used to check equality of two String objects, if they are equal, true is returned else false.
Output:

```
$ javac string_class.java
$ java string_class
false true
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Methods Taking Parameters

1. Which of these is the method which is executed first before execution of any other thing takes place in a program?

- a) main method
- b) finalize method
- c) static method
- d) private method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If a static method is present in the program then it will be executed first, then main will be executed.

2. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by parameters?

- a) Function overriding
- b) Function overloading
- c) Function doubling
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Function overloading is a process of defining more than one method in a class with same name differentiated by function signature ie return type or parameters type and number. Example – int volume(int length, int width) & int volume(int length , int width , int height) can be used to calculate volume.

3. Which of these can be used to differentiate two or more methods having the same name?

- a) Parameters data type
- b) Number of parameters
- c) Return type of method
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these data type can be used for a method having a return statement in it?

- a) void
- b) int
- c) float
- d) both int and float

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these statement is incorrect?

- a) Two or more methods with same name can be differentiated on the basis of their parameters data type
- b) Two or more method having same name can be differentiated on basis of number of parameters
- c) Any already defined method in java library can be defined again in the program with different data type of parameters
- d) If a method is returning a value the calling statement must have a variable to store that value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Even if a method is returning a value, it is not necessary to store that value.

- a) 0

b) 1

c) 6

d) 25

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None

output:

```
$ Parameterized_method.java  
$ Parameterized_method  
6
```

a) false

b) true

c) 0

d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
true
```

a) 0

b) 5

c) 25

d) 26

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
5
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) Runtime Error

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: main() method must be made public. Without main() being public java run time system will not be able to access main() and will not be able to execute the code.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
Error: Main method not found in class Output, please define the main method as:  
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 25

d) 30

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac cons_method.java
$ java cons_method
30
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Command Line Arguments – 1

1. Which of this method is given parameter via command line arguments?

- a) main()
- b) recursive() method
- c) Any method
- d) System defined methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Only main() method can be given parameters via using command line arguments.

2. Which of these data types is used to store command line arguments?

- a) Array
- b) Stack
- c) String
- d) Integer

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. How many arguments can be passed to main()?

- a) Infinite
- b) Only 1
- c) System Dependent
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these is a correct statement about args in this line of code?

public static void main(String args[])

- a) args is a String
- b) args is a Character
- c) args is an array of String
- d) args is an array of Character

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: args in an array of String.

5. Can command line arguments be converted into int automatically if required?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Compiler Dependent
- d) Only ASCII characters can be converted

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: All command Line arguments are passed as a string. We must convert numerical value to their internal forms manually.

- a) java
- b) Output

c) This

d) is

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output This is a command Line  
This
```

a) java

b) is

c) This

d) command

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output This is a command Line  
command
```

a) This

b) java Output This is a command Line

c) This is a command Line

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output This is a command Line  
This is a command Line
```

a) java

b) 10

c) 20

d) b

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output command Line 10 A b 4 N  
20
```

a) java

b) 10

c) b

d) N

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output command Line 10 A b 4 N  
N
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Command Line Arguments – 2

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc  
2. {  
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)  
4.     {  
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)  
6.         {  
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]+"'");  
8.         }  
9.     }  
10. }
```

- a) Compile time error
- b) Compilation but runtime error
- c) Compilation and output Rakesh :-Please pay Rs.2000
- d) Compilation and output Sharma :-Please pay Rs.2000

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Main method is static and cannot access non static variable a.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc  
2. {  
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)  
4.     {  
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)  
6.         {  
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]+"'");  
8.         }  
9.     }  
10. }
```

- a) The snippet compiles, runs and prints 0
- b) The snippet compiles, runs and prints 1
- c) The snippet does not compile
- d) The snippet compiles and runs but does not print anything

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As no argument is passed to the code, the length of args is 0. So the code will not print.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n] + "");
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

- a) 1 2
- b) 2 3
- c) 1 2 3
- d) Compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The index of array starts with 0. Since the loop is starting with 1 it will print 2 3.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n] + "");
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

- a) The snippet compiles, runs and prints “java demo”
- b) The snippet compiles, runs and prints “java code”
- c) The snippet compiles, runs and prints “demo code”
- d) The snippet compiles, runs and prints “I code”

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The index of array starts with 0 till length – 1. Hence it would print “I code”.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

- a) Compile time error
- b) Output would be “hello”
- c) Output would be “there”
- d) Output would be “hello there”

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Error would be “Cannot make static reference to a non static variable”. Even if main method was not static, the array argv is local to the main method and would not be visible within runMethod.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

6. How do we pass command line argument in Eclipse?

- a) Arguments tab
- b) Variable tab
- c) Cannot pass command line argument in eclipse
- d) Environment variable tab

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Arguments tab is used to pass command line argument in eclipse.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

7. Which class allows parsing of command line arguments?

- a) Args
- b) JCommander
- c) Command Line
- d) Input

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JCommander is a very small Java framework that makes it trivial to parse command line parameters.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

8. Which annotation is used to represent command line input and assigned to correct data type?

- a) @Input
- b) @Variable
- c) @Command Line
- d) @Parameter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: @Parameter, @Parameter(names = { “-log”, “-verbose” }, description = “Level of verbosity”), etc are various forms of using @Parameter

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

a) 2 512 3

b) 2 2 3

c) 512 2 3

d) 512 512 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: JCommander helps easily pass command line arguments. @Parameter assigns input to desired parameter.

3. What would be the output of following snippet, if compiled and executed with command line argument “java abc 1 2 3”?

```
1. public class abc
2. {
3.     static public void main(String [] xyz)
4.     {
5.         for(int n=1;n<xyz.length; n++)
6.         {
7.             System.out.println(xyz[n]++);
8.         }
9.     }
10. }
```

10. What is the use of @syntax?

a) Allows multiple parameters to be passed

b) Allows one to put all your options into a file and pass this file as a parameter

c) Allows one to pass only one parameter

d) Allows one to pass one file containing only one parameter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JCommander supports the @syntax, which allows us to put all our options into a file and pass this file as a parameter.

```
/tmp/parameters
-verbose
file1
file2
```

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```
$ java Main @/tmp/parameters
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Recursion

1. What is Recursion in Java?

- a) Recursion is a class
- b) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls other methods repeatedly
- c) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls itself repeatedly
- d) Recursion is a process of defining a method that calls other methods which in turn call again this method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Recursion is the process of defining something in terms of itself. It allows us to define a method that calls itself.

2. Which of these data types is used by operating system to manage the Recursion in Java?

- a) Array
- b) Stack
- c) Queue
- d) Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Recursions are always managed by using stack.

3. Which of these will happen if recursive method does not have a base case?

- a) An infinite loop occurs
- b) System stops the program after some time
- c) After 1000000 calls it will be automatically stopped
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If a recursive method does not have a base case then an infinite loop occurs which results in Stack Overflow.

4. Which of these is not a correct statement?

- a) A recursive method must have a base case
- b) Recursion always uses stack
- c) Recursive methods are faster than programmers written loop to call the function repeatedly using a stack
- d) Recursion is managed by Java Runtime environment

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Recursion is always managed by operating system.

5. Which of these packages contains the exception Stack Overflow in Java?

- a) java.lang
- b) java.util
- c) java.io
- d) java.system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since the base case of the recursive function func() is not defined hence infinite loop occurs and results in Stack Overflow.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StackOverflowError
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 120

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
1
```

a) 24

b) 30

c) 120

d) 720

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: fact() method recursively calculates factorial of a number, when value of n reaches 1, base case is excuted and 1 is returned.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
120
```

a) 1

b) 30

c) 120

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: fact() method recursively calculates factorial of a number, when value of n reaches 1, base case is excuted and 1 is returned.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
1
```

a) 1

b) 30

c) 120

d) 720

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
720
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Method overriding

1. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of superclass?

- a) super
- b) this
- c) extent
- d) extends

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. What is the process of defining a method in a subclass having same name & type signature as a method in its superclass?

- a) Method overloading
- b) Method overriding
- c) Method hiding
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent Method overriding?

- a) static
- b) constant
- c) protected
- d) final

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: To disallow a method from being overridden, specify final as a modifier at the start of its declaration. Methods declared as final cannot be overridden.

4. Which of these is correct way of calling a constructor having no parameters, of superclass A by subclass B?

- a) super(void);
- b) superclass.();
- c) super.A();
- d) super();

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) final, native, private
- b) final, static, protected
- c) final, private, abstract
- d) final, static, public

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every interface variable is implicitly public static and final.

6. Which of these is supported by method overriding in Java?

- a) Abstraction
- b) Encapsulation

- c) Polymorphism
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 7
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Both x and y are pointing to the same array.

- a) 2 2
- b) 3 3
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: class A has been declared final hence it cannot be inherited by any other class. Hence class B does not have member i, giving compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac inheritance.java
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
      i cannot be resolved or is not a field
```

- a) Compilation error
- b) An exception is thrown at run time
- c) The variable first is set to null
- d) The variable first is set to elements[0].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The value at the 0th position will be assigned to the variable first.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: r is reference of type A, the program assigns a reference of object obj2 to r and uses that reference to call function display() of class B.

Output:

```
$ javac Dynamic_dispatch.java
$ java Dynamic_dispatch
2
```

Java Questions & Answers – The Object Class

1. Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?

- a) String class
- b) Object class
- c) Abstract class
- d) ArrayList class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Object class is superclass of every class in Java.

2. Which of these method of Object class can clone an object?

- a) Objectcopy()
- b) copy()
- c) Object clone()
- d) clone()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method of Object class is used to obtain class of an object at run time?

- a) get()
- b) void getClass()
- c) Class getClass()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent inheritance of a class?

- a) super
- b) constant
- c) class
- d) final

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Declaring a class final implicitly declared all of its methods final, and makes the class inheritable.

5. Which of these keywords cannot be used for a class which has been declared final?

- a) abstract
- b) extends
- c) abstract and extends
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A abstract class is incomplete by itself and relies upon its subclasses to provide complete implementation. If we declare a class final then no class can inherit that class, an abstract class needs its subclasses hence both final and abstract cannot be used for a same class.

6. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?

- a) Object class

- b) abstract class
- c) ArrayList class
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

-
- a) 0
 - b) 2
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: class A is an abstract class, it contains a abstract function display(), the full implementation of display() method is given in its subclass B, Both the display functions are the same. Prototype of display() is defined in class A and its implementation is given in class B.
output:

```
$ javac Abstract_demo.java  
$ java Abstract_demo  
2
```

-
- a) false
 - b) true
 - c) 1
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: obj1 and obj2 are two different objects. equals() is a method of Object class, Since Object class is superclass of every class it is available to every object.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false
```

-
- a) Object
 - b) class Object
 - c) class java.lang.Object
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
class java.lang.Object
```

-
- a) true
 - b) false
 - c) String associated with obj1
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `toString()` is method of class `Object`, since it is superclass of every class, every object has this method. `toString()` returns the string associated with the calling object.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Inheritance – Abstract Class and Super

1. Which of these keywords are used to define an abstract class?

- a) abst
- b) abstract
- c) Abstract
- d) abstract class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these is not abstract?

- a) Thread
- b) AbstractList
- c) List
- d) None of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Thread is not an abstract class.

3. If a class inheriting an abstract class does not define all of its function then it will be known as?

- a) Abstract
- b) A simple class
- c) Static class
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Any subclass of an abstract class must either implement all of the abstract method in the superclass or be itself declared abstract.

4. Which of these is not a correct statement?

- a) Every class containing abstract method must be declared abstract
- b) Abstract class defines only the structure of the class not its implementation
- c) Abstract class can be initiated by new operator
- d) Abstract class can be inherited

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Abstract class cannot be directly initiated with new operator, Since abstract class does not contain any definition of implementation it is not possible to create an abstract object.

5. Which of these packages contains abstract keyword?

- a) java.lang
- b) java.util
- c) java.io
- d) java.system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 2 2
- b) 3 3

- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Class contains a private member variable j, this cannot be inherited by subclass B and does not have access to it.
output:

```
$ javac inheritance.java
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
  The field A.j is not visible
```

-
- a) 1 2
 - b) 2 1
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Keyword super is used to call constructor of class A by constructor of class B. Constructor of A initializes i & j to 1 & 2 respectively.

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac super_use.java
$ java super_use
1 2
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: class A & class B both contain display() method, class B inherits class A, when display() method is called by object of class B, display() method of class B is executed rather than that of Class A.

output:

```
$ javac method_overriding.java
$ java method_overriding
2
```

-
- a) 1 2
 - b) 2 1
 - c) 1 3
 - d) 3 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Both class A & B have member with same name that is j, member of class B will be called by default if no specifier is used. I contains 1 & j contains 2, printing 1 2.

output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
1 2
```

Java Questions & Answers – Inheritance – 1

1. Which of this keyword must be used to inherit a class?

- a) super
- b) this
- c) extent
- d) extends

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

2. A class member declared protected becomes a member of subclass of which type?

- a) public member
- b) private member
- c) protected member
- d) static member

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A class member declared protected becomes a private member of subclass.

3. Which of these is correct way of inheriting class A by class B?

- a) class B + class A {}
- b) class B inherits class A {}
- c) class B extends A {}
- d) class B extends class A {}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

- a) B,E
- b) A,C
- c) C,E
- d) T,H

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If one is extending any class, then they should use extends keyword not implements.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Class A & class B both contain display() method, class B inherits class A, when display() method is called by object of class B, display() method of class B is executed rather than that of Class A.

Output:

```
$ javac inheritance_demo.java  
$ java inheritance_demo  
2
```

- a) 2 2
- b) 3 3
- c) 2 3
- d) 3 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None

output:

advertisement

```
$ javac inheritance.java  
$ java inheritance  
2 3
```

-
- a) 1 2
 - b) 2 1
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Keyword super is used to call constructor of class A by constructor of class B. Constructor of A initializes i & j to 1 & 2 respectively.

output:

```
$ javac super_use.java  
$ java super_use  
1 2
```

Java Questions & Answers – Inheritance – 2

1. What is not type of inheritance?

- a) Single inheritance
- b) Double inheritance
- c) Hierarchical inheritance
- d) Multiple inheritance

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Inheritance is way of acquiring attributes and methods of parent class. Java supports hierarchical inheritance directly.

2. Using which of the following, multiple inheritance in Java can be implemented?

- a) Interfaces
- b) Multithreading
- c) Protected methods
- d) Private methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Multiple inheritance in java is implemented using interfaces. Multiple interfaces can be implemented by a class.

3. All classes in Java are inherited from which class?

- a) `java.lang.class`
- b) `java.class.inherited`
- c) `java.class.object`
- d) `java.lang.Object`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All classes in java are inherited from Object class. Interfaces are not inherited from Object Class.

4. In order to restrict a variable of a class from inheriting to subclass, how variable should be declared?

- a) Protected
- b) Private
- c) Public
- d) Static

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: By declaring variable private, the variable will not be available in inherited to subclass.

5. If super class and subclass have same variable name, which keyword should be used to use super class?

- a) super
- b) this
- c) upper
- d) classname

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Super keyword is used to access hidden super class variable in subclass.

6. Static members are not inherited to subclass.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Static members are also inherited to subclasses.

7. Which of the following is used for implementing inheritance through an interface?

- a) inherited
- b) using
- c) extends
- d) implements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Interface is implemented using implements keyword. A concrete class must implement all the methods of an interface, else it must be declared abstract.

8. Which of the following is used for implementing inheritance through class?

- a) inherited
- b) using
- c) extends
- d) implements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Class can be extended using extends keyword. One class can extend only one class. A final class cannot be extended.

9. What would be the result if a class extends two interfaces and both have a method with same name and signature? Lets assume that the class is not implementing that method.

- a) Runtime error
- b) Compile time error
- c) Code runs successfully
- d) First called method is executed successfully

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In case of such conflict, compiler will not be able to link a method call due to ambiguity. It will throw compile time error.

10. Does Java support multiple level inheritance?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java supports multiple level inheritance through implementing multiple interfaces.

Java Questions & Answers – String Handling Basics

1. Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class?

- a) java.util
- b) java.lang
- c) ArrayList
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these operators can be used to concatenate two or more String objects?

- a) +
- b) +=
- c) &
- d) ||

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Operator + is used to concatenate strings, Example String s = "i " + "like " + "java"; String s contains "I like java".

3. Which of this method of class String is used to obtain a length of String object?

- a) get()
- b) Siz eof()
- c) lengthof()
- d) length()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Method length() of string class is used to get the length of the object which invoked method length().

4. Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object?

- a) CHARAT()
- b) chatat()
- c) charAt()
- d) ChatAt()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?

- a) String()
- b) String(void)
- c) String(0)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these is an incorrect statement?

- a) String objects are immutable, they cannot be changed
- b) String object can point to some other reference of String variable

- c) StringBuffer class is used to store string in a buffer for later use
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: StringBuffer class is used to create strings that can be modified after they are created.

- a) a
- b) b
- c) c
- d) abc

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: String(chars) is a constructor of class string, it initializes string s with the values stored in character array chars, therefore s contains "abc".

Output:

```
$ javac String_demo.java
$ java String_demo
abc
```

- a) ABC
- b) BCD
- c) CDA
- d) ABCD

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ascii is an array of integers which contains ascii codes of Characters A, B, C, D. String(ascii, 1, 3) is an constructor which initializes s with Characters corresponding to ascii codes stored in array ascii, starting position being given by 1 & ending position by 3, Thus s stores BCD.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac String_demo.java
$ java String_demo
BCD
```

- a) 3 0
- b) 0 3
- c) 3 4
- d) 4 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac String_demo.java
$ java String_demo
4 3
```

Java Questions & Answers – Character Extraction

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

1. package test;
2. class Target
3. {
4. public String name = "hello";
5. }

1. Which of these method of class String is used to extract more than one character at a time a String object?

- a) getchars()
- b) GetChars()
- c) Getchars()
- d) getChars()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

1. package test;
2. class Target
3. {
4. public String name = "hello";
5. }

2. Which of these methods is an alternative to getChars() that stores the characters in an array of bytes?

- a) getBytes()
- b) GetByte()
- c) giveByte()
- d) Give Bytes()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getBytes() stores the character in an array of bytes. It uses default character to byte conversions provided by the platform.

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

1. package test;
2. class Target
3. {
4. public String name = "hello";
5. }

- a) any class
- b) only the Target class
- c) any class in the test package

d) any class that extends Target

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Any class in the test package can access and change name.

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

a) The value “4” is printed at the command line

b) Compilation fails because of an error in line

c) A NullPointerException occurs at runtime

d) An IllegalStateException occurs at runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Because we are performing operation on reference variable which is null.

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

5. Which of these methods can be used to convert all characters in a String into a character array?

a) charAt()

b) both getChars() & charAt()

c) both toCharArray() & getChars()

d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: charAt() return one character only not array of character.

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

a) Hello, i love java

b) i love ja

c) lo i lo

d) llo i l

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: getChars(start,end,s,0) returns an array from the string c, starting index of array is pointed by start and ending index is pointed by end. s is the target character array where the new string of letters is going to be stored and the new string will be stored from 0th position in s.
Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
llo i l
```

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

a) 6 4 6 9

b) 5 4 5 9

c) 7 8 8 9

d) 4 3 6 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: indexOf('c') and lastIndexOf('c') are pre defined function which are used to get the index of first and last occurrence of the character pointed by c in the given array.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
6 4 6 9
```

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Character.isDigit(c[i]),Character.isUpperCase(c[i]),Character.isWhitespace(c[i]) are the function of library java.lang. They are used to find whether the given character is of specified type or not. They return true or false ie Boolean variable.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
a is a lower case Letter  
A is an Upper Case Letter
```

3. In below code, what can directly access and change the value of the variable name?

```
1. package test;  
2. class Target  
3. {  
4.     public String name = "hello";  
5. }
```

- a) h
- b) e
- c) l
- d) o

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: "hello" is a String literal, method charAt() returns the character specified at the index position. Character at index position 1 is e of hello, hence ch contains e.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
e
```

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Java Questions & Answers – String Comparison

1. Which of these method of class String is used to compare two String objects for their equality?

- a) equals()
- b) Equals()
- c) isequal()
- d) Isequal()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these methods is used to compare a specific region inside a string with another specific region in another string?

- a) regionMatch()
- b) match()
- c) RegionMatches()
- d) regionMatches()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods of class String is used to check whether a given object starts with a particular string literal?

- a) startsWith()
- b) endsWith()
- c) Starts()
- d) ends()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Method startsWith() of string class is used to check whether the String in question starts with a specified string. It is a specialized form of method regionMatches().

4. What is the value returned by function compareTo() if the invoking string is less than the string compared?

- a) zero
- b) value less than zero
- c) value greater than zero
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: compareTo() function returns zero when both the strings are equal, it returns a value less than zero if the invoking string is less than the other string being compared and value greater than zero when invoking string is greater than the string compared to.

5. Which of these data type value is returned by equals() method of String class?

- a) char
- b) int
- c) boolean
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: equals() method of string class returns boolean value true if both the string are equal and false if they are unequal.

- a) true

b) false

c) 0

d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: startsWith() method is case sensitive “hello” and “Hello” are treated differently, hence false is stored in var.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
false
```

a) true true

b) false false

c) true false

d) false true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The == operator compares two object references to see whether they refer to the same instance, whereas equals() compares the content of the two objects.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
false true
```

a) true true

b) false false

c) true false

d) false true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
true false
```

a) sb1.append("abc"); s1.append("abc");

b) sb1.append("abc"); s1.concat("abc");

c) sb1.concat("abc"); s1.append("abc");

d) sb1.append("abc"); s1 = s1.concat("abc");

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: append() is StringBuffer method and concat is String class method.

append() is StringBuffer method and concat is String class method.

a) ab

b) bc

c) ca

d) ac

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: compareTo() function returns zero when both the strings are equal, it returns a value less than zero if the invoking string is less than the other string being compared and value greater than zero when invoking string is greater than the string compared to.

output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
ac
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Searching & Modifying a String

1. Which of this method of class String is used to extract a substring from a String object?

- a) substring()
- b) Substring()
- c) SubString()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) one
- b) two
- c) onetwo
- d) twoone

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Two strings can be concatenated by using concat() method.

3. Which of these method of class String is used to remove leading and trailing whitespaces?

- a) startsWith()
- b) trim()
- c) Trim()
- d) doTrim()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. What is the value returned by function compareTo() if the invoking string is greater than the string compared?

- a) zero
- b) value less than zero
- c) value greater than zero
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation:

```
if (s1 == s2) then 0, if(s1 > s2) > 0, if (s1 < s2) then < 0.
```

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) replace() method replaces all occurrences of one character in invoking string with another character
- b) replace() method replaces only first occurrences of a character in invoking string with another character
- c) replace() method replaces all the characters in invoking string with another character
- d) replace() replace() method replaces last occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: replace() method replaces all occurrences of one character in invoking string with another character.

- a) "Hello World"
- b) "Hello Word"

- c) "Hello World"
- d) Hello world

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: trim() method is used to remove leading and trailing whitespaces in a string.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
"Hello World"
```

-
- a) one
 - b) two
 - c) one two
 - d) compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
one two
```

-
- a) hello
 - b) helwo
 - c) hewlo
 - d) hewwo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: replace() method replaces all occurrences of one character in invoking string with another character. s1.replace('l','w') replaces every occurrence of 'l' in hello by 'w', giving hewwo.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
hewwo
```

-
- a) Hell
 - b) Hello
 - c) Worl
 - d) World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: substring(0,4) returns the character from 0 th position to 3 rd position.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hell
```

-
- a) 4 8
 - b) 5 9
 - c) 4 9
 - d) 5 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: indexOf() method returns the index of first occurrence of the character whereas lastIndexOf() returns the index of last occurrence of the character.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java
$ java output
4 9
```

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Java Questions & Answers – StringBuffer Class

1. Which of these class is used to create an object whose character sequence is mutable?

- a) String()
- b) StringBuffer()
- c) String() & StringBuffer()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: StringBuffer represents growable and writable character sequence.

2. Which of this method of class StringBuffer is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string?

- a) concat()
- b) append()
- c) join()
- d) concatenate()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method of class StringBuffer is used to find the length of current character sequence?

- a) length()
- b) Length()
- c) capacity()
- d) Capacity()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) Hell
- b) ello
- c) Hel
- d) llo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: deleteCharAt() method deletes the character at the specified index location and returns the resulting StringBuffer object.

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) reverse() method reverses all characters
- b) reverseall() method reverses all characters
- c) replace() method replaces first occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character
- d) replace() method replaces last occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: reverse() method reverses all characters. It returns the reversed object on which it was called.

- a) 6 4 6 9
- b) 5 4 5 9
- c) 7 8 8 9
- d) 1 14 8 15

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `indexof('c')` and `lastIndexof('c')` are pre defined function which are used to get the index of first and last occurrence of the character pointed by c in the given array.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
1 14 8 15
```

a) He

b) Hel

c) lo

d) llo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `delete(0,2)` is used to delete the characters from 0 th position to 1 st position.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
llo
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) Helloworld

d) Hello World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `append()` method of class `StringBuffer` is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hello World
```

a) Hello

b) olleH

c) HelloolleH

d) olleHHello

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `reverse()` method reverses all characters. It returns the reversed object on which it was called.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
olleH
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `Character.isDigit(c[i])`, `Character.isUpperCase(c[i])`, `Character.isWhitespace(c[i])` are the function of library `java.lang` they are used to find whether the given character is of specified type or not. They return true or false ie Boolean variable.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java
$ java output
1 is a digit
a is a lower case Letter
```

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Java Questions & Answers – StringBuffer Methods

1. Which of these methods of class StringBuffer is used to extract a substring from a String object?

- a) substring()
- b) Substring()
- c) SubString()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) one
- b) two
- c) onetwo
- d) twoone

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Two strings can be concatenated by using append() method.

3. Which of this method of class StringBuffer is used to reverse sequence of characters?

- a) reverse()
- b) reverseall()
- c) Reverse()
- d) reverseAll()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: reverse() method reverses all characters. It returns the reversed object on which it was called.

4. Which of this method of class StringBuffer is used to get the length of the sequence of characters?

- a) length()
- b) capacity()
- c) Length()
- d) Capacity()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: length()- returns the length of String the StringBuffer would create whereas capacity() returns a total number of characters that can be supported before it is grown.

5. Which of the following are incorrect form of StringBuffer class constructor?

- a) StringBuffer()
- b) StringBuffer(int size)
- c) StringBuffer(String str)
- d) StringBuffer(int size , String str)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6

d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: length() method is used to obtain length of StringBuffer object, length of “Hello” is 5.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
5
```

a) Hello java

b) Hellojava

c) HJavaLo

d) Hjava

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The replace() method replaces the given string from the specified beginIndex and endIndex.

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
HJavaLo
```

a) xello

b) xxxx

c) Hxollo

d) Hexlo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hxollo
```

a) HelloGoodWorld

b) HellGoodoWorld

c) HellGood oWorld

d) Hello Good World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The insert() method inserts one string into another. It is overloaded to accept values of all simple types, plus String and Objects.

String is inserted into invoking object at specified position. “Good ” is inserted in “Hello World” T index 6 giving “Hello Good World”.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hello Good World
```

a) hello

b) java

c) Hello Java

d) HJavaello

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Insert method will insert string at a specified position

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
HJavaello
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang Introduction

1. Which of these classes is not included in java.lang?

- a) Byte
- b) Integer
- c) Array
- d) Class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Array class is a member of java.util.

2. Which of these is a process of converting a simple data type into a class?

- a) type wrapping
- b) type conversion
- c) type casting
- d) none of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is a super class of wrappers Double & Integer?

- a) Long
- b) Digits
- c) Float
- d) Number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Number is an abstract class containing subclasses Double, Float, Byte, Short, Integer and Long.

4. Which of these is a wrapper for simple data type float?

- a) float
- b) double
- c) Float
- d) Double

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following is a method of wrapper Float for converting the value of an object into byte?

- a) bytevalue()
- b) byte byteValue()
- c) Bytevalue()
- d) Byte Bytevalue()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these methods is used to check for infinitely large and small values?

- a) isInfinite()
- b) isNaN()

c) IsInfinite()

d) isNaN()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: isNaN() method returns true if the value being tested is not a number.

7. Which of the following package stores all the simple data types in java?

a) lang

b) java

c) util

d) java.packages

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

a) 0

b) 1

c) true

d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: isNaN() method returns true if the value being tested is not a number. 1/0. is not a number hence true is stored in x.

