Topic / Module: JAVA

Q. No. 1

Which one of these lists contains only Java programming language keywords?

A: class, if, void, long, Int, continue

B: goto, instanceof, native, finally, default, throws

C: try, virtual, throw, final, volatile, transient

D: strictfp, constant, super, implements, do

Q. No. 2

Which of these is data type long literal?

A: 0X99fffL B: ABCDEFG C: 0X99fffa D: 99671246

Q. No. 3

Literal can be of which of these data types?

A: Integer B: float

C: Boolean D: all of the mentioned

Q. No. 4

Which of these cannot be used for a variable name in Java?

A: Identifier B: keyword

C: both a & b D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 5

Which of these is incorrect string literal?

A: “Hello World” B: “Hello\nWorld”

C: “\”Hello World”” D: “Hello world”

Q. No. 6Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?

A: True & False B: 0 & 1

C: Any integer value. D: Both a & b

Q. No. 7

Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

A: boolean b1 = 1; B: boolean b2 = ‘false’;

C: boolean b3 = false; D: boolean b4 = ‘true’

Q. No. 8

Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?

A: Malloc B: alloc C: New D: new malloc

Q. No. 9

Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

A: int arr[] = new int[5] B: int [] arr = new int[5]

C: int arr[];arr = new int[5] D: int arr[] = int [5] new

Q. No. 10

What will this code print?

int arr[] = new int [5];

System.out.print(arr);

A: 0 B: value stored in arr[0].

C: 00000 D: Garbage value

Q. No. 11

Which of these is an incorrect Statement?

A: It is necessary to use new operator to initialize an array.

B: Array can be initialized using comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces.

C: Array can be initialized when they are declareD:

D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 12

Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

A: Row B: Column

C: Both Row and Column D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 13

Which of the following can be operands of arithmetic operators?

A: Numeric B: Boolean

C: Characters D: Both Numeric & Characters

Q. No. 14

Modulus operator, %, can be applied to which of these?

A: Integers

B: Floating – point numbers

C: Both Integers and floating – point numbers.

D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 15

With x = 0, which of the following are legal lines of Java code for changing the value of x to 1?

1. x++;

2. x = x + 1;

3. x += 1;

4. x =+ 1;

A: 1, 2 & 3 B: 1 & 4

C: 1, 2, 3 & 4 D: 3 & 2

Q. No. 16

Decrement operator, –, decreases value of variable by what number?

A: 1 B: 2 C: 3 D: 4

Q. No. 17

Which of these statements are incorrect?

A: Assignment operators are more efficiently implemented by Java run-time system than their equivalent long forms.

B: Assignment operators run faster than their equivalent long forms.

C: Assignment operators can be used only with numeric and character data type.

D: None

Q. No. 18

Which of these is not a bitwise operator?

A: & B: &= C: |= D: <=

Q. No. 19

Which operator is used to invert all the digits in binary representation of a number?

A: ~ B: <<< C: >>> D: ^

Q. No. 20

On applying Left shift operator, <<, on an integer bits are lost one they are shifted past which position bit?

A: 1 B: 32 C: 33 D: 31

Q. No. 21

Which right shift operator preserves the sign of the value?

A: << B: >> C: <<= D: >>=

Q. No. 22

Which of these statements are incorrect?

A: The left shift operator, <<, shifts all of the bite in a value to the left specified number of times.

B: The right shift operator, >>, shifts all of the bite in a value to the right specified number of times.

C: The left shift operator can be used as an alternative to multiplying by 2.

D: The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bits with 0.

Q. No. 23

What is the output of relational operators?

A: Integer B: Boolean C: Characters D: Double

Q. No. 24

Which of these is returned by greater than, <, and equal to, ==, operator?

A: Integers B: Floating - point numbers

C: Boolean D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 25

Which of the following operators can operate on a boolean variable?

1. &&

2. ==

3. ?:

4. +=

A: 3 & 2 B: 1 & 4

C: 1, 2 & 4 D: 1, 2 & 3

Q. No. 26

Which of these operators can skip evaluating right hand operand?

A: ! B: | C: & D: &&

Q. No. 27

Which of these statement is correct?

A: true and false are numeric values 1 and 0.

B: true and false are numeric values 0 and 1.

C: true is any non zero value and false is 0.

D: true and false are non numeric values.

Q. No. 28

Which of these have highest precedence?

A: () B: ++ C: \* D: >>

Q. No. 29

What should be expression1 evaluate to in using ternary operator as in this line?

expression1 ? expression2 : expression3

A: Integer B: Floating – point numbers

C: Boolean D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 30

What is the value stored in x in following lines of code?

int x, y, z;

x = 0;

y = 1;

x = y = z = 8;

A: 0 B: 1 C: 9 D: 8

Q. No. 31

What is the order of precedence (highest to lowest) of following operators?

1. &

2. ^

3. ?:

A: 1 -> 2 -> 3 B: 2 -> 1 -> 3

C: 3 -> 2 -> 1 D: 2 -> 3 -> 1

Q. No. 32

Which of these statements are incorrect?

A: Equal to operator has least precedence.

B: Brackets () have highest precedence.

C: Division operator, /, has higher precedence than multiplication operator.

D: Addition operator, +, and subtraction operator have equal precedence.

Q. No. 33

Which of these selection statements test only for equality?

A: if B: switch

C: if & switch D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 34

Which of these are selection statements in Java?

A: if() B: for() C: continue D: break

Q. No. 35

Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?

A: do-while B: while

C: for D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 36

Which of these jump statements can skip processing remainder of code in its body for a particular iteration?

A: break B: return C: exit D: continue

Q. No. 37

Which of these statement is correct?

A: switch statement is more efficient than a set of nested ifs.

B: two case constants in the same switch can have identical values.

C: switch statement can only test for equality, whereas if statement can evaluate any type of boolean expression.

D: it is possible to create a nested switch statements.

Q. No. 38

What is the stored in the object obj in following lines of code?

box obj;

A: Memory address of allocated memory of object.

B: NULL

C: Any arbitrary pointer

D: Garbage

Q. No. 39

Which of these keywords is used to make a class?

A: class B: struct

C: int D: None of the mentioned

Q. No. 40

Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

A: Box obj = new Box(); B: Box obj = new Box;

C: obj = new Box(); D: new Box obj;

Difficulty Level: Intermediate

Reference: (Name of books)

(If question taken from book) (Mention name of the book, author, ISBN)

Total Number of Questions Generated: 40