Q. No.	Topic	Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	Correct Option No.
1	CJMock	Deadlock is a situation when thread is waiting for other thread to release acquired object.	TRUE	FALSE			Option1
2	CJMock	What should NOT be done to avoid deadlock?	Avoid using multiple threads	Avoid hold several locks at once	Execute foreign code while holding a lock	Use interruptible locks	Option3
3	CJMock	A thread can acquire a lock by using which reserved keyword?	volatile	synchronized	locked	None of these	Option2
4	CJMock	Which statement is true?	The notifyAll() method must be called from a synchronized context.	To call wait(), an object must own the lock on the thread.	The notify() method is defined in class java.lang.Thread.	The notify() method causes a thread to immediately release its locks.	Option1
5	CJMock	What is not TRUE about functional interface?	It has multiple methods that needs to be implemented.	If a lambda expression is provided then the method name should not be provided.	It has only a single method that needs to be implemented. od inside functional interface.	Lambda expression implicitly implement the single method inside functional interface.	Option1
6	CJMock	How can we write a parameter less Lambda expression?	Need to pass curly braces to denotes that there are no parameter on left side of the arrow.	No need to pass anything on the left side of the arrow.	Pass empty set of parentheses on the left side of the arrow.	In this particular case arrow is not required at all.	Option3
7	CJMock	What is the advantage of using forEach over traditional for loop?	for loop is controlled internally.	forEach can be resulted into concurrent modification.	for loop repeatedly calls hasNext() and next() methods.	for loop is thread safe.	Option3

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8	CJMock	What is a Default method?	A method that has the implementation inside the interface.	A method that cannot be overridden in sub-classes.	A method that is marked with @Default annotation.	None of these.	Option3
9	CJMock	Which one below is the example of Method reference?	list.replaceAll(String::toUpperCase)	list.replaceAll(String::toUpperCase())	list.replaceAll(s -> s.toUpperCase())	None of these.	Option3
10	CJMock	How to access static nested classes?	OuterClass.StaticNestedClass	OuterClass->StaticNestedClass	OuterClass(StaticNestedClass)	OuterClass[StaticNestedClass]	Option1
11	CJMock	How to create object of the inner class?	OuterClass.InnerClass innerObject = outerObject.new InnerClass();	OuterClass.InnerClass innerObject = new InnerClass();	InnerClass innerObject = outerObject.new InnerClass();	OuterClass.InnerClass = outerObject.new InnerClass();	Option1
12	CJMock	Which constructs an anonymous inner class instance?	Runnable r = new Runnable() { };	Runnable r = new Runnable(public void run() { });	Runnable r = new Runnable { public void run(){}};	System.out.println(new Runnable() {public void run() { }});	Option4
13	CJMock	Which is true about an anonymous inner class?	It can extend exactly one class and implement exactly one interface.	It can extend exactly one class and can implement multiple interfaces.	It can extend exactly one class or implement exactly one interface.	It can implement multiple interfaces regardless of whether it also extends a class.	Option3
14	CJMock	Which is true about a method-local inner class?	It must be marked final.	It can be marked abstract.	It can be marked public.	It can be marked static.	Option2
15	CJMock	Which statement is true about a static nested class?	You must have a reference to an instance of the enclosing class in order to instantiate it.	It does not have access to nonstatic members of the enclosing class.	It's variables and methods must be static.	It must extend the enclosing class.	Option2