Java Question with Answer:-

**Note:**

* **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**
* **Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**





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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();  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **This is method of Class B** 2. **This is Class C.** 3. **This is Class C, This is method of Class B.** 4. **Compilation Error.**   Answer: D  Explanation: According to Java rules we cannot access two public class in single file |



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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 {  }  **Output :-**   1. **In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.** 2. **Code successfully compile and Execute.** 3. **NoClassDefFoundError.** 4. **None of the above.**   Answer: C  Explanation: At least one public class is required in main file |



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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));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].**  **B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].**  **C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].**  **D. Runtime Error.**  Answer: D  Explanation: Arrays symbol cannot be declared. |



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| 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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **BBB.** 2. **CCC.** 3. **AAA.** 4. **Runtime Error.**   Answer: C  Explanation: The value index 0 is AAA. |



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| Question : 5 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Is there a destructor for Java?**   1. **No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.** 2. **Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.** 3. **Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.** 4. **None of the above.**   Answer: A  Explanation: In place of the destructor, Java provides the garbage collector that works the same as the 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);

}

}

1. **Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.**
2. **No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**
3. **It does not compile.**
4. **In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**

Answer: B

Explanation: Java does not allow keyword as a variable name.

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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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **null.** 2. **0.** 3. **Error.** 4. **None of the above.**   Answer: C  Explanation: Variable is declared above the main function. |



Question : 8 Level : Beginner



**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());

}

}

**Output :-**

1. **3.**
2. **2.**
3. **1.**
4. **None of the above.**

Answer: C

Explanation: According to inheritance concept we create only one object to call all methods in file.



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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));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 0.0**   1. **0** 2. **Error** 3. **-Infinity**   Answer: D  Explanation: |



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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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **0** 2. **1** 3. **2** 4. **ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)**   Answer: 1  Explanation: J Value is increased after j++ . |



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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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **15** 2. **16** 3. **20** 4. **19**   Answer: D  Explanation: For each integer i in the array called array elements and i(index of array) value add into variable sum finally sum is printed after one decrement. |



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| 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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **0** 2. **90** 3. **91** 4. **Runtime Error**   Answer: D  Explanation: Main method is not static in class MathTest. |

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| Question : 13 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?**  **Output :-**   1. **Make the class as final and** 2. **Make the data members as private and final.** 3. **Both A and B are Correct** 4. **None of the above**   Answer: C  Explanation: Declare the class as final so it can't be extended  Data members in the class must be declared private so that direct access is not allowed.  Data members in the class must be declared as final so that we can’t change the value of it after object creation. |



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| Question : 14 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: How to define Vector class??**  **Output :-**   1. **Synchronized and Non-serialized** 2. **Non-Synchronized and Serialized.** 3. **Both A and B are Correct** 4. **None of the above**   Answer: A  Explanation: The vector is synchronized i.e. all the methods in Vector are marked ‘synchronized’ and thus once a method is invoked, the same method cannot be invoked unless the previous call has ended. |





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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);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 420**  **B. 42042.**  **C. Compilation fails**  D. **An exception is thrown at runtime**  Answer: B  Explanation: Because 420 is Sting value so it concatenate 420 with 42. |

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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);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  Answer: B  Explanation: Y value is decreased and X value is increased after one iteration it repeats until while condition is false. |



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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);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  Answer: B  Explanation: Y value is decreased and X value is increased after one iteration it repeats until while condition is false. |



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| Question : 18 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?**  **Output :-**   1. **public abstract class A {**   **public Bark speak();**  **}**   1. **public abstract class A {**   **public Bark speak() {**  **}**  **}**   1. **public class A {**   **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**   1. **public class A abstract{**   **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  Answer: A  Explanation: when an abstract class is subclassed, the subclass usually provide implementations for all of the abstract methods in its parent class. |

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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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **11** 2. **10** 3. **12** 4. **9**   Answer: C  Explanation: Because x value is greater than 10.So condition is false and print x value itself. |



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));

}

}

**Output :-**

**A. 6, 8**

**B. 7, 9**

**C. 4, 6**

**D. 4, 2**

Answer: D

Explanation: (7\*2)%5=4 , (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);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 343 340 342**  **B. 343 341 342**  **C. 343 341 340**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  Answer: B  Explanation: |



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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 ");  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 2, 3**  **B. 1, 2**  **C. 3, 2**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  Answer: A  Explanation: First if condition is false so its directly prints 2 and seond condition is true so its print ouput 3. |

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| 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++);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **method x = 6, main x = 6** 3. **method x = 6 main x = 7** 4. **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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **Computer** 3. **Java** 4. **Everything**   Answer: D  Explanation: Because of two coditions are 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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **Computer** 3. **Java** 4. **Everything**   Answer: D  Explanation: Because of two coditions are 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.");  }  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.** 2. **Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.** 3. **Pie value is not greater than 3.** 4. **An exception is thrown at runtime.**   Answer: A  Explanation: Pie value 3.14 is greater than 3 . |



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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));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 9.9**   1. **0.** 2. **9.** 3. **Error.**   Answer: C  Explanation: Codition is (a<8) is false.So its print output 9. |



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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);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **3** 2. **0.**   **C. -1.**  **D. None of the above.**  Answer: D  Explanation: |



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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  **Output :-**   1. **class B extends A { int a = 0;**   **}**   1. **class C extends A {**   **private int a = 0;**  **}**   1. **class B extends A {**   **static int a = 0;**  **}**   1. **class C extends A {**   **final int a = 0;**  **}**  Answer: B  Explanation: Because private is accessible with in the class. |



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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  }   1. **No, Not Allowed.** 2. **Yes, Definitely Allowed.** 3. **With Some condition, Allowed** 4. **None of the Above**   Answer: A  Explanation: Because A is parent class B is child class .Only parent class is allowed to extend its class. |



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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");  }  }   1. **Number is Same** 2. **Number is Not Same** 3. **Runtime Exception** 4. **None of the Above**   Answer: B  Explanation: Because == operator compare address of the variables. |