Q1. What is the error in the following code?

class Test {abstract void display( );}

1. No error
2. Method display( ) should be declared as static
3. Test class should be declared as abstract
4. Test class should be declared as public

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1269 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. When we implement an interface method, it should be declared as public.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1273 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. Any class may be inherited by another class in the package.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1290 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. A class may be both abstract and final.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1309 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. We can overload methods with differences only in their return type.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1333 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. DataInput is :

1. an abstract class defined in java.io
2. a class we can use to read primitive data types
3. an interface that defines methods to open files
4. an interface that defines methods to read primitive data types.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1393 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. A Java monitor must either extend Thread class or implement Runnable interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1402 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. Frames and applets cannot be used together in the same program.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9301 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. A container have multiple layout managers

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9344 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. which of the following tools is used to generate the stubs and skeletonsn for a remote service

1. javac
2. rmic
3. java

4. rmiregistry

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9357 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. Set is the name of collection Interface used to maintain unique element.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9375 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. JAVA supports multi dimensional arrays.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9429 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. class value

```
{
public int i=15;
}
public class test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
test t=new test();
t.first();
}


public void first()
```

```
{
int i=5;
value v=new value();
v.i=25;
second(v,i);
System.out.println(v.i);
}
public void second(value v,int i)
{
i=0;
v.i=20;
value val=new value();
v=val;
System.out.println(v.i+""+i);
}
}
```

1. 15 0
2. 20 0
3. 10 5
4. 20

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9450 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. how do objects pass messages in java ?

1. they pass messages

by modifying each other`s fields.

2. they pass messages

by modifying the static variables of each other`s classes.

3. they pass messages

by calling each other`s instance methods.

4. they pass messages

by calling static methods of each other`s classes .

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9470 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. How can you change the current working directory using an

instance of the file class called FileName?

1. FileName.chdir("DirName")

2. FileName.cd("DirName")

3. FileName.cwd

("DirName")

4. The file class doesnot support directly changing the current directory

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9501 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. You can explicitly drop a object reference by setting the value

of a variable whose data type is a reference type to _____

1. null
2. NAN
3. 0
4. None of these

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9508 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. Because finalize() belongs to the java.lang.Object, it is present

in all _____

1. objects
2. classes
3. methods
4. none of above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9528 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. A program written in java programing language can run on any computer because the Java Virtual Machine interpret the prog for the native operating system.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9540 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. Given the following class

```
public static void main(String argv[]){

boolean b1=true;

if((b1==true)||place(true)){

System.out.println("Hello Crowle");
```

```
}
}
public static boolean place(boolean location){
if(location==true){
System.out.println("Borcetshire");
}
System.out.println("Powick");
return true;
}
}
```

what will happen when you attempt to compile and run it?

1. compile time error
2. Output of "Hello Crowle"
3. Output of Borcetshire and Powick followed by "Hello Crowle"
4. No Output

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9542 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. Sharing of CPU time is called as Time slicing or Time sharing.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9558 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. Which of these is interface in the collection framework. Select the correct answers.

1. Array

2. Vector

3. Linked List

4. Set

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9571 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. Which statements about the output of following program are true.

```
public class EqualTest
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
String s1="YES";
String s2="YES";
if(s1==s2)
System.out.println("equal");


String s3= new String ("YES");
String s4= new String("YES");


if(s3==s4)
System.out.println("s3 eq s4");
}


}
```

1. "equal" is printed, "s3 eq s4" is printed.
2. "equal" is printed only.
3. "s3 eq s4" is printed only.
4. nothing is printed.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9606 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. under which circumstances will a thread stop?

1. the run() method that the thread stop
2. the call to the start() method of the thraed is executing ends
3. the suspend() method is called on the Thread object
4. the wait() method is called on the Thread object

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9640 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. Interface method can be declared with the following modifiers

a.public

b.none (i.e. no access modifiers)

c.private.

d. static

e. Native

f.Synchronized

1. abc

2. abd

3. aef

4. acf

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9658 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. int i=16;

int j=17;

System.out.println("i>>1="+(i>>1));

System.out.println("j>>1="+(j>>1));

1. Prints "i<<1 = 8"

Prints "j<<1 = 8"

2. Prints "i<<1 = 8"

Prints "j<<1 = 9"

3. Prints "i<<1 = 7"

Prints "j<<1 = 9"

4. Prints "i<<1 = 8"

Prints "j<<1 = 7"

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9659 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. what is the class name of the exception thrown by an assertion statement?

1. AssertionError

2. FailedAssertion

3. Error

4. RuntimeException

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9686 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. The following code will print

```
Double a=new Double(Double.NaN);
Double b=new Double(Double.NaN);

if(Double.NaN==Double.NaN)
System.out.println("True");
else
System.out.println("False");



if(a.equals(b))
System.out.println("True");
else
System.out.println("false");
```

1. True

True

2. True

false

3. false

True

4. false

false

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9820 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. Which of the Listener classes have corresponding adpter classes.

1.ContainerListener

2.TextListener

3.ItemListener

4.MouseMotionListener

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

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9824 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. What will be the output :

```
String x="0123456789";
System.out.println(x.substring(5,8));
```

1. 567
2. 5678
3. 56789

4. 678

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9887 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. Which labeled line will generate error.

```
public class test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
char c;
int i;
c=`A`; //1
i=c; //2
c=i+1; //3
c++; //4


}
}
```

1. The line labeled 1
2. The line labeled 2
3. The line labeled 3
4. The line labeled 4

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9925 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. Once string object is created, its contents cannot be altered.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9938 Subject Name Core Java

Q32. The layout of a container can be altered using which of the following methods:

1. setLayout(aLayoutManager);

2. addLayout(aLayoutManager);

3. layout(aLayoutManager);

4. setLayoutManager(aLayoutManager);

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9947 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. Default priority of any thread is always 5.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9954 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. What is the output of the following code?

1: class Test

```
2: {
3: Test(int i)
4: {
5: System.out.println("Test(" +i +")");
6: }
7: }
8:
9: public class Q12
10: {
11: static Test t1 = new Test(1);
12:
13: Test t2 = new Test(2);
14:
15: static Test t3 = new Test(3);
16:
17: public static void main(String[] args)
18: {
19: Q12 Q = new Q12();
20: }
21: }
```

1. Test(1)

Test(2)

Test(3)

2. Test(3)

Test(2)

Test(1)

3. Test(2)

Test(1)

Test(3)

4. Test(1)

Test(3)

Test(2)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10021 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. Which statement is true?

1. Non-static member classes must have either default or public accessibility
2. All nested classes can declare static member classes
3. All nested classes can be declared static
4. Static member classes can contain non-static methods

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10056 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. Which are the valid identifiers?

a)_class

b)$value$

c)zer@

d)angstrom

1. a,b,d
2. a,b,c

3. c,b,d

4. a,b,c,d,e

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10069 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. Every method of final class is implicitly final.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10090 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. How can a client prepare itself for callbacks from RMI server?

1. Extend java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject

2. Call UnicastRemoteObject.exportObject()

3. Either of above will work

4. Neither of above will work

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10099 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. Which of the following, are valid return types, for listener methods:

1. boolean

2. the type of event handled

3. void

4. Component

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10128 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. "drawString()" is method of graphics class.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10134 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. static inner class object can be created inside its outer class.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10176 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. Interfaces can be declared abstract.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10193 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. Which of the following is not a keyword?

1. main
2. public
3. static
4. void

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10214 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. Which of the following is not a Marker Interface?

1. Serializable
2. Clonable
3. Remote
4. Externlizable

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10224 Subject Name Core Java

Q45. In the following code A and D will compile without error.

A.StringBuffer sbl= "abcd";

B.Boolean b=new Boolean("abcd");

C:byte b=255;

D:int x=0x1234;

E:float fi=1.2;

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10259 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. which of these methods are defined in the collection interface

a.add(Object o)

b.retainAll(Collection c)

c.get(int index)

d.iterator()

e.indexOf(Object o)

1. a,c,d
2. e,c,d
3. a,b,d
4. a,b,c

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10285 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. Which of the following is not a valid event class?

1. MouseEvent
2. PaintEvent
3. WindowEvent
4. MouseMotionEvent

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10466 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. An interface can extend any number of other interfaces and can be extended by any number of interfaces

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10475 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. Externalizable is marker Interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11019 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. When an applet begins awt call following sequence of method.

1. init(),paint(),destroy
2. init(),start(),paint(),stop(),destroy
3. init(),service(),destroy

4. init(),start(),stop(),destroy

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

Q1. Which of the following command line options generates documentation for all classes and methods?

1. public
2. private
3. verbose
4. encoding

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1226 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. Which of the following will produce a value of 22 if x = 22.9?

1. ceil(x)
2. round(x)
3. abs(x)
4. floor(x)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1231 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. The range of values for the short type data is

1. 127 to -128
2. 32767 to -32768
3. 263 to -264
4. 232e+10 to 232 e-10

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1336 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. If getParameter( ) returns null, then assigning the return value to a variable of type String may cause an exception to be thrown.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1350 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. If a frame uses a Grid layout manager and does not contain any panels, then all the components within the frame are of the same width and height.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1376 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. AWT has different classes for radio buttons and checkboxes.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9312 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. how are remote object parameters transferred between client and server

1. services must extend the remote interface
2. the skeelton file must be present for the server
3. the server must be runing before its service can be used
4. all of the above are no longer true

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9405 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. Which of the following collection classes from java.util package are thread safe?

1. Vector

2. ArrayList

3. HashMap

4. HashNode

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9414 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. public abstract class AbstractClass

```
{
public AbstractClass()
{
System.out.println("this is an abstract class constructor")
}
public void amethod()
{
System.out.println("this is method in abstract class");
}
}
```

1. compiler error -the method AbstractClass does not have valid return type

2. compiler error -the class can not be declared as abstract as it does not have a valid return type.

3. no compiler error-the class is not practically abstract class and can be instantiated

4. No compiler error -the class can not be instantiated directly.It has to be extended to non abstract class.The constructors of the extended class will call the constuctor of abstract of the absract class(implicitly or expicitly).

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9460 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. Read the code carefully

```
import java.awt.*;

public class test extends Frame
{
Button bnorth=new Button("NORTH");
Button bsouth=new Button("South");
Button beast=new Button("East");
Button bwest=new Button("West");
Button bcenter=new Button("Center");

public test()
{
setLayout(new BorderLayout());
add(bsouth,BorderLayout.SOUTH);
add(bwest,BorderLayout.WEST);
add(beast,BorderLayout.EAST);
add(bnorth,BorderLayout.NORTH);

add(bcenter);

setLayout(new FlowLayout());
validate();
pack();
```

```
setVisible(true);
}

public static void main(String args[])
{
test t=new test();

}
}
```

1. compilation Error-layout cannot be set twice for a component.

2. compilation Error-one button is added without specifing the position in the

border layout.

3. No compilation error- buttons are arranged in a line in the order (from left

to right)

"north","south","west","east","center"

4. No compilation error- buttons are arranged in a line in the order (from left

to right)

"south","west","east","north","center"

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9477 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. Tree Map class is used to implement which collection interface.

select the one correct answer.

1. Tree
2. Sorted Set
3. List
4. Sorted Map

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9494 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. Which of following are legal statements?

a)String s=(String)100;

b)Float f=1.2f;

c)double d=0;

d)String str="s";

1. a,b,c
2. b,c,d
3. only b and d
4. only c and d

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9503 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. public class Outer

```
{
public void doIt()
{
}
public class Inner
{
public void doIt()
{
}
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
new Outer().new Inner().doIt();
}
}
```

Which statements are true about the following program?

Select the two correct answers.

(a)The doIt() method in the Inner class overrides the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(b)The doIt() method in the Inner class overloads the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(c)The doIt() method in the Inner class hides the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(d)The full name of the Inner calss is Outer.Inner.

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c) & (b)

3. (a) & (d)

4. (c) & (d)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9525 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. if("String".replace(`T`,`t`) =="String")

System.out.println("Equal");

else

System.out.println(" not Equal");

1. the code will compile and print Equal

2. the code will compile and print not Equal

3. the code will cause compile error

4. ..

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9542 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. Sharing of CPU time is called as Time slicing or Time sharing.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9566 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. Java supports multi-dimensional Arrays.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9575 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. Which of the following are reserved keywords?

a. public

b. static

c. void

d. main

e. String

f. args

1. a,b,c
2. a,b,d
3. a,c,d,e,f
4. all of these.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9583 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. Which of the folowing primitive data type is not integer type?

1.type boolean

2.type byte

3.type float

4.type short

5.type double.

1. 2 and 3

2. 1,3 and 5

3. 2 and 5

4. 4 and 5

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9595 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. Class class1

```
{
static{
System.out.println(Thread.getCurrentThread().getName());


}


int meth1(int i)
{
System.out.println(i);
return 0;
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
System.out.println(Class.for.getName());
int i=0;
i=i++ + meth1(i);
System.out.println(i);
```

}

}

1. prints jvm main thread name,class1,1,0.
2. prints null,name,class1,1,0.
3. program compiles successfully and give the thread name .
4. none of above.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9649 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. which will following expression evaluted using floating-point arithematic

select one answer

1. 2.0*3.0
2. 2*3
3. 2/3 + 5/7
4. 4*5

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9675 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. What is True about the Static member variables of a class....

a)It is initialized to zero when the first object of class is created.

b)Only one copy of the member will exist throughout the class.

c)Static variables are normally used to maintain values common to the entire class.

d)Static variables can be accessed only using static member functions.

1. a,b & c.

2. a,b,d.
3. only d.
4. all of the above.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9703 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. Read the piece of code carefully

```
if("string".substring(0,6)=="string")
System.out.println("Equal");
else
System.out.println("Not Equal");
```

1. the code will compile and print "Equal"
2. the code will compile and print "Not Equal"
3. the code will cause a copiler error
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9725 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. which statements are valid when occuring their own

1. while()break;
2. do{break;}while(true);
3. if(true){break;}
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9827 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. What will happen if you compile/run this code?

```
1: public class Q1 extends Thread
2: {
3: public void run()
4: {
5: System.out.println("Before start method");
6: this.stop();
7: System.out.println("After stop method");
8: }
9:
10: public static void main(String[] args)
11: {
12: Q1 a = new Q1();
13: a.start();
14: }
15: }
```

1. Compilation error at line 7.
2. Runtime exception at line 7.
3. Prints "Before start method" and "After stop method".
4. Prints "Before start method" only.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9831 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. What is output System.out.println(12/0.0);

1. Infinity
2. Divide by zero Exception
3. NaN
4. Compile time error

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9833 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. when using the GridBag Layout manger each new component require a new instance of the GridBag constraint class?

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9885 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. Given the following classes defined in separate files:

```
class Vehicle{
public void drive(){
System.out.println("Vehicle: drive");
}
}

class Car extends Vehicle{
public void drive(){
```

```
System.out.println("Car: drive");
}
}

public class Test{
public static void main (String args []) {
Vehicle v;
Car c;
v = new Vehicle();
c = new Car();
v.drive();
c.drive();
v = c;
v.drive();
}
}
```

What will be the effect of compiling and running this class Test?

1. Generates a Compiler error on the statement v= c;
2. Generates runtime error on the statement v= c;
3. Prints out:

Vehicle: drive

Car: drive

Car: drive

4. Prints out:

Vehicle: drive

Car: drive

Vehicle: drive

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9903 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. Which of the following are acceptable?

A) Object o = new Button("A");

B) Boolean flag = true;

C) Frame f = new Panel();

D) Panel p = new Applet();

Select all correct answers.

i) A,B

ii) A,B,C

iii)A,D

iv)ALL

1. i
2. ii
3. iii
4. iv

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9909 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. Which of the following are short-circuit operators in java

1.&&

2.||

3.?:

1. 1&2
2. 1&3
3. none of the above
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9936 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. Does this code will compile?

```
class base
{
int x=10;
}
class sib1 extends base
{
int y=20;
}
class sib2 extends base
{
```

```
int z=30;
}
public class test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
base bs= new base();
sib1 a=new sib1();
sib2 b=new sib2();
a=b;
}
}
```

1. It will give error due to base reference compatibility
2. It will give runtime error
3. It will give compile time error due to incompatibility
4. Code will run smoothly

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9938 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. The layout of a container can be altered using which of the following methods:

1. setLayout(aLayoutManager);
2. addLayout(aLayoutManager);

3. layout(aLayoutManager);

4. setLayoutManager(aLayoutManager);

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9958 Subject Name Core Java

Q32. What is the output of the following code?

```
1: int i = 16;
2: int j = 17;
3:
4: System.out.println("i >> 1 = " + (i >> 1));
5: System.out.println("j >> 1 = " + (j >> 1));
```

1. Prints i >> 1 = 8

j >> 1 = 8

2. Prints i >> 1 = 7

j >> 1 = 7

3. Prints i >> 1 = 8

j >> 1 = 9

4. Prints i >> 1 = 7

j >> 1 = 8

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9964 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. What is the return type of method round(double) of Math Class?

1. short
2. int
3. double
4. long

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10035 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. Which of the following classes do not extend the java.lang.Number class?

1. a. java.lang.Float
2. b. java.lang.Byte
3. c. java.lang.Character
4. d. java.lang.Short

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10049 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. standard parameters of scrollbar are :

scrollbar(int orientation,int value,int visible,int minium,int maximum)

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10050 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. Which statement is true?

1. The compiler will fail to compile code that explicitely tries to call the finalize() method
2. The finalize() method must be declared with protected accessibility

3. An overriding finalize() method in any class can always checked exceptions

4. The finalize() method can be overloaded

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10051 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. Which statement is true?

1. an obj will be garbage collected immediately after it becomes unreachable.

2. If object obj1 is accessible from object obj2,and obj2 is accessible from obj1,then obj1 and obj2 are not eligible for garbage collection

3. once an obj has become eligible for garbage collection,it will remain eligible until it is destroyed

4. If obj1 can access obj2 that is eligible for garbage collection,then obj1 is also eligible for garbage collection

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10062 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. class test

```
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
// char c = ` \u000A ` ;
}
}
```

1. Compilation Error

2. variable c will contain some value

3. c = `A`

4. None of above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10069 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. Every method of final class is implicitly final.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10102 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. The major drawback of using native methods in java is that

your program will no longer be portable

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10149 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. What will be output of following

int tooSmall = Integer.MIN_VALUE - 1

1. 2147483647
2. -2147483648
3. Will give compile error
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10187 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. What is the diffrence between boolean logical operators and conditional operator?

1. Both are same
2. Boolean logical operators evaluates both the operands whereas conditional do not if the result can be determined from the left operand

3. Boolean logical operators can be applied to integral operands to perform bitwise logical operations and conditional can not

4. both 2 & 3

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10220 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. Which of these fields declarations are legal within

the body of an interface

a)public static int answer=100

b)int answer

c)final static int answer=100

d)private final static int answer=100

1. a,b

2. a,c

3. b,c

4. c,d

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10241 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. System.gc() is a static method defined in System class to encourage JVM

for garbage collection.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10247 Subject Name Core Java

Q45. String str="hello";

String str1=str+"world";

```
str1=str1.intern();
String str2="helloworld";
if(str1==str2)
System.out.println("equal");
else
System.out.println("not equal");
```

1. compiler error
2. equal
3. not equal
4. exception is thrown

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10445 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. RandomAccess is a marker interface used by List implementations to indicate that they support fast random access.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10460 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. _____ Class is Super class for all java exception classes

1. Throwable
2. Throw
3. ThrowsException
4. all

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10461 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. Every Applate that u create must be a subclass of Applate

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10979 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. Which of the following method is used to create a thread?

1. run()
2. yield()
3. start()
4. create()

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10982 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. Inserialization object is stored in form of?

1. byte
2. character
3. string
4. all

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

Q1. Consider the following code:

```
if (number >= 0)
if (number > 0)
System.out.println("Number is positive");
else System.out.println("Number is negative");
```

What will be the output if number is equal to 0?

1. Number is negative
2. Number is positive
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1209 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented in Java by

1. extending two or more classes
2. extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces
3. implementing two or more interfaces
4. All the above.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1216 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. Which keyword can protect a class in a package from accessibility by the classes outside the package?

1. private
2. protected
3. Final
4. Don`t use any keyword at all (make it default)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1242 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. What is wrong in the following class definitions?

abstract class Print{abstract show( );}

class Display extends Print{}

1. Nothing is wrong
2. Wrong. Mehtod show( ) should have a return type
3. Wrong. Method show( ) is not implemented in Display
4. Wrong. Display does not contain any members

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1243 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. What is the error in the following class definitions?

abstract class SY{abstract sum(int x, int y) { }}

1. Class header is not defined properly
2. Constructor is not defined
3. Method is not defined properly
4. No error

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1282 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. It is perfectly legal to assign a subclass object to a superclass referacence.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1312 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. Any class may be inherited by another class in the package.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1317 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. A method declared as static cannot access non-static class members.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1326 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. A catch can have comma-separated multiple arguments.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1328 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. A final class may not have any abstract methods.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1374 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. It is always necessary to extend a JFrame class to write a swing application.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1390 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. Declaring a method synchronized guarantees that the deadlock cannot occur.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1393 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. A Java monitor must either extend Thread class or implement Runnable interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1404 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. The setBackground() method is part of the class

1. Graphics
2. Applet
3. Component
4. Container

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9301 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. A container have multiple layout managers

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9321 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. Class fields with following modifiers will not be serialized

1. private
2. static

3. finaly

4. protected

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9323 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. which of these array declare statements are not legal?

1.int[] i[]={{1,2},{1},{},{1,2,3}};

2.int i[]=new int[2] {1,2};

3.int i[][]=new int[][] {{1,2,3},{4,5,6}};

4.int i[][]={{1,2},new int[2]};

5.int i[4]={1,2,3,4};

1. 1,2,3
2. 2,5
3. 2,3,5
4. 2,4,5

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9361 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. What interface must all interfaces for remote services exted?

1. java.rmi.RemoteService
2. java.rmi.Remotable
3. java.rmi.Remote
4. java.rmi.server.Remote

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9367 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. which statement are true?

1. the class thrad is abstract.
2. the class thread implements runnable
3. a program terminates when the last non-daemon thread ends
4. both 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9369 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. Which of the following methods helps in getting the local host ip?

1. getLocalHost()
2. getRemoteHost()
3. getIpAddress()
4. getHost()

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9426 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. import java.awt.*;

```
public class TestFrame2 extends Frame
{
public TestFrame2()
{
```

```
CheckboxGroup chg=null;

Checkbox ch=new Checkbox("Test",true,chg);

setLayout(new FlowLayout());

add(ch);

pack();

setVisible(true);

}

public static void main(String[] args)

{

TestFrame2 tf=new TestFrame2();

}

}
```

An attempt to compile and run the above code

1. will cause a compilation error as the chechbox group is null in the constructor.

2. will compile successfully but throws a runtime exception because the checkbox group is null in the constructor of the checkbox.

3. will compile and run successfully. The checkbox appears as a single radio button which is always true.

4. will compile and run successfully.The checkbox bears its original appearance and does not appear as a radio button.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9457 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. Which statements are ture about the use of modifiers?

select the two correct answers?

1.If no accessibility modifier is specified for a member declaration

the member is only accessible for classes in the package of its

class and subclasses of its class anywhere.

2.You cannot specify acessibility of local variable. They are only accessible

within the block in which they are declared.

3.subclasses of a class must reside in the same package as the calss they extend.

4 Local variables can be decalred static.

5. Object themselves do not have any accessibilty modifiers,only

the object references do.

1. 1,2,3
2. 2,4,5
3. 3,4,5
4. 2,5

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9466 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. import java.awt.*;

public class test extends Frame

{

Button bnorth=new Button("NORTH");

```
Button bsouth=new Button("South");

Button beast=new Button("East");

Button bwest=new Button("West");

Button bcenter=new Button("Center");


public test()

{

setLayout(new FlowLayout());


add(bsouth);

add(bwest);

add(beast);

add(bnorth);


add(bcenter);

setLayout(new BorderLayout());

validate();

setSize(300,300);

setVisible(true);

}



public static void main(String args[])

{

test t=new test();
```

}

}

1. will compile and run but no component is visible

2. will causes a compilation error - a layout cannot be set after component has been added with preset layout manager

3. will causes a runtime error - a layout cannot be set after component has been added with preset layout manager

4. will compile and throws no runtime exception.Only the button with "center " is visible and occupies whole screen

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9555 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. Which of the Following is not java primitive

1. Boolean
2. Long
3. Float
4. String

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9563 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. What is the purpose of the main() method?

1. To hold the APIS of the application
2. To create the Buttons and scrollabars
3. To act as entry point for the program
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9587 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. getByName() throws _____ Exception

1. UnknownHost
2. illegalAccess
3. NullPointer
4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9596 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. public class ADirtyOne

```
{
char a=`\u000A`;
}
```

Any Attempt to compile above class

1. will complete successfully
2. will not compile as 0x000A is out of range for unicode characters
3. will complain about illegal character assignment

4. will compile but will cause a runtime error in accessing the variable

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9652 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. what will be result of attemptring to comple & run following program

```
public class Myclass
{
public satatic void main(String [] args)
{RuntimeException re=null;
throw re;
}
}
```

select correct answer

1. program fail to compile ,since it cannot throw re
2. program will complile without error& will throw java.lang.RuntimeException when run
3. program will complile without error& will throw java.lang.NullpointerException when run
4. program will complile without error& will run & terminate without any o/p

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9656 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. A method declaring that it throws a certain exception class may throw instances of any subclass of that exception class

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9828 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. Which of the following is illegal:

A) int i = 32;

B) float f = 45.0;

C) double d = 45.0;

D) NONE

Select the most appropriate answer.

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

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9903 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. Which of the following are acceptable?

A) Object o = new Button("A");

B) Boolean flag = true;

C) Frame f = new Panel();

D) Panel p = new Applet();

Select all correct answers.

i) A,B

ii) A,B,C

iii)A,D

iv)ALL

1. i
2. ii
3. iii
4. iv

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9924 Subject Name Core Java

Q32. clone method is of class

1. Clonable
2. Object
3. Class
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9926 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. What is the effect of issuing a wait() method on an object

1. If a notify() method has already been sent to that object then it has no effect

2. The object issuing the call to wait() will halt until another object sends a notify() or notifyAll() method

3. An exception will be raised

4. The object issuing the call to wait() will be automatically synchronized with any other objects using the receiving object.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9956 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. Which variables can an inner class access from the class which encapsulates it?

1. All static variables,all final variable ,all instance variable.

2. Only final static variables

3. Only final instance variables

4. only public variable

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10012 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. what will be the output of the following code?

```
public class TestClass

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

if(0.0==-0.0)

{
```

```
System.out.println("equal");
}
else
System.out.println("unequal");
}
}
```

1. equal
2. unequal
3. compile time error
4. none of these

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10059 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. How do you change the current layout manager for container?

1. use setLayout()
2. once created you cannot change it
3. You set setLayoutManager()
4. use updateLayout()

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10074 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. In following program finally will execute-

```
try
{
int a=5;
```

```
int b=0;

int c=a/b;

System.exit(0);

}

catch(Exception e)

{

System.out.println(e);

}

finally

{

System.out.println("In Finally");

}
```

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10108 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. You are creating application that has a form with a text entry field used to enter a person age.Which of he following is appropriate for caputring this information.

1. USe the Text field of a TextField parse the result using Integer

2. Use the getInteger method of the TextField

3. Use the getText method of the TextBox and parse the result using the getInt method of Integer class

4. Use the getText method of the TextField parse the result using the parseInt method of Integer class

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10113 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. What is the result of executing the following code, using the parameters 4 and 0:

```
public void divide(int a, int b) {

try {

int c = a / b;

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.print("Exception ");

} finally {

System.out.println("Finally");

}
```

1. Prints out: Exception Finally

2. Prints out: Finally
3. Prints out: Exception

4. No output

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10137 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. Which is not keybord in java.

1. final
2. volatile
3. unsigned
4. long

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10175 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. Which method can be used to enable/disable a checkbox menu item?