Output:

```
$ javac isinfinite_output.java
$ java isinfinite_output
true
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) true

d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: isNaN() method returns true if the value being tested is not a number. 1/0. is not a number hence false is stored in x.

Output:

```
$ javac isNaN_output.java
$ java isNaN_output
false
```

a) 1001

b) 10011

c) 11011

d) 10001

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac binary.java
$ java binary
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Integer, Long & Character Wrappers

1. Which of these is a wrapper for data type int?

- a) Integer
- b) Long
- c) Byte
- d) Double

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of the following methods is a method of wrapper Integer for obtaining hash code for the invoking object?

- a) int hash()
- b) int hashCode()
- c) int hashCode()
- d) Integer hashCode()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is a super class of wrappers Long, Character & Integer?

- a) Long
- b) Digits
- c) Float
- d) Number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Number is an abstract class containing subclasses Double, Float, Byte, Short, Integer and Long.

4. Which of these is a wrapper for simple data type char?

- a) Float
- b) Character
- c) String
- d) Integer

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following is method of wrapper Integer for converting the value of an object into int?

- a) bytevalue()
- b) int intValue();
- c) Bytevalue()
- d) Byte Bytevalue()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these methods is used to obtain value of invoking object as a long?

- a) long value()
- b) long longValue()

- c) Long longvalue()
- d) Long Longvalue()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: long longValue() is used to obtain value of invoking object as a long.

- a) true false true
- b) false true true
- c) true true false
- d) false false false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Character.isDigit(a[0]) checks for a[0], whether it is a digit or not, since a[0] ie 'a' is a character false is returned. a[3] is a whitespace hence Character.isWhitespace(a[3]) returns a true. a[2] is an uppercase letter ie 'A' hence Character.isUpperCase(a[2]) returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false true true
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 256
- d) 257

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: i.byteValue() method returns the value of wrapper i as a byte value. i is 257, range of byte is 256 therefore i value exceeds byte range by 1 hence 1 is returned and stored in x.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
1
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 257
- d) 257.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
257.0
```

- a) 256
- b) 256.0
- c) 256.00
- d) 257.00

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
256
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Void, Process & System Class

1. Which of these class have only one field ‘TYPE’?

- a) Void
- b) Process
- c) System
- d) Runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Void class has one field, TYPE, which holds a reference to the Class object for the type void.

2. Which of the following method of Process class can terminate a process?

- a) void kill()
- b) void destroy()
- c) void terminate()
- d) void exit()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Kills the subprocess. The subprocess represented by this Process object is forcibly terminated.

3. Standard output variable ‘out’ is defined in which class?

- a) Void
- b) Process
- c) Runtime
- d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Standard output variable ‘out’ is defined in System class. out is usually used in print statement ie System.out.print().

4. Which of these class can encapsulate an entire executing program?

- a) Void
- b) Process
- c) Runtime
- d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following is method of System class is used to find how long a program takes to execute?

- a) currentTime()
- b) currentTime()
- c) currentTimeMillis()
- d) currenttimeMillis()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these class holds a collection of static methods and variables?

- a) Void
- b) Process

c) Runtime

d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: System class holds a collection of static methods and variables. The standard input, output and error output of java runtime is stored in the in, out and err variables of System class.

a) 0

b) 1

c) 1000

d) System Dependent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: end time is the time taken by loop to execute it can be any non zero value depending on the System.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
78
```

a) ABCDEF ABCDEF

b) ABCDEF GHIJKL

c) GHIJKL ABCDEF

d) GHIJKL GHIJKL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: System.arraycopy() is a method of class System which is used to copy a string into another string.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
ABCDEF ABCDEF
```

a) ABCDEF GHIJKL

b) ABCDEF GCDEFL

c) GHIJKL ABCDEF

d) GCDEFL GHIJKL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
ABCDEF GCDEFL
```

a) ABCDEF GHIJKL

b) ABCDEF GCDEFL

c) GHIJKL ABCDEF

d) GCDEFL GHIJKL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since last parameter of System.arraycopy(a,1,b,3,0) is 0 nothing is copied from array a to array b, hence b remains as it is.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
ABCDEF GHIJKL
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Object & Math Class

1. Which of these class is a superclass of all other classes?

- a) Math
- b) Process
- c) System
- d) Object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The object class class is a superclass of all other classes.

2. Which of these method of Object class can generate duplicate copy of the object on which it is called?

- a) clone()
- b) copy()
- c) duplicate()
- d) dito()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What is the value of double consonant ‘E’ defined in Math class?

- a) approximately 3
- b) approximately 3.14
- c) approximately 2.72
- d) approximately 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method is a rounding function of Math class?

- a) max()
- b) min()
- c) abs()
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: max(), min() and abs() are all rounding functions.

5. Which of these class contains only floating point functions?

- a) Math
- b) Process
- c) System
- d) Object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Math class contains all the floating point functions that are used for geometry, trigonometry, as well as several general purpose methods. Example : sin(), cos(), exp(), sqrt() etc.

6. Which of these class encapsulate the runtime state of an object or an interface?

- a) Class

b) Object

c) Runtime

d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 2.5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The Math.random() method returns a number greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1. so 2.5 will be greater than or equal to 2.5 and less than 3.5, we can be sure that Math.round() will round that number to 3.

a) 0

b) 3

c) 3.0

d) 3.1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
3
```

a) true

b) flase

c) 3.1

d) 4.5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
4.5
```

a) 2.0

b) 4.0

c) 8.0

d) 9.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Math.pow(x, y) methods returns value of y to the power x, ie x^y , $2.0^3.0 = 8.0$.

Output:

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```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
8.0
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – System Class Advance

1. Which of these exceptions is thrown by methods of System class?

- a) IOException
- b) SystemException
- c) SecurityException
- d) InputOutputException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: System class methods throw SecurityException.

2. Which of these methods initiates garbage collection?

- a) gc()
- b) garbage()
- c) garbagecollection()
- d) Systemgarbagecollection()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods loads the specified dynamic library?

- a) load()
- b) library()
- c) loadlib()
- d) loadlibrary()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: load() methods loads the dynamic library whose name is specified.

4. Which of these method can set the out stream to OutputStream?

- a) setStream()
- b) setosteam()
- c) setOut()
- d) streamtoOstream()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these values are returns under the case of normal termination of a program?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 1000

- d) System Dependent
[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: End time is the time taken by loop to execute it can be any non zero value depending on the System.
Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
78
```

-
- a) ABCDEF ABCDEF
b) ABCDEF GHIJKL
c) GHIJKL ABCDEF
d) GHIJKL GHIJKL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: System.arraycopy() is a method of class System which is used to copy a string into another string.
Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
ABCDEF ABCDEF
```

-
- a) ABCDEF ABCDEF
b) ABCDEF GHIJKL
c) ABCDEF GHIABC
d) GHIJKL GHIJKL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: System.arraycopy() is a method of class System which is used to copy a string into another string.
Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
ABCDEF GHIABC
```

-
- a) ABCDEF ABCDEF
b) ABCDEF GHIJKL
c) ABCDEF GHIABC
d) ABCDEF GHICDL

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: System.arraycopy() is a method of class System which is used to copy a string into another string.
Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
ABCDEF GHICDL
```

-
- a) 0
b) 1
c) 4
d) 5

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[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Double & Float Wrappers

1. Which of these is a super class of wrappers Double and Float?

- a) Long
- b) Digits
- c) Float
- d) Number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Number is an abstract class containing subclasses Double, Float, Byte, Short, Integer and Long.

2. Which of the following methods return the value as a double?

- a) doubleValue()
- b) converDouble()
- c) getDouble()
- d) getDoubleValue()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods can be used to check whether the given value is a number or not?

- a) isNaN()
- b) isNumber()
- c) checkNaN()
- d) checkNumber()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: isNaN() methods returns true if num specified is not a number, otherwise it returns false.

4. Which of these method of Double wrapper can be used to check whether a given value is infinite or not?

- a) Infinite()
- b) isInfinite()
- c) checkInfinite()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: isInfinite() methods returns true if the specified value is an infinite value otherwise it returns false.

5. Which of these exceptions is thrown by compareTo() method defined in a double wrapper?

- a) IOException
- b) SystemException
- c) CastException
- d) ClassCastException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: compareTo() methods compare the specified object to be double, if it is not then ClassCastException is thrown.

- a) true
- b) false
- c) 0

d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `i.isNaN()` method returns true if i is not a number and false when i is a number. Here false is returned because i is a number ie 257.5.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 256

d) 257

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `i.intValue()` method returns the value of wrapper i as a Integer. i is 257.578 is double number when converted to an integer data type its value is 257.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
257
```

a) 0

b) 257.0

c) 257.57812

d) 257.578123456789

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `floatValue()` converts the value of wrapper i into float, since float can measure till 5 places after decimal hence 257.57812 is stored in floating point variable x.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
257.57812
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) Exception

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `i.compareTo()` methods two double values, if they are equal then 0 is returned and if not equal then 1 is returned, here 257.57812 and 257.578123456789 are not equal hence 1 is returned and stored in x.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
1
```

Java Questions & Answers – Java.io Introduction

1. Which of these packages contain classes and interfaces used for input & output operations of a program?

- a) java.util
- b) java.lang
- c) java.io
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: java.io provides support for input and output operations.

2. Which of these class is not a member class of java.io package?

- a) String
- b) StringReader
- c) Writer
- d) File

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these interface is not a member of java.io package?

- a) DataInput
- b) ObjectInput
- c) ObjectFilter
- d) FileFilter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these class is not related to input and output stream in terms of functioning?

- a) File
- b) Writer
- c) InputStream
- d) Reader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A File describes properties of a file, a File object is used to obtain or manipulate the information associated with a disk file, such as the permissions, time date, and directories path, and to navigate subdirectories.

5. Which of these is specified by a File object?

- a) a file in disk
- b) directory path
- c) directory in disk
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these is method for testing whether the specified element is a file or a directory?

- a) IsFile()

- b) isFile()
- c) Isfile()
- d) isfile()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: isFile() returns true if called on a file and returns false when called on a directory.

- a) java
- b) system
- c) java/system
- d) /java/system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: obj.getName() returns the name of the file.

Output:

```
$ javac files.java  
$ java files  
system
```

Note: file is made in c drive.

- a) java
- b) system
- c) java/system
- d) \java\system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac files.java  
$ java files  
\java\system
```

Note: file is made in c drive.

- a) true false
- b) false true
- c) true true
- d) false false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac files.java  
$ java files  
false false
```

Note: file is made in c drive.

- a) java true
- b) java false
- c) \java false

d) \java true

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: getparent() gives the parent directory of the file and isfile() checks whether the present file is a directory or a file in the disk

Output:

```
$ javac files.java
$ java files
\java false
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.io Byte Streams

1. Which of these classes is used for input and output operation when working with bytes?

- a) InputStream
- b) Reader
- c) Writer
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: InputStream & OutputStream are designed for byte stream. Reader and writer are designed for character stream.

2. Which of these class is used to read and write bytes in a file?

- a) FileReader
- b) FileWriter
- c) FileInputStream
- d) InputStreamReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method of InputStream is used to read integer representation of next available byte input?

- a) read()
- b) scanf()
- c) get()
- d) getInteger()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these data type is returned by every method of OutputStream?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) byte
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every method of OutputStream returns void and throws an IOException in case of errors.

5. Which of these is a method to clear all the data present in output buffers?

- a) clear()
- b) flush()
- c) fflush()
- d) close()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these method(s) is/are used for writing bytes to an outputstream?

- a) put()
- b) print() and write()

- c) printf()
- d) write() and read()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: write() and print() are the two methods of OutputStream that are used for printing the byte data.

Note: inputoutput.java is stored in the disk.

- a) true
- b) false
- c) prints number of bytes in file
- d) prints number of characters in the file

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj.available() returns the number of bytes.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java  
$ java filesinputoutput  
1422
```

(Output will be different in your case)

- a) abc
- b) ABC
- c) ab
- d) AB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java  
$ java filesinputoutput  
abc
```

- a) abc
- b) ABC
- c) ab
- d) AB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java  
$ java filesinputoutput  
ABC
```

- a) AaBaCa
- b) ABCaaa
- c) AaaBaaCaa
- d) AaBaaCaaa

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java
$ java filesinputoutput
AaBaaCaaa
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.io Character Streams

1. Which of these stream contains the classes which can work on character stream?

- a) InputStream
- b) OutputStream
- c) Character Stream
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: InputStream & OutputStream classes under byte stream they are not streams. Character Stream contains all the classes which can work with Unicode.

2. Which of these class is used to read characters in a file?

- a) FileReader
- b) FileWriter
- c) FileInputStream
- d) InputStreamReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method of FileReader class is used to read characters from a file?

- a) read()
- b) scanf()
- c) get()
- d) getInteger()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these class can be used to implement the input stream that uses a character array as the source?

- a) BufferedReader
- b) FileReader
- c) CharArrayReader
- d) FileArrayReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: CharArrayReader is an implementation of an input stream that uses character array as a source. Here array is the input source.

5. Which of these classes can return more than one character to be returned to input stream?

- a) BufferedReader
- b) Bufferwriter
- c) PushbackReader
- d) CharArrayReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: PushbackReader class allows one or more characters to be returned to the input stream. This allows looking ahead in input stream and performing action accordingly.

- a) abc

- b) abcd
- c) abcde
- d) abcdef

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java
$ java Chararrayinput
abcdef
```

-
- a) abc
 - b) abcd
 - c) abcde
 - d) abcdef

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java
$ java Chararrayinput
abc
```

-
- a) abc
 - b) abcd
 - c) abcde
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: No output is printed. CharArrayReader object input1 contains string “abcdefghijklm” whereas object input2 contains string “bcde”, when while((i=input1.read())==j=input2.read()) is executed the starting character of each object is compared since they are unequal control comes out of loop and nothing is printed on the screen.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java
$ java Chararrayinput
```

Java Questions & Answers – Memory Management

1. Which of the following is not a segment of memory in java?

- a) Stack Segment
- b) Heap Segment
- c) Code Segment
- d) Register Segment

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are only 3 types of memory segment. Stack Segment, Heap Segment and Code Segment.

2. Does code Segment loads the java code?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Code Segment loads compiled java bytecode. Bytecode is platform independent.

3. What is JVM?

- a) Bootstrap
- b) Interpreter
- c) Extension
- d) Compiler

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JVM is Interpreter. It reads .class files which is the byte code generated by compiler line by line and converts it into native OS code.

4. Which one of the following is a class loader?

- a) Bootstrap
- b) Compiler
- c) Heap
- d) Interpreter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Bootstrap is a class loader. It loads the classes into memory.

5. Which class loader loads jar files from JDK directory?

- a) Bootstrap
- b) Extension
- c) System
- d) Heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Extension loads jar files from lib/ext directory of the JRE. This gives the basic functionality available.

6. Which of the following is not a memory classification in java?

- a) Young
- b) Old
- c) Permanent

d) Temporary

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Young generation is further classified into Eden space and Survivor space. Old generation is also the tenured space. The permanent generation is the non heap space.

7. What is the Java 8 update of PermGen?

a) Code Cache

b) Tenured Space

c) Metaspace

d) Eden space

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Metaspace is the replacement of PermGen in Java 8. It is very similar to PermGen except that it resizes itself dynamically. Thus, it is unbounded.

8. Classes and Methods are stored in which space?

a) Eden space

b) Survivor space

c) Tenured space

d) Permanent space

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The permanent generation holds objects which JVM finds convenient to have the garbage collector. Objects describing classes and methods, as well as the classes and methods themselves, are a part of Permanent generation.

9. Where is String Pool stored?

a) Java Stack

b) Java Heap

c) Permanent Generation

d) Metaspace

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When a string is created; if the string already exists in the pool, the reference of the existing string will be returned, else a new object is created and its reference is returned.

10. The same import package/class be called twice in java?

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We can import the same package or same class multiple times. Neither compiler nor JVM complains will complain about it. JVM will internally load the class only once no matter how many times we import the same class or package.

Java Questions & Answers – Java's Built in Exceptions

1. Which of these exceptions handles the situations when an illegal argument is used to invoke a method?
- a) IllegalException
 - b) Argument Exception
 - c) IllegalArgumentException
 - d) IllegalMethodArgumentException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these exceptions will be thrown if we declare an array with negative size?
- a) IllegalArrayException
 - b) IllegalArraySizeException
 - c) NegativeArrayException
 - d) NegativeArraySizeException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Array size must always be positive if we declare an array with negative size then built in exception ‘NegativeArraySizeException’ is thrown by the java’s run time system.

3. Which of these packages contain all the Java’s built in exceptions?
- a) java.io
 - b) java.util
 - c) java.lang
 - d) java.net

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these exceptions will be thrown if we use null reference for an arithmetic operation?
- a) ArithmeticException
 - b) NullPointerException
 - c) IllegalAccessException
 - d) IllegalOperationException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If we use null reference anywhere in the code where the value stored in that reference is used then NullPointerException occurs.

5. Which of these class is used to create user defined exception?
- a) java.lang
 - b) Exception
 - c) RunTime
 - d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Exception class contains all the methods necessary for defining an exception. The class contains the Throwable class.

- a) 12345
- b) 123450

- c) 1234500
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When array index goes out of bound then `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown by the system.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
123450
```

-
- a) 12345
 - b) 12345A
 - c) 12345B
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: There can be more than one catch of a single try block. Here `ArithmeticException` occurs instead of `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` hence B is printed after 12345

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
12345B
```

-
- a) A
 - b) 0
 - c) 0A
 - d) Exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
0A
```

-
- a) A
 - b) B
 - c) AB
 - d) BA

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The inner try block does not have a catch which can tackle `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` hence finally is executed which prints 'A' the outer try block does have catch for `NullPointerException` exception but no such exception occurs in it hence its catch is never executed and only 'A' is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
A
```

Note: Execution command line: \$ java exception_handling one two

- a) TypeA

b) TypeB

c) 0TypeA

d) 0TypeB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Execution command line is “\$ java exception_handling one two” hence there are two input making args.length = 2, hence “c[8] = 9” in second try block is executing which throws ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException which is caught by catch of nested try block. Hence 0TypeB is printed

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
0TypeB
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Rounding Functions

1. Which of these class provides various types of rounding functions?

- a) Math
- b) Process
- c) System
- d) Object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these methods return a smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable X?

- a) double ceil(double X)
- b) double floor(double X)
- c) double max(double X)
- d) double min(double X)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ceil(double X) returns the smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable X.

3. Which of these method returns a largest whole number less than or equal to variable X?

- a) double ceil(double X)
- b) double floor(double X)
- c) double max(double X)
- d) double min(double X)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: double floor(double X) returns a largest whole number less than or equal to variable X.

4. Which of function return absolute value of a variable?

- a) abs()
- b) absolute()
- c) absolutevariable()
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: abs() returns the absolute value of a variable.

a) 1 2 0 0

b) 1 2 1 2

c) 0 0 0 0

d) System Dependent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: clone() method of object class is used to generate duplicate copy of the object on which it is called. Copy of obj1 is generated and stored in obj2.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
1 2 1 2
```

- a) 0
- b) 3
- c) 3.0
- d) 3.1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
3
```

- a) 0
- b) 3
- c) 3.0
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: ceil(double X) returns the smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable x.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
4
```

- a) 0
- b) 3
- c) 3.0
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: double floor(double X) returns a largest whole number less than or equal to variable X. Here the smallest whole number less than 3.14 is 3.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
3
```

Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Byte & Short Wrappers

1. Which of these methods of Byte wrapper can be used to obtain Byte object from a string?

- a) `toString()`
- b) `getString()`
- c) `decode()`
- d) `encode()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `decode()` methods returns a Byte object that contains the value specified by string.

2. Which of the following methods Byte wrapper return the value as a double?

- a) `doubleValue()`
- b) `converDouble()`
- c) `getDouble()`
- d) `getDoubleValue()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `doubleValue()` returns the value of invoking object as double.

3. Which of these is a super class of wrappers Byte and short wrappers?

- a) `Long`
- b) `Digits`
- c) `Float`
- d) `Number`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `Number` is an abstract class containing subclasses `Double`, `Float`, `Byte`, `Short`, `Integer` and `Long`.

4. Which of these methods is not defined in both Byte and Short wrappers?

- a) `intValue()`
- b) `isInfinite()`
- c) `toString()`
- d) `hashCode()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `isInfinite()` methods is defined in `Integer` and `Long` Wrappers, returns true if specified value is an infinite value otherwise it returns false.

- a) 0
- b) 1.7976931348623157E308
- c) 1.7976931348623157E30
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The super class of `Double` class defines a constant `MAX_VALUE` above which a number is considered to be infinity. `MAX_VALUE` is 1.7976931348623157E308.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

1.7976931348623157E308

-
- a) 0
 - b) 4.9E-324
 - c) 1.7976931348623157E308
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The super class of Byte class defines a constant MIN_VALUE below which a number is considered to be negative infinity. MIN_VALUE is 4.9E-324.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
4.9E-324
```

- a) 0
- b) 257.0
- c) 257.57812
- d) 257.578123456789

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: floatValue() converts the value of wrapper i into float, since float can measure till 5 places after decimal hence 257.57812 is stored in floating point variable x.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
257.57812
```

Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Character Wrapper Advance

1. Which of these methods of Character wrapper can be used to obtain the char value contained in Character object.

- a) get()
- b) getVchar()
- c) charValue()
- d) getCharacter()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To obtain the char value contained in a Character object, we use charValue() method.

2. Which of the following constant are defined in Character wrapper?

- a) MAX_RADIX
- b) MAX_VALUE
- c) TYPE
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Character wrapper defines 5 constants – MAX_RADIX, MIN_RADIX, MAX_VALUE, MIN_VALUE & TYPE.

3. Which of these is a super class of Character wrapper?

- a) Long
- b) Digits
- c) Float
- d) Number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Number is an abstract class containing subclasses Double, Float, Byte, Short, Character, Integer and Long.

4. Which of these methods is used to know whether a given Character object is part of Java's Identifiers?

- a) isIdentifier()
- b) isJavaIdentifier()
- c) isJavaIdentifierPart()
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these coding techniques is used by method isDefined()?

- a) Latin
- b) ASCII
- c) ANSI
- d) UNICODE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: isDefined() returns true if ch is defined by Unicode. Otherwise, it returns false.

- a) <
- b) >
- c) ?

d) \$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Character.MAX_VALUE returns the largest character value, which is of character ‘?’.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
?
```

a) <

b) !

c) @

d) Space

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Character.MIN_VALUE returns the smallest character value, which is of space character ‘ ‘.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

a) true false true

b) false true true

c) true true false

d) false false false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Character.isDigit(a[0]) checks for a[0], whether it is a digit or not, since a[0] ie ‘a’ is a character false is returned. a[3] is a whitespace hence Character.isWhitespace(a[3]) returns a true. a[2] is an uppercase letter ie ‘A’ hence Character.isUpperCase(a[2]) returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false true true
```

a) b

b) c

c) B

d) C

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
B
```

a) true

b) false

c) @

d) B

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Boolean Wrapper Advance

1. Which of these methods of Boolean wrapper returns boolean equivalent of an object.

- a) getBool()
- b) booleanValue()
- c) getbooleanValue()
- d) getboolValue()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of the following constant are defined in Boolean wrapper?

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TYPE
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Boolean wrapper defines 3 constants – TRUE, FALSE & TYPE.

3. Which of these methods return string equivalent of Boolean object?

- a) getString()
- b) toString()
- c) converString()
- d) getStringObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods is used to know whether a string contains “true”?

- a) valueOf()
- b) valueOfString()
- c) getString()
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: valueOf() returns true if the specified string contains “true” in lower or uppercase and false otherwise.

5. Which of these class have only one field?

- a) Character
- b) Boolean
- c) Byte
- d) void

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Void class has only one field – TYPE, which holds a reference to the Class object for type void. We do not create an instance of this class.

- a) True
- b) False

- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: valueOf() returns true if the specified string contains “true” in lower or uppercase and false otherwise.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
true
```

-
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: valueOf() returns true if the specified string contains “true” in lower or uppercase and false otherwise.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false
```

-
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: valueOf() returns a Boolean instance representing the specified boolean value. If the specified boolean value is true, this method returns Boolean.TRUE; if it is false, this method returns Boolean.FALSE. If a new Boolean instance is not required, this method should generally be used in preference to the constructor Boolean(boolean), as this method is likely to yield significantly better space and time.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
true
```

-
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) System Dependent
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: parseBoolean() Parses the string argument as a boolean. The boolean returned represents the value true if the string argument is not null and is equal, ignoring case, to the string “true”.

Example: Boolean.parseBoolean("True") returns true.

Example: Boolean.parseBoolean("yes") returns false.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) System Dependent
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `toString()` Returns a String object representing the specified boolean. If the specified boolean is true, then the string “true” will be returned, otherwise the string “false” will be returned

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Miscellaneous Math Methods & StrictMath Class

1. Which of these class contains all the methods present in Math class?

- a) SystemMath
- b) StrictMath
- c) Compiler
- d) ClassLoader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: SystemMath class defines a complete set of mathematical methods that are parallel those in Math class. The difference is that the StrictMath version is guaranteed to generate precisely identical results across all Java implementations.

2. Which of these method return a pseudorandom number?

- a) rand()
- b) random()
- c) randomNumber()
- d) randGenerator()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method returns the remainder of dividend / divisor?

- a) remainder()
- b) getRemainder()
- c) CSIRemainder()
- d) IEEEremainder()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: IEEEremainder() returns the remainder of dividend / divisor.

4. Which of these method converts radians to degrees?

- a) toRadian()
- b) toDegree()
- c) convertRadian()
- d) converDegree()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. toRadian() and toDegree() methods were added by which version of Java?

- a) Java 1.0
- b) Java 1.5
- c) Java 2.0
- d) Java 3.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: toRadian() and toDegree() methods were added by Java 2.0 before that there was no method which could directly convert degree into radians and vice versa.

6. Which of these method returns a smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable X?

- a) double ceil(double X)
- b) double floor(double X)
- c) double max(double X)
- d) double min(double X)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ceil(double X) returns the smallest whole number greater than or equal to variable X.

-
- a) 0
 - b) 179
 - c) 180
 - d) 360

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: 3.14 in degree 179.9087. We usually take it to be 180. But here we have type casted it to integer data type hence 179.
Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
179
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 3
 - c) 3.0
 - d) 3.1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
0
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: IEEERemainder() returns the remainder of dividend / divisor. Here dividend is 102 and divisor is 5 therefore remainder is 2. It is similar to modulus – ‘%’ operator of C/C++ language.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
2
```

-
- a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Compiler Dependent
 - d) Operating System Dependent

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[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: There is no relation between random numbers generated previously in Java.

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Runtime & ClassLoader Classes

1. Which of these classes encapsulate runtime environment?

- a) Class
- b) System
- c) Runtime
- d) ClassLoader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of the following exceptions is thrown by every method of Runtime class?

- a) IOException
- b) SystemException
- c) SecurityException
- d) RuntimeException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Every method of Runtime class throws SecurityException.

3. Which of these methods returns the total number of bytes of memory available to the program?

- a) getMemory()
- b) TotalMemory()
- c) SystemMemory()
- d) getProcessMemory()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: TotalMemory() returns the total number of bytes available to the program.

4. Which of these Exceptions is thrown by loadClass() method of ClassLoader class?

- a) IOException
- b) SystemException
- c) ClassFormatError
- d) ClassNotFoundException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

a) X

b) Y

c) class X

d) class Y

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: getSuperClass() returns the super class of an object. b is an object of class Y which extends class X , Hence Super class of b is X. therefore class X is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
class X
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Although class Y extends class X but still a is not considered related to Y. hence `isInstance()` returns false.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
false
```

Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – Class

1. Which of these classes encapsulate runtime state of an object?

- a) Class
- b) System
- c) Runtime
- d) Cache

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these methods returns the class of an object?

- a) getClass()
- b) Class()
- c) WhoseClass()
- d) WhoseObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods return a class object given its name?

- a) getClass()
- b) findClass()
- c) getSystemClass()
- d) findSystemClass()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: findSystemClass() returns a class object given its name.

