

1 QuestionText	Choice1	Choice2	Choice3	Choice4
2				
<p>What will be the result of compiling the following program?</p> <pre> public class MyClass {     long var;     public void MyClass(long param) { var = param; } // (Line no 1)     public static void main(String[] args) {         MyClass a, b;         a = new MyClass(); // (Line no 2)     } } </pre>	A compilation error will occur at (Line no 1), since constructors cannot specify a return value	A compilation error will occur at (2), since the class does not have a default constructor	A compilation error will occur at (Line no 2), since the class does not have a constructor that takes one argument of type int.	The program will compile without errors.
3 Which of the following declarations are correct? (Choose TWO)	boolean b = TRUE;	byte b = 256;	String s = "null";	int i = new Integer("56");
4 What will happen when you attempt to compile and run this code?				
<pre> abstract class Base{     abstract public void myfunc();     public void another(){         System.out.println("Another method");     } }  public class Abs extends Base{     public static void main(String argv[]){         Abs a = new Abs();         a.amethod();     }     public void myfunc(){         System.out.println("My Func");     }     public void amethod(){         myfunc();     } } </pre>	The code will compile and run, printing out the words "My Func"	The compiler will complain that the Base class has non abstract methods	The code will compile but complain at run time that the Base class has non abstract methods	The compiler will complain that the method myfunc in the base class has no body, nobody at all to print it
5				
<p>class A, B and C are in multilevel inheritance hierarchy repectively . In the main method of some other class if class C object is created, in what sequence the three constructors execute?</p>	Constructor of A executes first, followed by the constructor of B and C	Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of A and B	Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of B and A	Constructor of A executes first followed by the constructor of C and B
6 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre> package aj; private class S{ int roll;     S(){roll=1;}} package aj; class T { public static void main(String ar[]){     System.out.print(new S().roll);}} </pre>	Compilation error	Compiles and display 1	Compiles but no output	Compiles and display 0

7 Here is the general syntax for method definition:

```
accessModifier returnType methodName(
parameterList )
{
    Java statements

    return returnValue;
}
```

The  
returnValue  
can be any  
type, but will  
be  
automatically  
converted to  
returnType  
when the  
method  
returns to the  
caller

If the  
returnType is  
void then the  
returnValue  
can be any  
type

The  
returnValue  
must be the  
same type as  
the  
returnType,  
or be of a  
type that can  
be converted  
to returnType  
without loss  
of information

The  
returnValue  
must be  
exactly the  
same type as  
the  
returnType.

What is true for the returnType and the  
returnValue?

8 A) A call to instance method can not be made  
from static context.

B) A call to static method can be made from  
non static context.

Both are  
FALSE

Both are  
TRUE

Only A is  
TRUE

Only B is  
TRUE

9 Consider the following code and choose the  
correct option:

```
class A{ A(){System.out.print("From A");}}
class B extends A{ B(int z){z=2;}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new B(3);}}
```

Compilation  
error

Comiples and  
prints From A

Compiles but  
throws  
runtime  
exception

Compiles and  
display 3

10 class Sample

```
{int a,b;
Sample()
{ a=1; b=2;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
Sample(int x)
{ this(10,20);
a=b=x;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
Sample(int a,int b)
{ this();
this.a=a;
this.b=b;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
}
```

```
class This2
{ public static void main(String args[])
{
Sample s1=new Sample (100);
}
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

100 100 1 2  
10 20

1 2 100 100  
10 20

10 20 1 2 100  
100

1 2 10 20 100  
100

11 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ private static void display(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main(String ar[]){ display();}}	Compiles and display Hi	Compiles and throw run time exception	Compiles but doesn't display anything	Compilation fails
12 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: package aj; class A{ protected int j; } package bj; class B extends A { public static void main(String ar[]){ System.out.print(new A().j=23);}}	code compiles fine and will display 23	code compiles but will not display output	compilation error	j can not be initialized
13 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ int z; A(int x){z=x;} } class B extends A{ public static void main(String arg){ new B();}}	Compilation error	Compiles but throws run time exception	Compiles and displays nothing	None of the listed options
14 class Test{ static void method(){ this.display(); } static display(){ System.out.println("hello"); } public static void main(String[] args){ new Test().method(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	hello	Runtime Error	compiles but no output	does not compile
15 What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code? private class Base{ Base(){ int i = 100; System.out.println(i); } }  public class Pri extends Base{ static int i = 200; public static void main(String argv[]){ Pri p = new Pri(); System.out.println(i); } }		100 followed 200 by 200	Compile time error	100

```
16 public class MyClass {
    static void print(String s, int i) {
        System.out.println("String: " + s + ", int: " +
i);
    }

    static void print(int i, String s) {
        System.out.println("int: " + i + ", String: " +
s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        print("String first", 11);
        print(99, "Int first");
    }
}
What would be the output?
```

String: String first, int: 11 int: 99, String: Int first	int: 27, String: Int first String: String first, int: 27	Compilation Error	Runtime Exception
--	--	----------------------	----------------------

- 17
- A) No argument constructor is provided to all Java classes by default
  - B) No argument constructor is provided to the class only when no constructor is defined.
  - C) Constructor can have another class object as an argument
  - D) Access specifiers are not applicable to Constructor

Only A is TRUE	All are TRUE	B and C is TRUE	All are FALSE
-------------------	--------------	--------------------	------------------

18 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{ private static void display(){
System.out.println("Display()");}
private static void show() { display();
System.out.println("show()");}
public static void main(String arg[]){
show();}}
```

Compiles and prints show()	Compiles and prints Display() show()	Compiles but throws runtime exception	Compilation error
-------------------------------	---	--	----------------------

- 19 Which of the following sentences is true?
- A) Access to data member depends on the scope of the class and the scope of data members
  - B) Access to data member depends only on the scope of the data members
  - C) Access to data member depends on the scope of the method from where it is accessed

Only A and C is TRUE	All are TRUE	All are FALSE	Only A is TRUE
-------------------------	--------------	------------------	-------------------

20 Given:

```
public class Yikes {  
  
    public static void go(Long n)  
    {System.out.print("Long ");}  
    public static void go(Short n)  
    {System.out.print("Short ");}  
    public static void go(int n)  
    {System.out.print("int ");}  
    public static void main(String [] args) {  
        short y = 6;  
        long z = 7;  
        go(y);  
        go(z);  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

21 Which of the following will print -4.0

22 Suppose class B is sub class of class A:  
A) If class A doesn't have any constructor, then class B also must not have any constructor  
B) If class A has parameterized constructor, then class B can have default as well as parameterized constructor  
C) If class A has parameterized constructor then call to class A constructor should be made explicitly by constructor of class B

23 class Order{  
 Order(){  
 System.out.println("Cat");  
 }  
 public static void main(String... Args){  
 System.out.println("Ant");  
 }  
 static{  
 System.out.println("Dog");  
 }  
 {  
 System.out.println("Man");  
 }  
}  
consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

24 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{ private void display(){  
    System.out.print("Hi");}  
    public static void main(String ar[]){  
        display();}}
```

int Long System.out.pr intln(Math.cei l(-4.7));	Short Long System.out.pr intln(Math.flo or(-4.7));	Compilation fails. System.out.pr intln(Math.rou nd(-4.7));	An exception is thrown at runtime. System.out.pr intln(Math.mi n(-4.7));	
Only B and C is TRUE	Only A is TRUE	All are FALSE	Only A and C is TRUE	
Dog Ant	Dog Man Cat Ant	Man Dog Ant	Dog Man Ant	
Compiles but doesn't display anything	Compiles and throws run time exception	Compilation fails	Compiles and displays Hi	

25	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class MyClass { public static void main(String arguments[]) { amethod(arguments); } public void amethod(String[] arguments) { System.out.println(arguments[0]); System.out.println(arguments[1]); } }	prints Hi Hello	Compiler Error	Runs but no output	Runtime Error
26	package QB; class Sphere { protected int methodRadius(int r) { System.out.println("Raiious is: "+r); return 0; } } package QB; public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { double x = 0.89; Sphere sp = new Sphere(); // Some code missing } } to get the radius value what is the code of line to be added ?	methodRadiu s(x);	sp.methodRa dius(x);	Nothing to add	Sphere.meth odRadius();
27	class One{ int var1; One (int x){ var1 = x; } } class Derived extends One{ int var2; void display(){ System.out.println("var 1="+var1+"var2="+var2); } } class Main{ public static void main(String[] args){ Derived obj = new Derived(); obj.display(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	0 , 0	compiles successfully but runtime error	compile error	none of these

28	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ private void display(){ System.out.println("Display()");} private static void show() { display(); System.out.println("show()");} public static void main(String arg[]){ show();}}	Compiles and prints show()	Compiles and prints Display() show()	Compiles but throws runtime exception	Compilation error
29	Consider the following code and choose the best option: class Super{ int x; Super(){x=2;}} class Sub extends Super { void displayX(){ System.out.print(x);} public static void main(String args[]){ new Sub().displayX();}}	Compilation error	Compiles and runs without any output	Compiles and display 2	Compiles and display 0
30	class One{ int var1; One (int x){ var1 = x; }} class Derived extends One{ int var2; Derived(){ super(10); var2=10; } void display(){ System.out.println("var1="+var1+" , var2="+var2); }} class Main{ public static void main(String[] args){ Derived obj = new Derived(); obj.display(); }} consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	var1=10 , var2=10	0,0	compile error	runtime error
31	public class MyAr { static int i1; public static void main(String argv[]) { MyAr m = new MyAr(); m.amethod(); } public void amethod() { System.out.println(i1); } } What is the output of the program?	0	Compilation Error	Garbage Value	It is not possible to access a static variable in side of non static method

32 What will be printed out if you attempt to compile and run the following code ?

```
public class AA {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 9;
        switch (i) {
            default:
                System.out.println("default");
            case 0:
                System.out.println("zero");
                break;
            case 1:
                System.out.println("one");
            case 2:
                System.out.println("two");
        }
    }
}
```

33 Which statements, when inserted at (1), will not result in compile-time errors?

```
public class ThisUsage {
    int planets;
    static int suns;
    public void gaze() {
        int i;
        // (1) INSERT STATEMENT HERE
    }
}
```

34 Which modifier is used to control access to critical code in multi-threaded programs?

Compilation Error			
	default	default zero	default zero one two
i = this.planets; i = this.suns;		this = new ThisUsage();	this.suns = planets;
default	public	transient	synchronized



```
class Meal {
    Meal() {
        System.out.println("Meal()");
    }
}
class Cheese {
    Cheese() {
        System.out.println("Cheese()");
    }
}
class Lunch extends Meal {
    Lunch() {
        System.out.println("Lunch()");
    }
}
class PortableLunch extends Lunch {
    PortableLunch() {
        System.out.println("PortableLunch()");
    }
}
class Sandwich extends PortableLunch {
    private Cheese c = new Cheese();

    public Sandwich() {
        System.out.println("Sandwich()");
    }
}
public class MyClass7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Sandwich();
    }
}
```

```
class A{ int a; A(int a){a=4;}}
class B extends A{ B(){super(3);} void
displayA(){
System.out.print(a);}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new B().displayA();}}
```

```
Meal()
Lunch()
PortableLunch()
Cheese()
Sandwich()
```

- Meal()
- Cheese()
- Lunch()
- PortableLunch()
- Sandwich()

```
Meal()
Lunch()
PortableLunch()
Sandwich()
Cheese()
```

Cheese()  
Sandwich()  
Meal()  
Lunch()  
PortableLunc  
h()

```
compiles and
display 0
```

compilation  
error

Compiles and  
display 4

Compiles and display 3

37 Given the following code what will be output?

```
public class Pass{
    static int j=20;
    public static void main(String argv[]){
int i=10;
Pass p = new Pass();
p.amethod(i);
System.out.println(i);
System.out.println(j);
    }

    public void amethod(int x){
x=x*2;
j=j*2;
    }
}
```

38

What will happen if a main() method of a "testing" class tries to access a private instance variable of an object using dot notation?

39 11. class Mud {  
12. // insert code here  
13. System.out.println("hi");  
14. }  
15. }  
And the following five fragments:  
public static void main(String...a) {  
public static void main(String.\* a) {  
public static void main(String... a) {  
public static void main(String[]... a) {  
public static void main(String...[] a) {  
How many of the code fragments, inserted independently at line 12, compile?

Error:  
amethod  
parameter  
does not  
match  
variable  
The compiler  
will  
automatically  
change the  
private  
variable to a  
public  
variable

20 and 40

10 and 40

10, and 20

The compiler  
will find the  
error and will  
not make a  
.class file

The program  
will compile  
and run  
successfully

The program  
will compile  
successfully,  
but the .class  
file will not  
run correctly

0

1

2

3

40	<pre>class Order{     Order(){         System.out.println("Cat");     }     public static void main(String... Args){         Order obj = new Order();         System.out.println("Ant");     }     static{         System.out.println("Dog");     }     {         System.out.println("Man");     } }</pre>						
	consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	Man Dog Cat Ant	Cat Ant Dog Man	Dog Man Cat Ant			compile error
41	<pre>abstract class MineBase {     abstract void amethod();     static int i; } public class Mine extends MineBase {     public static void main(String argv[]){         int[] ar=new int[5];         for(i=0;i &lt; ar.length;i++)             System.out.println(ar[i]);     } }</pre>	A Sequence of 5 zero's will be printed like 0 0 0 0 0	A Sequence of 5 one's will be printed like 1 1 1 1 1	IndexOutOfB oundes Error			Compilation Error occurs and to avoid them we need to declare Mine class as abstract
42	<pre>public class Q {     public static void main(String argv[]) {         int anar[] = new int[] { 1, 2, 3 };         System.out.println(anar[1]);     } }</pre>	Compiler Error: anar is referenced before it is initialized	2				Compiler Error: size of array must be 1 defined
43	A constructor may return value including class type	true	false				
44	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>package aj; class S{ int roll =23; private S(){} } package aj; class T { public static void main(String ar[]){ System.out.print(new S().roll);}}</pre>	Compilation error	Compiles and display 0	Compiles and display 23	Compiles but no output		

45	<pre>public class c123 {     private c123() {         System.out.println("Hellow");     }     public static void main(String args[]) {         c123 o1 = new c123();         c213 o2 = new c213();     } } class c213 {     private c213() {         System.out.println("Hello123");     } }</pre>					
	What is the output?	Hellow	It is not possible to declare a constructor as private	Compilation Error		Runs without any output
46	<pre>class MyClass1 {     private int area(int side)     {         return(side * side);     }     public static void main(String args[ ])     {         MyClass1 MC = new MyClass1( );         int area = MC.area(50);         System.out.println(area);     } }</pre>					
	What would be the output?	Compilation error	Runtime Exception		2500	50
47	<pre>public class MyAr {     public static void main(String argv[]) {         MyAr m = new MyAr();         m.amethod();     }     public void amethod() {         static int i1;         System.out.println(i1);     } }</pre>					
	What is the Output of the Program?		Compile time error because i has not been 0 initialized	Compilation and output of null		It is not possible to declare a static variable in side of non static method or instance method. Because Static variables are class level dependencies.

```
48 public class MyAr {
    public static void main(String argv[]) {
        MyAr m = new MyAr();
        m.amethod();
    }
    public void amethod() {
        final int i1;
        System.out.println(i1);
    }
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

```
49 public class c1 {
    private c1()
    {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        c1 o1=new c1();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

50 Which modifier indicates that the variable might be modified asynchronously, so that all threads will get the correct value of the variable.

Unresolved compilation problem: The local variable i1 may not have been initialized

Compilation and output of null  
None of the given options

It is not possible to declare a constructor private

Compilation Error  
Can't create object because constructor is private

Hello

synchronized  
volatile  
transient  
default

51

```
class A {
    int i, j;

    A(int a, int b) {
        i = a;
        j = b;
    }
    void show() {
        System.out.println("i and j: " + i + " " + j);
    }
}
class B extends A {
    int k;

    B(int a, int b, int c) {
        super(a, b);
        k = c;
    }
    void show(String msg) {
        System.out.println(msg + k);
    }
}
class Override {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        B subOb = new B(3, 5, 7);
        subOb.show("This is k: "); // this calls
        show() in B
        subOb.show(); // this calls show() in A
    }
}
What would be the output?
```

- This is j: 5 i  
and k: 3 7
- This is i: 3 j  
and k: 5 7
- This is i: 7 j  
and k: 3 5
- This is k: 7 i  
and j: 3 7

52 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class X { int x; X(int x){x=2;}}
class Y extends X{ Y(){}} void displayX(){
    System.out.print(x);}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new Y().displayX();}}
```

- Compiles and  
display 2
- Compiles and  
runs without  
any output
- Compiles and  
display 0
- Compilation  
error

53 class Order{  
Order(){  
System.out.println("Cat");  
}  
public static void main(String... Args){  
Order obj = new Order();  
System.out.println("Ant");  
}  
static{  
System.out.println("Dog");  
}}  
consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

- Cat Ant Dog
- Dog Cat Ant
- Ant Cat Dog
- none

54 What will be the result when you attempt to compile this program?

```
public class Rand{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        int iRand;
        iRand = Math.random();
        System.out.println(iRand);
    }
}
```

Compile time error referring to a cast problem	A random number between 1 and 10	A random number between 0 and 1	A compile time error as random being an undefined method
Target	Retention	Deprecated	Documented

55 Choose the meta annotations. (Choose THREE)

56 If no retention policy is specified for an annotation, then the default policy of \_\_\_\_\_ is used.

57 Select the variable which are in java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy class. (Choose THREE)

58 Select the Uses of annotations. (Choose THREE)

59 All annotation types should manually extend the Annotation interface. State TRUE/FALSE

60 Custom annotations can be created using

61 Given:

```
10. interface A { void x(); }
11. class B implements A {
    public void x() { }
    public void y() { } }
12. class C extends B {
    public void x() { } }
```

And:

```
20. java.util.List<a> list = new
java.util.ArrayList</a>();
21. list.add(new B());
22. list.add(new C());
23. for (A a:list) {
24. a.x();
25. a.y();;
26. }
```

What is the result?

method	class	source	runtime
SOURCE	CLASS	RUNTIME	CONSTRUCTOR
Information For the Compiler	Information for the JVM	Compile time and deploytime processing	Runtime processing
true	false		
@interface	@inherit	@include	all the listed options
Compilation fails because of an error in line 25	The code runs with no output.	An exception is thrown at runtime	Compilation fails because of an error in line 21

62	<p>Given:</p> <pre> public static Collection get() {     Collection sorted = new LinkedList();     sorted.add("B"); sorted.add("C");     sorted.add("A");     return sorted; }  public static void main(String[] args) {     for (Object obj: get()) {         System.out.print(obj + ", ");     } } </pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	A, B, C,	B, C, A,	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
63	<p>Which statement is true about the following program?</p> <pre> import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.Collections; import java.util.List; public class WhatIsThis {     public static void main(String[] na){         List&lt;StringBuilder&gt; list=new         ArrayList&lt;StringBuilder&gt;();         list.add(new StringBuilder("B"));         list.add(new StringBuilder("A"));         list.add(new StringBuilder("C"));         Collections.sort(list,Collections.reverseOrder()         );         System.out.println(list.subList(1,2));     } } </pre>	The program will compile and print the following output: [B]	The program will compile and print the following output: [B,A]	The program will compile and throw a runtime exception	The program will not compile
64	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre> public static void before() {     Set set = new TreeSet();     set.add("2");     set.add(3);     set.add("1");     Iterator it = set.iterator();     while (it.hasNext())         System.out.print(it.next() + " "); } </pre>	The before() method will print 1 2	The before() method will print 1 2 3	The before() method will throw an exception at runtime	The before() method will not compile
65	<pre> import java.util.StringTokenizer; class ST{     public static void main(String[] args){         String input = "Today is\$Holiday";         StringTokenizer st = new         StringTokenizer(input,"\$");         while(st.hasMoreTokens()){             System.out.println(st.nextElement());         }     } } </pre>	Today is Holiday	Today is Holiday	Both	none of the listed options



66 Given:

```
public static Iterator reverse(List list) {
    Collections.reverse(list);
    return list.iterator();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List list = new ArrayList();
    list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");
    for (Object obj: reverse(list))
        System.out.print(obj + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

3, 2, 1,

1, 2, 3,

Compilation fails.

