Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

1. JVM Stands for _____.

a. Java Virtual Machine

b. Java Verify Machine

c. Java Vector Machine

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. Java Virtual Machine

2. Java programs are _____.

a. Platform Independent

b. Highly Portable

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Both a) and b)

3. Java support _____.

a. Compiler

b. Interpreter

d. Assembler

e. None of the above

b. Interpreter

4. Java converts the program in _____ .

a. Byte

b. Megabyte

c. Bytecode

d. None of the above

c. Bytecode

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

5. IDE Stands for _____ .

a. Integrated Developer Environments

b. Integrated Development Environments

c. Internal Developer Environments

d. Internal Development Environments

b. Integrated Development Environments

6. Java NetBeans IDE is _____ software.

a. Close source

b. Middle source

c. Open Source

d. None of the above

c. Open Source

7. How we can write comments in Java programs.

a. Two forward slashes (//)

b. /* and */

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

c. Both a) and b)

8. In Java a group of related classes is known as _____.

a. Group

b. Package

c. Method

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

b. Package

9. In Java most common pre-built Java output methods are _____.

a. System.out.println();

b. Public class

c. Public static void main(String[] args)

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. System.out.println();

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

10. A Variable is a placeholder for data that can change its value during program execution.

a. Constant

b. Variable

c. Data type

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

b. Variable

11. In Java, How many types of primitive Data Type.

a. 6

b. 7

c. 8

d. 9

Show Answer →

c. 8

12. In Java, Which type of datatype is used to store Integer values.

a. Byte

b. Int

c. Long

d. All of the above

13. Int Data Type can store _____ bit of data.

a. 8-bit

b. 16-bit

c. 32-bit

d. 64-bit

Show Answer →

c. 32-bit

14. Float Data Type can store _____ bit of data.

a. 8-bit

b. 16-bit

c. 32-bit

d. 64-bit

Show Answer →

c. 32-bit

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

15. Double Data Type can store _____ bit of data.

a. 16-bit

b. 32-bit

c. 64-bit

d. 8-bit

Show Answer →

c. 64-bit

16. Char Datatype can store _____ bit of data.

a. 16-bit

b. 32-bit

c. 64-bit

d. 8-bit

Show Answer →

a. 16-bit

17. Boolean Data Type can store _____ bit of data.

a. 16-bit

b. 32-bit

c. 1-bit

d. 8-bit

c. 1-bit

18. What are the naming rules we have to follow to declare a variable.

a. Variable names can begin with either an alphabetic character, Underscore or a dollar sign.

b. Space are not allowed in variable names

c. Reserved words cannot be used as a variable name

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

19. To store more than one character, we use the _____ data type.

a. Integer

b. Character

c. String

d. None of the above

c. String

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

20. _____ are special symbols in a programming language and perform certain specific operations.

a. Operators

b. Variable

c. Datatype

d. None of the above

a. Operators

21. ++ is known as which operator.

a. Increment Operator

b. Decrements Operator

c. Assignment Operator

d. Modulus

a. Increment Operator

22. Which of the following belongs to logical operators.

a. &&

b. ||

c. !

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

23. Which of the following is an example of selection structures.

a. If else statement

b. Switch statement

c. Else if statement

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

24. The _____ in Java lets us execute a block of code depending upon whether an expression evaluates to true or false.

a. If statements

b. For statements

c. Array Statements

d. None of the above

a. If statements

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

25. To combine two relational expressions in a program.

a. Logical OR

b. Logical AND

c. Logical NOT

d. None of the above

b. Logical AND

26. If inside the if is known as _____.

a. Outer If

b. Inner If

c. Nested If

d. All of the above

Show Answer →

c. Nested If

27. The _____ is used to execute a block of code matching one value out of many possible values.

a. If statement

b. Switch Statement

c. For Statement

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

b. Switch Statement

28. The ability of a computer to perform the same set of actions again and again is called looping.

a. Looping

b. Actioning

c. Performing

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. Looping

29. What are the different looping statements available in Java?

a. For loop

b. While loop

c. Do-while loop

d. All of the above

Show Answer →

d. All of the above

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

30. The _____ statement evaluates the test before executing the body of a loop.

a. Goto

b. While loop

c. Do-while loop

d. All of the above

b. While loop

31. The _____ statement evaluates the test after executing the body of a loop.

a. Goto

b. While loop

c. Do-while loop

d. All of the above

c. Do-while loop

32. _____ is known as the entry control loop.

a. While loop

b. Do-while loop

c. Goto loop

d. All of the above

a. While loop

33. _____ is known as the exit control loop.

a. While loop

b. Do-while loop

c. Goto loop

d. All of the above

b. Do-while loop

34. Which condition required for executing the loop –

a. Initial value

b. Condition

c. Counter

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

35. _____ are variables that can hold more than one value, they can hold a list of values of the same type.