4. Which of these class defines how the classes are loaded?

- a) Class
- b) System
- c) Runtime
- d) ClassLoader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) X

- b) Y

- c) a

- d) b

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getClass() is used to obtain the class of an object, here 'a' is an object of class 'X'. hence a.getClass() returns 'X' which is stored in class Class object obj.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
X
```

- a) X
- b) Y
- c) class X
- d) class Y

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `getSuperClass()` returns the super class of an object. b is an object of class Y which extends class X, Hence Super class of b is X, therefore class X is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
class X
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
false
```

Java Questions & Answers – Java.lang – ThreadGroup class & Runnable Interface

1. Which of the interface contains all the methods used for handling thread related operations in Java?

- a) Runnable interface
- b) Math interface
- c) System interface
- d) ThreadHandling interface

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Runnable interface defines all the methods for handling thread operations in Java.

2. Which of these class is used to make a thread?

- a) String
- b) System
- c) Thread
- d) Runnable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Thread class is used to make threads in java, Thread encapsulates a thread of execution. To create a new thread the program will either extend Thread or implement the Runnable interface.

3. Which of this interface is implemented by Thread class?

- a) Runnable
- b) Connections
- c) Set
- d) MapConnections

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods of a Thread class is used to suspend a thread for a period of time?

- a) sleep()
- b) terminate()
- c) suspend()
- d) stop()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

a) true

b) false

c) truetrue

d) falsefalse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Threads t1 & t2 are created by class newthread that is implementing runnable interface, hence both the threads are provided their own run() method specifying the actions to be taken. When constructor of newthread class is called first the run() method of t1 executes than the run method of t2 printing 2 times “false” as both the threads are not equal one is having different priority than other, hence falsefalse is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
falsefalse
```

-
- a) Thread[New Thread,0,main].
 - b) Thread[New Thread,1,main].
 - c) Thread[New Thread,5,main].
 - d) Thread[New Thread,10,main].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Thread t has been made with default priority value 5 but in run method the priority has been explicitly changed to MAX_PRIORITY of class thread, that is 10 by code ‘t.setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY);’ using the setPriority function of thread t.
Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
Thread[New Thread,10,main]
```

-
- a) My Thread
 - b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Thread t has been made by using Runnable interface, hence it is necessary to use inherited abstract method run() method to specify instructions to be implemented on the thread, since no run() method is used it gives a compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
The type newthread must implement the inherited abstract method Runnable.run()
```

-
- a) My Thread
 - b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
My Thread
```

-
- a) My Thread
 - b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
```

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Thread[My Thread,5,main]

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Java Questions & Answers – Environment Properties

1. Which object Java application uses to create a new process?

- a) Process
- b) Builder
- c) ProcessBuilder
- d) CreateBuilder

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Java application uses ProcessBuilder object to create a new process. By default, same set of environment variables passed which are set in application's virtual machine process.

2. Which of the following is true about Java system properties?

- a) Java system properties are accessible by any process
- b) Java system properties are accessible by processes they are added to
- c) Java system properties are retrieved by System.getenv()
- d) Java system properties are set by System.setenv()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Java system properties are only used and accessible by the processes they are added.

3. Java system properties can be set at runtime.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java system properties can be set at runtime using System.setProperty(name, value) or using System.getProperties().load() methods.

4. Which system property stores installation directory of JRE?

- a) user.home
- b) java.class.path
- c) java.home
- d) user.dir

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: java.home is the installation directory of Java Runtime Environment.

5. What does System.getProperty("variable") return?

- a) compilation error
- b) value stored in variable
- c) runtime error
- d) null

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: System.getProperty("variable") returns null value. Because, variable is not a property and if property does not exist, this method returns null value.

6. What is true about the setProperties method?

- a) setProperties method changes the set of Java Properties which are persistent

- b) Changing the system properties within an application will affect future invocations
- c) setProperties method changes the set of Java Properties which are not persistent
- d) setProperties writes the values directly into the file which stores all the properties

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The changes made by the setProperties method are not persistent. Hence, it does not affect future invocation.

7. How to use environment properties in the class?

- a) @Environment
- b) @Variable
- c) @Property
- d) @Autowired

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation:

```
@Autowired  
private Environment env;
```

This is how environment variables are injected in the class where they can be used.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: @Value are used to inject the properties and assign them to variables.

9. Which environment variable is used to set java path?

- a) JAVA
- b) JAVA_HOME
- c) CLASSPATH
- d) MAVEN_HOME

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JAVA_HOME is used to store a path to the java installation.

10. How to read a classpath file?

- a) InputStream in =this.getClass().getResource("SomeTextFile.txt");
- b) InputStream in =this.getClass().getResourceClasspath("SomeTextFile.txt");
- c) InputStream in =this.getClass().getResourceAsStream("SomeTextFile.txt");
- d) InputStream in ==this.getClass().getResource("classpath:/SomeTextFile.txt");

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: This method can be used to load files using relative path to the package of the class.

Java Questions & Answers – Serialization – 1

1. Which of these is a process of writing the state of an object to a byte stream?
a) Serialization
b) Externalization
c) File Filtering
d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Serialization is the process of writing the state of an object to a byte stream. This is used when you want to save the state of your program to a persistent storage area.

2. Which of these process occur automatically by the java runtime system?
a) Serialization
b) Garbage collection
c) File Filtering
d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Serialization and deserialization occur automatically by java runtime system, Garbage collection also occur automatically but is done by CPU or the operating system not by the java runtime system.

3. Which of these is an interface for control over serialization and deserialization?
a) Serializable
b) Externalization
c) FileFilter
d) ObjectInput

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these interface extends DataOutput interface?
a) Serializable
b) Externalization
c) ObjectOutput
d) ObjectInput

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: ObjectOutput interface extends the DataOutput interface and supports object serialization.

5. Which of these is a method of ObjectOutput interface used to finalize the output state so that any buffers are cleared?
a) clear()
b) flush()
c) fflush()
d) close()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these is method of ObjectOutput interface used to write the object to input or output stream as required?

- a) write()
- b) Write()
- c) StreamWrite()
- d) writeObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: writeObject() is used to write an object into invoking stream, it can be input stream or output stream.

-
- a) s=Hello; i=-7; d=2.1E10
 - b) Hello; -7; 2.1E10
 - c) s; i; 2.1E10
 - d) Serialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac serialization.java  
$ java serialization  
s>Hello; i=-7; d=2.1E10
```

-
- a) -7
 - b) Hello
 - c) 2.1E10
 - d) deserialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: x = ois.readInt(); will try to read an integer value from the stream ‘serial’ created before, since stream contains an object of Myclass hence error will occur and it will be caught by catch printing deserialization.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac serialization.java  
$ java serialization  
deserialization
```

-
- a) abc
 - b) abcd
 - c) abcde
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: No output is printed. CharArrayReader object input1 contains string “abcdefghijklm” whereas object input2 contains string “bcde”, when while((i=input1.read())==(j=input2.read())) is executed the starting character of each object is compared since they are unequal control comes out of loop and nothing is printed on the screen.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java  
$ java Chararrayinput
```

-
- a) 3
 - b) 3.5
 - c) serialization

d) deserialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: oos.writeFloat(3.5); writes in output stream which is extracted by x = ois.readInt(); and stored in x hence x contains 3.5.

Output:

```
$ javac streams.java  
$ java streams  
3.5
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Serialization – 2

1. How an object can become serializable?

- a) If a class implements `java.io.Serializable` class
- b) If a class or any superclass implements `java.io.Serializable` interface
- c) Any object is serializable
- d) No object is serializable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A Java object is serializable if class or any its superclass implements `java.io.Serializable` or its subinterface `java.io.Externalizable`.

2. What is serialization?

- a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
- b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
- c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
- d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Serialization in Java is the process of turning object in memory into stream of bytes.

3. What is deserialization?

- a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
- b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
- c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
- d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Deserialization is the reverse process of serialization which is turning stream of bytes into an object in memory.

4. How many methods `Serializable` has?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `Serializable` interface does not have any method. It is also called a marker interface.

5. What type of members are not serialized?

- a) Private
- b) Protected
- c) Static
- d) Throwabe

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All static and transient variables are not serialized.

6. If member does not implement serialization, which exception would be thrown?

- a) `RuntimeException`
- b) `SerializableException`

- c) NotSerializableException
- d) UnSerializedException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If member of a class does not implement serialization, NotSerializableException will be thrown.

7. Default Serialization process cannot be overridden.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Default serialization process can be overridden.

8. Which of the following methods is used to avoid serialization of new class whose super class already implements Serialization?

- a) writeObject()
- b) readWriteObject()
- c) writeReadObject()
- d) unSerializedObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: writeObject() and readObject() methods should be implemented to avoid Java serialization.

9. Which of the following methods is not used while Serialization and DeSerialization?

- a) readObject()
- b) readExternal()
- c) readWriteObject()
- d) writeObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Using readObject(), writeObject(), readExternal() and writeExternal() methods Serialization and DeSerialization are implemented.

10. Serialized object can be transferred via network.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Serialized object can be transferred via network because Java serialized object remains in form of bytes which can be transmitted over network.

Java Questions & Answers – Serialization & Deserialization

1. Which of these is a process of extracting/removing the state of an object from a stream?

- a) Serialization
- b) Externalization
- c) File Filtering
- d) Deserialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Deserialization is a process by which the data written in the stream can be extracted out from the stream.

2. Which of these process occur automatically by java run time system?

- a) Serialization
- b) Memory allocation
- c) Deserialization
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Serialization, deserialization and Memory allocation occur automatically by java run time system.

3. Which of these interface extends DataInput interface?

- a) Serializable
- b) Externalization
- c) ObjectOutput
- d) ObjectInput

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: ObjectInput interface extends the DataInput interface and supports object serialization.

4. Which of these is a method of ObjectInput interface used to deserialize an object from a stream?

- a) int read()
- b) void close()
- c) Object readObject()
- d) Object WriteObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these class extend InputStream class?

- a) ObjectStream
- b) ObjectInputStream
- c) ObjectOutput
- d) ObjectInput

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ObjectInputStream class extends the InputStream class and implements the ObjectInput interface.

- a) 5
- b) void
- c) serialization

d) deserialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: oos.writeInt(5); writes integer 5 in the Output stream which is extracted by z = ois.readInt(); and stored in z hence z contains 5.
Output:

```
$ javac streams.java  
$ java streams  
5
```

a) -7

b) Hello

c) 2.1E10

d) deserialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: x = ois.readInt(); will try to read an integer value from the stream ‘serial’ created before, since stream contains an object of Myclass hence error will occur and it will be caught by catch printing deserialization.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac serialization.java  
$ java serialization  
deserialization
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: New input stream is linked to steal ‘serials’, an object ‘ois’ of ObjectInputStream is used to access this newly created stream, ois.close(); closes the stream hence we can’t access the stream and ois.available() returns 0.

Output:

```
$ javac streams.java  
$ java streams  
0
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: oos.writeFloat(3.5); writes 3.5 in output stream. A new input stream is linked to stream ‘serials’, an object ‘ois’ of ObjectInputStream is used to access this newly created stream, ois.available() gives the total number of byte in the input stream since a float was written in the stream thus the stream contains 4 byte, hence 4 is returned and printed.

Output:

```
$ javac streams.java  
$ java streams  
4
```

- a) “Success” to the output and “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file
- b) only “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file
- c) compile time error
- d) No Output

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First, it will print “Success” and besides that it will write “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file `sanfoundry.txt`.

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Java Questions & Answers – Networking Basics

1. Which of these package contains classes and interfaces for networking?

- a) java.io
- b) java.util
- c) java.net
- d) java.network

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these is a protocol for breaking and sending packets to an address across a network?

- a) TCP/IP
- b) DNS
- c) Socket
- d) Proxy Server

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: TCP/IP – Transfer control protocol/Internet Protocol is used to break data into small packets and send them to an address across a network.

3. How many ports of TCP/IP are reserved for specific protocols?

- a) 10
- b) 1024
- c) 2048
- d) 512

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. How many bits are in a single IP address?

- a) 8
- b) 16
- c) 32
- d) 64

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these is a full form of DNS?

- a) Data Network Service
- b) Data Name Service
- c) Domain Network Service
- d) Domain Name Service

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these class is used to encapsulate IP address and DNS?

- a) DatagramPacket

- b) URL
- c) InetAddress
- d) ContentHandler

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: InetAddress class encapsulate both IP address and DNS, we can interact with this class by using name of an IP host.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
true
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: InetAddress obj1 = InetAddress.getByName("cisco.com"); creates object obj1 having DNS and IP address of cisco.com, InetAddress obj2 = InetAddress.getByName("sanfoundry.com"); creates obj2 having DNS and IP address of sanfoundry.com, since both these address point to two different locations false is returned by obj1.equals(obj2);

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
false
```

- a) Protocol: http
- b) Host Name: www.sanfoundry.com
- c) Port Number: -1
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: getProtocol() give protocol which is http

getUrl() give name domain name

getPort() Since we have not explicitly set the port, default value that is -1 is printed.

- a) cisco
- b) cisco.com
- c) www.cisco.com
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
cisco.com
```

ayzom.com

Java Questions & Answers – Networking – Server, Sockets & httpd Class

1. Which of these interface abstracts the output of messages from httpd?

- a) LogMessage
- b) LogResponse
- c) Httpdserver
- d) httpdResponse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: LogMessage is a simple interface that is used to abstract the output of messages from the httpd.

2. Which of these class is used to create servers that listen for either local or remote client programs?

- a) httpServer
- b) ServerSockets
- c) MimeHeader
- d) HttpResponse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is a standard for communicating multimedia content over email?

- a) http
- b) https
- c) Mime
- d) httpd

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: MIME is an internet standard for communicating multimedia content over email. The HTTP protocol uses and extends the notion of MIME headers to pass attribute pairs between HTTP client and server.

4. Which of these methods is used to make raw MIME formatted string?

- a) parse()
- b) toString()
- c) getString()
- d) parseString()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these class is used for operating on request from the client to the server?

- a) http
- b) httpDecoder
- c) httpConnection
- d) httpd

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these method of MimeHeader is used to return the string equivalent of the values stores on MimeHeader?

- a) string()

- b) `toString()`
- c) `convertString()`
- d) `getString()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `toString()` does the reverse of `parse()` method, it is used to return the string equivalent of the values stored on `MimeHeader`.

Note: Host URL is written in html and simple text.

- a) html
- b) text
- c) html/text
- d) text/html

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
text/html
```

8. Which of these is an instance variable of class `httpd`?

- a) port
- b) cache
- c) log
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are 5 instance variables: `port`, `docRoot`, `log`, `cache` and `stopFlag`. All of them are private.

- a) sanfoundry
- b) sanfoundry.com
- c) www.sanfoundry.com
- d) <https://www.sanfoundry.com/javamcq>

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `toExternalForm()` is used to know the full URL of an `URL` object.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
https://www.sanfoundry.com/javamcq
```

Java Questions & Answers – Networking – httpd.java Class

1. Which of these methods of httpd class is used to read data from the stream?

- a) getDta()
- b) GetResponse()
- c) getStream()
- d) getRawRequest()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The getRawRequest() method reads data from a stream until it gets two consecutive newline characters.

2. Which of these method of httpd class is used to get report on each hit to HTTP server?

- a) log()
- b) logEntry()
- c) logHttpd()
- d) logResponse()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods are used to find a URL from the cache of httpd?

- a) findfromCache()
- b) findFromCache()
- c) serveFromCache()
- d) getFromCache()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: serveFromCache() is a boolean method that attempts to find a particular URL in the cache. If it is successful then the content of that cache entry are written to the client, otherwise it returns false.

4. Which of these variables stores the number of hits that are successfully served out of cache?

- a) hits
- b) histstocache
- c) hits_to_cache
- d) hits.to.cache

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these method of httpd class is used to write UrlCacheEntry object into local disk?

- a) writeDiskCache()
- b) writetodisk()
- c) writeCache()
- d) writeDiskEntry()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The writeDiskCache() method takes an UrlCacheEntry object and writes it persistently into the local disk. It constructs directory names out of URL, making sure to replace the slash(/) characters with system dependent separatorChar.

Note: Host URL is having length of content 127.

- a) 126
- b) 127
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
127
```

7. Which of these method is used to start a server thread?

- a) run()
- b) start()
- c) runThread()
- d) startThread()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: run() method is called when the server thread is started.

8. Which of these method is called when http daemon is acting like a normal web server?

- a) Handle()
- b) HandleGet()
- c) handleGet()
- d) Handleget()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Java Questions & Answers – URL Class

1. What does URL stands for?

- a) Uniform Resource Locator
- b) Uniform Resource Latch
- c) Universal Resource Locator
- d) Universal Resource Latch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: URL is Uniform Resource Locator.

2. Which of these exceptions is thrown by URL class's constructors?

- a) `URLNotFound`
- b) `URLSourceNotFound`
- c) `MalformedURLException`
- d) `URLNotFoundException`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods is used to know host of an URL?

- a) `host()`
- b) `getHost()`
- c) `GetHost()`
- d) `gethost()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods is used to know the full URL of an URL object?

- a) `fullHost()`
- b) `getHost()`
- c) `ExternalForm()`
- d) `toExternalForm()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these class is used to access actual bits or content information of a URL?

- a) `URL`
- b) `URLDecoder`
- c) `URLConnection`
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: URL, URLDecoder and URLConnection all there are used to access information stored in a URL.

- a) http
- b) https
- c) www

d) com

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: obj.getProtocol() is used to know the protocol used by the host. http stands for hypertext transfer protocol, usually 2 types of protocols are used http and https, where s in https stands for secured.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
http
```

a) 1

b) 0

c) -1

d) garbage value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since we have not explicitly set the port default value that is -1 is printed.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
-1
```

a) sanfoundry

b) sanfoundry.com

c) www.sanfoundry.com

d) https://www.sanfoundry.com/javamcq

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
www.sanfoundry.com
```

a) sanfoundry

b) sanfoundry.com

c) www.sanfoundry.com

d) https://www.sanfoundry.com/javamcq

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: toExternalForm() is used to know the full URL of an URL object.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
https://www.sanfoundry.com/javamcq
```

Java Questions & Answers – **HttpServletResponse & URLConnection Class**

1. Which of these is a wrapper around everything associated with a reply from an http server?

- a) HTTP
- b) **HttpResponse**
- c) **HttpRequest**
- d) **httpserver**

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: **HttpResponse** is wrapper around everything associated with a reply from an http server.

2. Which of these transfer protocol must be used so that URL can be accessed by URLConnection class object?

- a) http
- b) https
- c) Any Protocol can be used
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: For a URL to be accessed from remote location http protocol must be used.

3. Which of these methods is used to know when was the URL last modified?

- a) **LastModified()**
- b) **getLastModified()**
- c) **GetLastModified()**
- d) **getlastModified()**

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods is used to know the type of content used in the URL?

- a) **ContentType()**
- b) **contentType()**
- c) **getContentType()**
- d) **GetContentType()**

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these data member of **HttpResponse** class is used to store the response from an http server?

- a) status
- b) address
- c) statusResponse
- d) statusCode

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: When we send a request to an http server it responds with a status code this status code is stored in statusCode and a textual equivalent which is stored in reasonPhrase.

Note: Host URL is written in html and simple text.

- a) html

- b) text
- c) html/text
- d) text/html

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
text/html
```

Note: Host URL is having length of content 127.

- a) 126
- b) 127
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
127
```

Note: Host URL was last modified on july 18 tuesday 2013 .

- a) july
- b) 18-6-2013
- c) Tue 18 Jun 2013
- d) Tue Jun 18 2013

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac networking.java  
$ java networking  
Tue Jun 18 2013
```

Java Questions & Answers – Networking – Datagrams

1. Which of these is a bundle of information passed between machines?

- a) Mime
- b) Cache
- c) Datagrams
- d) DatagramSocket

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The Datagrams are the bundle of information passed between machines.

2. Which of these class is necessary to implement datagrams?

- a) DatagramPacket
- b) DatagramSocket
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method of DatagramPacket is used to find the port number?

- a) port()
- b) getPort()
- c) findPort()
- d) receivePort()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method of DatagramPacket is used to obtain the byte array of data contained in a datagram?

- a) getData()
- b) getBytes()
- c) getArray()
- d) receiveBytes()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these methods of DatagramPacket is used to find the length of byte array?

- a) getnumber()
- b) length()
- c) Length()
- d) getLength()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: getLength returns the length of the valid data contained in the byte array that would be returned from the getData () method. This typically is not equal to length of whole byte array.

6. Which of these class must be used to send a datagram packets over a connection?

- a) InetAdress

- b) DatagramPacket
- c) DatagramSocket
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: By using 5 classes we can send and receive data between client and server, these are InetAddress, Socket, ServerSocket, DatagramSocket, and DatagramPacket.

7. Which of these method of DatagramPacket class is used to find the destination address?

- a) findAddress()
- b) getAddress()
- c) Address()
- d) whois()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

8. Which of these is a return type of getAddress() method of DatagramPacket class?

- a) DatagramPacket
- b) DatagramSocket
- c) InetAddress
- d) ServerSocket

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

9. Which API gets the SocketAddress (usually IP address + port number) of the remote host that this packet is being sent to or is coming from.

- a) getSocketAddress()
- b) getAddress()
- c) address()
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getSocketAddress() is used to get the socket address.

Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – ArrayList Class

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

- a) AbstractList
- b) LinkedList
- c) ArrayList
- d) AbstractSet

[View Answer](#)

Answer: 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()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

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

- a) Capacity()
- b) increaseCapacity()
- c) increasecapacity()
- d) ensureCapacity()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

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()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

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()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

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

- a) trim()

- b) trimSize()
- c) trimTosize()
- d) trimToSize()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

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

-
- a) [A, B, C, D].
 - b) [A, D, B, C].
 - c) [A, D, C].
 - d) [A, B, C].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: obj is an object of class ArrayList hence it is a dynamic array which can increase and decrease its size. obj.add("X") adds to the array element X and obj.add(1,"X") adds element x at index position 1 in the list, Hence obj.add(1,"D") stores D at index position 1 of obj and shifts the previous value stored at that position by 1.

Output:

```
$ javac Arraylist.java  
$ java Arraylist  
[A, D, B, C].
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) 2
 - d) Any Garbage Value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
2
```

-
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

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 ie 1, it has nothing to do with ensureCapacity().

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
1
```

-
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: trimToSize() is used to reduce the size of the array that underlies an ArrayList object.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
2
```

ayzom.com

Java Questions & Answers – Data Structures-HashMap

1. Map implements collection interface?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Collection interface provides add, remove, search or iterate while map has clear, get, put, remove, etc.

2. Which of the below does not implement Map interface?

- a) HashMap
- b) Hashtable
- c) EnumMap
- d) Vector

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Vector implements AbstractList which internally implements Collection. Others come from implementing the Map interface.

3. What is the premise of equality for IdentityHashMap?

- a) Reference equality
- b) Name equality
- c) Hashcode equality
- d) Length equality

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: IdentityHashMap is rarely used as it violates the basic contract of implementing equals() and hashCode() method.

4. What happens if we put a key object in a HashMap which exists?

- a) The new object replaces the older object
- b) The new object is discarded
- c) The old object is removed from the map
- d) It throws an exception as the key already exists in the map

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: HashMap always contains unique keys. If same key is inserted again, the new object replaces the previous object.

5. While finding the correct location for saving key value pair, how many times the key is hashed?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) unlimited till bucket is found

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The key is hashed twice; first by hashCode() of Object class and then by internal hashing method of HashMap class.

6. Is hashmap an ordered collection.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Hashmap outputs in the order of hashCode of the keys. So it is unordered but will always have same result for same set of keys.

7. If two threads access the same hashmap at the same time, what would happen?

- a) ConcurrentModificationException
- b) NullPointerException
- c) ClassNotFoundException
- d) RuntimeException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The code will throw ConcurrentModificationException if two threads access the same hashmap at the same time.

- c) Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap<String, String>());
- d) Collections.synchronize(new HashMap<String, String>());

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Collections.synchronizedMap() synchronizes entire map. ConcurrentHashMap provides thread safety without synchronizing entire map.

- a) {1=null, 2=null, 3=null, 4=null, 5=null}
- b) {5=null}
- c) Exception is thrown
- d) {1=null, 5=null, 3=null, 2=null, 4=null}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: HashMap needs unique keys. TreeMap sorts the keys while storing objects.

10. If large number of items are stored in hash bucket, what happens to the internal structure?

- a) The bucket will switch from LinkedList to BalancedTree
- b) The bucket will increase its size by a factor of load size defined
- c) The LinkedList will be replaced by another hashmap
- d) Any further addition throws Overflow exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: BalancedTree will improve performance from O(n) to O(log n) by reducing hash collisions.

Java Questions & Answers – Data Structures-List

1. How can we remove an object from ArrayList?

- a) remove() method
- b) using Iterator
- c) remove() method and using Iterator
- d) delete() method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: There are 2 ways to remove an object from ArrayList. We can use overloaded method remove(int index) or remove(Object obj). We can also use an Iterator to remove the object.

2. How to remove duplicates from List?

- a) HashSet<String> listToSet = new HashSet<String>(duplicateList);
- b) HashSet<String> listToSet = duplicateList.toSet();
- c) HashSet<String> listToSet = Collections.convertToSet(duplicateList);
- d) HashSet<String> listToSet = duplicateList.getSet();

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Duplicate elements are allowed in List. Set contains unique objects.

3. How to sort elements of ArrayList?

- a) Collection.sort(listObj);
- b) Collections.sort(listObj);
- c) listObj.sort();
- d) Sorter.sortAsc(listObj);

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Collections provides a method to sort the list. The order of sorting can be defined using Comparator.

4. When two threads access the same ArrayList object what is the outcome of the program?

- a) Both are able to access the object
- b) ConcurrentModificationException is thrown
- c) One thread is able to access the object and second thread gets Null Pointer exception
- d) One thread is able to access the object and second thread will wait till control is passed to the second one

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ArrayList is not synchronized. Vector is the synchronized data structure.

5. How is Arrays.asList() different than the standard way of initialising List?

- a) Both are same
- b) Arrays.asList() throws compilation error
- c) Arrays.asList() returns a fixed length list and doesn't allow to add or remove elements
- d) We cannot access the list returned using Arrays.asList()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: List returned by Arrays.asList() is a fixed length list which doesn't allow us to add or remove element from it.add() and remove() method will throw UnsupportedOperationException if used.

6. What is the difference between length() and size() of ArrayList?

- a) length() and size() return the same value
- b) length() is not defined in ArrayList
- c) size() is not defined in ArrayList
- d) length() returns the capacity of ArrayList and size() returns the actual number of elements stored in the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: length() returns the capacity of ArrayList and size() returns the actual number of elements stored in the list which is always less than or equal to capacity.

7. Which class provides thread safe implementation of List?

- a) ArrayList
- b) CopyOnWriteArrayList
- c) HashList
- d) List

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: CopyOnWriteArrayList is a concurrent collection class. Its very efficient if ArrayList is mostly used for reading purpose because it allows multiple threads to read data without locking, which was not possible with synchronized ArrayList.

8. Which of the below is not an implementation of List interface?

- a) RoleUnresolvedList
- b) Stack
- c) AttributeList
- d) SessionList

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: SessionList is not an implementation of List interface. The others are concrete classes of List.

9. What is the worst case complexity of accessing an element in ArrayList?

- a) O(n)
- b) O(1)
- c) O(nlogn)
- d) O(2)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ArrayList has O(1) complexity for accessing an element in ArrayList. O(n) is the complexity for accessing an element from LinkedList.