The code runs with no output.

67

Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but its methods are not synchronized?

```
java.util.Hash  
Set
```

```
java.util.Linke
dHashSet
```

java.util.List

```
java.util.Array  
List
```

68

int indexOf(Object o) - What does this method return if the element is not found in the List?

null

-1

none of the  
0 listed options

69 What is the result of attempting to compile and run the following code?

```
import java.util.Vector; import
java.util.LinkedList; public class Test1{ public
static void main(String[] args) { Integer int1 =
new Integer(10); Vector vec1 = new Vector();
LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
vec1.add(int1); list.add(int1);
if(vec1.equals(list))
System.out.println("equal"); else
System.out.println("not equal"); } } 1. The code
will fail to compile. 2. Runtime error due to
incompatible object comparison 3. Will run
and print "equal". 4. Will run and print "not
equal".
```

1

2

3

4

70 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Integer arr[]={3,4,3,2};
        Set<Integer> s=new
TreeSet<Integer>(Arrays.asList(arr));
        s.add(1);
        for(Integer ele :s){
            System.out.println(ele); } }}
```

Compilation  
error

prints 3,4,2,1,

prints 1,2,3,4

Compiles but  
exception at  
runtime

71

Inorder to remove one element from the given  
Treeset, place the appropriate line of code

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TreeSet<Integer> tSet = new
        TreeSet<Integer>();
        System.out.println("Size of TreeSet : " +
        tSet.size());
        tSet.add(new Integer("1"));
        tSet.add(new Integer("2"));
        tSet.add(new Integer("3"));
        System.out.println(tSet.size());
        // remove the one element from the Treeset
        System.out.println("Size of TreeSet after
        removal : " + tSet.size());
    }
}
```

72

tSet.clear(ne w Integer("1"));	tSetdelete(ne w Integer("1"));	tSet.remove( new Integer("1"));	tSet.drop(ne w Integer("1"));
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Consider the code below & select the correct  
ouput from the options:

```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String
        []colors={"orange","blue","red","green","ivory"};
        Arrays.sort(colors);
        int s1=Arrays.binarySearch(colors, "ivory");
        int s2=Arrays.binarySearch(colors, "silver");
        System.out.println(s1+" "+s2); }}
```

2 -4	3 -5	2 -6	3 -4
------	------	------	------

73 Consider the following code and choose the  
correct output:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        TreeMap<Integer, String> hm=new
        TreeMap<Integer, String>();
        hm.put(2,"Two");
        hm.put(4,"Four");
        hm.put(1,"One");
        hm.put(6,"Six");
        hm.put(7,"Seven");
        SortedMap<Integer, String>
        sm=hm.subMap(2,7);
        SortedMap<Integer,String>
        sm2=sm.tailMap(4);
        System.out.print(sm2);
    }
}
```

{2=Two, 4=Four, 6=Six, 7=Seven}	{4=Four, 6=Six, 7=Seven}	{4=Four, 6=Six}	{2=Two, 4=Four, 6=Six}
--	--------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

74 next() method of Scanner class will return

Integer	Long	int	String
---------	------	-----	--------

75

```
Given:
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;

public class MainClass {

    public static void main(String[] a) {
        String elements[] = { "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" };
        Set set = new
HashSet(Arrays.asList(elements));

        elements = new String[] { "A", "B", "C", "D"
};
        Set set2 = new
HashSet(Arrays.asList(elements));

        System.out.println(set.equals(set2));
    }
} What is the result of given code?
```

true

false

Compile time error Runtime Exception

- 76 A)Property files help to decrease coupling  
B) DateFormat class allows you to format dates and times with customized styles.  
C) Calendar class allows to perform date calculation and conversion of dates and times between timezones.  
D) Vector class is not synchronized

A and B is TRUE

A and D is TRUE

A and C is TRUE

B and D is TRUE

- 77 Which interface does java.util.Hashtable implement?

Java.util.Map

Java.util.List

Java.util.Tabl e

Java.util.Coll ection

- 78 Object get(Object key) - What does this method return if the key is not found in the Map?

0

-1

null

none of the listed options

- 79 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        TreeSet<Integer> ts=new
TreeSet<Integer>();
        ts.add(1);
        ts.add(8);
        ts.add(6);
        ts.add(4);
        SortedSet<Integer> ss=ts.subSet(2, 10);
        ss.add(9);
        System.out.println(ts);
        System.out.println(ss);
    }
}
```

[1,4,6,8]  
[4,6,8,9]

[1,8,6,4]  
[8,6,4,9]

[1,4,6,8,9]  
[4,6,8,9]

[1,4,6,8,9]  
[4,6,8]

80	A) Iterator does not allow to insert elements during traversal B) Iterator allows bidirectional navigation. C) ListIterator allows insertion of elements during traversal D) ListIterator does not support bidirectional navigation	A and B is TRUE	A and D is TRUE	A and C is TRUE	B and D is TRUE
81	static void sort(List list) method is part of _____	Collection interface	Collections class	Vector class	ArrayList class
82	static int binarySearch(List list, Object key) is a method of _____	Vector class	ArrayList class	Collection interface	Collections class
83	Which collection class allows you to access its elements by associating a key with an element's value, and provides synchronization?	java.util.SortedMap	java.util.TreeMap	java.util.TreeSet	java.util.Hashtable
84	Consider the following code and select the correct output: import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.LinkedList; import java.util.List; public class Lists { public static void main(String[] args) { List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>(); list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add(1, "3"); List<String> list2=new LinkedList<String>(list); list.addAll(list2); list2 =list.subList(2,5); list2.clear(); System.out.println(list); } }	[1,3,2]	[1,3,3,2]	[1,3,2,1,3,2]	[3,1,2]
85	Given: import java.util.*;  public class LetterASort{ public static void main(String[] args) { ArrayList<String> strings = new ArrayList<String>(); strings.add("aAaA"); strings.add("AaA"); strings.add("aAa"); strings.add("AAaa"); Collections.sort(strings); for (String s : strings) { System.out.print(s + " "); } } } What is the result?	Compilation fails.	aAaA aAa AAaa AaA	AAaa AaA aAa aAaA	AaA AAaa aAaA aAa

86	<p>A) It is a good practice to store heterogenous data in a TreeSet.</p> <p>B) HashSet has default initial capacity (16) and loadfactor(0.75)</p> <p>C)HashSet does not maintain order of Insertion</p> <p>D)TreeSet maintains order of Inserstion</p>	A and B is TRUE	A and D is TRUE	A and C is TRUE	B and C is TRUE
87	<pre> TreeSet&lt;String&gt; s = new TreeSet&lt;String&gt;(); TreeSet&lt;String&gt; subs = new TreeSet&lt;String&gt;(); s.add("a"); s.add("b"); s.add("c"); s.add("d"); s.add("e");  subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet("b", true, "d", true); s.add("g"); s.pollFirst(); s.pollFirst(); s.add("c2"); System.out.println(s.size() +" "+ subs.size()); </pre>	The size of s is 4	The size of s is 5	The size of subs is 3	The size of s is 7
88	<p>Consider the following code was executed on June 01, 1983. What will be the output?</p> <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){     Date date=new Date();     SimpleDateFormat sd;     sd=new SimplpeDateFormat("E MMM dd yyyy");     System.out.print(sd.format(date));}} </pre>	Wed Jun 01 1983	244 JUN 01 1983	PST JUN 01 1983	GMT JUN 01 1983
89	<p>Given:</p> <pre> public class Venus { public static void main(String[] args) { int [] x = {1,2,3}; int y[] = {4,5,6}; new Venus().go(x,y); } void go(int[]... z) { for(int[] a : z) System.out.print(a[0]); } } </pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	123	12	14	1

90	You wish to store a small amount of data and make it available for rapid access. You do not have a need for the data to be sorted, uniqueness is not an issue and the data will remain fairly static Which data structure might be most suitable for this requirement?				
	1) TreeSet 2) HashMap 3) LinkedList 4) an array	1	2	3	4
91	What will be the output of following code? <pre>class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         TreeSet&lt;Integer&gt; ts=new TreeSet&lt;Integer&gt;();         ts.add(2);         ts.add(3);         ts.add(7);         ts.add(5);         SortedSet&lt;Integer&gt; ss=ts.subSet(1,7);         ss.add(4);         ss.add(6);         System.out.print(ss);}}</pre>	[2,3,7,5]	[2,3,7,5,4,6]	[2,3,4,5,6,7]	[2,3,4,5,6]
92	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>class Data{ Integer data; Data(Integer d){data=d;}     public boolean equals(Object o){return true;}     public int hashCode(){return 1;}} class Test{     public static void main(String ar[]){         Set&lt;Data&gt; s=new HashSet&lt;Data&gt;();         s.add(new Data(4));         s.add(new Data(2));         s.add(new Data(4));         s.add(new Data(1));         s.add(new Data(2));         System.out.print(s.size());}}</pre>	3	5	compilation error	Compiles but error at run time
93	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: <pre>public class Test{     public static void main(String[] args) {         String num="";         z: for(int x=0;x&lt;3;x++){             for(int y=0;y&lt;2;y++){                 if(x==1) break;                 if(x==2 &amp;&amp; y==1) break z;                 num=num+x+y;             }System.out.println(num);}}</pre>	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 2 0	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1	Compilation error

94	Given: <pre> public class Test {     public enum Dogs {collie, harrier};     public static void main(String [] args) {         Dogs myDog = Dogs.collie;         switch (myDog) {             case collie:                 System.out.print("collie ");             case harrier:                 System.out.print("harrier ");         }     } } </pre>					
	What is the result?	collie	harrier	Compilation fails.	collie harrier	
95	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         boolean flag=true;         if(flag=false){             System.out.print("TRUE");}else{                 System.out.print("FALSE");}}} </pre>					
		true	false	compilation error	Compiles	
96	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         System.out.println(Integer.parseInt("2147483648", 10));     } } </pre>					
		Compilation error	2.15E+09	NumberFormatException at run time	Compiles but no output	
97	Given: <pre> public class Test {     public enum Dogs {collie, harrier, shepherd};     public static void main(String [] args) {         Dogs myDog = Dogs.shepherd;         switch (myDog) {             case collie:                 System.out.print("collie ");             case default:                 System.out.print("retriever ");             case harrier:                 System.out.print("harrier ");         }     } } </pre>					
	What is the result?	harrier	shepherd	retriever	Compilation fails.	

98 Given:  
static void myFunc()  
{  
int i, s = 0;  
for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++) {  
i = 0;  
do {  
i++;  
s++;  
} while (i < j);  
}  
System.out.println(s);  
}  
} What would be the result

20 21 22 23

99 What is the range of the random number r generated by the code below?  
int r = (int)(Math.floor(Math.random() \* 8)) + 2;

2 <= r <= 9 3 <= r <= 10 2<= r <= 10 3 <= r <= 9

100 class Test{  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
int x=-1,y=-1;  
if(++x==++y)  
System.out.println("R.T. Ponting");  
else  
System.out.println("C.H. Gayle");  
}  
}  
consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

R.T.Ponting C.H.Gayle Compile error none of the listed options

101 Given:  
public class Breaker2 {  
static String o = "";  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
Z:  
for(int x = 2; x < 7; x++) {  
if(x==3) continue;  
if(x==5) break z;  
o = o + x;  
}  
System.out.println(o);  
}  
}

What is the result? 2 24 234 246

102 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:  
class Test{  
public static void main(String args[]){  
int a=5;  
if(a=3){  
System.out.print("Three");}else{  
System.out.print("Five");}}

Compilation error Three Five Compiles but no output



103 Given:

```
public class Batman {
    int squares = 81;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Batman().go();
    }
    void go() {
        incr(++squares);
        System.out.println(squares);
    }
    void incr(int squares) { squares += 10; }
}
```

What is the result?

81

82

91

92

104 public void foo( boolean a, boolean b)

```
{
    if( a )
    {
        System.out.println("A"); /* Line 5 */
    }
    else if(a && b) /* Line 7 */
    {
        System.out.println( "A && B");
    }
    else /* Line 11 */
    {
        if ( !b )
        {
            System.out.println( "notB" );
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println( "ELSE" );
        }
    }
}
```

What would be the result?

If a is true  
and b is false  
then the  
output is  
"notB"

If a is true  
and b is true  
then the  
output is "A  
&& B"

If a is false  
and b is false  
then the  
output is  
"ELSE"

If a is false  
and b is true  
then the  
output is  
"ELSE"

105 What is the value of 'n' after executing the following code?

```
int n = 10;
int p = n + 5;
int q = p - 10;
int r = 2 * (p - q);
switch(n)
{
    case p: n = n + 1;
    case q: n = n + 2;
    case r: n = n + 3;
    default: n = n + 4;
}
```

14

28

Compilation  
Error

10

106	<pre>public class While {     public void loop()     {         int x= 0;         while ( 1 ) /* Line 6 */         {             System.out.print("x plus one is " + (x + 1)); /* Line 8 */         }     } }</pre>				
	Which statement is true?	There is a syntax error on line 1	There are syntax errors on lines 1 and 6	There are syntax errors on lines 1, 6, and 8	There is a syntax error on line 6
107	<p>Which of the following loop bodies DOES compute the product from 1 to 10 like (1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 * 6 * 7 * 8 * 9 * 10)?</p> <pre>int s = 1; for (int i = 1; i &lt;= 10; i++) {     &lt;What to put here?&gt; }</pre>				
108		s += i * i;	s++;	s = s + s * i;	s *= i;
	Which of the following statements are true regarding wrapper classes? (Choose TWO)	String is a wrapper class	Double has a compareTo() method	Character has a intValue() method	Byte extends Number
109	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class Atom {     Atom() { System.out.print("atom "); } } class Rock extends Atom {     Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); } } public class Mountain extends Rock {     Mountain() {         super("granite");         new Rock("granite ");     }     public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>				
		Compilation fails.	granite granite	atom granite granite	atom granite atom granite

110 What are the thing to be placed to complete the code?

```
class Wrap {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        _____ iOb = _____
        Integer(100);

        int i = iOb.intValue();

        System.out.println(i + " " + iOb); // displays
        100 100
    }
}
```

int, int

Integer, new

Integer, int

int, Integer

111

```
public class SwitchTest
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("value =" +
        switchIt(4));
    }
    public static int switchIt(int x)
    {
        int j = 1;
        switch (x)
        {
            case 1: j++;
            case 2: j++;
            case 3: j++;
            case 4: j++;
            case 5: j++;
            default: j++;
        }
        return j + x;
    }
}
```

What will be the output of the program?

value = 8

value = 2

value = 4

value = 6

112 Given:

```
public class Barn {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Barn().go("hi", 1);
        new Barn().go("hi", "world", 2);
    }
    public void go(String... y, int x) {
        System.out.print(y[y.length - 1] + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

hi hi

hi world

world world

Compilation fails.

113	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         int x=034;         int y=12;         int ans=x+y;         System.out.println(ans);     } } </pre>	40	46	compilation error	Compiles but error at run time
114	<pre> 11. double input = 314159.26; 12. NumberFormat nf =     NumberFormat.getInstance(Locale.ITALIAN); 13. String b; 14. //insert code here </pre> <p>Which code, inserted at line 14, sets the value of b to 314.159,26?</p>	b = nf.parse(input );	b = nf.format(input );	b = nf.equals(input );	b = nf.parseObject(input );
115	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String ar[]){         TreeMap&lt;Integer,String&gt; tree = new         TreeMap&lt;Integer,String&gt;();         tree.put(1, "one");         tree.put(2, "two");         tree.put(3, "three");         tree.put(4,"Four");         System.out.println(tree.higherKey(2));         System.out.println(tree.ceilingKey(2));         System.out.println(tree.floorKey(1));         System.out.println(tree.lowerKey(1));     } } </pre>	3 2 1 null	3 2 1 1	2 2 1 1	4 2 1 1
116	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         Long data=23;         System.out.println(data);     } } </pre>	23	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	None of the listed options
117	<pre> class AutoBox {     public static void main(String args[]) {          int i = 10;         Integer iOb = 100;         i = iOb;         System.out.println(i + " " + iOb);     } } </pre> <p>whether this code work properly, if so what would be the result?</p>	No, Compilation error	No, Runtime error	Yes, 10, 100	Yes, 100, 100

118	Consider the following code and choose the correct option:					
	<pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         Long l=0l;         System.out.println(l.equals(0));}} </pre>	Compilation error	true	false		1
119	<pre> int l = 0; outer: while (true) {     l++;     inner:     for (int j = 0; j &lt; 10; j++)     {         l += j;         if (j == 3)             continue inner;         break outer;     }     continue outer; } System.out.println(l); </pre>					
	What will be the result?	3	2	4		1
120	<p>what will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following class?</p> <pre> Public class IFTest{     public static void main(String[] args){         int i=10;         if(i==10)         if(i&lt;10)         System.out.println("a");         else         System.out.println("b");         }} </pre>	The code will fail to compile because the syntax of the if statement is incorrect	The code will fail to compile because the compiler will not be able to determine which if statement the else clause belongs to	The code will compile correctly and display the letter a,when run	The code will compile correctly and display the letter b,when run	
121	<p>What is the output of the following code :</p> <pre> class try1{     public static void main(String[] args) {         System.out.println("good");         while(false){             System.out.println("morning");         }     } } </pre>	good	good morning morning ....	compiler error	runtime error	

122	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: <pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         int num=3; switch(num){             case 1: case 3: case 4: {                 System.out.println("bat man"); }             case 2: case 5: {                 System.out.println("spider man"); }break; }         }     } </pre>	bat man	Compilation error	bat man spider man	spider man
123	Given: <pre> int n = 10; switch(n) {     case 10: n = n + 1;     case 15: n = n + 2;     case 20: n = n + 3;     case 25: n = n + 4;     case 30: n = n + 5; } System.out.println(n); </pre> What is the value of 'n' after executing the following code?	23	32	25	Compilation Error
124	What will be the output of following code? <pre> TreeSet map = new TreeSet(); map.add("one"); map.add("two"); map.add("three"); map.add("four"); map.add("one"); Iterator it = map.iterator(); while (it.hasNext() ) {     System.out.print( it.next() + " " ); } </pre>	one two three four	four three two one	four one three two	one two three four one
125	public class Test { 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 "); } } What is the result?	2	3	2 3	1 2 3

126	Which of these statements are true?	HashTable is a sub class of Dictionary	ArrayList is a sub class of Vector	LinkedList is a subclass of ArrayList	Stack is a subclass of Vector
127	Given: import java.util.*; public class Explorer3 { public static void main(String[] args) { TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>(); TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>(); for(int i = 606; i < 613; i++) if(i%2 == 0) s.add(i); subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true); subs.add(629); System.out.println(s + " " + subs); } } What is the result?	Compilation fails.	[608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]	An exception is thrown at runtime.	[608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]
128	What is the output : class try1{ public static void main(String[] args) { int x=1; if(x--) System.out.println("good"); else System.out.println("bad"); } }	good	bad	compile error	run time error
129	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ int num='b'; switch(num){ default :{ System.out.print("default");} case 100 : case 'b' : case 'c' : { System.out.println("brownie"); break;} case 200: case 'e': { System.out.println("pastry"); }break; }}}	brownie	default brownie	compilation error	default

130 Given:  
int a = 5;  
int b = 5;  
int c = 5;  
if (a > 3)  
if (b > 4)  
if (c > 5)  
c += 1;  
else  
c += 2;  
else  
c += 3;  
c += 4;  
What is the value of variable c after executing the following code?

35711

131 Given:  
Float pi = new Float(3.14f);  
if (pi > 3) {  
System.out.print("pi is bigger than 3. ");  
}  
else {  
System.out.print("pi is not bigger than 3. ");  
}  
finally {  
System.out.println("Have a nice day.");  
}  
What is the result?

Compilation fails.  
pi is bigger than 3.  
An exception occurs at runtime.  
pi is bigger than 3. Have a nice day.

132 Given:  
public void go() {  
String o = "";  
z:  
for(int x = 0; x < 3; x++) {  
for(int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {  
if(x==1) break;  
if(x==2 && y==1) break z;  
o = o + x + y;  
}  
}  
System.out.println(o);  
}  
What is the result when the go() method is invoked?

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133 Examine the following code:

