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| **Question 1** |

Output of following Java Program?

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| --- |
| class Base {      public void show() {         System.out.println("Base::show() called");      }  }    class Derived extends Base {      public void show() {         System.out.println("Derived::show() called");      }  }    public class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Base b = new Derived();;          b.show();      }  } |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. Derived::show() called |
|  | 1. Base::show() called   Ans. 1   |  | | --- | | **Question 2** |   What is the use of final keyword in Java?   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. When a class is made final, a subclass of it can not be created. | |  | 1. When a method is final, it can not be overridden. | |  | 1. When a variable is final, it can be assigned value only once. 2. All of above   Ans. 4 | |  |  | | lass Base {      final public void show() {         System.out.println("Base::show() called");      }  }    class Derived extends Base {      public void show() {         System.out.println("Derived::show() called");      }  }    class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Base b = new Derived();;          b.show();      }  } | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. Base::show() called | |  | 1. Derived::show() called | |  | 1. Compiler Error | |  | 1. Runtime Error   Ans. 3  **Question 4**  class Base {      public static void show() {         System.out.println("Base::show() called");      }  }    class Derived extends Base {      public static void show() {         System.out.println("Derived::show() called");      }  }    class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Base b = new Derived();          b.show();      }  }   |  | | --- | |  | |  |  | |  |  | | |

1. Base::show() called
2. Derived::show() called

Ans. 1

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| **Question 5** |

Which of the following is FALSE about arrays in Java?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. A java array is always an object |
|  | 1. Length of array can be changed after creation of array |
|  | 1. Arrays in Java are always allocated on heap   Ans. 2   |  | | --- | | **Question 6** |   Predict the output?   |  | | --- | | package main;  class T {    int t = 20;  }  class Main {     public static void main(String args[]) {        T t1 = new T();        System.out.println(t1.t);     }  } |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. 20 2. 0 3. Compile Error |  | |  |  | |  |  | |

Ans. 1

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| --- |
| **Question 7** |

Predict the output of following Java program

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| --- |
| class T {    int t = 20;    T() {      t = 40;    }  }  class Main {     public static void main(String args[]) {        T t1 = new T();        System.out.println(t1.t);     }  } |

1. 20
2. 40
3. Compile Error

Ans 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 8** |

Which of the following is FALSE about abstract classes in Java

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | If we derive an abstract class and do not implement all the abstract methods, then the derived class should also be marked as abstract using 'abstract' keyword |
|  | 1. Abstract classes can have constructors |
|  | 1. A class can be made abstract without any abstract method |
|  | 1. A class can inherit from multiple abstract classes 2. A class can inherit from multiple abstract classes. |

Ans. 4

|  |
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| **Question 9** |

Predict the output?

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| --- |
| // file name: Main.java  public class Main {      public static void main(String args[]) {         int arr[] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};         for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++)         {               System.out.print(" " + arr[i]);         }      }  } |

1. 10 20 30 40 50
2. Compile Error
3. 10 0 30 40

Ans. 1

**Question 10**

Which of the following is true about interfaces in java.

1) An interface can contain following type of members.

....public, static, final fields (i.e., constants)

....default and static methods with bodies

2) An instance of interface can be created.

3) A class can implement multiple interfaces.

4) Many classes can implement the same interface.

1. 1, 3 and 4
2. 1, 2 and 4
3. 2, 3 and 4
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |  |
|  | |  | | --- | | **Question 11** |   Which of the following is true about inheritance in Java.  1) In Java all classes inherit from the Object class directly or indirectly. The Object class is root of all classes.  2) Multiple inheritance is not allowed in Java.  3) Unlike C++, there is nothing like type of inheritance in Java where we can specify whether  the inheritance is protected, public or private.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |
|  |  |

1. 1, 2 and 3
2. 1 and 2
3. 2 and 3
4. 1 and 3

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 12** |

final class Complex {

private final double re;

private final double im;

public Complex(double re, double im) {

this.re = re;

this.im = im;

}

public String toString() {

return "(" + re + " + " + im + "i)";

}

}

class Main {

public static void main(String args[])

{

Complex c = new Complex(10, 15);

System.out.println("Complex number is " + c);

}

}

1. Complex number is (10.0 + 15.0i)

3. Compiler Error

3. Complex number is SOME\_GARBAGE

4. Complex number is Complex@8e2fb5 Here 8e2fb5 is hash code of c

Ans 1.

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 13** |

Predict the output of following Java program

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| --- |
| class Test {    int i;  }  class Main {    public static void main(String args[]) {        Test t = new Test();        System.out.println(t.i);     }  } |

1. garbage value

2. 0

3. compiler error

4. runtime error

Ans. 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 14** |

class Main {

 public static void main(String args[]) {

int t;

System.out.println(t);

}

}

1. 0

2. garbage value

3. compiler error

4. runtime error

Ans. 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 16** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Test {  public static void swap(Integer i, Integer j) {        Integer temp = new Integer(i);        i = j;        j = temp;     }     public static void main(String[] args) {        Integer i = new Integer(10);        Integer j = new Integer(20);        swap(i, j);        System.out.println("i = " + i + ", j = " + j);     }  } |

1. i = 10, j = 20

2. i = 20, j = 10

3. i = 10, j = 10

4. i = 20, j = 20

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 17** |

Output of following Java program

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| --- |
| class Main {   public static void main(String args[]){     final int i;     i = 20;     System.out.println(i);   }  } |

1. 20

2. Compiler Error

3. 0

4. Garbage value

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 18** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Main {   public static void main(String args[]){      final int i;      i = 20;      i = 30;      System.out.println(i);   }  } |

1. 30

2. Compiler Error

3. Garbage value

4. 0

Ans. 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 19** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Base {    public final void show() {         System.out.println("Base::show() called");      }  }  class Derived extends Base {      public void show() {         System.out.println("Derived::show() called");      }  }  public class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Base b = new Derived();;          b.show();      }  } |

1. Derived::show() called

2. Base::show() called

3. Compiler Error

4. Exception

Ans. 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 20** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Test {     public static void main(String args[]) {       int arr[] = new int[2];       System.out.println(arr[0]);       System.out.println(arr[1]);     }  } |

1. 0

0

2.garbage value

3.garbage value

4.Compiler Error

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 21** |

Which of the following is/are true about constructors in Java?

