Java Question with Answer:-

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**Note:**

• **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**

• **Questions have three levels: Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**

Page 1

| Question : 1 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: What is the exact output of this code?**  class A {  }  public class B{  void m1(){  System.out.println("This is method of Class B");  }  }  public class C{  public static void main(String[] args){  B objB = new B();  System.out.print("This is Class C");  objB.m1();  }  }  **A. This is method of Class B**  **B. This is Class C.**  **C. This is Class C, This is method of Class B.**  **D. Compilation Error.**  **Output:- D**  **Explanation:- We should not use two public classes in a program. It shows Compile time error** |

Page 2

| Question : 2 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  **Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.**  class A {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class A");  }  }  class B {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class B");  }  }  class C {  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print("This is Class C");  }  }  class D {  }  **A. In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.**  **B. Code successfully compile and Execute.**  **C. NoClassDefFoundError.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Output :- A**  **Explanation:- As given in option A, In a Program we can’t define more than one main class** |

Page 3

| Question : 3 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestArrays {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };  for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {  arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];  }  System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));  }  }  **A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].**  **B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].**  **C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].**  **D. Runtime Error.**  **Output :- D**  **Explanation:- Because the variable Arrays is not defined in the main class. It shows Runtime error.** |

Page 4

| Question : 4 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestClass {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };  String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null;  System.out.println(first);  }  }  **A. BBB.**  **B. CCC.**  **C. AAA.**  **D. Runtime Error.**  **Output :- C**  **Explanation:- In the “first” variable we check element length is greater than 0. The statement is true , so element[0] is printed. That is AAA.** |

Page 5

| Question : 5 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: Is there a destructor for Java?**  **A. No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.**  **B. Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.**  **C. Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Output :- A Explanation:- As given in option A, There is no destructor in Java.**  **Java contains a Garbage collector that works the same as the destructor.** |

| Question : 6 Level : Beginner |
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Page 6

| **Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?**  public class ClassMain {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String main = "main is incorrect defined";  System.out.println(main);  }  }  **A. Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier. B. No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**  **C. It does not compile.**  **D. In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**  **Output :- B**  **Explanation:-As given in option B, main is Reserved /Keyword. It is not used as the variable.** |
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Page 7

| Question : 7 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: Read the given below code and identify correct Output?**  class MyProgram {  int count = 0;  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.println(count);  }  }  **A. null.**  **B. 0.**  **C. Error.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Output:- C**  **Explanation:-It shows Runtime error because non-static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context.** |

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| Question : 8 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: How many Objects created in the below code?**  class X {  X() {  System.out.println(this.hashCode());  }  }  class Y extends X {  Y() {  System.out.println(this.hashCode());  }  }  public class TestClass {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Y y = new Y();  System.out.println(y.hashCode());  }  }  **A. 3.**  **B. 2.**  **C. 1.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Output:-C**  **Explanation:-In the main class there is one object created. i.e.,y** |
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| Question : 9 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: What is the correct output of the given code?**  public class Test {  public static double calculation(double a, double b) {  if (a == b) {  return 0;  } else {  return 2 / (a - b);  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  double d1 = Double.MIN\_VALUE;  double d2 = 2.0 \* Double.MIN\_VALUE;  System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));  }  }  **A. 0.0**  **B. 0**  **C. Error**  **D. -Infinity**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:- In d1 variable it stores Double.MIN\_VALUE i.e.,2^-1074. In d2 it multiplies with 2 and the argument passes to calculation in that it checks a==b it is not equal.**  **Then it switches to the else part and returns 2/(a-b). The output is -infinity.** |

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| Question : 10 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int j = 0;  if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))  System.out.println("j = " + j);  }  }  **A. 0**  **B. 1**  **C. 2**  **D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:- In if condition it checks 8>4 it is true and 1==7 it is false. And then if condition checks Both conditions by binary OR operator. So,true|false makes the true.i.e.,1.** |

