Question1: START

Which of the following is a valid declaration of a variable in Java?

Question1: END

Option\_a: int 1x=10;

Option\_b: int x=10;

Option\_c: float x=10.0f;

Option\_d: String x = '10';

correct\_option: int x=10; float x=10.0f;

Question2: START

Which method is used to find the length of a string in Java?

Question2: END

Option\_a: getLength()

Option\_b: length()

Option\_c: Length()

Option\_d: getSize()

correct\_option: length()

Question3: START

Which of the following is not a Java keyword?

Question3: END

Option\_a: class

Option\_b: interface

Option\_c: extends

Option\_d: main

correct\_option: interface

Question4: START

What is the size of an int variable in Java?

Question4: END

Option\_a: 4 bits

Option\_b: 8 bits

Option\_c: 16 bits

Option\_d: 32 bits

correct\_option: 32 bits

Question5: START

Which of the following is the correct syntax for the main method in Java?

Question5: END

Option\_a: public void main(String args)

Option\_b: public static void main(String[] args)

Option\_c: public static main(String[] args)

Option\_d: static void main(String args[])

correct\_option: public static void main(String[] args)

Question6: START

What is the output of the following code?

System.out.println(10 + 20 + "Java");

Question6: END

Option\_a: 1020Java

Option\_b: 30Java

Option\_c: Java30

Option\_d: Java1020

correct\_option: 30Java

Question7: START

Which of the following is used to define an abstract method in Java?

Question7: END

Option\_a: public abstract void method();

Option\_a: public void method();

Option\_a: public static abstract void method();

Option\_a: void method() {};

correct\_option: public abstract void method();

Question8: START

What does the keyword super refer to in Java?

Question8: END

Option\_a: The superclass of the current object

Option\_b: The object itself

Option\_c: The subclass of the current object

Option\_d: A static method

correct\_option: The superclass of the current object

Question9: START

Which of the following is true about a constructor in Java?

Question9: END

Option\_a: It is used to create an object

Option\_b: It must have the same name as the class

Option\_c: It is called when an object is created

Option\_d: All of the above

correct\_option: All of the above

Question10: START

What will be the output of the following code?

int x = 5;

int y = ++x;

System.out.println(y);

Question10: END

Option\_a: 4

Option\_b: 5

Option\_c: 6

Option\_d: 7

correct\_option: 6

Question11: START

Which of the following is a checked exception in Java?

Question11: END

Option\_a: NullPointerException

Option\_b: IOException

Option\_c: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Option\_d: ClassCastException

correct\_option: IOException

Question12: START

Which of the following statements about final keyword is true?

Question12: END

Option\_a: A final class cannot be subclassed

Option\_b: A final method cannot be overridden

Option\_c: A final variable cannot change its value

Option\_d: All of the above

correct\_option: All of the above

Question13: START

Which of these can be used to call a constructor of a parent class?

Question13: END

Option\_a: this()

Option\_b: super()

Option\_c: parent()

Option\_d: base()

correct\_option: super()

Question14: START

What is the return type of the hashCode() method in Java?

Question14: END

Option\_a: int

Option\_b: long

Option\_c: double

Option\_d: Object

correct\_option: int

Question15: START

Which of the following methods is used to terminate a thread in Java?

Question15: END

Option\_a: exit()

Option\_b: stop()

Option\_c: terminate()

Option\_d: end()

correct\_option: stop()

Question16: START

Which method is used to start a thread execution?

Question16: END

Option\_a: start()

Option\_b: run()

Option\_c: execute()

Option\_d: begin()

correct\_option: start()

Question17: START

Which interface must be implemented to create a thread in Java?

Question17: END

Option\_a: java.lang.Runnable

Option\_b: java.lang.Thread

Option\_c: java.lang.Cloneable

Option\_d: java.lang.Event

correct\_option: java.lang.Runnable

Question18: START

Which of these methods is not part of the Thread class?

Question18: END

Option\_a: sleep()

Option\_b: wait()

Option\_c: notify()

Option\_a: yield()

correct\_option: wait()

Question19: START

Which of the following can be used to achieve synchronization in Java?

Question19: END

Option\_a: synchronized block or method

Option\_b: volatile keyword

Option\_c: transient keyword

Option\_d: notify() method

correct\_option: synchronized block or method

Question20: START

Which of the following is true about method overriding?

Question20: END

Option\_a: Overriding methods must have different return types.

Option\_b: Overriding occurs between methods in the same class.

Option\_c: Overriding methods must have the same signature as the method in the superclass.

Option\_d: Private methods can be overridden.

correct\_option: Overriding methods must have the same signature as the method in the superclass.

Question21: START

Which access modifier is not allowed in method overriding?

Question21: END

Option\_a: public

Option\_b: private

Option\_c: protected

Option\_d: default

correct\_option: private

Question22: START

What is the purpose of the super keyword in method overriding?

Question22: END

Option\_a: To call a method of the subclass

Option\_a: To call a method of the superclass

Option\_a: To call any static method

Option\_a: To call private methods of the superclass

correct\_option: To call a method of the superclass

Question23: START

Which of the following can be used to explicitly invoke a parent class constructor?

Question23: END

Option\_a: this()

Option\_b: super()

Option\_c: parent()

Option\_d: constructor()

correct\_option: super()

Question24: START

What will happen if a constructor throws an exception?

Question24: END

Option\_a: The object is still created.

Option\_b: The object is not created.

Option\_c: The exception is ignored.

Option\_d: The object is partially created.

correct\_option: The object is not created.

Question25: START

If a class has no constructor, which of the following happens?

Question25: END

Option\_a: The class cannot be instantiated.

Option\_b: The compiler provides a default constructor.

Option\_c: The class will have a compilation error.

Option\_d: You must create a constructor manually.

correct\_option: The compiler provides a default constructor.