**200 CÂU TRẮC NGHIỆM DÀNH CHO ÔN TẬP VÀ KIỂM TRA**

***MÔN: CHUYÊN ĐỀ JAVA***

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Câu 1: Which declaration of the main method below would allow a class to be started as a standalone program

(A) public static int main(char args[])

(B) public static void main(String args[])

(C) public static void MAIN(String args[])

(D) public static void main(String args)

Câu 2: What is the meaning of the return data type void?

(A) An empty memory space is returned so that the developers can utilize it.

(B) void is not supported in Java

(C) void returns no data type

(D) null

Câu 3: Which of these are legal identifiers (x)

(A) number\_1

(B) number\_a

(C) $1234

(D) All of the above.

Câu 4: Which of the following are Java keywords?

(A) throw

(B) void

(C) private

(D) All of the above.

Câu 5: A lower precision can be assigned to a higher precision value in Java. For example a byte type data can be assigned to int type

(A) True

(B) False

Câu 6: Which of these are not legal identifiers.

(A) 1alpha

(B) xy+abc

(C) both A and B

(D) None of the above

Câu 7: Which of the following are legal definitions of the main method that can be used to execute a class

(A) public static int main(String args[])

(B) public void main(String args)

(C) public static void main(String args[])

(D) public static void main(string args[])

Câu 8: Which of the following statements about the Java language is true?

(A) Both procedural and OOP are supported in Java

(B) Java supports only procedural approach towards programming

(C) Java supports only OOP approach

(D) None of the above.

Câu 9: Which of the following are keywords in Java

(A) implement

(B) friend

(C) NULL

(D) synchronized

Câu 10: Which of these are legal array declarations or definitions?

(A) int[] []x[];

(B) int x[5];

(C) int \*x;

(D) None of above

Câu 11: What gets printed when the following code is compiled and run with the following command - java test 2. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

Integer intObj=Integer.valueOf(args[args.length-1]);

int i = intObj.intValue();

if(args.length > 1)

System.out.println(i);

if(args.length > 0)

System.out.println(i - 1);

else

System.out.println(i - 2);

}

}

(A) test

(B) test -1

(C) 0

(D) 1

🡪 Note that the program gets one command line argument - 2. args.length will get set to 1. So the condition if(args.length > 1) will fail, and the second check if(args.length > 0) will return true.

Câu 12: Which of the following statements is false about objects?

(A) An instance of a class is an object

(B) Objects can access both static and instance data

(C) Objects do not permit encapsulation

(D) Object is the super class of all other classes

Câu 13: Which of these are legal identifiers. Select the three correct answers.

a. number\_1

b. number\_a

c. $1234

d. -volatile

(A) a, b, c

(B) a, b

(C) a

(D) b

Câu 14: The class Hashtable is used to implement which collection interface. Select the one correct answer

(A) List

(B) Set

(C) Map

(D) SortedSet

🡪 The collection interface Map has two implementation HashMap and Hashtable.

Câu 15: TreeMap class is used to implement which collection interface. Select the one correct answer.

(A) Set

(B) SortedSet

(C) Tree

(D) SortedMap

Câu 16: Given a one dimensional array arr, what is the correct way of getting the number of elements in arr. Select the one correct answer.

(A) arr.length

(B) arr.length – 1

(C) arr.size

(D) arr.length()

Câu 17: What happens when the following code is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

for(int i = 1; i < 3; i++)

for(int j = 3; j > i; j--)

assert i!=j {System.out.println(i); }

(A) The class compiles and runs, but does not print anything.

(B) The number 1 gets printed with AssertionError

(C) The program generates a compilation error

(D) The number 2 gets printed with AssertionError

🡪 The condition in assert statement must be followed by a semi-colon( dấu chấm phẩy)

Câu 18: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

protected class example { //nếu public thì in ra “abcabc”

public static void main(String args[]) {

String test = "abc";

test = test + test;

System.out.println(test);

}

}

(A) The class does not compile because the top level class cannot be protected.

(B) The program prints "abc"

(C) The program prints "abcabc"

(D) The program does not compile because statement "test = test + test" is illegal.

🡪 The class does not compile because the top level class cannot be protected (Lớp không biên dịch bởi vì lớp cấp cao nhất không thể được bảo vệ.)