10. When an array is passed to a method, will the content of the array undergo changes with the actions carried within the function?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If we make a copy of array before any changes to the array the content will not change. Else the content of the array will undergo changes.

advertisement

```
1. public void setMyArray(String[] myArray)  
2. {  
3.     if (myArray == null)
```

```
4.      {
5.          this.myArray = new String[0];
6.      }
7.      else
8.      {
9.          this.myArray = Arrays.copyOf(newArray, newArray.length);
10.     }
11. }
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Data Structures-Set

1. What is the default clone of HashSet?

- a) Deep clone
- b) Shallow clone
- c) Plain clone
- d) Hollow clone

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Default clone() method uses shallow copy. The internal elements are not cloned. A shallow copy only copies the reference object.

2. Do we have get(Object o) method in HashSet.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: get(Object o) method is useful when we want to compare objects based on the comparison of values. HashSet does not provide any way to compare objects. It just guarantees unique objects stored in the collection.

3. What does Collections.emptySet() return?

- a) Immutable Set
- b) Mutable Set
- c) The type of Set depends on the parameter passed to the emptySet() method
- d) Null object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Immutable Set is useful in multithreaded environment. One does not need to declare generic type collection. It is inferred by the context of method call.

4. What are the initial capacity and load factor of HashSet?

- a) 10, 1.0
- b) 32, 0.75
- c) 16, 0.75
- d) 32, 1.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: We should not set the initial capacity too high and load factor too low if iteration performance is needed.

5. What is the relation between hashset and hashmap?

- a) HashSet internally implements HashMap
- b) HashMap internally implements HashSet
- c) HashMap is the interface; HashSet is the concrete class
- d) HashSet is the interface; HashMap is the concrete class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: HashSet is implemented to provide uniqueness feature which is not provided by HashMap. This also reduces code duplication and provides the memory efficient behavior of HashMap.

- b) Test – 10
- c) Runtime Exception

d) Compilation Failure

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Integer and Long are two different data types and different objects. So they will be treated as unique elements and not overridden.

7. Set has contains(Object o) method.

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Set has contains(Object o) method instead of get(Object o) method as get is needed for comparing object and getting corresponding value.

8. What is the difference between TreeSet and SortedSet?

a) TreeSet is more efficient than SortedSet

b) SortedSet is more efficient than TreeSet

c) TreeSet is an interface; SortedSet is a concrete class

d) SortedSet is an interface; TreeSet is a concrete class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: SortedSet is an interface. It maintains an ordered set of elements. TreeSet is an implementation of SortedSet.

9. What happens if two threads simultaneously modify TreeSet?

a) ConcurrentModificationException is thrown

b) Both threads can perform action successfully

c) FailFastException is thrown

d) IteratorModificationException is thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: TreeSet provides fail-fast iterator. Hence when concurrently modifying TreeSet it throws ConcurrentModificationException.

10. What is the unique feature of LinkedHashSet?

a) It is not a valid class

b) It maintains the insertion order and guarantees uniqueness

c) It provides a way to store key values with uniqueness

d) The elements in the collection are linked to each other

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Set is a collection of unique elements. HashSet has the behavior of Set and stores key value pairs. The LinkedHashSet stores the key value pairs in the order of insertion.

Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – LinkedList, HashSet & TreeSet Class

1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a linked list data structure?

- a) AbstractList
- b) LinkedList
- c) HashSet
- d) AbstractSet

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these classes implements Set interface?

- a) ArrayList
- b) HashSet
- c) LinkedList
- d) DynamicList

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: HashSet and TreeSet implements Set interface where as LinkedList and ArrayList implements List interface.

3. Which of these method is used to add an element to the start of a LinkedList object?

- a) add()
- b) first()
- c) AddFirst()
- d) addFirst()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method of HashSet class is used to add elements to its object?

- a) add()
- b) Add()
- c) addFirst()
- d) insert()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these methods can be used to delete the last element in a LinkedList object?

- a) remove()
- b) delete()
- c) removeLast()
- d) deleteLast()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: removeLast() and removeFirst() methods are used to remove elements in end and beginning of a linked list.

6. Which of this method is used to change an element in a LinkedList Object?

- a) change()
- b) set()

c) redo()

d) add()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: An element in a LinkedList object can be changed by first using get() to obtain the index or location of that object and then passing that location to method set() along with its new value.

a) [A, B, C].

b) [D, B, C].

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

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

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: obj.addFirst("D") method is used to add 'D' to the start of a LinkedList object obj.

Output:

```
$ javac Linkedlist.java  
$ java Linkedlist  
[D, A, B, C].
```

a) [A, B].

b) [B, C].

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

d) [A, B, C].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Linkedlist.java  
$ java Linkedlist  
[B, C]
```

a) ABC 3

b) [A, B, C] 3

c) ABC 2

d) [A, B, C] 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: HashSet obj creates an hash object which implements Set interface, obj.size() gives the number of elements stored in the object obj which in this case is 3.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
[A, B, C] 3
```

a) [1, 3, 5, 8, 9].

b) [3, 4, 1, 8, 9].

c) [9, 8, 4, 3, 1].

d) [1, 3, 4, 8, 9].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: TreeSet class uses set to store the values added by function add in ascending order using tree for storage

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
[1, 3, 4, 8, 9].
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – Maps

1. Which of these object stores association between keys and values?

- a) Hash table
- b) Map
- c) Array
- d) String

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these classes provide implementation of map interface?

- a) ArrayList
- b) HashMap
- c) LinkedList
- d) DynamicList

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: AbstractMap, WeakHashMap, HashMap and TreeMap provide implementation of map interface.

3. Which of these method is used to remove all keys/values pair from the invoking map?

- a) delete()
- b) remove()
- c) clear()
- d) removeAll()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method Map class is used to obtain an element in the map having specified key?

- a) search()
- b) get()
- c) set()
- d) look()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these methods can be used to obtain set of all keys in a map?

- a) getAll()
- b) getKeys()
- c) keyall()
- d) keySet()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: keySet() methods is used to get a set containing all the keys used in a map. This method provides set view of the keys in the invoking map.

6. Which of these method is used add an element and corresponding key to a map?

- a) put()

- b) set()
- c) redo()
- d) add()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Maps revolve around two basic operations – get() and put(). to put a value into a map, use put(), specifying the key and the value. To obtain a value, call get() , passing the key as an argument. The value is returned.

- a) {A 1, B 1, C 1}
- b) {A, B, C}
- c) {A-1, B-1, C-1}
- d) {A=1, B=2, C=3}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Maps.java  
$ java Maps  
{A=1, B=2, C=3}
```

- a) [A, B, C].
- b) {A, B, C}
- c) {1, 2, 3}
- d) [1, 2, 3].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: keySet() method returns a set containing all the keys used in the invoking map. Here keys are characters A, B & C. 1, 2, 3 are the values given to these keys.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Maps.java  
$ java Maps  
[A, B, C].
```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) null

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: obj.get("B") method is used to obtain the value associated with key "B", which is 2.

Output:

```
$ javac Maps.java  
$ java Maps  
2
```

- a) [A, B, C].
- b) [1, 2, 3].
- c) {A=1, B=2, C=3}
- d) [A=1, B=2, C=3].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: obj.entrySet() method is used to obtain a set that contains the entries in the map. This method provides set view of the invoking map.

Output:

```
$ javac Maps.java  
$ java Maps  
[A=1, B=2, C=3].
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – Vectors & Stack

1. Which of these class object can be used to form a dynamic array?

- a) ArrayList
- b) Map
- c) Vector
- d) ArrayList & Vector

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Vectors are dynamic arrays, it contains many legacy methods that are not part of collection framework, and hence these methods are not present in ArrayList. But both are used to form dynamic arrays.

2. Which of these are legacy classes?

- a) Stack
- b) Hashtable
- c) Vector
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Stack, Hashtable, Vector, Properties and Dictionary are legacy classes.

3. Which of these is the interface of legacy?

- a) Map
- b) Enumeration
- c) HashMap
- d) Hashtable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. What is the name of a data member of class Vector which is used to store a number of elements in the vector?

- a) length
- b) elements
- c) elementCount
- d) capacity

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these methods is used to add elements in vector at specific location?

- a) add()
- b) set()
- c) AddElement()
- d) addElement()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: addElement() is used to add data in the vector, to obtain the data we use elementAt() and to first and last element we use firstElement() and lastElement() respectively.

- a) 0

b) 3

c) 2

d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj.elementAt(1) returns the value stored at index 1, which is 2.

Output:

```
$ javac vector.java  
$ java vector  
2
```

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac vector.java  
$ java vector  
4
```

a) [3, 2, 6].

b) [3, 2, 8].

c) [3, 2, 6, 8].

d) [3, 2, 8, 6].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac vector.java  
$ java vector  
[3, 2, 8, 6].
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) true

d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: firstly elements 3, 2, 5 are entered in the vector obj, but when obj.removeAll(obj); is executed all the elements are deleted and vector is empty, hence obj.isEmpty() returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac vector.java  
$ java vector  
true
```

a) [3, 5].

b) [3, 2].

c) [3, 2, 5].

d) [3, 5, 2].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: push() and pop() are standard functions of the class stack, push() inserts in the stack and pop removes from the stack. 3 & 2 are inserted using push() the pop() is used which removes 2 from the stack then again push is used to insert 5 hence stack contains elements 3 & 5.
Output:

```
$ javac stack.java  
$ java stack  
[3, 5].
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – Dictionary, Hashtable & Properties

1. Which of these class object uses the key to store value?

- a) Dictionary
- b) Map
- c) Hashtable
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionary, Map & Hashtable all implement Map interface hence all of them uses keys to store value in the object.

2. Which of these method is used to insert value and its key?

- a) put()
- b) set()
- c) insertElement()
- d) addElement()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these is the interface of legacy is implemented by Hashtable and Dictionary classes?

- a) Map
- b) Enumeration
- c) HashMap
- d) Hashtable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Dictionary, Map & Hashtable all implement Map interface hence all of them uses keys to store value in the object.

4. Which of these is a class which uses String as a key to store the value in object?

- a) Array
- b) ArrayList
- c) Dictionary
- d) Properties

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these methods is used to retrieve the elements in properties object at specific location?

- a) get()
- b) Elementat()
- c) ElementAt()
- d) getProperty()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true

d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Hashtable object obj contains values 3, 2, 8 when obj.contains(new Integer(5)) is executed it searches for 5 in the hashtable since it is not present false is returned.

Output:

```
$ javac hashtable.java  
$ java hashtable  
false
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac hashtable.java  
$ java hashtable  
0
```

a) {C=8, B=2}

b) [C=8, B=2].

c) {A=3, C=8, B=2}

d) [A=3, C=8, B=2].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac hashtable.java  
$ java hashtable  
{C=8, B=2}
```

a) {C=8, B=2}

b) [C=8, B=2].

c) {A=3, C=8, B=2}

d) [A=3, C=8, B=2].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj.toString returns String equivalent of the hashtable, which can also be obtained by simply writing System.out.print(obj); as print system automatically converts the obj tostring equivalent.

Output:

```
$ javac hashtable.java  
$ java hashtable  
{A=3, C=8, B=2}
```

a) {AB, BC, CD}

b) [AB, BC, CD].

c) [3, 2, 8].

d) {3, 2, 8}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: obj.keySet() returns a set containing all the keys used in properties object, here obj contains keys AB, BC, CD therefore obj.keySet() returns [AB, BC, CD].

Output:

```
$ javac properties.java  
$ java properties  
[AB, BC, CD].
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – BitSet & Date class

1. Which of these class object has an architecture similar to that of array?

- a) BitSet
- b) Map
- c) Hashtable
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: BitSet class creates a special type of array that holds bit values. This array can increase in size as needed.

2. Which of these method is used to make a bit zero specified by the index?

- a) put()
- b) set()
- c) remove()
- d) clear()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these method is used to calculate number of bits required to hold the BitSet object?

- a) size()
- b) length()
- c) indexes()
- d) numberOfBits()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these is a method of class Date which is used to search whether object contains a date before the specified date?

- a) after()
- b) contains()
- c) before()
- d) compareTo()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: before() returns true if the invoking Date object contains a date that is earlier than one specified by date, otherwise it returns false.

5. Which of these methods is used to retrieve elements in BitSet object at specific location?

- a) get()
- b) Elementat()
- c) ElementAt()
- d) getProperty()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) {0, 1, 3, 4}
- b) {0, 1, 2, 4}
- c) {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}

d) {0, 0, 0, 3, 4}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Bitset.java
$ java Bitset
{0, 1, 3, 4}
```

a) 4 64

b) 5 64

c) 5 128

d) 4 128

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: obj.length() returns the length allotted to object obj at time of initialization and obj.size() returns the size of current object obj, each BitSet element is given 16 bits therefore the size is $4 * 16 = 64$, whereas length is still 5.

Output:

```
$ javac Bitset.java
$ java Bitset
5 64
```

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Bitset.java
$ java Bitset
2
```

a) Prints Present Date

b) Runtime Error

c) Any Garbage Value

d) Prints Present Time & Date

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac date.java
$ java date
Tue Jun 11 11:29:57 PDT 2013
```

a) {0, 1}

b) {2, 4}

c) {3, 4}

d) {3, 4, 5}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj1.and(obj2) returns an BitSet object which contains elements common to both the object obj1 and obj2 and stores this BitSet in invoking object that is obj1. Hence obj1 contains 3 & 4.

Output:

```
$ javac Bitset.java
$ java Bitset
{3, 4}
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Remote Method Invocation (RMI)

1. What is Remote method invocation (RMI)?

- a) RMI allows us to invoke a method of java object that executes on another machine
- b) RMI allows us to invoke a method of java object that executes on another Thread in multithreaded programming
- c) RMI allows us to invoke a method of java object that executes parallelly in same machine
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Remote method invocation RMI allows us to invoke a method of java object that executes on another machine.

2. Which of these package is used for remote method invocation?

- a) java.applet
- b) java.rmi
- c) java.lang.rmi
- d) java.lang.reflect

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods are member of Remote class?

- a) checkIP()
- b) addLocation()
- c) AddServer()
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Remote class does not define any methods, its purpose is simply to indicate that an interface uses remote methods.

4. Which of these Exceptions is thrown by remote method?

- a) RemoteException
- b) InputOutputException
- c) RemoteAccessException
- d) RemoteInputOutputException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All remote methods throw RemoteException.

5. Which of these class is used for creating a client for a server-client operations?

- a) serverClientjava
- b) Client.java
- c) AddClient.java
- d) ServerClient.java

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these package is used for all the text related modifications?

- a) java.text
- b) java.awt

- c) `java.lang.text`
- d) `java.text.modify`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `java.text` provides capabilities for formatting, searching and manipulating text.

-
- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - b) Program prints all the possible constructors of class ‘`Class`’
 - c) Program prints “Exception”
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public java.awt.Dimension(java.awt.Dimension)
public java.awt.Dimension()
public java.awt.Dimension(int, int)
```

-
- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - b) Program prints all the methods of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - c) Program prints all the data members of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - d) program prints all the methods and data member of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public int java.awt.Dimension.width
public int java.awt.Dimension.height
```

-
- a) 20
 - b) Default value
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To implement the method `drawString` we need first need to define abstract method of AWT that is `paint()` method. Without `paint()` method we cannot define and use `drawString` or any Graphic class methods.

-
- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - b) Program prints all the methods of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - c) Program prints all the data members of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package
 - d) program prints all the methods and data member of ‘`java.awt.Dimension`’ package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public int java.awt.Dimension.hashCode()
public boolean java.awt.Dimension.equals(java.lang.Object)
public java.lang.String java.awt.Dimension.toString()
public java.awt.Dimension java.awt.Dimension.getSize()
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(double,double)
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(int,int)
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(java.awt.Dimension)
public double java.awt.Dimension.getHeight()
public double java.awt.Dimension.getWidth()
public java.lang.Object java.awt.geom.Dimension2D.clone()
public void java.awt.geom.Dimension2D.setSize(java.awt.geom.Dimension2D)
public final native java.lang.Class java.lang.Object.getClass()
public final native void java.lang.Object.notify()
public final native void java.lang.Object.notifyAll()
public final native void java.lang.Object.wait(long)
public final void java.lang.Object.wait(long,int)
public final void java.lang.Object.wait()
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Collection Framework Overview

1. Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?

- a) java.lang
- b) java.util
- c) java.net
- d) java.awt

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these classes is not part of Java's collection framework?

- a) Maps
- b) Array
- c) Stack
- d) Queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Maps is not a part of collection framework.

3. Which of this interface is not a part of Java's collection framework?

- a) List
- b) Set
- c) SortedMap
- d) SortedList

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: SortedList is not a part of collection framework.

4. Which of these methods deletes all the elements from invoking collection?

- a) clear()
- b) reset()
- c) delete()
- d) refresh()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: clear() method removes all the elements from invoking collection.

5. What is Collection in Java?

- a) A group of objects
- b) A group of classes
- c) A group of interfaces
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A collection is a group of objects, it is similar to String Template Library (STL) of C++ programming language.

- a) 12885
- b) 12845
- c) 58881

d) 54881

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: array was containing 5,4,3,2,1 but when method Arrays.fill(array, 1, 4, 8) is called it fills the index location starting with 1 to 4 by value 8 hence array becomes 5,8,8,8,1.

Output:

```
$ javac Array.java
$ java Array
58881
```

a) {0, 1, 3, 4}

b) {0, 1, 2, 4}

c) {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}

d) {0, 0, 0, 3, 4}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Bitset.java
$ java Bitset
{0, 1, 3, 4}
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Iterators

1. Which of these return type of hasNext() method of an iterator?

- a) Integer
- b) Double
- c) Boolean
- d) Collections Object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: hasNext() returns boolean values true or false.

2. Which of these methods is used to obtain an iterator to the start of collection?

- a) start()
- b) begin()
- c) iteratorSet()
- d) iterator()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: To obtain an iterator to the start of the collection we use iterator() method.

3. Which of these methods can be used to move to next element in a collection?

- a) next()
- b) move()
- c) shuffle()
- d) hasNext()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these iterators can be used only with List?

- a) SetIterator
- b) ListIterator
- c) Literator
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these is a method of ListIterator used to obtain index of previous element?

- a) previous()
- b) previousIndex()
- c) back()
- d) goBack()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: previousIndex() returns index of previous element. if there is no previous element then -1 is returned.

6. Which of these exceptions is thrown by remove() method?

- a) IOException
- b) SystemException

c) ObjectNotFoundException

d) IllegalStateException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

a) 0

b) 1

c) -1

d) EMPTY

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_iterators.java
$ java Collection_iterators
EMPTY
```

a) 2 8 5 1

b) 1 5 8 2

c) 2

d) 2 1 8 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Collections.reverse(list) reverses the given list, the list was 2->8->5->1 after reversing it became 1->5->8->2.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Collection_iterators.java
$ java Collection_iterators
1 5 8 2
```

a) 2 8 5 1

b) 1 5 8 2

c) 1 2 5 8

d) 2 1 8 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Collections.sort(list) sorts the given list, the list was 2->8->5->1 after sorting it became 1->2->5->8.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_iterators.java
$ java Collection_iterators
1 2 5 8
```

a) 2 8 5

b) 2 1 8

c) 2 5 8

d) 8 5 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `i.next()` returns the next element in the iteration. `i.remove()` removes from the underlying collection the last element returned by this iterator (optional operation). This method can be called only once per call to `next()`. The behavior of an iterator is unspecified if the underlying collection is modified while the iteration is in progress in any way other than by calling this method.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_iterators.java
$ java Collection_iterators
2 1 8
```

(output will be different on your system)

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Java Questions & Answers – Java.util – Array Class

1. Which of these standard collection classes implements all the standard functions on list data structure?

- a) Array
- b) LinkedList
- c) HashSet
- d) AbstractSet

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of this method is used to make all elements of an equal to specified value?

- a) add()
- b) fill()
- c) all()
- d) set()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: fill() method assigns a value to all the elements in an array, in other words, it fills the array with specified value.

3. Which of these method of Array class is used sort an array or its subset?

- a) binarysort()
- b) bubblesort()
- c) sort()
- d) insert()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods can be used to search an element in a list?

- a) find()
- b) sort()
- c) get()
- d) binaryserach()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: binaryserach() method uses binary search to find a specified value. This method must be applied to sorted arrays.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj1 and obj2 are an object of class ArrayList hence it is a dynamic array which can increase and decrease its size. obj.add("X") adds to the array element X and obj.add(1,"X") adds element x at index position 1 in the list, Both the objects obj1 and obj2 contain same elements ie A & B thus obj1.equals(obj2) method returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac Arraylist.java
$ java Arraylist
```

true

a) 12345

b) 54321

c) 1234

d) 5432

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Arrays.sort(array) method sorts the array into 1,2,3,4,5.

Output:

```
$ javac Array.java  
$ java Array  
12345
```

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Array.java  
$ java Array  
3
```

Java Questions & Answers – Collections Interface

1. Which of these interface declares core method that all collections will have?

- a) set
- b) EventListner
- c) Comparator
- d) Collection

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Collection interfaces defines core methods that all the collections like set, map, arrays etc will have.

2. Which of these interface handle sequences?

- a) Set
- b) List
- c) Comparator
- d) Collection

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of this interface must contain a unique element?

- a) Set
- b) List
- c) Array
- d) Collection

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Set interface extends collection interface to handle sets, which must contain unique elements.

4. Which of these is a Basic interface that all other interface inherits?

- a) Set
- b) Array
- c) List
- d) Collection

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Collection interface is inherited by all other interfaces like Set, Array, Map etc. It defines core methods that all the collections like set, map, arrays etc will have

5. Which of these is static variable defined in Collections?

- a) EMPTY_SET
- b) EMPTY_LIST
- c) EMPTY_MAP
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) 12345
- b) 54321

c) 1234

d) 5432

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Arrays.sort(array) method sorts the array into 1,2,3,4,5.

Output:

```
$ javac Array.java  
$ java Array  
12345
```

a) 2 8 5 1

b) 1 5 8 2

c) 1 2 5 8

d) 2 1 8 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Collections.sort(list) sorts the given list, the list was 2->8->5->1 after sorting it became 1->2->5->8.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Collection_Algos.java  
$ java Collection_Algos  
1 2 5 8
```

a) 2 8 5 1

b) 1 5 8 2

c) 1 2 5 8

d) Any random order

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: shuffle – randomizes all the elements in a list.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_Algos.java  
$ java Collection_Algos  
1 5 2 8
```

(output will be different on your system)

Java Questions & Answers – Collection Algorithms

1. Which of these is an incorrect form of using method max() to obtain a maximum element?

- a) max(Collection c)
- b) max(Collection c, Comparator comp)
- c) max(Comparator comp)
- d) max(List c)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Its illegal to call max() only with comparator, we need to give the collection to be searched into.

2. Which of these methods sets every element of a List to a specified object?

- a) set()
- b) fill()
- c) Complete()
- d) add()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods can randomize all elements in a list?

- a) rand()
- b) randomize()
- c) shuffle()
- d) ambiguous()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: shuffle – randomizes all the elements in a list.

4. Which of these methods can convert an object into a List?

- a) SetList()
- b) ConvertList()
- c) singletonList()
- d) CopyList()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: singletonList() returns the object as an immutable List. This is an easy way to convert a single object into a list. This was added by Java 2.0.

5. Which of these is true about unmodifiableCollection() method?

- a) unmodifiableCollection() returns a collection that cannot be modified
- b) unmodifiableCollection() method is available only for List and Set
- c) unmodifiableCollection() is defined in Collection class
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: unmodifiableCollection() is available for all collections, Set, Map, List etc.

- a) 2 8 5 1
- b) 1 5 8 2

- c) 2
- d) 2 1 8 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_Algos.java
$ java Collection_Algos
2 8 5 1
```

-
- a) 2 8 5 1
 - b) 1 5 8 2
 - c) 2
 - d) 2 1 8 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Collections.reverse(list) reverses the given list, the list was 2->8->5->1 after reversing it became 1->5->8->2.

Output:

```
$ javac Collection_Algos.java
$ java Collection_Algos
1 5 8 2
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Exceptional Handling Basics

1. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?

- a) Run Time
- b) Compilation Time
- c) Can Occur Any Time
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Exceptions in Java are run-time errors.

2. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?

- a) try
- b) finally
- c) thrown
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Exceptional handling is managed via 5 keywords – try, catch, throws, throw and finally.

3. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?

- a) try
- b) finally
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these keywords must be used to handle the exception thrown by try block in some rational manner?

- a) try
- b) finally
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: If an exception occurs within the try block, it is thrown and cached by catch block for processing.

5. Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?

- a) try
- b) finally
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

- a) Hello
- b) World
- c) HelloWorld

d) Hello World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: System.out.print() function first converts the whole parameters into a string and then prints, before "Hello" goes to output stream 1 / 0 error is encountered which is cached by catch block printing just "World".

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
World
```

a) A

b) B

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
B
```

a) A

b) B

c) AC

d) BC

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: finally keyword is used to execute the code before try and catch block end.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
BC
```

a) 0

b) 05

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Value of variable sum is printed outside of try block, sum is declared only in try block, outside try block it is undefined.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:  
      sum cannot be resolved to a variable
```

Java Questions & Answers – Exception Handling

1. Which of the following keywords is used for throwing exception manually?

- a) finally
- b) try
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: ‘throw’ keyword is used for throwing exception manually in java program. User defined exceptions can be thrown too.

2. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?

- a) RuntimeException
- b) Error
- c) Exception
- d) ParentException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Runtime errors cannot be caught generally. Error class is used to catch such errors/exceptions.

3. Which of the following is a super class of all exception type classes?

- a) Catchable
- b) RuntimeExceptions
- c) String
- d) Throwable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Throwable is built in class and all exception types are subclass of this class. It is the super class of all exceptions.

4. Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?

- a) thrown
- b) alloc
- c) malloc
- d) new

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: new operator is used to create instance of an exception. Exceptions may have parameter as a String or have no parameter.

5. Which of the following keyword is used by calling function to handle exception thrown by called function?

- a) throws
- b) throw
- c) try
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A method specifies behaviour of being capable of causing exception. Throws clause in the method declaration guards caller of the method from exception.

6. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?

- a) finally

- b) throw handler
- c) default handler
- d) java run time system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Default handler is used to handle all the exceptions if catch is not used to handle exception. Finally is called in any case.

7. Which part of code gets executed whether exception is caught or not?

- a) finally
- b) try
- c) catch
- d) throw

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Finally block of the code gets executed regardless exception is caught or not. File close, database connection close, etc are usually done in finally.

8. Which of the following should be true of the object thrown by a throw statement?

- a) Should be assignable to String type
- b) Should be assignable to Exception type
- c) Should be assignable to Throwable type
- d) Should be assignable to Error type

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The throw statement should be assignable to the throwable type. Throwable is the super class of all exceptions.

9. At runtime, error is recoverable.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Error is not recoverable at runtime. The control is lost from the application.

Java Questions & Answers – Exceptions Types

1. Which of these is a super class of all exceptional type classes?

- a) String
- b) RuntimeExceptions
- c) Throwable
- d) Cacheable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All the exception types are subclasses of the built in class Throwable.

2. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that can be caught by using catch?

- a) Error
- b) Exception
- c) RuntimeExecution
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Error class is related to java run time error that can't be caught usually, RuntimeException is subclass of Exception class which contains all the exceptions that can be caught.

3. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that cannot be caught?

- a) Error
- b) Exception
- c) RuntimeExecution
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Error class is related to java run time error that can't be caught usually, RuntimeException is subclass of Exception class which contains all the exceptions that can be caught.

4. Which of these handles the exception when no catch is used?

- a) Default handler
- b) finally
- c) throw handler
- d) Java run time system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. What exception thrown by parseInt() method?

- a) ArithmeticException
- b) ClassNotFoundException
- c) NullPointerException
- d) NumberFormatException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: parseInt() method parses input into integer. The exception thrown by this method is NumberFormatException.

- a) Hello

- b) World
- c) Compilation Error
- d) First Exception then World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java
$ java exception_handling
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
World
```

- a) -1
- b) 0
- c) -10
- d) -101

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: For the 1st iteration -1 is displayed. The 2nd exception is caught in catch block and 0 is displayed.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java
$ java exception_handling
-10
```

Java Questions & Answers – Throw, Throws & Nested Try

1. Which of these keywords is used to generate an exception explicitly?

- a) try
- b) finally
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that are explicitly thrown?

- a) Error
- b) Exception
- c) Throwable
- d) Throw

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these operator is used to generate an instance of an exception than can be thrown by using throw?

- a) new
- b) malloc
- c) alloc
- d) thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: new is used to create an instance of an exception. All of java's built in run-time exceptions have two constructors: one with no parameters and one that takes a string parameter.

4. Which of these keywords is used to by the calling function to guard against the exception that is thrown by called function?

- a) try
- b) throw
- c) throws
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If a method is capable of causing an exception that it does not handle. It must specify this behaviour the behaviour so that callers of the method can guard themselves against that exception. This is done by using throws clause in methods declaration.

- a) TypeA
- b) TypeB
- c) Compile Time Error
- d) OTypeB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Because we can't go beyond array limit

- a) A
- b) B

- c) Hello
- d) Runtime Exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java
$ java exception_handling
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException: Hello
        at exception_handling.main
```

- a) Finally
- b) Compilation fails
- c) The code runs with no output
- d) An exception is thrown at runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Because finally will execute always.

