



## Fundamentals of Java Class 11 MCQ

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1. NetBeans is an IDE using which we can develop \_\_\_\_\_ in Java.

- a. GUI application
- b. CUI application c.
- BW application d.
- None of the above

Answer ←

- a. GUI application

2. NetBeans provides various components used to create a GUI front-end interface like \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. JTextArea
- b. JLabel c.
- .JButton
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

d. All of the above

**3. GUI components' \_\_\_\_\_ is controlled by their properties and methods.**

- a. Appearance
- b. Behavior
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

c. Both a) and b)

**4. We should use meaningful names for controls on the \_\_\_\_\_ in the code. It makes programming convenient.**

- a. Form
- b. Variables
- c. Both a) and b)
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

c. Both a) and b)

**5. Some useful Data Types supported in Java are \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Int & Boolean
- b. Double
- c. Char
- d. All of the above

**Answer** ←

d. All of the above

**6. String is an \_\_\_\_\_ type supported in Java.**

- a. Object
- b. Constraint
- c. Class
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

a. Object

**7. A variable must be declared \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. After it can be used
- b. Between it can be used
- c. Before it can be used
- d.

None of the above

Answer ←

- c. Before it can be used

**8. What are the different operators used in Java \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Logical Operator
- b. Conditional Operator
- c. Comparison Operator
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

**9. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects among a set of statements depending on the value of a controlling expression.**

- a. If Statement
- b.

For Statement

While Statement

- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. If Statement

**10. If else statement is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Control statement
- b. Structure statement
- c. Program statements
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- a. Control statement

**11. An IF statement in Java is also a \_\_\_\_\_ statement.**

- a. Number

- b. conditional
- c. String
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. conditional

**12. In Java, an ELSE statement needs to come after a \_\_\_\_\_ statement.**

- a. IF
- b. ELSE IF
- c. IF or ELSE IF
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. IF or ELSE IF

**13. It is required to define an IF statement code between two braces.**

- a. False
- b. True
- c. Some time True and Some time False
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- a. False

**14. An ELSE statement's code may be enclosed in braces.**

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE
- c. Some time True and Some time False
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. TRUE

**15. Without an IF statement, an ELSE or ELSE-IF statement in Java cannot occur.**

- a. FALSE
- b. TRUE

- c. Some time True and Some time False
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. TRUE

**16. if the condition is false in if condition, which of the following will be true.**

- a. IF Statement will be executed
- b. ELSE Statement is executed.
- c. IF and ELSE both will not execute.
- d. IF and ELSE both will execute.

Answer ←

- b. ELSE Statement is executed.

**17. How many lines of code can be written inside an IF, ELSE, or IF-ELSE block in Java?**

- a. 25
- b. 72
- c. 105
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- d. None of the above

**18. In which of the following situations is an IF-ELSE statement preferable to a SWITCH statement?**

- a. Checking multiple condition
- b. Checking for Less-than condition
- c. Checking for Ranges
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

**19. How many ELSE-IF statements can be present between the beginning IF and the closing ELSE statements?**

- a. 44
- b. 55

- c. 320
  - d. None of the above
- Answer** ←
- d. None of the above

**20. Select the proper Java IF statement syntax from the list below.**

- a. if(condition) //statement
- b. if(condition){ //statement}
- c. if(condition){ //statement1 //statement2}
- d. All of the above

**Answer** ←

- d. All of the above

**21. What does the Java programme with IF-ELSE statements produce?**

```
if(TRUE)
System.out.println("True");
else
System.out.println("False");
```

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Compiler error
- d. None

**Answer** ←

- c. Compiler error

**22. What is the output of the Java program?**

```
int a=10;
if(a==9) System.out.println(" My
"); System.out.println("School");
else System.out.println("My
Class"); a. My School
```

- b. My Class
- c. Compiler error
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

c. Compiler error

**23. What is the output of the Java program?**

```
String name1="My School", name2="My Class";
```

```
if(name1 == "My School")
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.print("My School ");
```

```
System.out.println("My Class");
```

```
}
```

```
if(name2 == "No Class")
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.println("My Class");
```

```
}
```

a. My School My Class

b. My School My Class My Class

c. Compiler error

d. None of the above

Answer ←

a. My School My Class

**24. What is the output of the Java program?**

```
String name="Anurag";
```

```
if(name == "Anand")
```

```
{
```

```
System.out.print("Anurag");
```

```
}
```

```
System.out.println("Computer Science");
```

a. Anurag Computer Science

b. Anurag

c. Computer Science

d. Compiler error

Answer ←

c. Computer Science

**25. What is the output of the Java program with ELSE-IF statements? int**

```
marks=90;
```

```
if(marks >= 80)
System.out.println("Distinction");
else if(marks >=33)
System.out.println("Pass");
else
System.out.println("Fail");
```

a. Distinction  
b. Pass  
c. Fail  
d. Compiler error

**Answer ←**  
b. Pass

**26. What is the output of Java program below?**

```
float temp = 97.3;
if(temp > 97.3)
{
System.out.println("High Temperature");
}
else
{
System.out.println("Temperature");
}
```

a. High Temperature  
b. Temperature  
c. Compiler error  
d. None of the above

**Answer ←**  
a. High Temperature

**27. What is the output of the Java program?**

```
int marks = 91;
if(marks > 32)
{
if(age <= 100)
{
System.out.println("Pass");
```



```
}  
}  
else  
{  
System.out.println("Fail");  
}
```

