

Q. No.	Topic	Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	Correct Option
1	CJMock	Under JVM, _____ handles translation of byte-code into machine instructions.	System Class Loader	Hot-Spot Engine	Runtime Library	None of the above	Option2
2	CJMock	Apart from java.lang.Object, every class in Java inherits from _____ one class	atleast	atmost	exactly	All of the above	Option3
3	CJMock	A protected member declared in a class is accessible to any _____.	subclass	any subclass or a class in the current package.	class in the current package	None of the above	Option1
4	CJMock	Given threads t1 and t2. In its run method t1 executes t2.join(), _____ thread will be blocked.	t1	t2	main	All of the above	Option1
5	CJMock	The filter method of stream API is _____ operation.	an initial	a terminal	an intermediate	All of the above	Option3
6	CJMock	Random access in _____ has a complexity of O(n).	java.util.ArrayList	java.util.LinkedList	java.util.HashSet	None of the above	Option2
7	CJMock	The wait and notify methods are members of _____	java.lang.Object	java.lang.Thread	java.lang.Monitor	All of the above	Option1
8	CJMock	A non-static field declared with _____ modifier is not serialized.	private	protected	transient	None of the above	Option3
9	CJMock	Annotation with _____ retention policy is discarded by the compiler.	SOURCE	CLASS	RUNTIME	All of the above	Option1
10	CJMock	The for-each loop syntax requires the source object to implement _____.	java.util.Iterable	java.lang.Iterable	java.util.Iterator	All of the above	Option2
11	CJMock	Following is true about Abstract class	Static inner class	Visible outside of its package	Friend class	Cannot be instantiated	Option4
12	CJMock	Following is true about Final class	Static inner class	Visible outside of its package	Friend class	Cannot be extended	Option4
13	CJMock	Following is true about Public class	Static inner class	Visible outside of its package	Friend class	Cannot be extended	Option2
14	CJMock	Following is true about Nested class	Static inner class	Visible outside of its package	Friend class	Cannot be extended	Option1
15	CJMock	Following is true about Anonymous class	Static inner class	Exactly one instance	Friend class	Cannot be extended	Option2
16	CJMock	Public members of a non-public class are not accessible outside its package.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option1
17	CJMock	URLClassLoader is the parent of system class-loader.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option2
18	CJMock	Static member fields of a class are included in the serialization process.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option2
19	CJMock	The default security-manager does not allow creation of class-loader.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option1
20	CJMock	The start method of Thread can be used to restart a stopped thread.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option2
21	CJMock	An interface cannot inherit from multiple interfaces.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option2
22	CJMock	An inner non-static member class cannot have static members.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option1
23	CJMock	A thread can acquire monitors of more than one object.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option1

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24	CJMock	Object of a subclass of a serializable class is automatically serializable.	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option1
25	CJMock	In Java generics, a type parameter can be instantiated with new operator	TRUE	FALSE	NA	NA	Option2
26	CJMock	Under Java, an organization of related classes is called a _____.	Package	namespace	Assembly	None of the above	Option1
27	CJMock	All the fields of an interface are public static and _____ by default.	transient	final	None	Both of the above	Option2
28	CJMock	The java.lang. _____ class boxes a value of primitive type char in an object.	Character	Char	Object	None of the above	Option1
29	CJMock	The _____ keyword is used for making a block of code thread-safe.	sync	synchronized	using	None of the above	Option2
30	CJMock	A class must implement _____ interface for customizing serialization of its objects.	java.lang.Object.Serializable	java.io.Enumerable	java.io.Externalizable	None of the above	Option3
31	CJMock	Final key word can be applied to	Class	Field	method	All of the above	Option4
32	CJMock	To apply static binding on methods use _____ modifier to methods	Final	virtual	static	None of the above	Option1
33	CJMock	To check object identity we can use _____	=	instanceof	===	None of the above	Option1
34	CJMock	Finalize, Final, Finally, out of this following is used in exception handling	Finally	Final	Finalize	None of the above	Option1
35	CJMock	Checked Exception are checked at _____	Compile time	Runtime	Both	None of the above	Option1
36	CJMock	Checked Exceptions are inherited from	Exception	Throwable	RuntimeException	None of the above	Option1
37	CJMock	If an object need to release its resource automatically, then _____	You have call finalize on object	You have to call close on object	Object has to implement Autocloseable	All of the above	Option3
38	CJMock	Functional Interfaces are _____	Interfaces which have only one abstract method	Interfaces which have only one implementedmethod	Interfaces which have only one implemented method and one abstract method	None of the above	Option1
39	CJMock	To create thread , Thread constructor has to be passed	Object of class which implements Runnable	Lamda Expression	Anonymous which implements Runnable	All of the above	Option4
40	CJMock	Wait, notify are method of	Thread Class	Object	Runnable Interface	None of the above	Option2
41	CJMock	Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?	java.lang	java.util	java.net	java.awt	Option2
42	CJMock	Which of these classes is not part of Java's collection framework?	Maps	Array	Stack	Queue	Option1
43	CJMock	Which of these methods deletes all the elements from invoking collection?	clear()	reset()	delete()	refresh()	Option1
44	CJMock	Which of these return type of hasNext() method of an iterator?	Integer	Double	Boolean	Collections Object	Option3
45	CJMock	Which of these methods is used to obtain an iterator to the start of collection?	start()	begin()	iteratorSet()	iterator()	Option4

