

Java Question with Answer:-

Note:

- All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.
- Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.

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Question: What is the exact output of this code?

```
class A {  
  
}  
  
public class B{  
    void m1(){  
        System.out.println("This is method of Class B");  
    }  
}  
  
public class C{  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        B objB = new B();  
        System.out.print("This is Class C");  
        objB.m1();  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. This is method of Class B
- B. This is Class C.
- C. This is Class C, This is method of Class B.
- D. Compilation Error.

Answer: D

Explanation: This class have two public class so the output will not come.

Question: What is the output of this code?

Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.

```
class A {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class A");  
    }  
}  
  
class B {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class B");  
    }  
}  
  
class C {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print("This is Class C");  
    }  
}  
  
class D {  
  
}
```

Output :-

- A. In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.**
- B. Code successfully compile and Execute.**
- C. NoClassDefFoundError.**
- D. None of the above.**

Answer : C

Explanation : The class name GlobalClass not declare in the file.

Question: What is the output of this code?

```
public class DemoTestArrays {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
        int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {  
            arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];  
        }  
  
        System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].
- B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].
- C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
- D. Runtime Error.

Answer : B

Explanation : The conditional statement store the arrOne elements to arrTwo in reverse order.

Question: What is the output of this code?

```
public class DemoTestClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };  
        String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null;  
        System.out.println(first);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. BBB.**
- B. CCC.**
- C. AAA.**
- D. Runtime Error.**

Answer : C

Explanation : The value at the 0th position will be assigned to the variable first.

Question : 5

Level : Intermediate

Question: Is there a destructor for Java?

- A. No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.**
- B. Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.**
- C. Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.**
- D. None of the above.**

Answer : A

Explanation : there is no concept of destructor in Java. In place of the destructor, Java provides the garbage collector that works the same as the destructor.

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Question : 6

Level : Beginner

Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?

```
public class ClassMain {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String main = "main is incorrect defined";  
        System.out.println(main);  
    }  
}
```

- A. Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.**
- B. No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**
- C. It does not compile.**
- D. In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**

Answer : A

Explanation : Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.

Question : 7

Level : Beginner

Question: Read the given below code and identify correct Output?

```
class MyProgram {  
    int count = 0;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println(count);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. null.**
- B. 0.**
- C. Error.**
- D. None of the above.**

Answer : C

Explanation : non-static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context.

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Question : 8

Level : Beginner

Question: How many Objects created in the below code?

```
class X {  
    X() {  
        System.out.println(this.hashCode());  
    }  
}  
  
class Y extends X {  
    Y() {  
        System.out.println(this.hashCode());  
    }  
}  
  
public class TestClass {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Y y = new Y();  
        System.out.println(y.hashCode());  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 3.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.
- D. None of the above.

Answer : C

Explanation : Only one object is created and the object is to call the methods.

Question: What is the correct output of the given code?

```
public class Test {  
    public static double calculation(double a, double b) {  
        if (a == b) {  
            return 0;  
        } else {  
            return 2 / (a - b);  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        double d1 = Double.MIN_VALUE;  
        double d2 = 2.0 * Double.MIN_VALUE;  
        System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 0.0
- B. 0
- C. Error
- D. -Infinity

Answer : D

Explanation :

Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int j = 0;  
        if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))  
            System.out.println("j = " + j);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 0**
- B. 1**
- C. 2**
- D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)**

Answer : B

Explanation : bitwise inclusive OR | Operator execute the output either the first condition is true or second condition is true. Any one of the condition is true then it will executed.

Question: What is the output of below code?

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  
  
        int sum = 0;  
  
        for (int i : array)  
            sum += ++i;  
  
        System.out.println(--sum);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 20
- D. 19

Answer : D

Explanation : The variable array is assigned to i and the variable sum is calculated in this way $\text{sum} = \text{sum} + (++)i$. the value of array elements are increased by increment operator. Then all the elements of array are added and assigned to Sum.

Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?

```
public class MathTest {  
    public void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 10 * 10 - 10;  
        System.out.println(++x);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 0
- B. 90
- C. 91
- D. Runtime Error

Answer : D

Explanation : Main method is not static in class MathTest.

Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?

Output :-

- A. Make the class as final and**
- B. Make the data members as private and final.**
- C. Both A and B are Correct**
- D. None of the above**

Answer : C

Explanation : Immutable class in java means that once an object is created, we cannot change its content.

In Java, all the wrapper classes (like Integer, Boolean, Byte, Short) and String class is immutable.
We can create our own immutable class as well.

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Question: How to define Vector class??

Output :-

- A. Synchronized and Non-serialized**
- B. Non-Synchronized and Serialized.**
- C. Both A and B are Correct**
- D. None of the above**

Answer : D

Explanation : A vector class in java is Sysnchronized and serialized.

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Question : 15

Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
public class TestString1 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = "420";  
        str += 42;  
        System.out.print(str);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 420
- B. 42042.
- C. Compilation fails
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer : B

Explanatoin : The str is a String variable so they perform the merge operation. $420 + 42 = 42042$.

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0;  
        int y = 10;  
        do {  
            y--;  
            ++x;  
        } while (x < 5);  
        System.out.print(x + "," + y);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 5, 6
- B. 5, 5.
- C. 6, 5
- D. Error

Answer : B

Explanation : The do statement perform increment and decrement operation until the value of x is greater than 5.

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 0;  
        int y = 10;  
        do {  
            y--;  
            ++x;  
        } while (x < 5);  
        System.out.print(x + "," + y);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 5, 6
- B. 5, 5.
- C. 6, 5
- D. Error

Answer : B

Explanation : The do statement perform increment and decrement operation until the value of x is greater than 5.

Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?

Output :-

- A. public abstract class A {
 public Bark speak();
 }**
- B. public abstract class A {
 public Bark speak() {
 }
 }**
- C. public class A {
 public abstract Bark speak();
 }**
- D. public class A abstract{
 public abstract Bark speak();
 }**

Answer : A

Explanation : The abstract class defined with an abstract keyword and it also declared before the class. and the abstract class have only the method name not declarations.

Question : 19

Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class LoopTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 12;  
        while (x < 10) {  
            x--;  
        }  
        System.out.print(x);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 9

Answer : C

Explanation : The while statement decrement the value of X only the value of X is less than 10. but the value of X is 12. so the while statement is break and the output is 12.

Question : 20

Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class BitwiseTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 5;  
        int y = 7;  
        System.out.print(((y * 2) % x));  
        System.out.print(" " + (y % x));  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 6, 8
- B. 7, 9
- C. 4, 6
- D. 4, 2

Answer : D

Explanation : above program perform Multiplication and module program. The Module return the value of Reminder.

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TestFormatSpecifier {  
  
    static final long num = 343L;  
  
    static long testMethod(long num) {  
        System.out.print(++num + " ");  
        return ++num;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print(num + " ");  
        final long num = 340L;  
        new TestString1().testMethod(num);  
        System.out.println(num);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 343 340 342
- B. 343 341 342
- C. 343 341 340
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer : D

Explanaation :

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
public class TestBooleanDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 5;  
        boolean b1 = true;  
        boolean b2 = false;  
  
        if ((x == 4) && !b2)  
            System.out.print("1 ");  
        System.out.print("2 ");  
        if ((b2 = true) && b1)  
            System.out.print("3 ");  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 2, 3
- B. 1, 2
- C. 3, 2
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer : A

Explanation : The first condition is false, so it cannot print the first statement and then second statement is printed and again check the second condition it will return true then third statement is executed.

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
public class Test {  
    public void main(String[] args) {  
        int x = 6;  
        Test test = new Test();  
        test.doSomething(x);  
        System.out.print(" main x = " + x);  
    }  
  
    void doSomething(int x) {  
        System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime**
- B. method x = 6, main x = 6**
- C. method x = 6 main x = 7**
- D. method x = 7 main x = 6**

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Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TernanryTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 42;  
        String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime**
- B. Computer**
- C. Java**
- D. Everything**

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Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TernanryTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 42;  
        String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";  
        System.out.println(str);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. An exception is thrown at runtime**
- B. Computer**
- C. Java**
- D. Everything**

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Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class ExceptionTestDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f);  
        try {  
            if (valuePie > 3)  
                System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+"", ");  
  
            else  
                System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+"", ");  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
            System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.**
- B. Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.**
- C. Pie value is not greater than 3.**
- D. An exception is thrown at runtime.**

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TernaryDemo {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int a = 8;  
        System.out.println (" " + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 9.9**
- B. 0.**
- C. 9.**
- D. Error.**

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Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TestDoubleDemo {  
  
    public static long round(double a) {  
        if (a != 0x1.ffffffffffffp-2) {  
  
            return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);  
        } else {  
            return 0;  
        }  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo();  
        t.round(2.5);  
    }  
}
```

Output :-

- A. 3
- B. 0.
- C. -1.
- D. None of the above.

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Question: Create a parent class as below

```
class A {  
    private int a = 0;  
}
```

Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options

Output :-

- A. class B extends A {
 int a = 0;
}**
- B. class C extends A {
 private int a = 0;
}**
- C. class B extends A {
 static int a = 0;
}**
- D. class C extends A {
 final int a = 0;
}**

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Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??

```
class A extends B {  
    // some methods  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
    // some methods  
}
```

- A. No, Not Allowed.**
- B. Yes, Definitely Allowed.**
- C. With Some condition, Allowed**
- D. None of the Above**

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Question: Read the below code and find correct output?

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Integer x = 400, y = 400;  
        if (x == y)  
            System.out.println("Number is Same");  
        else  
            System.out.println("Number is Not Same");  
    }  
}
```

- A. Number is Same**
- B. Number is Not Same**
- C. Runtime Exception**
- D. None of the Above**

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