- a) The program will not compile because no exceptions are specified
- b) The program will not compile because no catch clauses are specified
- c) Hello world
- d) Hello world Finally executing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None

Java Questions & Answers – Finally & Built in Exceptions

1. Which of these clause will be executed even if no exceptions are found?

- a) throws
- b) finally
- c) throw
- d) catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: finally keyword is used to define a set of instructions that will be executed irrespective of the exception found or not.

2. A single try block must be followed by which of these?

- a) finally
- b) catch
- c) finally & catch
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: try block can be followed by any of finally or catch block, try block checks for exceptions and work is performed by finally and catch block as per the exception.

3. Which of these exceptions handles the divide by zero error?

- a) ArithmeticException
- b) MathException
- c) IllegalAccessException
- d) IllegarException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these exceptions will occur if we try to access the index of an array beyond its length?

- a) ArithmeticException
- b) ArrayException
- c) ArrayIndexException
- d) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is a built in exception that is caused when we try to access an index location which is beyond the length of an array.

Note : Execution command line : \$ java exception_handling

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java
```

```
$ java exception_handling  
1
```

- a) A
- b) B
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Try block is throwing NullPointerException but the catch block is used to counter Arithmetic Exception. Hence NullPointerException occurs since no catch is there which can handle it, runtime error occurs.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException: Hello
```

- a) A
- b) B
- c) AB
- d) BA

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The inner try block does not have a catch which can tackle ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException hence finally is executed which prints 'A' the outer try block does have catch for ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException exception but no such exception occurs in it hence its catch is never executed and only 'A' is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
A
```

Note: Execution command line: \$ java exception_handling one two

- a) TypeA
- b) TypeB
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: try without catch or finally

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
Main.java:9: error: 'try' without 'catch', 'finally' or resource declarations
```

Java Questions & Answers – Try & Catch

1. What is the use of try & catch?
 - a) It allows us to manually handle the exception
 - b) It allows to fix errors
 - c) It prevents automatic terminating of the program in cases when an exception occurs
 - d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these keywords are used for the block to be examined for exceptions?

- a) try
- b) catch
- c) throw
- d) check

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: try is used for the block that needs to checked for exception.

3. Which of these keywords are used for the block to handle the exceptions generated by try block?

- a) try
- b) catch
- c) throw
- d) check

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these keywords are used for generating an exception manually?

- a) try
- b) catch
- c) throw
- d) check

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these statements is incorrect?

- a) try block need not to be followed by catch block
- b) try block can be followed by finally block instead of catch block
- c) try can be followed by both catch and finally block
- d) try need not to be followed by anything

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: try must be followed by either catch or finally block.

- a) Hello
- b) World
- c) HelloWorld

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output  
World
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) HelloWOrld

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output  
Hello
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) HelloWOrld

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: try must be followed by either catch or finally

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:  
      Syntax error, insert "Finally" to complete BlockStatements
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) HelloWOrld

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: finally block is always executed after try block, no matter exception is found or not.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output  
HelloWorld
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) HelloWOrld

d) WorldWorld

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: finally block is always executed after tryblock, no matter exception is found or not. catch block is executed only when exception is found. Here divide by zero exception is found hence both catch and finally are executed.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output  
WorldWorld
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Creating Exceptions

1. Which of these classes is used to define exceptions?

- a) Exception
- b) Throwable
- c) Abstract
- d) System

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these methods return description of an exception?

- a) getException()
- b) getMessage()
- c) obtainDescription()
- d) obtainException()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: getMessage() returns a description of the exception.

3. Which of these methods is used to print stack trace?

- a) obtainStackTrace()
- b) printStackTrace()
- c) getStackTrace()
- d) displayStackTrace()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods return localized description of an exception?

- a) getLocalizedMessage()
- b) getMessage()
- c) obtainLocalizedMessage()
- d) printLocalizedMessage()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these classes is super class of Exception class?

- a) Throwable
- b) System
- c) RunTime
- d) Class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

a) 3

b) Exception

c) Runtime Error

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Myexception is self defined exception.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
java Output  
Exception
```

a) 3

b) Exception

c) Runtime Error

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Mexception is self defined exception, we are generating Myexception but catching DevideByZeroException which causes error.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
```

a) A

b) B

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: try block is throwing NullPointerException but the catch block is used to counter Arithmetic Exception. Hence NullPointerException occurs since no catch is there which can handle it, runtime error occurs.

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java  
$ java exception_handling  
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException: Hello
```

a) 3

b) Exception

c) Runtime Error

d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Myexception is self defined exception.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Exception
```

Note : Execution command line : \$ java exception_handling one

a) TypeA

b) TypeB

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: try without catch or finally

Output:

```
$ javac exception_handling.java
$ java exception_handling
error: 'try' without 'catch', 'finally' or resource declarations
```

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Java Questions & Answers – isAlive(), Join() & Thread Synchronization

1. Which of this method can be used to make the main thread to be executed last among all the threads?

- a) stop()
- b) sleep()
- c) join()
- d) call()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: By calling sleep() within main(), with long enough delay to ensure that all child threads terminate prior to the main thread.

2. Which of this method is used to find out that a thread is still running or not?

- a) run()
- b) Alive()
- c) isAlive()
- d) checkRun()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The isAlive() method returns true if the thread upon which it is called is still running. It returns false otherwise.

3. What is the default value of priority variable MIN_PRIORITY AND MAX_PRIORITY?

- a) 0 & 256
- b) 0 & 1
- c) 1 & 10
- d) 1 & 256

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method waits for the thread to terminate?

- a) sleep()
- b) isAlive()
- c) join()
- d) stop()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these method is used to explicitly set the priority of a thread?

- a) set()
- b) make()
- c) setPriority()
- d) makePriority()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The default value of priority given to a thread is 5 but we can explicitly change that value between the permitted values 1 & 10, this is done by using the method setPriority().

6. What is synchronization in reference to a thread?

- a) It's a process of handling situations when two or more threads need access to a shared resource

- b) It's a process by which many threads are able to access same shared resource simultaneously
- c) It's a process by which a method is able to access many different threads simultaneously
- d) It's a method that allows too many threads to access any information required

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When two or more threads need to access the same shared resource, they need some way to ensure that the resource will be used by only one thread at a time, the process by which this is achieved is called synchronization

- a) My Thread
- b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Although we have not created any object of thread class still we can make a thread pointing to main method, we can refer it by using this.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
Thread[My Thread,5,main].
```

- a) My Thread
- b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
- c) Exception
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: join() method of Thread class waits for thread being called to finish or terminate, but here we have no condition which can terminate the thread, hence code 't.join()' leads to runtime error and nothing will be printed on the screen.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: isAlive() method is used to check whether the thread being called is running or not, here thread is the main() method which is running till the program is terminated hence it returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
true
```

- a) true
- b) false
- c) true

d) falsefalse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: This program was previously done by using Runnable interface, here we have used Thread class. This shows both the method are equivalent, we can use any of them to create a thread.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
falsefalse
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Implementing Runnable interface for Threads

1. Which of these method is used to implement Runnable interface?

- a) stop()
- b) run()
- c) runThread()
- d) stopThread()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: To implement Runnable interface, a class needs only to implement a single method called run().

2. Which of these method is used to begin the execution of a thread?

- a) run()
- b) start()
- c) runThread()
- d) startThread()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these statement is incorrect?

- a) A thread can be formed by implementing Runnable interface only
- b) A thread can be formed by a class that extends Thread class
- c) start() method is used to begin execution of the thread
- d) run() method is used to begin execution of a thread before start() method in special cases

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: run() method is used to define the code that constitutes the new thread, it contains the code to be executed. start() method is used to begin execution of the thread that is execution of run(). run() itself is never used for starting execution of the thread.

- a) My Thread
- b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
My Thread
```

- a) My Thread
- b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
Thread[My Thread,5,main]
```

- a) My Thread
- b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Thread t has been made by using Runnable interface, hence it is necessary to use inherited abstract method run() method to specify instructions to be implemented on the thread, since no run() method is used it gives a compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
The type newthread must implement the inherited abstract method Runnable.run()
```

- a) Thread[New Thread,0,main].
- b) Thread[New Thread,1,main].
- c) Thread[New Thread,5,main].
- d) Thread[New Thread,10,main].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Thread t has been made with default priority value 5 but in run method the priority has been explicitly changed to MAX_PRIORITY of class thread, that is 10 by code 't.setPriority(Thread.MAX_PRIORITY);' using the setPriority function of thread t.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
Thread[New Thread,10,main]
```

- a) true
- b) false
- c) truetrue
- d) falsefalse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Threads t1 & t2 are created by class newthread that is implementing runnable interface, hence both the threads are provided their own run() method specifying the actions to be taken. When constructor of newthread class is called first the run() method of t1 executes than the run method of t2 printing 2 times "false" as both the threads are not equal one is having different priority than other, hence falsefalse is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
falsefalse
```

Java Questions & Answers – Thread class

1. Which of these method of Thread class is used to find out the priority given to a thread?

- a) get()
- b) ThreadPriority()
- c) getPriority()
- d) getThreadPriority()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these method of Thread class is used to Suspend a thread for a period of time?

- a) sleep()
- b) terminate()
- c) suspend()
- d) stop()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which function of pre defined class Thread is used to check weather current thread being checked is still running?

- a) isAlive()
- b) Join()
- c) isRunning()
- d) Alive()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation:isAlive() function is defined in class Thread, it is used for implementing multithreading and to check whether the thread called upon is still running or not.

- a) Thread[5,main].
- b) Thread[New Thread,5].
- c) Thread[main,5,main].
- d) Thread[New Thread,5,main].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
Thread[New Thread,5,main]
```

- a) main
- b) Thread
- c) New Thread
- d) Thread[New Thread,5,main].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The getName() function is used to obtain the name of the thread, in this code the name given to thread is ‘New Thread’.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
New Thread
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 4
- d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The default priority given to a thread is 5.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
5
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) true
- d) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Thread t is seeded to currently program, hence when you run the program the thread becomes active & code 't.isAlive' returns true.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java  
$ java multithreaded_programing  
true
```

Java Questions & Answers – Multithreading Basics

1. What is multithreaded programming?

- a) It's a process in which two different processes run simultaneously
- b) It's a process in which two or more parts of same process run simultaneously
- c) It's a process in which many different process are able to access same information
- d) It's a process in which a single process can access information from many sources

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

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

2. Which of these are types of multitasking?

- a) Process based
- b) Thread based
- c) Process and Thread based
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: There are two types of multitasking: Process based multitasking and Thread based multitasking.

3. Thread priority in Java is?

- a) Integer
- b) Float
- c) double
- d) long

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java assigns to each thread a priority that determines how that thread should be treated with respect to others. Thread priority is integers that specify relative priority of one thread to another.

4. What will happen if two threads of the same priority are called to be processed simultaneously?

- a) Anyone will be executed first lexicographically
- b) Both of them will be executed simultaneously
- c) None of them will be executed
- d) It is dependent on the operating system

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In cases where two or more threads with same priority are competing for CPU cycles, different operating systems handle this situation differently. Some execute them in time-sliced manner, some depending on the thread they call.

5. Which of these statements is incorrect?

- a) By multithreading CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it
- b) By multitasking CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it
- c) Two threads in Java can have the same priority
- d) A thread can exist only in two states, running and blocked

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Threads exist in several states, a thread can be running, suspended, blocked, terminated & ready to run.

- a) Thread[5,main].

- b) Thread[main,5].
- c) Thread[main,0].
- d) Thread[main,5,main].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
Thread[main,5,main]
```

-
- a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 0
 - d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The output of program is Thread[main,5,main], in this priority assigned to the thread is 5. It's the default value. Since we have not named the thread they are named by the group to they belong ie main method.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
Thread[main,5,main]
```

-
- a) main
 - b) Thread
 - c) System
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The output of program is Thread[main,5,main], Since we have not explicitly named the thread they are named by the group to they belong ie main method. Hence they are named 'main'.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
Thread[main,5,main]
```

Java Questions & Answers – Multithreading

1. What requires less resources?

- a) Thread
- b) Process
- c) Thread and Process
- d) Neither Thread nor Process

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Thread is a lightweight and requires less resources to create and exist in the process. Thread shares the process resources.

2. What does not prevent JVM from terminating?

- a) Process
- b) Daemon Thread
- c) User Thread
- d) JVM Thread

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Daemon thread runs in the background and does not prevent JVM from terminating. Child of daemon thread is also daemon thread.

3. What decides thread priority?

- a) Process
- b) Process scheduler
- c) Thread
- d) Thread scheduler

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Thread scheduler decides the priority of the thread execution. This cannot guarantee that higher priority thread will be executed first, it depends on thread scheduler implementation that is OS dependent.

4. What is true about time slicing?

- a) Time slicing is OS service that allocates CPU time to available runnable thread
- b) Time slicing is the process to divide the available CPU time to available runnable thread
- c) Time slicing depends on its implementation in OS
- d) Time slicing allocates more resources to thread

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Time slicing is the process to divide the available CPU time to available runnable thread.

5. Deadlock is a situation when thread is waiting for other thread to release acquired object.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Deadlock is java programming situation where one thread waits for an object lock that is acquired by other thread and vice-versa.

6. What should not be done to avoid deadlock?

- a) Avoid using multiple threads
- b) Avoid hold several locks at once

c) Execute foreign code while holding a lock

d) Use interruptible locks

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To avoid deadlock situation in Java programming do not execute foreign code while holding a lock.

7. What is true about threading?

a) run() method calls start() method and runs the code

b) run() method creates new thread

c) run() method can be called directly without start() method being called

d) start() method creates new thread and calls code written in run() method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: start() eventually calls run() method. Start() method creates thread and calls the code written inside run method.

8. Which of the following is a correct constructor for thread?

a) Thread(Runnable a, String str)

b) Thread(int priority)

c) Thread(Runnable a, int priority)

d) Thread(Runnable a, ThreadGroup t)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Thread(Runnable a, String str) is a valid constructor for thread. Thread() is also a valid constructor.

9. Which of the following stops execution of a thread?

a) Calling SetPriority() method on a Thread object

b) Calling notify() method on an object

c) Calling wait() method on an object

d) Calling read() method on an InputStream object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: notify() wakes up a single thread which is waiting for this object.

10. Which of the following will ensure the thread will be in running state?

a) yield()

b) notify()

c) wait()

d) Thread.killThread()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: wait() always causes the current thread to go into the object's wait pool. Hence, using this in a thread will keep it in running state.

Java Questions & Answers – Creating Threads

1. Which of these keywords are used to implement synchronization?

- a) synchronize
- b) syn
- c) synch
- d) synchronized

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

2. Which of this method is used to avoid polling in Java?

- a) wait()
- b) notify()
- c) notifyAll()
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Polling is usually implemented by looping in CPU which wastes CPU time, one thread being executed depends on other thread output and the other thread depends on the response on the data given to the first thread. In such situation CPU time is wasted, in Java this is avoided by using methods wait(), notify() and notifyAll().

3. Which of these method is used to tell the calling thread to give up a monitor and go to sleep until some other thread enters the same monitor?

- a) wait()
- b) notify()
- c) notifyAll()
- d) sleep()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: wait() method is used to tell the calling thread to give up a monitor and go to sleep until some other thread enters the same monitor. This helps in avoiding polling and minimizes CPU idle time.

4. Which of these method wakes up the first thread that called wait()?

- a) wake()
- b) notify()
- c) start()
- d) notifyAll()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these method wakes up all the threads?

- a) wakeAll()
- b) notify()
- c) start()
- d) notifyAll()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: notifyAll() wakes up all the threads that called wait() on the same object. The highest priority thread will run first.

6. What is synchronization in reference to a thread?

- a) It's a process of handling situations when two or more threads need access to a shared resource
- b) It's a process by which many threads are able to access same shared resource simultaneously
- c) It's a process by which a method is able to access many different threads simultaneously
- d) It's a method that allows too many threads to access any information they require

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When two or more threads need to access the same shared resource, they need some way to ensure that the resource will be used by only one thread at a time, the process by which this is achieved is called synchronization

- a) true
- b) false
- c) Main thread interrupted
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj1.t.wait() causes main thread to go out of processing in sleep state hence causes exception and "Main thread interrupted" is printed.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programming.java
$ java multithreaded_programming
Main thread interrupted
```

- a) true
- b) false
- c) Main thread interrupted
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Thread.sleep(1000) has caused all the threads to be suspended for some time, hence obj1.t.isAlive() returns false.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac multithreaded_programming.java
$ java multithreaded_programming
false
```

- a) true
- b) false
- c) Main thread interrupted
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Both obj1 and obj2 have threads with different names that is "one" and "two" hence obj1.t.equals(obj2.t) returns false.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programming.java
$ java multithreaded_programming
false
```

- a) true
- b) false

c) true true

d) false false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: This program was previously done by using Runnable interface, here we have used Thread class. This shows both the method are equivalent, we can use any of them to create a thread.

Output:

```
$ javac multithreaded_programing.java
$ java multithreaded_programing
falsefalse
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Input & Output Basics

1. What does AWT stands for?

- a) All Window Tools
- b) All Writing Tools
- c) Abstract Window Toolkit
- d) Abstract Writing Toolkit

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: AWT stands for Abstract Window Toolkit, it is used by applets to interact with the user.

2. Which of these is used to perform all input & output operations in Java?

- a) streams
- b) Variables
- c) classes
- d) Methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Like in any other language, streams are used for input and output operations.

3. Which of these is a type of stream in Java?

- a) Integer stream
- b) Short stream
- c) Byte stream
- d) Long stream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Java defines only two types of streams – Byte stream and character stream.

4. Which of these classes are used by Byte streams for input and output operation?

- a) InputStream
- b) InputOutputStream
- c) Reader
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Byte stream uses InputStream and OutputStream classes for input and output operation.

5. Which of these classes are used by character streams for input and output operations?

- a) InputStream
- b) Writer
- c) ReadStream
- d) InputOutputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Character streams uses Writer and Reader classes for input & output operations.

6. Which of these class is used to read from byte array?

- a) InputStream
- b) BufferedInputStream

- c) ArrayInputStream
- d) ByteArrayInputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

-
- a) abcqfgh
 - b) abc
 - c) abcq
 - d) abcqfghq

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Input_Output.java  
$ java Input_Output  
abcq
```

-
- a) abc'
 - b) abcdef'
 - c) abc'def'egh
 - d) abcqfghq

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: \ is used for single quotes that is for representing ' .

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Input_Output.java  
$ java Input_Output  
abc'
```

-
- a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: length() method is used to obtain length of StringBuffer object, length of "Hello" is 5.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
5
```

Java Questions & Answers – Reading Console Input

1. Which exception is thrown by read() method?

- a) IOException
- b) InterruptedException
- c) SystemException
- d) SystemInputException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: read method throws IOException.

2. Which of these is used to read a string from the input stream?

- a) get()
- b) getLine()
- c) read()
- d) readLine()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these class is used to read characters and strings in Java from console?

- a) BufferedReader
- b) StringReader
- c) BufferedReader
- d) InputStreamReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these class is implemented by FilterInputStream class?

- a) InputStream
- b) InputOutputSteam
- c) BufferedInputStream
- d) SequenceInputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: FileInputStream implements InputStream.

- a) Hello
- b) Hello stop
- c) World
- d) Hello stop World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: “stop” will be able to terminate the do-while loop only when it occurs singly in a line. “Hello stop World” does not terminate the loop.

Output:

```
$ javac Input_Output.java
$ java Input_Output
Hello stop World
```

- a) Hello
- b) World
- c) Helloworld
- d) Hello World

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: append() method of class StringBuffer is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hello World
```

- a) xello
- b) xxxxx
- c) Hxlo
- d) Hexlo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hxlo
```

- a) abc'
- b) abcdef'
- c) abc'def'egh
- d) abcqfqhq

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ' is used for single quotes that is for representing ‘ .

Output:

```
$ javac Input_Output.java  
$ java Input_Output  
abc'
```

Java Questions & Answers – Writing Console Output

1. Which of these class contains the methods print() & println()?

- a) System
- b) System.out
- c) BufferedOutputStream
- d) PrintStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: print() and println() are defined under the class PrintStream, System.out is the byte stream used by these methods .

2. Which of these methods can be used to writing console output?

- a) print()
- b) println()
- c) write()
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these classes are used by character streams output operations?

- a) InputStream
- b) Writer
- c) ReadStream
- d) InputOutputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Character streams uses Writer and Reader classes for input & output operations.

4. Which of these class is used to read from a file?

- a) InputStream
- b) BufferedInputStream
- c) FileInputStream
- d) BufferedFileInputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

- a) 6 4 6 9
- b) 5 4 5 9
- c) 7 8 8 9
- d) 4 3 6 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: indexOf('c') and lastIndexOf('c') are pre defined function which are used to get the index of first and last occurrence of the character pointed by c in the given array.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java
$ java output
6 4 6 9
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Character.isDigit(c[i]),Character.isUpperCase(c[i]),Character.isWhitespace(c[i]) are the function of library java.lang they are used to find whether the given character is of specified type or not. They return true or false ie Boolean variable.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java
$ java output
a is a lower case Letter
    is White space character
```

- a) Hello
- b) olleH
- c) HelloolleH
- d) olleHHello

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: reverse() method reverses all characters. It returns the reversed object on which it was called.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java
$ java output
olleH
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Reading & Writing Files

1. Which of these class contains the methods used to write in a file?

- a) FileStream
- b) FileInputStream
- c) BufferedOutputStream
- d) FileOutputStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these exception is thrown in cases when the file specified for writing is not found?

- a) IOException
- b) FileException
- c) FileNotFoundException
- d) FileInputException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In cases when the file specified is not found, then FileNotFoundException is thrown by java run-time system, earlier versions of java used to throw IOException but after Java 2.0 they throw FileNotFoundException.

3. Which of these methods are used to read in from file?

- a) get()
- b) read()
- c) scan()
- d) readFileInput()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Each time read() is called, it reads a single byte from the file and returns the byte as an integer value. read() returns -1 when the end of the file is encountered.

4. Which of these values is returned by read() method is end of file (EOF) is encountered?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) Null

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Each time read() is called, it reads a single byte from the file and returns the byte as an integer value. read() returns -1 when the end of the file is encountered.

5. Which of these exception is thrown by close() and read() methods?

- a) IOException
- b) FileException
- c) FileNotFoundException
- d) FileInputOutputException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Both close() and read() method throw IOException.

6. Which of these methods is used to write() into a file?

- a) put()
- b) putFile()
- c) write()
- d) writeFile()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Note: inputoutput.java is stored in the disk.

- a) true
- b) false
- c) prints number of bytes in file
- d) prints number of characters in the file

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj.available() returns the number of bytes.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java  
$ java filesinputoutput  
1422
```

(Output will be different in your case)

- a) AaBaCa
- b) ABCaaa
- c) AaaBaaCaa
- d) AaBaaCaaa

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac filesinputoutput.java  
$ java filesinputoutput  
AaBaaCaaa
```

- a) abc
- b) abcd
- c) abcde
- d) abcdef

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java  
$ java Chararrayinput  
abc
```

- a) abc
- b) abcd
- c) abcde

d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: No output is printed. CharArrayReader object input1 contains string “abcdefg” whereas object input2 contains string “bcde”, when while((i=input1.read())== (j=input2.read())) is executed the starting character of each object is compared since they are unequal control comes out of loop and nothing is printed on the screen.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java  
$ java Chararrayinput
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Applets Fundamentals

1. Which of these functions is called to display the output of an applet?

- a) display()
- b) paint()
- c) displayApplet()
- d) PrintApplet()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Whenever the applet requires to redraw its output, it is done by using method paint().

2. Which of these methods can be used to output a string in an applet?

- a) display()
- b) print()
- c) drawString()
- d) transient()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: drawString() method is defined in Graphics class, it is used to output a string in an applet.

3. Which of these methods is a part of Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) ?

- a) display()
- b) paint()
- c) drawString()
- d) transient()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: paint() is an abstract method defined in AWT.

4. Which of these modifiers can be used for a variable so that it can be accessed from any thread or parts of a program?

- a) transient
- b) volatile
- c) global
- d) No modifier is needed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The volatile modifier tells the compiler that the variable modified by volatile can be changed unexpectedly by other part of the program. Specially used in situations involving multithreading.

5. Which of these operators can be used to get run time information about an object?

- a) getlInfo
- b) Info
- c) instanceof
- d) getinfoof

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

- a) A Simple Applet
- b) A Simple Applet 20 20

- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

A Simple Applet

(Output comes in a new java application)

- a) 20
- b) 50
- c) 100
- d) System dependent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: the code in pain() method – g.drawString("A Simple Applet",20,20); draws a applet box of length 20 and width 20.

- a) 20
- b) Default value
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To implement the method drawString we need first need to define abstract method of AWT that is paint() method. Without paint() method we can not define and use drawString or any Graphic class methods.

- a) abc
- b) abcd
- c) abcde
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: No output is printed. CharArrayReader object input1 contains string "abcdefghijklm" whereas object input2 contains string "bcde", when while((i=input1.read())==(j=input2.read())) is executed the starting character of each object is compared since they are unequal control comes out of loop and nothing is printed on the screen.

Output:

```
$ javac Chararrayinput.java  
$ java Chararrayinput
```

Java Questions & Answers – Text Formatting

1. Which of these package is used for text formatting in Java programming language?

- a) java.text
- b) java.awt
- c) java.awt.text
- d) java.io

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: java.text allows formatting, searching and manipulating text.

2. Which of this class can be used to format dates and times?

- a) Date
- b) SimpleDate
- c) DateFormat
- d) textFormat

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: DateFormat is an abstract class that provides the ability to format and parse dates and times.

3. Which of these method returns an instance of DateFormat that can format time information?

- a) getTime()
- b) getTimeInstance()
- c) getTimeDateinstance()
- d) getDateFormatinstance()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: getTimeInstance() method returns an instance of DateFormat that can format time information.

4. Which of these class allows us to define our own formatting pattern for dates and time?

- a) DefinedDateFormat
- b) SimpleDateFormat
- c) ComplexDateFormat
- d) UsersDateFormat

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The DateFormat is a concrete subclass of Date. It allows you to define your own formatting patterns that are used to display date and time information.

5. Which of these formatting strings of SimpleDateFormat class is used to print AM or PM in time?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By using format string “a” we can print AM/PM in time.

6. Which of these formatting strings of SimpleDateFormat class is used to print week of the year?

- a) w

b) W

c) s

d) S

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By using format string “w” we can print week in a year whereas by using ‘W’ we can print week of a month.

Note : The program is executed at 3 hour 55 minutes and 4 sec (24 hours time).

a) 3:55:4

b) 3.55.4

c) 55:03:04

d) 03:55:04

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Date_formatting.java
$ java Date_formatting
55:03:04
```

Note : The program is executed at 3 hour 55 minutes and 4 sec (24 hours time).

a) 3:55:4

b) 3.55.4

c) 55:03:04

d) 03:55:04

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The code “sdf = new SimpleDateFormat(“hh:mm:ss”);” create a SimpleDateFormat class with format hh:mm:ss where h is hours, m is month and s is seconds.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Date_formatting.java
$ java Date_formatting
03:55:04
```

Note: The program is executed at 3 hour 55 minutes and 4 sec on Monday, 15 July(24 hours time).

a) Mon Jul 15 2013

b) Jul 15 2013

c) 55:03:04 Mon Jul 15 2013

d) 03:55:04 Jul 15 2013

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Date_formatting.java
$ java Date_formatting
Mon Jul 15 2013
```

Note : The program is executed at 3 hour 55 minutes and 4 sec on Monday, 15 July(24 hours time).

a) z

b) Jul

c) Mon

d) PDT

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: format string “z” is used to print time zone.

Output:

```
$ javac Date_formatting.java  
$ java Date_formatting  
PDT
```

ayzom.com

Java Questions & Answers – Regular Expression

1. Which of the following is not a class of java.util.regex?

- a) Pattern class
- b) matcher class
- c) PatternSyntaxException
- d) Regex class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: java.util.regex consists 3 classes. PatternSyntaxException indicates syntax error in regex.

2. What is the significance of Matcher class for regular expression in java?

- a) interpretes pattern in the string
- b) Performs match in the string
- c) interpreted both pattern and performs match operations in the string
- d) None of the mentioned.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: matcher() method is invoked using matcher object which interpretes pattern and performs match operations in the input string.

3. Object of which class is used to compile regular expression?

- a) Pattern class
- b) Matcher class
- c) PatternSyntaxException
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: object of Pattern class can represent compiled regular expression.