a. Loop

b. Constant

c. Variable

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Variable

36. _____ helps to create a tab between the numbers in the print statement.

a. \tt

b. \t

c. \tb

d. \tab

Show Answer →

b. \t

37. Array addresses always start from _____.

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

Show Answer →

a. 0

38. OOP Stands for _____.

a. Object Oriented Programming

b. Outer Oriented Programming

c. Outer Object Programming

d. Oriented Object Programming

Show Answer →

a. Object Oriented Programming

39. Java's most fundamental features are _____.

a. Class

b. Objects

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Both a) and b)

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

40. Function declared inside the class is known as _____.

a. Member function

b. Inner function

c. Outer function

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. Member function

41. The body of class is enclosed within _____.

a. Small braces

b. Curly braces

c. Big braces

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

b. Curly braces

42. The variable declared outside the class is known as _____.

a. Local variable

b. Global variable

c. Inner variable

d. All of the above

Show Answer →

b. Global variable

43. The variable declared inside the class is known as _____.

a. Local variable

b. Global variable

c. Inner variable

d. All of the above

Show Answer →

a. Local variable

44. _____ is a data member that is declared but not initialized before using, and is assigned a default value by the compiler, usually either zero or null.

a. Class

b. Object

c. Constructors

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Constructors

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

45. _____ has the same name as the class.

a. Class

b. Object

c. Constructors

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Constructors

46. Data members and method members of an object are accessed using the _____ operator.

a. Comma (,)

b. Dot (.)

c. Modular (%)

d. Dollar ($)

Show Answer →

b. Dot (.)

47. Data members of a class can be accessed from outside the class by default. Identify the access modifiers from the below list _____.

a. Private

b. Public

c. Protected

d. All of the above

Show Answer →

d. All of the above

48. Private data members of a class cannot be accessed outside the class however, you can give controlled access to data members outside the class through _____.

a. Getter

b. Setter

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Both a) and b)

49. To import the class from the package, you have to use _____ keyword.

a. Insert

b. Import

c. Add

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

b. Import

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

50. We can take input from the user using _____ object.

a. Scanner

b. System.out.println();

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. Scanner

51. _____ function helps to convert string value to the integer value in Java.

a. parseInt();

b. parseDouble()

c. parseString();

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. parseInt();

52. To sort the array of integers in ascending order _____ function required.

a. Arrange()

b. Filter()

c. Sort()

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

c. Sort()

53. _____ function helps to convert all of the characters in lower case.

a. toLowerCase()

b. toSmallCase()

c. to BelowCase()

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. toLowerCase()

54. _____ function helps to convert all the characters in Upper case.

a. toUpperCase()

b. toCaptialCase()

c. touppercase()

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. toUpperCase()

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

55. _____ function helps to return a new string after replacing all occurrences of old string.

a. replace()

b. Change()

c. Convert()

d. None of the above

Show Answer →

a. replace()

56. _____ function helps to return the length of the string.

a. replace()

b. isEmpty()

c. indexOf()

d. None of the above

a. replace()

57. _____function helps to return the index of the first occurrence of a given substring.

a. length()

b. isEmpty()

c. indexOf()

d. None of the above

c. indexOf()

58. When unexpected errors come in the program it is handled by _____.

a. Error handling

b. Exception handling

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

b. Exception handling

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

60. Which keywords handle an exception in Java programming.

a. Try

b. Catch

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

c. Both a) and b)

61. _____helps to access the network services that are running on the local computer.

a. Localhost

b. Local Network

c. network

d. None of the above

a. Localhost

62. What are the different ways to create threads in Java?

a. By extending the Thread class

b. By implementing the Runnable interface

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

c. Both a) and b)

63. A _____ is one that can perform multiple tasks concurrently so that there is optimal utilization of the computer's resources.

a. Resources program

b. Multithreaded program

c. Class program

d. None of the above

b. Multithreaded program

64. What are the different types of passing values in Java?

a. Pass by value & not Pass by reference

b. Pass by data & Pass by address

c. Pass by String & Pass by reference

d. None of the above

a. Pass by value & not Pass by reference

Fundamentals of Java Class 12 MCQ

65. What are the basic idea in exception handling _____.

a. Denote an exception block

b. Catch the exception

c. Handle the exception

d. All of the above

d. All of the above

66. _____ a file format based on the popular ZIP file format and is used for aggregating many files into one.

a. Java ARchive (JAR)

b. Java Bin (JB)

c. Java Method (JM)

d. None of the above

67. JDBC Stands for _____ .

a. Java Data Connection

b. Java Database Connection

c. Java Database Connectivity

d. Java Data Connectivity

68. An _____ is a useful mechanism for effectively identifying/detecting and correcting logical errors in a program. When developing your Java programs.

a. Database

b. Assertion

c. Archive

d. None of the above