Câu 19: In the following class definition, which is the first line (if any) that causes a compilation error. Select the one correct answer.

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

}

}

(A) The line labeled 1

(B) The line labeled 2

(C) The line labeled 3 (Eclipse báo là: cannot convert from int to char)

(D) All the lines are correct and the program compiles.

🡪 It is not possible to assign an integer to a character in this case without a cast.

Câu 20: Which of the following is a Java keyword. Select the four correct answers.

a. extern

b. synchronized

c. volatile

d. friend

e. friendly

f. transient

g. this

h. then

(A) b, c

(B) b, c, f, g

(C) e, g, h

(D) all of above.

Câu 21: Which methods can access to private attributes of a class?

(A) Only Static methods of the same class

(B) Only instances of the same class

(C) Only methods those defined in the same class

(D) Only classes available in the same package.

Câu 22: Which of these are not legal identifiers. Select the four correct answers.

a. 1alpha

b. \_abcd

c. xy+abc

d. transient

e. account-num

f. very\_long\_name

(A) a, c, e

(B) a, c, d, e

(C) c, d, e, f

(D) all of above

Câu 23: Is the following statement true or false. The constructor of a class must not have a return type.

(A) true

(B) false

Câu 24: What is an aggregate object?

(A) An object with only primitive attributes

(B) An instance of a class which has only static methods

(C) An instance which has other objects

(D) None of the above

Câu 25: Which of the following are keywords in Java. Select the two correct answers.

a. friend

b. NULL

c. implement

d. synchronized

e. throws

(A) d, e

(B) a, b

(C) a, b, c

(D) all of above

Câu 26: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run? Select the one correct answer.

class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i;

do {

i++;

}

while(i < 0);

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) The program does not compile as i is not initialized.

(B) The program compiles but does not run.

(C) The program compiles and runs but does not print anything

(D) The program prints 0

Câu 27: Which of these are interfaces in the collection framework. Select the two correct answers.

a. Set

b. List

c. Array

d. Vector

e. LinkedList

(A) a,b,c

(B) a,b

(C) b,c,d,e

(D) c,d

Câu 28: Which of the following are legal declaration and definition of a method. Select all correct answers.

a. void method() {};

b. void method(void) {};

c. method() {};

d. method(void) {};

e. void method {};

(A) a,b

(B) a

(C) a,b,c

(D) b,d,e

Câu 29: What happens when the following code is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

for(int i = 1; i < 3; i++)

for(int j = 3; j >= 1; j--)

assert i!=j : i;

(A) The class compiles and runs, but does not print anything. //Eclipse

(B) The number 1 gets printed with AssertionError //trên mạng câu này đúng

(C) The number 2 gets printed with AssertionError

(D) The number 3 gets printed with AssertionError

Câu 30: Which of these assignments are valid. Select the four correct answers.

(A) short s = 28;

(B) float f = 2.3;

(C) double d = 2.3;

(D) int I = '1';

(E) Byte b = 12

Câu 31: A top level class may have only the following access modifier. Select the one correct answer.

(A) package

(B) protected

(C) private

(D) public

Câu 32: What is the number of bytes used by Java primitive long. Select the one correct answer.

(A) The number of bytes is compiler dependent.

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 8

Câu 33: Assume that File is an abstract class and has toFile() method. ImageFile and BinaryFile are concrete classes of the abstract class File. Also, assume that the method toFile() is implemented in both Binary File and Image File. A File references an ImageFile object in memory and the toFile method is called, which implementation method will be called?

(A) Binary File

(B) Image File

(C) Both File and Binary File

(D) None of the above

Câu 34: Which of the following are Java keywords. Select the four correct answers.

a. super

b. strictfp

c. void

d. synchronize

e. instanceof

(A) a, b

(B) a, b, c, e.

(C) b, c, d

(D) a, c, d, e

Câu 35: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run? Select the one correct answer.

class xyz {

static int i;

public static void main(String args[]) {

while (i < 0) {

i--;

}

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) The program does not compile as i is not initialized.

(B) The program compiles but does not run.

(C) The program compiles and runs but does not print anything.

(D) The program prints 0.