4. Which capturing group can represent the entire expression?

- a) group *
- b) group 0
- c) group * or group 0
- d) Noe of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Group 0 is a special group which represents the entire expression.

5. groupCount reports a total number of Capturing groups.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: groupCount reports total number of Capturing groups. this does not include special group, group 0.

6. Which of the following matches nonword character using regular expression in java?

- a) \w
- b) \W
- c) \s
- d) \S

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: \W matches nonword characters. [0-9], [A-Z] and _ (underscore) are word characters. All other than these characters are nonword characters.

7. Which of the following matches end of the string using regular expression in java?

- a) \z
- b) \\\
- c) *
- d) \Z

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: \z is used to match end of the entire string in regular expression in java.

8. What does public int end(int group) return?

- a) offset from last character of the subsequent group
- b) offset from first character of the subsequent group
- c) offset from last character matched
- d) offset from first character matched

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: public int end(int group) returns offset from the last character of the subsequent group.

9. what does public String replaceAll(string replace) do?

- a) Replace all characters that matches pattern with a replacement string
- b) Replace first subsequence that matches pattern with a replacement string
- c) Replace all other than first subsequence of that matches pattern with a replacement string
- d) Replace every subsequence of the input sequence that matches pattern with a replacement string

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: replaceAll method replaces every subsequence of the sequence that matches pattern with a replacement string.

10. What does public int start() return?

- a) returns start index of the input string
- b) returns start index of the current match
- c) returns start index of the previous match
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: public int start() returns index of the previous match in the input string.

Java Questions & Answers – Event Handling Basics

1. Which of these packages contains all the classes and methods required for even handling in Java?

- a) java.applet
- b) java.awt
- c) java.event
- d) java.awt.event

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Most of the event to which an applet response is generated by a user. Hence they are in Abstract Window Kit package, java.awt.event.

2. What is an event in delegation event model used by Java programming language?

- a) An event is an object that describes a state change in a source
- b) An event is an object that describes a state change in processing
- c) An event is an object that describes any change by the user and system
- d) An event is a class used for defining object, to create events

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: An event is an object that describes a state change in a source.

3. Which of these methods are used to register a keyboard event listener?

- a) KeyListener()
- b) addKistener()
- c) addKeyListener()
- d) eventKeyboardListener()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods are used to register a mouse motion listener?

- a) addMouse()
- b) addMouseListener()
- c) addMouseMotionListner()
- d) eventMouseMotionListener()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. What is a listener in context to event handling?

- a) A listener is a variable that is notified when an event occurs
- b) A listener is a object that is notified when an event occurs
- c) A listener is a method that is notified when an event occurs
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A listener is a object that is notified when an event occurs. It has two major requirements first, it must have been registered with one or more sources to receive notification about specific event types, and secondly it must implement methods to receive and process these notifications.

6. Event class is defined in which of these libraries?

- a) java.io
- b) java.lang
- c) java.net
- d) java.util

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

7. Which of these methods can be used to determine the type of event?

- a) getID()
- b) getSource()
- c) getEvent()
- d) getEventObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getID() can be used to determine the type of an event.

8. Which of these class is super class of all the events?

- a) EventObject
- b) EventClass
- c) ActionEvent
- d) ItemEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: EventObject class is a super class of all the events and is defined in java.util package.

9. Which of these events will be notified if scroll bar is manipulated?

- a) ActionEvent
- b) ComponentEvent
- c) AdjustmentEvent
- d) WindowEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: AdjustmentEvent is generated when a scroll bar is manipulated.

10. Which of these events will be generated if we close an applet's window?

- a) ActionEvent
- b) ComponentEvent
- c) AdjustmentEvent
- d) WindowEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: WindowEvent is generated when a window is activated, closed, deactivated, deiconfied, iconfied, opened or quit.

Java Questions & Answers – ActionEvent & AdjustmentEvent Class

1. Which of these events is generated when a button is pressed?

- a) ActionEvent
- b) KeyEvent
- c) WindowEvent
- d) AdjustmentEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Action event is generated when a button is pressed, a list item is double-clicked or a menu item is selected.

2. Which of these methods can be used to obtain the command name for invoking ActionEvent object?

- a) getCommand()
- b) getActionCommand()
- c) getActionEvent()
- d) getActionEventCommand()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these are integer constants defined in ActionEvent class?

- a) ALT_MASK
- b) CTRL_MASK
- c) SHIFT_MASK
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Action event defines 4 integer constants ALT_MASK, CTRL_MASK, SHIFT_MASK and ACTION_PERFORMED

4. Which of these methods can be used to know which key is pressed?

- a) getKey()
- b) getModifier()
- c) getActionKey()
- d) getActionEvent()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The getModifiers() methods returns a value that indicates which modifiers keys (ALT, CTRL, META, SHIFT) were pressed when the event was generated.

5. Which of these events is generated by scroll bar?

- a) ActionEvent
- b) KeyEvent
- c) WindowEvent
- d) AdjustmentEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these methods can be used to determine the type of adjustment event?

- a) getType()

- b) getEventType()
- c) getAdjustmentType()
- d) getEventObjectType()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

7. Which of these methods can be used to know the degree of adjustment made by the user?

- a) getValue()
- b) getAdjustmentType()
- c) getAdjustmentValue()
- d) getAdjustmentAmount()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The amount of the adjustment can be obtained from the `getvalue()` method, it returns an integer value corresponding to the amount of adjustment made.

8. Which of these constant value will change when the button at the end of scroll bar was clicked to increase its value?

- a) BLOCK_DECREMENT
- b) BLOCK_INCREMENT
- c) UNIT_DECREMENT
- d) UNIT_INCREMENT

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `UNIT_INCREMENT` VALUE will change when the button at the end of scroll bar was clicked to increase its value.

Java Questions & Answers – ComponentEvent, ContainerEvent & FocusEvent Class

1. Which of these events is generated when the size of an event is changed?

- a) ComponentEvent
- b) ContainerEvent
- c) FocusEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A ComponentEvent is generated when the size, position or visibility of a component is changed.

2. Which of these events is generated when the component is added or removed?

- a) ComponentEvent
- b) ContainerEvent
- c) FocusEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A ContainerEvent is generated when a component is added to or removed from a container. It has two integer constants COMPONENT_ADDED & COMPONENT_REMOVED.

3. Which of these methods can be used to obtain the reference to the container that generated a ContainerEvent?

- a) getContainer()
- b) getContainerCommand()
- c) getActionEvent()
- d) getContainerEvent()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these methods can be used to get reference to a component that was removed from a container?

- a) getComponent()
- b) getChild()
- c) getContainerComponent()
- d) getComponentChild()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The getChild() method returns a reference to the component that was added to or removed from the container.

5. Which of these are integer constants of ComponentEvent class?

- a) COMPONENT_HIDDEN
- b) COMPONENT_MOVED
- c) COMPONENT_RESIZE
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The component event class defines 4 constants COMPONENT_HIDDEN, COMPONENT_MOVED, COMPONENT_RESIZE and COMPONENT_SHOWN.

6. Which of these events is generated when computer gains or loses input focus?

- a) ComponentEvent
- b) ContainerEvent
- c) FocusEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

7. FocusEvent is subclass of which of these classes?

- a) ComponentEvent
- b) ContainerEvent
- c) ItemEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

8. Which of these methods can be used to know the type of focus change?

- a) typeFocus()
- b) typeEventFocus()
- c) isTemporary()
- d) isPermanent()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: There are two types of focus events – permanent and temporary. The isTemporary() method indicates if this focus change is temporary, it returns a Boolean value.

9. Which of these is superclass of ContainerEvent class?

- a) WindowEvent
- b) ComponentEvent
- c) ItemEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ContainerEvent is superclass of ContainerEvent, FocusEvent, KeyEvent, MouseEvent and WindowEvent.

Java Questions & Answers – MouseEvent, TextEvent & WindowEvent Class

1. Which of these events is generated when the window is closed?

- a) TextEvent
- b) MouseEvent
- c) FocusEvent
- d) WindowEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A WindowEvent is generated when a window is opened, close, activated or deactivated.

2. Which of these methods can be used to obtain the coordinates of a mouse?

- a) getPoint()
- b) getCoordinates()
- c) getMouseXY()
- d) getMouseCordinates()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getPoint() method can be used to obtain coordinates of a mouse, alternatively we can use getX() and getY() methods for x and y coordinates of mouse respectively.

3. Which of these methods can be used to change location of an event?

- a) ChangePoint()
- b) TranslatePoint()
- c) ChangeCordinates()
- d) TranslateCordinates()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these are integer constants of TextEvent class?

- a) TEXT_CHANGED
- b) TEXT_FORMAT_CHANGED
- c) TEXT_VALUE_CHANGED
- d) TEXT_SIZE_CHANGED

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: TextEvent defines a single integer constant TEXT_VALUE_CHANGED.

5. Which of these methods is used to obtain the object that generated a WindowEvent?

- a) getMethod()
- b) getWindow()
- c) getWindowEvent()
- d) getWindowObject()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. MouseEvent is subclass of which of these classes?

- a) ComponentEvent

- b) ContainerEvent
- c) ItemEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

7. Which of these methods is used to get x coordinate of the mouse?

- a) getX()
- b) getXCoordinate()
- c) getCoordinateX()
- d) getPointX()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getX() and getY() are used to obtain X AND Y coordinates of the mouse.

8. Which of these are constants defined in WindowEvent class?

- a) WINDOW_ACTIVATED
- b) WINDOW_CLOSED
- c) WINDOW_DEICONIFIED
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: WindowEvent class defines 7 constants – WINDOW_ACTIVATED, WINDOW_CLOSED, WINDOW_OPENED, WINDOW_DECONIFIED, WINDOW_CLOSING, WINDOW_DEACTIVATED, WINDOW_ICONIFIED.

9. Which of these is superclass of WindowEvent class?

- a) WindowEvent
- b) ComponentEvent
- c) ItemEvent
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ComponentEvent is superclass of ContainerEvent, FocusEvent, KeyEvent, MouseEvent and WindowEvent.

Java Questions & Answers – Event Listeners Interfaces

1. Which of these packages contains all the event handling interfaces?

- a) java.lang
- b) java.awt
- c) java.awt.event
- d) java.event

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these interfaces handles the event when a component is added to a container?

- a) ComponentListener
- b) ContainerListener
- c) FocusListener
- d) InputListener

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The ContainerListener defines methods to recognize when a component is added to or removed from a container.

3. Which of these interfaces define a method actionPerformed()?

- a) ComponentListener
- b) ContainerListener
- c) ActionListener
- d) InputListener

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: ActionListener defines the actionPerformed() method that is invoked when an adjustment event occurs.

4. Which of these interfaces define four methods?

- a) ComponentListener
- b) ContainerListener
- c) ActionListener
- d) InputListener

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ComponentListener defines four methods componentResized(), componentMoved(), componentShown() and componentHidden().

5. Which of these interfaces define a method itemStateChanged()?

- a) ComponentListener
- b) ContainerListener
- c) ActionListener
- d) ItemListener

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

6. Which of these methods will respond when you click any button by mouse?

- a) mouseClicked()

- b) mouseEntered()
- c) mousePressed()
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: when we click a button, first we enter the region of button hence mouseEntered() method responds then we press the button which leads to respond from mouseClicked() and mousePressed().

7. Which of these methods will be invoked if a character is entered?

- a) keyPressed()
- b) keyReleased()
- c) keyTyped()
- d) keyEntered()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

8. Which of these methods is defined in MouseMotionAdapter class?

- a) mouseDragged()
- b) mousePressed()
- c) mouseReleased()
- d) mouseClicked()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The MouseMotionAdapter class defines 2 methods – mouseDragged() and mouseMoved.

9. Which of these is a superclass of all Adapter classes?

- a) Applet
- b) ComponentEvent
- c) Event
- d) InputEvent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All Adapter classes extend Applet class.

Java Questions & Answers – Random Number

1. Which class is used to generate random number?

- a) java.lang.Object
- b) java.util.randomNumber
- c) java.util.Random
- d) java.util.Object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: java.util.random class is used to generate random numbers in java program.

2. Which method is used to generate boolean random values in java?

- a) nextBoolean()
- b) randomBoolean()
- c) previousBoolean()
- d) generateBoolean()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: nextBoolean() method of java.util.Random class is used to generate random numbers.

3. What is the return type of Math.random() method?

- a) Integer
- b) Double
- c) String
- d) Boolean

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Math.random() method returns floating point number or precisely a double.

4. Random is a final class?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Random is not a final class and can be extended to implement the algorithm as per requirement.

5. What is the range of numbers returned by Math.random() method?

- a) -1.0 to 1.0
- b) -1 to 1
- c) 0 to 100
- d) 0.0 to 1.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Math.random() returns only double value greater than or equal to 0.0 and less than 1.0.

6. How many bits are used for generating random numbers?

- a) 32
- b) 64
- c) 48
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Random number can accept 64 bits but it only uses 48 bits for generating random numbers.

- a) Random number between 1 to 15, including 1 and 15
- b) Random number between 1 to 15, excluding 15
- c) Random number between 1 to 15, excluding 1
- d) Random number between 1 to 15, excluding 1 and 15

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `random.nextInt(15) + 1`; returns random numbers between 1 to 15 including 1 and 15.

- a) Random number between 4 to 7, including 4 and 7
- b) Random number between 4 to 7, excluding 4 and 7
- c) Random number between 4 to 10, excluding 4 and 10
- d) Random number between 4 to 10, including 4 and 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: `random.nextInt(7) + 4`; returns random numbers between 4 to 10 including 4 and 10. It follows “`nextInt(max - min + 1) + min`” formula.

9. `Math.random()` guarantees uniqueness?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `Math.random()` doesn't guarantee uniqueness. To guarantee uniqueness we must store the generated value in the database and compare against already generated values.

10. What is the signature of `Math.random()` method?

- a) `public static double random()`
- b) `public void double random()`
- c) `public static int random()`
- d) `public void int random()`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `public static double random()` is the utility method provided by `Math` class which returns `double`.

Java Questions & Answers – Locale & Random Classes

1. Which of these class produce objects with respect to geographical locations?

- a) TimeZone
- b) Locale
- c) Date
- d) SimpleTimeZone

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The Locale class is instantiated to produce objects that each describe a geographical or cultural region.

2. Which of these methods is not a Locale class?

- a) UK
- b) US
- c) INDIA
- d) KOREA

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: INDIA is not a Locale class.

3. Which of these class can generate pseudorandom numbers?

- a) Locale
- b) Rand
- c) Random
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these method of Locale class can be used to obtain country of operation?

- a) getCountry()
- b) whichCountry()
- c) DisplayCountry()
- d) getDisplayCountry()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these is a method can generate a boolean output?

- a) retbool()
- b) getBool()
- c) nextBool()
- d) nextBoolean()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) India
- b) INDIA
- c) Compilation Error

d) Nothing is displayed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac LOCALE_CLASS.java  
$ java LOCALE_CLASS
```

a) India

b) INDIA

c) Compilation Error

d) Nothing is displayed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac LOCALE_CLASS.java  
$ java LOCALE_CLASS  
INDIA
```

a) India

b) INDIA

c) HINDI

d) Nothing is displayed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac LOCALE_CLASS.java  
$ java LOCALE_CLASS  
HINDI
```

a) India

b) INDIA

c) HINDI

d) Nothing is displayed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac LOCALE_CLASS.java  
$ java LOCALE_CLASS  
HINDI
```

Java Questions & Answers – Observable & Timer Class

1. What is the use of Observable class?

- a) It is used to create global subclasses
- b) It is used to create classes that other part of the program can observe
- c) It is used to create classes that can be accessed by other parts of program
- d) It is used to create methods that can be accessed by other parts of program

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The Observable class is used to create subclasses that other part of program can observe.

2. Which of these methods is used to notify observer the change in observed object?

- a) update()
- b) notify()
- c) check()
- d) observed()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these methods calls update() method?

- a) notify()
- b) observeObject()
- c) updateObserver()
- d) notifyObserver()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: notifyObserver() notifies all the observers of the invoking object that it has changed by calling update(). A null is passed as the second argument to update().

4. Which of these methods is called when observed object has changed?

- a) setChanged()
- b) update()
- c) notifyObserver()
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. Which of these classes can schedule task for execution in future?

- a) Thread
- b) Timer
- c) System
- d) Observer

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Timer and TimerTask are the classes that support the ability to schedule tasks for execution at some future time.

6. Which of these interfaces is implemented by TimerTask class?

- a) Runnable

- b) Thread
- c) Observer
- d) ThreadCount

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

7. Which of these package provides the ability to read and write in Zip format?

- a) java.lang
- b) java.io
- c) java.util.zip
- d) java.util.zar

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

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Java Questions & Answers – Packages

1. Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java?

- a) pkg
- b) Pkg
- c) package
- d) Package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these is a mechanism for naming and visibility control of a class and its content?

- a) Object
- b) Packages
- c) Interfaces
- d) None of the Mentioned.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Packages are both naming and visibility control mechanism. We can define a class inside a package which is not accessible by code outside the package.

3. Which of this access specifies can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the same package?

- a) Public
- b) Protected
- c) No Modifier
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Either we can use public, protected or we can name the class without any specifier.

4. Which of these access specifiers can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the different package?

- a) Public
- b) Protected
- c) Private
- d) No Modifier

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following is the correct way of importing an entire package ‘pkg’?

- a) import pkg.
- b) Import pkg.
- c) import pkg.*
- d) Import pkg.*

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator * is used to import the entire package.

6. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages?

- a) Package defines a namespace in which classes are stored

- b) A package can contain other package within it
- c) Java uses file system directories to store packages
- d) A package can be renamed without renaming the directory in which the classes are stored

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A package can be renamed only after renaming the directory in which the classes are stored.

7. Which of the following package stores all the standard java classes?

- a) lang
- b) java
- c) util
- d) java.packages

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Note : packages.class file is in directory pkg;

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 0 1 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac packages.java  
$ java packages  
2
```

- a) xello
- b) xxxx
- c) Hxlo
- d) Hexlo

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
Hxlo
```

Note : Output.class file is not in directory pkg.

- a) HelloGoodWorld
- b) HellGoodoWorld
- c) Compilation error
- d) Runtime error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since output.class file is not in the directory pkg in which class output is defined, program will not be able to run.

Output:

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```
$ javac output.java  
$ java output  
can not find file output.class
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Interfaces – 1

1. Which of these keywords is used to define interfaces in Java?

- a) interface
- b) Interface
- c) intf
- d) Intf

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these can be used to fully abstract a class from its implementation?

- a) Objects
- b) Packages
- c) Interfaces
- d) None of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. Which of these access specifiers can be used for an interface?

- a) Public
- b) Protected
- c) private
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Access specifier of an interface is either public or no specifier. When no access specifier is used then default access specifier is used due to which interface is available only to other members of the package in which it is declared, when declared public it can be used by any code.

4. Which of these keywords is used by a class to use an interface defined previously?

- a) import
- b) Import
- c) implements
- d) Implements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: interface is inherited by a class using implements.

5. Which of the following is the correct way of implementing an interface salary by class manager?

- a) class manager extends salary {}
- b) class manager implements salary {}
- c) class manager imports salary {}
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages?

- a) Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does
- b) Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program
- c) All variables in interface are implicitly final and static
- d) All variables are static and methods are public if interface is defined public

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All methods and variables are implicitly public if interface is declared public.

-
- a) 0
 - b) 2
 - c) 4
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac interfaces.java  
$ java interfaces  
4
```

-
- a) 0 0
 - b) 2 2
 - c) 4 1
 - d) 1 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: class displayA implements the interface calculate by doubling the value of item, whereas class displayB implements the interface by dividing item by item, therefore variable x of class displayA stores 4 and variable x of class displayB stores 1.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac interfaces.java  
$ java interfaces  
4 1
```

-
- a) 0 1 2
 - b) 0 2 4
 - c) 0 0 4
 - d) 0 1 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac interfaces.java  
$ java interfaces  
0 0 4
```

Java Questions & Answers – Interfaces – 2

1. Which of the following access specifiers can be used for an interface?

- a) Protected
- b) Private
- c) Public
- d) Public, protected, private

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Interface can have either public access specifier or no specifier. The reason is they need to be implemented by other classes.

2. Which of the following is the correct way of implementing an interface A by class B?

- a) class B extends A{}
- b) class B implements A{}
- c) class B imports A{}
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Concrete class implements an interface. They can be instantiated.

3. All methods must be implemented of an interface.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Concrete classes must implement all methods in an interface. Through interface multiple inheritance is possible.

4. What type of variable can be defined in an interface?

- a) public static
- b) private final
- c) public final
- d) static final

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: variable defined in an interface is implicitly final and static. They are usually written in capital letters.

5. What does an interface contain?

- a) Method definition
- b) Method declaration
- c) Method declaration and definition
- d) Method name

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Interface contains the only declaration of the method.

6. What type of methods an interface contain by default?

- a) abstract
- b) static
- c) final
- d) private

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By default, interface contains abstract methods. The abstract methods need to be implemented by concrete classes.

7. What will happen if we provide concrete implementation of method in interface?

- a) The concrete class implementing that method need not provide implementation of that method
- b) Runtime exception is thrown
- c) Compilation failure
- d) Method not found exception is thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The methods of interfaces are always abstract. They provide only method definition.

8. What happens when a constructor is defined for an interface?

- a) Compilation failure
- b) Runtime Exception
- c) The interface compiles successfully
- d) The implementing class will throw exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Constructor is not provided by interface as objects cannot be instantiated.

9. What happens when we access the same variable defined in two interfaces implemented by the same class?

- a) Compilation failure
- b) Runtime Exception
- c) The JVM is not able to identify the correct variable
- d) The `interfaceName.variableName` needs to be defined

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The JVM needs to distinctly know which value of variable it needs to use. To avoid confusion to the JVM `interfaceName.variableName` is mandatory.

10. Can “abstract” keyword be used with constructor, Initialization Block, Instance Initialization and Static Initialization Block.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: No, Constructor, Static Initialization Block, Instance Initialization Block and variables cannot be abstract.

Java Questions & Answers – Core Java API Packages

1. Which of these package is used for graphical user interface?

- a) java.applet
- b) java.awt
- c) java.awt.image
- d) java.io

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: java.awt provides capabilities for graphical user interface.

2. Which of this package is used for analyzing code during run-time?

- a) java.applet
- b) java.awt
- c) java.io
- d) java.lang.reflect

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Reflection is the ability of a software to analyze itself. This is provided by java.lang.reflect package.

3. Which of this package is used for handling security related issues in a program?

- a) java.security
- b) java.lang.security
- c) java.awt.image
- d) java.io.security

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: java.security handles certificates, keys, digests, signatures, and other security functions.

4. Which of these class allows us to get real time data about private and protected member of a class?

- a) java.io
- b) GetInformation
- c) ReflectPermission
- d) MembersPermission

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The ReflectPermission class allows reflection of private or protected members of a class. This was added after java 2.0 .

5. Which of this package is used for invoking a method remotely?

- a) java.rmi
- b) java.awt
- c) java.util
- d) java.applet

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: java.rmi provides capabilities for remote method invocation.

- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
- b) Program prints all the possible constructors of class ‘Class’
- c) Program prints “Exception”

d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public java.awt.Dimension(java.awt.Dimension)
public java.awt.Dimension()
public java.awt.Dimension(int,int)
```

-
- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
 - b) Program prints all the methods of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
 - c) Program prints all the data members of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
 - d) program prints all the methods and data member of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public int java.awt.Dimension.width
public int java.awt.Dimension.height
```

-
- a) 20
 - b) Default value
 - c) Compilation Error
 - d) Runtime Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To implement the method drawString we need first need to define abstract method of AWT that is paint() method. Without paint() method we cannot define and use drawString or any Graphic class methods.

- a) Program prints all the constructors of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
- b) Program prints all the methods of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
- c) Program prints all the data members of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package
- d) program prints all the methods and data member of ‘java.awt.Dimension’ package

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Additional_packages.java
$ java Additional_packages
public int java.awt.Dimension.hashCode()
public boolean java.awt.Dimension.equals(java.lang.Object)
public java.lang.String java.awt.Dimension.toString()
public java.awt.Dimension java.awt.Dimension.getSize()
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(double,double)
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(int,int)
public void java.awt.Dimension.setSize(java.awt.Dimension)
public double java.awt.Dimension.getHeight()
public double java.awt.Dimension.getWidth()
```

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```
public java.lang.Object java.awt.geom.Dimension2D.clone()
public void java.awt.geom.Dimension2D.setSize(java.awt.geom.Dimension2D)
public final native java.lang.Class java.lang.Object.getClass()
public final native void java.lang.Object.notify()
public final native void java.lang.Object.notifyAll()
public final native void java.lang.Object.wait(long)
public final void java.lang.Object.wait(long,int)
public final void java.lang.Object.wait()
```

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Java Questions & Answers – Type Interface

1. Why are generics used?

- a) Generics make code more fast
- b) Generics make code more optimised and readable
- c) Generics add stability to your code by making more of your bugs detectable at compile time
- d) Generics add stability to your code by making more of your bugs detectable at runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Generics add stability to your code by making more of your bugs detectable at compile time.

2. Which of these type parameters is used for a generic class to return and accept any type of object?

- a) K
- b) N
- c) T
- d) V

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: T is used for type, A type variable can be any non-primitive type you specify: any class type, any interface type, any array type, or even another type variable.

3. Which of these type parameters is used for a generic class to return and accept a number?

- a) K
- b) N
- c) T
- d) V

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: N is used for Number.

4. Which of these is an correct way of defining generic class?

- a) class name(T1, T2, ..., Tn) { /* ... */ }
- b) class name { /* ... */ }
- c) class name[T1, T2, ..., Tn] { /* ... */ }
- d) class name{T1, T2, ..., Tn} { /* ... */ }

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The type parameter section, delimited by angle brackets (<>), follows the class name. It specifies the type parameters (also called type variables) T1, T2, ..., and Tn.

5. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the use of generics and parameterized types in Java?

- a) Generics provide type safety by shifting more type checking responsibilities to the compiler
- b) Generics and parameterized types eliminate the need for down casts when using Java Collections
- c) When designing your own collections class (say, a linked list), generics and parameterized types allow you to achieve type safety with just a single class definition as opposed to defining multiple classes
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following reference types cannot be generic?

- a) Anonymous inner class
- b) Interface
- c) Inner class
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 10
- b) Box #0 [10].
- c) Box contains [10].
- d) Box #0 contains [10].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Box #0 contains [10].
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) [1].
- d) [0].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
[0]
```

- a) Error
- b) Hello
- c) 36
- d) Hello 36

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello 36
```

- a) 10
- b) Box #0 [10].
- c) Box contains [10].
- d) Box #0 contains [10].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Box #0 contains [10].
```

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Java Questions & Answers – JUnits

1. JUnits are used for which type of testing?

- a) Unit Testing
- b) Integration Testing
- c) System Testing
- d) Blackbox Testing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: JUnit is a testing framework for unit testing. It uses java as a programming platform. It is managed by junit.org community.

2. Which of the below statement about JUnit is false?

- a) It is an open source framework
- b) It provides an annotation to identify test methods
- c) It provides test runners for running test
- d) They cannot be run automatically

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: JUnits test can be run automatically and they check their own results and provide immediate feedback.

3. Which of the below is an incorrect annotation with respect to JUnits?

- a) @Test
- b) @BeforeClass
- c) @Junit
- d) @AfterEach

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: @Test is used to annotate method under test, @BeforeEach and @AfterEach are called before and after each method respectively. @BeforeClass and @AfterClass are called only once for each class.

4. Which of these is not a mocking framework?

- a) EasyMock
- b) Mockito
- c) PowerMock
- d) MockJava

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: EasyMock, jMock, Mockito, Units Mock, PowerMock and JMockit are a various mocking framework.

5. Which method is used to verify the actual and expected results in Junits?

- a) assert()
- b) equals()
- c) ==
- d) isEqual()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: assert method is used to compare actual and expected results in Junit. It has various implementation like assertEquals, assertArrayEquals, assertFalse, assertNotNull, etc.

6. What does assertSame() method use for assertion?

- a) equals() method
- b) isEqual() method
- c) ==
- d) compare() method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: == is used to compare the objects not the content. assertEquals() method compares to check if actual and expected are the same objects. It does not compare their content.

7. How to let junits know that they need to be run using PowerMock?

- a) @PowerMock
- b) @RunWith(PowerMock)
- c) @RunWith(Junits)
- d) @RunWith(PowerMockRunner.class)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: @RunWith(PowerMockRunner.class) signifies to use PowerMock JUnit runner. Along with that @PrepareForTest(User.class) is used to declare the class being tested. mockStatic(Resource.class) is used to mock the static methods.