```
int count = 1;
while ( _____ )
{
    System.out.print( count + " " );
    count = count + 1;
}
System.out.println( );
```

What condition should be used so that the code prints:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

134 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Switch2
{
    final static short x = 2;
    public static int y = 0;
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        for (int z=0; z < 3; z++)
        {
            switch (z)
            {
                case y: System.out.print("0 "); /*
Line 11 */
                case x-1: System.out.print("1 "); /*
Line 12 */
                case x: System.out.print("2 "); /*
Line 13 */
            }
        }
    }
}
```

135 Given:

```
int x = 0;
int y = 10;
do {
    y--;
    ++x;
} while (x < 5);
System.out.print(x + "," + y);
```

What is the result?

count < 9	count+1 <= 8	count < 8	count != 8
		Compilation fails at line 11	Compilation fails at line 12.
0 1 2	0 1 2 1 2 2		
5,6	5,5	6,5	6,6

136 What is the output :				
<pre> class Test{     public static void main(String[] args) {         int a=5,b=10,c=1;         if(a&gt;c){             System.out.println("success");         }         else{             break;         }     } } </pre>	success	runtime error	compiler error	none of the listed options
137 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:				
<pre> public class Test{     public static void main(String[] args) {         int x = 0;         int y = 10;         do {             y--;             ++x;         } while (x &lt; 5);         System.out.print(x + "," + y);     } } </pre>	5,6	5,5	6,5	6,6
138 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         int l=7;         Long L = (Long)l;         System.out.println(L); } } </pre>		7	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time None of the listed options
139 Given:				
<pre> double height = 5.5; if(height-- &gt;= 5.0)     System.out.print("tall "); if(--height &gt;= 4.0)     System.out.print("average "); if(height-- &gt;= 3.0)     System.out.print("short "); else     System.out.print("very short "); } </pre>				
What would be the Result?	tall	tall short	short	very short
140 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre> class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         String hexa = "0XFF";         int number = Integer.decode(hexa);         System.out.println(number); } } </pre>	Compilation error	1515	255	Compiles but error at run time

141	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>int i = 1, j = -1; switch (i) {     case 0, 1: j = 1;     case 2: j = 2;     default: j = 0; } System.out.println("j = " + j);</pre>	j = -1 Person[] p = new Person[5];	j = 0 Person p[5];	j = 1 Person[] p [];	Compilation fails Person p[][] = new Person[2][];
142	Which of the following statements about arrays is syntactically wrong?				
143	What will be the output of following code?  <pre>import java.util.*; class I {     public static void main (String[] args)     {         Object i = new ArrayList().iterator();         System.out.print((i instanceof List)+",");         System.out.print((i instanceof Iterator)+",");         System.out.print(i instanceof ListIterator);     } }</pre>	Prints: false, false, false	Prints: false, false, true	Prints: false, true, false	Prints: false, true, true
144	Given: <pre>public static void test(String str) {     int check = 4;     if (check = str.length()) {         System.out.print(str.charAt(check -= 1) + ", ");     } else {         System.out.print(str.charAt(0) + ", ");     } }</pre> and the invocation: <pre>test("four"); test("tee"); test("to");</pre> What is the result?	r, t, t,	r, e, o,	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
145	What will be the output of the program? <pre>int x = 3; int y = 1; if (x = y) /* Line 3 */ {     System.out.println("x = " + x); }</pre>	x = 1	x = 3	Compilation fails.	The code runs with no output.

146	<pre>import java.util.SortedSet; import java.util.TreeSet;  public class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {         TreeSet&lt;String&gt; tSet = new TreeSet&lt;String&gt;();         tSet.add("1");         tSet.add("2");         tSet.add("3");         tSet.add("4");         tSet.add("5");         SortedSet sortedSet = _____("3");         System.out.println("Head Set Contains : " + sortedSet);     } } What is the missing method in the code to get the head set of the tree set?</pre>				
147	<pre>Consider the following code and choose the correct output: class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         int num=3; switch(num){             default :{                 System.out.print("default");}             case 1: case 3: case 4: {                 System.out.println("apple"); break;}             case 2: case 5: {                 System.out.println("black berry"); }break; }         }} </pre>	tSet.headSet	tset.headset	headSet	HeadSet
148	<pre>Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{     public static void main(String args[]){         Long L = null; long l = L;         System.out.println(L);         System.out.println(l);     }} </pre>	apple	default apple	compilation error	default
		null 0	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	0 null

149 What does the following code fragment write to the monitor?

```
int sum = 21;
if ( sum != 20 )
    System.out.print("You win ");
else
    System.out.print("You lose ");

System.out.println("the prize.");
```

What does the code fragment prints?

150

Which statements are true about maps?  
(Choose TWO)

151 Which collection implementation is suitable for maintaining an ordered sequence of objects,when objects are frequently inserted in and removed from the middle of the sequence?

152

Choose TWO correct options:

153 What is the output :

```
class One{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a=100;
        if(a>10)
            System.out.println("M.S.Dhoni");
        else if(a>20)
            System.out.println("Sachin");
        else if(a>30)
            System.out.println("Virat Kohli");
    }
}
```

You win the prize

You lose the prize.

You win

You lose

The return type of the values() method is set

Changes made in the Set view returned by keySet() will be reflected in the original map

The Map interface extends the Collection interface

All keys in a map are unique

TreeMap

HashSet

Vector

LinkedList

OutputStream is the abstract superclass of all classes that represent an outputstream of bytes.

Subclasses of the class Reader are used to read character streams.

To write characters to an outputstream, you have to make use of the class CharacterOutputStream.

To write an object to a file, you use the class ObjectFileWriter

M.S.Dhoni

M.S.Dhoni  
Sachin Virat  
Kohli

Virat Kohli

all of these

154	Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding a Java loop?	A continue statement doesn't transfer control to the test statement of the for loop	An overflow error can only occur in a loop	A loop may have multiple exit points	If a variable of type int overflows during the execution of a loop, it will cause an exception
155	<div>switch(x) {   default:     System.out.println("Hello"); }</div> <div>Which of the following are acceptable types for x? 1.byte 2.long 3.char 4.float 5.Short 6.Long</div>	1 ,3 and 5	2 and 4	3 and 5	4 and 6
156	Which are true with respect to finally block? (Choose THREE)	Used to release the resources which are obtained in try block.	Writing finally block is optional.	When an exception occurs then a part of try block will execute one appropriate catch block and finally block will be executed.	When no exception occurs then complete try block and finally block will execute but no catch block will execute.
157	<div>What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code? public class Bground extends Thread{   public static void main(String argv[]){     Bground b = new Bground();     b.run();   }   public void start(){     for (int i = 0; i &lt;10; i++){       System.out.println("Value of i = " + i);     }   } }</div>	A compile time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class	A run time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class	Clean compile and at run time the values 0 to 9 are printed out	Clean compile but no output at runtime

158 Given:

```
public void testIfA() {
    if (testIfB("True")) {
        System.out.println("True");
    } else {
        System.out.println("Not true");
    }
}

public Boolean testIfB(String str) {
    return Boolean.valueOf(str);
}
```

What is the result when method testIfA is invoked?

159

Which of the following statements are true? (Choose TWO)

160

```
public class MyProgram
{
    public static void throwIt()
    {
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("Hello world ");
            throwIt();
            System.out.println("Done with try block
");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("Finally executing
");
        }
    }
}
```

which answer most closely indicates the behavior of the program?

161 If a method is capable of causing an exception that it does not handle, it must specify this behavior using throws so that callers of the method can guard themselves against such Exception

true	Not true	An exception is thrown at runtime.	none
Both wait() and notify() must be called from a synchronized context.	The wait() method is overloaded to accept a duration	A thread will resume execution as soon as its sleep duration expires.	The notify() method is overloaded to accept a duration
The program will not compile.	The program will print Hello world, then will print that a RuntimeException has occurred, then will print Done with try block, and then will print Finally executing.	The program will print Hello world, then will print that a RuntimeException has occurred, and then will print Finally executing.	The program will print Hello world, then will print Finally executing, then will print that a RuntimeException has occurred.
false	true		

162

- A) Checked Exception must be explicitly caught or propagated to the calling method
- B) If runtime system can not find an appropriate method to handle the exception, then the runtime system terminates and uses the default exception handler.

Only A is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

Both A and B is TRUE

Both A and B is FALSE

163 public class RTEexcept

```
{
    public static void throwit ()
    {
        System.out.print("throwit ");
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("hello ");
            throwit();
        }
        catch (Exception re )
        {
            System.out.print("caught ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("finally ");
        }
        System.out.println("after ");
    }
}
```

hello throwit  
caught finally  
after

hello throwit  
caught

hello throwit  
RuntimeException caught  
after

Compilation fails



164 class s implements Runnable

```
{
    int x, y;
    public void run()
    {
        for(int i = 0; i < 1000; i++)
            synchronized(this)
            {
                x = 12;
                y = 12;
            }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " ");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        s run = new s();
        Thread t1 = new Thread(run);
        Thread t2 = new Thread(run);
        t1.start();
        t2.start();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

DeadLock

Compilation  
Error

Cannot  
determine  
output.

prints 12 12  
12 12

165

What is wrong with the following code?

Class MyException extends Exception{

public class Test{

public void foo() {

try {

bar();

} finally {

baz();

} catch(MyException e) {}

}

public void bar() throws MyException {

throw new MyException();

}

public void baz() throws RuntimeException {

throw new RuntimeException();

}

}

Since the  
method foo()  
does not  
catch the  
exception  
generated by  
the method  
baz(), it must  
declare the  
RuntimeException  
in a  
throws clause

A try block  
cannot be  
followed by  
both a catch  
and a finally  
block

An empty  
catch block is  
not allowed

A catch block  
cannot follow  
a finally block

166	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ static void test() throws RuntimeException { try { System.out.print("test "); throw new RuntimeException(); } catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); } } public static void main(String[] args) { try { test(); } catch (RuntimeException ex) { System.out.print("runtime "); } System.out.print("end"); } }</pre>	test end	test runtime end	test exception runtime end	test exception end
167		If an exception is not caught in a method, the method will terminate and normal execution will resume	An overriding method must declare that it throws the same exception classes as the method it overrides	The main() method of a program can declare that it throws checked exception	A method declaring that it throws a certain exception class may throw instances of any subclass of that exception class
	Choose TWO correct options:				
168	Which four can be thrown using the throw statement?  1.Error 2.Event 3.Object 4.Throwable 5.Exception 6.RuntimeException	1, 2, 3 and 4	2, 3, 4 and 5	1, 4, 5 and 6	2, 4, 5 and 6
169	class X implements Runnable <pre> { public static void main(String args[]) { /* Missing code? */ } public void run() {} }</pre> Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?	Thread t = new Thread(X);	Thread t = new Thread(X); t.start();	X run = new X(); Thread t = new Thread(run); t.start();	Thread t = new Thread(); x.run();

170	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class X { public void foo() { System.out.print("X "); } }  public class SubB extends X { public void foo() throws RuntimeException { super.foo(); if (true) throw new RuntimeException(); System.out.print("B "); } public static void main(String[] args) { new SubB().foo(); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	X, followed by an Exception.	No output, and an Exception is thrown.	X, followed by an Exception, followed by B.	none
171	<p>What will the output of following code?</p> <pre>try { int x = 0; int y = 5 / x; } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Exception"); } catch (ArithmeticException ae) { System.out.println(" Arithmetic Exception"); } System.out.println("finished");</pre>	finished start()	Exception join()	compilation fails yield()	ArithmeticExc eption sleep()
172 Which of the following methods are static?		static methods are difficult to maintain, because you can not change their implementati on.	static methods can be called using an object reference to an object of the class in which this method is defined.	static methods are always public, because they are defined at class-level.	static methods do not have direct access to non-static methods which are defined inside the same class.
173	<p>Which of the following statements regarding static methods are correct? (2 answers)</p>				

174	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{     static void display(){         throw new RuntimeException();     } public static void main(String args[]){         try{display();         }catch(Exception e){ throw new NullPointerException();}         finally{try{ display();         }catch(NullPointerException e){ System.out.println("caught");}         finally{ System.out.println("exit");}}}} </pre>	caught exit	exit	exit RuntimeExce ption thrown at run time	Compilation fails
175	<pre> class Test{     public static void main(String[] args){         try{             Integer.parseInt("1.0");         }         catch(Exception e){             System.out.println("Exception occurred");         }         catch(RuntimeException ex){             System.out.println("RuntimeException");         }     } } </pre> <p>consider the code above &amp; select the proper output from the options.</p>	Exception occurred	RuntimeExce ption	Exception occurred RuntimeExce ption	does not compile
176	Which three of the following are methods of the Object class?  1.notify(); 2.notifyAll(); 3.isInterrupted(); 4.synchronized(); 5.interrupt(); 6.wait(long msecs); 7.sleep(long msecs); 8.yield();	1,2,4	2,4,5	1,2,6	2,3,4
177	In the given code snippet <pre>try { int a = Integer.parseInt("one"); }</pre> <p>what is used to create an appropriate catch block? (Choose all that apply.)</p> <p>A. ClassCastException  B. IllegalStateException  C. NumberFormatException  D. IllegalArgumentException</p>	ClassCastEx ception	NumberForm atException	IllegalStateEx ception	IllegalArgume ntException

178	<pre> class Trial{     public static void main(String[] args){         try{             System.out.println("One");             int y = 2 / 0;             System.out.println("Two");         }         catch(RuntimeException ex){             System.out.println("Catch");         }         finally{             System.out.println("Finally");         }     } } </pre>	One Two Catch Finally	One Catch	One Catch Finally	One Two Catch
179	<p>Which digit, and in what order, will be printed when the following program is run?</p> <pre> Public class MyClass {     public static void main(String[] args) {         int k=0;         try {             int i=5/k;         }         catch(ArithmeticException e) {             System.out.println("1");         }         catch(RuntimeException e) {             System.out.println("2");             return;         }         catch(Exception e) {             System.out.println("3");         }         finally{             System.out.println("4");         }         System.out.println("5");     } } </pre>	The program will only print 5	The program will only print 1 and 4 in order	The program will only print 1,2 and 4 in order	The program will only print 1 ,4 and 5 in order
180	<pre> class Trial{     public static void main(String[] args){         try{             System.out.println("Java is portable");         } }     } </pre>	Java is portable	We cannot have a try block without a catch block	We cannot have a try block without a catch / finally block	Nothing is displayed

181	<pre>class Animal { public String noise() { return "peep"; } } class Dog extends Animal { public String noise() { return "bark"; } } class Cat extends Animal { public String noise() { return "meow"; } } class try1{ public static void main(String[] args){ Animal animal = new Dog(); Cat cat = (Cat)animal; System.out.println(cat.noise()); }}</pre> <p>consider the code above &amp; select the proper output from the options.</p>					
182	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class X implements Runnable {     public static void main(String args[])     {         /* Some code */     }     public void run() {} }</pre> <p>Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?</p>	bark	meow	Compilation fails	An exception is thrown at runtime.	
183		<pre>X run = new X(); Thread t = new Thread(run); t.start();</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(X);</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(); x.run();</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(X); t.start();</pre>	
	<p>Which statement is true?</p>	A static method cannot be synchronized .	If a class has synchronized code, multiple threads can still access the nonsynchronized code.	Variables can be protected from concurrent access problems by marking them with the synchronized keyword.	When a thread sleeps, it releases its locks	
184	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Test{     static void display(){         throw new RuntimeException();     }     public static void main(String args[]){         try{display();         }catch(Exception e){ }         catch(RuntimeException re){ }         finally{System.out.println("exit");}}</pre>	exit	Compiles and no output	Compilation fails	Compiles but exception at runtime	

185	<p>Given:</p> <pre> public class ExceptionTest {     class TestException extends Exception {}     public void runTest() throws TestException     {}     public void test() /* Line X */     {         runTest();     } } </pre> <p>At Line X, which code is necessary to make the code compile?</p>				
186	<p>Which two can be used to create a new Thread?</p>	<p>No code is necessary</p>	<p>throws Exception</p>	<p>throw Exception</p>	<p>throws RuntimeException</p>
187	<p>Choose the correct option:</p> <pre> 188 class PropagateException{     public static void main(String[] args){         try{             method();             System.out.println("method() called");         }         catch(ArithmeticException ex){             System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception");         }         catch(RuntimeException re){             System.out.println("Runtime Exception");         }     }     static void method(){         int y = 2 / 0;     } } </pre> <p>consider the code above &amp; select the proper output from the options.</p>	<p>Implement java.lang.Runnable and implement the run() method.</p>	<p>Extend java.lang.Thread and override the run() method.</p>	<p>Implement java.lang.Thread and implement the start() method.</p>	<p>Extend java.lang.Runnable and override the start() method.</p>
		<p>A try statement must have at least one corresponding catch block</p>	<p>Multiple catch statements can catch the same class of exception more than once.</p>	<p>An Error that might be thrown in a method must be declared as thrown by that method, or be handled within that method.</p>	<p>Except in case of VM shutdown, if a try block starts to execute, a corresponding finally block will always start to execute.</p>
		<p>Arithmetic Exception</p>	<p>Runtime Exception</p>	<p>Arithmetic Exception Runtime Exception</p>	<p>compilation error</p>

189 Given: static void test() { try { String x = null; System.out.print(x.toString() + " "); } finally { System.out.print("finally "); } } public static void main(String[] args) { try { test(); } catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); } } What is the result?	null	Compilation fails.	finally exception	finally
190 Given two programs: 1. package pkgA; 2. public class Abc { 3. int a = 5; 4. protected int b = 6; 5. public int c = 7; 6. }  3. package pkgB; 4. import pkgA.*; 5. public class Def { 6. public static void main(String[] args) { 7. Abc f = new Abc(); 8. System.out.print(" " + f.a); 9. System.out.print(" " + f.b); 10. System.out.print(" " + f.c); 11. } 12. } What is the result when the second program is run? (Choose all that apply)	Compilation fails with an error on line 9	5 followed by an exception	Compilation fails with an error on line 7	Compilation fails with an error on line 8



191

Consider the following code:

```
System.out.print("Start ");
try
{
    System.out.print("Hello world");
    throw new FileNotFoundException();
}
System.out.print(" Catch Here "); /* Line 7 */
catch(IOException e)
{
    System.out.print("End of file exception");
}
catch(FileNotFoundException e)
{
    System.out.print("File not found");
}
```

given that EOFException and FileNotFoundException are both subclasses of IOException. If this block of code is pasted in a method, choose the best option.

192

Which of the following statements is true?

193 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
int array[] = new int[10];
array[-1] = 0;
```

The code will not compile.

catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception.

compiles successfully

Code output: Start Hello world File Not Found

The Error class is a RuntimeException.

does not compile

Code output: Start Hello world End of file exception.

Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block.

runtime error

Code output: Start Hello world Catch Here File not found.

Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block.

none of the listed options

194 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class RTExcept
{
    public static void throwit ()
    {
        System.out.print("throwit ");
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("hello ");
            throwit();
        }
        catch (Exception re )
        {
            System.out.print("caught ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("finally ");
        }
        System.out.println("after ");
    }
}
```

hello throwit  
caught

Compilation  
fails

hello throwit  
RuntimeExce  
ption caught  
after

hello throwit  
caught finally  
after

195 What is the keyword to use when the access of a method has to be restricted to only one thread at a time

volatile

synchronized

final

private

196 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    public static void parse(String str) {
        try { int num = Integer.parseInt(str);
        } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
            num = 0; } finally {
        System.out.println(num);
        } } public static void main(String[] args) {
        parse("one"); }
}
```

NumberForm  
atException  
thrown at  
runtime

Compilation  
fails

ParseExcepti  
on thrown at  
runtime

```
197 public static void parse(String str) {
    try {
        float f = Float.parseFloat(str);
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
        f = 0;
    } finally {
        System.out.println(f);
    }
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    parse("invalid");
}
```

Compilation  
fails

A  
ParseExcepti  
on is thrown  
by the parse  
method at  
runtime.

A  
NumberForm  
atException  
is thrown by  
the parse  
method at  
runtime.

198	Given the following program, which statements are true? (Choose TWO) <pre> Public class Exception {     public static void main(String[] args) {         try {             if(args.length == 0) return;             System.out.println(args[0]);         }finally {             System.out.println("The end");         }     } }</pre>	If run with no arguments, the program will produce no output	If run with no arguments, the program will produce "The end"	If run with one argument, the program will print the given argument followed by "The end"	If run with one argument, the program will simply print the given argument
199	Which can appropriately be thrown by a programmer using Java SE technology to create a desktop application?	ClassCastException	NullPointerException	NoClassDefFoundError	NumberFormatException
200	Which of the following is a checked exception?	ArithmeticException	IOException	NullPointerException	ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
201	Given: <pre> 11. class A { 12. public void process() {     System.out.print("A,"); } 13. class B extends A { 14. public void process() throws IOException { 15. super.process(); 16. System.out.print("B,"); 17. throw new IOException(); 18. } 19. public static void main(String[] args) { 20. try { new B().process(); } 21. catch (IOException e) {     System.out.println("Exception"); } 22. } </pre> What is the result?	Exception	A,B,Exception	Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.	Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.
202	Which statement is true?	The notifyAll() method must be called from a synchronized context	To call sleep(), a thread must own the lock on the object	The notify() method is defined in class java.lang.Thread	The notify() method causes a thread to immediately release its locks.
203	<pre> class Trial{     public static void main(String[] args){         try{             System.out.println("Try Block");         }         finally{             System.out.println("Finally Block");         }     } }</pre>	Try Block	Try Block Finally Block	Finally Block	Finally Block Try Block

204	consider the code & choose the correct output: class Threads2 implements Runnable {  public void run() { System.out.println("run."); throw new RuntimeException("Problem"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Thread t = new Thread(new Threads2()); t.start(); System.out.println("End of method."); } }				
		java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	run java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	End of method. java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	End of method. run. java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem
205	The exceptions for which the compiler doesn't enforce the handle or declare rule	Checked exceptions	Unchecked exceptions	Exception	all of these
206	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: public class Test{ Integer i; int x; Test(int y){ x=i+y; System.out.println(x); } public static void main(String[] args) { new Test(new Integer(5)); } }				
		5	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	
207	Given: public class TestSeven extends Thread { private static int x; public synchronized void doThings() { int current = x; current++; x = current; } public void run() { doThings(); } }				
	Which statement is true?	Compilation fails.	Synchronizing the run() method would make the class thread-safe.	Declaring the doThings() method as static would make the class thread-safe.	An exception is thrown at runtime.

208	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ static void display(){ throw new RuntimeException(); } public static void main(String args[]){ try{ display(); }catch(Exception e){ throw new NullPointerException();} finally{try{ display(); } catch(NullPointerException e){ System.out.println("caught");} System.out.println("exit");}}}	caught	exit	Compilation fails	Compiles but exception at runtime
209	Which statements describe guaranteed behaviour of the garbage collection and finalization mechanisms? (Choose TWO)	An object is deleted as soon as there are no more references that denote the object	The finalize() method will eventually be called on every object	The finalize() method will never be called more than once on an object	An object will not be garbage collected as long as it is possible for a live thread to access it through a reference.
210	Which statement is true? A. A class's finalize() method CANNOT be invoked explicitly. B. super.finalize() is called implicitly by any overriding finalize() method. C. The finalize() method for a given object is called no more than once by the garbage collector. D. The order in which finalize() is called on two objects is based on the order in which the two objects became finalizable.	A	B	C	D
211	Which of the following allows a programmer to destroy an object x?	x.delete()	x.finalize()	Runtime.getRuntime().gc()	Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object.

```
212 class X2
{
    public X2 x;
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        X2 x2 = new X2(); /* Line 6 */
        X2 x3 = new X2(); /* Line 7 */
        x2.x = x3;
        x3.x = x2;
        x2 = new X2();
        x3 = x2; /* Line 11 */
    }
}
```

after line 11 runs, how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

0                      1                      2                      3

```
213 Given :
public class MainOne {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String str = "this is java";
        System.out.println(removeChar(str,'s'));
    }
}
```

```
    public static String removeChar(String s,
char c) {
    String r = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
        if (s.charAt(i) != c)
            r += s.charAt(i);
    }
    return r;
}
```

} What would be the result?

214

How can you force garbage collection of an object?

This is java	Thi is java	This i java	Thi i java
Set all references to the object to new values(null, for example).	Call System.gc() passing in a reference to the object to be garbage collected	Call System.gc()	Garbage collection cannot be forced

215 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class X
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        X x = new X();
        X x2 = m1(x); /* Line 6 */
        X x4 = new X();
        x2 = x4; /* Line 8 */
        doComplexStuff(); }
    static X m1(X mx) {
        mx = new X();
        return mx; }}

```

After line 8 runs. how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

```
216 interface interface_1 {
    void f1();
}
class Class_1 implements interface_1 {
    void f1() {
        System.out.println("From F1 funtion in Class_1 Class");
    }
}
public class Demo1 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Class_1 o11 = new Class_1();
        o11.f1();
    }
}

```

From F1  
function in  
Class\_1  
Class

Compile time  
error

Create an  
object for  
Interface only

Runtime  
Error

```
217 Given:
class A {
    final void meth() {
        System.out.println("This is a final method.");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    void meth() {
        System.out.println("Illegal!");
    }
}
class MyClass8{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a = new A();
        a.meth();
        B b= new B();
        b.meth();
    }
}
What would be the result?

```

This is a final  
method  
illegal

This is a final  
method  
Some error  
message

Compilation  
error

illegal  
Some  
error  
message

218	Which Man class properly represents the relationship "Man has a best friend who is a Dog"?				
	A)class Man extends Dog { }				
	B)class Man implements Dog { }				
	C)class Man { private BestFriend dog; }				
	D)class Man { private Dog bestFriend; }	A	B	C	D
219	What will be the output of the program?				
	<pre>class SuperClass {     public Integer getLength()     {         return new Integer(4);     } }  public class SubClass extends SuperClass {     public Long getLength()     {         return new Long(5);     }      public static void main(String[] args)     {         SuperClass sp = new SuperClass();         SubClass sb = new SubClass();         System.out.println(             sp.getLength().toString() + "," +             sub.getLength().toString() );     } }</pre>				
		4, 4	4, 5	5, 4	Compilation fails
220	Consider the code below & select the correct ouput from the options: abstract class Ab{ public int getN(){return 0;}} class Bc extends Ab{ public int getN(){return 7;}} class Cd extends Bc { public int getN(){return 47;}} class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) { Cd cd=new Cd(); Bc bc=new Cd(); Ab ab=new Cd(); System.out.println(cd.getN()+" "+ bc.getN()+" "+ab.getN()); }}				
		0 0 0	47 7 0	Compilation error	47 47 47



221	<pre>interface A{} class B implements A{} class C extends B{} public class Test extends C{ public static void main(String[] args) { C c=new C(); /* Line6 */}}</pre>				
	Which code, inserted at line 6, will cause a java.lang.ClassCastException?	B b=c;	A a2=(B)c;	C c2=(C)(B)c;	A a1=(Test)c;
222	<p>Given :</p> <p>What would be the result of compiling and running the following program?</p> <p>// Filename: MyClass.java</p> <pre>public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { C c = new C(); System.out.println(c.max(13, 29)); } } class A { int max(int x, int y) { if (x&gt;y) return x; else return y; } } class B extends A{ int max(int x, int y) { return super.max(y, x) - 10; } } class C extends B { int max(int x, int y) { return super.max(x+10, y+10); } }</pre>	<p>The code will fail to compile because the max() method in B passes the arguments in the call super.max(y, x) in the wrong order.</p>	<p>The code will fail to compile because a call to a max() method is ambiguous.</p>	<p>The code will compile and print 23, when run.</p>	<p>The code will compile and print 29, when run.</p>
223	<p>The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented in Java by</p> <p>(A) extending two or more classes (B) extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces (C) implementing two or more interfaces (D) all of these</p>	(A)	(A) & (C)	(D)	(B) & (C)
224	<p>Given:</p> <pre>interface DoMath { double getArea(int r); } interface MathPlus { double getVolume(int b, int h); } /* Missing Statements ? */ Select the correct missing statements.</pre>	<pre>class AllMath extends DoMath { double getArea(int r); }</pre>	<pre>interface AllMath implements MathPlus { double getVol(int x, int y); }</pre>	<pre>abstract class AllMath implements DoMath, MathPlus { public double getArea(int rad) { return rad * rad * 3.14; } }</pre>	<pre>class AllMath implements MathPlus { double getArea(int rad); }</pre>

225	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ void display(byte a, byte b){ System.out.println("sum of byte"+(a+b)); } void display(int a, int b){ System.out.println("sum of int"+(a+b)); } public static void main(String[] args) { new A().display(3, 4); }}	sum of byte 7	Compilation error	sum of int7	Compiles but error at runtime
226	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface Output{ void display(); void show(); } class Screen implements Output{ void display(){ System.out.println("display"); }public static void main(String[] args) { new Screen().display();}}	display	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
227	class Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("generic noise"); } } class Dog extends Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("bark"); } void playDead() { System.out.println("roll over"); } } class CastTest2 { public static void main(String [] args) { Dog a = (Dog) new Animal(); a.makeNoise(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	run time error	generic noise	bark	compile error

228	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface employee{ void saldetails(); void perdetails(); } abstract class perEmp implements employee{ public void perdetails(){ System.out.println("per details"); }} class Programmer extends perEmp{ public void saldetails(){ perdetails(); System.out.println("sal details"); } public static void main(String[] args) { perEmp emp=new Programmer(); emp.saldetails(); }}	sal details	sal details per details	compilation error	per details sal details
229	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: class A{ static int sq(int n){ return n*n; }} public class Test extends A{ static int sq(int n){ return super.sq(n); } public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(new Test().sq(3)); }}		Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	9
230	Given: public static void main( String[] args ) { SomeInterface x; ... } Can an interface name be used as the type of a variable	No—a variable must always be an object reference type	No—a variable must always be an object reference type or a primitive type	No—a variable must always be a primitive type	Yes—the variable can refer to any object whose class implements the interface
231	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface A{ int i=3;} interface B{ int i=4;} class Test implements A,B{ public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(i); } }		3	4 compilation error	Compiles but error at runtime

232	<p>Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true?</p> <pre>// Classes class A {     private int i;     public void f() { /* ... */ }     public void g() { /* ... */ } } class B extends A{     public int j;     public void g() { /* ... */ } }  // Declarations: A a = new A(); B b = new B();</pre> <p>Select the three correct answers.</p>	The B class is a subclass of A.	The statement b.f(); is legal	The statement a.j = 5; is legal.	The statement a.g(); is legal
233	<p>Which declaration can be inserted at (1) without causing a compilation error?</p> <pre>interface MyConstants {     int r = 42;     int s = 69;     // (1) INSERT CODE HERE }</pre>	int total = total + r + s;	final double circumference = 2 * Math.PI * r;	protected int CODE = 31337;	int AREA = r * s;
234	<p>What is the output for the following code:</p> <pre>abstract class One{     private abstract void test(); } class Two extends One{     void test(){         System.out.println("hello");     } } class Test{     public static void main(String[] args){         Two obj = new Two();         obj.test();     } }</pre>	run time exception	compile time error	hello	hellohello
235	<p>Consider the code below &amp; select the correct output from the options:</p> <pre>class Money {     private String country = "Canada";     public String getC() { return country; } } class Yen extends Money {     public String getC() { return super.country; }     public static void main(String[] args) {         System.out.print(new Yen().getC() ); } }</pre>	Canada	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	null

236

When we use both implements & extends keywords in a single java program then what is the order of keywords to follow?

we must use always extends and later we must use implements keyword.

we must use always implements and later we must use extends keyword.

we can use in any order its not at all a problem

extends and implements can't be used together

237 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

1. public class Mountain {
2. protected int height(int x) { return 0; }
3. }
4. class Alps extends Mountain {
5. // insert code here
6. }

Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile? (Choose three.)

- A. public int height(int x) { return 0; }
- B. private int height(int x) { return 0; }
- C. private int height(long x) { return 0; }
- D. protected long height(long x) { return 0; }
- E. protected long height(int x) { return 0; }

A,B,E

A,C,D

B,D,E

C,D,E

238 Given:

```
interface DeclareStuff {
    public static final int Easy = 3;
    void doStuff(int t);
}
public class TestDeclare implements
DeclareStuff {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        int x = 5;
        new TestDeclare().doStuff(++x);
    }
    void doStuff(int s) {
        s += Easy + ++s;
        System.out.println("s " + s);
    }
}
What is the result?
```

s 14

s 16

s 10

Compilation fails.

239 Given:

```
interface A { public void methodA(); }
interface B { public void methodB(); }
interface C extends A,B{ public void
methodC(); } //Line 3
class D implements B {
    public void methodB() { } //Line 5
}
class E extends D implements C { //Line 7
    public void methodA() { }
    public void methodB() { } //Line 9
    public void methodC() { }
}
What would be the result?
```

Compilation fails, due to an error in line 3

If you define D e = (D) (new E()), then e.methodB() invokes the version of methodB() defined at line 9

Compilation fails, due to an error in line 7

If you define D e = (D) (new E()), then e.methodB() invokes the version of methodB() defined at line 5

240					
	Which of the following statements is true regarding the super() method?	It can only be used in the parent's constructor	Only one child class can use it	It must be used in the last statement of the constructor.	It must be used in the first statement of the constructor.
241	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface Output{ void display(); void show(); } class Screen implements Output{ void show() {System.out.println("show");} void display(){ System.out.println("display");} }public static void main(String[] args) { new Screen().display();}}				
		display	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
242	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A"); }} class B extends A{ void display(){ System.out.println("Hello B"); }} public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { B b=(B) new A(); b.display(); }}				
		Hello A	Compilation error	Hello B	Compiles but error at runtime
243	Consider the following code: // Class declarations: class Super {} class Sub extends Super {} // Reference declarations: Super x; Sub y; Which of the following statements is correct for the code: y = (Sub) x?				
		Illegal at compile time	Legal at compile time, but might be illegal at runtime	Definitely legal at runtime, but the cast operator (Sub) is not strictly needed.	Definitely legal at runtime, and the cast operator (Sub) is needed.
244	Given: 11. class ClassA {} 12. class ClassB extends ClassA {} 13. class ClassC extends ClassA {} and: 21. ClassA p0 = new ClassA(); 22. ClassB p1 = new ClassB(); 23. ClassC p2 = new ClassC(); 24. ClassA p3 = new ClassB(); 25. ClassA p4 = new ClassC(); Which TWO are valid? (Choose two.)				
		p0 = p1;	p2 = p4;	p1 = (ClassB)p3;	p1 = p2;

245 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
abstract class Car{
    abstract void accelerate();
}
class Lamborghini extends Car{
    @Override
    void accelerate() {
        System.out.println("90 mph"); }
    void nitroBooster(){
        System.out.print("150 mph"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Car mycar=new Lamborghini();
        Lamborghini lambo=(Lamborghini) mycar;
        lambo.nitroBooster();}}
```