🡪 The variable i gets initialized to zero. The while loop does not get executed.

Câu 36: Which of these are interfaces in the collection framework. Select the two correct answers.

a. HashMap

b. ArrayList

c. Collection

d. SortedMap

e. TreeMap

(A) a,b

(B) c,d

(C) d,e

(D) a,d

Câu 37: What happens when the following code is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

for(int i = 1; i < 4; i++)

for(int j = 1; j < 4; j++)

if(i < j)

assert i!=j : i;

(A) The class compiles and runs, but does not print anything.

(B) The number 1 gets printed with AssertionError

(C) The number 2 gets printed with AssertionError

(D) The number 3 gets printed with AssertionError

Câu 38: What gets printed on the standard output when the class below is compiled and executed. Select the one correct answer.

public class ShortCkt {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i = 0;

boolean t = true;

boolean f = false, b;

b = (t || ((i++) == 0));

b = (f || ((i+=2) > 0));

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Câu 39: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i,j,k,l=0;

k = l++;//k=0, l=1

j = ++k;//k=1, j=1

i = j++;//i=1, j=2

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Câu 40: Write down the modifier of a method that makes the method available to all classes in the same package and to all the subclasses of this class.

(A) public

(B) protected

(C) private

(D) default

Câu 41: Which of these statements are legal. Select the three correct answers.

a. int arr[][] = new int[5][5];

b. int []arr[] = new int[5][5];

c. int[][] arr = new int[5][5];

d. int[] arr = new int[5][];

e. int[] arr = new int[][5];

(A) a, b

(B) a, b, c

(C) a, b, c, d

(D) a, b, c, d, e

Câu 42: What is returned when the method substring(2, 4) is invoked on the string "example"? Include the answer in quotes as the result is of type String.

(A) "xa"

(B) "am"

(C) "xm"

(D) "xamp"

Câu 43: A class can have many methods with the same name as long as the number of parameters or type of parameters is different. This OOP concept is known as

(A) Method Invocating

(B) Method Overriding

(C) Method Labeling

(D) Method Overloading

Câu 44: Which of these are Java keywords. Select the five correct answers

a. TRUE

b. volatile

c. transient

d. native

e. interface

f. then

g. new

(A) b, d, f, g

(B) a, b, d, g

(C) b, c, d, e, g

(D) d, e, f, g

Câu 45: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run? Select the one correct answer.

class xyz {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i,j,k;

for (i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(j=1; j < 4; j++) {

for(k=2; k<5; k++) {

if((i == j) && (j==k))

System.out.println(i);

} } } } }

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Câu 46: What is the name of collection interface used to maintain non-unique elements in order.

(A) Set

(B) List

(C) Map

(D) SortedSet

Câu 47: Which of the following statement is true about the assert statement. Select the one correct answer.

(A) If a Java class contains assert statements, then it must be compiled with -1.4 option.

(B) When a program having assertions is run, -assertion option must be specified, otherwise the assertions get ignored.

(C) A possible syntax of assert statement is assert logical\_expression If logical\_expression evaluates to true, the program generates an AssertionError.

(D) The program terminates on its first AssertionError.

ps/ The option A is incorrect, as the Java compiler option is -source 1.4 . The option B is incorrect, as the runtime option is -ea or -enableassertions. If the logical expression evaluates to false, then the program generates an AssertionError, hence C is incorrect.

Câu 48: Which of the following is correct? Select the two correct answers

a. The native keyword indicates that the method is implemented in another language like C/C++.

b. The only statements that can appear before an import statement in a Java file are comments.

c. The method definitions inside interfaces are public and abstract. They cannot be private or protected.

d. A class constructor may have public or protected keyword before them, nothing else.

(A) a, b

(B) a, c

(C) b, c

(D) c, d

ps/ a, c. Please note that b is not correct. A package statement may appear before an import statement. A class constructor may be declared private also. Hence d is incorrect.

Câu 49: Which of the following is considered as a blue print that defines the variables and methods common to all of its objects of a specific kind?

(A) Object

(B) Class

(C) Method

(D) Real data types

Câu 50: Using up to four characters, write the Java representation of octal literal 6.