1. setVal(boolean)
2. setState(boolean)
3. setStatus(boolean)
4. setItem(boolean)

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10212 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. what makes the java platform dependent

1. thread
2. AWT
3. both of above
4. none of above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10289 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. Which methods can be legally applied to a string object?

a)equals(String)

b)equals(Object)

c)trim()

d)round()

e)toString()

1. a,b
2. a,e
3. a,b,d,e
4. a,b,c,e

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10297 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. class test

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
String str1="Hello";
String str2=new String("Hello");
if(str1.equals(str2))
System.out.println("Equal");
else
```

```
System.out.println("Not Equal");
}
}
```

1. Equal
2. Not Equal
3. compile time error
4. Run time error

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10298 Subject Name Core Java

Q45.
```
class outer
{
private int i=10;
public void test()
{
inner obj=new inner();
System.out.println("j="+j);
}
class inner
{
private int j=20;
}
}


public class demo
```

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
outer ob=new outer();
ob.test();
}
}
```

1. Compiler Error- Cannot resolve symbol j
2. Compile successfully and print 20
3. Compile successfully and print 0
4. None of the Above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10473 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. ClassLoader is a public class and extends object class

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10496 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. name of class file of inner class contain which of the following character.

1. %
2. @
3. $
4. none of the above.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11002 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. Fields in interfaces are always public , static and final

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11040 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. Iterator has method to remove element.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11042 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. Read object method reconstructs object at the time of retriving from the file.

1. bit by bit
2. Byte by Byte
3. Whole object at a time.
4. Element by Element

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

Q1. Which of the following will produce a value of 22 if x = 22.9?

1. ceil(x)
2. round(x)
3. abs(x)
4. floor(x)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1207 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. A package is a collection of

1. Classes
2. interfaces
3. editing tools
4. classes and interfaces

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1209 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented in Java by

1. extending two or more classes
2. extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces
3. implementing two or more interfaces
4. All the above.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1214 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

1. class Vehicle {abstract void display();}
2. abstract Vehicle {abstract void display();}
3. abstract class Vehicle {abstract void display();}
4. class abstract Vehicle {abstract void display( );}

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1243 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. What is the error in the following class definitions?

abstract class SY{abstract sum(int x, int y) { }}

1. Class header is not defined properly
2. Constructor is not defined
3. Method is not defined properly
4. No error

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1247 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. The use of protected keywords to a member in a class will restrict its visibility as follows:

1. Visible only in the class and its subclass in the same package.
2. Visible only inside the same package.
3. Visible in all classes in the same package and subclasses in other packages

4. Visible only in the class where it is declared.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1273 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. Any class may be inherited by another class in the package.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1289 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. A final class may not have any abstract methods.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1311 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. Subclasses of an abstract class that do not provide an implementation of an abstract method, are also abstract.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1317 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. A method declared as static cannot access non-static class members.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1325 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. A String object cannot be modified after its created.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1334 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. If the file-position pointer points to a location in a sequential file other than the beginning, we must use the seek method to bring the pointer to the beginning, to read from the beginning of the file again.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1359 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. It is always necessary to extend a JFrame class to write a swing application.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1364 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. The checkboxGroup class is a subclass of the Component class.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1370 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. The constructor JRadioButton (String label, Icon icon) constructs a radio button that is initially unselected.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1389 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. Every call to wait has a corresponding call to notify that will eventually end the waiting.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9320 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. which statement is true?select the one correct answer.

1. the compiler will fail to compile that explicity tries to call the finalize() method.
2. an overriding finalize() method in any class can always throw checked exception.

3. the finalize() method can be overloaded

4. the body of the finalize() method can only access other objects that are eligible for garbage collection

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9343 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. Java Compiler stores the .class files in the path specified in

CLASSPATH environmental variable.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9346 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. What will happen to an exception object after exception handling.

1. Nothing
2. At times it may get garbage collected.
3. It will always get garbage collected.
4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9347 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. Which of the following may have null value?

1. collection
2. List
3. Map
4. Set

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9355 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. given the following class, which of these static initializer blocks can be inserted after the comment?

```
public class MyClass{
private static int count=5;
final static int STEP=10;
boolean alive;
//INSERT STATIC INITIALIZER BLOCK HERE
}
```

select the three correct answer.

1. static{count+=STEP;} and static{;}
2. static{count=1;}and static{STEP=count;}
3. 1 and 2
4. static;

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9389 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. Which of the wrapper classes have a booleanValue() method?

1. All wrapper classes.
2. All wrapper classes except Void.
3. All wrapper classes extending Number.
4. Only the Boolen class.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9407 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. which statement is true about AssertionError class?

1. it is a checked exception.
2. it has a method name toString().
3. it can be caught by a try-catch construct.
4. both (b) and (c).

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9417 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. public class AQuestion

```
{
public void method(StringBuffer sb)
{
System.out.println("Object version");
}

public void method(string s)
{
System.out.println("String version");
}


public static void main(String[] args)
{
AQuestion test=new AQuestion();
test.method(null);
```

}

}

1. the code doesnot compile.
2. the code compiles cleanly and shows "StringBuffer version"
3. the code compiles cleanly and shows "String version"
4. The code throws an Exception.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9421 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. which statement is true about an instance method ?

select the one correct answer.

1. an instance member is also called a static member.
2. an instance member is always a field.
3. an instance member is never a method.
4. an instance member belong to an instance,not to the class as a whole.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9436 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. What can cause an assertion statement to be ignored

1. nothing
2. using appropiate compiler options
3. using appropriate runtime Exceptions
4. none

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9437 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. which of the following are true?

1. the AWT automatically causes a window to be repainted when a portion of a window has been minimized and then maximised

2. the AWT automatically causes a window to be repainted when application data is changed

3. The AWT does not support repainting operations

4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9448 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. Same component can be added to more than one container?

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9451 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. Attribute of an Object is also known as its _____.

1. state

2. method

3. behavior

4. procedures

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9458 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. Java Language is architechturally _____.

1. neutral

2. oriented

3. specific

4. abstract

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9466 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. import java.awt.*;

```
public class test extends Frame
{
Button bnorth=new Button("NORTH");
Button bsouth=new Button("South");
Button beast=new Button("East");
Button bwest=new Button("West");
Button bcenter=new Button("Center");

public test()
{
setLayout(new FlowLayout());

add(bsouth);
add(bwest);
add(beast);
add(bnorth);

add(bcenter);
setLayout(new BorderLayout());
```

```
validate();

setSize(300,300);

setVisible(true);

}



public static void main(String args[])

{

test t=new test();


}

}
```

1. will compile and run but no component is visible

2. will causes a compilation error - a layout cannot be set after component has been added with preset layout manager

3. will causes a runtime error - a layout cannot be set after component has been added with preset layout manager

4. will compile and throws no runtime exception.Only the button with "center " is visible and occupies whole screen

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9472 Subject Name Core Java

Q32. Which statement is true about a method ?

1. A method is an implementation of an abstraction
2. A method is an attribute difining the properties of particular abstraction
3. A method is a catogery of object
4. A method is an operation defining the behaviour for a particular abstraction.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9500 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. Java`s garbage collector runs as a _____ priority thread

waiting for _____ priority threads to relinquish the processor.

1. high ,low
2. low ,low
3. high ,high
4. low ,high

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9503 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. public class Outer

```
{
public void doIt()
{
}
public class Inner
```

```
{
public void doIt()
{
}
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
new Outer().new Inner().doIt();
}
}
```

Which statements are true about the following program?

Select the two correct answers.

(a)The doIt() method in the Inner class overrides the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(b)The doIt() method in the Inner class overloads the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(c)The doIt() method in the Inner class hides the doIt() method in the Outer class.

(d)The full name of the Inner calss is Outer.Inner.

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c) & (b)
3. (a) & (d)
4. (c) & (d)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9504 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. Which of the following are instance variables.

```
1. class Bar {
2. int num;
3. double amt;
4. static char ch =`a`;
5. Bar() {}
6. void save(int num) {}
7. double withdraw(double amt) {}
8. }
```

1. line 2 num, line 3 amt
2. line 7 amt
3. line 4 ch
4. line 6 num

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9506 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. The code below draws a line. What color is the line?

```
g.setColor(Color.red.green.yellow.red.cyan);
g.drawLine(0,0,100,100);
```

1. Red
2. Green
3. Black
4. LightGray

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9509 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. Which of following are legal statements?

a)String s=(String)100;

b)Float f=1.2f;

c)double d=0;

d)String str="s";

1. a,b,c
2. b,c,d
3. only b and d
4. only c and d

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9531 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. Which of the following are Java primitive data type.

1. String
2. Boolean
3. bool
4. boolean

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9552 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. Name the Collection interface implemented by the hash set class

1. Hash Set
2. Set
3. Hash

4. List

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9567 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. SSL stands for

1. Secure Server Layer
2. Secure Socket Layer
3. Server Socket Layer
4. Session Service Layer

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9570 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. Which of the following is not a wrapper class

1. String
2. Integer
3. Boolean
4. character

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9608 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. Suppose that you want to have an object eh handle the TextEvent of a TextArea object1 How should you add eh as the event handler for t?

1. t.addTextListener(eh)

2. eh.addTextListener(t)

3. addTextListener(eh.t)

4. addTextListener(t,eh)

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9613 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. Which statment is true about the correlation between the inner & the outer instances of the member classes

1. Fields of the outer instance can never be accesed using only the variable name within the inner instance

2. All variables from the outer instance that should be accessible in the inner instance must be declared final

3. A class that is declared final can not have any member classes

4. Fields of the outer instance are always accessible to inner instances,regardless of their accessiblity modifiers

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9622 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. How do You Create a Reader Object from an InputStream object?

1. The static createReader() method of the InputStream class.

2. The static createReader() method of the Reader class.

3. Create an InputStreamReader object, passing the InputStream object as an argument to the InputStreamReader constructor.

4. Create an OutputStreamReader object, passing the InputStream object as an argument to the OutputStreamReader constructor.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9641 Subject Name Core Java

Q45. which of he following is illegal identifier

1. number

2. $$_100

3. all@hands

4. Number

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9653 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. Read this piece of code carefully

```
if("String".replace(`T`,`t`)=="String")

System.out.println("equal");

else

System.out.println("not equal");
```

1. the code will compile and print "equal"

2. the code will compile and print "not equal"

3. the code will cause compilation error

4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9662 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. What can cause an assertion statement to be ignored?

1. Nothing

2. Using appropriate compiler options

3. Using appropriate runtime options

4. Using appropriate compiler and runtime options

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9671 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. What is the default allignment for a FlowLayout?

1. FlowLayout.CENTER

2. FlowLayout.RIGHT

3. FlowLayout.LEFT

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9684 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. A double value can be typecasted to byte.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9689 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. What, if anything, is wrong of the following code?

```
void test(int x)
{
switch(x)
{
case 1:
case 2:
case 0:
default:
case 4:
}
}
```

1. The case label 0 must precede case label 1
2. each case statement must end with a break statement
3. the body of the switch statement must contain atleast one statement
4. There is nothing wrong with the code

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9811 Subject Name Core Java

Q51. Are enterprise bean allowes to use Thread.sleep();

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9835 Subject Name Core Java

Q52. Which of the following is correct?

1. 128 >> 1 gives 64
2. 128 >>> 1 gives 64
3. 128 >>> 1 gives –64
4. both (a) and (b)

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9839 Subject Name Core Java

Q53. A variable declared inside a method must be initialised at the time of declaretion?

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9852 Subject Name Core Java

Q54. Which of the following return true?

A) "john" == "john"

B) "john".equals("john")

C) both A and B

D) "john".equals(new Button("john"))

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

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9856 Subject Name Core Java

Q55. Which of the following is a legal return type of a method,overloading the following method:

public void add(int a) {…}

1. int
2. void
3. Can be anything
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9873 Subject Name Core Java

Q56. Which of the following is true?

1. No two threads can concurrently execute synchronized methods on the same objects
2. Methods declared synchronized should not be recursive,since the object lock will not allow new invocations of the method.
3. Synchronized methods can only call other synchronized methods directly
4. Inside a synchronized method,one can assume that no other threads are currently executing any other methods in the same class

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9884 Subject Name Core Java

Q57. The following code will print

```
1: int i = 1;
2: i <<= 31;
3: i >>= 31;
4: i >>= 1;
5:
```

6: int j = 1;

7: j >>= 31;

8: j >>= 31;

9:

10: System.out.println("i = " +i);

11: System.out.println("j = " +j);

1. i = 1

j = 1

2. i = -1

j = 1

3. i = 1

j = -1

4. i = -1

j = 0

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9903 Subject Name Core Java

Q58. Which of the following are acceptable?

A) Object o = new Button("A");

B) Boolean flag = true;

C) Frame f = new Panel();

D) Panel p = new Applet();

Select all correct answers.

i) A,B

ii) A,B,C

iii)A,D

iv)ALL

1. i
2. ii
3. iii
4. iv

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9964 Subject Name Core Java

Q59. What is the return type of method round(double) of Math Class?

1. short
2. int
3. double
4. long

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9966 Subject Name Core Java

Q60. What are correct description about class field?

a. A class field is declared with static modifier.

b. A class field is declared with non-static modifier.

c. A class field is declared without any modifier.

d. A class field is associated with the class in which it is defined.

1. a,b only
2. c,d only
3. b,c,d
4. all are true

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9982 Subject Name Core Java

Q61. The keyword implements is used when a class inherits from an interface.The keyword extends is used when an interface inherits from another interface or a class inherits from another class.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9983 Subject Name Core Java

Q62. _____ is an expression of pure syntax.

1. Interface.
2. Virtual function.
3. pure virtual function.
4. none of the above.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10011 Subject Name Core Java

Q63. What is the length of the array intArray?

int[] intArray={4,6,6,3,2,1};

1. 5
2. 6
3. 7
4. can not predict

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10018 Subject Name Core Java

Q64. Throwable is the superclass in the exception hierarchy.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10028 Subject Name Core Java

Q65. Read this piece of code carefully

```
if("String".replace(`T`,`t`)=="String")
System.out.println("Equal");
else
System.out.println("Not Equal");
```

1. the code will compile and print "equal".
2. the code will compile and print " not equal".
3. the code will cause compiler error
4. the code will cause runtime error

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10054 Subject Name Core Java

Q66. Which of the following expressions are valid?

a)System.out.hashCode()

b)"".hashCode()

c)42.hashCode()

d)("4"+2).equals(42)

e)(new java.util.Vector().hashCode()

1. a,b,c
2. b,c,d and e
3. d and e only
4. a,b and e

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10059 Subject Name Core Java

Q67. How do you change the current layout manager for container?

1. use setLayout()
2. once created you cannot change it
3. You set setLayoutManager()
4. use updateLayout()

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10065 Subject Name Core Java

Q68. All Inheritance in java is public inheritance.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10066 Subject Name Core Java

Q69. A java monitor must either extend Thread class or implement

runnable interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10071 Subject Name Core Java

Q70. which of the following is application server

1. Tomcat
2. Weblogic
3. Appache
4. Lotus Domain

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10087 Subject Name Core Java

Q71. To help with distributed garbage collection,how can a remote object be notified when there are no longer any clients holding a reference?

1. There is no way to be notified
2. By implementing the Unreferenced interface
3. By implementing the Deferenced interface
4. By implmenting the ExpiredLease interface

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10090 Subject Name Core Java

Q72. How can a client prepare itself for callbacks from RMI server?

1. Extend java.rmi.server.UnicastRemoteObject
2. Call UnicastRemoteObject.exportObject()
3. Either of above will work

4. Neither of above will work

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10094 Subject Name Core Java

Q73. 1: int i=1;

2: i<<=31;

3: i>>=31;

4: i>>=1;

5:

6: int j=1;

7: j<<=31;

8: j>>=31;

9:

10: System.out.println("i="+i);

11: System.out.println("j="+j);

1. i=1; j=1;
2. i=-1; j=1;
3. i=1; j=-1;
4. i=-1; j=-1;

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10098 Subject Name Core Java

Q74. Given that a Button can generate an ActionEvent which listener would you expect to have to implement, in a class which would handle this event?

1.

FocusListener

2. ComponentListener

3. WindowListener

4. ActionListener

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10117 Subject Name Core Java

Q75. What is the effect of adding the sixth element to a vector created in the following manner:

new Vector(5, 10);

1. An IndexOutOfBounds exception is raised.

2. The vector grows in size to a capacity of 10 elements

3. The vector grows in size to a capacity of 15 elements

4. Nothing, the vector will have grown when the fifth element was added

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10119 Subject Name Core Java

Q76. What is the result of executing the following code when the value of x is 2:

```
switch (x) {

case 1:

System.out.println(1);

case 2:

case 3:

System.out.println(3);

case 4:

System.out.println(4);

}
```

1. Nothing is printed out
2. The value 3 is printed out
3. The values 3 and 4 are printed out

4. The values 1, 3 and 4 are printed out

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10128 Subject Name Core Java

Q77. "drawString()" is method of graphics class.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10146 Subject Name Core Java

Q78. In order to cause the paint(Graphics) method to execute, which of the following is the most appropriate method to call:

1. paint()
2. repaint()
3. paint(Graphics)
4. update(Graphics)

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10163 Subject Name Core Java

Q79. Choose the correct statement:

1. Fields can be declared static.

2. Method can be declared transient.

3. field can be declared Native.

4. Field can be declared volatile.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10210 Subject Name Core Java

Q80. Double can be type casted to byte.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10216 Subject Name Core Java

Q81. Which method from the File throws Exception

1. getName

2. getPath

3. getParent

4. There is no such method

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10281 Subject Name Core Java

Q82. What is the correct ordering for the import, class and package declarations when found in a single file?

1. package, import, class

2. class, import, package

3. import, package, class

4. package, class, import

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10291 Subject Name Core Java

Q83. class test

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
String str1="Hello";
StringBuffer str2="Hello";
if(str1.equals(str2))
System.out.println("Equal");
else
System.out.println("Not Equal");
}
}
```

what will be output

1. compile time error
2. RunTime error
3. Equal
4. Not Equal

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10296 Subject Name Core Java

Q84. what will be output of following code?

```
.....
double a = -4.0 / 0.0;
System.out.println(a);
```

.....

1. NaN
2. ArithmaticException occur
3. compile time error
4. -Infinity

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10442 Subject Name Core Java

Q85. Abstract clases may contain final methods.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10461 Subject Name Core Java

Q86. Every Applate that u create must be a subclass of Applate

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10465 Subject Name Core Java

Q87. methods in interface can be static

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10475 Subject Name Core Java

Q88. Externalizable is marker Interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10484 Subject Name Core Java

Q89. bind and rebind are methods of remote interface

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10515 Subject Name Core Java

Q90. Applet class can be private,protected and public.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10518 Subject Name Core Java

Q91. When input is taken from input box then there is no need of converting it to another form

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10519 Subject Name Core Java

Q92. _____ is visisble to package and all subclasses

1. public
2. static
3. protected
4. private

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10971 Subject Name Core Java

Q93. What will be the result of compiling and running the given program?

Select one correct answer?

```
1 class Q
2 {
3 public static void main(String args[])
4 {
```

```
5 int a[] = {2,2};
6 int b = 1;
7 a[b] = b = 0;
8 System.out.print(a[0]);
9 System.out.print(a[1]);
10 }
11 }
```

1. Compile time error at line no. 5
2. Runtime error at line no. 5
3. Program compile correctly and print 20 when executed.
4. Program compile correctly and print 02 when executed.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10994 Subject Name Core Java

Q94. An interface can extend any number of other interfaces and can be extended by any number of interfaces

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 10997 Subject Name Core Java

Q95. All instances of wrapper classes are immutable

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11004 Subject Name Core Java

Q96. Dictinary is a class of java.util package

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11027 Subject Name Core Java

Q97. Thread class implements Runnable interface.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11030 Subject Name Core Java

Q98. which is a invalid statement if

int i=2;

i*=i+4;//1

byte b=2;//2;

b+=10;//3

b=b+10;//4

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11040 Subject Name Core Java

Q99. Iterator has method to remove element.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11044 Subject Name Core Java

Q100. When we create object of outer class the object of inner class is automaticaly created.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

Q1. The range of values for the short type data is

1. 127 to -128
2. 32767 to -32768
3. 263 to -264
4. 232e+10 to 232 e-10

Corr ect Answer : 2

QuestionID : 1237 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. Consider the following statements :

int x = 10, y = 15;

x = (x < y) ? (y + x) : (y - x);

What will be the value of x after executing these statements?

1. 10
2. 25
3. 15
4. 5

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 1238 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. Which of the following lines will not compile?

1. byte b1 = 5, b2 = 3, b3;

2. short s = 25;

3. b2 = s;

4. b3 = b1 * b2;

1. Line 1 and Line 3
2. Line 4 only
3. Line 3 and Line 4
4. Line 1 only

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1246 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. Consider the following class definition:

class student extends String{}

What happens when we try to compile this class?

1. Will not complete because class body is not defined
2. Will not complete because String is abstract.
3. Will not complete because String is final.
4. Will complete successfully.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1263 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. A veriable declared inside the for loop control cannot be referenced outside the loop.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1264 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. Java always provides a default constructor to a class.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1273 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. Any class may be inherited by another class in the package.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1287 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. A catch can have comma-separated multiple arguments.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1290 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. A class may be both abstract and final.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1292 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. The Name of a Java program file must match the name of the class with extension .java

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1340 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. To delete a file, we can use an instance of class File.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1347 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. Which of the following methods can be used to change the size of a component?

1. dimension( )

2. size()
3. setSize( )
4. resize( )

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1353 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. The default layout manager of a JPanel is the borderlayout manager.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1364 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. The checkboxGroup class is a subclass of the Component class.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1377 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. To implement a model for Jtable, AbstractTableModel is extended.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1383 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. When we implement the Runnable interface, we must define the method :

1. init()
2. run()
3. runnable()
4. resume()

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 1385 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. Declaring a method synchronized guarantees that the deadlock cannot occur.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1390 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. Declaring a method synchronized guarantees that the deadlock cannot occur.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1400 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. It is an error to catch the same type of exception in two different catch blocks

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9326 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. if("string".trim()=="string")

System.out.println("Equal");

else

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

1. the code will compile and print "Equal"
2. the code will compile and print "Not Equal"
3. the code will cause compiler error
4. none

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9327 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. public class Prog1

```
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int k=1;
int i=++k+k++ + +k;
System.out.println(i);
}
}
```

1. compilation error
2. value 3 is printed
3. value 4 is printed
4. value 7 is printed

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9340 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. The event listener corresponding to handling keyboard events is the _____.

1. Event Listener
2. Key Listener
3. Mouse Listener
4. None.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9344 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. which of the following tools is used to generate the stubs and skeletonsn for a remote service

1. javac
2. rmic
3. java
4. rmiregistry

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9355 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. given the following class, which of these static initializer blocks can be inserted after the comment?

```
public class MyClass{
private static int count=5;
final static int STEP=10;
boolean alive;
//INSERT STATIC INITIALIZER BLOCK HERE
}
```

select the three correct answer.

1. static{count+=STEP;} and static{;}
2. static{count=1;}and static{STEP=count;}
3. 1 and 2
4. static;

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9362 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. which return options would cause assertions to be enabled for the class org.example.ttp.Bottle?

1. -ea

2. -ea:org.example
3. -ea:org...
4. both (a) and (c).

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9367 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. which statement are true?

1. the class thrad is abstract.
2. the class thread implements runnable
3. a program terminates when the last non-daemon thread ends
4. both 2 and 3

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9409 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. Which of the following are correct statement?

1.The getRequestDispatcher metod of servlet context class takes the full path of servlet,whweras the getRequestDispatcher class takes the path of the servlet relative to the ServletContext.

2.The getRequestDispatcher metod of servlet context class takes the full path of servlet,whweras the getRequestDispatcher class takes the path of the servlet relative to the ServletContext.

3.The getRequestDispatcher metod of servlet context class takes the full path of servlet,whweras the getRequestDispatcher class takes the path of the servlet relative to the ServletContext.

4.The getNameDispatcher(String)defined in HTTPServletRequest class takes the name of the Servlet and returns an object of RequestDispatcher class.

1. only 1
2. 1&3
3. 1&2

4. 1,2,3,4

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9415 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. How restrictive is the default accessibility compared to public,

protected and private accessibility?

Select the one correct answer?

1. less restrictive than public.
2. More restrictive than public but less restirctive than protected.
3. More restrictive than protected but less restirctive than private
4. Less restrictive than protected from within a package,and more restictive than protected from outside a package.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9422 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. Which of the following are legal methods? (Select 2)

a. public null aMethod();

b. public void aMethod();

c. public aMethod();

d. public Pet aMethod();

1. a,b

2. b,c
3. c,d
4. b,d

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9433 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. What is a "stub"?

1. It assembles the arguments from the network and calls the method.
2. It serialize the arguments and sends them to the server.
3. It is a method.
4. It is a class.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9443 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. what will happen if you compile/run this code

```
public class Test
{
int maxElements=100;
public static void show()
{
System.out.println(maxElements);
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
```

```
new test().show();
}
}
```

1. Prints 100
2. Prints 0
3. Compilation error at line 12.
4. Compilation errors

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9455 Subject Name Core Java

Q32.
```
import java.awt.*;

public class TestFrame2 extends Frame
{
public TestFrame2()
{
CheckboxGroup chg=new CheckboxGroup();
Checkbox ch=new Checkbox("Test",true,chg);
setLayout(new FlowLayout());
add(ch);
pack();
setVisible(true);
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
```

```
TestFrame2 tf=new TestFrame2();

}

}
```

An attempt to compile and run the above code

1. will cause a compilation error as the checkbox group contains only one checkbox.
2. will compile successfully but throws a runtime exception because the checkbox group contains only one checkbox.
3. will compile and run successfully.The checkbox appears as a single radio button which is always true.
4. will compile and run successfully.The checkbox bears its origional appearance and does not appear as a radio button.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9486 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. Which of the following may contain a menu bar?

1. A panel
2. A frame
3. An applet
4. A menu bar or menu

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9489 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. Read the folloowing piece of code carefully.

```
import java.io.IOException;

publuc class Question72

{

public Question72() throws IOexception
```

```
{
throw new IOException();
}
}
```

Assume that the definition of question 72E begins with thwe line.

public class Question72E extends Question72

1. it is required that none of the constructors of question 72E should throw any checked Exception.
2. it can be achieved by placing the call to the superclass with a super keyward,which is placed in a try block with a catch block to handle the IOException thrown by the super class
3. it can be acheved by avoiding explicit calls to the base class contructor.
4. It can not be doen in the Java Language with above definition of the base class.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9498 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. In order for a source code file,containing the public class Test, to successfully complie, which of the following must be true?

1. It must have a package statement
2. It must be named Test.java
3. It must import java.lang
4. It must declare a public class named Test

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9506 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. The code below draws a line. What color is the line?

g.setColor(Color.red.green.yellow.red.cyan);

g.drawLine(0,0,100,100);

1. Red
2. Green
3. Black
4. LightGray

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9553 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. In which of these variable declarataions will be the variable remain uninitialised unless explicitely initialised

1. Declaration of instance variable of type int.
2. Declaration of static variable of type float.
3. Declaration of local variable of type float.
4. Declaration of static variable of type object.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9555 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. Which of the Following is not java primitive

1. Boolean
2. Long
3. Float
4. String

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9579 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. Which is the first incorrect line that will cause a compile time error in the following program?

```
public class MyClass
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
char c;
int i;
c = `a`; // (1)
i = c; // (2)
i++; // (3)
c = i; // (4)
c++; // (5)
}
}
```

Select the one right answer.

1. The line labeled (1)
2. The line labeled (2)
3. The line labeled (3)
4. The line labeled (4)

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9588 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. A vector class in java -------

a. is final.

b. is public.

c. is serializable

d. has a only one constructor.

e. implement java.util.List

1. only a.
2. only b.
3. b and c and e.
4. c and d.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9611 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. which of the following statements are true about a variable created with the static modifier?

1. Once assigned the value of a static variable may not be altered
2. A static variable created in a method will keep the same value between calls.
3. Only one instance of a static variable will exist for any amount of class instances
4. The static modifier can only be applied to a primitive value

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9616 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. which of the following is not operator in java?

select two correct answer.

1. %
2. <<<
3. &

4. >>>

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9618 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. you are given a class hierarchy with an instance of the class Dog.

The class Dog is a child of mammal and the class Mammal is a child

of the class Vertebrate. The class Vertebrate has a method called move

which prints out the string "move".The class mammal overrides this method

and prints out the string "walks". The class Dog overrides this method and prints

out the string "walks on paws". Given an instance of the class Dog, how can you

access the ancestor method move in Vertebrate so it prints out the string "move"

1. d.super().super().move()
2. d.parent().parent().move()
3. d.move()
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9626 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. what will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following class

```
public class assignment
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int a,b,c;
b=10;
```

```
a=b=c=20;

System.out.println(a);

}


}
```

select the one answer

1. the code will fail to compile since the compiler will recognize that the variable c in the assignment statement a=b=c=20;has not been initialized
2. the code will fail to compile because the assignment statement a=b=c=20;is illegal.
3. the code will compile correctly and will display 10 when run
4. the code will compile correctly and display 20 when run

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9638 Subject Name Core Java

Q45. what are reserved keywords not currently used in java

1. const
2. goto
3. both 1 and 2
4. none

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9671 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. What is the default allignment for a FlowLayout?

1. FlowLayout.CENTER
2. FlowLayout.RIGHT
3. FlowLayout.LEFT

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9685 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. Which statements are true?

1. The conditional expression in an if statement can have method calls
2. An if statement can have either an if clause or an else clause
3. The statement if(false);else;is illegal
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9702 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. What will be the output

```
Byte b1=new Byte("127");

if(b1.toString()==b1.toString())
System.out.println("True");
else
System.out.println("False");
```

1. Compilation error,toString()is not available for Byte
2. true
3. false

4. none of above

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9711 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. What will be the output when run the following?

