Java Question with Answer:-

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| Question : 1 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the exact output of this code?**  class A {  }  public class B{  void m1(){  System.out.println("This is method of Class B");  }  }  public class C{  public static void main(String[] args){  B objB = new B();  System.out.print("This is Class C");  objB.m1();  }  }  **A. This is method of Class B**  **B. This is Class C.**  **C. This is Class C, This is method of Class B.**  **D. Compilation Error.**  **Answer: D**  **Explanation : Each source file should have only one public class.**  **Error : class B is public, should be declared in a file named B.java**  **public class B{** |

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| Question : 2 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  **Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.**  class A {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class A");  }  }  class B {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class B");  }  }  class C {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class C");  }  }  class D {  }  **A. In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.**  **B. Code successfully compile and Execute.**  **C. NoClassDefFoundError.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer: C**  **Explanation : File name and class name not matched .**  **Error : Could not find or load main class GlobalClass** |

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| Question : 3 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestArrays {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };  for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {  arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];  }  System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));  }  }  **A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].**  **B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].**  **C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].**  **D. Runtime Error.**  **Answer: B**  **Explanation : Works fine.** |
| Question : 4 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestClass {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };  String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null;  System.out.println(first);  }  }  **A. BBB.**  **B. CCC.**  **C. AAA.**  **D. Runtime Error.**  **Answer: B**  **Explanation : elements length is greater than 0 first=elements[0].** |
| Question : 5 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Is there a destructor for Java?**  **A. No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.**  **B. Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.**  **C. Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer: B**  **Explanation : It has garbage collector which works as a destructor.** |
| Question : 6 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?**  public class ClassMain {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String main = "main is incorrect defined";  System.out.println(main);  }  }  **A. Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.**  **B. No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**  **C. It does not compile.**  **D. In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**  **Answer: A** |

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| Question : 7 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the given below code and identify correct Output?**  class MyProgram {  int count = 0;  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.println(count);  }  }  **A. null.**  **B. 0.**  **C. Error.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer : C**  **Explanation : A global variable cannot be accessed in static method.**  **Error : non-static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context**  **System.out.println(count);**  **^** |

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| Question : 8 Level : Beginner |

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| **Question: How many Objects created in the below code?**  class X {  X() {  System.out.println(this.hashCode());  }  }  class Y extends X {  Y() {  System.out.println(this.hashCode());  }  }  public class TestClass {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Y y = new Y();  System.out.println(y.hashCode());  }  }  **A. 3.**  **B. 2.**  **C. 1.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer : C**  **Explanation : Only one object is created in main class .** |

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| Question : 9 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the correct output of the given code?**  public class Test {  public static double calculation(double a, double b) {  if (a == b) {  return 0;  } else {  return 2 / (a - b);  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  double d1 = Double.MIN\_VALUE;  double d2 = 2.0 \* Double.MIN\_VALUE;  System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));  }  }  **A. 0.0**  **B. 0**  **C. Error**  **D. -Infinity**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : :- In d1 variable it stores Double.MIN\_VALUE i.e.,2^-1074. In d2 it multiplies with 2 and the argument passes to calculation in that it checks a==b it is not equal.**  **Then it switches to the else part and returns 2/(a-b). The output is -infinity.** |

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| Question : 10 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int j = 0;  if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))  System.out.println("j = " + j);  }  }  **A. 0**  **B. 1**  **C. 2**  **D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : If condition is checked in bitwise OR operator which is 1|0 = 1.** |

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| Question : 11 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int sum = 0;  for (int i : array)  sum += ++i;  System.out.println(--sum);  }  }  **A. 15**  **B. 16**  **C. 20**  **D. 19**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : For Each operation is done to add all the elements in the array.** |
| Question : 12 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?**  public class MathTest {  public void main(String[] args) {  int x = 10 \* 10 - 10;  System.out.println(++x);  }  }  **A. 0**  **B. 90**  **C. 91**  D. **Runtime Error**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : Main method is not Static.**  **Error: Main method is not static in class Test, please define the main method as:**  **public static void main(String[] args)** |

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| Question : 13 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?**  **A. Make the class as final and**  **B. Make the data members as private and final.**  **C. Both A and B are Correct**  D. **None of the above**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation :** |

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| Question : 14 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: How to define Vector class?**  **A. Synchronized and Non-serialized**  **B. Non-Synchronized and Serialized.**  **C. Both A and B are Correct**  D. **None of the above**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : The vector class is Synchronized i.e.,one thread is working on the vector, no other thread can get a hold of it. And Vector is Serialized.** |

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| Question : 15 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  public class TestString1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String str = "420";  str += 42;  System.out.print(str);  }  }  **A. 420**  **B. 42042.**  **C. Compilation fails**  D. **An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : str = “420” + ”42” = 42042.** |

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| Question : 16 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 0;  int y = 10;  do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5);  System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : y =9:x=1 -- y=8:x=2 – y=7:x=3 – y=6:x=4 – y=5:x=5 loop exits.** |