8. How can we simulate if then behavior in Junits?

- a) if{..} else{..}
- b) if(..){..} else{..}
- c) Mockito.when(...).thenReturn(...);
- d) Mockito.if(..).then(..);

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Mockito.when(mockList.size()).thenReturn(100); assertEquals(100, mockList.size()); is the usage to implement if and then behavior.

9. What is used to inject mock fields into the tested object automatically?

- a) @InjectMocks
- b) @Inject
- c) @InjectMockObject
- d) @Mock

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: @InjectMocks annotation is used to inject mock fields into the tested object automatically.

```
@InjectMocks  
MyDictionary dic = new MyDictionary();
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: JUnits can be used using dependency tag in maven in pom.xml. The version as desired and available in repository can be used.

Java Questions & Answers – Java 8 Features

1. Which of the following is not introduced with Java 8?

- a) Stream API
- b) Serialization
- c) Spliterator
- d) Lambda Expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Serialization is not introduced with Java 8. It was introduced with an earlier version of Java.

2. What is the purpose of BooleanSupplier function interface?

- a) represents supplier of Boolean-valued results
- b) returns Boolean-valued result
- c) There is no such function interface
- d) returns null if Boolean is passed as argument

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: BooleanSupplier function interface represents supplier of Boolean-valued results.

3. What is the return type of lambda expression?

- a) String
- b) Object
- c) void
- d) Function

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Lambda expression enables us to pass functionality as an argument to another method, such as what action should be taken when someone clicks a button.

4. Which is the new method introduced in java 8 to iterate over a collection?

- a) for (String i : StringList)
- b) foreach (String i : StringList)
- c) StringList.forEach()
- d) List.for()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Traversing through forEach method of Iterable with anonymous class.

```
1. StringList.forEach(new Consumer<Integer>())
2. {
3.     public void accept(Integer t)
4.     {
5.     }
6. });
7. //Traversing with Consumer interface implementation
8. MyConsumer action = new MyConsumer();
```

```
9. StringList.forEach(action);  
10. }  
11. }
```

5. What are the two types of Streams offered by java 8?

- a) sequential and parallel
- b) sequential and random
- c) parallel and random
- d) random and synchronized

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Sequential stream and parallel stream are two types of stream provided by java.

```
1. Stream<Integer> sequentialStream = myList.stream();  
2. Stream<Integer> parallelStream = myList.parallelStream();
```

6. Which feature of java 8 enables us to create a work stealing thread pool using all available processors at its target?

- a) workPool
- b) newWorkStealingPool
- c) threadPool
- d) workThreadPool

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Executors newWorkStealingPool() method to create a work-stealing thread pool using all available processors as its target parallelism level.

7. What does Files.lines(Path path) do?

- a) It reads all the files at the path specified as a String
- b) It reads all the lines from a file as a Stream
- c) It reads the filenames at the path specified
- d) It counts the number of lines for files at the path specified

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Files.lines(Path path) that reads all lines from a file as a Stream.

8. What is Optional object used for?

- a) Optional is used for optional runtime argument
- b) Optional is used for optional spring profile
- c) Optional is used to represent null with absent value
- d) Optional means it's not mandatory for method to return object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Optional object is used to represent null with absent value. This class has various utility methods to facilitate code to handle values as 'available' or 'not available' instead of checking null values.

9. What is the substitute of Rhino javascript engine in Java 8?

- a) Nashorn
- b) V8
- c) Inscript
- d) Narcissus

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Nashorn provides 2 to 10 times faster in terms of performance, as it directly compiles the code in memory and passes the bytecode to JVM. Nashorn uses invoke dynamic feature.

10. What does SAM stand for in the context of Functional Interface?

- a) Single Ambivalence Method
- b) Single Abstract Method
- c) Simple Active Markup
- d) Simple Abstract Markup

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: SAM Interface stands for Single Abstract Method Interface. Functional Interface is also known as SAM Interface because it contains only one abstract method.

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Java Questions & Answers – File and Directory

1. Which method is used to create a directory with fileattributes?

- a) Path.create()
- b) Path.createDirectory()
- c) Files.createDirectory(path, fileAttributes)
- d) Files.create(fileAttributes)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: New directory can be created using Files.createDirectory(path, fileAttribute).

2. Which method can be used to check fileAccessibility?

- a) isReadable(path)
- b) isWritable(path)
- c) isExecutable(path)
- d) isReadable(path), isWritable(path), and isExecutable(path)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: File accessibility can be checked using isReadable(Path), isWritable(Path), and isExecutable(Path).

3. How can we delete all files in a directory?

- a) Files.delete(path)
- b) Files.deleteDir()
- c) Directory.delete()
- d) Directory.delete(path)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The delete(Path) method deletes the file or throws an exception if the deletion fails. If file does not exist a NoSuchFileException is thrown.

4. How to copy the file from one location to other?

- a) Files.copy(source, target)
- b) Path.copy(source, target)
- c) source.copy(target)
- d) Files.createCopy(target)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Files.copy(source, target) is used to copy a file from one location to another. There are various options available like REPLACE_EXISTING, COPY_ATTRIBUTES and NOFOLLOW_LINKS.

5. How can we get the size of specified file?

- a) capacity(path)
- b) size(path)
- c) length(path)
- d) Path.size()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: size(Path) returns the size of the specified file in bytes.

6. How to read entire file in one line using java 8?

- a) Files.readAllLines()
- b) Files.read()
- c) Files.readFile()
- d) Files.lines()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java 8 provides Files.readAllLines() which allows us to read entire file in one task. We do not need to worry about readers and writers.

7. How can we create a symbolic link to file?

- a) createLink()
- b) createSymLink()
- c) createSymbolicLink()
- d) createTempLink()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: createSymbolicLink() creates a symbolic link to a target.

8. How can we filter lines based on content?

- a) lines.filter()
- b) filter(lines)
- c) lines.contains(filter)
- d) lines.select()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: lines.filter(line -> line.contains("====> Loaded package")) can be used to filter out.

9. Which jar provides FileUtils which contains methods for file operations?

- a) file
- b) apache commons
- c) file commons
- d) dir

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: FileUtils is a part of apache commons which provides various methods for file operations like writeStringToFile.

10. Which feature of java 7 allows to not explicitly close IO resource?

- a) try catch finally
- b) IOException
- c) AutoCloseable
- d) Streams

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Any class that has implemented Autocloseable releases the I/O resources.

Java Questions & Answers – Hibernate

1. Which of the following is not a core interface of Hibernate?

- a) Configuration
- b) Criteria
- c) SessionManagement
- d) Session

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: SessionManagement is not a core interface of Hibernate. Configuration, Criteria, SessionFactory, Session, Query and Transaction are the core interfaces of Hibernate.

2. SessionFactory is a thread-safe object.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: SessionFactory is a thread-safe object. Multiple threads can access it simultaneously.

3. Which of the following methods returns proxy object?

- a) loadDatabase()
- b) getDatabase()
- c) load()
- d) get()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: load() method returns proxy object. load() method should be used if it is sure that instance exists.

4. Which of the following methods hits database always?

- a) load()
- b) loadDatabase()
- c) getDatabase()
- d) get()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: get() method hits database always. Also, get() method does not return proxy object.

5. Which of the following method is used inside session only?

- a) merge()
- b) update()
- c) end()
- d) kill()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: update() method can only be used inside session. update() should be used if session does not contain persistent object.

6. Which of the following is not a state of object in Hibernate?

- a) Attached()
- b) Detached()
- c) Persistent()

d) Transient()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Attached() is not a state of object in Hibernate. Detached(), Persistent() and Transient() are the only states in Hibernate.

7. Which of the following is not an inheritance mapping strategies?

- a) Table per hierarchy
- b) Table per concrete class
- c) Table per subclass
- d) Table per class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Table per class is not an inheritance mapping strategies.

8. Which of the following is not an advantage of using Hibernate Query Language?

- a) Database independent
- b) Easy to write query
- c) No need to learn SQL
- d) Difficult to implement

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: HQL is easy to implement. Also, to implement it HQL it is not dependent on a database platform.

9. In which file database table configuration is stored?

- a) .dbm
- b) .hbm
- c) .ora
- d) .sql

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Database table configuration is stored in .hbm file.

10. Which of the following is not an advantage of Hibernate Criteria API?

- a) Allows to use aggregate functions
- b) Cannot order the result set
- c) Allows to fetch only selected columns of result
- d) Can add conditions while fetching results

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: addOrder() can be used for ordering the results.

Java Questions & Answers – Liskov's Principle

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

1. What does Liskov substitution principle specify?

- a) parent class can be substituted by child class
- b) child class can be substituted by parent class
- c) parent class cannot be substituted by child class
- d) No classes can be replaced by each other

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Liskov substitution principle states that Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their sub types without altering the correctness of that program.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

- a) ICust can be replaced with RegularCustomer
- b) RegularCustomer can be replaced with OneTimeCustomer
- c) OneTimeCustomer can be replaced with RegularCustomer
- d) We can instantiate objects of ICust

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: According to Liskov substitution principle we can replace ICust with RegularCustomer or OneTimeCustomer without affecting functionality.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
```

```
4.         {
5.             return 1;
6.         }
7.     }

8. public class Square extends Shape

9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }

15. class Main()

16. {
17.    public static void main(String[] args)
18.    {
19.        Shape shape = new Shape();
20.        Square square = new Square();
21.        shape = square;
22.        System.out.println(shape.area());
23.    }
24. }
```

- a) Compilation failure
- b) Runtime failure
- c) 1
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Child object can be assigned to parent variable without change in behaviour.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape

2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
```

```
8. public class Square extends Shape  
9. {  
10.    public int area()  
11.    {  
12.        return 2;  
13.    }  
14.}  
15. class Main()  
16. {  
17.    public static void main(String[] args)  
18.    {  
19.        Shape shape = new Shape();  
20.        Square square = new Square();  
21.        shape = square;  
22.        System.out.println(shape.area());  
23.    }  
24.}
```

- a) Compilation failure
b) 3
c) 1
d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Child object can be assigned to parent variable without change in behaviour.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape  
2. {  
3.    public int area()  
4.    {  
5.        return 1;  
6.    }  
7.}  
8. public class Square extends Shape  
9. {  
10.    public int area()  
11.    {
```

```
12.         return 2;
13.     }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

a) Compilation failure

b) 3

c) 1

d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Parent object cannot be assigned to child class.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Main()
```

```
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

a) Compilation failure

b) 3

c) Runtime Exception

d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: ClassCastException is thrown as we cannot assign parent object to child variable.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
```

```
20.     Square square = new Square();
21.     shape = square;
22.     System.out.println(shape.area());
23. }
24. }
```

- a) Compilation failure
- b) 3
- c) Runtime Exception
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We cannot assign one child class object to another child class variable.

```
1. interface Shape
2. {
3.     public int area();
4. }
5. public class Square implements Shape
6. {
7.     public int area()
8.     {
9.         return 2;
10.    }
11. }
12. public class Rectangle implements Shape
13. {
14.     public int area()
15.     {
16.         return 3;
17.     }
18. }
```

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
```

```
6.         }
7.     }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.    public static void main(String[] args)
18.    {
19.        Shape shape = new Shape();
20.        Square square = new Square();
21.        shape = square;
22.        System.out.println(shape.area());
23.    }
24. }
```

- a) Compilation failure
- b) 3
- c) Runtime Exception
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Interface cannot be instantiated. So we cannot create instances of shape.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
```

```
10.     public int area()
11.     {
12.         return 2;
13.     }
14. }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

- a) Compilation failure
- b) 3
- c) Runtime Exception
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: With parent class variable we can access methods declared in parent class. If the parent class variable is assigned child class object than it accesses the method of child class.

3. What is the outcome of below Main class?

```
1. public class Shape
2. {
3.     public int area()
4.     {
5.         return 1;
6.     }
7. }
8. public class Square extends Shape
9. {
10.    public int area()
11.    {
12.        return 2;
```

```
13.         }
14.     }
15. class Main()
16. {
17.     public static void main(String[] args)
18.     {
19.         Shape shape = new Shape();
20.         Square square = new Square();
21.         shape = square;
22.         System.out.println(shape.area());
23.     }
24. }
```

- a) Compilation failure
- b) 3
- c) Runtime Exception
- d) 2

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The method of the child class object is accessed. When we reassign objects, the methods of the latest assigned object are accessed.

Java Questions & Answers – Coding best practices

1. What should the return type of method where there is no return value?

- a) Null
- b) Empty collection
- c) Singleton collection
- d) Empty String

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Returning Empty collection is a good practice. It eliminates chances of unhandled null pointer exceptions.

2. What data structure should be used when number of elements is fixed?

- a) Array
- b) Array list
- c) Vector
- d) Set

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array list has variable size. Array is stored in contiguous memory. Hence, reading is faster. Also, array is memory efficient.

3. What causes the program to exit abruptly and hence its usage should be minimalistic?

- a) Try
- b) Finally
- c) Exit
- d) Catch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In case of exit, the program exits abruptly hence would never be able to debug the root cause of the issue.

- a) i
- b) ii
- c) option (i) causes compilation error
- d) option (ii) causes compilation error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Arithmetic and logical operations are much faster than division and multiplication.

5. Which one of the following causes memory leak?

- a) Release database connection when querying is complete
- b) Use Finally block as much as possible
- c) Release instances stored in static tables
- d) Not using Finally block often

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Finally block is called in successful as well exception scenarios. Hence, all the connections are closed properly which avoids memory leak.

6. Which of the following is a best practice to measure time taken by a process for execution?

- a) System.currentTimeMillis()
- b) System.nanoTime()

- c) System.currentTimeMillis()
- d) System.getProcessingTime()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: System.nanoTime takes around 1/100000 th of a second whereas System.currentTimeMillis takes around 1/1000th of a second.

- a) Option (i)
- b) Option (ii)
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Option (ii) gives incorrect result

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Null check must be done while dealing with nested structures to avoid null pointer exceptions.

8. Which of the below is true about java class structure?

- a) The class name should start with lowercase
- b) The class should have thousands of lines of code
- c) The class should only contain those attribute and functionality which it should; hence keeping it short
- d) The class attributes and methods should be public

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Class name should always start with upper case and contain those attribute and functionality which it should (Single Responsibility Principle); hence keeping it short. The attributes should be usually private with get and set methods.

9. Which of the below is false about java coding?

- a) variable names should be short
- b) variable names should be such that they avoid ambiguity
- c) test case method names should be created as english sentences without spaces
- d) class constants should be used when we want to share data between class methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: variable names like i, a, abc, etc should be avoided. They should be real world names which avoid ambiguity. Test case name should explain its significance.

10. Which is better in terms of performance for iterating an array?

- a) for(int i=0; i<100; i++)
- b) for(int i=99; i>=0; i-)
- c) for(int i=100; i>0; i++)
- d) for(int i=99; i>0; i++)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: reverse traversal of array take half number cycles as compared to forward traversal. The other for loops will go in infinite loop.

Java Questions & Answers – Generics

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class genericstack <E>
3. {
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();
5.     public void push(E obj)
6.     {
7.         stk.push(obj);
8.     }
9.     public E pop()
10.    {
11.        E obj = stk.pop();
12.        return obj;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Output
16. {
17.     public static void main(String args[])
18.     {
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();
20.         gs.push("Hello");
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
23.         gs.push(36);
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());
25.     }
26. }
```

- a) H
- b) Hello
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello
```

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;  
2. public class genericstack <E>  
3. {  
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();  
5.     public void push(E obj)  
6.     {  
7.         stk.push(obj);  
8.     }  
9.     public E pop()  
10.    {  
11.        E obj = stk.pop();  
12.        return obj;  
13.    }  
14. }  
15. class Output  
16. {  
17.     public static void main(String args[])  
18.     {  
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();  
20.         gs.push("Hello");  
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");  
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();  
23.         gs.push(36);  
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());  
25.     }  
26. }
```

- a) 0
- b) 36
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
36
```

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class genericstack <E>
3. {
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();
5.     public void push(E obj)
6.     {
7.         stk.push(obj);
8.     }
9.     public E pop()
10.    {
11.        E obj = stk.pop();
12.        return obj;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Output
16. {
17.     public static void main(String args[])
18.     {
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();
20.         gs.push("Hello");
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
23.         gs.push(36);
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());
25.     }
26. }
```

- a) Error
- b) Hello
- c) 36
- d) Hello 36

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello 36
```

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;  
2. public class genericstack <E>  
3. {  
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();  
5.     public void push(E obj)  
6.     {  
7.         stk.push(obj);  
8.     }  
9.     public E pop()  
10.    {  
11.        E obj = stk.pop();  
12.        return obj;  
13.    }  
14.}  
15. class Output  
16. {  
17.     public static void main(String args[])  
18.     {  
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();  
20.         gs.push("Hello");  
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");  
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();  
23.         gs.push(36);  
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());  
25.     }  
26. }
```

- a) H
- b) Hello
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: genericstack's object gs is defined to contain a string parameter but we are sending an integer parameter, which results in compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;  
2. public class genericstack <E>  
3. {  
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();  
5.     public void push(E obj)  
6.     {  
7.         stk.push(obj);  
8.     }  
9.     public E pop()  
10.    {  
11.        E obj = stk.pop();  
12.        return obj;  
13.    }  
14.}  
15. class Output  
16. {  
17.     public static void main(String args[])  
18.     {  
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();  
20.         gs.push("Hello");  
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");  
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();  
23.         gs.push(36);  
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());  
25.     }  
26. }
```

- a) H
- b) Hello
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: generic stack object gs is defined to contain a string parameter but we are sending an integer parameter, which results in compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;  
2. public class genericstack <E>  
3. {  
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();  
5.     public void push(E obj)  
6.     {  
7.         stk.push(obj);  
8.     }  
9.     public E pop()  
10.    {  
11.        E obj = stk.pop();  
12.        return obj;  
13.    }  
14.}  
15. class Output  
16. {  
17.     public static void main(String args[])  
18.     {  
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();  
20.         gs.push("Hello");  
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");  
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();  
23.         gs.push(36);  
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());  
25.     }  
26. }
```

6. Which of these Exception handlers cannot be type parameterized?

- a) catch

- b) throw
- c) throws
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: we cannot Create, Catch, or Throw Objects of Parameterized Types as generic class cannot extend the Throwable class directly or indirectly.

3. What is the output of this program?

```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class genericstack <E>
3. {
4.     Stack <E> stk = new Stack <E>();
5.     public void push(E obj)
6.     {
7.         stk.push(obj);
8.     }
9.     public E pop()
10.    {
11.        E obj = stk.pop();
12.        return obj;
13.    }
14. }
15. class Output
16. {
17.     public static void main(String args[])
18.     {
19.         genericstack <String> gs = new genericstack<String>();
20.         gs.push("Hello");
21.         System.out.print(gs.pop() + " ");
22.         genericstack <Integer> gs = new genericstack<Integer>();
23.         gs.push(36);
24.         System.out.println(gs.pop());
25.     }
26. }
```

7. Which of the following cannot be Type parameterized?

- a) Overloaded Methods
- b) Generic methods

- c) Class methods
- d) Overriding methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Cannot Overload a Method Where the Formal Parameter Types of Each Overload Erase to the Same Raw Type.

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Java Questions & Answers – Generic Methods

1. What are generic methods?

- a) Generic methods are the methods defined in a generic class
- b) Generic methods are the methods that extend generic class methods
- c) Generic methods are methods that introduce their own type parameters
- d) Generic methods are methods that take void parameters

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Generic methods are methods that introduce their own type parameters. This is similar to declaring a generic type, but the type parameter scope is limited to the method where it is declared. Static and non-static generic methods are allowed, as well as generic class constructors.

2. Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept any type of object?

- a) K
- b) N
- c) T
- d) V

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: T is used for type, A type variable can be any non-primitive type you specify: any class type, any interface type, any array type, or even another type variable..

3. Which of these type parameters is used for a generic methods to return and accept a number?

- a) K
- b) N
- c) T
- d) V

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: N is used for Number.

4. Which of these is an correct way of defining generic method?

- a) <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name(T1, T2, ..., Tn) { /* ... */ }
- b) public <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name { /* ... */ }
- c) class <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name[T1, T2, ..., Tn] { /* ... */ }
- d) <T1, T2, ..., Tn> name{T1, T2, ..., Tn} { /* ... */ }

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The syntax for a generic method includes a type parameter, inside angle brackets, and appears before the method's return type. For static generic methods, the type parameter section must appear before the method's return type.

5. Which of the following allows us to call generic methods as a normal method?

- a) Type Interface
- b) Interface
- c) Inner class
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Type inference, allows you to invoke a generic method as an ordinary method, without specifying a type between angle brackets.

- a) H
- b) Hello
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello
```

-
- a) 0
 - b) 36
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
36
```

-
- a) Error
 - b) Hello
 - c) 36
 - d) Hello 36

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello 36
```

Java Questions & Answers – Restrictions on Generics

1. Which of these types cannot be used to initiate a generic type?

- a) Integer class
- b) Float class
- c) Primitive Types
- d) Collections

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

2. Which of these instance cannot be created?

- a) Integer instance
- b) Generic class instance
- c) Generic type instance
- d) Collection instances

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: It is not possible to create generic type instances. Example – “E obj = new E()” will give a compilation error.

3. Which of these data type cannot be type parameterized?

- a) Array
- b) List
- c) Map
- d) Set

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

- a) 10
- b) Box #0 [10].
- c) Box contains [10].
- d) Box #0 contains [10].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
$ java Output
Box #0 contains [10]
```

- a) Error
- b) Hello
- c) 36
- d) Hello 36

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
Hello 36
```

- a) 5.0
- b) 7.0
- c) 8.0
- d) 6.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
7.0
```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
1
```

- a) H
- b) Hello
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: generic stack object gs is defined to contain a string parameter but we are sending an integer parameter, which results in compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java
```

Java Questions & Answers – Wildcards

1. Which of these is wildcard symbol?

- a) ?
- b) !
- c) %
- d) &

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In generic code, the question mark (?), called the wildcard, represents an unknown type.

2. What is use of wildcards?

- a) It is used in cases when type being operated upon is not known
- b) It is used to make code more readable
- c) It is used to access members of super class
- d) It is used for type argument of generic method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The wildcard can be used in a variety of situations: as the type of a parameter, field, or local variable; sometimes as a return type (though it is better programming practice to be more specific). The wildcard is never used as a type argument for a generic method invocation, a generic class instance creation, or a supertype.

3. Which of these keywords is used to upper bound a wildcard?

- a) stop
- b) bound
- c) extends
- d) implements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. Which of these is an correct way making a list that is upper bounded by class Number?

- a) List<? extends Number>
- b) List<extends ? Number>
- c) List(? extends Number)
- d) List(? UpperBounds Number)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Which of the following keywords are used for lower bounding a wild card?

- a) extends
- b) super
- c) class
- d) lower

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A lower bounded wildcard is expressed using the wildcard character ('?'), following by the super keyword, followed by its lower bound: .

- a) 0
- b) 4
- c) 5.0
- d) 6.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
6.0
```

-
- a) 5.0
 - b) 7.0
 - c) 8.0
 - d) 6.0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

Output:

advertisement

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output  
7.0
```

-
- a) H
 - b) Hello
 - c) Runtime Error
 - d) Compilation Error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: generic stack object gs is defined to contain a string parameter but we are sending an integer parameter, which results in compilation error.

Output:

```
$ javac Output.java  
$ java Output
```

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Java Beans

1. Which of the following is not an Enterprise Beans type?

- a) Doubleton
- b) Singleton
- c) Stateful
- d) Stateless

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Stateful, Stateless and Singleton are session beans.

2. Which of the following is not true about Java beans?

- a) Implements `java.io.Serializable` interface
- b) Extends `java.io.Serializable` class
- c) Provides no argument constructor
- d) Provides setter and getter methods for its properties

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: `java.io.Serializable` is not a class. Instead it is an interface. Hence it cannot be extended.

3. Which file separator should be used by MANIFEST file?

- a) /
- b) \
- c) –
- d) //

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: MANIFEST file uses classes using / file separator.

4. Which of the following is correct error when loading JAR file with duplicate name?

- a) `java.io.NullPointerException`
- b) `java.lang.ClassNotFoundException`
- c) `java.lang.ClassFormatError`
- d) `java.lang.DuplicateClassError`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: `java.lang.ClassFormatError`: Duplicate Name error is thrown when .class file in the JAR contains a class whose class name is different from the expected name.

5. Java Beans are extremely secured?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: JavaBeans do not add any security features to the Java platform.

6. Which of the following is not a feature of Beans?

- a) Introspection
- b) Events
- c) Persistence

d) Serialization

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Serialization is not the feature of Java Beans. Introspection, Customization, Events, Properties and Persistence are the features.

7. What is the attribute of java bean to specify scope of bean to have single instance per Spring IOC?

- a) prototype
- b) singleton
- c) request
- d) session

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Singleton scope of bean specifies only one instance per spring IOC container. This is the default scope.

8. Which attribute is used to specify initialization method?

- a) init
- b) init-method
- c) initialization
- d) initialization-method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: init-method is used to specify the initialization method.

```
<bean id = "helloWorld" class = "com.bean.HelloWorld" init-method = "init" />
```

9. Which attribute is used to specify destroy method?

- a) destroy
- b) destroy-method
- c) destruction
- d) destruction-method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: destroy-method is used to specify the destruction method.

advertisement

```
<bean id = "helloWorld" class = "com.tutorialspoint.HelloWorld" destroy-method = "destroy" />
```

10. How to specify autowiring by name?

- a) @Qualifier
- b) @Type
- c) @Constructor
- d) @Name

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Different beans of the same class are identified by name.

1. @Qualifier("student1")
2. @Autowired
3. Student student1;

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – JDBC

1. Which of the following contains both date and time?

- a) java.io.date
- b) java.sql.date
- c) java.util.date
- d) java.util.dateTime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: java.util.date contains both date and time. Whereas, java.sql.date contains only date.

2. Which of the following is advantage of using JDBC connection pool?

- a) Slow performance
- b) Using more memory
- c) Using less memory
- d) Better performance

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since the JDBC connection takes time to establish. Creating connection at the application start-up and reusing at the time of requirement, helps performance of the application.

3. Which of the following is advantage of using PreparedStatement in Java?

- a) Slow performance
- b) Encourages SQL injection
- c) Prevents SQL injection
- d) More memory usage

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: PreparedStatement in Java improves performance and also prevents from SQL injection.

4. Which one of the following contains date information?

- a) java.sql.TimeStamp
- b) java.sql.Time
- c) java.io.Time
- d) java.io.TimeStamp

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: java.sql.Time contains only time. Whereas, java.sql.TimeStamp contains both time and date.

5. What does setAutoCommit(false) do?

- a) commits transaction after each query
- b) explicitly commits transaction
- c) does not commit transaction automatically after each query
- d) never commits transaction

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: setAutoCommit(false) does not commit transaction automatically after each query. That saves lot of time of the execution and hence improves performance.

6. Which of the following is used to call stored procedure?

- a) Statement
- b) PreparedStatement
- c) CallableStatement
- d) CalledStatement

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: CallableStatement is used in JDBC to call stored procedure from Java program.

7. Which of the following is used to limit the number of rows returned?

- a) setMaxRows(int i)
- b) setMinRows(int i)
- c) getMaxrows(int i)
- d) getMinRows(int i)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: setMaxRows(int i) method is used to limit the number of rows that the database returns from the query.

8. Which of the following is method of JDBC batch process?

- a) setBatch()
- b) deleteBatch()
- c) removeBatch()
- d) addBatch()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: addBatch() is a method of JDBC batch process. It is faster in processing than executing one statement at a time.

9. Which of the following is used to rollback a JDBC transaction?

- a) rollback()
- b) rollforward()
- c) deleteTransaction()
- d) RemoveTransaction()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: rollback() method is used to rollback the transaction. It will rollback all the changes made by the transaction.

10. Which of the following is not a JDBC connection isolation levels?

- a) TRANSACTION_NONE
- b) TRANSACTION_READ_COMMITTED
- c) TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
- d) TRANSACTION_NONREPEATABLE_READ

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: TRANSACTION_NONREPEATABLE_READ is not a JDBC connection isolation level.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Design Patterns

1. Which of the below is not a valid design pattern?

- a) Singleton
- b) Factory
- c) Command
- d) Java

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Design pattern is a general repeatable solution to a commonly occurring problem in software design. There are various patterns available for use in day to day coding problems.