```
public Myclass(string s){msg=s:}
String msg;
public void run(){
System.out.println(msg):
}
public static void main(string[] args)
{
new MyClass("hello"):
new MyClass("world"):
}
}
```

1. The program will fail to compile

2. The program will compile without errors and will print hello and world,in the order every time the program is run

3. The program will compile without errors and will print hello and world, order every time the program is run will be unpredictable

4. The program will compile without errors and will simply terminates without any output when run.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9724 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. Allthe wrapper classes(Integer,Boolean,Float, Short,Long,Double and Characters)

a.public

b.are serializable

c.are immutable

d.extend java.lang.Number

e.are final

1. a,b
2. a,b,c
3. a,b,d,e
4. a,b,c,d,e

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9781 Subject Name Core Java

Q51. The factory class java.util.Collection.

1. is public
2. implements the java.util.Collection interface.
3. is private
4. none

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9785 Subject Name Core Java

Q52. If the runtime exception is thrown in the finalise method

1. The running application crashes.
2. The exception is simply ignored and the object is garbage collected.
3. The exception is simply ignored and the object is not garbage collected.

4. The exception causes jvm to crash.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9818 Subject Name Core Java

Q53. what will happen when you attempt to compile or run the code?

```
public class Mymain
{
public static void main(String args)
{
System.out.println("Hello");
}
}
```

1.

Cmpiler will complain that the main is reserved

2. Compilation Error

3. The code will compile but will complain at run time that main is not correctly defined

4. None

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9827 Subject Name Core Java

Q54. What will happen if you compile/run this code?

```
1: public class Q1 extends Thread
```

```
2: {
3: public void run()
4: {
5: System.out.println("Before start method");
6: this.stop();
7: System.out.println("After stop method");
8: }
9:
10: public static void main(String[] args)
11: {
12: Q1 a = new Q1();
13: a.start();
14: }
15: }
```

1. Compilation error at line 7.
2. Runtime exception at line 7.
3. Prints "Before start method" and "After stop method".
4. Prints "Before start method" only.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9872 Subject Name Core Java

Q55. StringBuffer allocates room for _____ additional characters without reallocation.

1. 8

2. 16

3. 12

4. 24

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9878 Subject Name Core Java

Q56. Which of the following are so called "short circuit" logical operators?

A) &

B) ||

C) &&

D) |

Choose the correct Option:

i) A,B

ii) B,C,D

iii) B,C

iv) All

1. i

2. ii

3. iii

4. iv

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9881 Subject Name Core Java

Q57. What will be the output ?

```
class abc
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
StringBuffer sb1=new StringBuffer("abcd");
StringBuffer sb2=sb1;
if (sb1.equals(sb2))
{
System.out.println("OK");
}
else
System.out.println("NOT OK");
}
}
```

1. Compile-Error.
2. OK
3. NOT OK
4. Runtime-Error

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9887 Subject Name Core Java

Q58. Which labeled line will generate error.

```
public class test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
char c;
int i;
c=`A`; //1
i=c; //2
c=i+1; //3
c++; //4

}
}
```

1. The line labeled 1
2. The line labeled 2
3. The line labeled 3
4. The line labeled 4

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9894 Subject Name Core Java

Q59. The Runnable interface declares which method?

1. start()
2. run()
3. stop()
4. yield()

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9897 Subject Name Core Java

Q60. The following code will print

```
1: Double a = new Double(Double.NaN);
2: Double b = new Double(Double.NaN);
3:
4: if( Double.NaN == Double.NaN )
5: System.out.println("True");
6: else
7: System.out.println("False");
8:
9: if( a.equals(b) )
10: System.out.println("True");
11: else
12: System.out.println("False");
```

1. True

True

2. True

False

3. False

True

4. False

False

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9912 Subject Name Core Java

Q61. Which statements are true about modifiers?

1.Abstract classes can contain final methods.

2.Fields can be declared native.

3.Non-abstract methods can be declared in abstract classes.

4.Classes can be declared native.

1. 1,2,3,4
2. 1,3 only
3. 2,3 only
4. 1 only

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9913 Subject Name Core Java

Q62. which statements are true about locks?

1.A thread can hold more than one lock at a time.

2.Invoking wait() on a Thread object will relinquish all locks held by the thread.

3.invoking wait() on an object whose lock is held by the current thread will relinquish the lock.

4.Invoking notify() on a object whose lock is held by the current thread will relinquish the lock.

5. Multiple threads can hold the same lock at the same time.

6.The thread will be blocked until it gains the lock of the object.

1. 1,3,6
2. 3,6,4
3. 1,3
4. 1,2,5,6

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9917 Subject Name Core Java

Q63. class Myclass

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int b=10;
System.out.println((b=3)+b);
}
}
```

1. 13
2. 6
3. 3
4. Compilation error

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9920 Subject Name Core Java

Q64. What will be the output?

```
class abc
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
String str=new String("Hello");
str.concat("Hi");
```

```
System.out.println(str);
}
}
```

1. Hi
2. HelloHi
3. Hello
4. Compile Error-no method like concat().

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9924 Subject Name Core Java

Q65. clone method is of class

1. Clonable
2. Object
3. Class
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9927 Subject Name Core Java

Q66. The following code will give

```
1: Byte b1 = new Byte("127");
2:
3: if(b1.toString() == b1.toString())
4: System.out.println("True");
```

5: else

6: System.out.println("False");

1. Compilation error, toString() is not avialable for Byte.
2. Prints "True".
3. Prints "False".
4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9931 Subject Name Core Java

Q67. Anonymous classes are heavily used to implement event listeners in GUI-based application.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9936 Subject Name Core Java

Q68. Does this code will compile?

```
class base
{
int x=10;
}
class sib1 extends base
{
int y=20;
}
class sib2 extends base
{
```

```
int z=30;
}
public class test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
base bs= new base();
sib1 a=new sib1();
sib2 b=new sib2();
a=b;
}
}
```

1. It will give error due to base reference compatibility
2. It will give runtime error
3. It will give compile time error due to incompatibility
4. Code will run smoothly

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9946 Subject Name Core Java

Q69. Which method is not defined in the string class.

1. hashCode()
2. length()
3. concat(String)
4. reverse()

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9964 Subject Name Core Java

Q70. What is the return type of method round(double) of Math Class?

1. short
2. int
3. double
4. long

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9982 Subject Name Core Java

Q71. The keyword implements is used when a class inherits from an interface.The keyword extends is used when an interface inherits from another interface or a class inherits from another class.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9998 Subject Name Core Java

Q72. Is the following statement will create new Boolean object?

Boolean b=new Boolean("XXX");

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10018 Subject Name Core Java

Q73. Throwable is the superclass in the exception hierarchy.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10026 Subject Name Core Java

Q74. Which statement is true?

1. Top-level classes can be declared static
2. Classes declared as members of top-level classes can be declared static
3. Local classes can be declared static
4. Anonymous classes can be declared static

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10041 Subject Name Core Java

Q75. Which of the wrapper classes have a booleanValue() method?

1. All wrapper classes.
2. All wrapper classes that also implement the compareTo() method.
3. All wrapper classes extending Number.
4. Only the class Boolean.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10047 Subject Name Core Java

Q76. Does the following piece of code compile ? if yes , what is output ?

```
class Test09
{
static int tomb ( char a )
{
throw new NumberFormatException();
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
```

```
try
{
tomb(`a`);
}
catch ( Exception e )
{
System.out.println ( " Done " ) ;
}
}
}
```

1. Compiler error ,throw new NumberFormatException() : checked Exceptions must be declared in the throws clause or must be caught in the corresponding catch block.
2. compiler error , System.out.println(" Done "):Statement not reached .
3. NumberFormatException thrown at runtime
4. output = Done.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10061 Subject Name Core Java

Q77. How does the setCollection deals with duplicate elements?

1. Exception is thrown if you attempt to add an element with value
2. Add method return false if you attempt to add an element with value

3. Error at compile time

4. None

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10068 Subject Name Core Java

Q78. Unicode Characters are 16 bits in size

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10089 Subject Name Core Java

Q79. What will happen if you compile/run this code?

```
1:public class Q1 extends Thread
2:{
3: public void run()
4: {
5: System.out.println("Before start method");
6: this.stop();
7: System.out.println("After stop method");
8: }
9:
10: public static void main(String[] args)
11: {
12: Q1 a=new Q1();
13: a.start();
14: }
```

15: }

1. compilation error at line 7
2. Runtime exception at line 7
3. prints "Before start method" and "After stop method"
4. prints "Before start method" only

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10093 Subject Name Core Java

Q80. From which of the following locations can an RMI server NOT load classes?

1. The CLASSPATH of an RMI client
2. The CLASSPATH of the RMI server
3. From an HTTP or FTP server on the network at a location specified by the client
4. From an HTTP or FTP server on the network at a location specified by the server

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10106 Subject Name Core Java

Q81. Exceptions are objects of subclasses of the Throwable class.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10131 Subject Name Core Java

Q82. Map can contain duplicate elements.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10132 Subject Name Core Java

Q83. The subclass of NonAbstract Class can be defined as Abstract

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10135 Subject Name Core Java

Q84. static method in Subclass can hide a static method in superclass.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10161 Subject Name Core Java

Q85. class Employee

```
{
private String name;
private double salary;

public Employee(String n,double s)
{
name=n;
salary=s;
}
public Employee(double s)
{
this("Gita",s);
}
public String getName()
{
return name;
}
```

```
public String getSalary()
{
return salary;
}
public static void main(String [] args)
{
Employee A=new Employee(6000);
System.out.println("Name="+A.getName()+" , salary="+A.getSalary());
}
}
```

1. name=null , salary=6000.0
2. name=Gita , salary=6000.0
3. Runtime Exception
4. Compilation Error

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10168 Subject Name Core Java

Q86. A lock is used to synchronise access to a shared resource which implements mutual exclusion(Mutex).

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10176 Subject Name Core Java

Q87. Interfaces can be declared abstract.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10224 Subject Name Core Java

Q88. In the following code A and D will compile without error.

A.StringBuffer sbl= "abcd";

B.Boolean b=new Boolean("abcd");

C:byte b=255;

D:int x=0x1234;

E:float fi=1.2;

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10236 Subject Name Core Java

Q89. Each array object has a final field called as

1. size
2. refrence
3. length
4. None

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10260 Subject Name Core Java

Q90. Before handling Model Dialog box,Model Dialog box not allow to do any other task.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10442 Subject Name Core Java

Q91. Abstract clases may contain final methods.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10454 Subject Name Core Java

Q92. In serialization object is stored in form of?

1. byte
2. character
3. string
4. all

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10468 Subject Name Core Java

Q93. inner classes can access only static members of outer class

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10489 Subject Name Core Java

Q94. Which is not an interface

1. Blob
2. SavePoint
3. Struct
4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10491 Subject Name Core Java

Q95. When an applet begins awt call following sequence of method.

1. init(),paint(),destroy

2. init(),start(),paint(),stop(),destroy

3. init(),service(),destroy
4. init(),start(),stop(),destroy

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10510 Subject Name Core Java

Q96. If we call main in Static block then

1. Program will go in infinite loop.
2. Nothing will happen program will continue normaly.
3. Gives compile time error.
4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10995 Subject Name Core Java

Q97. private method can be overridden

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 11018 Subject Name Core Java

Q98. Date class implements following interface

1. serialiazable
2. comparable
3. clonable
4. all

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 11022 Subject Name Core Java

Q99. what will the following code do.

```
public static int f(int n) //2 is passed as parameter
{
try
{
int r=n*n;
return r;
}
finally
{
if(n==2)
return 0;
}
}
```

1. rerurn 0
2. return 4
3. thrpw exception
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 11031 Subject Name Core Java

Q100. int a = 27;

```
{
int a = 30;
System.out.println(a);
}
```

output is :

1. 30
2. 27
3. compile time error Variable a is already declared
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Q1. Which of the following lines will not compile?

1. byte b1 = 5, b2 = 3, b3;

2. short s = 25;

3. b2 = s;

4. b3 = b1 * b2;

1. Line 1 and Line 3
2. Line 4 only
3. Line 3 and Line 4
4. Line 1 only

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1198 Subject Name Core Java

Q2. In the following code snippet, which lines of code contains error?

1. int j=0;

2. while(j < 10){

3. j++;

4. if(j == 5) continue loop;

5. System.out.println("j is" + j); }

1. Line 2
2. Line 3
3. Line 4
4. Line 5

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1216 Subject Name Core Java

Q3. Which keyword can protect a class in a package from accessibility by the classes outside the package?

1. private
2. protected
3. Final
4. Don`t use any keyword at all (make it default)

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 1225 Subject Name Core Java

Q4. What is the result of the expression (1 & 2) + (3 | 4) in base ten

1. 1
2. 2
3. 8
4. 7

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 1252 Subject Name Core Java

Q5. Two methods cannot have the same name in Java.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1262 Subject Name Core Java

Q6. The expression (x==y && a < b) is true if either x==y is true or a < b is true.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1287 Subject Name Core Java

Q7. A catch can have comma-separated multiple arguments.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1288 Subject Name Core Java

Q8. The programmer must explicitly create the System.in and System.out objects.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1295 Subject Name Core Java

Q9. All the bitwise operators have the same level of precedence in Java.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1323 Subject Name Core Java

Q10. All methods in an abstract class must be declared abstract.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 1324 Subject Name Core Java

Q11. When the String objects are compared with ==, the result is true if the strings contain the same values.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1334 Subject Name Core Java

Q12. If the file-position pointer points to a location in a sequential file other than the beginning, we must use the seek method to bring the pointer to the beginning, to read from the beginning of the file again.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 1379 Subject Name Core Java

Q13. The methods wait( ) and notify( ) are defined in

1. java.lang.String
2. java.lang.Runnable
3. java.lang.Object
4. java.lang.Thread

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 1380 Subject Name Core Java

Q14. What does the following line of code do?

TextField text = new TextField(10);

1. Creates text field of size 10 rows.
2. Creates text field of size 10 columns.
3. Creates the object text and initializes it with the value 10.
4. The code is illegal.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 1392 Subject Name Core Java

Q15. A thread can make a second thread ineligible for execution by calling the suspend( ) method on the second thread.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 9305 Subject Name Core Java

Q16. The following Expression returns TRUE ?

(0.0==-0.0)

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9347 Subject Name Core Java

Q17. Which of the following may have null value?

1. collection
2. List
3. Map
4. Set

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9357 Subject Name Core Java

Q18. Set is the name of collection Interface used to maintain unique element.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9379 Subject Name Core Java

Q19. In OSI N/W architecture, the dialogue control & token management are responsibilities of.....

1. Network
2. Application
3. Session
4. Data Link

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9419 Subject Name Core Java

Q20. //Filename:MyClass.java

```
public class MyClass
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
A[] arrA;
B[] arrB;

arrA=new A[10];
arrB=new B[20];
arrA=arrB; //(1)
arrB=(B[])arrA; //(2)
arrA=new A[10];
arrB=(B[])arrA; //(3)
}
}
class A{}
class B extends A{}
```

Given the following program,which statement is true.

Select the correct answer.

1. The program will fail to compile because of the assignment at (1)
2. The program will throw a java.lang.ClassCast Exception in the assignment at (2) when run.
3. The program will throw a java.lang.ClassCast Exception in the assignment at (3) when run.

4. The program will compile and run without errors,even if the (B[]) cast in the statements at (2) and (3) is removed.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9425 Subject Name Core Java

Q21. Which of the following are passed as an argument to the paint() method?

1. A canvas object
2. A Graphics object
3. An image object
4. A paint object

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9436 Subject Name Core Java

Q22. What can cause an assertion statement to be ignored

1. nothing
2. using appropiate compiler options
3. using appropriate runtime Exceptions
4. none

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9451 Subject Name Core Java

Q23. Attribute of an Object is also known as its _____.

1. state
2. method
3. behavior

4. procedures

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9465 Subject Name Core Java

Q24. What is the form of a URL for an RMI call?

1. http://www.cs.ccu.edu.tw/filename.
2. rmi://www.cs.ccu.edu.tw:port/object
3. rmi://www.cs.ccu.edu.tw:port/server/service
4. mail://www.cs.ccu.edu.tw/user/service

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9466 Subject Name Core Java

Q25. import java.awt.*;

```
public class test extends Frame
{
Button bnorth=new Button("NORTH");
Button bsouth=new Button("South");
Button beast=new Button("East");
Button bwest=new Button("West");
Button bcenter=new Button("Center");

public test()
{
setLayout(new FlowLayout());
```

```
add(bsouth);
add(bwest);
add(beast);
add(bnorth);

add(bcenter);
setLayout(new BorderLayout());
validate();
setSize(300,300);
setVisible(true);
}


public static void main(String args[])
{
test t=new test();

}
}
```

1. will compile and run but no component is visible

2. will causes a compilation error - a layout cannot be set after component has

been added with preset layout manager

3. will causes a runtime error - a layout cannot be set after component has been added with preset layout manager

4. will compile and throws no runtime exception.Only the button with "center " is visible and occupies whole screen

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9467 Subject Name Core Java

Q26. Read the code below careFully.

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

The code Produces

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9473 Subject Name Core Java

Q27. Read the following code carefully

```
public abstract class AbstractClass
{
public AbstractClass()
{
System.out.println("this is an abstract class constructor");
```

```
}

public void amethod()

{

System.out.println("This is in the method in the abstract class");

}

}
```

1. Compiler error-abstract classes cannot have constructors.
2. Compiler error-the method AbstractClass does not have a valid return type.
3. Compiler error-the class is pracically not an abstract class as it does not have any unimplementd methods.
4. No compiler error-the class cannot be instantiated directly.It has to be extended to an non-abstract class.The constructors of the extended class will call the constructor of the abstract class.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9485 Subject Name Core Java

Q28. Give the following member declarations, which is true ?

```
int a; //(1)

static int a; //(2)

int f() { return a; } //(3)

static int f() { return a; } //(4)
```

1. 1. Declaration (1) and (3) cannot occur in the same class definition.
2. 2. Declaration (2) and (4) cannot occur in the same class definition.
3. 3. Declaration (1) and (4) cannot occur in the same class definition.
4. 4. Declaration (2) and (3) cannot occur in the same class definition.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9490 Subject Name Core Java

Q29. What, if anything , is wrong with the following code ?

```
abstract class MyClass {
transient int j ;
synchronized int k;

final void MyClass () {}
static void f() {}
}
```

1. 1. The class MyClass can not be declared abstract.
2. 2. The field j can not be declared transient .
3. 3. The field k can not be declared synchronized .
4. 4. Method f() can not be declared static.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9491 Subject Name Core Java

Q30. The code below draws a line. What color is the line?

```
g.setColor(Color.red.green.yellow.red.cyan);
g.drawLine(0,0,100,100);
```

1. Red
2. Green
3. Black

4. LightGray

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9492 Subject Name Core Java

Q31. Which one of this is not a legal member declaration with in a class?

1. 1. static int a;
2. 2. final Object [] fudge = { null };
3. 3. abstract int t;
4. 4. native void sneeze();

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9505 Subject Name Core Java

Q32. What, if anything , is wrong with the following code ?

```
abstract class MyClass {
transient int j ;
synchronized int k;

final void MyClass () {}
static void f() {}
}
```

1. 1. The class MyClass can not be declared abstract.
2. 2. The field j can not be declared transient .
3. 3. The field k can not be declared synchronized .

4. 4. Method f() can not be declared static.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9528 Subject Name Core Java

Q33. A program written in java programing language can run on any computer because the Java Virtual Machine interpret the prog for the native operating system.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9540 Subject Name Core Java

Q34. Given the following class

```
public static void main(String argv[]){

boolean b1=true;

if((b1==true)||place(true)){

System.out.println("Hello Crowle");

}

}

public static boolean place(boolean location){

if(location==true){

System.out.println("Borcetshire");

}

System.out.println("Powick");

return true;

}

}
```

what will happen when you attempt to compile and run it?

1. compile time error
2. Output of "Hello Crowle"
3. Output of Borcetshire and Powick followed by "Hello Crowle"
4. No Output

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9550 Subject Name Core Java

Q35. A finally block is executed when an exception is thrown,

even if no catch block mathes it.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9558 Subject Name Core Java

Q36. Which of these is interface in the collection framework.Select the correct answers.

1. Array
2. Vector
3. Linked List
4. Set

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9559 Subject Name Core Java

Q37. Because finalize method belongs to java.lang.object class it

is present in all_____.

1. Objects
2. Classes
3. Methods

4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9565 Subject Name Core Java

Q38. Which of these is interface in the collection framework.Select the correct answers.

1. Hash Map
2. Array List
3. Sorted Map
4. Tree Map

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9573 Subject Name Core Java

Q39. public class AQuestion

```
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
System.out.println("Before try");
try
{
}
catch(Throwable t)
{
System.out.println("inside catch");
}
System.out.println("at the end");
```

}

}

1. Compiler error-Throwable object can not be thrown
2. Compiler error-Throwable object can not be caught only exception must be caught.
3. no error-the lines Before try and at the end are printed on screen.
4. none of above

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9577 Subject Name Core Java

Q40. public XXXX extends something1,something2

1. XXXX should be an interface,something1,something2 need not, for the expression to be legal
2. XXXX should be a class,something1,

something2 must br interfaces, for the expression to be legal

3. XXXX ,something1,

something2 must be interfaces, for the expression to be legal

4. The above statement is always illegal in Java as multiple interface is not supported

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9595 Subject Name Core Java

Q41. Class class1

{

static{

System.out.println(Thread.getCurrentThread().getName());

```
}

int meth1(int i)
{
System.out.println(i);
return 0;
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
System.out.println(Class.for.getName());
int i=0;
i=i++ + meth1(i);
System.out.println(i);

}

}
```

1. prints jvm main thread name,class1,1,0.
2. prints null,name,class1,1,0.
3. program compiles successfully and give the thread name .
4. none of above.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9607 Subject Name Core Java

Q42. public class ADirtyOne

{

//char a=`\u000A`;

}

Any attempt to compile above class

1. will compile successfully
2. will compile successfully but with a warning message
3. will not compile- complains on an invalid expression
4. None Of the Above

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9615 Subject Name Core Java

Q43. Which operators will always evaluate all the oprands?

1. ||
2. +
3. &&
4. ?:

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9619 Subject Name Core Java

Q44. Given code ,which statement is true:

class Myclass

{

public static void main(String []args)

{

```
int k=0;
int l=0;
for(int i=0;i<=3;i++)
{
k++;
if(i==2)
break;
l++;
}
System.out.println(k+","+l);
}}
```

select correct answer

1. program fail to compile
2. program will print 3,3 when run
3. program will print 4,3 when run if break is replaced by continue
4. program will fail to compile if break is replaced by return

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9628 Subject Name Core Java

Q45. public class AnotherDirtyOne

```
{
private final int i=10;
private byte k=i;
}
```

Any attempt to compile and run the above code will

1. Cause a compilation error due to invalid assignment(int to byte) and will request for an explicit cast to be done on i [k=(byte)i].
2. Compilation occurs with a warning message- suggesting that the accuracy of k is questionable
3. compilation will occur cleanly without any warning message
4. Runtime error occurs when accessing k.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9665 Subject Name Core Java

Q46. Objects are always passed

1. By value
2. By reference
3. Either by val or by ref
4. By using pointers

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 9668 Subject Name Core Java

Q47. Which of the following are legal identifier names in Java.

1. %abcd
2. 1abcd
3. _ab_cd
4. *abcd

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9684 Subject Name Core Java

Q48. A double value can be typecasted to byte.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 9705 Subject Name Core Java

Q49. Read the piece of code carefully

```
if("string".replace(t,t)=="string")
System.out.println("Equal");
else
System.out.println("Not Equal");
```

1. the code will compile and print "Equal"
2. the code will compile and print "Not Equal"
3. compiler will cause an error
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9713 Subject Name Core Java

Q50. Is it possible to use only some methods of an interface in a class.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 9714 Subject Name Core Java

Q51. Why might you define a method as native?

1. To get to access hardware that java does not know about.
2. To define a new data type such as an unsigned integer.
3. To overcome the limitation of the private scope of a method

4. None of these.

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9775 Subject Name Core Java

Q52. When a string literal is used in the program,Java automatically creates instances of the string class

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9811 Subject Name Core Java

Q53. Are enterprise bean allowes to use Thread.sleep();

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9812 Subject Name Core Java

Q54. con the primary key in the entity bean be a java primitive type such as int

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 9829 Subject Name Core Java

Q55. public class test

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
System.out.println("Before Try");
try
{
```

```
}
catch (java.io.IOException t)
{
System.out.println("Inside catch");
}
System.out.println("At the end");
}
}
```

1. Compier Error complaining about the catch block wher no IOException object can ever be thrown
2. Compiler error- IOException not found
3. NO Compiler Error
4. none of these

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 9843 Subject Name Core Java

Q56. What will happen if you compile/run the following code?

```
1: class Test
2: {
3: static void show()
4: {
5: System.out.println("Show method in Test class");
6: }
7: }
```

```
8:

9: public class Q2 extends Test

10: {

11: static void show()

12: {

13: System.out.println("Show method in Q2 class");

14: }

15: public static void main(String[] args)

16: {

17: Test t = new Test();

18: t.show();

19: Q2 q = new Q2();

20: q.show();

21:

22: t = q;

23: t.show();

24:

25: q = t;

26: q.show();

27: }

28: }
```

1. prints "Show method in Test class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

2. prints "Show method in Test class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

"Show method in Test class"

"Show method in Test class"

3. prints "Show method in Test class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

"Show method in Test class"

"Show method in Q2 class"

4. Compilation error.

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9844 Subject Name Core Java

Q57. If no explicit constructor is specified, then java will automatically supply a default constructor.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9854 Subject Name Core Java

Q58. public class Test {

public static void test() {

this.print();

}

```
public static void print() {

System.out.println("Test");

}

public static void main(String args []) {

test();

}

}
```

What is the result of compiling and running this class?

1. The string Test is printed to standard out.
2. A runtime exception is raised stating that an object has not been created.
3. The class fails to compile stating that the variable this is undefined.
4. Nothing is printed to the standard output.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9856 Subject Name Core Java

Q59. Which of the following is a legal return type of a method,overloading the following method:

public void add(int a) {…}

1. int
2. void
3. Can be anything
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9863 Subject Name Core Java

Q60. All wrapper classes are final

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9914 Subject Name Core Java

Q61. Given the following code what is the effect of a being 5:

```
public class Test {
public void add(int a) {
loop: for (int i = 1; i < 3; i++){
for (int j = 1; j < 3; j++) {
if (a == 5) {
break loop;
}
System.out.println(i * j);
}
```

```
}
}

}
```

1. Generate a runtime error

2. Throw an out of bounds exception
3. Print the values: 1, 2, 2, 4

4. Produces no output

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 9961 Subject Name Core Java

Q62. class test

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int arr[] = {10,20,30};
int i=1;
arr[i] = i = 55;
System.out.println(arr[0]+" "+arr[1]+" "+arr[2]);
}
}
```

1. Compile time error
2. ArrayOutOfBound Exception
3. 10 55 30
4. 10 20 30

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 9982 Subject Name Core Java

Q63. The keyword implements is used when a class inherits from an interface.The keyword extends is used when an interface inherits from another interface or a class inherits from another class.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 9998 Subject Name Core Java

Q64. Is the following statement will create new Boolean object?

Boolean b=new Boolean("XXX");

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10007 Subject Name Core Java

Q65. InterThread Communication is posiible using which of the methods?