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| Question : 11 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: What is the output of below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int sum = 0;  for (int i : array)  sum += ++i;  System.out.println(--sum);  }  }  **A. 15**  **B. 16**  **C. 20**  **D. 19**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:- In for loop i is accessing all the array elements and adding them in ++i .so, the value is increment 1 in all the elements in the array. And the sum will be 20. In the final value it prints --sum so the answer will be 19.** |

Page 12

| Question : 12 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?**  public class MathTest {  public void main(String[] args) {  int x = 10 \* 10 - 10;  System.out.println(++x);  }  }  **A. 0**  **B. 90**  **C. 91**  D. **Runtime Error**  **Output:-C**  **Explanation:-10\*10=100**  **100-10=90**  **++x=91.** |

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| Question : 13 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?**  **A. Make the class as final and**  **B. Make the data members as private and final.**  **C. Both A and B are Correct**  D. **None of the above**  **Output:-C**  **Explanation:-We have to create a class as final so the child classes can’t be created. And we make data members private so direct access shouldn’t be allowed and also datamember declared as final so we can’t change the value of it after object creation.** |

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| Question : 14 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: How to define Vector class??**  **A. Synchronized and Non-serialized**  **B. Non-Synchronized and Serialized.**  **C. Both A and B are Correct**  D. **None of the above**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:-The vector class is Synchronized i.e.,one thread is working on the vector, no other thread can get a hold of it. And Vector is Serialized.** |

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| Question : 15 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  public class TestString1 {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String str = "420";  str += 42;  System.out.print(str);  }  }  **A. 420**  **B. 42042.**  **C. Compilation fails**  D. **An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:-str=”420”+42;**  **When String is added with integer, the integer value is considered as String. So, the output will be 42042.** |

Page 16

| Question : 16 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 0;  int y = 10;  do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5);  System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:- During first iteration, y-- = 9;**  **++x = 1;**  **In second Iteration, y-- = 8;**  **++x = 2;**  **This process is repeated until x<5. So, the output will be 5,5.** |

Page 17

| Question : 17 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 0;  int y = 10;  do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5);  System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:- During first iteration, y-- = 9;**  **++x = 1;**  **In second Iteration, y-- = 8;**  **++x = 2;**  **This process is repeated until x<5. So, the output will be 5,5.** |

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| Question : 18 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?**    **A. public abstract class A {**  **public Bark speak();**  **}**  **B. public abstract class A {**  **public Bark speak() {**  **}**  **}**  **C. public class A {**  **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  **D. public class A abstract{**  **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  **Output: None of the above.**  **Explanation:-It is not matches to the syntax which is**  **Public abstract class A{**  **Public abstract void BarkSpeak();**  **}** |

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| Question : 19 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class LoopTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 12;  while (x < 10) {  x--;  }  System.out.print(x);  }  }  **A. 11**  **B. 10**  **C. 12**  **D. 9**  **Output:-C**  **Explanation:-while(12<10) so it exits the loop and prints x value.**  **i.e.,12.** |

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| Question : 20 Level : Beginner |
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| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class BitwiseTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int x = 5;  int y = 7;  System.out.print(((y \* 2) % x));  System.out.print(" " + (y % x));  }  }  **A. 6, 8**  **B. 7, 9**  **C. 4, 6**  **D. 4, 2**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:-(7\*2)%5 remainder 4.**  **7%5 remainder 2.**  **i.e., 4 2** |
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| Question : 21 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestFormatSpecifier {  static final long num = 343L;  static long testMethod(long num) {  System.out.print(++num + " ");  return ++num;  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  System.out.print(num + " ");  final long num = 340L;  new TestString1().testMethod(num);  System.out.println(num);  }  }  **A. 343 340 342**  **B. 343 341 342**  **C. 343 341 340**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**    **Output:-D**  **Explanation:-At run time it shows error because TestString1 cannot declared in the class.** |

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| Question : 22 Level : Intermediate |
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| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class TestBooleanDemo {  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 ");  }  }  **A. 2, 3**  **B. 1, 2**  **C. 3, 2**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Output:-A**  **Explanation:-In the first condition loop executes the else part i.e.2 and in the second condition it executes the condition and the ans is 3.**  **Therefore the answer will be 2 3.** |

