Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java?
A. The destination type is smaller than source type
B. The destination type is larger than source type
C. The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: B
What is the prototype of the default constructor of this class?public class prototype { }
A. prototype( )
B. prototype(void)
C. public prototype(void)
D. public prototype( )
ANSWER: D
What is the error in this code?byte b = 50;b = b * 50;
A. b can not contain value 100, limited by its range.
B. * operator has converted b * 50 into int, which can not be converted to byte without casting.
C. b can not contain value 50.
D. No error in this code
ANSWER: B
If an expression contains double, int, float, long, then whole expression will promoted into which of these data types?
A. long
B. int
C. double
D. float
ANSWER: C
What is Truncation is Java?
A. Floating-point value assigned to an integer type
B. Integer value assigned to floating type
C. Floating-point value assigned to an Floating type
D. Integer value assigned to floating type
ANSWER: A
Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?
A. malloc
B. alloc
C. new
D. new malloc
ANSWER: C
Which of these is an incorrect Statement?
A. It is necessary to use new operator to initialize an array.
B. Array can be initialized using comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces.
C. Array can be initialized when they are declared.
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?
A. Row
B. Column
C. Both Row and Column
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
Which of the following can be operands of arithmetic operators?
A. Numeric
B. Boolean

C. Characters
D. Both Numeric & Characters
ANSWER: D
Modulus operator, %, can be applied to which of these?
A. Integers
B. Floating – point numbers
C. Both Integers and floating – point numbers.
D. None of the mentioned
ANSWER: C
Decrement operator, −−, decreases value of variable by what number?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
ANSWER: A
Which of these statements are incorrect?
A. Assignment operators are more efficiently implemented by Java run-time system than their equivalent long forms.
B. Assignment operators run faster than their equivalent long forms.
C. Assignment operators can be used only with numeric and character data type.
D. None
ANSWER: D
Which of these is not a bitwise operator?
A. &
B. &=
C. |=
D. <=
ANSWER: D
Which operator is used to invert all the digits in binary representation of a number?
A. ~
B. <<<
C. >>>
D. ^
ANSWER: A
On applying Left shift operator, <<, on an integer bits are lost one they are shifted past which position bit?
A. 1
B. 32
C. 33
D. 31
ANSWER: D
Which right shift operator preserves the sign of the value?
A. <<
B. >>
C. <<=
D. >>=
ANSWER: B
Which of these statements are incorrect?
A. The left shift operator, <<, shifts all of the bits in a value to the left specified number of times
B. The right shift operator, >>, shifts all of the bits in a value to the right specified number of times
C. The left shift operator can be used as an alternative to multiplying by 2
D. The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bits with 0
ANSWER: D

Which of these have highest precedence?
A. ()
B. ++
C. *
D. >>
ANSWER: A
Which of these statements are incorrect?
A. Equal to operator has least precedence
B. Brackets () have highest precedence
C. Division operator, /, has higher precedence than multiplication operator
D. Addition operator, +, and subtraction operator have equal precedence
ANSWER: C
Which of these selection statements test only for equality?
A. if
B. switch
C. if & switch
D. none of this
ANSWER: B
Which of these are selection statements in Java?
A. if()
B. for()
C. continue
D. break
ANSWER: A
Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?
A. do-while
B. while
C. for
D. none of the mentioned
ANSWER: A
Which of these jump statements can skip processing remainder of code in its body for a particular iteration?
A. break
B. return
C. exit
D. continue
ANSWER: D
Which of these statement is incorrect?
A. switch statement is more efficient than a set of nested ifs
B. two case constants in the same switch can have identical values
C. switch statement can only test for equality, whereas if statement can evaluate any type of boolean expression
D. it is possible to create a nested switch statements
ANSWER: B
What is true about break?
A. Break stops the execution of entire program
B. Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop
C. Break forces the control out of the loop and starts the execution of next iteration.
D. Break halts the execution of the loop for certain time frame
ANSWER: B
What is true about do statement?
A. do statement executes the code of a loop at least once
B. do statement does not get execute if condition is not matched in the first iteration

C. do statement checks the condition at the beginning of the loop
D. do statement executes the code more than once always
ANSWER: A
Which of the following is used with switch statement?
A. Continue
B. Exit
C. break
D. do
ANSWER: C
Which component is used to compile, debug and execute java program?
A. JVM
B. JDK
C. JIT
D. JRE
ANSWER: B
Which component is responsible for converting byte code into machine specific code?
A. JVM
B. JDK
C. JIT
D. JRE
ANSWER: A
Which component is responsible to run java program?
A. JVM
B. JDK
C. JIT
D. JRE
ANSWER: D
Which component is responsible to optimise byte code to machine code?
A. JVM
B. JDK
C. JIT
D. JRE
ANSWER: C
Which statement is true about java?
A. Platform independent programming language
B. Platform dependent programming language
C. Code dependent programming language
D. Sequence dependent programming language
ANSWER: A
Which of the below is invalid indentifier with main method?
A. public
B. static
C. private
D. final
ANSWER: C
What is the extension of java code files?
A. .class
B. .java
C. .txt
D. .js
ANSWER: B
What is the extension of compiled java classes?

A. .class
B. .java
C. .txt
D. .js
ANSWER: A
How can we identify whether a compilation unit is class or interface from a .class file?
A. Java source file header
B. Extension of compilation unit
C. We cannot differentiate between class and interface
D. The class or interface name should be postfixed with unit type
ANSWER: A
What is use of interpreter?
A. They convert byte code to machine language code
B. They read high level code and execute them
C. They are intermediated between JIT and JVM
D. It is a synonym for JIT
ANSWER: B