1. wait()
2. notifyall()
3. notify()
4. all of the above

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10011 Subject Name Core Java

Q66. What is the length of the array intArray?

int[] intArray={4,6,6,3,2,1};

1. 5
2. 6
3. 7
4. can not predict

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10034 Subject Name Core Java

Q67. Operand stack in java is a 32 bit wide

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10037 Subject Name Core Java

Q68. The bytecodes in the java has _____ instruction set.

1. 220
2. 200
3. 210
4. 201

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10057 Subject Name Core Java

Q69. What will be the output?

public class demo

```
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
for(int i=12;i>0;i-=3)
System.out.println(i);
System.out.println(" ");
}
}
```

1. 129630
2. 12963
3. 12
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10059 Subject Name Core Java

Q70. How do you change the current layout manager for container?

1. use setLayout()
2. once created you cannot change it
3. You set setLayoutManager()
4. use updateLayout()

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10071 Subject Name Core Java

Q71. which of the following is application server

1. Tomcat
2. Weblogic
3. Appache
4. Lotus Domain

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10077 Subject Name Core Java

Q72. The indexOf() method of java.lang.String class will return_____ on failure.

1. 0
2. false
3. -1
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10098 Subject Name Core Java

Q73. Given that a Button can generate an ActionEvent which listener would you expect to have to implement, in a class which would handle this event?

1. FocusListener
2. ComponentListener
3. WindowListener
4. ActionListener

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10142 Subject Name Core Java

Q74. When extending the thread class to provide a thread class behavior, which meythod should be overridden?

1. begin()
2. start()
3. run()
4. resume()

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10173 Subject Name Core Java

Q75. collection is an interface & collections is a class.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10184 Subject Name Core Java

Q76. choose reserved literal in java

1. new
2. assert
3. true
4. native

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10187 Subject Name Core Java

Q77. What is the diffrence between boolean logical operators and conditional operator?

1. Both are same

2. Boolean logical operators evaluates both the operands whereas conditional do not if the result can be determined from the left operand

3. Boolean logical operators can be applied to integral operands to perform bitwise logical operations and conditional can not

4. both 2 & 3

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10188 Subject Name Core Java

Q78. a documentation comment in java is given as

1. /***...*/

2. /**...**/

3. /*...**/

4. /**...*/

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10189 Subject Name Core Java

Q79. Constructiors can not be inherited or overriden.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10193 Subject Name Core Java

Q80. Which of the following is not a keyword?

1. main

2. public

3. static

4. void

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10206 Subject Name Core Java

Q81. which of these are core interfaces in collection framework

1. set,collection,map
2. bag
3. linkedlist
4. none

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10237 Subject Name Core Java

Q82. It is possible to add same compnent to more than one container.

This statement implies that adding a component to a container will create a

new parent(container) for that component without removing previous parent.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10250 Subject Name Core Java

Q83. jre is instance of jvm

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10258 Subject Name Core Java

Q84. Each object of a class has its own instance of each static variable.

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10440 Subject Name Core Java

Q85. memeber variables be synchronized

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10448 Subject Name Core Java

Q86. What will be the result of compiling and running the given program?

Select one correct answer.

```
1 class Q
2 {
3 public static void main(String args[])
4 {
5 System.out.println(Math.abs(-2147483648));
6 }
7 }
```

1. Program compiles correctly and prints 2147483648 when executed.
2. Program compiles correctly and prints -2147483648 when executed.
3. Program compiles correctly and prints 2147483647 when executed.
4. The program will not compile.

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10451 Subject Name Core Java

Q87. Which of the following method is used to create a thread?

1. run()
2. yield()
3. start()
4. create()

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10483 Subject Name Core Java

Q88. hashmap can contain null value

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10484 Subject Name Core Java

Q89. bind and rebind are methods of remote interface

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10490 Subject Name Core Java

Q90. Date class implements following interface

1. serialiazable
2. comparable
3. clonable
4. all

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 10499 Subject Name Core Java

Q91. Thread class implements Runnable interface.

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 10501 Subject Name Core Java

Q92. Which is illegal statement if

int a=10;

int b=10;

int c=20;

1. boolean valid=a==b==c
2. boolean valid=a==b && b==c
3. boolean valid=a==b==true
4. all are valid

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10514 Subject Name Core Java

Q93. Read object method reconstructs object at the time of retriving from the file.

1. bit by bit
2. Byte by Byte
3. Whole object at a time.
4. Element by Element

Correct Answer : 2

QuestionID : 10518 Subject Name Core Java

Q94. When input is taken from input box then there is no need of converting it to another form

Correct Answer : F

QuestionID : 10971 Subject Name Core Java

Q95. What will be the result of compiling and running the given program?

Select one correct answer?

1 class Q

2 {

```
3 public static void main(String args[])
4 {
5 int a[] = {2,2};
6 int b = 1;
7 a[b] = b = 0;
8 System.out.print(a[0]);
9 System.out.print(a[1]);
10 }
11 }
```

1. Compile time error at line no. 5
2. Runtime error at line no. 5
3. Program compile correctly and print 20 when executed.
4. Program compile correctly and print 02 when executed.

Correct Answer : 3

QuestionID : 10982 Subject Name Core Java

Q96. Inserialization object is stored in form of?

1. byte
2. character
3. string
4. all

Correct Answer : 1

QuestionID : 10994 Subject Name Core Java

Q97. An interface can extend any number of other interfaces and can be extended

by any number of interfaces

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 11007 Subject Name Core Java

Q98. Following is not a valid adapter class

1. mouseAdapter
2. keyAdapter
3. containerAdapter
4. None

Correct Answer : 4

QuestionID : 11011 Subject Name Core Java

Q99. hashmap can contain null value

Correct Answer : T

QuestionID : 11023 Subject Name Core Java

Q100. setCause() and getCause() are methods of which class.

1. Throwable
2. IOException
3. RunTimeException
4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

SUNBEAM Core Java

1)Java _____ can run from a Web browser.
A. applications
B. applets
C. servlets
D. Micro Edition programs
Answer: B

2) _____ is interpreted.

A. Java
B. C++
C. C
D. Ada
E. Pascal
Answer: A

3) _____ is a technical definition of the language that includes the syntax and semantics of the Java programming language.
A. Java language specification
B. Java API
C. Java JDK
D. Java IDE
Answer: A

4) _____ consists of a set of separate programs for developing and testing Java programs, each of which is invoked from a command line.

A. Java language specification
B. Java API
C. Java JDK
D. Java IDE
Answer: C

5) Given Integer.MIN_VALUE = -2147483648
Integer.MAX_VALUE = 2147483647
What is the output of following

```
{
        float f4 = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
        float f5 = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
        float f7 = -2147483655f;
        System.out.println("Round f4 is " + Math.round(f4));
        System.out.println("Round f5 is " + Math.round(f5));
        System.out.println("Round f7 is " + Math.round(f7));
}
```

A)Round f4 is -2147483648
Round f5 is 2147483647
Round f7 is -2147483648

B)Round f4 is -2147483648
Round f5 is 2147483647
Round f7 is -2147483655
Answer: A

6) Analyze the following statement:

```
double sum = 0;
for (double d = 0; d < 10;)
{
        d += 0.1;
        sum += sum + d;
}
```

A. The program has a compile error because the adjustment is missing in the for loop.
B. The program has a compile error because the control variable in the for loop cannot be of the double type.
C. The program runs in an infinite loop because d<10 would always be true.
D. The program compiles and runs fine.
Answer: D

7) Analyze the following fragment:

```
double sum = 0;
double d = 0;
while (d != 10.0)
 {
        d += 0.1;
        sum += sum + d;
}
```

A. The program does not compile because sum and d are declared double, but assigned with integer value 0.
B. The program never stops because d is always 0.1 inside the loop.
C. The program may not stop because of the phenomenon referred to as numerical inaccuracy for operating with floating-point numbers.
D. After the loop, sum is 0 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 + ... + 1.9
Answer: C

8) Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?
A. class Vehicle { abstract void display(); }
B. abstract Vehicle { abstract void display(); }
C. abstract class Vehicle { abstract void display(); }
D. class abstract Vehicle { abstract void display(); }
Answer: C

9) Which is true about a method-local inner class?
A. It must be marked final.
B. It can be marked abstract.
C. It can be marked public.
D. It can be marked static.
Answer: B

10) A class implements an interface but does not override all the methods of interface then _____
A. It should be declared as abstract class
B. It should be declared as final class
C. It must override all the methods of interface
D. none of these

Answer: A

11) What is the output of running class Test?

```
public class Test
 {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                new Circle9();
        }
}
public abstract class GeometricObject
{
        protected GeometricObject()
        {
                System.out.print("A");
        }
        protected GeometricObject(String color, boolean filled)
        {
                System.out.print("B");
        }
}
public class Circle9 extends GeometricObject
 {
        /** Default constructor */
        public Circle9()
         {
                this(1.0);
                System.out.print("C");
        }
/** Construct circle with a specified radius */
        public Circle9(double radius)
        {
                this(radius, "white", false);
                System.out.print("D");
        }
/** Construct a circle with specified radius, filled, and color */
        public Circle9(double radius, String color, boolean filled)
        {
                super(color, filled);
                System.out.print("E");
        }
}
```

A. ABCD
B. BACD
C. CBAE
D.BEDC
Answer: D

12) What is displayed on the console when running the following program?

```
class Test
{
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		try
		 {
			System.out.println("Welcome to Java");
			int i = 0;
			int y = 2 / i;
			System.out.println("Welcome to HTML");
		}
		finally
		 {
			System.out.println("The finally clause is executed");
		}
	}
}
```

A. Welcome to Java, then an error message.
B. Welcome to Java followed by The finally clause is executed in the next line, then an error message.
C. The program displays three lines: Welcome to Java, Welcome to HTML, The finally clause is executed, then an error message.
D. None of the above.
Answer: B

14. _____ is a superclass of all exception classes.
A. Exception
B. Throwable
C. RuntimeException
D. IOException
Answer: B

15) Suppose s is a string with the value "java". What will be assigned to x if you execute the following code?
char x = s.charAt(4);
A. 'a'
B. 'v'
C. Nothing will be assigned to x, because the execution causes the runtime error StringIndexOutofBoundsException.
Answer: C

16) What is the output of the following code?

```
public class Test {
	public static void main(String[] args)
	 {
		String s1 = new String("Welcome to Java");
		String s2 = s1;
		s1 += "and Welcome to HTML";
		if (s1 == s2)
			System.out.println("s1 and s2 reference to the same String object");
```

```
                else
                        System.out.println("s1 and s2 reference to different String objects");
        }
}
```

A. s1 and s2 reference to the same String object
B. s1 and s2 reference to different String objects
Answer: B

17) What is the printout of the following code?

```
public class Test
 {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                int[][][] data = {
                {{1, 2}, {3, 4}},{{5, 6}, {7, 8}}
                };
                System.out.print(ttt(data[0]));
        }
        public static int ttt(int[][] m)
        {
                int v = m[0][0];
                for (int i = 0; i < m.length; i++)
                for (int j = 0; j < m[i].length; j++)
                if (v < m[i][j])
                v = m[i][j];
                return v;
        }
}
```

A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 5
Answer: C

18)) The _____class contains methods to store any number and any type of objects in a single unit called vectors
A. Array
B. Vector
C. String
D. Wrapper
Answer: B

19) What is the output for the following code?

```
import java.util.*;
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
     {
        Set<A> set = new HashSet<A>();
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        System.out.println(set);
```

```
    }
}
class A
{
    int r = 1;
    public String toString()
    {
        return r + "";
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o)
    {
        return this.r == ((A)o).r;
    }
    public int hashCode()
    {
        return r;
    }
}
```

A. [1]
B. [1, 1]
C. [1, 1, 1]
D. [1, 1, 1, 1]
Answer: A

20)To get an iterator from a set, you may use the _____ method.
A. getIterator
B. findIterator
C. iterator
D. iterators
Answer: C

21)Analyze the following code.

```
import java.util.*;
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
    {
        TreeSet<String> set = new TreeSet<String>();
        set.add("Red");
        set.add("Green");
        set.add("Blue");
        System.out.println(set.last());
    }
}
```

A. The program displays Red
B. The program displays Blue
C. The program displays Green
D. The program may display Red, Blue, or Green.
Answer: A

22)The methods for modifying element in the _____ class are synchronized.
A. ArrayList
B. LinkedList
C. TreeMap

D. Vector
E. HashSet
Answer: D

23) Analyze the following code.

```
// Test.java: Define threads using the Thread class
import java.util.*;
public class Test
{
	private Stack stack = new Stack();
	private int i = 0;
	/** Main method */
	public static void main(String[] args)
	{
		new Test();
	}
public Test()
 {
// Start threads
	new Producer().start();
	new Consumer().start();
  }

class Producer extends Thread
 {
	public void run()
	 {
		while (true)
		 {
			System.out.println("Producer: put " + i);
			stack.push(new Integer(i++));
			synchronized (stack)
			 {
			notifyAll();
			}
		}
	}
}
class Consumer extends Thread
{
	public void run()
	{
		while (true)
		 {
			synchronized (stack)
			 {
```

```
                Try
                {
                    while (stack.isEmpty())
                    stack.wait();
                    System.out.println("Consumer: get " + stack.pop());
                }
                catch (InterruptedException ex)
                 {
                    ex.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }
    }
  }
}
```

A. The program creates two threads: one to add data to the stack and the other to get data from the stack.
B. The program has a compilation error on the notifyAll() method in the Producer class because it is not invoked from the stack object.
C. The program will throw an exception because the notifyAll() method in the Producer class is not invoked from the stack object.
D. The program has a logic error because the lock obtained by the synchronized block for notifyAll in the Producer class is stack and it should be this (i.e., synchronized (this) { notifyAll(); }).
Answer: C

24) The isAlive() method is used to…….
A. Know whether a thread is running or not
B. Know whether a thread was created or not
C. Create a thead after stopping it.
D. Resume a thread after blocking it.
Answer: A

25) To set default priority of a thread which constant can be used?
A. DEF_PRIORITY
B. DEFAULAT_PRIORITY
C. NORM_PRIORITY
D. NORMAL_PRIORITY
Answer: C

26) Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?
A. Calling the SetPriority() method on a Thread object.
B. Calling the wait() method on an object.
C. Calling notify() method on an object.
D. Calling read() method on an InputStream object.
Answer: C

27) Character Stream Classes support input/output operations on _____ characters:
A. 8 bit Unicode
B . 16 bit Unicode
C . 32 bit Unicode
D . 64 bit Unicode
Answer: B

28)Which class do you use to read data from a text file?
A. File
B. PrintWriter
C. Scanner
D. System
Answer: C

29) Which component cannot be added to a container?
A. JPanel
B. JButton
C. JFrame
D. JComponent
Answer: C

30) Analyze the following code.

```
import java.awt.*;
import javax.swing.*;
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
     {
        Component c = new JButton("OK");
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("My Frame");
        frame.add(c);
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

A. You cannot assign a JButton to a variable of java.awt.Component.
B. You can only add c to a container because c's type is Component.
C. You cannot add a Swing component directly to a JFrame using add(c) prior to JDK 1.4, but it is OK in JDK 1.5.
D. You cannot create a JFrame using new JFrame("My Frame").
Answer: C

31) What should you use to position a Button within an application Frame so that the size of the Button is NOT affected by the Frame size?
A. a FlowLayout
B. a GridLayout
C. the center area of a BorderLayout
D. the East or West area of a BorderLayout
E. the North or South area of a BorderLayout
Answer: A

32) The method _____ sets the font (Helvetica, 20-point bold) in component C.
A. c.setFont(new Font("Helvetica", Font.bold, 20))
B. c.setFont(new Font("helvetica", BOLD, 20))
C. c.setFont(Font("Helvetica", Font.BOLD, 20))
D. c.setFont(new Font("Helvetica", Font.BOLD, 20))
Answer: D

33) To show the JTree root handles, invoke _____

A. setShowsRootHandles(true)
B. setRootHandles(true)
C. setShowsRootHandles(false)
D. setRootHandles(false)
Answer: A

34) Which method can be used to draw a rectangle in the a Applet?
A.drawRect()
B.drawPolygon()
C.drawLine()
D.all of these
Answer: D

35) To display text on the applet……..method is used.
A.showString()
B.drawString()
C.println()
D.printString()
Answer: B

36) The specific mechanisms and details of the operation of a socket is defined by _____.
A. the specific programming language in which the socket is implemented
B. the host operating system in which the socket is instantiated
C. the Internet standards committees that define transport layer services
D. the client-side application that creates the socket
Answer: B

37) The two parameters that must be specified in order to instantiate a Java "Socket" are _____.
A. a destination host id and a destination port number
B. source and a destination port numbers
C. source and destination IP addresses
D. the destination IP address and the destination socket id number
Answer: A

38)_____ is a subinterface of java.rmi.Remote that defines the methods for the server object.
A. Server object interface
B. Server implementation
C. RMI Registry
D. Server stub
Answer: A

39) _____is a class that implements the remote object interface.
A. Server object interface
B. Server implementation
C. RMI Registry
D. Server stub
E. Server Skeleton
Answer: B

40) To obtain an ObjectOutputStream from a socket, use _____.
A. socket.getOutputStream()
B. socket.getObjectStream()
C. socket.getObjectOutputStream()
D. new ObjectOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream())
Answer: D

Core Java

1)Java _____ can run from a Web browser.
A. applications
B. applets
C. servlets
D. Micro Edition programs

Answer: B

2) _____ is interpreted.

A. Java
B. C++
C. C
D. Ada
E. Pascal

Answer: A

3) _____ is a technical definition of the language that includes the syntax and semantics of the Java programming language.
A. Java language specification
B. Java API
C. Java JDK
D. Java IDE

Answer: A

4) _____ consists of a set of separate programs for developing and testing Java programs, each of which is invoked from a command line.

A. Java language specification
B. Java API
C. Java JDK
D. Java IDE

Answer: C

5) Given Integer.MIN_VALUE = -2147483648
Integer.MAX_VALUE = 2147483647

What is the output of following

```
{
float f4 = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
float f5 = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
float f7 = -2147483655f;
System.out.println("Round f4 is " + Math.round(f4));
System.out.println("Round f5 is " + Math.round(f5));
System.out.println("Round f7 is " + Math.round(f7));            }
```

A)Round f4 is -2147483648

Round f5 is 2147483647

Round f7 is -2147483648

B)Round f4 is -2147483648

Round f5 is 2147483647

Round f7 is -2147483655

Answer: A

6) Analyze the following statement:

```
double sum = 0;
for (double d = 0; d < 10;) {
  d += 0.1;
  sum += sum + d;
}
```

A. The program has a compile error because the adjustment is missing in the for loop.

B. The program has a compile error because the control variable in the for loop cannot be of the double type.

C. The program runs in an infinite loop because d<10 would always be true.

D. The program compiles and runs fine.

Answer: D

7) Analyze the following fragment:

```
double sum = 0;

double d = 0;

while (d != 10.0) {

  d += 0.1;

  sum += sum + d;

}
```

A. The program does not compile because sum and d are declared double, but assigned with integer value 0.

B. The program never stops because d is always 0.1 inside the loop.

C. The program may not stop because of the phenomenon referred to as numerical inaccuracy for operating with floating-point numbers.

D. After the loop, sum is 0 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.3 + ... + 1.9

Answer: C

8) Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

A. class Vehicle { abstract void display(); }

B. abstract Vehicle { abstract void display(); }

C. abstract class Vehicle { abstract void display(); }

D. class abstract Vehicle { abstract void display(); }

Answer: C

9) Which is true about a method-local inner class?

A. It must be marked final.

B. It can be marked abstract.

C. It can be marked public.

D. It can be marked static.

Answer: B

10) A class implements an interface but does not override all the methods of interface then _____

A. It should be declared as abstract class

B. It should be declared as final class

C. It must override all the methods of interface

D. none of these

Answer: A

11) What is the output of running class Test?

```
public class Test {

  public static void main(String[] args) {

    new Circle9();

  }

}

public abstract class GeometricObject {

  protected GeometricObject() {

    System.out.print("A");

  }

  protected GeometricObject(String color, boolean filled) {

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

```
  }
}
public class Circle9 extends GeometricObject {
  /** Default constructor */
  public Circle9() {
    this(1.0);
    System.out.print("C");
  }
  /** Construct circle with a specified radius */
  public Circle9(double radius) {
    this(radius, "white", false);
    System.out.print("D");
  }
  /** Construct a circle with specified radius, filled, and color */
  public Circle9(double radius, String color, boolean filled) {
    super(color, filled);
    System.out.print("E");
  }
}
```

A. ABCD

B. BACD

C. CBAE

D.BEDC

Answer: D

12) What is displayed on the console when running the following program?

```
class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
      System.out.println("Welcome to Java");
      int i = 0;
      int y = 2 / i;
      System.out.println("Welcome to HTML");
    }
    finally {
      System.out.println("The finally clause is executed");
    }
  }
}
```

A. Welcome to Java, then an error message.

B. Welcome to Java followed by The finally clause is executed in the next line, then an error message.

C. The program displays three lines: Welcome to Java, Welcome to HTML, The finally clause is executed, then an error message.

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

14. _____ is a superclass of all exception classes.

A. Exception

B. Throwable

C. RuntimeException

D. IOException

Answer: B

15) Suppose s is a string with the value "java". What will be assigned to x if you execute the following code?

```
char x = s.charAt(4);
```

A. 'a'

B. 'v'

C. Nothing will be assigned to x, because the execution causes the runtime error StringIndexOutofBoundsException.

Answer: C

16) What is the output of the following code?

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String s1 = new String("Welcome to Java");
    String s2 = s1;
    s1 += "and Welcome to HTML";
    if (s1 == s2)
      System.out.println("s1 and s2 reference to the same String object");
    else
      System.out.println("s1 and s2 reference to different String objects");
  }
}
```

A. s1 and s2 reference to the same String object

B. s1 and s2 reference to different String objects

Answer: B

17) What is the printout of the following code?

```
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int[][][] data = {{{1, 2}, {3, 4}},
      {{5, 6}, {7, 8}}};
    System.out.print(ttt(data[0]));
  }
  public static int ttt(int[][] m) {
    int v = m[0][0];
    for (int i = 0; i < m.length; i++)
      for (int j = 0; j < m[i].length; j++)
        if (v < m[i][j])
          v = m[i][j];
    return v;
  }
}
```

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C

18)) The _____class contains methods to store any number and any type of objects in a single unit called vectors

A. Array

B. Vector

C. String

D. Wrapper

Answer: B

19) What is the output for the following code?

```
import java.util.*;
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Set<A> set = new HashSet<A>();
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        set.add(new A());
        System.out.println(set);
    }
}
class A  {
    int r = 1;
    public String toString() {
        return r + "";
    }
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        return this.r == ((A)o).r;
    }
```

```
    public int hashCode() {
        return r;
    }
}
```

A. [1]

B. [1, 1]

C. [1, 1, 1]

D. [1, 1, 1, 1]

Answer: A

20)To get an iterator from a set, you may use the _____ method.

A. getIterator

B. findIterator

C. iterator

D. iterators

Answer: C

21)Analyze the following code.

```
import java.util.*;
public class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    TreeSet<String> set = new TreeSet<String>();
    set.add("Red");
    set.add("Green");
    set.add("Blue");
```

```
    System.out.println(set.last());
  }
}
```

A. The program displays Red

B. The program displays Blue

C. The program displays Green

D. The program may display Red, Blue, or Green.

Answer: A

22)The methods for modifying element in the _____ class are synchronized.

A. ArrayList

B. LinkedList

C. TreeMap

D. Vector

E. HashSet

Answer: D

23) Analyze the following code.

```
// Test.java: Define threads using the Thread class
import java.util.*;
public class Test {
  private Stack stack = new Stack();
  private int i = 0;
  /** Main method */
  public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
  new Test();
}
public Test() {
  // Start threads
  new Producer().start();
  new Consumer().start();
}

class Producer extends Thread {
  public void run() {
    while (true) {
        System.out.println("Producer: put " + i);
        stack.push(new Integer(i++));
        synchronized (stack) {
          notifyAll();
        }
    }
  }
}
class Consumer extends Thread {
  public void run() {
    while (true) {
      synchronized (stack) {
        try {
          while (stack.isEmpty())
```

```
            stack.wait();
          System.out.println("Consumer: get " + stack.pop());
        }
        catch (InterruptedException ex) {
          ex.printStackTrace();
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A. The program creates two threads: one to add data to the stack and the other to get data from the stack.

B. The program has a compilation error on the notifyAll() method in the Producer class because it is not invoked from the stack object.

C. The program will throw an exception because the notifyAll() method in the Producer class is not invoked from the stack object.

D. The program has a logic error because the lock obtained by the synchronized block for notifyAll in the Producer class is stack and it should be this (i.e., synchronized (this) { notifyAll(); }).

Answer: C

24) The isAlive() method is used to…….

A. Know whether a thread is running or not

B. Know whether a thread was created or not

C. Create a thead after stopping it.

D. Resume a thread after blocking it.

Answer: A

25) To set default priority of a thread which constant can be used?

A. DEF_PRIORITY

B. DEFAULAT_PRIORITY

C. NORM_PRIORITY

D. NORMAL_PRIORITY

Answer: C

26) Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?

A. Calling the SetPriority() method on a Thread object.

B. Calling the wait() method on an object.

C. Calling notify() method on an object.

D. Calling read() method on an InputStream object.

Answer: C

27) Character Stream Classes support input/output operations on _____ characters:

A. 8 bit Unicode

B . 16 bit Unicode

C . 32 bit Unicode

D . 64 bit Unicode

Answer: B

28)Which class do you use to read data from a text file?

A. File

B. PrintWriter

C. Scanner

D. System

Answer: C

29) Which component cannot be added to a container?

A. JPanel

B. JButton

C. JFrame

D. JComponent

Answer: C

30) Analyze the following code.

```
import java.awt.*;
import javax.swing.*;
public class Test  {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Component c = new JButton("OK");
    JFrame frame = new JFrame("My Frame");
    frame.add(c);
    frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
    frame.setVisible(true);
  }
}
```

A. You cannot assign a JButton to a variable of java.awt.Component.

B. You can only add c to a container because c's type is Component.

C. You cannot add a Swing component directly to a JFrame using add(c) prior to JDK 1.4, but it is OK in JDK 1.5.

D. You cannot create a JFrame using new JFrame("My Frame").

Answer: C

31) What should you use to position a Button within an application Frame so that the size of the Button is NOT affected by the Frame size?

A. a FlowLayout

B. a GridLayout

C. the center area of a BorderLayout

D. the East or West area of a BorderLayout

E. the North or South area of a BorderLayout

Answer: A

32) The method _____ sets the font (Helvetica, 20-point bold) in component C.

A. c.setFont(new Font("Helvetica", Font.bold, 20))

B. c.setFont(new Font("helvetica", BOLD, 20))

C. c.setFont(Font("Helvetica", Font.BOLD, 20))

D. c.setFont(new Font("Helvetica", Font.BOLD, 20))

Answer: D

33) To show the JTree root handles, invoke _____

A. setShowsRootHandles(true)

B. setRootHandles(true)

C. setShowsRootHandles(false)

D. setRootHandles(false)

Answer: A

34) Which method can be used to draw a rectangle in the a Applet?

A.drawRect()

B.drawPolygon()

C.drawLine()

D.all of these

Answer: D

35) To display text on the applet……..method is used.

A.showString()

B.drawString()

C.println()

D.printString()

Answer: B

36) The specific mechanisms and details of the operation of a socket is defined by _____.

A. the specific programming language in which the socket is implemented

B. the host operating system in which the socket is instantiated

C. the Internet standards committees that define transport layer services

D. the client-side application that creates the socket

Answer: B

37) The two parameters that must be specified in order to instantiate a Java “Socket” are _____.

A. a destination host id and a destination port number

B. source and a destination port numbers

C. source and destination IP addresses

D. the destination IP address and the destination socket id number

Answer: A

38)_____ is a subinterface of java.rmi.Remote that defines the methods for the server object.

A. Server object interface

B. Server implementation

C. RMI Registry

D. Server stub

Answer: A

39) _____is a class that implements the remote object interface.

A. Server object interface

B. Server implementation

C. RMI Registry

D. Server stub

E. Server Skeleton

Answer: B

40) To obtain an ObjectOutputStream from a socket, use _____.

