**JAVA MCQ**

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**Section-1**

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

1. Java language was initially called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sumatra
3. J++
4. Oak
5. Pine
6. Which variables are created when an object is created with the use of the keyword 'new' and destroyed when the object is destroyed?
7. Local variables
8. Instance variables
9. Class Variables
10. Static variables
11. What is garbage collection in the context of Java?
12. Java deletes all unused java files on the system
13. Memory used by the object with no reference is automatically reclaimed
14. The JVM cleans output of Java program with error
15. Any unused package in a program automatically gets deleted
16. Which one is a template for creating different objects?
17. An Array
18. A class
19. Interface
20. Method
21. Which symbol is used to contain the values of automatically initialized arrays?
22. Brackets
23. Braces
24. Parentheses
25. Comma
26. Which one is true about a constructor?
27. A constructor must have the same name as the class it is declared within
28. A constructor is used to create objects
29. A constructor may be declared private
30. All of the above
31. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?
32. Alloc
33. Malloc
34. new malloc
35. new
36. Which of these is not a bitwise operator?
37. &' Operator
38. &=' Operator
39. |=' Operator
40. <=' Operator
41. Which of these is returned by Greater Than, Less Than and Equal To (i.e Relational) operator?
42. Fload
43. Integer
44. Boolean
45. Double
46. Which statement transfer execution to different parts of your code based on the value of an expression?
47. If
48. switch
49. nested-if
50. if-else-if
51. Modulus operator (%) can be applied to which of these?
52. Integers
53. Floating - point numbers
54. Both A and B
55. None of These
56. Which of the following are not the methods of the Thread class?
57. yield()
58. sleep(long msec)
59. go()
60. stop()
61. Division operator has \_\_\_\_ precedence over multiplication operator
62. Heighest
63. Least
64. Equal
65. None of These
66. What is the full form of JVM?
67. Java Very Large Machine
68. Java Verified Machine
69. Java Very Small Machine
70. Java Virtual Machine
71. What feature of OOP has a super-class sub-class concept?
72. Hierarchical inheritance
73. Single inheritance
74. Multiple inheritances
75. Multilevel inheritance
76. In Java code, the line that begins with /\* and ends with \*/ is known as?
77. Multiline comment
78. Single line comment
79. Both A & B
80. None of these
81. Which of the following are not Java modifiers?
82. public
83. private
84. friendly
85. transient
86. Which of the following is a superclass of every class in Java?
87. ArrayList
88. Abstract class
89. Object class
90. String
91. Which of the below is not a Java Profiler?
92. JProfiler
93. Eclipse Profiler
94. JVM
95. JConsole
96. Which of these statements is incorrect about Thread?
97. start() method is used to begin execution of the thread
98. run() method is used to begin execution of a thread before start() method in special cases
99. A thread can be formed by implementing Runnable interface only
100. A thread can be formed by a class that extends Thread class
101. Which one of the following is not an access modifier?
102. protected
103. void
104. public
105. private
106. 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
6. 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();