150 mph

Compilation error

90 mph

Compiles but error at runtime

246 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{
    void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A");
}
}
class B extends A{
    void display(){
        System.out.println("Hello B"); }}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a=new B();
        B b= (B)a;
        b.display(); }}
```

Hello A

Compilation error

Hello B

Compiles but error at runtime

247

A class Animal has a subclass Mammal. Which of the following is true:

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no subclasses

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no other parent than Animal

Because of single inheritance, Animal can have only one subclass

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no siblings.

248	<pre>class Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("generic noise"); } } class Dog extends Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("bark"); } void playDead() { System.out.println("roll over"); } } class CastTest2 { public static void main(String [] args) { Animal a = new Dog(); a.makeNoise(); } }</pre> <p>consider the code above &amp; select the proper output from the options.</p>	run time error	generic noise	bark	compile error
249	<p>What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code?</p> <pre>class Base1 { Base1() { int i = 100; System.out.println(i); } }  public class Pri1 extends Base1 { static int i = 200;  public static void main(String argv[]) { Pri1 p = new Pri1(); System.out.println(i); } }</pre>	Error at compile time	200	100 followed by 200	100
250	<p>What is the output :</p> <pre>interface A{ void method1(); void method2(); } class Test implements A{ public void method1(){ System.out.println("hello");}} class RunTest{ public static void main(String[] args){ Test obj = new Test(); obj.method1(); }}</pre>	hello	compile error	runtime error	none



251	Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true? // Classes class Foo { private int i; public void f() { /* ... */ } public void g() { /* ... */ } } class Bar extends Foo { public int j; public void g() { /* ... */ } } // Declarations: Foo a = new Foo(); Bar b = new Bar();	The Bar class is a subclass of Foo.	The statement a.j = 5; is legal.	The statement b.f(); is legal.	The statement a.g(); is legal.
252	Given a derived class method which overrides one of it's base class methods. With derived class object you can invoke the overridden base method using:	super keyword	this keyword	by creating an instance of the base class	cannot call because it is overridden in derived class
253	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: abstract class Car{ abstract void accelerate(); } class Lamborghini extends Car{ @Override void accelerate() { System.out.println("90 mph"); } void nitroBooster(){ System.out.print("150 mph"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Car mycar=new Lamborghini(); mycar.nitroBooster(); }}	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	90 mph	150 mph
254	Given: class Pizza { java.util.ArrayList toppings; public final void addTopping(String topping) { toppings.add(topping); } } public class PepperoniPizza extends Pizza { public void addTopping(String topping) { System.out.println("Cannot add Toppings"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Pizza pizza = new PepperoniPizza(); pizza.addTopping("Mushrooms"); } } What is the result?	Compilation fails.	Cannot add Toppings	The code runs with no output.	A NullPointerException is thrown

255	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface console{ int line=10; void print();} class a implements console{ void print(){ System.out.print("A");} public static void main(String ar[]){ new a().print();}}	A	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
256	Which of these field declarations are legal in an interface? (Choose all applicable)	public int answer = 42;	final static int answer = 42;	private final static int answer = 42;	public static int answer = 42;
257	Given :  Day d; BirthDay bd = new BirthDay("Raj", 25); d = bd; // Line X  Where Birthday is a subclass of Day. State whether the code given at Line X is correct:	No—there must always be an exact match between the variable and the object	No—but a object of parent type can be assigned to a variable of child type.	Yes—an object can be assigned to a reference variable of the parent type.	Yes—any object can be assigned to any reference variable.
258		A super() or this() call must always be provided explicitly as the first statement in the body of a constructor.	If both a subclass and its superclass do not have any declared constructors, the implicit default constructor of the subclass will call super() when run	If neither super() nor this() is declared as the first statement in the body of a constructor, this() will implicitly be inserted as the first statement.	If super() is the first statement in the body of a constructor, this() can be declared as the second statement
259	Select the correct statement:  Choose the correct declaration of variable in an interface:	public final data type varaibale=intialization;	static data type variable;	static final data type varaiblename ;	final data type variablename =initialization;
260	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: abstract class Fun{ void time(){ System.out.println("Fun Time"); }} class Run extends Fun{ void time(){ System.out.println("Fun Run"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Fun f1=new Run(); f1.time(); }}	Fun Time	Compilation error	Fun Run	Compiles but error at runtime

261	<pre>interface Vehicle{ void drive(); } final class TwoWheeler implements Vehicle{ int wheels = 2; public void drive(){ System.out.println("Bicycle"); } } class ThreeWheeler extends TwoWheeler{ public void drive(){ System.out.println("Auto"); }} class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ ThreeWheeler obj = new ThreeWheeler(); obj.drive(); }}</pre> <p>consider the code above &amp; select the proper output from the options.</p>	Auto	Bicycle Auto	compile error	runtime error
262	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>interface employee{ void saldetails(); void perdetails(); } abstract class perEmp implements employee{ public void perdetails(){ System.out.println("per details"); }} class Programmer extends perEmp{ public static void main(String[] args) { perEmp emp=new Programmer(); emp.saldetails(); }}</pre>	sal details	sal details per details	compilation error	per details sal details
263	All data members in an interface are by default	abstract and final	public and abstract	public ,static and final	default and abstract
264	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>interface console{ int line; void print();} class a implements console{ public void print(){ System.out.print("A");} public static void main(String ar[]){ new a().print();}}</pre>	A	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output

265

Which of the following is correct for an abstract class. (Choose TWO)

266

Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

267 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
class Mountain{
    int height;
    protected Mountain(int x) { height=x; }
    public int getH(){return height;}}
```

```
class Alps extends Mountain{
    public Alps(int h){ super(h); }
    public Alps(){ this(100); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(new Alps().getH());
    }
}
```

268 Consider the given code and select the correct output:

```
class SomeException {
}

class A {
    public void doSomething() { }
```

```
class B extends A {
    public void doSomething() throws
    SomeException { }
```

An abstract class is one which contains general purpose methods

An abstract class is one which contains some defined methods and some undefined methods

An abstract class is one which contains only static methods

Abstract class can be declared final

```
abstract class
Vehicle {
    abstract void
display(); }
```

```
abstract
Vehicle {
    abstract void
display(); }
```

```
class abstract
Vehicle {
    abstract void
display(); }
```

```
abstract class
Vehicle {
    abstract void
display(); {
    System.out.pr
intln("Car"); }}
```

100

Compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

Compiles but no output

Compilation of both classes A & B will fail

Compilation of both classes will succeed

Compilation of class A will fail. Compilation of class B will succeed

Compilation of class B will fail. Compilation of class A will succeed

269

Is it possible if a class definition implements two interfaces, each of which has the same definition for the constant?

No—if a class implements several interfaces, each constant must be defined in only one interface

No—a class may not implement more than one interface

Yes— either of the two variables can be accessed through : interfaceName.variableName

Yes—since the definitions are the same it will not matter

270

Select the correct statement:

271 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{
    void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A");
}
class B extends A{
    void display(){
        System.out.println("Hello B"); }
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a=new B();
        B b= a;
        b.display(); }}
```

Private methods cannot be overridden in subclasses

A subclass can override any method in a superclass

An overriding method can declare that it throws checked exceptions that are not thrown by the method it is overriding

The parameter list of an overriding method can be a subset of the parameter list of the method that it is overriding

272

Which of the following option gives one possible use of the statement 'the name of the public class should match with its file name'?

Hello A

To maintain the uniform standard

Compilation error  
Helps the compiler to find the source file that corresponds to a class, when it does not find a class file while compiling

Hello B

Helps JVM to find and execute the classes

Compiles but error at runtime

Helps Javadoc to build the Java Documentation easily

273		Holds the location of Core Java Class Library (Bootstrap classes)	Holds the location of Java Extension Library	Holds the location of User Defined classes, packages and JARs	Holds the location of Java Software
	Which of the following statement gives the use of CLASSPATH?				
274			Packages can contain both Classes and Interfaces (Compiled Classes)	Packages can contain non-java elements such as images, xml files etc.	Sub packages should be declared as private in order to deny importing them
	Which of the following are true about packages? (Choose 2)	Packages can contain only Java Source files			
275	Which of the following options give the valid argument types for main() method? (Choose 2)	String [][]args	String args[]	String[] args[]	String[] args
276					
	Which of the following options give the valid package names? (Choose 3)	dollorpack.\$pack.\$\$pack	\$.\$.\$.\$.\$.	_score.pack.___pack	p@ckage.subp@ckage.innerp@ckage
277					Object class provides the method for Set implementation in Collection framework
	Which of the following statements are true regarding java.lang.Object class? (Choose 2)	Object class is an abstract class	Object class cannot be instantiated directly	Object class has the core methods for thread synchronization	
278					
	The term 'Java Platform' refers to _____.	Java Compiler (Javac)	Java Runtime Environment (JRE)	Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)	Java Debugger
279				registerDriver() method and	
	Which of the following methods are needed for loading a database driver in JDBC?	registerDriver() method	Class.forName()	Class.forName()	getConnection
280					
	how to register driver class in the memory?	Using forName() which is a static method	Using the static method registerDriver() method which is available in DriverManager Class.	Either forName() or registerDriver()	None of the given options

281	<p>Give Code snippet:</p> <pre>// Somecode ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM survey");  while (rs.next()) {     String name = rs.getString("name");     System.out.println(name); }  rs.close(); // somecode }</pre> <p>What should be imported related to ResultSet?</p>	<div></div> <div>java.sql.ResultSet</div>	<div></div> <div>java.sql.Driver</div>	<div></div> <div>java.sql.DriverManager</div>	<div></div> <div>java.sql.Connection</div>
282	<p>Consider the following code &amp; select the correct option for output.</p> <pre>String sql ="select empno,ename from emp"; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); System.out.println(pst.toString()); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+ " "+rs.getString(2));</pre>	<div></div> <div>will show first employee record</div>	<div></div> <div>Compilation error</div>	<div></div> <div>Compiles but error at run time</div>	<div></div> <div>Compiles but no output</div>
283	<p>Which of the following methods finds the maximum number of connections that a specific driver can obtain?</p>	<div></div> <div>Connection.getMaxConnections</div>	<div></div> <div>ResultSetMetaData.getMaxConnections</div>	<div></div> <div>DatabaseMetaData.getMaxConnections</div>	<div></div> <div>Database.getMaxConnections</div>
284	<p>By default all JDBC transactions are autocommit. State TRUE/FALSE.</p>	<div></div> <div>true</div>	<div></div> <div>false</div>		
285	<p>getConnection() is method available in?</p>	<div></div> <div>DriverManager Class</div>	<div></div> <div>Driver Interface</div>	<div></div> <div>ResultSet Interface</div>	<div></div> <div>Statement Interface</div>
286	<p>A) By default, all JDBC transactions are auto commit  B) PreparedStatement suitable for dynamic sql and requires one time compilation  C) with JDBC it is possible to fetch information about the database</p>	<div></div> <div>Only A and B is TRUE</div>	<div></div> <div>Only B and C is True</div>	<div></div> <div>Both A and C is TRUE</div>	<div></div> <div>All are TRUE</div>
287	<p></p>		<div></div> <div>It returns true when last read column contain SQL NULL else returns false</div>	<div></div> <div>It returns int value as mentioned below: &gt; 0 if many columns Contain Null Value &lt; 0 if no column contains Null Value = 0 if one column contains Null value</div>	
	<p>What is the use of wasNull() in ResultSet interface?</p>	<div></div> <div>There is no such method in ResultSet interface</div>		<div></div> <div>none of the listed options</div>	

288	Given : <pre> public class MoreEndings {     public static void main(String[] args) throws     Exception {         Class driverClass =         Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDrive         r");         DriverManager.registerDriver((Driver)         driverClass.newInstance());         // Some code     } }</pre> In order to compile & execute this code, what should we import?	java.sql.Driver	java.sql.Driver	java.sql.Driver Manager	java.sql.Data Source
289	Which of the following method can be used to execute to execute all type of queries i.e. either Selection or Updation SQL Queries?	executeAll()	executeAllSQL()	execute()	executeQuery()
290	Which method will return boolean when we try to execute SQL Query from a JDBC program?	executeUpdate()	executeSQL()	execute()	executeQuery()
291	Consider the following code & select the correct output. <pre> String sql ="select rollno, name from student"; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); System.out.println(pst.toString()); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); while(rs.next()){     System.out.println(rs.getString(3)); }</pre>	will show only name	Compilation error	will show city	Compiles but error at run time
292	It is possible to insert/update record in a table by using ResultSet. State TRUE/FALSE	true	false		
293	What is the default type of ResultSet in JDBC applications?	Read Only, Forward Only	Updatable, Forward only	Read only, Scroll Sensitive	Updatable, Scroll sensitive
294	An application can connect to different Databases at the same time. State TRUE/FALSE.	true	false		
295	A) It is not possible to execute select query with execute() method B) CallableStatement can executes store procedures only but not functions	Both A and B is FALSE	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE	Both A and B is TRUE
296	A) When one use callablestatement, in that case only parameters are send over network not sql query. B) In preparestatement sql query will compile for first time only	Both A and B is FALSE	Both A and B is TRUE	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE



297	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:  String sql ="select * from ?"; String table=" txyz "; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); pst.setString(1,table ); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); while(rs.next()){ System.out.println(rs.getString(1)); }  298 Sylvy wants to develop Student management system, which requires frequent insert operation about student details. In order to insert student record which statement interface will give good performance  299 class CreateFile{ public static void main(String[] args) { try { File directory = new File("c"); //Line 13 File file = new File(directory,"myFile"); if(!file.exists()) { file.createNewFile(); //Line 16 }} catch(IOException e) { e.printStackTrace } }}} If the current direcorry does not consists of directory "c", Which statements are true ? (Choose TWO)  300	will show all row of first column	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but run without output
		Statement	CallableState ment	PreparedStat ement	RowSet
		Line 16 is never executed	An exception is thrown at runtime	Line 13 creates a File object named "c"	Line 13 creates a directory named "c" in the file system.
		1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) DriverManager 7) PreparedStat ement 8) Callablestate ment 9) DataBaseMet aData	1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) PreparedStat ement 7) Callablestate ment 8) DataBaseMet aData	1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) PreparedStat ement 7) Callablestate ment 8) DataBaseMet aData	All of the given options
	Which of the following options contains only JDBC interfaces?	DriverManag er 5) Class	DataBaseMet aData	DataBaseMet aData	All of the given options

301 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    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 ");
    }
}
```

302 Which three are legal array declarations? (Choose THREE)

303 Consider the given code and select the correct output:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int num1 = 012;
        int num2 = 0x110;
        int sum =num1+=num2;
        System.out.println("Ans = "+sum);
    }
}
```

304 Say that class Rodent has a child class Rat and another child class Mouse. Class Mouse has a child class PocketMouse. Examine the following

```
Rodent rod;
Rat rat = new Rat();
Mouse mos = new Mouse();
PocketMouse pkt = new PocketMouse();
```

Which one of the following will cause a compiler error?

305 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        parse("Four");
    }
    static void parse(String s){
        try {
            double d=Double.parseDouble(s);
        }catch(NumberFormatException nfe){
            d=0.0;
        }finally{
            System.out.println(d);
        }
    }
}
```

2 3	1 3	2	3
int [] myScores [];	char [] myChars;	int [6] myScores;	Dog myDogs [];
26	282	Compiles but error at run time	Compilation error
rod = mos	pkt = rat	pkt = null	rod = rat
0	Compilation error	A ParseExcepti on is thrown by the parse method at runtime	A NumberFormatException is thrown by the parse method at runtime

306	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: <pre>class A{     public int a=7;     public void add(){         this.a+=2; System.out.print("a"); }}  public class Test extends A{     public int a=2;     public void add(){         this.a+=2; System.out.print("t"); }     public static void main(String[] args) {         A a =new Test();         a.add();         System.out.print(a.a); }}</pre>	t 7	t 9	a 9	Compilation error
307	What will be the output of the program? <pre>public class CommandArgsTwo {     public static void main(String [] argh)     {         int x;         x = argh.length;         for (int y = 1; y &lt;= x; y++)         {             System.out.print(" " + argh[y]);         }     } }</pre> and the command-line invocation is  > java CommandArgsTwo 1 2 3	0 1 2	2 3	0 0 0	An exception is thrown at runtime
308	What will be the result of the following program? <pre>public class Init {     String title;     boolean published;     static int total;     static double maxPrice;     public static void main(String[] args) {         Init initMe = new Init();         double price;         if (true)             price = 100.00;         System.out.println(" " + initMe.title + " " +             initMe.published + " " +             Init.total + " " + Init.maxPrice + " " + price+ " ");     } }</pre>	The program will compile, and print  null false 0 0.0 0.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print  null true 0 0.0 100.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print  false 0 0.0 0.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print  null false 0 0.0 100.0 , when run

309	Here is the general syntax for method definition:  accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList ) { Java statements  return returnValue; }	The returnValue can be any type, but will be automatically converted to returnType when the method returns to the caller.	If the returnType is void then the returnValue can be any type	The returnValue must be the same type as the returnType	The returnValue must be the same type as the returnType, or be of a type that can be converted to returnType without loss of information.
310	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ class A{ static int x=3; } static void display(){ System.out.println(A.x); } public static void main(String[] args) { display(); } }	3	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	0
311	Which of the following lines of code will compile without warning or error? 1) float f=1.3; 2) char c="a"; 3) byte b=257; 4) boolean b=null; 5) int i=10;	Line 3	Line 1, Line 3, Line 5	Line 1, Line 5	Line 5
312	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ interface Y{ void display(); } public static void main(String[] args) { new Y(){ public void display(){ System.out.println("Hello World"); } }.display(); } }	Hello World	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but run without output
313	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ static class A{ interface X{ int z=4; } } static void display(){ System.out.println(A.X.z); } public static void main(String[] args) { display(); } }	4	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	

314	What is the output of the following program? public class MyClass { public static void main( String[] args ) { private static final int value =9; float total; total = value + value / 2; System.out.println( total ); } }	0	13.5	13	Compilation Error
315	Which of the given options is similar to the following code:  value += sum++ ;	value = value + sum; sum = sum + 1;	sum = sum + 1; value = value + sum;	value = value + sum;	value = value + ++sum;
316	What will happen if you attempt to compile and run the following code? Integer ten=new Integer(10); Long nine=new Long (9); System.out.println(ten + nine); int i=1; System.out.println(i + ten);	19 followed by 11	19 follwed by 20	Compile time error	10 followed by 1
317	Identify the statements that are correct: (A) int a = 13, a>>2 = 3 (B) int b = -8, b>>1 = -4 (C) int a = 13, a>>>2 = 3 (D) int b = -8, b>>>1 = -4	(A), (B) & (C)	(A), (B), (C) & (D)	(C) & (D)	(A) & (B)
318	Consider the following code: int x, y, z; y = 1; z = 5; x = 0 - (++y) + z++; After execution of this, what will be the values of x, y and z?	x = -7, y = 1, z = 5	x = 3, y = 2, z = 6	x = 4, y = 1, z = 5	x = 4, y = 2, z = 6
319	Here is the general syntax for method definition:  accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList ) { Java statements  return returnValue; }  What is true for the accessModifier?	It must always be private or public	It can be omitted, but if not omitted there are several choices, including private and public	The access modifier must agree with the type of the return value	It can be omitted, but if not omitted it must be private or public

320 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class CommandArgs
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        String s1 = args[1];
        String s2 = args[2];
        String s3 = args[3];
        String s4 = args[4];
        System.out.print(" args[2] = " + s2);
    }
}
```

and the command-line invocation is

```
> java CommandArgs 1 2 3 4
```

321 Consider the following code snippet:

```
int i = 10;
int n = ++i%5;
What are the values of i and n after the code
is executed?
```

322

Which will legally declare, construct, and initialize an array?

323 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x=5;
        Test t=new Test();
        t.disp(x);
        System.out.println("main X="+x);
    }
    void disp(int x) {
        System.out.println("disp X = "+x++);
    }
}
```

324 How many objects and reference variables are created by the following lines of code?

```
Employee emp1, emp2;
emp1 = new Employee() ;
Employee emp3 = new Employee() ;
```

325 A) The purpose of the method overriding is to perform different operation, though input remains the same.

B) one of the important Object Oriented principle is the code reusability that can be achieved using abstraction

args[2] = 2

args[2] = 3

args[2] = null

An exception is thrown at runtime

10, 1

11, 1

10,0

11,0

int [] myList = {"1", "2", "3"};

int [] myList = (5, 8, 2);

int myList [] [] = {4,9,7,0};

int myList [] = {4, 3, 7};

disp X = 6  
main X=6

disp X = 5  
main X=5

disp X = 5  
main X=6

Compilation error

Two objects and three reference variables.