- a. Pass
- b. Fail
- c. Compiler error
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

- a. Pass

### 28. What is the output of the Java program?

```
int marks=55;  
if(marks > 55);  
System.out.print("Pass ");  
System.out.println("Fail");
```

- a. Fail
- b. Pass
- c. Pass Fail
- d. Compiler error

**Answer** ←

- c. Pass Fail

### 29. What is the result of the IF statement in a Java programme?

```
if(true)  
{  
break;  
System.out.println("School");  
}
```

- a. No Output
- b. School
- c. Compiler error
- d. None of the above

**Answer** ←

c. Compiler error

**30. Java is a \_\_\_\_\_ programming language.**

- a. Procedure Oriented
- b. Object-Oriented
- c. Practical
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- b. Object-Oriented

**31. The code in the Java programming language is put inside \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Blocks
- b. Methods
- c. Classes, Interfaces
- d. All the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

**32. What file extension is associated with the Java class source code?**

- a. .jpp
- b. .jsp
- c. .java
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- c. .java

**33. What file extension is associated with compiled Java class files?**

- a. .jpp
- b. .java
- c. .class
- d. .clear

Answer ←

- c. .class

**34. In Java, the keyword used to declare a class is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Function
- b. Method
- c. class d.

Java

Answer ←

- c. class

**35. A Java class can contain\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Variables
- b. Methods, Constructors
- c. Inner Classes (A class inside another class)
- d. All of the above

Answer ←

- d. All of the above

**36. In Java, the word \_\_\_\_\_ is used to create a new object.**

- a. java
- b. new c.
- class d.

function

Answer ←

- b. new

**37. In Java, an object is created at \_\_\_\_\_ time.**

- a. Assembling time
- b. Run time
- c. Compile-time
- d. None of the above

Answer ←

- b. Run time

**38. Select the appropriate Java class declaration syntax from the list below.**

- a.

```
class CLASSNAME
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

b.

```
CLASSNAME class
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

c.

```
class CLASSNAME;
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

d.

```
Class CLASSNAME
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

**Answer ←**

a. class CLASSNAME { }

**39. Pick the appropriate method for producing an object of the class listed below.**

```
class Table
```

```
{
```

```
Table(){System.out.println("Table Created");}
```

```
}
```

a. Table t = new Table; b.

Table t = new Table(); c.

Table() t = new Table(); d.

None of the above

**Answer ←**

b. Table t = new Table();

**40. A control statement in Java is called a \_\_\_\_\_ SWITCH case statement.**

- a. Iteration
  - b. Loop
  - c. Selection
  - d. Jump
- Answer** ←
- c. Selection

**41. Which is the Java language equivalent of SWITCH?**

- a. break, continue
  - b. for, while
  - c. if, else d.
- goto, exit

**Answer** ←

- c. if, else

**42. What keywords are needed in Java to implement a SWITCH case?**

- a. switch, case
- b. default
- c. break
- d. All of the above

**Answer** ←

- d. All of the above

**43. Select the proper SWITCH statement syntax for Java from the list below.**

- a.  

```
switch(input)
{
case constant1: //statements; break;
case constant2: //statements; break;
default: //statements;
};
```
- b.  

```
switch(input)
{
case constant1: //statements; break;
```

```
case constant2: //statements; break;
default: //statements;
}
```

c.

```
switch(input)
{
case constant1: //statements; break;
case constant2: //statements; break;
default case: //statements;
};
```

d.

```
switch(input)
{
case constant1: //statements; break;
case constant2: //statements; break;
default case: //statements;
}
```

**Answer ←**

b. switch(input) { case constant1: //statements; break; case constant2: //statements; break; default: //statements; }

**44. What is the result of the following Java application with SWITCH? int**

```
a=10;
switch(a)
{
case 10: System.out.println("Welcome");
}
```

- a. No output
- b. Welcome
- c. Compiler error as there is no BREAK.
- d. None

**Answer ←**

b. Welcome

**45. What does the Java programme below produce?**

```
String animal = "Horse";
switch(animal)
```

```
{  
break: System.out.println("DOMESTIC");  
}
```

- a. No output
  - b. Horse
  - c. DOMESTIC
  - d. Compiler error
- Answer** ←
- d. Compiler error