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| Question : 23 Level : Intermediate |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class Test {  public void main(String[] args) {  int x = 6;  Test test = new Test();  test.doSomething(x);  System.out.print(" main x = " + x);  }  void doSomething(int x) {  System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. method x = 6, main x = 6**  **C. method x = 6 main x = 7**  **D. method x = 7 main x = 6**  **Output:-A**  **Explanation:-We cannot find the Test symbol in class. Therefore an exception will occur at runtime.** |

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| Question : 24 Level : Intermediate |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  System.out.println(str);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. Computer**  **C. Java**  **D. Everything**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:- The Condition Checks (42<40) it is false. Then switch to the next condition (42>50), which is also false. Therefore the output prints the else condition i.e.Everything.** |

Page 25

| Question : 25 Level : Intermediate |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  System.out.println(str);  }  }  **A. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **B. Computer**  **C. Java**  **D. Everything**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:- The Condition Checks (42<40) it is false. Then switch to the next condition (42>50), which is also false. Therefore the output prints the else condition i.e.”Everything”.** |

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| Question : 26 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class ExceptionTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f);  try {  if (valuePie > 3)  System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+", ");  else  System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+", ");  } catch (Exception e) {  e.printStackTrace();  } finally {  System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");  }  }  }  **A. Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.**  **B. Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.**  **C. Pie value is not greater than 3.**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime.**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:-First try condition is executed (3.14>3) it prints “Pie value is greater than 3”. And catch is not executed because whenever an exception occurs in try block catch is executed that time.**  **Final condition is always executed. Therefore it prints “Have a nice day”.** |

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| Question : 27 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernaryDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int a = 8;  System.out.println ("" + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));  }  }  **A. 9.9**  **B. 0.**  **C. 9.**  **D. Error.**  **Output:-C**  **Explanation:-It checks the condition (8<8) it fails. Therefore it executes the else part and prints 9.** |

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| Question : 28 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestDoubleDemo {  public static long round(double a) {  if (a != 0x1.fffffffffffffp-2) {    return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);  } else {  return 0;  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) {  TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo();  t.round(2.5);  }  }  **A. 3**  **B. 0.**  **C. -1.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Output:-D**  **Explanation:-The object t is created and class the round methods. It checks the if condition, and it is true and none of them display in the output. Because we didn’t import math class.** |

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| Question : 29 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Create a parent class as below**  class A {  private int a = 0;  }  Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options  **A. class B extends A {**  **int a = 0;**  **}**  **B. class C extends A {**  **private int a = 0;**  **}**  **C. class B extends A {**  **static int a = 0;**  **}**  **D. class C extends A {**  **final int a = 0;**  **}**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:-If all the data members in class are declared as private and if it’s inherited by another class which too has all private data members. Then it is called tightly encapsulated.** |

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| Question : 30 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??**  class A extends B {  // some methods  }  class B extends A {  // some methods  }  **A. No, Not Allowed.**  **B. Yes, Definitely Allowed.**  **C. With Some condition, Allowed**  **D. None of the Above**  **Output:-A**  **Explanation:-In Cyclic inheritance class be inner or outer, attempts to inherit from itself. It is an absurd(illogical) concept because it implies that a class inherits its superclass and subclass at the same time. Therefore, Cyclic inheritance is not allowed in Java.** |

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| Question : 31 Level : Beginner |
| --- |
| **Question: Read the below code and find correct output?**  public class Main {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Integer x = 400, y = 400;  if (x == y)  System.out.println("Number is Same");  else  System.out.println("Number is Not Same");  }  }  **A. Number is Same**  **B. Number is Not Same**  **C. Runtime Exception**  **D. None of the Above**  **Output:-B**  **Explanation:-A int is the primitive data type that stores 32bit integers. Whereas Integer is a wrapper class which wraps primitive int into an object and converts object into int.**  **It Checks the if condition (400=400) it is declared as Integer. But it does not wrap the primitive data type int. So the output will be “Number is Not Same”.** |

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