Three objects and two reference variables

Four objects and two reference variables

Two objects and two reference variables.

Only A is TRUE

Only B is True

Both A and B is True

Both A and B is FALSE

326	<pre>class Test{     public static void main(String[] args){         byte b=(byte) (45 &lt;&lt; 1);         b+=4;         System.out.println(b); }}</pre> <p>What should be the output for the code written above?</p>	48	94	Compiles but error at run time	Compilation error
327	<p>What is the value of y when the code below is executed?</p> <pre>int a = 4; int b = (int)Math.ceil(a % 3 + a / 3.0);</pre>	1	2	3	4
328	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Test{     class A{         interface X{             int z=4; } }     static void display(){         System.out.println(new A().X.z); }     public static void main(String[] args) {         display(); }}</pre>	0	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	4
329	<p>Consider the code below &amp; select the correct output from the options:</p> <pre>public class Test {     public static void main(String[] args) {         String[] elements = { "for", "tea", "too" };         String first = (elements.length &gt; 0)         ?elements[0] : null;         System.out.println(first); }}</pre>	Compilation error	The variable first is set to null.	The variable first is set to elements[0].	Compiles but error at runtime
330	<p>Given the following piece of code:</p> <pre>public class Test {     public static void main(String args[]) {         int i = 0, j = 5 ;         for( ; (i &lt; 3) &amp;&amp; (j++ &lt; 10) ; i++ ) {             System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j );         }         System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j );     } }</pre> <p>what will be the output?</p>	0 6 1 7 2 8 3 8	0 6 1 7 2 8 3 9	0 5 1 5 2 5 3 5	compilation fails
331	<p>Given</p> <pre>class MybitShift {     public static void main(String [] args)     {         int a = 0x50000000;         System.out.print(a + " and ");         a = a &gt;&gt;&gt; 25;         System.out.println(a);     } }</pre>	83886080 and -2	2 and 83886080	2 and - 83886080	83886080 and 2

332 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    int squares = 81;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Test().go();
    }
    void go() {
        incr(++squares);
        System.out.println(squares);
    }
    void incr(int squares) { squares += 10; }
}
```

92 91 Compilation error 82

333 class C{

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        byte b1=33;           //1
        b1++;                 //2
        byte b2=55;           //3
        b2=b1+1;              //4
        System.out.println(b1+""+b2);
    }
}
```

Consider the code above & select the correct output.

compile time error at line 2 compile time error at line 4 prints 34,56 runtime exception

334 What will be the output of the program ?

```
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        signed int x = 10;
        for (int y=0; y<5; y++, x--)
            System.out.print(x + " ");
    }
}
```

10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, Compilation fails An exception is thrown at runtime

335 1. public class LineUp {

```
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. double d = 12.345;
4. // insert code here
5. }
6. }
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 4, produces the output | 12.345|?

- A. System.out.printf("|%7f| \n", d);
- B. System.out.printf("|%3.7f| \n", d);
- C. System.out.printf("|%7.3d| \n", d);
- D. System.out.printf("|%7.3f| \n", d);

A B C D



336	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ interface Y{ void display(); } public static void main(String[] args) { Y y=new Y(){ public void display(){ System.out.println("Hello World"); } }; y.display(); }}	Hello World	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but run without output
337	class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ int var; var = var +1; System.out.println("var =" +var); }} consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	compiles and runs with no output	var = 1	does not compile	run time error
338	State the class relationship that is being implemented by the following code: class Employee { private int empid; private String ename; public double getBonus() { Accounts acc = new Accounts(); return acc.calculateBonus(); } }  class Accounts { public double calculateBonus()//method's code} }	Aggregation	Simple Association	Dependency	Composition
339	Given classes A, B, and C, where B extends A, and C extends B, and where all classes implement the instance method void dolt(). How can the dolt() method in A be called from an instance method in C?	It is not possible	super.dolt()	his.super.dolt ()	((A) this).dolt();
340	Which of the following will declare an array and initialize it with five numbers?	Array a = new Array(5);	int [] a = {23,22,21,20,19};	int a [] = new int[5];	int [5] array;
341	Which of the following are correct variable names? (Choose TWO)	int #ss;	int 1ah;	int _;	int \$abc;

342 What is the output of the following:

```
int a = 0;
int b = 10;
```

```
a = --b ;
System.out.println("a: " + a + " b: " + b );
```

a: 9 b:11      a: 10 b: 9      a: 9 b:9      a: 0 b:9

343 As per the following code fragment, what is the value of a?

```
String s;
int a;
s = "Foolish boy.";
a = s.indexOf("fool");
```

-1      0      4 random value

344 Consider the following code snippet:

```
int i = 10;
int n = i++%5;
What are the values of i and n after the code is executed?
```

10, 1      11, 1      10,0      11,0

345 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

```
int value = 0;
int count = 1;
value = count++ ;
System.out.println("value: "+ value + " count: " + count);
```

value: 0 count: 0      value: 0 count: 1      value: 1 count: 1      value: 1 count: 2

346 Consider the following code and select the correct output:

```
class Test{
    interface Y{
        void display(); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Y(){
            public void display(){
                System.out.println("Hello World"); } };
    }}
```

Hello World      Compilation error      Compiles but error at run time      Compiles but run without output

347 What is the output of the following program?

```
public class demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int arr[5];
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            arr[i] = arr[i] + 10;
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++)
            System.out.println(arr[j]);
    }
}
```

A sequence of five 10's are printed      A sequence of Garbage Values are printed      compile time Error      Compiles but no output

348 Which of the following methods registers a thread in a thread scheduler?

run();      construct();      start();      register();

349	<pre>class PingPong2 {     synchronized void hit(long n) {         for(int i = 1; i &lt; 3; i++)             System.out.print(n + "-" + i + " ");     } }  public class Tester implements Runnable {     static PingPong2 pp2 = new PingPong2();     public static void main(String[] args) {         new Thread(new Tester()).start();         new Thread(new Tester()).start();     }     public void run() {         pp2.hit(Thread.currentThread().getId()); } }</pre> <p>Which statement is true?</p>	The output could be 5-1 6-1 6-2 5-2	The output could be 6-1 6-2 5-1 5-2	The output could be 6-1 5-2 6-2 5-1	The output could be 6-1 6-2 5-1 7-1
350	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Cthread extends Thread{     public void run(){         System.out.print("Hi");}     public static void main (String args[]){         Cthread th1=new Cthread();         th1.run();         th1.start();         th1.run();     } }</pre>	will print Hi twice and throws Exception at run time	will print Hi Thrice	Compilation error	will print Hi once
351	<pre>class Cthread extends Thread{     public void run(){         System.out.print("Hi");}     public static void main (String args[]){         Cthread th1=new Cthread();         th1.run();         th1.start();         th1.start();     } }</pre>	will start two thread	will print Hi Once	will not print	will print Hi twice and throws exception at runtime
352	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Cthread extends Thread{     Cthread(){start();}     public void run(){         System.out.print("Hi");}     public static void main (String args[]){         Cthread th1=new Cthread();         Cthread th2=new Cthread();     } }</pre>	will create two child threads and display Hi twice	compilation error	will not create any child thread	will display Hi once
353	<p>Which of the following methods are defined in class Thread? (Choose TWO)</p>	start()	wait()	notify()	run()

354 The following block of code creates a Thread using a Runnable target:

```
Runnable target = new MyRunnable();
Thread myThread = new Thread(target);
```

Which of the following classes can be used to create the target, so that the preceding code compiles correctly?

355

Which of the following statements can be used to create a new Thread? (Choose TWO)

356 What will be the output of the program?

```
class MyThread extends Thread
{
    MyThread() {}
    MyThread(Runnable r) {super(r); }
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.print("Inside Thread ");
    }
}
class MyRunnable implements Runnable
{
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.print(" Inside Runnable");
    }
}
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        new MyThread().start();
        new MyThread(new
MyRunnable()).start();
    }
}
```

- 357 A) Multiple processes share same memory location  
B) Switching from one thread to another is easier than switching from one process to another  
C) Thread makes it possible to maximize resource utilization  
D) Process is a light weight program

public class MyRunnable implements Runnable{public void run(){} }

Extend java.lang.Thread and override the run() method.

public class MyRunnable extends Runnable{public void run(){} }

Extend java.lang.Runnable and override the start() method.

public class MyRunnable implements Runnable{void run(){} }

Implement java.lang.Thread and implement the run() method.

public class MyRunnable extends Object{public void run(){} }

Implement java.lang.Runnable and implement the run() method

Prints "Inside Thread Inside Thread"

Does not compile

Prints "Inside Thread Inside Runnable" Throws exception at runtime

All are FALSE

Only B and C is TRUE

Only A and B is TRUE

Only C and D is TRUE

358	A) Exception is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the java language B) RuntimeException and its subclasses are unchecked exception.	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE	Both A and B are TRUE	Both A and B are FALSE
359	What will be the output of the program?  <pre>class MyThread extends Thread {     public static void main(String [] args)     {         MyThread t = new MyThread();         t.start();         System.out.print("one. ");         t.start();         System.out.print("two. ");     }     public void run()     {         System.out.print("Thread ");     } }</pre>	Compilation fails	An exception occurs at runtime.	It prints "Thread one. Thread two."	The output cannot be determined.
360	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>class A implements Runnable{ int k; public void run(){     k++; } public static void main(String args[]){     A a1=new A();     a1.run();}</pre>	It will start a new thread	compilation error	Compiles but throws runtime Exception	a1 is not a Thread
361	Given: <pre>public class Threads4 {     public static void main (String[] args) {         new Threads4().go();     }     public void go() {         Runnable r = new Runnable() {             public void run() {                 System.out.print("run");             }         };         Thread t = new Thread(r);         t.start();         t.start();     } }</pre> What is the result?	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.	The code executes normally and prints "run".	The code executes normally, but nothing is printed.

362	<pre>class Thread2 {     public static void main(String[] args) {         new Thread2().go(); }     public void go(){         Runnable rn=new Runnable(){             public void run(){                 System.out.println("Good Day.."); } };         Thread t=new Thread(rn);         t.start();     } }</pre> <p>what should be the correct output for the code written above?</p>	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.	The code executes normally and prints "Good Day.."	prints Good Day.. Twice
363	<pre>public class MyRunnable implements Runnable {     public void run()     {         // some code here     } }</pre> <p>which of these will create and start this thread?</p>	<pre>new Runnable(MyRunnable).start();</pre>	<pre>new Thread(MyRunnable).run();</pre>	<pre>new MyRunnable().start();</pre>	<pre>new Thread(new MyRunnable()).start();</pre>
364	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Nthread extends Thread{     public void run(){         System.out.print("Hi");}     public static void main(String args[]){         Nthread th1=new Nthread();         Nthread th2=new Nthread();     } }</pre>	Will create two child threads and display Hi twice	compilation error	will not create any child thread	will display Hi once
365	<p>Assume the following method is properly synchronized and called from a thread A on an object B:</p> <pre>wait(2000);</pre> <p>After calling this method, when will the thread A become a candidate to get another turn at the CPU?</p>	After thread A is notified, or after two seconds.	After the lock on B is released, or after two seconds.	Two seconds after thread A is notified.	Two seconds after lock B is released.
366	<p>wait(), notify() and notifyAll() methods belong to _____</p>	Object class	Thread class	Interrupt class	none of the listed options
367	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Test {     public static void main(String[] args) {         new Test().display("hi", 1);         new Test().display("hi", "world", 2); }     public void display(String... s, int x) {         System.out.print(s[s.length-x] + " "); } }</pre>	hi hi	hi world	world	Compilation error

368 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="Anthony Gomes";
        int a=111;
        System.out.println(name.indexOf(a)); } }
```

4

2

Compilation  
6 error

369 Given:

```
String test = "This is a test";  
String[] tokens = test.split("\\s");  
System.out.println(tokens.length);  
What is the result?
```

0

1

Compilation  
4 fails.

370

Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String data="78";
        System.out.println(data.append("abc"));    } }
```

78abc

abc78

Compilation error

Compiles but  
exception at  
run time

371 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="ALDPR7882E";
        System.out.println(name.endsWith("E") &
name.matches("[A-Z]{5}[0-9]{4}[A-Z]"));}
```

false

true

0

1

372 Examine this code:

```
String stringA = "Hello ";
String stringB = " World";
String stringC = " Java";
String result;
```

Which of the following puts a reference to "Hello World Java" in result?

```
result =
stringA.concat(
stringB.concat(
stringC ) );
```

```
result.concat(
stringA,
stringB,
stringC );
```

```
result+stringA
+stringB+stri
ngC;
```

```
result =
concat(String
A).concat(Stri
ngB).concat(
StringC)
```

373 For two string objects obj1 and obj2:

A) Use of `obj1 == obj2` tests whether two String object references refer to the same object

B) `obj1.equals(obj2)` compares the sequence of characters in `obj1` and `obj2`.

Only A is  
TRUE

Only B is  
TRUE

Both A and B  
is TRUE

Both A and B  
is FALSE

374 What is the result of the following:

```
String ring = "One ring to rule them all,\n";
String find = "One ring to find them.";
```

```
if ( ring.startsWith("One") &&
    find.startsWith("One") )
    System.out.println( ring+find );
else
    System.out.println( "Different Starts" );
```

One ring to  
rule them all,  
One ring to  
find them.

One ring to  
rule them all,  
One ring to  
find them.

One ring to rule them all,  
One ring to find them.

## Different Starts

375

Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class MyClass {
String str1="str1";
String str2 ="str2";
String str3="str3";
str1.concat(str2);
System.out.println(str3.concat(str1));
}
}
```

The code will fail to compile because the expression str3.concat(str1) will not result in a valid argument for the println() method

The program will print str3str1str2,when run

The program will print str3,when run

The program will print str3str1,when run

376 Given:

```
public class Theory {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String s1 = "abc";
String s2 = s1;
s1 += "d";
System.out.println(s1 + " " + s2 + " " + (s1==s2));

StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer("abc");
StringBuffer sb2 = sb1;
sb1.append("d");
System.out.println(sb1 + " " + sb2 + " " + (sb1==sb2));
}
}
```

Which are true? (Choose all that apply.)

The second line of output is abcd abcd true

The first line of output is abc abc false

The first line of output is abcd abc false

The second line of output is abcd abc false

```
377 class StringManipulation{
public static void main(String[] args){
String str = new String("Cognizant");
str.concat(" Technology");
StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer("Solutions");
System.out.println(str+sbf);
}}
}
```

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

Cognizant Technology Solutions

Cognizant Technology

Cognizant Solutions

Technology Solutions

378 What does this code write:

```
StringTokenizer stuff = new StringTokenizer(
"abc def+ghi", "+");
System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() );
System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() );
```

abc def

abc def ghi

abc def +

abc def +ghi



379	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("antarctica"); sb.delete(0,6); System.out.println(sb); }}	Antarctica	Antarctica	Compilation error	Complies but exception at run time
380	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { String name="vikaramaditya"; System.out.println(name.substring(2,5).toUpperCase().charAt(2));}}	K	A	R	I
381	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("antarctica"); sb.reverse(); sb.replace(2, 7, "c"); sb.delete(0,2); System.out.println(sb); }}	Antarctica	Antarctica	Antarctica	Antarctica
382	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test { public static void main(String args[]) { String s1 = "abc"; String s2 = "def"; String s3 = s1.concat(s2.toUpperCase( )); System.out.println(s1+s2+s3); } }	abcdeffabcdeff	abcabcDEFD	abcdeffabcDE	none of the listed options
383	What will be the result when you attempt to compile and run the following code? public class Conv { public static void main(String argv[]){ Conv c=new Conv(); String s=new String("ello"); c.amethod(s); }  public void amethod(String s){ char c='H'; c+=s; System.out.println(c); } }	Compilation and output the string "Hello"	Compilation and output the string "ello"	Compilation and output the string elloH	Compile time error

384 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="Anthony Gomes";
        System.out.println(name.replace('n',
name.charAt(3)).compareTo(name)); } }
```

-6

6

Compilation  
0 error

385 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String name=new String("batman");
        int ibegin=1;
        char iend=3;
        System.out.println(name.substring(ibegin,
        iend));
    }
}
```

bat

at

atm

Compilation error

386 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer sb=new
StringBuffer("YamunaRiver");
        System.out.println(sb.capacity()); } }
```

10

27

24

11

387 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer sb = new
StringBuffer("antarctica");
        sb.reverse();
        sb.insert(4, 'r');
        sb.replace(2, 4, "c");
        System.out.println(sb); }
}
```

acitcratna

acitrcratna

accirratna

accruals

388 A) A string buffer is a mutable sequence of characters.

B) sequence of characters in the string buffer can not be changed.

Only A is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

Both A and B  
is TRUE

Both A and B  
is FALSE

389 Examine this code:

```
String stringA = "Wild";
String stringB = " Irish";
String stringC = " Rose";
String result;
```

Which of the following puts a reference to "Wild Irish Rose" in result?

