**JAVA MCQ Section-1(B.akhil kumar)**

1. Who is known as father of Java Programming Language?
2. James Gosling
3. M P Java
4. Charel Babbage
5. Blais Pascal
6. In java control statements break, continue, return, try-catch-finally and assert belongs to?
7. Selection statements
8. Loop Statements
9. Transfer statements
10. Pause Statement
11. Which provides runtime environment for java byte code to be executed?
12. JDK
13. JVM
14. JRE
15. JAVAC
16. What is byte code in Java?
17. Code generated by a Java compiler
18. Code generated by a Java Virtual Machine
19. Name of Java source code file
20. Block of code written inside a class
21. Which of the following are not Java keywords?
22. double
23. switch
24. then
25. instanceof
26. Which of these have highest precedence?
27. ()
28. ++
29. \*
30. >>
31. Which of these is returned by operator '&'?
32. Integer
33. Character
34. Boolean
35. Float
36. Data type long literals are appended by \_\_\_\_\_
37. Uppercase L
38. Lowercase L
39. Long
40. Both A and B
41. Java language was initially called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. Sumatra
43. J++
44. Oak
45. Pine
46. Which variables are created when an object is created with the use of the keyword 'new' and destroyed when the object is destroyed?
47. Local variables
48. Instance variables
49. Class Variables
50. Static variables
51. What is garbage collection in the context of Java?
52. Java deletes all unused java files on the system
53. Memory used by the object with no reference is automatically reclaimed
54. The JVM cleans output of Java program with error
55. Any unused package in a program automatically gets deleted
56. Which one is a template for creating different objects?
57. An Array
58. A class
59. Interface
60. Method
61. Which symbol is used to contain the values of automatically initialized arrays?
62. Brackets
63. Braces
64. Parentheses
65. Comma
66. Which one is true about a constructor?
67. A constructor must have the same name as the class it is declared within
68. A constructor is used to create objects
69. A constructor may be declared private
70. All of the above
71. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?
72. Alloc
73. Malloc
74. new malloc
75. new
76. Which of these is not a bitwise operator?
77. &' Operator
78. &=' Operator
79. |=' Operator
80. <=' Operator
81. Which of these is returned by Greater Than, Less Than and Equal To (i.e Relational) operator?
82. Fload
83. Integer
84. Boolean
85. Double
86. Which statement transfer execution to different parts of your code based on the value of an expression?
87. If
88. switch
89. nested-if
90. if-else-if
91. Modulus operator (%) can be applied to which of these?
92. Integers
93. Floating - point numbers
94. Both A and B
95. None of These
96. Which of the following are not the methods of the Thread class?
97. yield()
98. sleep(long msec)
99. go()
100. stop()
101. Division operator has \_\_\_\_ precedence over multiplication operator
102. Heighest
103. Least
104. Equal
105. None of These
106. What is the full form of JVM?
107. Java Very Large Machine
108. Java Verified Machine
109. Java Very Small Machine
110. Java Virtual Machine
111. What feature of OOP has a super-class sub-class concept?
112. Hierarchical inheritance
113. Single inheritance
114. Multiple inheritances
115. Multilevel inheritance
116. In Java code, the line that begins with /\* and ends with \*/ is known as?
117. Multiline comment
118. Single line comment
119. Both A & B
120. None of these
121. Which of the following are not Java modifiers?
122. public
123. private
124. friendly
125. transient
126. Which of the following is a superclass of every class in Java?
127. ArrayList
128. Abstract class
129. Object class
130. String
131. Which of the below is not a Java Profiler?
132. JProfiler
133. Eclipse Profiler
134. JVM
135. JConsole
136. Which of these statements is incorrect about Thread?
137. start() method is used to begin execution of the thread
138. run() method is used to begin execution of a thread before start() method in special cases
139. A thread can be formed by implementing Runnable interface only
140. A thread can be formed by a class that extends Thread class
141. Which one of the following is not an access modifier?
142. protected
143. void
144. public
145. private
146. What will be the output of the following Java program?

final class A {

int i;

}

class B extends A {

int j;

System.out.println(j + " " + i);

}

class Inheritance {

public static void main(String args[]) {

B obj = new B();

obj.display();

}

}

1. 2 2
2. 3 3
3. Runtime Error
4. Compilation Error
5. Which of the following are legal statements?
6. float f=1/3;
7. int i=1/3;
8. float f=1.01;
9. double d=999d;

**SECTION-2**

1. What will be the output of the following Java program?

class Recursion {

int func (int n) {

int result;

if (n == 1)

return 1;

result = func (n - 1);

return result;

}

}

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Recursion obj = new Recursion() ;

System.out.print(obj.func(5));

}

}

1. 1
2. 120
3. 0
4. None of the mentioned
5. What will be the output of the following Java code?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String c = "Hello i love java";

boolean var;

var = c.startsWith("hello");