(A) 06

(B) 006

(C) 0006

(D) all of above

Câu 51: Using up to four characters what is the Java representation of the number 23 in hex?

(A) 0x17

(B) 0x18

(C) 0x19

(D) 0x20

Câu 52: What is the name of collection interface used to maintain unique elements.

(A) List

(B) Set

(C) Map

(D) All of above

Câu 53: Which of the following are valid constructors within a class Test. Select the two correct answers.

a. test() { }

b. Test() { }

c. void Test() { }

d. private final Test() { }

e. abstract Test() { }

f. Test(Test t) { }

g. Test(void) { }

(A) b, d

(B) c, f

(C) b, c

(D) b, f

🡪 A constructor must have the same name as the class, hence a is not a constructor. It must not return any value, hence c is not correct. A constructor cannot be declared abstract or final.

Câu 54: What gets printed on the standard output when the class below is compiled and executed. Select the one correct answer.

public class ShortCkt {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i = 0;

boolean t = true;

boolean f = false, b;

b = (t | ((i++) == 0));//i=1

b = (f | ((i+=2) > 0));//i=3

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

Câu 55: Is this True or False. In Java an abstract class cannot be sub-classed.

(A) True

(B) False

Câu 56: What is the result of evaluating the expression 14 ^ 23. Select the one correct answer.

(A) 23

(B) 24

(C) 25

(D) 26

ps/

14 is 00001110  
23 is 00010111  
so the answer is  
00011001 which is 25...

Câu 57: What are the two parts of a value of type double?

(A) Length, Denominator

(B) Significant Digits, Exponent

(C) Mode, Numerator

(D) Length, Numerator

Câu 58: What is the minimum value of char type. Select the one correct answer.

(A) 0

(B) -215

(C) -28

(D) -215 – 1

Câu 59: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run? Select the one correct answer.

class test{

static boolean check;

public static void main(String args[]){

int i;

if(check == true)

i=1;

else

i=2;

if(i=2) i=i+2; //(i = = 2) mới in ra 4

else i = i + 4;

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) The program does not compile because of the statement if(i=2)

🡪 The statement "i=2" evaluates to 2. The expression within the if block must evaluate to a boolean.

Câu 60: What is the name of collection interface used to maintain mappings of keys to values.

(A) List

(B) Set

(C) SortedSet

(D) Map

Câu 61: Which operator is used to perform bitwise inversion in Java. Select the one correct answer.

(A) ~

(B) !

(C) &

(D) ^

Câu 62: Is this True or False. In Java a final class must be sub-classed before it can be used.

(A) True

(B) False

Câu 63: Using up to four characters, write the Java representation of integer literal 3 in hexadecimal.

(A) 0x03, 0X03, 0X3

(B) 0x04, 0X04, 0X4

(C) 0x05, 0X05, 0X5

(D) none of these

Câu 64: Which of the following are true. Select the one correct answers.

(A) && operator is used for short-circuited logical AND.

(B) ~ operator is the bit-wise XOR operator.

(C) operator is used to perform bitwise OR and also short-circuited logical OR.

(D) The unsigned right shift operator in Java is >>.

Câu 65: After the following code fragment, what is the value in fname?

String str;

int fname;

str = "Foolish boy.";

fname = str.indexOf("fool");

(A) 0

(B) 2

(C) -1

(D) 4

Câu 66: How many bytes are used to represent the primitive data type int in Java. Select the one correct answer.

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) 1

Câu 67: Select the one correct answer. The smallest number that can be represented using short primitive type in Java is -

(A) -127

(B) -128

(C) 0

(D) -32768

Câu 68: Is this true or false. Map interface is derived from the Collection interface.

(A) True

(B) False

Câu 69: What is the result of compiling and running the following class. Select the one correct answer.

class Test {

public void methodA(int i){

System.out.println(i);

}

public int methodA(int i){

System.out.println(i+1);

return i+1;

}

public static void main(String args[]) {

Test X = new Test();

X.methodA(5);

}

}

Select the one correct answer.

(A) The program compiles and runs printing 5.

(B) The program compiles and runs printing 6.

(C) The program gives runtime exception because it does not find the method Test.methodA(int)

(D) The program give compilation error because methodA is defined twice in class Test.

