1. Sample.java file contains class A, B and C. How Many .class file will be created after compiling Sample.java? What is your observation?

Sample.java

```
class A{
void m1(){}
}

class B{
void m2(){}
}

class C{
void m3(){}
}
```

A. One .class
B. Two .class
C. Three .class
D. Compile time error

Answer:-C

2.What will be the result if you try to compile and execute the following program?

Reason out:

Sample.java

```
-------------------
class Sample
{
public static void main()
{
System.out.println("Welcome");
}
}
```

A. Compilation Error
B. Runtime Exception
C. The program compiles and executes successfully but prints nothing.
D. it will print "Welcome"

Answer:-B

3. What will be the result if you try to compile and execute the following code without passing any command line argument?

```
class Sample
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
  int len  = args.length;
  System.out.println(len);
}
}
```

A. Compilation Error
B. Runtime Error.
C. The program compiles and executes successfully but print nothing.
D. the program compiles and executes successfully and print 0.

Answer:-D

4.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int for = 2;
System.out.print(for);
}
}
```

A. 2
B. Runtime-error.
C. Compile-time-error.
D. None of the above.

Answer:-C

5. what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
byte b = 128;
System.out.print(b);
}
```

```
}
```

A. 128
B. Runtime error.
C. Compile-time error.
D. None of the above.

Answer:-C

6.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
float f = 12.10;
boolean b = 1;
System.out.print(f);
System.out.print(b);
}
}
```

A. Compile-time error.
B. Runtime error.
C. 1 and 12.10
D. None of the above.

Answer:-A

7.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
double d = 12.10D;
System.out.print(d);
}
}
```

A. 12.10D
B. 12.10
C. Compile-time error.
D. None of the above

Answer:-B

8.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
int 9A = 10;
System.out.print(9A);
}
}
```

A. 10
B. Compile time error
C. Runtime error.
D. None of the above

Answer:-B

9.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int x;
System.out.print(x);
}
}
```

A. 0
B. 0.0
C. Compile-time error.
D. None of the above.

Answer:-C

10.Which of the following is a primitive data type in Java?

A. String
B. Integer
C. Float
D. None of the above

Answer:-D

11.What is the size of the 'char' data type in Java?

A. 4 bytes
B. 2 bytes
C. 8 bytes
D. None of the above.

Answer:-B

12. What is the default value of the 'boolean' data type in Java?

A. true
B. false
C. 0
D. None of the above.

Answer:-B

13. Which data type should be used to store a whole number (integer) in Java?

A. int
B. float
C. double
D. byte

Answer:-C

14. Which of the following is a reference data type in Java?

A. char
B. boolean
C. int
D. String

Answer:-D

15. What is the maximum value that can be stored in a 'short' data type in Java?

A. 127
B. 32,767
C. 65,535
D. 2,147,483,647

Answer:-B

16. Which data type should be used to store a decimal number with 15 digits of precision in Java?

A. double
B. float
C. decimal
D. long

Answer:-A

17. What happens if you try to store a value larger than the maximum value of a data type?

A. The value is truncated to fit the maximum value.
B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
C. The compiler automatically converts it to the appropriate data type.
D. Compile-time error incompatible types.

Answer:-D

18. Which data type should be used to represent a single letter in Java?

A. char
B. String
C. letter
D. int

Answer:-A

19. How many bytes are used to store a 'double' data type in Java?

A. 4 bytes
B. 8 bytes
C. 16 bytes
D. It varies depending on the system architecture

Answer:-B

20. Which of the following is the correct way to represent a character literal in Java?

A. "A"
B. A
C. "65"
D. 'A'

Answer:-D

21. What does the suffix 'L' or 'l' represent when suffixed to a numeric literal in Java?

a) The literal is a long data type.
b) The literal is a double data type.
c) The literal is a float data type.
d) The literal is a short data type.

Answer:-A

22. Which of the following is a valid boolean literal in Java?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 'false'
D. None of the above

Answer:-D

23. What does the 'f' or 'F' suffix represent when suffixed to a numeric literal in Java?

A. The literal is a float data type.
B. The literal is a long data type.
C. The literal is a double data type.
D. The literal is a short data type.

Answer:-A

24. Which escape sequence represents a newline character in Java?

A. \t
B. \n
C. \r
D. \s

Answer:-B

25. What is the value of the binary literal 0b1010 in decimal?

A. 10
B. 5
C. 16
D. 8

Answer:-A

26. Which of the following is a valid string literal in Java?

A. "Hello"
B. "Hello World
C. Hello
D. None of the above

Answer:-A

27. What is the purpose of using underscores in numeric literals in Java?

A. To improve readability by separating digits.
B. To indicate that the literal is a float data type.
C. To indicate that the literal is a long data type.
D. Underscores are not allowed in numeric literals in Java.

Answer:-A

28. What is widening conversion in Java?

A. Converting a smaller data type to a larger data type
B. Converting a larger data type to a smaller data type
C. Converting a character data type to a numeric data type
D. Converting a string to an integer

Answer:-A

29. Which of the following data type conversions might result in data loss?

A. Widening conversion
B. Narrowing conversion
C. Automatic conversion
D. Promotion

Answer:-B

30. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;
double y = x;
System.out.println(y);
```

A. Compilation error
B. Runtime error
C. 10.0
D. 10

Answer:-C

31. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;
byte y = 123/x;
System.out.println(y);
```

A) Compilation error
B) Runtime error
C) 12.0;
D) 12

Answer:-A

32. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;
byte y = x/2.0;
System.out.println(y);
```

A. Compilation error
B. Runtime error
C. 5.0;
D. 5

Answer:-A

33. What is narrowing conversion in Java?

A. Converting a smaller data type to a larger data type
B. Converting a larger data type to a smaller data type
C. Converting a numeric data type to a character data type
D. Converting a double to an int

Answer:-B

34. Which keyword is used to perform explicit type casting in Java?

A. Convert
B. Cast
C. (type)
D. narrow

Answer:-C

35. What is the result of the following code?

```
char c = 'A';
int num = c;
System.out.println(num);
```

A. Compilation error
B. Runtime error
C. 65
D. A

Answer:-C

36.Which of the following is an example of widening conversion?

A. int to double
B. double to int
C. char to byte
D. float to long

Answer:-A

37. What is the result of the following code?

```
char c = 'A';
char c1 = c + 1;
System.out.println(c1);
```

A. Compilation error
B. Runtime error
C. 66
D. 65

Answer:-A