```
result =
stringA.concat(
stringB.concat(
stringC ) );
```

```
result.concat(  
    stringA,  
    stringB,  
    stringC );
```

```
result+stringA  
+stringB+stri  
ngC;
```

```
result =
concat(String
A).concat(Stri
ngB).concat(
StringC)
```

390 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Test().display(1,"hi");
        new Test().display(2,"hi", "world" );
        public void display(int x,String... s) {
            System.out.print(s[s.length-x] + " ");
        }}
    }
```

hi hi

hi world

world

Compilation error

391 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="vikaramaditya";
        System.out.println(name.codePointAt(2)+name.charAt(3));
    }}
```

203

204

205

Compilation error

392 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String data="7882";
        data+=32; System.out.println(data);
    }}
```

7914

Compiles but exception at run time

788232

Compilation error

393 Which code can be inserted at Line X to print "Equal"?

```
public class EqTest{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        EqTest e=new EqTest();

        EqTest(){
            String s="Java";
            String s2="java";
            // Line X
            {
                System.out.println("Equal");
            }else
            {
                System.out.println("Not equal");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

if(s==s2)

if(s.equals(s2))

if(s.equalsIgnoreCase(s2))

if(s.noCaseMatch(s2))

```
394 import java.io.*;
    public class MyClass implements Serializable
    {
    private int a;
    public int getA() { return a; }
    public MyClass(int a){this.a=a; }
    private void writeObject( ObjectOutputStream
    s)
    throws IOException {
    // insert code here
    }
    }
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 15, will allow Foo objects to be correctly serialized and deserialized?

395

Which of the following opens the file "myData.stuff" for output first deleting any file with that name?

396

```
import java.io.*;
public class MyClass implements Serializable
{

private Tree tree = new Tree();

public static void main(String [] args) {
MyClass mc= new MyClass();
try {
FileOutputStream fs = new
FileOutputStream("MyClass.ser");
ObjectOutputStream os = new
ObjectOutputStream(fs);
os.writeObject(mc); os.close();
} catch (Exception ex) { ex.printStackTrace(); }
} }
```

s.writeInt(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new  
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff", true )

Compilation fails

s.serialize(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new  
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff")

An exception is thrown at runtime

s.defaultWriteObject();

DataOutputStream dos = new  
DataOutputStream("myData.stuff")

An instance of MyClass is serialized

s.writeObject(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new  
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff")

A instance of MyClass and an instance of Tree are both serialized

397	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class std implements Serializable{ int call; std(int c){call=c;} int getCall(){return call;} } public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/std.txt"); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(file); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos); std s1=new std(10); oos.writeObject(s1); oos.close(); }}	the state of the object s1 will be store to file std.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.
398	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); int ch=0; while((ch=fis.read())!=-1){ System.out.print(ch); } }}	reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and ascii value	Compiles but error at runtime
399	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); int ch=0; while((ch=fis.read())!=-1){ System.out.print((char)ch); } }}	reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
400	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("d:/prj/lib"); file.mkdirs();}}	creates directory d:/prj/lib	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles and executes but directory is not created

401	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { String data="Confidential info"; byte buffer[]=data.getBytes(); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("d:/temp"); for(byte d : buffer){ fos.write(d); } }}	writes data to file in byte form.	Compilation error	writes data to the file in character form.	Compiles but error at runtime
402	Given : import java.io.*; public class ReadingFor { public static void main(String[] args) { String s; try { FileReader fr = new FileReader("myfile.txt"); BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(fr); while((s = br.readLine()) != null) System.out.println(s); br.flush(); } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("io error"); } } } And given that myfile.txt contains the following two lines of data: ab cd What is the result?	ab	Compilation Error	ab cd	a b c d
403	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class std{ int call; std(int c){call=c;} int getCall(){return call;} } public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/std.txt"); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(file); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos); std s1=new std(10); oos.writeObject(s1); oos.close(); } }	the state of the object s1 will be store to file std.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.

404	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); System.out.println(buffer); } }	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display it on console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
405	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); System.out.println(new String(buffer)); } }	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display it on console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
406	What happens when the constructor for FileInputStream fails to open a file for reading?	throws a DataFormatException	throws a FileNotFoundException	throws a ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException	returns null
407	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("d:/prj,d:/lib"); file.mkdirs(); } }	creates directories names prj and lib in d: drive	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles and executes but directories are not created
408	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: public class Person{ public void talk(){ System.out.print("I am a Person "); } } public class Student extends Person { public void talk(){ System.out.print("I am a Student "); } } what is the result of this piece of code: public class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ Person p = new Student(); p.talk(); } }	I am a Person	I am a Student	I am a Person I am a Student	I am a Student I am a Person

409	Which of these are two legal ways of accessing a File named "file.tst" for reading. Select the correct option: A)FileReader fr = new FileReader("file.tst"); B)FileInputStream fr = new FileInputStream("file.tst"); C)InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fr, "UTF8"); D)FileReader fr = new FileReader("file.tst", "UTF8");	A,D	B,C	C,D	A,B
410	What is the DataOutputStream method that writes double precision floating point values to a stream?	writeBytes()	writeFloat()	write()	writeDouble()
411	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) { File dir = new File("dir"); dir.mkdir(); File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt"); try { f1.createNewFile(); } catch (IOException e) { }; File newDir = new File("newDir"); dir.renameTo(newDir);} }	The file system has a new empty directory named dir	The file system has a new empty directory named newDir	The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt	The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt
412	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/data"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); FileWriter fw=new FileWriter("d:/temp.txt"); fw.write(new String(buffer));}}	Transfer content of file data to the temp.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at runtime	Compiles and runs but content not transferred to the temp.txt



413	<pre>import java.io.EOFException; import java.io.FileInputStream; import java.io.FileNotFoundException; import java.io.IOException; import java.io.InputStreamReader; public class MoreEndings {     public static void main(String[] args) {         try {             FileInputStream fis = new             FileInputStream("seq.txt");             InputStreamReader isr = new             InputStreamReader(fis);             int i = isr.read();             while (i != -1) {                 System.out.print((char)i + " ");                 i = isr.read();             }         } catch (FileNotFoundException fnf) {             System.out.println("File not found");         } catch (EOFException eofe) {             System.out.println("End of stream");         } catch (IOException ioe) {             System.out.println("Input error");         }     } }</pre> <p>Assume that the file "seq.txt" exists in the current directory, has the required access permissions, and contains the string "Hello".</p> <p>Which statement about the program is true?</p>	The program will not compile because a certain unchecked exception is not caught.	The program will compile and print H e   l o Input error.	The program will compile and print H e   l o End of stream.	The program will compile, print H e   l o , and then terminate normally.
414	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>public class Test{     public static void main(String[] args) throws     IOException {         File file = new File("d:/temp.txt");         FileReader reader=new FileReader(file);         reader.skip(7); int ch;         while((ch=reader.read())!=-1){             System.out.print((char)ch); } }}</pre>	Skip the first seven characters and then starts reading file and display it on console	Compilation error	Compiles and runs without output	Compiles but error at runtime
415	<p>A file is readable but not writable on the file system of the host platform. What will be the result of calling the method canWrite() on a File object representing this file?</p>	A SecurityException is thrown	The boolean value false is returned	The boolean value true is returned	The file is modified from being unwritable to being writable.
416	<p>Which of following set of functions are example of method overloading</p>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) char add(int x,int y)</pre>	<pre>char add(float x) char add(float y)</pre>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) char add(char x,char y)</pre>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) void sum(double x,double y)</pre>

417	What is the advantage of runtime polymorphism?	Efficient utilization of memory at runtime	Code reuse	Code flexibility at runtime	avoiding method name confusion at runtime
418	Which of the following is an example of IS A relationship?	Ford - Car	Microprocessor - Computer	Tea -Cup	Driver -Car
419	Which of the following is not a valid relation between classes?	Inheritance	Segmentation	Instantiation	Composition
420	Which of the following is not an attribute of object?	State	Behaviour	Inheritance	Identity

QuestionText	Choice1	Choice2	Choice3	Choice4	Choice5	Grade1	Grade2	Grade3	Grade4	Grade5	AnswerDescript	QuestionMedia	AnswerMedia	Author	Reviewer	Is Numeric
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: int i; void increment (int i) { i++; } int main() { for ( i = 0; i < 10; increment(i) ) { } printf("i=%d\n", i); return 0; }																
What is the output of given code snippet?	loop will go infinite state.	i=10	i=9	i=11		1	0	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main () { int i, j=5; i=i++j+j+3; if(i) printf ("%d", i); }																
What is the output of given code snippet?		1	None of these	compile time error		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. int main() { int num,factorial; printf("Enter a number:\n"); scanf("%d",&num); while (num>0) { (*Factorial=%d*factorial; getch()); return 0; } }	factorial=factorial+num; ++num;		factorial=factorial*num; num;	factorial=factorial*origal*num; ++num;	factorial=factorial*origal*num; -- num;		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { int i = 0; for (i=0; i<20; i++) { switch(i) { case 0 : i += 4; case 1 : i += 1; case 5 : i += 7; default : i += 4; break; } } printf("%d ", i); }																
What is the output of given code snippet?	4 1 4 4 4 7 and i=6 to 19 it will print 4	12 17 22	4 11 16 21	16 21		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly: Select the Missing code from the below code snippet. for(i=1;i<=n;i++) { printf ("Enter num %d: "); scanf("%d",&num); if(num<0) { jump: if(i=1) average=sum/(i-1); printf ("Average: %2f,average); }	goto jump; sum=sum+num;	Exit;	continue jump; sum=sum+num;	break; sum=sum+num;		1	0	0	0			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: int main() { int n; for (n = 9; n!=0; n--) printf("%d\n", n-); return -1; }		Error "negative value can not return to main"														
What is the output of given code snippet?	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1		Infinite loop	9 7 5 3 1		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: int inc_value(int a) { a=20; return 5+ (++a); } void main() { int a=10;c; while (a>0) { c=inc_value(a); printf("%d",c); a=10; } }																
What is the output of given code snippet?	Infinite	25	16	26	None of these options	0	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What is your observation on the below code? int main() { int i,num,item,product=1; for(i=1,item=1;i<=4;i++) { printf("Enter num%d:",i); scanf("%d",&i); if(num==0) continue; product*=num; } printf("product=%d",product); return 0; }	Loop will not be executed more than 4 times	Next iteration will be considered when zero is given	Infinite Loop when 0 is given continuously	None of the listed options	Loop will be terminated when zero is given	0.5	0.5	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT			
What is the output of the below code? void main () { int x=4,y=0,z; while (x>=0) { (x==y) break; else printf ("%d %d", x, y); x--; y++; }	4 0 3 2	4 0 3 1	4 0 3 0	4 0 3 3		0	1	0	0			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What is the output of the below program? void main() { int d,i,j; d=0; for(i=1; i<5; i++) for(j=1; j<5; j++) if((i+j)%3 == 0) d= d+1; printf("%d", d); getch(); }	10	13	5	20		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { int i = 0; for(i=0;i<=++i); switch (i) { case '0': printf("case1"); break; case '1': printf("Case2"); break; default: printf("Default Case"); }																
What is the output of given code snippet?	case2	case1	Default Case	loop will go infinite state.	None of these option.	0	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT			
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { int counter = 5,number = 10; do { number/= counter; } while(counter--); printf ("%d", number); }																
What is the output of the given code snippet?	Divide error	Garbage value	0	2		1	0	0	0			TEXT	TEXT			

<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     int list[6];     for(i = 0; i &lt; 6; i++)     {         list[i] = 3 * i + 4;         if (i % 3 == 0)         {             list[i] = list[i] - 2;         }     }     for(j=0;j&lt;6;j++)     printf("%d",list[j]); }</pre> <p>What is the output of given code snippet?</p>	4 7 10 11 16 19	10 15 18 19 24 27	None of these options.	2 7 10 11 16 19	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     int choice = 20, arr[] = {10, 20, 30};     switch (choice)     {         case arr[0]: printf("Morning");         case arr[1]: printf("Evening");         case arr[2]: printf("Night");         default: printf("After Noon");     } }</pre> <p>what is the output of given code snippet?</p>	Night Morning	After Noon	Evening	Compile-time error	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     int i, j;     for (i = 1; i &lt;= 2; i++)     {         continue;         printf(" %d\n", i, j);     } }</pre> <p>What is the output of above program?</p>	1 2 2 1	1 1 1 1	2 1 2 2	1 2 1 2	1	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     int i, j;     clrscr();     for (i=10;i&lt;12; i++)     {         for (j=10;j&lt;12;j++)         {             if (i==j)             continue;             printf(" %d %d", i, j);         }     }     getch(); }</pre> <p>what is the output of above program?</p>	10 11 11 10	10 11 11 10 12 11	10 12 11 12	10 11 11 12	1	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <p>What is the output of the below code</p> <pre>void main() {     int i = 1, j = 1;     for (; ; )     {         if (i &gt; 5)             break;         else             j++;         printf("%d ", j);         i++;     } }</pre>	Run time error	2 5	2 4	Compile Time Error	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     int i = 3;     switch(i)     {         printf("All The Best");         case 1:             printf("Case 1");             break;         case 2:             printf("Case 2");             break;         default:             printf("default Case");     } }</pre> <p>What is the output of given code snippet?</p>	Default Case	None of these option	All The Best	Compile-time error	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <p>What is your observation on the below code snippet?</p> <pre>switch(operator) {     case '+':         printf("num1+num2=%d", num1+num2);         getch();         break;     case '-':         printf("num1-num2=%d", num1-num2);         getch();     default:         printf("Operator is not correct");         getch();         break; }</pre>	Compile-time error while executing with "+" Operator	Default block will also be executed when the operator "+" given	Run time error -Break is missing in case statement.	Compile-time error while executing with "-" Operator	Default block will also be executed when the operator "-" given	0	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT				
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <p>What is the output of below code?</p> <pre>int main() {     int a = 60;     printf("\n%d", a &lt;&lt; 1); }</pre>	240	120	480	60	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     FILE *fp;     char str[20];     fopen("MSG.txt", "a");     fputs("You're alive.Do something!", fp);     fclose(fp);     fopen("MSG.txt", "r");     fgets(str, 10, fp);     printf("%s", str); }</pre> <p>What is the output of above code snippet?</p>	You're ali	None of these options. file_pointer, close() method is used to closing the file.	ve. Do something!	You're al	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <p>Choose the correct option?</p>	w+b and wb+ are same		fgets(); returns null on error	None of the listed options are true	1	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
<p>Carefully read the question &amp; answer accordingly:</p> <pre>void main() {     FILE *fp;     char str[20];     fopen("abc.txt", "w");     fputs("I am a boy\n", fp);     fclose(fp);     fopen("abc.txt", "r");     fgets(str, 10, fp);     printf("%s", str); }</pre>	I am a boy and cursor will go to new line.	I am a boy\n	I am a boy	I am a bo	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT						

Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Which of the following operations can be performed on the file "MyFile.txt" using the below code?  FILE *fp; fp = fopen("MyFile.txt", "r+");	Archive	Read	Append	Write	Read and Write	0	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Which of the following function can be used to terminate the main function from another function safely?	All Of the Options	return(expr);	abort();	exit(expr);		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What is the output of below code:  void main() { FILE *fp; clrscr(); f=fopen("XYZ.doc","w"); fputs("Hello",fp); fclose(fp); }	None of these.	Compile-time error	XYZ file will be black	XYZ file will contain "Hello"		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: The Content of a file will be lost if it is opened in :	w+ mode	w mode	a mode	c mode		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { FILE *fp; char str[2]; f=fopen("Believe.txt","w"); fputs("you can do it",fp); f=fopen("Believe.txt","r"); fgets(str,7,fp); printf("%s",str); } What change is required to read accurate values from the file?	char str[2]; size need to be increased	fp=fopen("Believe.txt","r"); need to be removed.	fclose(fp); need to be used.	fgets should be replaced with fgets(str,fp);		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { char str[2]; FILE *fp; fp=fopen("Life.txt","r"); fgets(str,4,fp); printf("%d",str); } //Life.txt contains: Life is beautiful. What is the output of above code snippet?	Lif	L	Li	Life		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: The Function sprintf works like printf but operates on the	string	pointer	none of the listed options	data in a file		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following data structure is linear data structure?	Graphs	Tree	Arrays	None of the listed options		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The way a card game player arranges his cards as he picks them up one by one is an example of .	Bubble Sort	Merge sort	selection Sort	Insertion sort		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following options are correct?	A tree which does not have any node other than root node is called a null tree	A tree which does not have any node other than root node is called a null tree	A tree with n branches or degree.	None of the options.		0.5	0.5	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Where do we use the Arrow in the flowchart?	An arrow coming from one symbol and ending at another symbol represents that control passes to the symbol the arrow points to.	Represents Input / Output symbol	Represents Predefined Process symbol	Represents Stored data symbol		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. One of the best application of Stack is	Breadth First Search	Recursion	Array	Radix sort		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The if ... else keyword in a pseudocode is similar to the symbol in a flowchart.	Subroutine	Annotation	Decision	Process	Procedure	0	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the options is false :	For a serial search to work the data in the array must not be alphabetic or numeric order.	A serial search begins with the first Array element	A serial search continues searching element by element until a match is found or until the end of array is found.	A serial search is useful when the amount of data that must be searched is large.		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following name does not relate to stacks?	LIFO list	Push-down lists	None of the options.	FIFO lists		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The operation of processing each element in the list is known as	Sorting	Inserting	Merging	Traversal		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Algorithm and Flow chart help us to	Know the memory capacity	Identify the base of number system	Direct the output to a printer	Specify the problem completely and clearly		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: int main() { int a=0,b=0; display(a,b); getch(); return 0; } int display(int a, int b) { a+=(b*75)+9; printf("%d",a,b); return 0; } What is the output of above program?	Run Time Error	75,84	84,75	84,84		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Find the output of the below program  void fun(); int i = 10; void main() { int i =20; printf("%d",i); i = 30; fun(); } void fun() { printf("%d",i); }	20 30	10 30	20 20	20 10		0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What will be output if you compile and execute the following c code? #define x 9+2 void main() { int o; o=x*x; printf("%d",o); }	Compile error	133	29	343		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT					
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is	goto	switch	return	goback		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT					

Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void can be used	All of the listed options.	As a datatype of a function that does not return any value to its calling environment.	as the name of a variable	in an expression	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What will be the output if you compile and execute the following c code? #define x 52+1 void main() { int i; i=x*x; printf("%d",i); }	106	12	18	10	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What are your observations in the below code? float average(float a[],n) { int i; float avg, sum=0.0; for(i=1; i<n;i++) { printf("%d",a[i]); sum+=a[i]; } avg =(sum/n); printf("average %f",avg); return avg; }	This code will throw an Error	This code will be executed properly	Datatype of array a[] should not be given.	Data Type of n is missing	0.5	0	0	0.5		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: int printvalues(float); void main() { float f=2.5; float value; value = printvalues(f); printf("%f",value); } int printvalues(float f) { switch(f) { case 2.3 : printf("Value is 2.3"); case 2.5 : printf("Value is 2.5"); default : printf("invalid case"); } }	Value is 2.5	None of the listed options	Value is 2.5, invalid case	This will produce error.	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: features for accessing a variable through its address is desirable because	A function can return more than one value.	Call by reference can be simulated.	All of the options.	Excessive use of global variable can be avoided	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Any program must contain atleast :	One section to get input data	One display block.	One function	One Looping constructs	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Which is true about array ?	None of the given options	Does not store in contiguous locations	Automatic array bounds checking	No need to worry about the allocation and de-allocation of arrays	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?	printf();	puts();	scanf();	gets();	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What is the output in the below code snippet? void main() { int twod[3][3]; int i, j; clrscr(); for(i=0; i<3; i++) for(j=0; j<3; j++) twod[i][j] = i+j; for (i=0; i<3; i++) for (j=0; j<3; j++) printf("%d ", twod[i][j]); printf("\n"); }	0 0 1 2 4 2 4	1 1 0 1 1 0 2 4	0 0 0 1 2 0 2 4	1 1 0 1 2 0 2 4	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Which will happen if in a program, you assign a value to an array element whose subscript exceeds the size of array?	The program may crash if some important data gets overwritten.	The compiler would report an error.	The element will be set to 0.	The array size would appropriately grow.	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What will be the output of following program? void main() { float b=7.4; printf("%d",int)b); }	9	None of the listed options	8	7 74	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: void main() { int arr1[3]={1,2},{3,4,5},{5,4}}; printf("%d %d %d",arr[0][2],arr[1][2],arr[2][1]); getch(); }												
What is the output of the given code snippet?	Compilation error	Runtime error	0.5,5	0.5,4 2,4, 5	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: If you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?	Value of elements in array	Base address of the array	First element of the array	Address of the last element of array	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What will be the output when you execute following code? void main() { char arr[11]="Welcome To Programming"; printf("%s",arr); } Choose that apply:	Welcome To	None of the given options	Welcome To P	Welcome	Compilation error	0	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: Size of the array need not be specified. When?	All of the options.	Initialization is a part of definition	It is a formal parameter	It is declaration	0	0.5	0.5	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question & answer accordingly: What will be output of the below program?  int main() { char str[] = "Programming"; printf("%s ",&str[2]); printf("%s ", str); printf("%s ",&str); return(0); }	rogramming Programming < Garbage Value >	Program Compiled with Syntax Errors	rogramming Programming	Programming ogramming Programming	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The term _____ means a separate physical computer system that host a part of the application architecture.	Layer	tier	None of the listed options	both	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT	
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the applications has most increased business uses of the Internet?	World Wide Web (WWW)	None of the listed options	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	Extensible Markup Language (XML)	All the listed options	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following DO NOT allow multiple applications to participate in a transaction?	Routers	Switches	Gateways	Firewalls	Net Bears.	0	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly: In the Client-Server architecture, the component that makes a service request is	Network	Process	Server	Protocol	Client	0	0	0	0	1	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the major disadvantages of a Client Server architecture	Lack of robustness	None of the listed options	All the listed options	Traffic congestion	Complex business logic involved	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Every computer on the Internet that contains a Web site must have a _____.	Business logic program	Database Server program	None of the listed options	Web Server program	File Server program	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In 3-tier client/server applications, the business logic lies at	The client	Firewall	Middle Tier	Divided between client and server alternatively	The Database Server	0	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT

Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of these are the functionalities of a Client	All the listed options	Connects to several servers at the same time	Interacts with end user with GUI	Initiates a request	Processes requests	0	0.33	0.33	0.33	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Call-free charges across the Internet between PCs and phone systems is an application of.	Really Simple Syndication (RSS).	IM (Instant Messaging).	Voice Over IP (VoIP).	IPTV	None of the listed options	0	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose one from the following which is not a possible kind of server.	Time Server	Database Server	Transaction Server	File Server		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What are the benefits of employing Client-Server Computing in business ?	All the listed options	Better Sharing of critical database resources and other application softwares among clients throughout the network.	Faster Response and flexibility to changing environment of business world outside.	It is Easy to updated and modernise system, both hardware and software as the companies evolved and has new requirements.	Reduce operation and maintenance cost to a large extent.	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of these are the functionalities of a Server	Processes and serves client requests	Waits for client requests	Interacts with end user with GUI	All the listed options	Accepts connections from large number of clients	0.33	0.33	0	0	0.33	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. An N-tiered architecture _____, choose all answers applicable	uses only two sets of computers in which the clients are responsible for the application and presentation logic, and the servers are responsible for the data	puts less load on a network than a two-tiered architecture	uses more than three sets of computers in which the client is responsible for presentation logic, one set of servers is responsible for data access logic and data storage and application logic is spread across two or more different sets of servers	uses three sets of computers in which the clients are responsible for presentation logic, one set of servers are responsible for application logic, and one set of servers are responsible for the data access logic and data storage		0	0.5	0.5	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The database server holds the following _____ and _____	Database Management systems	Database instances	All the given options	Business logic of data access		0.5	0.5	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The computer that accepts, prioritizes, and processes print jobs is known as the _____	print server	print client	mainframe	printer file server.		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In 3-tier computing, the request/response protocol between the clients and web servers is _____	HTTP	POP3	NNTP	SMTP	MOM	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. One major disadvantage of an n-tiered client-server architecture is that it is much more Difficult to program and test software.	false	true				0	1				TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. A company _____ can be used to provide shared content for staff only	intranet	None of the listed options	extranet	opranet	Internet	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In the client/server architecture, the component that processes the request and sends the response is _____	Client	Network	Server	O.S.	Protocol	0	0	1	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. An advantage of the three-tier architecture over the two-tier architecture is: _____	Better control over the data	Better performance	Easier maintenance	All the listed options		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the correct option from the list	POWER(5*6)	POWER(5,6)	POWER(5&6)	POWER(5^6)		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which excel function is used to calculate the Rates of Return?	Statistical	Mathematical	All the listed options	Financial Group of worksbooks	Logical	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Workspace denotes _____	Group of worksheets	All the listed options	Group of rows			0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose an example of a function from the given list	C1+C5	ADD(C1:C5)	All the listed options	AVG(C1:C5)	C1:C5	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose an action from the given list to rename a worksheet	Worksheet cannot be renamed	Single Click on the Worksheet tab by holding CTRL key and type the new name	Double click on the Worksheet tab and type the new name	Single Click on the Worksheet tab by holding SHIFT key and type the new name		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the correct syntax of the SUM function in excel	All the listed options	Option 3 — SUM(G1:H9)	option 1 — SUM(G1:H1)	Option 2 — SUM(G1:G9, H1:H9)	Both 2 and 3	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose an example of a formula from the given list	G1:G2	SUM(G1+G2)	ADD(G1:G2)	G1+G2	None of the listed options	0	0	0	1	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What function in excel arranges row data in a column and column data in a row ?	Rows	Columns	Transpose	Index		0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which chart is used to show the proportions of how one or more data elements relate to one other?	Column Chart	Pie chart	All the given options	Line Chart		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the types of conditions on which conditional formatting can be applied	Cell value based conditions	Function based conditions	All the listed options	Formula based conditions		0.5	0	0	0.5		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which excel function is used to display the current date in a cell?	now()	today()	time()	date()		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the function to find out the highest number among the 15 values entered in the column C	HIGH(C1:C15)	MAX(C1:C15)	MAX(C1:C15)	HIGH(C1:C15)		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. How do you reference the cell D7 on Sheet5 from Sheet2?	Sheet5!D7	Sheet5.D7	Sheet2.D7	Sheet2!D7		1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the Order of operation in which Excel performs calculations in a formula	Comparison, Subtraction, Multiplication, Exponentiation	Multiplication, Exponentiation, Subtraction, Comparison	Subtraction, Comparison, Multiplication, Exponentiation	Exponentiation, Multiplication, Subtraction, Comparison		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the correct statements related to VLOOKUP function	VLOOKUP function can be used on a series of data in single column	VLOOKUP stands for Vertical LOOKUP	The data in the table should be sorted in ascending order, while using VLOOKUP function	The data in the table need not be sorted, while using VLOOKUP function		0	0.5	0.5	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the types of data used in Excel.	Both Options 1 and 2	Both Options 1 and 3	Option 2 — Text, Values and Formulas	Option 3 — Text, Values and Charts	Option 1 — Text, Values and Functions	1	0	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Excel stores dates and times as numbers, which enables its usage as functions and formulas. State True or False.	false	true				0	1				TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which is the key used to select multiple non-adjacent cells in a worksheet, while clicking on them	Shift Key	CTRL Key	ALT key	None of the listed options	CTRL+Shift Key	0	1	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Choose the correct syntax of the AVERAGE function in excel	Both Options 2 and 3	All the listed options	Option 1 — AVERAGE (G1:H1)	Option 3 — AVERAGE (G1:G9:H1: ...)	Option 2 — AVERAGE (G1:H9)	0	1	0	0	0	TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What does the Error Value #NAME? specify in an excel?	All the listed options	A Function name is misspelled	A column is not wide enough to display the name	A value of the name is misspelled		0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						





[illegible]

Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Context is made up of the contents of its registers and the memory that it is addressing.	true	false			1	0				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In task manager of Windows 7 the unique process identifier is denoted as _____	ProcessesID	ProcID	PID	ProcessID	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Daemon stands for _____	Driver and Execution Monitor	None of the options	Disk and Execution Monitor	Deadlock & Execution Monitor	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In multitasking, the operating system parcels out CPU time slices to each program.	cooperative	interogative	all of the specified option	preemptive	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In UNIX which command is used to list a job's Process ID	"js -f"	"job -f"	"jobs -f"	"jb -f"	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to bring a background process to the foreground?	"fg"	"fg"	"bg"	"bg"	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command in UNIX is used to get process ID?	"pid"	"fctchpid"	"getid"	"getpid"	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The total number of tasks that can run at any time does not depend on which of the following factors?	Network speed	Program Size	CPU Speed	Memory Size	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Multitasking is beneficial in critical applications involving huge business transactions.	false	true			1	0				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Time Slice is the period of time for which a process is allowed to run uninterrupted.	false	true			0	1				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. UNIX and Wnws 7 uses which type of multitasking?	cooperative	preemptive	all of the specified option	interogative	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. _____ implies that more than one CPU is involved.	None of the options	Multitasking	Multiprocessing	Multiprogramming	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. A daemon is a long-running background process that answers requests for services	false	true			0	1				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In multitasking, each program can control the CPU for as long as it needs it.	interogative	cooperative	all of the specified option	preemptive	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. The Unix kernel can keep track of many processes at once, dividing its time between the jobs submitted to it.	false	true			0	1				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command lists all all ring processes in UNIX ?	ps	prs	prcs	prc	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to list down all the processes owned by you?	ps - ef   grep username	prc - ef   grep username	prs - ef   grep username	prcs - ef   grep username	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In UNIX which command is used to get information on CPU Model, CPU MHz, CPU Cores, Address size etc?	"proc/cpu"	"/proc/sysinfo"	"/proc/cpuinfo"	"/proc/cpudet ails"	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which option is used to get long listing details of all running processes in UNIX ?	"-d"	"-f"	"-r"	"-e"	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. UNIX lets us run more than one program inside the terminal, which is called as _____.	Control Job	Control MultiJob	MultiJob Control	Job Control	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. With respect to Android OS what does SMP stands for?	Simple Multiprocessing	Simple Multiprogramming	Symmetric Multiprogramming	Symmetric Multiprocessing	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to view the disk usage in UNIX?	du	cd	df	rm	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following are valid types of physical storage used in z/OS (Choose 2)	Tertiary	Auxiliary	Secondary	Central	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. How can one view the kernel Paged & NonPaged memory in windows 7 operating system?	Task Manager -- Performance	Task Manager -- Processes.	Task Manager -- Application	Task Manager-- Cpu Usage	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to view disk usage by a directory or file in UNIX?	rm	cd	df	du	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which type of Memory allocation assigns consecutive memory blocks to a process	Contiguous memory allocation	Paged Memory Management	None of the options.	Virtual Memory	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The process of translating virtual addresses into real addresses is called _____	None of the options.	paging	swapping	mapping	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The _____ command will display a continually updating report of system resource usage in UNIX.	top	df	du	rm	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Each process on 32-bit Microsoft Windows has its own virtual address space that enables addressing up to _____ of memory.	32 gigabytes	8 gigabytes	16 gigabytes	4 gigabytes	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which type of Memory allocation uses a space that is larger than the actual amount of RAM prent by temporarily transferring some contents from RAM to a disk.	Paged Memory Management	Virtual Memory	None of the options.	Contiguous memory allocation	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. With respect to Virtual Storage in z/OS : A block of External Storage is called as _____	None of the options.	Pages	Frames	Slots	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. With respect to Virtual Storage in z/OS : A block of Virtual Storage is called as _____	None of the options.	Frames	Slots	Pages	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The _____ of a process is the collection of pages in the virtual address space of the process that are currently resident in physical memory	working set	paging set	group set	map set	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. The Operating System's responsibility for allocating primary memory to processes, and for assisting the programmer in loading and storing the contents of the primary memory is termed as _____	None of the options.	Storage Management	Memory Management	Data Management	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. _____ is an area of memory used for dynamic memory allocation. It handles the dynamic memory needs of a program.	Thread	Array	Stack	Heap	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. _____ is portion of memory, meant to store the local variables and process registers of an application program.	Heap	Array	Stack	Thread	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Primary memory is a limited resource that cannot contain all active processes in the system.	false	true			0	1				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. With respect to Virtual Storage in z/OS : A block of Internal Storage is called as _____	Slots	None of the options.	Frames	Pages	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. In UNIX operating system du command along with -h option is used to obtain the details of hidden files.	true	false			0	1				TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which type of Memory allocation supports paging that causes every logical address to be translated to a physical address	Virtual Memory	Contiguous memory allocation	Paged Memory Management	None of the options.	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. There are _____ ways of memory allocations.	two	five	six	three	0	0	0	1		TEXT	TEXT
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In Operating System (OS) PCB Stands for _____	Process control Blocks	None of the options	Program control Blocks	Program content Blocks	1	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT



Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to search for information in a file or files?	search	None of the listed options	find	grep	grp	0	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. _____, sometimes referred to as file descriptors, are data structures that hold information about a file.	File Control Blocks	File Control Blocks	File Content Blocks	File Content Blocks		0	1	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. The command "mv" is used to move and also rename a file.	false	true				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In UNIX a file name may not exceed _____.	None of the options.	FILE_NAME_MAX	FILE_MAX	NAME_MAX		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which Command is used to find out what directory you are working in?	pwd	more	ncftp	print		1	0	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is a valid type of File in z/OS.	All PS,PDS & VSAM	PS	VSAM	PDS	Only PS & PDS	1	0	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is the Korn shell ( ksh ) initialization script.	.kshrcs	.kshrc	.kshr	.kshc		0	1	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Partitioned Data Set is similar to File in Windows.	true	false				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Files are used to store a variety of different types of information, such as programs, documents, spreadsheets, videos, sounds, pictures and record-based data.	true	false				1	0					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State which statement below are true. Statement I : "ls -r" Displays files in reverse order. Statement II: "ls -R" Displays subdirectories as well.	Statement I is FALSE & Statement II is TRUE	Statement I is TRUE & Statement II is FALSE	Both Statement I & II are TRUE	Both Statement I & II are FALSE		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. File ownership is an important component of an OS that provides a secure method for storing files. Ther are Total _____ number of permissions on a file which can be defined in UNIX.	8	10	12	9		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In mainframe system the block of data is called as a _____.	tablespace	table	Record	cell		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command can be used to display/create a new file.	crt	ctr	cat	create		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What does VSAM stands for?	Virtual System Advancement Method	Virtual Storage Advancement Method	Virtual Storage Access Method	Virtual System Access Method		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used to change the permissions of a file or directory?	chmod	change	cmhd	chmd		1	0	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is the C shell ( csh ) initialization script.	.cshrc	.cshc	.cshrcs	.cshrc		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is used if you want to work on a computer different from the one you are currently working on because that remote machine might be faster.	chmd	pwd	grep	rsh		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. A dataset in z/OS should have a Unique name of Max _____ characters.	64	40	33	44		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which option is specified to display invisible files in "ls" command	"-d"	"-b"	"-a"	"-F"		0	0	1	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. In UNIX _____ command lists all files in the directory that match the name if specified.	rm	ls	top	ls		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Files are termed as _____ in z/OS.	Record	Datasets	table	None of the options.		0	1	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Files can be renamed using the "rm" command.	false	true				1	0					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. What does FCB stands for ?	File Content Blocks	File Control Blocks	Fix Control Blocks	File Content Blocks		0	1	0	0			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is the Bourne shell ( sh ) initialization script.	.rhosts	.cshrc	.kshrc	.profile		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is not hidden/invisible file in UNIX?	.kshrc	.profile	.rhosts	.cshrcs		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Physical Sequential dataset is similar to Folder in Windows	false	true				1	0					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which command is use to remove a directory?	clean	rm	remove	rmdir		0	0	0	1			TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Which of the following is not valid permission of a file or folder in Windows ??	Read	Write	Read & execute	None of the Options	Full control	0	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. Thread lifecycle has how many states?	3	6	2	5	4	0	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. A runnable thread enters the _____ state when it completes its task or otherwise terminates.	Timed Waiting	Waiting	New	Terminated	Runnable	0	0	0	1	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. A thread transitions back to the runnable state only when another thread signals the waiting thread to continue executing.	true	false				1	0					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. A thread in _____ state is considered to be executing its task.	Runnable	Terminated	Waiting	Timed Waiting	New	1	0	0	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Multithreading is the ability of an operating system to concurrently run programs that have been divided into subcomponents or threads.	false	true				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Multithreading in an interactive application may allow a program to continue running even if part of it is blocked or is performing a lengthy operation, thereby increasing responsiveness to the user.	true	false				1	0					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Threads in Windows 7 are represented as objects that are created, maintained, and destroyed by the Process Manager.	false	true				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. All thread of a single process does not share the same resources that are assigned to their corresponding process.	true	false				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. State whether True or False. Thread refers to a path through a program's instructions that can be scheduled for execution separately	false	true				0	1					TEXT	TEXT						
Carefully read the question and answer accordingly. A thread in _____ state transitions back to the runnable state when that time interval expires or when the event it is waiting for occurs	Waiting	Terminated	Timed Waiting	New	Runnable	0	0	1	0	0		TEXT	TEXT						