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| Question : 17 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 0;  int y = 10;  do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5);  System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : y =9:x=1 -- y=8:x=2 – y=7:x=3 – y=6:x=4 – y=5:x=5 loop exits.** |
| Question : 18 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?**  **A. public abstract class A {**  **public Bark speak();**  **}**  **B. public abstract class A {**  **public Bark speak() {**  **}**  **}**  **C. public class A {**  **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  **D. public class A abstract{**  **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  **Answer : None of the above.**  **Explanation : Begin with Abstract keyword.** |

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| Question : 19 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class LoopTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 12;  while (x < 10) {  x--;  }  System.out.print(x);  }  }  **A. 11**  **B. 10**  **C. 12**  **D. 9**  **Answer : 12**  **Explanation : 12 is not less than 10 so loop will not execute so value of x is 12.** |

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| Question : 20 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class BitwiseTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 5;  int y = 7;  System.out.print(((y \* 2) % x));  System.out.print(" " + (y % x));  }  }  **A. 6, 8**  **B. 7, 9**  **C. 4, 6**  **D. 4, 2**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : (7\*2)/5 = 4 and 7%5 = 2.** |

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| Question : 21 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestFormatSpecifier {  static final long num = 343L;  static long testMethod(long num) {  System.out.print(++num + " ");  return ++num;  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print(num + " ");  final long num = 340L;  new TestString1().testMethod(num);  System.out.println(num);  }  }  **A. 343 340 342**  **B. 343 341 342**  **C. 343 341 340**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : At run time it shows error because TestString1 cannot declared in the class.** |

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| Question : 22 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class TestBooleanDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 5;  boolean b1 = true;  boolean b2 = false;  if ((x == 4) && !b2)  System.out.print("1 ");  System.out.print("2 ");  if ((b2 = true) && b1)  System.out.print("3 ");  }  }  **A. 2, 3**  **B. 1, 2**  **C. 3, 2**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer : A**  **Explanation : 2 is printed and b2 is assigned with true so 3 also printed.** |
| Question : 23 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class Test {  public void main(String[] args) {  int x = 6;  Test test = new Test();  test.doSomething(x);  System.out.print(" main x = " + x);  }  void doSomething(int x) {  System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. method x = 6, main x = 6**  **C. method x = 6 main x = 7**  **D. method x = 7 main x = 6**  **Answer : A**  **Explanation : Main method is not static.** |

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| Question : 24 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  System.out.println(str);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. Computer**  **C. Java**  **D. Everything**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : first statement is false and the second statement is also false.** |

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| Question : 25 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  System.out.println(str);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. Computer**  **C. Java**  **D. Everything**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : first statement is false and the second statement is also false.** |

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| Question : 26 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class ExceptionTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f);  try {  if (valuePie > 3)  System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+", ");  else  System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+", ");  } catch (Exception e) {  e.printStackTrace();  } finally {  System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");  }  }  }  **A. Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.**  **B. Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.**  **C. Pie value is not greater than 3.**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime.**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : First try condition is executed (3.14>3) it prints “Pie value is greater than 3”. And catch is not executed because whenever an exception occurs in try block catch is executed that time.**  **Final condition is always executed. Therefore it prints “Have a nice day”.** |

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| Question : 27 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernaryDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int a = 8;  System.out.println ("" + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));  }  }  **A. 9.9**  **B. 0.**  **C. 9.**  **D. Error.**  **Answer : C**  **Explanation : The condition is checked , it is false so 9 is printed.** |

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| Question : 28 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestDoubleDemo {  public static long round(double a) {  if (a != 0x1.fffffffffffffp-2) {    return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);  } else {  return 0;  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo();  t.round(2.5);  }  }  **A. 3**  **B. 0.**  **C. -1.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer : D**  **Explanation : Nothing will display since no print statement.** |

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| Question : 29 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Create a parent class as below**  class A {  private int a = 0;  }  Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options  **A. class B extends A {**  **int a = 0;**  **}**  **B. class C extends A {**  **private int a = 0;**  **}**  **C. class B extends A {**  **static int a = 0;**  **}**  **D. class C extends A {**  **final int a = 0;**  **}**  **Answer : B**  **Explanation : If all the data members in class are declared as private and if it’s inherited by another class which too has all private data members. Then it is called tightly encapsulated.** |

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| Question : 30 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??**  class A extends B {  // some methods  }  class B extends A {  // some methods  }  **A. No, Not Allowed.**  **B. Yes, Definitely Allowed.**  **C. With Some condition, Allowed**  **D. None of the Above**  **Answer : A**  **Explanation : In Cyclic inheritance class be inner or outer, attempts to inherit from itself. It is an absurd(illogical) concept because it implies that a class inherits its superclass and subclass at the same time. Therefore, Cyclic inheritance is not allowed in Java.** |

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| Question : 31 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and find correct output?**  public class Main {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Integer x = 400, y = 400;  if (x == y)  System.out.println("Number is Same");  else  System.out.println("Number is Not Same");  }  }  **A. Number is Same**  **B. Number is Not Same**  **C. Runtime Exception**  **D. None of the Above**  **Answer :B**  **Explanation : It compares the address not the value in the address for Integer the address will differ.** |