A. socket.getOutputStream()

B. socket.getObjectStream()

C. socket.getObjectOutputStream()

D. new ObjectOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream())

Answer: D

Q1 Can an inner class declared inside of a method access local variable of this method?
1. Yes it can as normal variable
2. It's possible if these variables are final.
3. It's possible if these variables are static
4. No it is not possible at all

Q2 If we are overriding the method equals() of an object, which other method should also be considered?
1. Object cloning
2. clone()
3. hasCode()
4. InstanceOf()

Q3. When is static variables of the class initialised?
1 .When the class is loaded
2. Just before the constructor is called
3. it should be initialised explicitly
4. just before static method is called

Q4. What happens when the wait() method is called?
1. The calling thread gives up CPU
2. The calling thread gives up the lock
3. The calling thread goes into the monitor's waiting pool
4. All of the above

Q5. Which of the following access modifier makes a method or a variable accessible only to classes in the same package or subclasses of the class?
1 .private
2. protected
3. public
4. None of the above

Q6. public class Test {

```
  static { int a = 5; }
  public static void main(String[] args){ System.out.println(a);
```

1. This code is legal
2. This code is illegal
3. This will print 5
4. None of the above

Q7. Select false statement from the following.
1. Dialog is modal by default
2. Panel is invisible by default
3. A Panel can contain another Panel
4. Inner class can access each and every member of outer class

Q8. Which of the following statement is false?
1. If we mark an instance variable as transient JVM will skip variable to serialize.
2. serialization lets you save an object by writing its state.
3. with serialization we can not save an object in to file.
4. All of the above

Q9. Is following code legal?
public interface Cola extends Cold,
1. No it is not legal because an interface can not extends.
2. It is legal
3. It is illegal
4. None of the above

Q10. A namespace that organizes classes and interfaces by functionality is called as.
1 .class
2. namespace
3. package
4. jar

Q11. Threads block on I/O.
1. so that other threads may execute while the I/O operation is performed.
2. so that other threads can not execute while the *1/0* operation is performed.
3. so that other threads may execute while the I/O operation is not performed.
4. so that other threads can not execute while the I/O operation is not performed.

Q12. What is the result of attempting to compile and run this?

```
interface CDAC{
 public void setValO;
class ACTS {
 private String a;
 void aMethod(){
 final String b = " World"; CDAC it = new CDAC() {
            public void setVal(){ a = "Hello" + b;
            }};
 it.setVal(); System.out.println(a);
public static void main(String[] args) ACTS a = new ACTS(); a.aMethod();
```

1. Code will not compile
2. Run time error
3. Will compile and run printing "Hello World"
4. Will compile and run printing "Hello"

Q13. Can we call one constructor from another if a class has multiple constructor?
1. yes by using this()
2. yes directly by calling that constructor
3. no it is not possible
4. None of the above

Q14. Which of the following statement is false?
1. An event-listener interface defines the methods that must be implemented by an event handler.
2. An event adapter does not provide a default implementation of an event interface.
3. During compilation the values of each case of a switch statement must evaluate to a value that can be prompted to an int value.
4. A class is a subclass of itself

Q15. Which Math method is used to calculate the absolute I

1. mathO '
2. calcO
3. absO
4. valO

Q16. What will be the output of following code?

1. No output
2. throw an exception
3. Compiler error
4. None of the above

Q17. Which of the following is not an access specifier?

1. Public
2. Protected
3. static
4. defaults

Q18. How can an applet use as an application?

1. It is not possible.
2. Yes it is possible by using main() method to the applet
3. Applet can directly use as an application
4. by using super keyword

Q19. What is the result of attempting to compile and run this? class Base{

```
   String s = "Base";
   String show(){
   return s;
class Derived extends Base{ String s = "Derived";
   ,
public class Test {
  void print(Base b){ System.out. println(b.showO);
   ,
void print(Derived d){
System .out. println( d .show());
,
public static void main(String[] args){ Test t = new Test();
Base b = new Derived();
t.print(b);
,
```

1. Code will not compile
2. Run time error
3. Will compile and run printing "Derived"
4. Will compile and run printing "Base"

Q20. Which of the following statement is valid?

1. int i = (int)16.2d;
2. byte b = (byte)long16.2;
3. byte b = 128;
4. float f = 16.2;

Q21. Hiding internal data from the outside world, and accessing it only through publicly exposed methods

is called as .
1. Aggregation
2. Data Encapsulation
3. Polymorphism
4. Inheritance

Q22. 22. Which of the following method will be used to
value of a number? change the color of the text in a label component?
1. setBackGround()
2. setFontO
3. setColor
4. setForeGround()

Q23. Which part of JVM will allocate the memory for a
try { Java Program?
} catch (Exception e) { 1. Class Loader subsystem of JVM
} catch(ArithmeticException a){ 2. Memory part
, 3. Both 1 &2
4. None of the above

Q24. Which of the following statement is true?
1. Swing supports multiple look and feels.
2. The java look and feel is the only look and feel that works across all platforms.
3. Both 1 & 2
4. None of the above

Q25. . Which method will be used to retrieve a list of all the file stores for the file system?
1. Get FileList
2. getFilestored
3. getFileStores
4. getList

.

I (Each question carries 1 mark**. Multiple options may be correct**)

1. Which form of the JSP element is used to insert the content generated by other resources at the run-time?

a>include directive
b>forward action
c>scripting elements
d>include action

2. In RMI , the method execution actually takes place on Server object side. State true or false .
a>True
b>False

3. The code placed within JSP declarations is inserted in _jspService(…) method , after the translation. State true or false.
a> True
b> False

4. In JDBC, OUT Parameters can be registered using
a>Connection interface
b>Registry
c>CallableStatement Interface
d>PreparedStatement

5. Batch Handling and scrollable result sets are the features of JDBC2.0 State true or false.
a> true
b> false

6. Servlets are better than CGI because of
a>persistance
b>Windows Support
c>Light weight context.
d>Java Library support eg . JDBC API or RMI , Java Beans support.

7. In servlets , the interface required for reading initialization parameters is
a> ServletConfig
b>ServletContext
c>ServletRequest
d>GenericServlet

8. The Web Server will automatically create the thread-safety support for the servlet only if
a> Servlet methods are synchronized
b> synchronized blocks are created
c>SingleThreadModel interface is implemented
d>Monitor is created ofr the servlet

9. In Servlet API , servlet initialization parameters are stored in the file
a> servlet.config

b>web.xml
c>servlet.init
d>servlet.param

10. In Servlet programming, the developer should handle the custom exceptions by
a> Handling them inside the servlet code.
b> Wrapping them within the Servlet exception and rethrowing them.

11. HTTP is the stateless protocol. State true or false.
a>True
b>False

12. Applets can work with JDBC-ODBC bridge type of driver. State true or false.
a>True
b>False

13. Client application communicates with EJB through
c> EJB Remote interface.
d>Application server interface.

14. In Stateless Session bean's lifecycle : ejbCreate() method is invoked :
a> by the container at the container startup.
b> As a response to create() method invoked by the client.

15. Stateful Session beans have the lifetime of the client's session. State true or false.
a> True
b> False

16 At the time of deployment, Container can read the list of required primary services from
a> Beans property file
b> Configuration file
c> Deployment desciptor
d> Container's config file.

17. Choose the JSP directives from the following options.
a> jsp:useBean
b> page
c> include
d> jsp:forward

18. Choose the standard action tags defined in JSP
a>jsp:include
b>page
c> jsp:forward
d> jsp:useBean

19. In JDBC API, the method to create the connection instance is
a>DriverManager.createConnection(...)
b>DriverManager.getConnection(....)
c>Class.forName(...)
d>DriverManager.registerDriver(.....)

20. While using jsp:include, an included page cannot set headers or cookies. State true or false.
a> True

b> False

21. Using include directive, the file is included at ---------- time.
a> Translation time
b> Compile time
c> Run time
d> Request time.

22. The ---------- attribute of the <jsp:useBean> tag specifies the bean class name.
a> scope
b> name
c>id
d> class

23. The Web Application structure is Web-Server vendor specific. State true or false.
a> True
b> False

24. What are the conditions to be satisfied by the Business interface in RMI architecture?
a> The Remote object should be in the CLASSPATH of the Client Object.
b> All the methods should throw the RemoteException
c> The interface should extend from the Remote interface
d> It sould contain lookup and bind methods

25. Following EJBs are asynchronous in nature.
a> Stateless Session Bean
b> Message Driven Bean
c> Entity Bean (CMP)

26. The create, finder and remove method of EJB are declared in
a> Remote interface
b> EJB's Home interface
c> EJB's Business interface.

27. The cookies in Session Tracking are sent in
a> HTTP header
b> HTTP content body
c> HTTP status code

28. The code placed within JSP declaration is inserted in _jspService(…) method , after the translation. State true or false.
a> True
b> False

29. JSP scriptlets are used for
a> Generating and sending dynamic content to Client.
b> Loops or Control Logic developed in Java
c> Global data or method blocks.

30. HTTP Servlets can always maintain session tracking using(irrespective of client browser settings)
a> HyperText Link
b> URL rewriting
c> Cookies

31. The method of execution in JDBC API for Data Query commands is
   a> executeDataQuery()
   b> executeQuery()
   c> execute()
   d> executeUpdate()

32. The Stored Functions can be invoked & executed using
   a> CallableStatement
   b> PreparedStatement
   c> Statement

   1 If the same Java bean instance has to be retained for all the HTTP request coming from single client : the scope of the bean has to be set to :
   a> application
   b> session
   c> request
   d> page

34. The taglib directive in JSP specifies
   a> Location of Tag Library descriptor
   b> Attributes of the Custom tag
   c> Location of the Tag Handler class
   d> Tag prefix

35. The redirection to the User defined error handling pages is achieved via
   a> Attributes of page directive
   b> Custom tags
   c> JSP declarations
   d> JSP Actions

36. Type I JDBC-ODBC bridge driver needs the installation of driver on the client hard disk . State true or false.
   a> True
   b> False

37. <jsp:param> action is used along with ---------- to set the attributes
   a> <jsp:useBean>
   b> <jsp:forward>
   c> <jsp:include>
   d> <jsp:plugin>

38. JDBC applications can support the transactions, with the AuotCommit flag in the disabled mode. State True or False
   a> True
   b> False

39. Which J2EE API is used in EJB architecture for locating the distributed objects?
   a> JMS API
   b> JTA API
   c> JNDI API
   d> RMI Naming Service

40. In EJB architecture, the Home interface and business interfaces are implemented by

a> EJB Bean class
b> Client class
c> EJB Container
d> EJB Server

Answer Bank
1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a,c,d
7.a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11 a
12 b
13. b,c
14 a
15 a
16.c
17.b,c
18 a,c,d
19.b
20. a
21. a
22 d

1 b
2 b,c
3 b
4 b
5 a
6 b
7 a,b
8 b,c
9 b
10 a
11 b
12 a,d
13 a
14 a
15 b,c
16 a
17 c
18 c

1. Which of these can not be used for a variable name in Java?
Answers
1. identifier
*2. keyword
3. identifier & keyword
4. none of the mentioned

2. Which of the following best defines a class?
Answers
1. Parent of an object
2. Instance of an object
*3. Blueprint of an object
4. Scope of an object

3. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute the java programs?
Answers
1. JRE
2. JIT
*3. JDK
4. JVM

4. predict the output of following java program?

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

Answers
1. 0
2. garbage value
*3. compiler error
4. runtime error

5. When Overloading does not occur?
Answers
1. More than one method with same name but different number or type of parameters
2. More than one method with same name but different number of parameter
3. More than one method with same name, same number of parameters but different type of parameters
*4. More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and same type of parameters but return type is different

6. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class?
Answers
*1. Encapsulation
2. Inheritance
3. Polymorphism
4. Abstraction

7. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class 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();
   }
}
```

Answers
1. Base::show() called
2. Derived::show() called
*3. Compiler error
4. Runtime error

8. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of superclass?
Answers
*1. super
2. this
3. extent
4. extends

9. Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?
Answers
1. String class
*2. Object class
3. Abstract class
4. ArrayList class

10. What is upcasting?
Answers
*1. Casting subtype to supertype
2. Casting super type to subtype
3. Casting subtype to super type and vice versa
4. Casting anytype to any other type

11. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class conversion
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        double a = 295.04;
        int  b = 300;
        byte c = (byte) a;
        byte d = (byte) b;
        System.out.println(c + " "  + d);
    }
}
```

Answers
1. 38 43
*2. 39 44
3. 295 300
4. 295.04 300

12. Which of these is a wrapper for data type int?
Answers
*1. Integer
2. Long
3. Byte
4. Double

13. Which method can be defined only once in a program?
Answers
*1. main method
2. finalize method
3. static method
4. private method

14. Which of these class represents mutable character sequence?
Answers
1. String
2. StringBuffer
3. StringBuilder
*4. Both StringBuffer and StringBuilder

15. Which of these method of class String is used to compare two String objects for their equality?
Answers
*1. equals()
2. Equals()
3. isequal()
4. Isequal()

16. Which of these process occur automatically by the java runtime system?
Answers
*1. Serialization
2. Garbage collection
3. File Filtering
4. All of the mentioned

17. Which of the following class we can used to read the data in the form of character from text

file?
Answers
1. FileWriter
*2. FileReader
3. FileInputStream
4. FileOutputStream

18. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
 enum Season
   {
      WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
   };
   System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

Answers
*1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3

19. Which of the following are disadvantages of generics?
Answers
1. Cannot Instantiate Generic Types with Primitive Types
2. Cannot Create Instances of Type Parameters
3. Cannot Overload a Method Where the Formal Parameter Types of Each Overload Erase to the Same Raw Type
*4. All of the above

20. What is the return type of lambda expression?
Answers
1. String
2. Object
3. void
*4. Function

21. While iteration is on and some other thread tries to modify the collection then iterator throws following exception?
Answers
*1. ConcurrentModificationException
2. CollectionModificationException

3. RandomAccessException
4. None of the above

22. Which of these methods can be used to obtain a array from an ArrayList object?
Answers
1. Array()
2. convertArray()
*3. toArray()
4. covertoArray()

23. The accuracy and efficiency of a HashMap can be guaranteed with
Answers
1. override equals method
2. override hashCode method
*3. Both of the above
4. None of the abov

24. How to get UTC time?
Answers
1. Time.getUTC();
2. Date.getUTC();
*3. Instant.now();
4. TimeZone.getUTC();

25. What will be the output of following programs?

```
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");
    }
  }
}
```

Answers
1. Caught base class exception
2. Caught derived class exception
*3. Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class
4. Compiler Error because derived is not throwable

26. What is invalid about java.lang.Error in java?
Answers
1. Errors are abnormal conditions in application
2. Error indicates some serious problems that our application should not try to catch
*3. Error is unchecked Exception
4. Error is a subclass of Throwable

27. Which statement is true?
Answers
*1. catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception
2. Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block
3. The Error class is a RuntimeException
4. Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block

28. Which of these is an interface for control over serialization and deserialization?
Answers
1. Serializable
*2. Externalizable
3. FileFilter
4. ObjectInput

29. Which of these is valid about threads in java?
Answers
1. Thread consumes cpu in best possible manner
2. Threads enables multi-processing
3. Threads can execute any part of process. And same part of process can be executed by multiple Threads.
*4. All

30. How can we create Thread?
Answers
1. By Extending Thread class
2. Implementing Runnable interface
3. By using Executor framework - which can internally form threads
*4. All of the above

31. The synchronized keyword is applicable for whom?
Answers
1. Variables and Methods
2. Methods and Classes
3. Variables and Classes
*4. Methods and Blocks

32. What are green threads in java?
Answers
1. Green threads are user-level threads
2. Green threads are high level threads
3. Green threads are OS level threads
*4. None

33. What are the two types of Streams proposed by Java 8?
Answers
1. Random and synchronized
2. Parallel and random
3. Sequential and random
*4. Sequential and parallel

34. Which of these variables is a static variable defined in Collections?
Answers
1. EMPTY_LIST
2. EMPTY_SET
3. EMPTY_MAP
*4. All the answers are true

35. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?
Answers

*1. Run Time
2. Can Occur Any Time
3. Compilation Time
4. None of the mentioned

36. What is -Xms and -Xmx while starting jvm?
Answers
*1. Initial memory; Maximum memory
2. Initial memory
3. Maximum memory
4. Maximum; Initial memory

37. What allows the programmer to destroy an object x?
Answers
1. x.delete()
2. x.finalize()
3. Runtime.getRuntime().gc()
*4. Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object

38. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?
Answers
1. Object class
*2. abstract class
3. ArrayList class
4. None of the mentioned

39. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Interface?
Answers
1. Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does
2. Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program
3. All variables in interface are implicitly final and static
*4. All variables are abstract and methods are static if interface is defined public

40. What happens when we access the same variable defined in two interfaces implemented by the same class?
Answers
1. Compilation failure
2. Runtime Exception

3. The JVM is not able to identify the correct variable
*4. The interfaceName.variableName needs to be defined

Java Test

Java Test

* Required

Email address *

Your email

```
1. class San
2. {
3.  public void m1 (int i,float f)
4.  {
5.   System.out.println(" int float method");
6.  }
7.
8.  public void m1(float f,int i);
9.   {
10.   System.out.println("float int method");
11.   }
12.
13.   public static void main(String[]args)
14.   {
15.     San s=new San();
16.         s.m1(20,20);
17.   }
18. }
```

- a) int float method
- b) float int method
- c) compile time error
- d) run time error

```
1.      class static_out
2.      {
3.          static int x;
4.          static int y;
5.          void add(int a, int b)
6.          {
7.              x = a + b;
8.              y = x + b;
9.          }
10.     }
11.     class static_use
12.     {
13.         public static void main(String args[])
14.         {
15.             static_out obj1 = new static_out();
16.             static_out obj2 = new static_out();
17.             int a = 2;
18.             obj1.add(a, a + 1);
19.             obj2.add(5, a);
20.             System.out.println(obj1.x + " " + obj2.y);
21.         }
22.     }
```

- a) 7 7
- b) 6 6
- c) 7 9
- d) 9 7

```
1.      class box
2.      {
3.          int width;
4.          int height;
5.          int length;
6.          int volume;
7.          void finalize()
8.          {
9.              volume = width*height*length;
10.             System.out.println(volume);
11.         }
12.         protected void volume()
13.        {
14.             volume = width*height*length;
15.             System.out.println(volume);
16.        }
17.     }
18.     class Output
19.     {
20.         public static void main(String args[])
21.         {
22.             box obj = new box();
23.             obj.width=5;
24.             obj.height=5;
25.             obj.length=6;
26.             obj.volume();
27.         }
28.     }
```

- a) 150
- b) 200
- c) Run time error
- d) Compilation error

```
1.      class A
2.      {
3.          public int i;
4.          protected int j;
5.      }
6.      class B extends A
7.      {
8.          int j;
9.          void display()
10.         {
11.             super.j = 3;
12.             System.out.println(i + " " + j);
13.         }
14.     }
15.     class Output
16.     {
17.         public static void main(String args[])
18.         {
19.             B obj = new B();
20.             obj.i=1;
21.             obj.j=2;
22.             obj.display();
23.         }
24.     }
```

- a) 1 2
- b) 2 1
- c) 1 3
- d) 3 1

```
1.      class Output
2.      {
3.          public static void main(String args[])
4.          {
5.             String x = Boolean.toString(false);
6.          }
7.      }
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) System Dependent
- d) Compilation Error

- Option 1

```
1.      class overload
2.      {
3.          int x;
4.          int y;
5.          void add(int a)
6.          {
7.              x =  a + 1;
8.          }
9.          void add(int a, int b)
10.         {
11.             x =  a + 2;
12.         }
13.     }
14.     class Overload_methods
15.     {
16.         public static void main(String args[])
17.         {
18.             overload obj = new overload();
19.             int a = 0;
20.             obj.add(6);
21.             System.out.println(obj.x);
22.         }
23.    }
```

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

```
1.      class overload
2.      {
3.          int x;
4.          int y;
5.          void add(int a)
6.          {
7.              x =  a + 1;
8.          }
9.          void add(int a , int b)
10.         {
11.             x =  a + 2;
12.         }
13.     }
14.     class Overload_methods
15.     {
16.         public static void main(String args[])
17.         {
18.             overload obj = new overload();
19.             int a = 0;
20.             obj.add(6, 7);
21.             System.out.println(obj.x);
22.         }
23.     }
```

- a)6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9on 1

```
1.      class test
2.      {
3.          int a;
4.          int b;
5.          void meth(int i , int j)
6.          {
7.              i *= 2;
8.              j /= 2;
9.          }
10.     }
11.     class Output
12.     {
13.         public static void main(String args[])
14.         {
15.             test obj = new test();
16.             int a = 10;
17.             int b = 20;
18.             obj.meth(a , b);
19.             System.out.println(a + " " + b);
20.         }
21.     }
```

- a) 10 20
- b) 20 10
- c) 20 40
- d) 40 20

```
1.      class access
2.      {
3.          public int x;
4.          private int y;
5.          void cal(int a, int b)
6.          {
7.              x =  a + 1;
8.              y =  b;
9.          }
10.     }
11.     class access_specifier
12.     {
13.         public static void main(String args[])
14.         {
15.             access obj = new access();
16.             obj.cal(2, 3);
17.             System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);
18.         }
19.    }
```

- a) 3 3
- b) 2 3
- c) Runtime Error
- d) Compilation Error

Question 1

Question 1

```
package main;

class Base {
    public void Print() {
        System.out.println("Base");
    }
}

class Derived extends Base {
    public void Print() {
        System.out.println("Derived");
    }
}

class Main{
    public static void DoPrint( Base o ) {
        o.Print();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base x = new Base();
        Base y = new Derived();
        Derived z = new Derived();
        DoPrint(x);
        DoPrint(y);
        DoPrint(z);
    }
}
```

- ◯ Base, Derived, Derived
- ◯ Derived,Base, Derived
- ◯ Derived, Derived,Base
- ◯ Compilation Error

Question 2

Question 2

```
package main;

// filename Main.java
class Point {
    protected int x, y;

    public Point(int _x, int _y) {
        x = _x;
        y = _y;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
      Point p = new Point();
      System.out.println("x = " + p.x + ", y = " + p.y);
    }
}
```

Your answer

Question 3

```
class First
{
    int i = 10;

    public First(int j)
    {
        System.out.println(i);
        this.i = j * 10;
    }
}

class Second extends First
{
    public Second(int j)
    {
        super(j);
        System.out.println(i);
        this.i = j * 20;
    }
}

public class MainClass
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Second n = new Second(20);
        System.out.println(n.i);
    }
}
```

- 200 10 400
- 400 200 10
- 10 200 400
- None of the above

Question 4

```
import java.util.*;
class I
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        Object i = new ArrayList().iterator();
        System.out.print((i instanceof List) + ", ");
        System.out.print((i instanceof Iterator) + ", ");
        System.out.print(i instanceof ListIterator);
    }
}
```

- true,false, false
- false, false, true
- false, true, false
- compilation Error

Question 5

```
public class Calculator
{
    int num = 100;
    public void calc(int num)  { this.num = num * 10;  }
    public void printNum()     { System.out.println(num); }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Calculator obj = new Calculator();
        obj.calc(2);
        obj.printNum();
    }
}
```

- A) 20
- B) 100
- C) 1000
- D) 2

Question 6

```
public class MyStuff
{
    String name;

    MyStuff(String n) {  name = n;  }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        MyStuff m1 = new MyStuff("guitar");
        MyStuff m2 = new MyStuff("tv");
        System.out.println(m2.equals(m1));
    }

    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object obj)
    {
        MyStuff m = (MyStuff) obj;
        if (m.name != null)  { return true;  }
        return false;
    }
}
```

- A) The output is true and MyStuff fulfills the Object.equals() contract.
- B) The output is false and MyStuff fulfills the Object.equals() contract.
- C) The output is true and MyStuff does NOT fulfill the Object.equals() contract.
- D) The output is false and MyStuff does NOT fulfill the Object.equals() contract.

Question 7

```
class Alpha
{
    public String type = "a ";
    public Alpha() {  System.out.print("alpha "); }
}

public class Beta extends Alpha
{
    public Beta()  {  System.out.print("beta ");  }

    void go()
    {
        type = "b ";
        System.out.print(this.type + super.type);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        new Beta().go();
    }
}
```

- A) alpha beta b b
- B) alpha beta a b
- C) beta alpha b b
- D) beta alpha a b

Question 8

```
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        StringBuilder s1 = new StringBuilder("Java");
        String s2 = "Love";
        s1.append(s2);
        s1.substring(4);
        int foundAt = s1.indexOf(s2);
        System.out.println(foundAt);
    }
}
```

- A) -1
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) A StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown at runtime.

Question 9

```
class Writer
{
    public  static void write()
    {
        System.out.println("Writing...");
    }
}
class Author extends Writer
{
    public  static void write()
    {
        System.out.println("Writing book");
    }
}

public class Programmer extends Author
{
    public  static void write()
    {
        System.out.println("Writing code");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Author a = new Programmer();
        a.write();
    }
}
```

- A) Writing...
- B) Writing book
- C) Writing code
- D) Compilation fails

Question 10

```
class Person
{
    private void who()
    {
        System.out.println("Inside private method Person(who)");
    }

    public static void whoAmI()
    {
        System.out.println("Inside static method, Person(whoAmI)");
    }

    public void whoAreYou()
    {
        who();
        System.out.println("Inside virtual method, Person(whoAreYou)");
    }
}

class Kid extends Person
{
    private void who()
    {
        System.out.println("Kid(who)");
    }

    public static void whoAmI()
    {
        System.out.println("Kid(whoAmI)");
    }

    public void whoAreYou()
    {
        who();
        System.out.println("Kid(whoAreYou)");
    }
}
public class Gfg
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        Person p = new Kid();
        p.whoAmI();
        p.whoAreYou();
    }
}
```

- ○ Inside static method, People(whoAmI) Kid(who) Kid(whoAreYou)
- ○ Kid(whoAreYou) Kid(who) Inside static method, People(whoAmI)
- ○ Inside static method, People(whoAmI) Kid(whoAreYou) Kid(who)
- ○ Compilation Error

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JAVA 1

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1 point

```
Consider the following statements about Java packages:

I. Packages don't provide a mechanism to partition all class names into more manageable
chunks.

II. Packages provide a visibility control mechanism.

III. One of the important properties of a package is that all classes defined inside a
package is accessible by code outside that package.