1) Constructor name should be same as class name.

2) If you don't define a constructor for a class,

a default parameterless constructor is automatically

created by the compiler.

3) The default constructor calls super() and initializes all

instance variables to default value like 0, null.

4) If we want to parent class constructor, it must be called in

first line of constructor.

1. 1

2. 1, 2

3. 1, 2 and 3

4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 22** |

Output of following Java program

|  |
| --- |
| class Point {    int m\_x, m\_y;      public Point(int x, int y) { m\_x = x; m\_y = y; }    public Point() { this(10, 10); }    public int getX() { return m\_x; }    public int getY() { return m\_y; }      public static void main(String args[]) {      Point p = new Point();      System.out.println(p.getX());    }  } |

1. 10

2. 0

3. compiler error

Ans 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 23** |

|  |
| --- |
| final class Complex {      private  double re,  im;      public Complex(double re, double im) {          this.re = re;          this.im = im;      }      Complex(Complex c)      {        System.out.println("Copy constructor called");        re = c.re;        im = c.im;      }      public String toString() {          return "(" + re + " + " + im + "i)";      }  }  class Main {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Complex c1 = new Complex(10, 15);          Complex c2 = new Complex(c1);          Complex c3 = c1;          System.out.println(c2);      }  } |

1. Copy constructor called

(10.0 + 15.0i)

2. Copy constructor called

(0.0 + 0.0i)

3.(10.0 + 15.0i)

4. (0.0 + 0.0i)

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 24** |

Which of the following is/are true about packages in Java?

1) Every class is part of some package.

2) All classes in a file are part of the same package.

3) If no package is specified, the classes in the file

go into a special unnamed package

4) If no package is specified, a new package is created with

folder name of class and the class is put in this package.

1. Only 1, 2 and 3

2. Only 1, 2 and 4

3. Only 4

4. Only 1 and 3

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 25** |

Which of the following is/are advantages of packages?

1. Packages avoid name clashes

2. Classes, even though they are visible outside their package, can have fields visible to packages only

3.We can have hidden classes that are used by the packages, but not visible outside.

4. All of the above

Ans. 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 26** |

Output of following Java program?

class Test

{

public static void main (String[] args)

{

int arr1[] = {1, 2, 3};

int arr2[] = {1, 2, 3};

if (arr1 == arr2)

System.out.println("Same");

else

System.out.println("Not same");

}

}

1. Same

2. Not Same

Ans. 2

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 27** |

Predict the output of following Java program

|  |
| --- |
| class Main {     public static void main(String args[]) {        try {           throw 10;        }        catch(int e) {           System.out.println("Got the  Exception " + e);        }    }  } |

1. Got the Exception 10

2. Got the Exception 0

3. Compiler Error

Ans. 3

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 28** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Base extends Exception {}  class Derived extends Base  {}    public class Main {    public static void main(String args[]) {     // some other stuff     try {         // Some monitored code         throw new Derived();      }      catch(Base b)     {         System.out.println("Caught base class exception");      }      catch(Derived d)  {         System.out.println("Caught derived class exception");      }    }  } |

1. Caught base class exception

2. Caught derived class exception

3. Compiler Error because derived is not throwable

4. Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class

Ans. 4

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 29** |

|  |
| --- |
| class Test  {      static int a;        static      {          a = 4;          System.out.println ("inside static blockn");          System.out.println ("a = " + a);      }        Test()      {          System.out.println ("ninside constructorn");          a = 10;      }        public static void func()      {          a = a + 1;          System.out.println ("a = " + a);      }        public static void main(String[] args)      {            Test obj = new Test();          obj.func();        }  } |

1. inside static block

a = 4

inside constructor

a = 11

2. Compiler Error

3. Run Time Error

4. inside static block

a = 4

inside constructor

a = 5

Ans =1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 30** |

Predict the output of the following program.

|  |
| --- |
| class Test  {      public void demo(String str)      {          String[] arr = str.split(";");          for (String s : arr)          {              System.out.println(s);          }      }        public static void main(String[] args)      {          char array[] = {'a', 'b', ' ', 'c', 'd', ';', 'e', 'f', ' ',                          'g', 'h', ';', 'i', 'j', ' ', 'k', 'l'};          String str = new String(array);          Test obj = new Test();          obj.demo(str);      }  } |

1. ab cd

ef gh

ij kl

2. ab

cd;ef

gh;ij

kl

1. Compilation error

Ans. 1

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 31** |

Predict the output of the following program.

|  |
| --- |
| class Test  {      public static void main(String[] args)      {          Double object = new Double("2.4");          int a = object.intValue();          byte b = object.byteValue();          float d = object.floatValue();          double c = object.doubleValue();            System.out.println(a + b + c + d );        }  } |

1. 8

2. 8.8

3. 8.800000095367432

Ans. 3