2. Which of the below author is not a part of GOF (Gang of Four)?

- a) Erich Gamma
- b) Gang Pattern
- c) Richard Helm
- d) Ralph Johnson

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Four authors named Richard Helm, Erich Gamma, Ralph Johnson and John Vlissides published a book on design patterns. This book initiated the concept of Design Pattern in Software development. They are known as Gang of Four (GOF).

3. Which of the below is not a valid classification of design pattern?

- a) Creational patterns
- b) Structural patterns
- c) Behavioural patterns
- d) Java patterns

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Java patterns is not a valid classification of design patterns. The correct one is J2EE patterns.

4. Which design pattern provides a single class which provides simplified methods required by client and delegates call to those methods?

- a) Adapter pattern
- b) Builder pattern
- c) Facade pattern
- d) Prototype pattern

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Facade pattern hides the complexities of the system and provides an interface to the client using which client can access the system.

5. Which design pattern ensures that only one object of particular class gets created?

- a) Singleton pattern
- b) Filter pattern
- c) State pattern
- d) Bridge pattern

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Singleton pattern involves a single class which is responsible to create an object while making sure that only one object gets created. This class provides a way to access the only object which can be accessed directly without need to instantiate another object of the same class.

6. Which design pattern suggest multiple classes through which request is passed and multiple but only relevant classes carry out operations on the request?

- a) Singleton pattern
- b) Chain of responsibility pattern
- c) State pattern
- d) Bridge pattern

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Chain of responsibility pattern creates a chain of receiver objects for a particular request. The sender and receiver of a request are decoupled based on the type of request. This pattern is one of the behavioral patterns.

7. Which design pattern represents a way to access all the objects in a collection?

- a) Iterator pattern
- b) Facade pattern
- c) Builder pattern
- d) Bridge pattern

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Iterator pattern represents a way to access the elements of a collection object in sequential manner without the need to know its underlying representation.

8. What does MVC pattern stands for?

- a) Mock View Control
- b) Model view Controller
- c) Mock View Class
- d) Model View Class

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Model represents an object or JAVA POJO carrying data. View represents the visualization of the data that model contains. Controller acts on both model and view. It is usually used in web development.

9. Is design pattern a logical concept.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Design pattern is a logical concept. Various classes and frameworks are provided to enable users to implement these design patterns.

10. Which design pattern works on data and action taken based on data provided?

- a) Command pattern
- b) Singleton pattern
- c) MVC pattern
- d) Facade pattern

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Command pattern is a data driven design pattern. It is a behavioral pattern. A request is wrapped under an object as command and passed to the invoker object. The invoker object looks for the appropriate object which can handle this command and passes this command to the corresponding object which executes the command.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Debugging in Eclipse

1. Which mode allows us to run program interactively while watching source code and variables during execution?

- a) safe mode
- b) debug mode
- c) successfully run mode
- d) exception mode

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Debug mode allows us to run program interactively while watching source code and variables during execution.

2. How can we move from one desired step to another step?

- a) breakpoints
- b) System.out.println
- c) logger.log
- d) logger.error

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Breakpoints are inserted in code. We can move from one point to another in the execution of a program.

3. Which part stores the program arguments and startup parameters?

- a) debug configuration
- b) run configuration
- c) launch configuration
- d) project configuration

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Launch configuration stores the startup class, program arguments and vm arguments.

4. How to deep dive into the execution of a method from a method call?

- a) F3
- b) F5
- c) F7
- d) F8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: F5 executes currently selected line and goes to the next line in the program. If the selected line is a method call, debugger steps into the associated code.

5. Which key helps to step out of the caller of currently executed method?

- a) F3
- b) F5
- c) F7
- d) F8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: F7 steps out to the caller of the currently executed method. This finishes the execution of the current method and returns to the caller of this method.

6. Which view allows us to delete and deactivate breakpoints and watchpoints?

- a) breakpoint view
- b) variable view
- c) debug view
- d) logger view

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Breakpoints view allows us to delete and deactivate breakpoints and watchpoints. We can also modify their properties.

7. What is debugging an application which runs on another java virtual machine on another machine?

- a) virtual debugging
- b) remote debugging
- c) machine debugging
- d) compiling debugging

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Remote debugging allows us to debug applications which run on another Java virtual machine or even on another machine. We need to set certain flags while starting the application.

```
java -Xdebug -Xnoagent \
-Djava.compiler=NONE \
-Xrunjdwp:transport=dt_socket,server=y,suspend=y,address=5005.
```

8. What happens when the value of variable change?

- a) changed value pop on the screen
- b) variable changes are printed in logs
- c) dump of variable changes are printed on the screen on end of execution
- d) variable tab shows variables highlighted when values change

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: When a variable value changes, the value in variable tab is highlighted yellow in eclipse.

9. Which perspective is used to run a program in debug view?

- a) java perspective
- b) eclipse perspective
- c) debug perspective
- d) jdbc perspective

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: We can switch from one perspective to another. Debug perspective shows us the breakpoints, variables, etc.

10. How does eclipse provide capability for debugging browser actions?

- a) internal web browser
- b) chrome web browser
- c) firefox web browser
- d) internet explorer browser

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Eclipse provides internal web browser to debug browser actions.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Web application

1. Servlet are used to program which component in a web application?

- a) client
- b) server
- c) tomcat
- d) applet

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A servlet class extends the capabilities of servers that host applications which are accessed by way of a request-response programming model.

2. Which component can be used for sending messages from one application to another?

- a) server
- b) client
- c) mq
- d) webapp

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Messaging is a method of communication between software components or applications. MQ can be used for passing message from sender to receiver.

3. How are java web applications packaged?

- a) jar
- b) war
- c) zip
- d) both jar and war

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: war are deployed on apache servers or tomcat servers. With Spring boot and few other technologies tomcat is brought on the machine by deploying jar.

4. How can we connect to database in a web application?

- a) oracle sql developer
- b) toad
- c) JDBC template
- d) mysql

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: JDBC template can be used to connect to database and fire queries against it.

5. How can we take input text from user in HTML page?

- a) input tag
- b) inoutBufferedReader tag
- c) meta tag
- d) scanner tag

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: HTML provides various user input options like input, radio, text, etc.

6. Which of the below is not a javascript framework for UI?

- a) Vaadin
- b) AngularJS
- c) KendoUI
- d) Springcore

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Springcore is not a javascript framework. It is a comprehensive programming and configuration model for enterprise applications based on java.

7. Which of the below can be used to debug front end of a web application ?

- a) Junit
- b) Fitnesse
- c) Firebug
- d) Mockito

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Firebug integrates with firefox and enables to edit, debug and monitor CSS, HTML and javascript of any web page.

8. What type of protocol is HTTP?

- a) stateless
- b) stateful
- c) transfer protocol
- d) information protocol

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: HTTP is a stateless protocol. It works on request and response mechanism and each request is an independent transaction.

9. What does MIME stand for?

- a) Multipurpose Internet Messaging Extension
- b) Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
- c) Multipurpose Internet Media Extension
- d) Multipurpose Internet Mass Extension

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: MIME is an acronym for Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extensions. It is used for classifying file types over the Internet. It contains type/subtype e.g. application/msword.

10. What is the storage capacity of single cookie?

- a) 2048 MB
- b) 2048 bytes
- c) 4095 bytes
- d) 4095 MB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Storage capacity of cookies is 4095 bytes/cookie.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Client and Server

1. How does applet and servlet communicate?

- a) HTTP
- b) HTTPS
- c) FTP
- d) HTTP Tunneling

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Applet and Servlet communicate through HTTP Tunneling.

2. In CGI, process starts with each request and will initiate OS level process.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A new process is started with each client request and that corresponds to initiate a heavy OS level process for each client request.

3. Which class provides system independent server side implementation?

- a) Socket
- b) ServerSocket
- c) Server
- d) ServerReader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ServerSocket is a java.net class which provides system independent implementation of server side socket connection.

4. What happens if ServerSocket is not able to listen on the specified port?

- a) The system exits gracefully with appropriate message
- b) The system will wait till port is free
- c) IOException is thrown when opening the socket
- d) PortOccupiedException is thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: public ServerSocket() creates an unbound server socket. It throws IOException if specified port is busy when opening the socket.

5. What does bind() method of ServerSocket offer?

- a) binds the serversocket to a specific address (IP Address and port)
- b) binds the server and client browser
- c) binds the server socket to the JVM
- d) binds the port to the JVM

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: bind() binds the server socket to a specific address (IP Address and port). If address is null, the system will pick an ephemeral port and valid local address to bind socket.

6. Which of the below are common network protocols?

- a) TCP
- b) UDP
- c) TCP and UDP

d) CNP

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Transmission Control Protocol(TCP) and User Datagram Protocol(UDP) are the two common network protocol. TCP/IP allows reliable communication between two applications. UDP is connection less protocol.

7. Which class represents an Internet Protocol address?

- a) InetAddress
- b) Address
- c) IP Address
- d) TCP Address

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: InetAddress represents an Internet Protocol address. It provides static methods like getByName(), getByAddress() and other instance methods like getHostName(), getHostAddress(), getLocalHost().

8. What does local IP address start with?

- a) 10.X.X.X
- b) 172.X.X.X
- c) 192.168.X.X
- d) 10.X.X.X, 172.X.X.X, or 192.168.X.X

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Local IP addresses look like 10.X.X.X, 172.X.X.X, or 192.168.X.X.

9. What happens if IP Address of host cannot be determined?

- a) The system exit with no message
- b) UnknownHostException is thrown
- c) IOException is thrown
- d) Temporary IP Address is assigned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: UnknownHostException is thrown when IP Address of host cannot be determined. It is an extension of IOException.

10. What is the java method for ping?

- a) hostReachable()
- b) ping()
- c) isReachable()
- d) portBusy()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: inet.isReachable(5000) is a way to ping a server in java.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Servlet

1. How constructor can be used for a servlet?

- a) Initialization
- b) Constructor function
- c) Initialization and Constructor function
- d) Setup() method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: We cannot declare constructors for interface in Java. This means we cannot enforce this requirement to any class which implements Servlet interface.

Also, Servlet requires ServletConfig object for initialization which is created by container.

2. Can servlet class declare constructor with ServletConfig object as an argument?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ServletConfig object is created after the constructor is called and before init() is called. So, servlet init parameters cannot be accessed in the constructor.

3. What is the difference between servlets and applets?

- i.Servlets execute on Server; Applets execute on browser
 - ii.Servlets have no GUI; Applet has GUI
 - iii.Servlets creates static web pages; Applets creates dynamic web pages
 - iv.Servlets can handle only a single request; Applet can handle multiple requests
- a) i,ii,iii are correct
 - b) i,ii are correct
 - c) i,iii are correct
 - d) i,ii,iii,iv are correct

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Servlets execute on Server and doesn't have GUI. Applets execute on browser and has GUI.

4. Which of the following code is used to get an attribute in a HTTP Session object in servlets?

- a) session.getAttribute(String name)
- b) session.alterAttribute(String name)
- c) session.updateAttribute(String name)
- d) session.setAttribute(String name)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: session has various methods for use.

5. Which method is used to get three-letter abbreviation for locale's country in servlets?

- a) Request.getISO3Country()
- b) Locale.getISO3Country()
- c) Response.getISO3Country()
- d) Local.retrieveISO3Country()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Each country is usually denoted by a 3 digit code.ISO3 is the 3 digit country code.

6. Which of the following code retrieves the body of the request as binary data?

- a) DataInputStream data = new InputStream()
- b) DataInputStream data = response.getInputStream()
- c) DataInputStream data = request.getInputStream()
- d) DataInputStream data = request.fetchInputStream()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: InputStream is an abstract class. getInputStream() retrieves the request in binary data.

7. When destroy() method of a filter is called?

- a) The destroy() method is called only once at the end of the life cycle of a filter
- b) The destroy() method is called after the filter has executed doFilter method
- c) The destroy() method is called only once at the begining of the life cycle of a filter
- d) The destroyer() method is called after the filter has executed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: destroy() is an end of life cycle method so it is called at the end of life cycle.

8. Which of the following is true about servlets?

- a) Servlets execute within the address space of web server
- b) Servlets are platform-independent because they are written in java
- c) Servlets can use the full functionality of the Java class libraries
- d) Servlets execute within the address space of web server, platform independent and uses the functionality of java class libraries

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Servlets execute within the address space of a web server. Since it is written in java it is platform independent. The full functionality is available through libraries.

9. How is the dynamic interception of requests and responses to transform the information done?

- a) servlet container
- b) servlet config
- c) servlet context
- d) servlet filter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Servlet has various components like container, config, context, filter. Servlet filter provides the dynamic interception of requests and responses to transform the information.

10. Which are the session tracking techniques?

- i. URL rewriting
 - ii. Using session object
 - iii.Using response object
 - iv. Using hidden fields
 - v. Using cookies
 - vi. Using servlet object
- a) i, ii, iii, vi
 - b) i, ii, iv, v
 - c) i, vi, iii, v
 - d) i, ii, iii, v

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: b

Explanation: URL rewriting, using session object, using cookies, using hidden fields are session tracking techniques.

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Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Session Management

1. Which of the following is used for session migration?

- a) Persisting the session in database
- b) URL rewriting
- c) Create new database connection
- d) Kill session from multiple sessions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Session migration is done by persisting session in database. It can also be done by storing session in memory on multiple servers.

2. Which of the below is not a session tracking method?

- a) URL rewriting
- b) History
- c) Cookies
- d) SSL sessions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: History is not a session tracking type. Cookies, URL rewriting, Hidden form fields and SSL sessions are session tracking methods.

3. Which of the following is stored at client side?

- a) URL rewriting
- b) Hidden form fields
- c) SSL sessions
- d) Cookies

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Cookies are stored at client side. Hence, it is advantageous in some cases where clients disable cookies.

4. Which of the following leads to high network traffic?

- a) URL rewriting
- b) Hidden form fields
- c) SSL sessions
- d) Cookies

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: URL rewriting requires large data transfer to and from the server which leads to network traffic and access may be slow.

5. Which of the following is not true about session?

- a) All users connect to the same session
- b) All users have same session variable
- c) Default timeout value for session variable is 20 minutes
- d) New session cannot be created for a new user

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Default timeout value for session variable is 20 minutes. This can be changed as per requirement.

6. SessionIDs are stored in cookies.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: SessionIDs are stored in cookies, URLs and hidden form fields.

7. What is the maximum size of cookie?

- a) 4 KB
- b) 4 MB
- c) 4 bytes
- d) 40 KB

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The 4K is the maximum size for the entire cookie, including name, value, expiry date etc. To support most browsers, it is suggested to keep the name under 4000 bytes, and the overall cookie size under 4093 bytes.

8. How can we invalidate a session?

- a) session.discontinue()
- b) session.invalidate()
- c) session.disconnect()
- d) session.falsify()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: We can invalidate session by calling session.invalidate() to destroy the session.

9. Which method creates unique fields in the HTML which are not shown to the user?

- a) User authentication
- b) URL writing
- c) HTML Hidden field
- d) HTML invisible field

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: HTML Hidden field is the simplest way to pass information but it is not secure and a session can be hacked easily.

10. Which object is used by spring for authentication?

- a) ContextHolder
- b) SecurityHolder
- c) AnonymousHolder
- d) SecurityContextHolder

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The SessionManagementFilter checks the contents of the SecurityContextRepository against the current contents of the SecurityContextHolder to determine whether user has been authenticated during the current request by a non-interactive authentication mechanism, like pre authentication or remember me.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – JSP

1. Which page directive should be used in JSP to generate a PDF page?

- a) contentType
- b) generatePdf
- c) typePDF
- d) contentPDF

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `<%page contentType="application/pdf">` tag is used in JSP to generate PDF.

2. Which tag should be used to pass information from JSP to included JSP?

- a) Using `<%jsp:page>` tag
- b) Using `<%jsp:param>` tag
- c) Using `<%jsp:import>` tag
- d) Using `<%jsp:useBean>` tag

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `<%jsp:param>` tag is used to pass information from JSP to included JSP.

3. Application is instance of which class?

- a) javax.servlet.Application
- b) javax.servlet.HttpContext
- c) javax.servlet.Context
- d) javax.servlet.ServletContext

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Application object is wrapper around the ServletContext object and it is an instance of a javax.servlet.ServletContext object.

4. `_jspService()` method of `HttpJspPage` class should not be overridden.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: `_jspService()` method is created by JSP container. Hence, it should not be overridden.

5. Which option is true about session scope?

- a) Objects are accessible only from the page in which they are created
- b) Objects are accessible only from the pages which are in same session
- c) Objects are accessible only from the pages which are processing the same request
- d) Objects are accessible only from the pages which reside in same application

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Object data is available till session is alive.

6. Default value of autoFlush attribute is?

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Default value “true” depicts automatic buffer flushing.

7. Which one is the correct order of phases in JSP life cycle?

- a) Initialization, Cleanup, Compilation, Execution
- b) Initialization, Compilation, Cleanup, Execution
- c) Compilation, Initialization, Execution, Cleanup
- d) Cleanup, Compilation, Initialization, Execution

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The correct order is Compilation, Initialization, Execution, Cleanup.

8. “request” is instance of which one of the following classes?

- a) Request
- b) HttpServletRequest
- c) HttpServletResponse
- d) ServletRequest

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: request is object of HttpServletRequest.

9. Which is not a directive?

- a) include
- b) page
- c) export
- d) useBean

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Export is not a directive.

10. Which is mandatory in tag?

- a) id, class
- b) id, type
- c) type, property
- d) type,id

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The useBean searches existing object and if not found creates an object using class.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – JSP Elements

1. Which one of the following is correct for directive in JSP?

- a) <%@directive%>
- b) <%!directive%>
- c) <%directive%>
- d) <%=directive%>

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Directive is declared as <%@directive%>.

2. Which of the following action variable is used to include a file in JSP?

- a) jsp:setProperty
- b) jsp:getProperty
- c) jsp:include
- d) jsp:plugin

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: jsp:include action variable is used to include a file in JSP.

3. Which attribute uniquely identification element?

- a) ID
- b) Class
- c) Name
- d) Scope

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ID attribute is used to uniquely identify action element.

4. “out” is implicit object of which class?

- a) javax.servlet.jsp.getWriter
- b) javax.servlet.jsp.SessionWriter
- c) javax.servlet.jsp.SessionPrinter
- d) javax.servlet.jsp.JspWriter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: JspWriter object is referenced by the implicit variable out which is initialized automatically using methods in the PageContext object.

5. Which object stores references to the request and response objects?

- a) sessionContext
- b) pageContext
- c) HttpSession
- d) sessionAttribute

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: pageContext object contains information about directives issued to JSP page.

6. What temporarily redirects response to the browser?

- a) <jsp:forward>

- b) <%@directive%>
- c) response.sendRedirect(URL)
- d) response.setRedirect(URL)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: response.sendRedirect(URL) directs response to the browser and creates a new request.

7. Which tag is used to set a value of a JavaBean?

- a) <c:set>
- b) <c:param>
- c) <c:choose>
- d) <c:forward>

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: <c:set> is used to set a value of a java.util.Map object.

8. Can <!--comment--> and <%--comment--%> be used alternatively in JSP?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: <!--comment--> is an HTML comment. <%--comment--%> is JSP comment.

9. Java code is embedded under which tag in JSP?

- a) Declaration
- b) Scriptlet
- c) Expression
- d) Comment

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Scriptlet is used to embed java code in JSP.

10. Which of the following is not a directive in JSP?

- a) page directive
- b) include directive
- c) taglib directive
- d) command directive

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: command directive is not a directive in JSP.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Reflection API

1. What are the components of a marker interface?

- a) Fields and methods
- b) No fields, only methods
- c) Fields, no methods
- d) No fields, No methods

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Marker interface in Java is an empty interface in Java.

2. Which of the following is not a marker interface?

- a) Serializable
- b) Cloneable
- c) Remote
- d) Reader

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Reader is not a marker interface. Serializable, Cloneable and Remote interfaces are marker interface.

3. What is not the advantage of Reflection?

- a) Examine a class's field and method at runtime
- b) Construct an object for a class at runtime
- c) Examine a class's field at compile time
- d) Examine an object's class at runtime

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Reflection inspects classes, interfaces, fields and methods at a runtime.

4. How private method can be called using reflection?

- a) getDeclaredFields
- b) getDeclaredMethods
- c) getMethods
- d) getFields

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: getDeclaredMethods gives instance of `java.lang.reflect.Method`.

5. How private field can be called using reflection?

- a) getDeclaredFields
- b) getDeclaredMethods
- c) getMethods
- d) getFields

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getDeclaredFields gives instance of `java.lang.reflect.Fields`.

6. What is used to get class name in reflection?

- a) getClass().getName()
- b) getClass().getFields()

c) getClass().getDeclaredFields()

d) new getClass()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: getClass().getName() is used to get a class name from object in reflection.

7. How method can be invoked on unknown object?

a) obj.getClass().getDeclaredMethod()

b) obj.getClass().getDeclaredField()

c) obj.getClass().getMethod()

d) obj.getClass().getObjectType()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: obj.getClass().getMethod is used to invoke a method on unknown object obj.

8. How to get the class object of associated class using Reflection?

a) Class.forName("className")

b) Class.name("className")

c) className.getClass()

d) className.getClassName()

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: forName(String className) returns the Class object associated with the class or interface with the given string name.

9. What does Class.forName("myreflection.Foo").getInstance() return?

a) An array of Foo objects

b) class object of Foo

c) Calls the getInstance() method of Foo class

d) Foo object

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Class.forName("myreflection.Foo") returns the class object of Foo and getInstance() would return a new object.

10. What does foo.getClass().getMethod("doSomething", null) return?

a) doSomething method instance

b) Method is returned and we can call the method as method.invoke(foo,null);

c) Class object

d) Exception is thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: foo.getClass().getMethod() returns a method and we can call the method using method.invoke();

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – AutoCloseable, Closeable and Flushable Interfaces

1. Autocloseable was introduced in which Java version?

- a) java SE 7
- b) java SE 8
- c) java SE 6
- d) java SE 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Java 7 introduced autocloseable interface.

2. What is the alternative of using finally to close resource?

- a) catch block
- b) autocloseable interface to be implemented
- c) try block
- d) throw Exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Autocloseable interface provides close() method to close this resource and any other underlying resources.

3. Which of the below is a child interface of Autocloseable?

- a) Closeable
- b) Close
- c) Auto
- d) Cloneable

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A closeable interface extends autocloseable interface. A Closeable is a source or destination of data that can be closed.

4. It is a good practise to not throw which exception in close() method of autocloseable?

- a) IOException
- b) CustomException
- c) InterruptedException
- d) CloseException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: InterruptedException interacts with a thread's interrupted status and runtime misbehavior is likely to occur if an InterruptedException is suppressed.

- a) Runtime Error
- b) IOException
- c) Compilation Error
- d) Runs successfully

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Using java 7 and above, AutoCloseable objects can be opened in the try-block (within the ()) and will be automatically closed instead of using the finally block.

6. What is the difference between AutoCloseable and Closeable?

- a) Closeable is an interface and AutoCloseable is a concrete class

- b) Closeable throws IOException; AutoCloseable throws Exception
- c) Closeable is a concept; AutoCloseable is an implementation
- d) Closeable throws Exception; AutoCloseable throws IOException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Closeable extends AutoCloseable and both are interfaces. Closeable throws IOException and AutoCloseable throws Exception.

7. What is the use of Flushable interface?

- a) Flushes this stream by writing any buffered output to the underlying stream
- b) Flushes this stream and starts reading again
- c) Flushes this connection and closes it
- d) Flushes this stream and throws FlushException

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Flushable interface provides flush() method which Flushes this stream by writing any buffered output to the underlying stream.

8. Which version of java added Flushable interface?

- a) java SE 7
- b) java SE 8
- c) java SE 6
- d) java SE 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Flushable and Closeable interface are added in java SE 5.

9. Does close() implicitly flush() the stream.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: close() closes the stream but it flushes it first.

10. AutoCloseable and Flushable are part of which package?

- a) Autocloseable java.lang; Flushable java.io
- b) Autocloseable java.io; Flushable java.lang
- c) Autocloseable and Flushable java.io
- d) Autocloseable and Flushable java.lang

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Autocloseable is a part of java.lang; Flushable is a part of java.io.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Application Lifecycle – Ant, Maven and Jenkins

1. Which of below is not a dependency management tool?

- a) Ant
- b) Maven
- c) Gradle
- d) Jenkins

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Jenkins is continuous integration system. Ant, Maven, Gradle is used for build process.

2. Which of the following is not a maven goal?

- a) clean
- b) package
- c) install
- d) debug

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: clean, package, install are maven goals. Debug is used finding and resolving of defects.

3. Which file is used to define dependency in maven?

- a) build.xml
- b) pom.xml
- c) dependency.xml
- d) version.xml

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: pom.xml is used to define dependency which is used to package the jar. POM stands for project object model.

4. Which file is used to specify the packaging cycle?

- a) build.xml
- b) pom.xml
- c) dependency.xml
- d) version.xml

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Project structure is specified in build.xml.

5. Which environment variable is used to specify the path to maven?

- a) JAVA_HOME
- b) PATH
- c) MAVEN_HOME
- d) CLASSPATH

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: MAVEN_HOME should be set to the bin folder of maven installation.

6. Which of the below is a source code management tool?

- a) Jenkins
- b) Maven

- c) Git
- d) Hudson

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Source code management tools help in version control, compare different versions of code, crash management, etc. Git, SVN are popular source code management tools.

7. Can we run JUnit as a part of Jenkins job?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As a part of Jenkins job, we can run JUnit, Fitnesse, Test coverage reports, call shell or bat scripts, etc.

8. Which command can be used to check Maven version?

- a) mvn -ver
- b) maven -ver
- c) maven -version
- d) mvn -version

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: mvn -version can be used to check the version of installed Maven from command prompt.

9. Which of the following is not true for Ant?

- a) It is a tool box
- b) It provides lifecycle management
- c) It is procedural
- d) It doesn't have formal conventions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Ant doesn't provide lifecycle management. Maven provides lifecycle.

10. Which Maven plugin creates the project structure?

- a) dependency
- b) properties
- c) archetype
- d) execution

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Archetype is the Maven plugin which creates the project structure.

Advanced Java Questions & Answers – Annotations

1. Which version of Java introduced annotation?

- a) Java 5
- b) Java 6
- c) Java 7
- d) Java 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Annotation were introduced with Java 5 version.

2. Annotation type definition looks similar to which of the following?

- a) Method
- b) Class
- c) Interface
- d) Field

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Annotation type definition is similar to an interface definition in which the keyword interface is preceded by the sign @.

3. Which of the following is not pre defined annotation in Java?

- a) @Deprecated
- b) @Overriden
- c) @SafeVarargs
- d) @FunctionInterface

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: @Overriden is not a pre defined annotation in Java. @Deprecated, @Override, @SuppressWarnings, @SafeVarargs and @FunctionInterface are the pre defined annotations.

4. Annotations which are applied to other annotations are called meta annotations.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Annotations which are applied to other annotations are called meta annotations.

5. Which one of the following annotations is not used in Hibernate?

- a) @Entity
- b) @Column
- c) @Basic
- d) @Query

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: @Query is not an annotation used in Hibernate.

6. Which one of the following is not ID generating strategy using @GeneratedValue annotation?

- a) Auto
- b) Manual
- c) Identity

d) Sequence

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Auto, Table, Identity and Sequence are the ID generating strategies using @GeneratedValue annotation.

7. Which one of the following is not an annotation used by Junit with Junit4?

- a) @Test
- b) @BeforeClass
- c) @AfterClass
- d) @Ignored

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: @Test, @Before, @BeforeClass, @After, @AfterClass and @Ignores are the annotations used by Junit with Junit4.

8. Using which annotation non visible or private method can be tested?

- a) @VisibleForTesting
- b) @NonVisibleForTesting
- c) @Visible
- d) @NonVisible

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Using @VisibleForTesting annotation private or non visible method can be tested.

9. Which of the following annotation is used to avoid execution of Junits?

- a) @NoTest
- b) @explicit
- c) @avoid
- d) @ignore

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: @ignore annotation is used to avoid execution of Junits.

10. Which is the Parent class of annotation class?

- a) Class
- b) Object
- c) Main
- d) Super

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Object is the parent class of annotation class.