IV. The .class files for classes declared to be part of a package can be stored in
multiple directories.
```

- Which of them is correct?
- (a) Only (I) above
- (b) Only (II) above
- (c) Only (III) above
- (d) Only (IV) above

Multiple inheritance means,

1 point

- (a) one class inheriting from more super classes
- (b) more classes inheriting from one super class
- (c) more classes inheriting from more super classes
- (d) None of the above
- (e) (a) and (b) above.

Which of the following statements about Java Threads is correct? 1 point

- a) Java threads don't allow parts of a program to be executed in parallel
- (b) Java is a single-threaded language
- (c) Java's garbage collector runs as a high priority thread
- (d) Ready, running and sleeping are three states that a thread can be in during its life cycle
- (e) Every java application is not multithreaded.

All exception types are subclasses of the built-in class 1 point

- (a) Exception
- (b) Runtime Exception
- (c) Error
- (d) Throwable

What is garbage collection in the context of Java? 1 point

- (a) The operating system periodically deletes all the java files available on the system.
- (b) Any package imported in a program and not used is automatically deleted.
- (c) When all references to an object are gone, the memory used by the object is automatically reclaimed.
- (d) The JVM checks the output of any Java program and deletes anything that doesn't make sense.
- (e) Janitors working for Sun Micro Systems are required to throw away any Microsoft documentation found in the employees' offices.

The java run time system automatically calls this method while garbage collection. 1 point

- (a) finalizer()
- (b) finalize()
- (c) finally()
- (d) finalized()

Which statement is not true in java language? 1 point

- (a) A public member of a class can be accessed in all the packages.
- (b) A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class.
- (c) A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class.
- (d) A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class.
- (e) None of the above.

An abstract data type typically comprises a …… and a set of …… respectively. 1 point

- (a) Data representation, classes
- (b) Database, operations
- (c) Data representation, objects
- (d) Control structure, operations
- (e) Data representation, operations.

An overloaded method consists of,

1 point

- (a) The same method name with different types of parameters
- (b) The same method name with different number of parameters
- (c) The same method name and same number and type of parameters with different return type
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above
- (e) (a), (b) and (c) above.

1 point

What will be printed as the output of the following

```
public class testincr
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
int i = 0;
i = i++ + i;
System.out.println("I = " +i);
}
}
```

- (a) I = 0
- (b) I = 1
- (c) I = 2
- (d) I = 3

1 point

What is the output of the following program:

```
public class testmeth
{
static int i = 1;
public static void main(String args[])
{
System.out.println(i+" , ");
m(i);
System.out.println(i);
}
public void m(int i)
{
i += 2;
}
}
```

- (a) 1 , 3
- (b) 3 , 1
- (c) 1 , 1
- (d) 1,0

Which of the following is true?

1 point

- (a) A finally block is executed before the catch block but after the try block.
- (b) A finally block is executed, only after the catch block is executed.
- (c) A finally block is executed whether an exception is thrown or not.
- (d) A finally block is executed, only if an exception occurs.
- (e) None of the above

Which one of the following is not true? 1 point

- (a) A class containing abstract methods is called an abstract class.
- (b) Abstract methods should be implemented in the derived class.
- (c) An abstract class cannot have non-abstract methods.
- (d) A class must be qualified as 'abstract' class, if it contains one abstract method.
- (e) None of the above.

When an overridden method is called from within a subclass, it will always refer to the version of that method defined by the 1 point

- a) Super class
- (b) Subclass
- (c) Compiler will choose randomly
- (d) Interpreter will choose randomly
- (e) None of the abvove.

1 point

```
Consider the following code fragment
Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();
r1.setColor(Color.blue);
Rectangle r2 = r1;
r2.setColor(Color.red);

After the above piece of code is executed, what are
r2 (in this order)?
```

- (a) Color.blue, Color.red
- (b) Color.blue, Color.blue
- (c) Color.red, Color.red
- (d) Color.red Color.blue
- (e) None of the above.

1 point

```
class prob1{
int puzzel(int n){

int result;

if (n==1)
return 1;
result = puzzel(n-1) * n;
return result;
}
}

class prob2{

public static void main(String args[])

{

prob1 f = new prob1();

System.out.println(" puzzel of 6 is = " + f.puzzel(6));

}
}

Which of the following will be the output of the above program?
```

- (a) 6
- (b) 120
- (c) 30
- (d) 720
- (e) 12

A constructor

1 point

- (a) Must have the same name as the class it is declared within.
- (b) Is used to create objects.
- (c) May be declared private
- (d) Both (A) and (B) above
- (e) (a), (b) and (c) above.

What is byte code in the context of Java? 1 point

- (a) The type of code generated by a Java compiler.
- (b) The type of code generated by a Java Virtual Machine.
- (c) It is another name for a Java source file.
- (d) It is the code written within the instance methods of a class.
- (e) It is another name for comments written within a program.

The default value of a static integer variable of a class in Java is, 1 point

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) Garbage value
- (d) Null

To prevent any method from overriding, we declare the method as, 1 point

- (a) static
- (b) const
- (c) final
- (d) abstract
- (e) none of the above.

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BASIC

1. What is the output of the following code?
inti = 16; intj = 17;
System.out.println("i >> 1 = " + (i >> 1)); System.out.println("j >> 1 = " + (j >> 1)); A.
Prints "i >> 1 = 8"
"j » 1 = 8"
B. Prints "i >> 1 = 7" "j » 1 = 7"
C. Prints "i >> 1 = 8"
>> 1 = 9"
D. Prints "i >> 1 = 7"
"j >> 1 = 8"

2. What is the output of the following code?
int i = 45678; intj = -i; system.out.println(j);
A. Compilation error at line 2-. ~ operator applicable to boolean values only.
B. prints 45677.
c. Prints -45677. **D.**
Prints -)45679.

3. What will happen when you invoke 'the following method?
void infiniteLoop()
{
byte b = 1; while (++b > 0); System.out.println("Welcome to Java");
}
A. The loop never ends(infiniteLoop).
B. **Prints "Welcome to Java". '**
C. Compilation error at line 5. ++ operator should not be -~ used for byte type variables.
D. Prints nothing.

4. What is the output for the following lines of code?
System.out.printin(" " +2 + 3);
System.out.printin(2*+ 3); System.out.println(2 + 3 +"")-; system.out;println(2+""+3);
A. Compilation,error at line 3
B. **Print s 23,6,5 ,2,3**
C. Prints 5, 5, 5 and 23.
D. Prints 23, 5, 23 and 23.

5. What will happen if you compile/ run this code?
inti = 012; intj = 034; int k = 056; int l = 078;
System.out:println(i);
System.out.println(j);
System.out.println(k);
A.Prints12,34"and56. * ~
B. Prints 24,68 and 112.
C. Prints 10,28 and 46.
D. **Compilation error**

6. When executed the following line of code will print
System.out.println(-1 * Double.NEGAT|VE_|NFINITY);
A. –Infinity **B. Infinity** C. NaN D. –NaN

7.. Which of the following are the correct signatures for method main()?
A. public static void main()
B. public static int main(String arg[])
C. public static void main(String arg[])
D. **public static void main(String args[])**
E. private static void main(String args[])

8. Which of the following statements is/ are true? **A.**
Java provides automatic garbage collection.
B. The garbage collector is a low priority thread.
C. The method gc, when executed from a method, runs garbage collector.
D. If certain precautions are not taken, the garbage collector may collect some objects still in use.
E. You can force garbage collection of an object by setting all references to that object to null.

9. What is the size of a byte datatype?
A. -128 to 127
B. (-2 power 8)-1 to 2 power 8
C. -255 to 256
D. depends on the particular implementation of the Java Virtual machine

10. Which line out of the following will compile without a warning or an error?
A. boolean b=null; B. float f=1.3; C. byte b=257; **D. int i=10;**

11. jvm Is_____
A. platform dependant B. platform Indepedent

C. depends on jvm implementation D. Both b and c

12. return type of main method is

A. int B. char **C. void** D. None of the above

13. Garbage collection works on

A. heap B. queue C. tree D. None of the above

14. What will be printed out if you attempt to compile and run the following code int i=1; switch (i)

```
    {           case O:
System.out.prinUn("zero"); break; case 1:
System.out.println("one"); case 2:
     System.out.prinUn("two"); default:
System.out.println("default");
}
```

A. One B. one, default **C. one,two,default** D. Default

15. If a local variables of a method shop() belonging to a class called Walmart has the same name as a data member of Walmart, which value is used when shop() is executing?

A. **the local variable's** B. the class variable's

C. the data member's D. None of the above since this would cause a compiler error

16. void main()

```
{
int k=35,*z,*y; z=&k; y=z *z =++*y; k++;  printf("%d
%d",k,++*z,*y++);
}
```

A. 363637 **B. 383837** C. 373737 D. none of these

17. what is the output of the following c program:

```
int fun (int i)
{
printf("in funtions int i");
}
void fun(int & i)
{
printf("in functions int& i");
}
main()
{
int i=9;
fun(i)-;
}
```

A. ambiguity error B. in functions int& i C. in funtions int i

D. syntax error E. runtime error

18. what will be the output of the following program? void main()
{
char *s="12345s\n\t";
printf("%d",sizeof(s)+str|en(s));
}

A. 17 B. 14 C. 12 D. 10 E. 7

19. char *f()
{
char *s=(char*)ma||oc(8);
strcpy(s, "goodbye");
return 5;
}
void main()
{
char *f();
printf("%c", *f()='z');
}

A. goodbye B. zoodbye C. g D. 10 **E. Z**

20. what will be the output of the following program?
main()
{
Int,I;
Unsigned num=71;
For(i=16;I;--i)
{
Printf("%d",(num<<i&1<<16)?1:0);
}
}

A. 0000000000010111 B. 1110001100000000
C. 1110001000000000 D. 01100000010000000

21. void main()
{
int y; unsigned int x=1; v="0; iflx==y) printf("equa|"); else printf("not equal");
}

A. equal **B. not equal** C. compile time errortype mis-match
D. runtime E. compile time error |value required

AWT

1. Adapter class is not available for

A. ItemListener B. MouseLIstener C. KeyListener D. WindowListener

2. Given public class MyApp extends Applet

```
{
        public MyApp(int k)
            {
            }
}
```

What will happen to the above code?

A. compilation error "cannot instantiate MyApp"
B. runtime error "paint() method not available"
C. **runtime error "InstantiationException"**
D. compilation error "paint() not defined"

3. Given public class MyApp2 extends Applet

```
{
        @Override
    public void init() {
setLayout(new GridBagLayout());
    GridBagConstraints gbc=new GridBagConstraints();  gbc.gridwidth=3;
  gbc.gridheight=2;  add(new Button("ok"));
            }

}
```

What will happen?

A. compiler error "add method must take 2nd argument as GridBagConstraints"
B. exception during runtime
C. Button will appear according to gridwidth and gridheight specified
D. **Button will appear but not according to gridwidth and gridheight specified.**

4. Select correct statement from the following

A. BorderLayout is the default layout for Applet
B. GridLayout can not work without GridBagConstraints
C. **pack() method displays window in a preferred size**
D. FlowLayout can not be used for swing components

5. Given setLayout(new BorderLayout()); add("south",new TextField(20)); What will happen to the above code?

A. compiler error
B. textfield will be displayed properly at south
C. **exception**
D. textfield will be displayed in the center,since u have given illegal argument.

6. Select the wrong statements from the following

A. Applet extends Panel B. FileDialog extends Dialog C. **Dialog extends Frame** D. Window extends Container

7. Given public class Trial extends Frame

```
{
        public Trial(String mess)
        {
                MenuBar mb=new MenuBar();
                // here
        }
}
```

How will u add "mb" to the frame?

A. addMenuBar(mb); **B. setMenuBar(mb);** C. mb.addMenuBar(); D. add(mb);

8. Which method is required to read parameters pass to Applet?

A. **getParameter** B. getInitParameter C. getAppletParameter D. none of these

9. What is sent to the user via HTTP, invoked using the HTTP protocol on the user's computer and run on the user's computer as an application?

A. A Java application B. **A Java applet**
C. A Java Servlet D. None of the above

10. java.awt.Component class method getLocation() returns Point (containg x and y cordinate).What does this x and y specify

A. Specify the position of components lower-left component in the coordinate space of the component's parent.
B. **Specify the position of components upper-left component in the coordinate space of the component's parent.**
C. Specify the position of components upper-left component in the coordinate space of the screen. D. None of the above

11. When u invoke "repaint()", for a lightweight component , the AWT package calls which component method?

A. repaint() B. **update()** C. paint() D. draw()

12. Which of the following the valid way to embed an applet class named myapplet into a web page.

A. <applet class=myapplet.class width=100 height=100> </applet>
B. <applet code=myapplet width=100 height=100> </applet>
C. **<applet code=myapplet.class height=100 width=100 > </applet>** D. <applet param=myapplet.class width=100 height=100> </applet>

13. What is the purpose of "code" attribute of the applet tag? A.
A URL that points to the class of the applet.
B. A URL to the applet when it is stored in jar or zip file.
C. Indicate the base URL of the applet if the code attribute is relative.
D. Defines the horizontal spacing around the applet.

14. Executable applet is nothing but _____ file of applet.

A. class B. java C. html D. applet

15. What does the following line of code do? TextField tf=new TextField(30);

A. This code is illegal , as there is no such constructor available inside "TextField" class.

B. Creates the TextField object, that can hold 30 rows, but since it is not initialized to anything, it will be always empty.
C. **Creates a new TextField object that is 30 columns of text.**
D. This code creates a TextField object that can hold 30 rows of text

16. Select correct statement from the following
A. Invisible components are required in SwingLayout
B. **BorderLayout is the default layout for JApplet**
C. The default lookandfeel for swing components is MotifLookAndFeel.
D. Swing does not have DelegationEvent model.

17. Method to apply menubar to the swing container is:
A. addMenuBar() B. **setJMenuBar()**
C. setSMenuBar() D. setMenuBar()

18. Select wrong statement from the following A. FlowLayout is the default layout for Applet.
B. By default Frame is invisible.
C. pack() method displays window in a preferred size
D. **None of these.**
19. Given setLayout(new BorderLayout()); add(new TextField(20)); What will happen to the above code ?
A. compiler error
B. exception
C. textfield will not be displayed since u haven't mentioned an area.
D. **textfield will be displayed in the center.**

20. Given import java.awt.*; public class MyFr2

```
{
      Button b1,b2;
     public MyFr2(String title)
            {
              Frame f=new Frame(title);
            f.setLayout(new BorderLayout());
    b1=new Button("ok");          b2=new
Button("cancel");
              f.setLayout(new FlowLayout());
                    f.add(b1);
                    f.add(b2);
             f.setSize(400,400);
              f.setVisible(true);
            }
     public static void main(String args[])
            {
              new MyFr2("My Window");
            }
}
```

What will happen to the above code ?
A. compiler error "can not set layout twice"

B. frame will be displayed with only one "cancel" button
C. **frame will be displayed with two buttons.**
D. exception during runtime.

CLONE REFLECTION API

1) Cloneable interface contains "clone()" method
A. True B. False

2) Clone method is declared as throws

A. IOException B. CloneNotFoundException
C. CloneNotSupportedException D. None of the above

3) Clone() method in Object class is
A. **Protected** **B.** Public C. Default D.Private

4) If u override "clone()" method u can apply access modifier
A. Protected B. Public **C. protected or public** D. Default

5) By default "clone" method does

A. Shallow copy B. Deep copy C. Shallow and deep both copies D. None

6) Interface which does not contain any method is called as
A. Empty B. Methodless **C. Marker** D. Void

7) Inner class methods can access outer class members directly
A. True B. False

8) Static nested class methods can access outer class members directly
A. True B. **False**

9) There is one instance of class "Class" per class loaded.
A. True B. False

10) To instantiate a particular class through reflection api we use
A. New Class B. **Class.newInstance** C. Class.newCreate D. None of the above

COLLECTION API

1. One of the following throws ConcurrentModificationException if we try to modify while iterating over it.
A: Hashtable B: CopyOnWriteArrayList
C: ArrayList D: ConcurrentHashMap

2. The default capacity and load factor for Map implementations are
A: 12 and 0.60 **B: 16 and 0.75** C: 20 and 0.75 D: 18 and 0.60

3. Given
Class Animal{void eat(){}}
Class Dog extends Animal{}

Class Cat extends Animal{}
Void disp(List<? super Dog> mylist)
Which of the following is the wrong argument to disp ?

A: ArrayList of Animal B: ArrayList of Dog
C: ArrayList of Object **D: All the above are correct arguments.**

4. Which statement is true ?

A: List<?> will allow u to add inside list. **B: List<Object> will allow u to add inside list**
C: both A and B D: we can pass ArrayList<Integer> to List<Object>

5. Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but whose methods are not synchronized?

A: java.util.HashSet B: java.util.LinkedHashSet
C: java.util.List **D: java.util.ArrayList**

6. Which of the following class uses String as key to store the value in object?

a) Dictionary b) Array c) ArrayList d) **Properties**

7. Which of these class objects uses key to store value?

a) Hashtable b) Dictionary c) Map d) **all if the mentioned**

8. _____ can be used to control the order of certain data structure and collection of object too.

a) Serial comparators b) natural comparators
c) **comparators** d) all of the above

9. How does the set collection deal with duplicate elements?

A. An exception is thrown if you attempt to add an element with a duplicate value
B. **The add method returns false if you attempt to add an element with a duplicate value**

C. A set may contain elements that return duplicate values from a call to the equals method
D. Duplicate values will cause an error at compile time

10. What is the sequence followed by HashMap or HashSet while adding or retrieving entries.

A: ==, equals(), hashcode() B: equals(), == , hashcode() **C: hashcode() , == , equals()** D: none of these

11. If you try to invoke "remove()" method on iterator of CopyOnWriteArrayList , it raises following exception

A: ConcurrentModificationException **B: UnsupportedOperationException** C: IllegalOperationException
D: none of these

12. Map implementation which provides both Thread-Safety as well as Concurrency.

A: ConcurrentHashMap B: HashMap C: HashTable D: none of these

13. Stream API is used to implement

A: Internal iteration B. External iteration
C. Both A and B D. None of the above

14. In get () or put() of map implementation equals () is Called before ==.
A. True B. **False**

15. Algorithms are present inside.
A. LinkedList B. Collection **C. Collections** D. Hashtable

16. Iterator of ArrayList is Fail-Safe.
A. **False** B. True

17. All the Collection API implementation classes implement_____.
A. Runnable B. **Serializable**
C. Externalizable D. Comparable

18. When you add any object inside Collection API implementation class, its copy is added.
A. True B. **False**

19. Whenever we create any implementation of set it result into_____.
A. Vector B. None of these C. List **D. Map**

20. In map implementation when hashcode of two keys are same it is called as?
A. Hashing **B. Hash Collision** **C.** Hash Clash D. None of these

21. One of the following allows us to define more than one strategies.
A. Comparator B. None of these C. Enumeration D. Comparable

22. Snapshot of list is created in case of _____.
A. CopyOnWriteArrayList B. Linked List C. Arraylist D. Vector

23. One of the followings is not Thread Safe
A. StringBuffer B. Hashtable C. Vector D. **none of these**

24. Suppose that you would like to create an instance of a new Map that has an iteration order that is the same as the iteration order of an existing instance of a Map. Which concrete implementation of the Map interface should be used for the new instance?
A. TreeMap B. HashMap C. **LinkedHashMap**

25. Which class does not override the equals() and hashCode() methods, inheriting them directly from class Object?
A. java.lang.String B. java.lang.Double
C. **java.lang.StringBuffer** D. java.lang.Character

26. What will happen if you compile/run the folowing lines of code? Vector a = new Vector();
a.addElement(10);
System.out.println(a.elementAt(0)_);
A. Prints 10. B. Prints 11.
C. Compilation error at line 3. D. Prints some garbage.

Q.27 Comparable is a_____

A. interface B. classes C. Both 1 and 2 D.none of the above

Q.28 Arraylist is_____

A. class B. List implementation

C. Both a and b D. None of the above

Q.29 hash code is used by

A. set B. map **C. both a & b** D. None of the above

Q.30 Which of the following data structures implements FILO mechanism

a) Queue b) Hash c) Linked List **d) Stack**

Q.31 Which of the following statements is true?

a) Hashmap is thread-safe while Hashtable is not
b) **Hashmap is thread-safe while HashMap is not**
c) Both are thread-safe
d) Both are not thread-safe

EXCEPTION

1. Given Following code:

```
import java.io.*;   class
sub extends base
{
        void disp()throws IOException
        {
        }
}
class base
{
        void disp()throws Exception
        {
        }
}
public class myclass
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {       try
                {
                base b=new sub();       b.disp();
                }
                catch(Exception ee)
                {
                        System.out.println(ee);
                }
                System.out.println("done");
        }
}
```

A. warning B. compilation error C. runtime error **D. output "done"**

2. Which statement is false from the following?
   A. we can have try and finally without catch
   B. finally gets executed irrespective whether exception is raised or not
   C. if system.exit is called from within try or catch, finally will not be executed at all **D. none of the above**

3. Class.forName requires which of the following exception to be handled
   A. ClassCastException **B. ClassNotFoundException**
   C. IllegalAccessException D. none of the above

4. Class.newInstance() requires which of the following exception to be handled
   A. IOException B. ClassNotFoundException
   C. IllegalAccessException D. none of the above

5. Imagine there are two exception classes Exception1 and Exception2 derived from the Exception class. Given these two definitions:

```
class First
{
        void test()throws Exception1,Exception1
        {
        }
}
class Second extends First
{
        void test()
        {
        }
}
```

Now define a class "Third" derived from "Second" and override "test ()" method inside it. What exceptions can Third's test() method throw?

A. Exception1 B. Exception2
C. **No checked exceptions** D. it can declare any checked

6. What letters get written to the standard output with the following code?

```
public class MyClass
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                try
                {
                        method();
                }
                catch(Exception ie)
                {
                }
        }
        static void method()
```

```
{                       try
        {
                        wrench();
                        System.out.println("a");

        }
        catch(ArithmeticException ae)
        {
                        System.out.println("b");
        }
        finally
        {
                        System.out.println("c");
        }
                        System.out.println("d");
}
static void wrench()
{
        throw new NullPointerException();
}
}
```

A. A B. b C. **c** D. Compilation error

7. Which statement is false from the following?

A. The exceptions that are checked at compilation-time by the Java Compiler are called
B. 'Checked exception'.
C. The exceptions that are checked by the JVM are called 'unchecked exception D. Both 1 and 2
E. **None of the above**

8. Read the following code below. public interface AQuestion

```
{
  public abstract void someMethod() throws Exception;
}
```

A Class implementing this interface should

A. Necessarily be an abstract class
B. Should have the method public abstract void someMethod();
C. Should have the method public void someMethod() which has to throw an exception which is a subclass of java.lang.Exception.
D. **Should have the method public void someMethod() which need not throw an Exception.**

9. Given: public class Test

```
{
    public static void throwIt()
      {
          throw new Exception();
      }
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{           try
        {
           System.out.println("Hey There");
        }           finally
        {
            System.out.println("in Finally");
        }        } }
```

What will happen when one tries to compile and run above code?

A. Compilation Fails

B. The program will print Hey There, then will print in finally.

C. The program will print Hey There, then will print that an Exception has occurred, and then will print in finally.

D. None of them

10 Given:

```
1.  public class Foo {
2.  public static void main(String[] args) {
3.  try {
4.  return;
5.  } finally {
6.  System.out.println( "Finally" );
7.  } 8. }   9. }
```

What is the result?

A. Finally **B.** Blank C. Null D. None of the above

11. In exception handling mechanism, finally block is always executed, even if no exception occurred in the try block

A. True **B.** False

12. Exceptions can be caught or rethrown to a calling method.

A. True **B.** False

13. Given Following code:

```
import java.io.*;  class base
{
                    void disp()throws IOException
                    {
                    }
}
class sub extends base
{
                    void disp()throws Exception
                    {
                    }
}

public class myclass
{
                    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
                    {

                    }
}
```

A. compile error
B. neither compilation nor runtime error
C. no compilation error but exception at runtime.

14. What will happen to the following code?

```
public class Test
{
   public static void aMethod() throws Exception
   {
      try /* Line 5 */
      {
         throw new Exception(); /* Line 7 */
      }
      finally /* Line 9 */
      {
         System.out.print("finally "); /* Line 11 */
      }
   }
   public static void main(String args[])
   {       try
      {
         aMethod();
      }
      catch (Exception e) /* Line 20 */
      {
         System.out.print("exception ");
      }
      System.out.print("finished"); /* Line 24 */
   }   }
```

A: finally
B: exception finished
C: finally exception finished
D: compilation fails

15. Which statement is true,if the following program is run by java test10 ? public class test10

```
{
                    public  static void main(String []args)
                    {
          String []num={"one","two","three","four"};          if(args.length==0)
                                        {
                                                    System.out.println("Zero");
                    }
   else                    {
System.out.println(num[args.length]+" arguments");
                                        }
```

```
  }
}
```

A. The program won't run because argument of main is not properly mentioned
B. The program will throw a NullPointerException
C. **The program will display Zero when executed**
D. The program will display 0 arguments when executed

16. following program will not print "==" public class test12

```
{
        Public static void main(String args{})
        {
                String first="abc";
                String second=new String(first);
                If(first==second)
                {
                        System.out.println("==");
                }
        }
}
```

A. **True** B. False

17. Assuming a method contains code which may raise an Exception (but not a RuntimeException), what is the correct way for a method to indicate that it expects the caller to handle that exception:
A. throw Exception **B. throws Exception**
C. new Exception D. Don't need to specify anything

18. What is the result of executing the following code, using the parameters 4 and 0:

```
public void divide(int a, int b)
{     try      {
int c = a / b;
      }
   catch (Exception e)
    {
      System.out.print("Exception ");
    }    finally
  {
     System.out.println("Finally");
  }
```

A. Prints out: Exception Finally B. Prints out: Finally
C. Prints out: Exception D. No output

19. Given public class MyClass

```
{
        public static void main(String args[])
{
        String s1="hello";
        String s2=new String("hello");
        String s3="hello";
```

```
System.out.println(s1==s2);
System.out.println(s1==s3);
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
}
}
```

What will be the output ?

A. true, true, true B. true, false, true

C. **false, true, true** D. none of the above

20. specify which of the following is true ?

A. protected members can not be accessed directly in the same package.

B. Protected member can be accessed with super class reference in different package.

C. Private member can be accessed by subclass using super keyword.

D. **Constructors are not inherited.**

21Can you declare method local variable as final and can an abstract class may be final?

A. Yes, yes **B. Yes, no** C. No, yes D. No, no

22. Which of these methods of String class is used to obtain character at specified index?

A. char() B. charOn() C. charat() **D. charAt()**

23. What will happen in the below code snipet: public class MyClass

```
{
        int i;      float f;      double d;
                    boolean bl;
                    public static void main(String args[])
                    {

                                System.out.println("int =  "+i);
                                System.out.println("float = "+f);
                                System.out.println("double = "+d);
                                System.out.println("boolean = "+bl);
                    }
}
```

A. Int=0 float=0.0 double=0.0 boolean=false

B. **Compilation error: cannot make static reference to the non-static field**

C. Int=0 float=0.000 double=0.000 boolean=false

D. Compilation error: variable may not have been initialized

24. What is legal?

A. Try{}catch() B. Try{}catch()finally{}

C. Try{}finally{} D. **All of the above**

25. What will be returned?

Try{return 1;}catch(){return 2;}finally{return 3;}

A. 3 B.2 C.1 D. Compilation error

26. One of the following is unchecked exception

A. IOException B. ClassNotFoundException
C. FileNotFoundException **D. None of the above**

27. Which one is checked exception
A. ClassCastException **B. MalformedURLException** C. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException D. None of the above

28. In order to declare exception which keyword is used
A. Throw B. Throws C. Throwing D. None of the Above

29. when an exception happens in the finally block it should be
A. It should be thrown by using throws. **B. We should catch it**
C. Depends on scenario D. None of the above.

30. Checked exceptions are automatically propagated to the caller.
A. True B. **False**

31. Unchecked exceptions are automatically propagated to the caller.
A. True B. False

32. If u want to create checked exception as user defined exception u need to extend
A. RuntimeException B. Throwable **C. Exception** D. Error

33. When u write one try and multiple catch the most specific catch should precede the most generic catch
A. True B. False

34.
```
class exception_handling
 {
public static void main(S1ring argsO)
            {
try
{
System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1IO) ;
} finally
{
System.out.print("World");
}
}
}
```
A. Hello B. World
C. Compilation Error **D. First Exception then World**

36. Which of the following is not generally recoverable in the program
A. Error B. Exception C. Both a and b D. None of the above.

FILE HANDLING

1. One of the following class provides "seek ()" method

A: FileInputStream B: File **C: RandomAccessFile** D: FileReader

2. Given

File f=new File("abc.txt");
FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(f); byte arr[]=new byte[100]; which statement will read content of "abc.txt" into arr.

A: arr=fis.read() B: f.read(arr) C: arr=f.read() **D: fis.read(arr)**

3. Which one is wrong statement?

A: FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(new BufferedInputStream("abc.txt"));
B: DataOutputStream dis=new DataOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("xyz.txt"));
C: FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(new File("aaa.txt"));
D: SequenceInputStream ss=new SequenceInputStream(new FileInputStream("a.txt"),new FileInputStream("b.txt"));

4. Given class base

```
{
        int k;
}
class sub extends base implements Serializable
{
        int j;
}
```

If we try to serialize instance of sub class,
A: sub as well as base state will be serialized
B: NotSerializableException
C: only sub instance will be serialized
D: compiler error "cannot serialized object having non-serializable parent"

5. Classes that do not implement _____interface will not have any of their State serialize or deserialized.

A: List B: SingleThreadModel **C: Serializable** D: Comparable

6. Which one of the following is not from java.io.package

A. **String - correct ans** B. StringReader C. Writer D. File

7. What is the output?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub        int x=0;        int y=10;
            do        {
                y--;        ++x;
        }while(x<5);
        System.out.println(x+"\t"+y);
        }
```

output- 5 5 how does readObject() of ObjectInputStream indicate end of file?

A. returns null B. "" -1
C. **throws java.io.EOFException - correct ans** D. closes automatically

8. What does the following code do?
File f=new File("hello.test");
FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(f);
A. Create a file "hello.test" if it does not exists in write mode.
B. Open a file named "hello.test" , so that u can write to it and read from it but does not create the file if it is not existing yet.
C. Open a file named "hello.test" , so that u can write to it and read from it.
D. Create an object that you can now use to create and open the file named "hello.test" and write to and read from the file.