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46	CJMock	What will be the output of the following Java program?  <pre> import java.util.*; class Collection_iterators {     public static void main(String args[])     {         LinkedList list = new LinkedList();         list.add(new Integer(2));         list.add(new Integer(8));         list.add(new Integer(5));         list.add(new Integer(1));         Iterator i = list.iterator();         Collections.reverse(list);         while(i.hasNext())             System.out.print(i.next() + " ");         }     } </pre>	2 8 5 1	1 5 8 2	2	2185	Option2
47	CJMock	What is difference between dequeue() and peek() function of java?	dequeue() and peek() remove and return the next time in line	dequeue() and peek() return the next item in line	dequeue() removes and returns the next item in line while peek() returns the next item in line	peek() removes and returns the next item in line while dequeue() returns the next item in line	Option3
48	CJMock	What are the use of front and rear pointers in CircularQueue implementation?	Front pointer points to first element; rear pointer points to the last element	Rear pointer points to first element; front pointer points to the last element	Front and read pointers point to the first element	Front pointer points to the first element; rear pointer points to null object	Option3
49	CJMock	Which of these method of Array class is used sort an array or its subset?	binarysort()	bubblesort()	sort()	insert()	Option3
50	CJMock	Which of this interface must contain a unique element?	Set	List	Array	Collection	Option1
51	CJMock	Which of the following is correct about Java 8 lambda expression?	Optional type declaration - No need to declare the type of a parameter. The compiler can inference the same from the value of the parameter.	Optional parenthesis around parameter - No need to declare a single parameter in parenthesis. For multiple parameters, parentheses are required.	Both of the above.	None of the above.	Option3
52	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. Answer: Option C	Option3

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53	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
54	CJMock	<pre>public class MyOuter {     public static class MyInner     {         public static void foo() { }     } }</pre> <p>which statement, if placed in a class other than MyOuter or MyInner, instantiates an instance of the nested class?</p>	MyOuter.MyInner m = new MyOuter.MyInner();	MyOuter.MyInner mi = new MyInner();	MyOuter m = new MyOuter();  MyOuter.MyInner mi = m.new MyOuter.MyInner();	MyInner mi = new MyOuter.MyInner();	Option1
55	CJMock	<pre>private static void payAnnualInterest(Account[] accounts){ for(Account acc : accounts){ if(acc instanceof Profitable){ Profitable p = (Profitable)acc; p.addInterest(12); } } }</pre>	instanceof operator checks whether acc is instance of Profitable but does not do conversion	instanceof operator checks whether acc is instance of Profitable and does conversion	instanceof is a function	All of the above	Option1
56	CJMock	Following is true about == Operator and equals() Method	In Java, the == operator compares that two references are identical or not.	equals() method compares two objects.	Identical Objects are also by default equal.	all of the above	Option4
57	CJMock	Following is true related to hashCode() method he general contract for hashCode is:	When it is invoked more than once during the execution of an application, the hashCode() method will consistently return the same hash code (integer value). Note that the object should not be modified.	If the two objects are equal according to the equals() method, then invoking the hashCode() method on these two objects must produce the same integer value.	It is not necessary that if the two objects are unequal according to equals() method, then invoking the hashCode() method on these two objects may produce distinct integer value. It means that it can produce the same hash code for both objects.	All of the above	Option4
58	CJMock	Following is not a method of Object Class	hashCode()	toString()	equals()	join()	Option4
59	CJMock	Which one is not a checked Exceptions	IOException	SQLException	ClassNotFoundException	IndexOutOfBoundsException	Option4
60	CJMock	IF you want to create a checked Exception create a new class which extends	Exception	Error	RunTimeException	None of the above	Option1