System.out.println(var);

}

}

1. 0
2. true
3. 1
4. false
5. What will be the output of the following Java program?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Quiz");

StringBuffer s2 = s1.reverse();

System.out.println(s2);

}

}

1. QuizziuQ
2. ziuQQuiz
3. Quiz
4. ziuQ
5. What will be the output of the following Java code?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Integer i = new Integer(257);

byte x = i.byteValue();

System.out.print(x);

}

}

1. 257
2. 256
3. 1
4. 0
5. What will be the output of the following Java program?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

double x = 2.0;

double y = 3.0;

double z = Math.pow( x, y );

System.out.print(z);

}

}

1. 9.0
2. 8.0
3. 4.0
4. 2.0
5. What will be the output of the following Java code?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[]) {

double x = 3.14;

int y = (int) Math.ceil(x);

System.out.print(y);

}

}

1. 3
2. 0
3. 4
4. 3.0
5. What will be the output of the following Java code snippet?

import java.util.\*;

class Arraylists {

public static void main(String args[]) {

ArrayLists obj = new ArrayLists();

obj.add("A");

obj.add("B");

obj.add("C");

obj.add(1, "D");

System.out.println(obj);

}

}

1. [A, D, C]
2. [A, B, C]
3. [A, B, C, D]
4. [A, D, B, C]
5. What will be the output of the following Java program?

import java.util.\*;

class Collection\_iterators {

public static void main(String args[]) {

LinkedList list = new LinkedList();

list.add(new Integer(2));

list.add(new Integer(8));

list.add(new Integer(5));

list.add(new Integer(1));

Iterator i = list.iterator();

Collections.reverse(list);

Collections.sort(list);

while(i.hasNext())

System.out.print(i.next() + " ");

}

}

1. 1 2 5 8
2. 2 1 8 5
3. 1 5 8 2
4. 2 8 5 1
5. What will be the output of the following Java code?

class newthread extends Thread {

Thread t;

newthread() {

t1 = new Thread(this,"Thread\_1");

t2 = new Thread(this,"Thread\_2");

t1.start();

t2.start();

}

public void run() {

t2.setPriority(Thread.MAX\_PRIORITY);

System.out.print(t1.equals(t2));

}

}

class multithreaded\_programing {

public static void main(String args[]) {

new newthread();

}

}

1. truetrue
2. falsefalse
3. true
4. false
5. What will be the output of the following Java program?

class Overload {

int x;

double y;

void add(int a, int b) {

x = a + b;

}

void add(double c, double d) {

y = c + d;

}

Overload() {

this.x = 0;

this.y = 0;

}

}

class Overload\_methods {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Overload obj = new Overload();

int a = 2;

double b = 3.2;

obj.add(a, a);

obj.add(b, b);

System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);

}

}

1. 4 6.4
2. 6.4 6
3. 6.4 6.4
4. 6 6
5. What is the result?

public class Test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

class Foo {

public int i = 3;

}

Object o = (Object)new Foo();

Foo foo = (Foo)o;

System.out.println(“i = “ + foo.i);

}

}

1. i = 3
2. Compilation fails
3. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 6
4. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 7
5. Which two cause a compiler error? (Choose two)
6. float[] = new float(3);
7. float f2[] = new float[];
8. float[] f1 = new float[3];
9. float f3[] = new float[3];
10. float f5[] = { 1.0f, 2.0f, 2.0f };
11. float f4[] = new float[] { 1.0f. 2.0f. 3.0f};
12. What is the result?

int i =1,j =10;

do {

if(i++> --j) {

continue;

}

} while (i <5);

System.out.println("i = " + i + "and j = " + j);

1. i = 6 and j = 5
2. i = 5 and j = 5
3. i = 6 and j = 5
4. i = 5 and j = 6
5. i = 6 and j = 6
6. When is the Demo object, created on line 3, eligible for garbage collection?

class Test {

private Demo d;

void start() {

d = new Demo();

this.takeDemo(d);

}

void takeDemo(Demo demo) {

demo = null;

demo = new Demo();

}

}

1. After line 5
2. After line 9
3. After the start() method completes
4. When the takeDemo() method completes
5. When the instance running this code is made eligible for garbage collection

1. In the given code

interface Animal {

void soundOff();

}

class Elephant implements Animal {

public void soundOff() {

System.out.println(“Trumpet”);

}

}

class Lion implements Animal {

public void soundOff() {

System.out.println(“Roar”);

}

}

class Alpha1 {

static Animal get( String choice ) {

if ( choice.equalsIgnoreCase( “meat eater” )) {

return new Lion();

} else {

return new Elephant();

}

}

}

1. new Animal().soundOff();
2. Elephant e = new Alpha1();
3. Lion 1 = Alpha.get(“meat eater”);
4. new Alpha1().get(“veggie”).soundOff();