9. Given this code: Import java.io.*;

```
Class Write
{
    Public static void main(String args[])
        {
          File f=new File("a.txt");
          FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(f);
          // write int here inside the file
        }
```

How can u replace the comment at the end of main with code that will write integers from 0 to 9 ? A. DataOutputStream dos=new DataOutputStream(fos);
a. for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
b. {
i. dos.write(i);
c. }
B. for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
a. {
i. f.writeInf(i);
b. }

C. for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)
i. {
i. fos.writeInt(i);
ii. }
D. **DataOutputStream dos=new DataOutputStream(fos);**
a. **for(int i=0;i<=9;i++)**
{
dos.writeInt(i);
}

10. What is the permanent effect on the file system of writing data to a new FileWriter("report"), given the file report already exists?
A. The data is appended to the file
B. **The file is replaced with a new file**
C. An exception is raised as the file already exists

D. The data is written to random locations within the file

11. Which one is wrong statement?
A: FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream("abc.txt");
B: DataOutputStream dis=new DataOutputStream(new FileOutputStream("xyz.txt"));
C: FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(new File("aaa.txt"));
D: FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(new ObjectOutputStream("aaa.txt"));

12. Which statement is correct?
A: Externalizable is a base interface of Serializable
B: String class is final hence cannot be serialized
C: When a class implements Serializable and it is deserialized using readObject(), constructor is never invoked.
D: Externalizable is a marker interface.

13. Given

```
class base
{
        int k;
}
class sub implements Serializable
{
base b=new base();
        int j;
}
```

If we try to serialize instance of sub class,
A: sub as well as base state will be serialized
B: NotSerializableException
C: only sub instance will be serialized
D: compiler error " cannot serialized object having non-serializable parent"

14. Which class is not serialized
A: java.lang.Thread B: java.lang.Applet
C: java.lang.Class D: All of the above

15. _____ is a communication path bet'n source and destination
A. File **B. stream** C. directory D. none of the above

16. InputStream and OutputStream are concrete classes
A. True B. **false**

17. if u want to write primitive types u need to use
A. **DataoutputStream** B. FileOutputStream
C. OutputStream D. ObjectOutputStream

18. _____ class allows us to write and read both.
A. FileReaderWriter B. **RandomAccessFile**

C. BufferedWriter D. none of the above

19. Serializable extends Externalizable
A. True B. **false**

20. Serializable is marker interface.
A. True B. false

21. In case of Serializable when u deserialize an object constructor does not get invoked.
A. True B. false

22. While deserialization if serialversionUID does not match we get
A. IllegalClassException B. **InvalidClassException**
C. NullPointerException D. none of the above

23. Which is correct
A. FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(object to be added); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream("filename"); oos.writeObject();

B. FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("filename");
ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(object to be added); oos.writeObject();

C. **FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("filename"); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos); oos.writeObject(object to be added);**

D. none of the above

24. File class is used to create new file.
A. True B. **false**

25. in case of Externalizable when u deserialize an object first readExternal() is called and then constructor is called.
A. True B. **false**

26. In order to serialize inner class, outer class must be Serializable
A. **True** B. false

27. If inner class implements Externalizable we don't get any problem while deserialization A. True B. **false**

28. If static nested class implements Externalizable we don't get any problem while deserialization
A. **True** B. false

29. Java.lang.Object class implements Serializable
A. True B. **false**

30. transient variables make sense I n context
A. inheritance B. Association **C. Serialization** D. None of the above

31. Which of these classes are used by character streams for input and output operations?
A. InputStream **B. Writer** C. ReadStream D. InputOutputStream

32. FileWriter fw =new FileWriter("a.xyz"); in this code, we are using
A. **Text based io** B. binary based 10 C. both a and b D. none of the above.

GENERICS

1. At the time of compilation compiler removes all the information about generics. This is known as A. Generic-removal B. Generic-Erasure C. **Type-Erasure** D.none of the above

2. <P extends Q> here Q can be either class or interface
A. True B. false

3. We can't have generic method in non-generic class
A. True B. **false**

4. Polymorphism applies to base type as well as generic type.
A. True B. **false**

5. Mixing generic and non-generics can be risky
A. True B. false

6. If the base class reference referring to sub class array then there is a possibility of
A. IllegalArrayException B. **ArrayStoreException**
C. NullPointerException D. none of the above

7. In case of <? Extends ……> we can add
A. True B. **false**

8. In case of <? super ……> we can add
A. True B.false

9. List<? Super Thread> mylist=new ArrayList<Object>() will work
A. Yes B. no

10. List <? Super Dog> mylist=new ArrayList<Animal>() mylist.add(new Cat()); will work
A. Yes B. **no**

11. List<?> allows u to add
A. True B. **false**

12. List<Object> allows u to add
A. True B. false

INHERITANCE

1. What is the output of following code.

```
class a
{
    static
    {
            System.out.println(" static a");
    }
}
class b extends a
{
    static
    {
            System.out.println(" static b");
    }
}
class c extends b
{
    static
    {
            System.out.println(" static c");
    }
}
public class myclass
{
    static
    {
        System.out.println(" static  myclass");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            new c();
            System.out.println("in main");
    }
}
```

A: in main, static a,static b,static c, static myclass
B: static myclass, static a,static b,static c, in main
C: static myclass, in main ,static a,static b,static c
D: static a,static b,static c, static myclass, in main

2. What will happen to the following code ?

```
class base
{
public final void disp ()
{
System.out.println ("in disp");
```

```
}
}
public class sub extends base
{
public static void main (String argv [] )
{
base b = new base() ;  b.disp
();
}
}
```

A: runtime error
B: compiler error "final method must be inside final class"
C: compiler error "a class having final method can not be inherited"
D: neither compilation nor runtime error

3. what will be the output ?

```
class
base
{
    int i;      base()
    {
                add(1);
    }
    void add(int v)
    {                       i+=v;
    }
    void
print()
    {
                System.out.println(i);
    }
}
class sub extends base
{
    sub()
    {
                add(2);
    }
    void add(int v)
    {
                i+=v*2;
    }
}
public class test6
{
    static void disp(base b)
    {
                b.add(8);
                b.print();
```

```
    }
    public  static void main(String args[])
    {
            disp(new sub());
    }
}
```

A: 9 B: 18 **C: 22** D: 21

4. What is the output of following code ? interface emp

```
{
}
public class Trial implements emp
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            Trial t=new Trial();
            if(t instanceof Trial)
            {
                    System.out.println("Trial");
            }
            if(t instanceof emp)
            {
                    System.out.println("emp");
            }
            if(t instanceof Object)
            {
                    System.out.println("Object");
            }
    }
}
```

A: Trial, emp, Object
B: Trial, emp
C: compilation error "can not use instanceof with interface"
D: Trial, Object

5. what is the output of the following code?

```
class a
{
    static
    {
            System.out.println("static a");
    }
}
class b extends a
{
    static
    {
```

```
                System.out.println("static b");
    }
}
class c extends b
{
    static
    {
                System.out.println("static c");
    }
}
public class MyClass
{
    static
    {
                System.out.println("static MyClass");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
    new
c();
    System.out.println("in main");
    }
}
```

A. in main, static a, static b, static c, static MyClass
B. **static MyClass, static a, static b, static c, in main**
C. static MyClass, in main, static a, static b, static c
D. static a, static b, static c, static MyClass, in main

6. what will happen to the following code?

```
class base
{
    public final void disp()
    {
                System.out.println("disp");
    }
}

public class sub extends base
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
                base b=new base();                    b.disp();
    }
}
```

A. runtime error
B. compiler error: final method must there in final class
C. compiler error: a class having final method can not be instantiated.
D. **Neither compile time nor runtime error.**

7. Why multiple inheritance is not available in java?

A. It leads to confusion for a Java program

B. The programmer can achieve multiple inheritance by using interface

C. The programmer can achieve multiple inheritance by repeatedly using single inheritance D.All of the above

8. what is the output? class base

```
{
}
class sub1 extends base
{
}
class sub2 extends sub1
{
}
class sub3 extends sub2
{
}
public class test12
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            sub1 s=new sub2();          base b=s;
            if(b instanceof base)
            {
                    System.out.println("base");
            }
            if(b instanceof sub1)
            {
                    System.out.println("sub1");
            }
            if(b instanceof sub2)
            {
                    System.out.println("sub2");
            }
            if(b instanceof sub3)
            {
                    System.out.println("sub3");
            }

            }
    }
```

A. base **B. sub3** C. sub1 D. sub2

9. Given the following code,what can be said about the statement s=(sub)b ? class base

```
{
}
class sub extends base
```

```
{
}
public class test12
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
  base b=new base();   sub s=new sub();
                s=(sub)b;
    }
}
```

A. legal at compile time but illegal at runtime

B. illegal at compile time

C. legal at compile and runtime ,but (sub) cast is not needed D. legal at compile and runtime ,but (sub) cast is strictly needed.

10. What will happen when you attempt to compile or run this code? class Base

```
{
public final void amethod ()
{
system.out.println ("amethod");
}
}
public class Fin extends Base
{
public static void main (String argv [] )
{
Base b = new Base() ;  b.amethod
() ;
}
}
```

A. Compile time error indicating that a class with any final methods must be declared final itself

B. Compile time error indicating that you inherit from a class with final methods.

C. Run time error indicating that Base is not defined as final.

D. **Success in compilation and output of "amethod" at run time**

11. class Foo

```
{
    int num;
    Bar comp=new Bar();
}
class Bar
{
    boolean flag;
}
class Baz extends Foo
{
    Bar thing=new Bar();
    double d;
```

```
}
```

A. A Bar is a Baz B. A Foo has a Bar C. A Baz is a Foo D. A Foo is a Baz
E. A Baz has a Bar.

12. What will happen to the following code? interface X

```
{
    static void disp()
    {
            System.out.println("in disp of X");
    }
}

public class Trial implements X
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            Trial t=new Trial();            t.disp();
    }
}
```

A. Compilation error "disp not available with Trial"
B. Compilation error "static method can not be defined inside an interface"
C. Compilation error " Trial class must define disp as it is there inside parent interface" D. Output " in disp of X"

13. Given interface emp //
functional interface

```
{
    String wish(String name);
}
```

Lambda expression in order to use above interface would be:
A. emp ref2=(String name)->{ return "Welcome to our site\t"+name;};
B. **emp ref2=(String name){ return "Welcome to our site\t"+name;};**
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

14. How restrictive is the default accessibility compared to public, protected and private accessibility? a. Less restrictive than public.
A. More restrictive than public, but less restrictive than protected
B. More restrictive than private
C. **More restrictive than protected, but less restrictive than private**
D. Less restrictive than protected from within a package, and more restrictive than protected from outside a package

15. What will be the output of the following code? public class VerySmart

```
{
public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
String message;
System.out.println("message length is : " + message.length() );
}
}
```

A. /0 B. 0 **C. compile time error** D. run time error

16. The programmer must explicitly create the System.in and System.out objects.

A. True **B. False**

17. A method within a class is only accessible by classes that are defined within the same package as the class of the method. How can such a restriction be enforced?

A. Declare the method with the keyword "public"
B. Declare the method with the keyword "protected"
C. Do not declare the method with any modifiers.
D. Declare the method with the keyword "private"
E. Declare the method with the keyword "package"

18. A final class cannot have any abstract methods.

A. True B. False

19. String class is

A. final B. abstract C. static D. transient

20. what is the result of following code ?

```
class base
{
    int i;
    base()
    {
        add(1);
    }
    void add(int v)
    {
        i+=v;
    }
    void print()
    {
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
class sub extends base
{
    sub()
    {
        System.out.println("in sub def const");
        super.add(2);
    }
    void add(int v)
```

```
    {
            i+=v*2;
    }
}
public class test11
{
    public  static void main(String args[])
    {
            base b;             b=new sub();                b.print();
    }
}
```

A. 4 B. 3 C. Error: super has to be on first line of constructor D. 2

21. What is garbage collection process in java?

A. The operating system periodically deletes all the java files available on the system.

B. Unused package in program is automatically deleted.

C. **When all references to an object are gone, memory used by that object is automatically reclaimed.**

D. The JVM checks the output of any java program and deletes anything that does not make sense.

22. Given the following code, public class Test

```
{
 String str="hello";
 }
```

1. Test t=new Test();
2. System.out.println(t.str);
3. t=null;
4. System.out.println(t.str);
5. System.out.println("done"); What will happen to the above code?

A: "NullPointerException" at Line 3 **B: "NullPointerException" at Line 4**

C: Compilation error at Line 4 D: Successful out

23. Given the following code, public class Test

```
{
 String str="hello";

}
```

6. Test t=new Test();
7. System.out.println(t.str);
8. t.str=null;
9. t=null;
10. System.out.println("done");

At which line the object created at 1 will be marked for garbage collection?

A: Line 3 **B: Line 4** C: Can't say exactly when D: both Line3 and Line4

24. What is the output?

```
public class Trial
{
```

```
int num=10;
void change(Trial ref)
{           ref.num=20;
ref=new Trial();
  ref.num=30;          ref=null;
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
 Trial t=new Trial();   t.change(t);
            System.out.println(t.num);
}
}
```

A: 30 **B: 20** C: NullPointerException D: 10

25.
```
class Bar { }
class Test
{
  Bar doBar()
  {
    Bar b = new Bar(); /* Line 6 */      return b; /* Line 7 */
  }
  public static void main (String args[])
  {
    Test t = new Test();  /* Line 11 */
    Bar newBar = t.doBar();  /* Line 12 */      System.out.println("newBar");      newBar = new Bar(); /* Line 14 */
    System.out.println("finishing"); /* Line 15 */
  } }
```

At what point is the Bar object, created on line 6, eligible for garbage collection?

A. after line 12 **B. after line 14**

C. after line 7, when doBar() completes D. after line 15, when main() completes

26. What is the output for the following program?

```
class A
{
   static
   {
            System.out.println("in A static block");
   }
}
public class Trial
{
   A ob=new A();
   public static void main(String args[])
   {
            System.out.println("in main");
   }
   static
```

```
    {
            System.out.println("in Trial static block");
    }
}
```

A: in A's static block, in Trial static block, in main **B: in Trial static block, in main**
C: in A's static block, ,in main ,in Trial static block
D: in Trial static block, in A's static block, in main

27. Given following code, what will happen to it ?

```
String str1="hello";
  String str2="hel";    String str3=str2+"lo";
            if(str1==str3)
            {
                    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are==");
            }
            else
            {
                    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are not ==");
            }

            if(str1.equals(str3))
            {
                    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are equals");
            }
            else
            {
                    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are not equals");
            }
```

A: str1 and str3 are ==, str1 and str3 are equals
B: str1 and str3 are not ==, str1 and str3 are equals
C: str1 and str3 are ==, str1 and str3 are not equals
D: compilation error

28. Java supports

A. single level inheritance
B. multi-level inheritance
C. hierarchical inheritance
D. all of the above

29 Super must be on first line if we want to invoke base class constructor.
A. True
B. False

30. Super need not be on first line if we want to invoke base class method.
A. True
B. False

31 <default> is more accessible than protected.

A. True **B. False**

32. Final keyword can be applied to
A. Instance member B. Class variable C. Local variable **D. All of the above**

33. In java we can apply static modifier for local variable.
A. True **B. False**

34. In order to make a class abstract:
A. Apply abstract keyword to class B. Declare abstract method inside class
C. Both a and b D. None of the above

35. In order to check "is-a" relationship, we use following operator
A. Is-a **B. Instanceof** C. Is_relationship D. None of the above

36. If we try to cast the classes out of hierarchy we get
A. BadCastException B. OutOfHierarchyException
C. ClassCastException D. None of the above

37. At the time of overriding function, if we change the argument :
A. It gives compiler error B. It gives runtime error
C. Compiler automatically removes the argument **D. It becomes overloading.**

38. Will following code work? Class MyClass extends String{}
A. Yes **B. No**

39. Which of the following statements are true?
A. An abstract class may not have any final methods.
B. **A final class may not have any abstract methods.**
C. Every class must have a main method.
D. The mandatory elements in a file are: package, import and class.
E. A Java identifier must begin with a letter, $, ! or _.

40. super call should always be

A. main function B.in the super class **C. in the subclass**. D.None of the above

41. extends keyword can be used with
A. Interface B. class **C. both** D. None of the above

42. final keyword for class in java means
A. no overriding B. no overloading C. Both a & b D.none of the above

43. interfaces in java is for
A. contract B. abstraction **C. both a and b** D. None of the above

45. The job that is done by the thread is decided by

A. run method B. start method C. main method D. None of the above

46. overriding uses
A. variables B. functions C. classes **D. None of the above**

47. class
A
{
int i;
void display()
{
System.out.println(i);
}
}
class B extends A { int j;
void display() { System.out.println(j));
}
}
class inheritance_demo {
public static void main(Stri111g argsO)
{
B obj = new B();
obj.i=1; obj.j=2;
obj.display();
}
}
Output of this program is
A.O B. 1 **C. 2** D. Compilation Error

48. interface Z extends A, here A is
A. class B. function C. **interface** D. none of the above.

49. How can we ensure that a class will not be inherited from?
A. Delare it as constant **B. Declare it as final**
C. Declare it as static D. None of the above

50. superclass ref =new SubclassObject(),cannot access typically
A. Non final functions of super class B. Final functions of super class
C. Exclusive functions of sub class D. None of the above.

Q.51 When a program class implements an interface,it must provide behavio
A.Two methods defined in that interface. B. Only certain methods in an interface
C. Any methods in a class. **D. All methods defined in that interface.**

52. Which modifier would be used to limit the methods visibility to only the ot the current oackaae and all subclasses.

A. public B. private C. protected **D. default**

53. The variables in an interface can have which modifiers?
A. Public B. Static C. Final **D. All of the above**

54. To compare whether two references point to the same object we use
A. == operator B. equals function **C. we can use both** D. none of the above.

55. non final functions have to be
A. overridden **B. may be overridden** C. ABoth a and b D. None of the above

56. What is the output of this program?

```
class A
{
        Public int i;
        Private int j;
}
Class B extends A
{
        Void display()
        {
                super.j = super.i + 1;
                System.out.println(supper.i + " " + supper.j);
        }
}
        class inheritance
        {
                public static void main (String args[])
                {
                  B obj = new B();
            obj.i=1;
obj.j=2;
                        obj.display();
                }
        }
```

A. 22 B. 33 C. Runtime Error **D. Compilation Error**

57. A class can be declared as_____ if you do not want the class to be subclassed. Using the _____keyword we can abstract a class interface from its implementation
A. protected, interface **B. final, interface** C. public, friend D. final, protected

58. Select the correct statement
A. Method overloading is called compiled time polymorphism
B. Method overloading is called runtime polymorphism
C. only [B] is correct
D. Both [A] and [B] are correct

59. What is the output of the below program?

```
public class A
{
public void foo()
{
System.out.println("foo");
}
public void foo(int a)
{
System.out.println("foo(int)");
}
}
public class B extends A
{
public void foo()
{
foo(5);
}
public void foo(int a)
{
System.out.println("fooB(int)");
}
}
public class test
{
Public static void main(String[] args)
{
A a = new B() ; a.foo()
;
}
}
```

A. Program will not compile **B. fooB(int)** C. foo(int) D. foo

60. What is the output of the below program ?

```
Public class A
{
    Public int a1 = 5;
    Public int a2          = 6;
    Public static int a3 = 7;
    Public static int a4 = 8;
    Public void foo()
    {
            System.out.println(a1);
    }
    Public static void foo(int a)
    {
            System.out.println(a2);
    }
```

```
}
Public class B extend A
{
    Public void foo()
    {
            System.out.println(a3);
            Foo(5);
            System.out.println(a2);
    }
```

A. 5
B. **7**
   6
   8
C. 6
D. Program will not compile

61. What is the output of the below program?

```
Public class A
{
    Public int a1 = 5;
    Public int a2 = 6;
    Public static in b1 = 7;
    Public static int b2 = 8;
    Public void foo()
    {
            System.out.println(getClass().getName());
    }
    Public void foo(int a)
    {
            System.out.println(getClass().getName());
    }
}
Public class B extend A
{
    Public void foo(int a, int b)
    {
            foo(a);
            System.out.println(getClass().getName());
    }
}
Public class Test
{
    Public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            A a= newB();
    a.foo();
    }
```

```
}
```

A. program will not compile B. A **C. B** D. A B

62. Which of the following statements are true?
i. An instance of an abstract cannot be created ii .An abstract class must have at least one abstract method iii. An abstract class cannot implement an interface

A. i B. i , ii C. i , ii , iii D. ii

63. What will be the output of the following program?

```
Public class A
{
    Public A()
    {
    this(5);
            System.out.println("A()");
    }
    Public A(int a)
    {
            System.out.println("A(int)");
    }
}
Public class B
{
    Pulic B()
    {
            System.out.println("B()");
            Super();
    }
}
Public class Test
{
    Public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            A a1 = new B();
    }
}
```

A. program will not compile B. B() A(int) A() C. B() D. B() A() A(int)

JAVA FX

1. In JavaFX following class is acting as a container for all the contents

A. Scene B. Stage C. LayoutPane D.None of the above

2. In order to start every JavaFX application you must invoke following method

A. Init() B. Start() **C. Launch()** D. None of the above

MULTITHREADING

1. One of the following method is not executed by the programmer while writing multithreaded applications.

A: start B: sleep C: join **D: run**

2. Given public class Trial extends Thread

```
{
    public void run()throws NullPointerException
    {
            System.out.println("hello");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            new Trial().start();            System.out.println("done");
    }
}
```

A: NullPointerException during runtime
B: Compilation error "overridden method does not throw NullPointerException"
C: output "done" "hello"
D: it will print "done" and then throw "NullPointerException"

3. Which of the following is the wrong statement

A: you cannot notify a particular thread
B: synchronized keyword can be applied to static methods
C: wait,notify methods can be called only from synchronized methods or block **D: InterruptedException is unchecked exception.**

4. The_____ interface should be implemented by any class whose instances are intended to be executed by a thread.

A: Serializable B: Comparable C: Collection **D: Runnable**

5. Consider the following: class X implements Runnable

```
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
/* Missing code? */
}
public void run() { }
}
```

Which of the following lines of code is suitable to start a thread?

A: Thread t= new Thread(X); B: Thread t= new Thread(X); t.start();
C: X run = new X(); Thread t= new Thread(run); t.start(); D: Thread t= new Thread(); x.run();

6. Which of the following statements is true?

A: A static method cannot be synchronized
B: Non-synchronized method can become synchronized if it's being called from a synchronized method
C: When a thread call wait() from a synchronized method, it releases the lock
D: Primitive variables can be protected from concurrent access using synchronized block.

7. Given

```
public class TestOne {
public static void main (String[] args) {
Thread.sleep(3000);
System.out.println("sleep");
    }
    }
```

A: No error, prints sleep **B: Compilation error**
C: Runtime Error D: No error & no output

8. Which of the following are methods of the Runnable interface?
A: run B: start C: yield D: stop

9. While using Thread, which is incorrect
A. **u invoke run()** B. u invoke start()
C. u implement Runnable D. u extend Thread

10. Which type of instanceof does targetObject have to pass for this to be legal while using Thread t=new Thread(targetObject);
A. targetObject instanceof Thread B. targetObject instanceof Applet
C. targetObject instanceof Object **D. targetObject instanceof Runnable**

11. _____ are utilized to control the access to an object especially in multithreaded programming?
A. Asynchronized methods B. serialized methods
C. synchronized methods D. both a and c

12. _____ means each method in multithreaded environment doesn't access data by multiple threads at the same time.
A. Thread detach B. thread isolation **C. thread safety** D. thread lock

13. Which of the following starts the default thread available in java program?
A. System class **B. main method** C. static keyword D. none of these
14. Which two can be used to create a new Thread?
A. Extend java.lang.Thread and override the run method.
B. Extend java.lang.Runnable and override the start method.
C. Implement java.lang.thread and implement the run method.
D. Implement java.lang.Runnable and implement the run method.

15. What is the use of the synchronized keyword?
A. Allows two process to run in parallel but to communicate with each other
B. **Ensures only one thread at a time may access a method or object**

C. Ensures that two or more processes will start and end at the same time D. Ensures that two or more Threads will start and end at the same time

16. What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

```
public class Bground extends Thread
{
  public static void main(String argv[])
    {
       Bground b = new Bground(); b.run();
     }
  public void start()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i<10; i++)
         {
           System.out.println("Value of i = " + i);
         }
    }
}
```

A. A compile time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class
B. A run time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class
C. Clean compile and at run time the values 0 to 9 are printed out
D. **Clean compile but no output at runtime**

17. Given the following,

```
1. class MyThread extends Thread {
2.
3. public static void main(String [] args) {
4. MyThread t = new MyThread();
5. t.start();
6. System.out.print("one. ");  7. t.start();
8. System.out.print("two. ");
9. }
10.
11.  public void run() {
12.  System.out.print("Thread ");
13.  }
14.  }
```

What is the result of this code?

A. Compilation fails
B. **An exception occurs at runtime. java.lang.IllegalThreadStateException**
C. Thread one. Thread two.
D. The output cannot be determined

18. What is the o/p of the following program?

```
1. class MyThread extends Thread {
2.
3.  public static void main(String [] args) {
4.  MyThread t = new MyThread();
```

```
5.  Thread x = new Thread(t);  6. x.start(); 7. }
8.
9.          public void run() {
10.         for(int i=0;i<3;++i) {
11.         System.out.print(i + "..");
12.         } 13. }
14. }
```

A. Compilation fails. B. 1..2..3.. C. 0..1..2..3.. **D.0..1..2..**

19. In case of class lock, non-static synchronized methods come into picture.

A. False B. true

20. Sleep releases the lock whereas wait does not.

A. True **B. False**

21. What is the effect of issuing a wait () method on an object

A. If a notify() method has already been sent to that object then it has no effect

B. **The object issuing the call to wait() will halt until another object sends a notify() or notifyAll() method**

C. An exception will be raised

D. The object issuing the call to wait() will be automatically synchronized with any other objects using the receiving object.

22. One of the following method has to be invoked by the programmer in order to bring thread from born to runnable state.

A: start B: sleep C: join D: run

23. Which of the following is the correct statement

A: you can not notify a particular thread

B: synchronized keyword can be applied to static methods

C: wait,notify methods can be called only from synchronized methods or block **D: all of the above.**

24. Select the correct statement:

A. in case of intrinsic lock, when exception is raised in a synchronized code, lock is automatically released.

B. in case of Reentrant lock, when exception is raised lock is automatically released.

C. Both A and B.

D. None of these.

25. Threads are lightweight as compare to processes

A. True B. false

26. The method used to register thread with JVM scheduler

A. urn B. register **C. start** D. none of the above

27. By default the priority of thread is

A. Minimum B. maximum **C. normal** D. none of the above

28. Sleep releases the lock wait does not
A. True **B. false**

29. One of the following methods programmer never invokes in case of multi-threading application
A. Run B. start C. wait D. notify

30. We can invoke wait, notify or notify all from non-synchronized methods
A. True **B. false**

31. What will happen?

```
public class MyThread extends Thread
{
        @Override
        public void start()
        {
        }
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
        MyThread m1=new MyThread();        m1.run();
        }
        }
```

A. Compile time error B. Exception during runtime
C. No error no output D. Program will behave differently on different platforms

32. Wait, notify and notifyAll methods are
A. Abstract B. static **C. final** D. none of the above

33. All the blocking methods i.e. sleep, wait and join can throw
A. IllegalMonitorStateException **B. InterruptedException**
C. BlockingException D. none of the above

34.What will happen?

```
class MyTarget implements Runnable
{
        public void run()
        {
                System.out.println("MyTarget run");
        }
}
public class MyApp
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
       MyTarget m=new MyTarget();        Thread t1=new Thread();
  t1.start();
```

```
    }
}
```

A. Output "MyTarget run" **B. No output**
C. Compilation error D. IllegalMonitorException during runtime

35. What will happen?

```
class MyTarget implements Runnable
{
        public void run()
        {
                System.out.println("MyTarget run");
        }
}
public class MyApp
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                MyTarget m=new MyTarget();
        Thread t1=new Thread();
                t1.start(m);
    }
}
```

A. Output "MyTarget run" B. No output
C. Compilation error D. IllegalMonitorException during runtime

36. What will happen?

```
class MyTarget implements Runnable
{
        public void run()
        {
                System.out.println("MyTarget run");
        }
}
public class MyApp
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
  MyTarget m=new MyTarget();   Thread t1=new Thread(m);   t1.start();
    }
}
```

A. Output "MyTarget run" B. No output
C. Compilation error D. IllegalMonitorException during runtime

37. A class which contains non-static synchronized methods or blocks is called as_____
A. Singleton B. Synchronized **C. Thread-Safe** D. none of the above

38. _____ method makes caller thread wait till this thread die.
A. Wait B. sleep C. yield **D. join**

39. The job that is done by the thread is decided by

A. run method B.start method C.main method D.None of the above

40. in a function, the code
Thread.Sleep(1000); is showing a compilation error, because of Interrupted Exception, not being handled, that means Interrupted Exception is

A. Runtime Exception **B. Non Runtime Exception**
C. Could be a or b D. None of the above.

41. class A extends
Thread
```
{
 private int i; public
void run()
 { i= 1;
}
public static void main(String[] args)
 {
A a = new A(); a.start();
System.out.print(a.i);
} }
```
What are the possible results of attempting to compile and run the program

A. Prints nothing B. Prints: 0 C. Prints: 1 **D. Cant say.**

39.class multithreaded_progr.aming
```
{
public static void main(String argsO)
{
Thread t = Thread.currentThread(); System.out.println(t);
}
}
```
This will call the toString method of

A. Thread class B. Object class C. String class D. none of the above

OOPS

1. What is the output?
```
public class Trial
{
    int num=10;
    void change(Trial ref)
    {
    ref.num=20;
            ref=null;
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
            Trial t=new Trial();            t.change(t);
            System.out.println(t.num);
    }
}
```

A: 20 B: 10 C: NullPointerException D: None of the above

2. Which of the following modifiers can be applied to Top Level classes?
A: public B: default C: protected **D: both A and B**

3. Which is true about an anonymous inner class?
A. It can extend exactly one class and implement exactly one interface.
B. It can extend exactly one class and can implement multiple interfaces.
C. **It can extend exactly one class or implement exactly one interface.**
D. It can implement multiple interfaces regardless of whether it also extends a class.

4. Local inner class cannot access
A: outer class member
B: its own static member
C: local members of the method in which it is defined
D: static member of outer class

5. Given public static void main(String args[])

```
    {
            Integer i;              if(i==65)
            {
                    System.out.println("65");
            }
            else if(i==0)
            {
                    System.out.println("0");
            }
            else
            {
                    System.out.println("garbage");
}
    }
```

A: output "0" B: NullPointerException **C: Compilation error** D: output "garbage"

6. Given public class Trial {static Double d;
public static void main(String args[])

```
    {
            if(d==0)
            {
                    System.out.println("0");
            }
            else
```

```
            {
                        System.out.println("garbage");
            }
    }
}
```

A: it will fail at runtime B: output 0
C: output garbage D: compiletime error

7. Which statement is wrong?
A: Externalizable is child of Serializable
B: String class is final hence cannot be serialized
C: When a class implements Serializable and it is deserialized using readObject(), constructor is never invoked.
D: all the wrapper classes they implement Serializable

8. Finalize method is a method of the class
A: String B: Exception **C: Object** D: None of the above

9. Which of the following can be referenced by this variable?
A: The instance variables of a class only
B: The methods of a class only
C: The instance variables and methods of a class
D: The class variable

10. Which statement is true about a static nested class?
A: You must have a reference to an instance of the enclosing class in order to instantiate it.
B: It does not have access to non-static members of the enclosing class.
C: its variables and methods must be static.
D: must extend the enclosing class.

11. Which of the following methods cause the string object referenced by s to be changed?
A: s.concat() B: s.touppercase() C: s.replace() **D: None of the above**

12. Given

```
{
public static void rnain(String [] args)
{
PassA p = new PassA(); p.start();
}

void start()
{
long [] a1 = {3,4,5}; long [] a2 = fix(a1);
System.out.print(a1 [0] + a1 [1] + a1 [2] +  " ");
System.out.println(a2[0] + a2[1] +  a2[2]);
}
long [] fix(long [] a3)
{
```

```
a3[1] = 7'; return a3;
}
}
```

A: 1 2 1 5 B: 1 5 1 5 C: 3 4 5 3 7 5 **D: 3 7 5 3 7 5**

13. What is the result of the following code? import java.util.*; enum

```
Animals
{
 DOG("woof"), CAT("meow"), FISH("burble");
 String sound;
Animals(String s) { sound = s; }
}
public class test11 { static Animals a; public static void main(String [] args) {
System.out.println(a.DOG.sound + " " +  a.FISH.sound);
}
}
```

A: Multiple compilation errors
B: woof burble
C: Compilation fails due to an error on line 3

14. Inner class gets access to
A: outer class variables
B: outer class variables only if we created outer class object in inner class.
C: inner class variables only D: none of the above.

15. Which of the following is not a wrapper class?
A: String B: Integer C: Boolean D: Character

16. What is the output?

```
class A
{
    int i,j;
    A()
    {
            i=1;j=2;
    }
}
public class Abc {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            // TODO Auto-generated method stub
            A obj1=new A();
            A obj2=new A();
            System.out.println(obj1.equals(obj2));
    }
}
```

A. true **B. false** C. compiler error D. runtime error

17. Which of the following is not abstract?
A. Thread B. Collection C. AbstractList D. List

18. To provide access to members of the class to another class in different package which access specifier is used?
A. **Public** B. protected C. private D. no modifier

19. Which of these methods is rounding function of Math class?
A. max() B. min() **C. abs()** D. all of the above

20. In java System.out is an object of type _____
A. InputStream **B. PrintStream** C. OutputStream D. BufferedInputStream

21. Which of the following statement is supported by an Anonymous inner class supports?
A. It can extend exactly one class and implement exactly one interface
B. It can extend exactly one class and can implement multiple interfaces
C. **It can extend exactly one class or implement exactly one interface**
D. It can implement multiple interfaces regardless of whether it also extends a class.

22. Which string instance method would return true when invoked liked this: a.method(b) where a="BUTTERfly" and b="butterFLY"
a) equalsIgnoreCase() b) toUpperCase() c) toLowerCase() d) equals()

23. Which of the following is an ability of Reflection API in java?
A. Determining the state of an object B. Determining object validity
C. Determining duplicate classes **D. Determination of the class of an object**

24. What is the difference between this() and super() ?
A. super() constructor is invoked within a method of a class while this() constructor is used within the constructor of the sub class.
B. this() constructor is invoked outside a method of a class while super() constructor is invoked within the constructor of the sub class.
C. this() constructor is invoked within a method of a class while super() constructor is invoked outside the constructor of the sub class.
D. **this() constructor is invoked within a constructor of a class while super() constructor is used within the constructor of the sub class.**

25. What is the output of the following? public class MyClass

```
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
    StringBuffer sb1=new StringBuffer("Anurag");
    StringBuffer sb2=new StringBuffer("Anurag");
    String ss1="Anurag";

    System.out.println(sb1==sb2);
    System.out.println(sb1.equals(sb2));
    System.out.println(sb1.equals(ss1));
```

```
    System.out.println("Poddar".substring(3));
    }
}
```

A. False , true , true, dar
B. False, true, false, ddar
C. Compiler error
D. false,false, false , dar

26. Given following code, what will happen to the output? public class MyClass

```
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
     String str1="hello";
     String str2="hel";
     String str3=str2+"lo";

     if(str1==str3)
     {

==");          System.out.println("str1 and str3 are
     }
     else
     {

not ==");    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are

}
     if(str1.equals(str3))
     {


equals");    System.out.println("str1 and str3 are
     }
     else
     {
                System.out.println("str1 and str3 are

not equals");
                }
    }
}
```

a) str1 and str3 are ==
str1 and str3 are equals

b) **str1 and str3 are not ==**
str1 and str3 are equals

c) str1 and str3 are ==
str1 and str3 are not equals

d) compilation error

27. Select a wrong statement about native method.
A. Native method can be static **B. Native method can be abstract**
C. Native method can be non-static D. Native method can be synchronized

28. Constructor is the class that does not provide information about, and access to, a single constructor of a class.
A. True B. **False**

29. A class cannot be both abstract and final..
A. **True** B.False

30. String s1="hello"; String s2="hello"; which one will return true
A. s1==s2 B. s1.equals(s2) **C. both a and b**

32. What is the correct ordering for the import, class and package declaration when found in a single file?
A. package, import, class B. class, import, package
C. import, package, class D. package, class, import

33. When native method resolution fails we get
A. NativeResolutionFailedException B. NullPointerException
C. UnsatisfiedLinkError D. None of these

34. Select the correct statement about Functional Interface. A. It should not contain default or static methods
B. It should contain only one abstract method.
C. It should contain more than one abstract methods.
D. None of these.

35. Which operation is allowed on String class
A. + B. - C. & D. &&

36. Using reflection u can
A. Access private fields B. Access private methods **C. Both a and b** D. None

37. JRE contains
A. Jvm B. jars C. dlls **D. all of the above**

38. Main() function is invoked by
A. Programmer B. class_loader **C. jvm** D. none of the above

39.. Address of next executing instruction is stored inside
A. method_area B. stack C. heap **D. PC_Register**

40. Method area stores information about
A. Class_bytecode B. static_variables C. method_names **D. all of the above**

41. In java objects are created on
A. Stack B. **heap** C. both A & B D.none of the above

42. . Which of the following statements is true?
A. Main is public B. Main is static C. Main accepts String[] **D. All of the above**

43. According to the new version of java, along with byte,short,int ,char following type is also allowed
A. Double B. float **C. String** D. none of the above

44. By-default value for the Reference type is:
A. false B. 0 **C. null** D.none of these

45. In java by default member functions are
A. static **B. virtual** C. final D.all of the above

46. Just before object gets garbage collected following method is called
A. **finalize()** B. gc() C. main() D. none of the above

47. In java the rule is
A. member variable must be initialized before use **B. local variable must be initialized before use**
C. both a and b D. none of these

48. What will happen if static modifier is removed from the signature of the main method?
A. Compilation Error.
B. **RunTime Error: NoSuchMethodError.**
C. Program will compile and run without any output.
D. Program will compile and run to show the required output.

49. Under what conditions is an object's finalize() method invoked by the garbage collector? **A. When it detects that the object has become unreachable.**
B. As soon as object is set as null.
C. At fixed intervalm it checks for null value.
D. None of the above.

50. Can constructor be inherited?
A. True **B. False**

51. Under what conditions is an object's finalize() method invoked by the garbage collector?
A. Just before object gets garbage collected. B. As soon as object is set as null.
C. At fixed intervalm it checks for null value. D. None of the above.

52. What is the output?
public class test10
{

```
    static void call(int x)
    {                       x+=2;
    }
    public  static void main(String args[])
    {
            int num=0;
    call(num++);
            System.out.println(num);
    }
}
```

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 0

53. Which of the following is the correct syntax for suggesting the JVM performs garbage collection.
A. System.free (); B. System.setGarbageCollection () ;
C. System.out.get () ; **D. System.gc ();**

54. Which of the following is not primitive data type?
A. int B. Boolean **C.String** D. float

55. Static member scope is _____
A. **They are created when the class is loaded at runtime.**
B. They are created when main get called.
C. They are created when class object get created.
D. They are created when class get modified.

56 What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following code? public class test3

```
{
    static int a;     int b;
    public test3()
            {
            int c;          c=a;          a++;          b+=c;
            }
            public static void main(String args[])
            {
                    new test3();
            }
}
```

Select the one correct answer
A. The code will fail to compile since the constructor is trying to access static members
B. The code will fail to compile since the constructor is trying to use static field "a " before it has been initialized.
C. The code will fail to compile since the constructor is trying to use static field "b " before it has been initialized.

D. The code will fail to compile since the constructor is trying to use static field "c " before it has been initialized.
E. **The code will compile and run without any problems.**

57. What will happen if you compile/ run the following code? public
class Q 11
{
static String str1»= "main method with String[] args";
static String str2 = "main method with int[] args";
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.println(str1); .
}
public static void main(int[] args)
{
System.out.println(str2);
} }
A. Duplicate method main(), compilation error at line 6.
B. Duplicate method main(), compilation error at line 11.
C. **Prints "main method with main String[] args".**
D. Prints "main method with main int[] args".

58. What is the output of the following code?
class Test
{
Test(int 1')
{
System.outfprintln("Test(" +i +")");
}
}
public class Q12
{
static Test t1 = new Test(1);
Test t2 = new Test(2); static
Test t3 = new Test(3);
public static void main(String[] args)
{
Q12 Q = new Q12();
}
}
A. Test(1)
Test(2)
Test(3)
B. Test(3)
Test(2)
Test(1)
C. Test(2)
Test(1)
Test(3)

D. **Test(1) Test(3)**
Test(2)

59. What is the output of the following code?
String str = "Welcome"; si;r.concat(" to Java!");
System.out.println(str);
A. Strings are immutable, compilation error at line 3.
B. Strings are immutable, runtime exception at line 3.
C. **Prints "Welcome".**
D. Prints "Welcome to Java!".

60. What is the output of the following code? class MyClass "
{
static int maxElements; MyClass(int maxElements)
{
this.maxElements = maxElements;
}
}
public class Q19
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
MyClass a = new MyClass(100); MyClass b = new MyClass(100);
if(a.equals(—)
System.out.println("ObJects have tne same values ;, else
'
System.out.println("Objects have different values");
}
A. Compiles error at line 20 equals () method was not defined. B. Compiles fine,runtime exception at line 20
C. Print "object have the same values".
D. Print "object have the different values";

61. What will happen if you compilel run the following code?
public class Q21
{
int maxElements;
void Q21()
{
maxElements = 100; '
System.out. println(maxElements);
}
Q21 (int i)
{ .

```
maxElements = i;
System.out.println(maxElements);
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{ Q21 a = new Q21();
Q21 b = new Q21(999);
}
}
```

A. Prints 100 and 999.
B. Prints 999 and 100.
C. Compilation error at line 3, variable maxElements was not initialized.
D. **Compilation error while calling parameterized constructor**

62. What will happen if you invoke the following method? public void check()

```
{
System.out.println(Math.min(-0.0,+0.0));
System.out.println(Math.max(-0.0,+0.0));
System.out.println(Math.min(-0.0,+0.0) == Math.max(0.0,+0.0));
}
```

A. prints -0.0, +0.0 and false.
B. prints -0.0, +0.0 and true.
C. prints 0.0, 0.0 and false
D. prints 0.0, 0.0 and true

63. What will be the output of the followingicode?

```
1. String s1 = "Java2";
2. String s2 = "Java2";
3. if (s1 == s2)
4. System.out.println("We are twins");
5. else
6. System.out.println("We are not twins“);
```

A. We are twins
B. We are not twins
C. The program will not compile.
D. The program will compile, but will produce a run-time error.

64. In the following code, which is the earliest statement, where the object originally held in e, may be garbage collected: public class Test { public static void main (String'a"Fg§[]){ Employee e =_new Employee("Bob", 48); e.calculatePay();
System.out.println(e.printDetails()); _ e
= null;
e = new Employee("Denise", 36);

```
e.calculatePay();
System.out.println(e.printDetails());
}
}
```

A. Line 7 **B. Line 8** C. Line 10 D. Line 11

65. non static variables are defined in
A. functions **B. classes** C. both 1 and2 D. none of the above.

66. String objects are
A. mutable **B. immutable** C. all the above D. None of the above

67. toString function is a non final method of
A. keyword B. method of String class
C. method of Object class D. None of the above

68. converting primitives to objects is called as
A. Conversion mechanisms **B. Boxing** C. Object Conversion D. none of the above

69. if we make constructors as static functions
A. compile time error B. runtime error C. coding error D. None of the above

70. non static variables are for
A. objects B. functions C. both 1 and 2 D. none of the above

71. class

```
A
{
int I;
        public void m1()
        {
        System.out.println("value of i is" + i);
        }    }
public class Code1
 {
public static void main(StringO args) {
        A obj =new A(); A obj1 =new A(}; obj.I =3;
        obj1. i=4;
        System.out.prlntln{obj1.i +·" + obj.I);
}
```

this program will print

A. 3,4 **B. 4,3** C. compilation error D. runtime error.

72.
```
class A
{
        public void m1()
        {
        System.out.println("1");
        }
        public static void m2()
         {
         m1(); System.out.prinUn("2");
        }
}
```
when we call m2 function,here output will be

A. 1, 2 B. 2, 1 C. runtime error **D. compile time error**

74. What is the output of following println statement
```
String str1 = "Hellow";
   System.out.println(str1.indexof('t'));
```
A. 0 B. can't be predicted **C. -1** D. 5

75. What could be output of the following fragment of code?
```
   public class Test
   {
            Public static void main (String args[])
            {
                    string x = "hellow";
           int y = 9;
                    System.out.println(x += y);
            }
   }
```
A. throws an exception as String and int are not compatible b) hello9

c) Compilation error

d) None of these

76. What will be the output of the following fragment of code?
```
   public class Test
   {
            public static void main(String [] args)
            {
                    String s1 = "java";
                    String s2 = "java";
                    System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
                    System.out.println(s1 == s2);
            }
```

```
}
```

A. false true B. false false **C. true false** D. true true

77. Determine output

```
public class Test
{
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                String str = null;
                if ( str.length() = = 0)
                {
                        System.out.print("1");
                } else if (str == null)
                { System.out.print("2");
                } else {
                        System.out.print("3");

                }
        }
}
```

A. compilation fails B. "1" is printed C. "2" is printed
D. "3" is printed **E. An exception is thrown at runtime**

78. What could be output of the following fragment of code?

```
public class Test
{
        Public static void main (String args[])
        {
                string x = "hellow";
        int y = 9;
                System.out.println(x += y);
        }
}
```

A. throws an exception as String and int are not compatible
B. **hello9**
C. Compilation error
D. None of these

79. class base

```
{
protected:
int a,b;
public:

void setab(int n, int m) (a=n; b=m;)
};
class derived zprotected vase
```

```
{ int c; public: void
setc(int n) {c=n;}
};
```

referring to the sample code above, how can you access the int member "a" in class derived? A. using member functions of base only.

B. only by using friend functions.

C. using member functions of derived only.

D. **by using member functions of derived and base**

E. by using any function.

80. Study the below program

```
Public class Singleton
{
    Public static final Singleton instance = new Singleton();
    Public Singleton()
    {
    }
    Public static Singleton getInstance()
    {
            return instance ;
    }
    Public void foo()
    {
    }
}
Public class Test
{
    Public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            Singleton a = new Singleton();
            a.foo();
            Singleton b = Singleton.getInstance();
            b.foo();
    }
}
```

Which of the numbered lines is a problem ?

A. 1 B. 3 C. Both D. None

81. If an instance of class A is created in what in what order will the numbered lines be hit public class A

```
{
1:  public int a = 1;
    Public A()
{
2:  a = 2;
}
{
3:  a =3;
```

```
}
}
```

A. Class will not compile **B. 1 3 2** C. 2 1 3 D. 2 1

82. How many times will be the line numbered as 1 be hit ?

```
Public class A
{
    Public static int a =1;
    Public A()
    {
            a = 2;
    }
    Static
    {
            a = 3;
    }
}
Public class Test
{
    Public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            A a1 = null;
            A a2 = new A();
    }
}
```

A. Program will not compile **B. 1** C. Never D. 4

83. What is the super class of integer ?

A. Object B. Numeric C. Number D. Short

84. What is the name of the concept by which I can assign an int directly to an Integer ?

A. Casting

B. Auto Assignment **C. Auto boxing**

D. It is not possible. Primitive type cannot be assigned to objects

85. Compiler which converts bytecode to native code is

A. Jit_compiler B. javac_compiler C. byte_compiler D. none of the above

86.Data types in java are

A. Primitive_type B. reference_type **C. both a and b** D. none of hese

87. What is the correct order?

A. Linking_loading_initializing **B. loading_linking_initializiing** C. initializing_loading_linking D.loading_initializing_linking

88. Java does not support

A. pointers B. friend_keyword

C. multiple_inheritance **D. all of the above**

SOCKET PROGRAMMING

1. Which of the following class allows Tcp Server to wait for client on a particular port?
A: InetAddress **B: ServerSocket** C: Socket D: none of the above

2. One of the following port range is valid for Network programming in java
A: 1 to 65535 B: 1023 to 65535 **C: 1024 to 65535** D: 0 to 1023

3. Which one is used to send packet over the network in case of UDP?
A: DatagramPacket B: Socket C: DatagramServer **D: DatagramSocket**

4. Which of the following is Application level protocol?
A: FTP B: HTTP C: JRMP **D: all of the above**

5. A _____ is an endpoint for communication between two machines.
A. ServerSocket **B. Socket** C. DatagramSocket D. DatagramPacket

6. Which of the following class allows UDP Server to wait for client on a particular port?
A: InetAddress **B: DatagramSocket**
C: DatagramPacket D: none of the above

7. One of the following class is used to represent IP address of a machine.
A: IPAddress **B: InetAddress** C: InternetAddress D: InternetPacketAddress

8. Which method is used to wait for client to get connected in TCP? **A: accept**
B: receive
C: wait
D: socketWait

9. Which of the following is Application level protocol?
A: TCP **B: HTTP** C: UDP D: all of the above

10. The class which is used to send the packet in case of UDP is
A. Socket B. UDPSocket C. UserDatagramPacket **D. UserDatagramSocket**

11. The class which represents IP address of machine is
A. InternetAddress
B. IPAddress
C. InetAddress
D. none of the above

12. Which is Application layer
A. HTTP
B. FTP
C. SMTP

D. **all of the above**

13. _____ method is used to wait for client request in UDP
A. Wait
B. **receive**
C. accept
D. none of these

14. _____ method is used to wait for client request in TCP
A. Wait
B. receive
C. **accept**
D. none of these

15. If we want to pass an object over network it should implement
A. Runnable
B. **Serializable**
C. Cloneable
D. none of these

16. _____ class is used to make server wait for client request in TCP.
A. Socket
B. **ServerSocket**
C. SocketInputStream
D. none of these

17. Valid range of port number for a java application is
A. 0 to 65535
B. 1 to 65535
C. **1024 to 65535**
D. none of these

18. Marshalling is
A. Converting packets into data
B. **converting data into packets**
C. converting bytes into character

19. TCP is reliable
A. True B. false

20. What will be printed out if you attempt to compile and run the following code?
int i=9; switch
(i) { deiault:
System.out.println("default"); cazse
0:
Sy:stem.out.println("zero");
break; case 1:

System.out.println("one"); case
2: system.out.println("two"); }
a) default
b) default, zero
c) error default clause not defined
d) no output displayed

21. Which of the following lines will compile without warning or error.
a) float f=1.3;
b) char c="a";
c) byte b=257; '
d) boolean b=null;
e) **int i=10;**

22. How to terminate JVM when I close all the application windows?
a. Systemexit(u) b. System.exit(1) c. 3ystem.exit(2) d. All are invalid answers

OOP_With_JAVA

1. Which of these can not be used for a variable name in Java?

Answers

1. identifier
2. keyword
3. identifier & keyword
4. none of the mentioned

2. Which of the following best defines a class?

Answers

1. Parent of an object
2. Instance of an object
3. Blueprint of an object
4. Scope of an object

3. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute the java programs?

Answers

1. JRE
2. JIT
3. JDK
4. JVM

4. predict the output of following java program?

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

Answers

1. 0
2. garbage value
3. compiler error
4. runtime error

5. When Overloading does not occur?

Answers

1. More than one method with same name but different number or type of parameters
2. More than one method with same name but different number of parameter
3. More than one method with same name, same number of parameters but different type of parameters
4. More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and same type of parameters but return type is different

6. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class?

Answers

1. Encapsulation
2. Inheritance
3. Polymorphism
4. Abstraction

7. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class 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();
    }
}
```

Answers

1. Base::show() called
2. Derived::show() called
3. Compiler error
4. Runtime error

8. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of superclass?

Answers

1. super
2. this
3. extent
4. extends

9. Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?

Answers

1. String class
2. Object class
3. Abstract class
4. ArrayList class

10. What is upcasting?

Answers

1. Casting subtype to supertype
2. Casting super type to subtype
3. Casting subtype to super type and vice versa
4. Casting anytype to any other type

11. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class conversion
 {
     public static void main(String args[])
     {
         double a = 295.04;
         int  b = 300;
         byte c = (byte) a;
         byte d = (byte) b;
         System.out.println(c + " "  + d);
     }
 }
```

Answers

1. 38 43
2. 39 44
3. 295 300
4. 295.04 300

12. Which of these is a wrapper for data type int?

Answers

1. Integer
2. Long
3. Byte
4. Double

13. Which method can be defined only once in a program?

Answers

1. main method
2. finalize method
3. static method
4. private method

14. Which of these class represents mutable character sequence?

Answers

1. String
2. StringBuffer
3. StringBuilder
4. Both StringBuffer and StringBuilder

15. Which of these method of class String is used to compare two String objects for their equality?

Answers

1. equals()
2. Equals()
3. isequal()
4. Isequal()

16. Which of these process occur automatically by the java runtime system?

Answers

1. Serialization
2. Garbage collection
3. File Filtering
4. All of the mentioned

17. Which of the following class we can used to read the data in the form of character from text file?

Answers

1. FileWriter
2. FileReader
3. FileInputStream
4. FileOutputStream

18. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
enum Season
  {
      WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, FALL
  };
  System.out.println(Season.WINTER.ordinal());
```

Answers

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3

19. Which of the following are disadvantages of generics?

Answers

1. Cannot Instantiate Generic Types with Primitive Types
2. Cannot Create Instances of Type Parameters
3. Cannot Overload a Method Where the Formal Parameter Types of Each Overload Erase to the Same Raw Type
4. All of the above

20. What is the return type of lambda expression?

Answers

1. String
2. Object
3. void
4. Function

21. While iteration is on and some other thread tries to modify the collection then iterator throws following exception?

Answers

1. ConcurrentModificationException
2. CollectionModificationException
3. RandomAccessException

4. None of the above

22. Which of these methods can be used to obtain a array from an ArrayList object?

Answers

1. Array()
2. convertArray()
3. toArray()
4. covertoArray()

23. The accuracy and efficiency of a HashMap can be guaranteed with

Answers

1. override equals method
2. override hashCode method
3. Both of the above
4. None of the above

24. How to get UTC time?

Answers

1. Time.getUTC();
2. Date.getUTC();
3. Instant.now();
4. TimeZone.getUTC();

25. What will be the output of following programs?

```
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");
    }
  }
}
```

Answers

1. Caught base class exception
2. Caught derived class exception
3. Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class
4. Compiler Error because derived is not throwable

26. What is invalid about java.lang.Error in java?

Answers

1. Errors are abnormal conditions in application
2. Error indicates some serious problems that our application should not try to catch
3. Error is unchecked Exception
4. Error is a subclass of Throwable

27. Which statement is true?

Answers

1. catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception
2. Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block
3. The Error class is a RuntimeException
4. Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block

28. Which of these is an interface for control over serialization and deserialization?

Answers

1. Serializable
2. Externalizable
3. FileFilter
4. ObjectInput

29. Which of these is valid about threads in java?

Answers

1. Thread consumes cpu in best possible manner
2. Threads enables multi-processing
3. Threads can execute any part of process. And same part of process can be executed by multiple Threads.
4. All

30. How can we create Thread?

Answers

1. By Extending Thread class
2. Implementing Runnable interface
3. By using Executor framework - which can internally form threads
4. All of the above

31. The synchronized keyword is applicable for whom?

Answers

1. Variables and Methods
2. Methods and Classes
3. Variables and Classes
4. Methods and Blocks

32. What are green threads in java?

Answers

1. Random and synchronized
2. Parallel and random
3. Sequential and random
4. Sequential and parallel

33. What are the two types of Streams proposed by Java 8?

Answers

1. Random and synchronized
2. Parallel and random
3. Sequential and random
4. Sequential and parallel

34. Which of these variables is a static variable defined in Collections?

Answers

1. EMPTY_LIST
2. EMPTY_SET
3. EMPTY_MAP
4. All the answers are true

35. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?

Answers

1. Run Time
2. Can Occur Any Time
3. Compilation Time
4. None of the mentioned

36. What is -Xms and -Xmx while starting jvm?

Answers

1. Initial memory; Maximum memory
2. Initial memory
3. Maximum memory
4. Maximum; Initial memory

37. What allows the programmer to destroy an object x?

Answers

1. x.delete()
2. x.finalize()
3. Runtime.getRuntime().gc()
4. Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object

38. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?

Answers

1. Object class
2. abstract class
3. ArrayList class
4. None of the mentioned

39. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Interface?

Answers

1. Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does
2. Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program
3. All variables in interface are implicitly final and static
4. All variables are abstract and methods are static if interface is defined public

40. What happens when we access the same variable defined in two interfaces implemented by the same class?

Answers

1. Compilation failure
2. Runtime Exception
3. The JVM is not able to identify the correct variable
4. The interfaceName.variableName needs to be defined