Câu 70: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

byte x = 3;

x = (byte)~x;

System.out.println(x);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 3

(C) -4

(D) none of these

Câu 71: Which of the following are true. Select the three correct answers.

a. A static method may be invoked before even a single instance of the class is constructed.

b. A static method cannot access non-static methods of the class.

c. Abstract modifier can appear before a class or a method but not before a variable.

d. final modifier can appear before a class or a variable but not before a method.

e. Synchronized modifier may appear before a method or a variable but not before a class.

(A) a,b,c

(B) a,b

(C) b,c,d

(D) all of above

Câu 72: Name the access modifier which when used with a method, makes it available to all the classes in the same package and to all the subclasses of the class.

(A) public

(B) protected

(C) private

(D) default

Câu 73: What is the value of â??numberâ?? after the following code fragment execution?

int number = 0;

int number2 = 12

while (number < number2){

number = number + 1;

}

(A) 5

(B) 12

(C) 13

(D) 21

Câu 74: What is the legal range of values for a variable declared as a byte. Select the one correct answer.

(A) 0 to 255

(B) 0 to 256

(C) -128 to 127

(D) -127 to 128

Câu 75: Given the following declarations, which of the assignments given in the options below would compile. Select the two correct answers.

int i = 5;

boolean t = true;

loat f = 2.3F;

double d = 2.3;

a. t = (boolean) i;

b. f = d;

c. d = i;

d. i = 5;

e. f = 2.8;

(A) a,b

(B) b,c

(C) c,d

(D) a,d

🡪 Java does not allow casts between boolean values and any numeric types. Hence a is incorrect. Assigning double to a float requires an explicit cast. Hence b and e are incorrect.

Câu 76: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x,y;x = 3 & 5;

y = 3 | 5;

System.out.println(x + " " + y);

}

}

(A) 7 1

(B) 3 7

(C) 1 7

(D) 1 3

Câu 77: Name the access modifier which when used with a method, makes it available to all the classes in the same package and to all the subclasses of the class.

(A) public

(B) private

(C) protected

(D) default

Câu 78: Given the following code snippet;

int salaries[];

int index = 0;

salaries = new int salaries[4];

while (index < 4) {

salaries[index] = 10000;

index++;

}

What is the value of salaries [3]?

(A) 40000

(B) 50000

(C) 15000

(D) 10000

Câu 79: The width in bits of double primitive type in Java is --. Select the one correct answer.

(A) The width of double is platform dependent

(B) 64

(C) 128

(D) 8

Câu 80: What gets printed when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class incr {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i , j;

i = j = 3;

int n = 2 \* ++i;

int m = 2 \* j++;

System.out.println(i + " " + j + " " + n + " " + m);

}

}

(A) 4 4 8 6

(B) 4 4 8 8

(C) 4 4 6 6

(D) 4 3 8 6

Câu 81: Which of the following is not a return type?

(A) boolean

(B) void

(C) public

(D) Button

Câu 82: What would happen when the following is compiled and executed. Select the one correct answer.

public class Compare {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x = 10, y;

if(x < 10)

y = 1;

if(x>= 10) y = 2;

System.out.println("y is " + y);

}

}

(A) The program compiles and prints y is 0 when executed.

(B) The program compiles and prints y is 1 when executed.

(C) The program compiles and prints y is 2 when executed.

(D) The program does not compile complaining about y not being initialized.

Câu 83: Given two non-negative integers a and b and a String str, what is the number of characters in the expression str.substring(a,b) . Select the one correct answer.

(A) a + b

(B) a – b

(C) b – a

(D) b - a - 1

Câu 84: Which operator is used to perform bitwise exclusive or.

(A) &

(B) ^

(C) |

(D) !

ps/ itwise Inclusive OR Operator: |

Câu 85: What all gets printed when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i=0, j=2;

do {

i=++i;

j--;

} while(j>0);

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) The program does not compile because of statement "i=++i;"

Câu 86: If result = 2 + 3 \* 5, what is the value and type of â??resultâ?? variable?

(A) 17, byte

(B) 25, byte

(C) 17, int

(D) 25, int

Câu 87: What is the data type for the number 9.6352?

(A) float

(B) double

(C) Float

(D) Double

Câu 88: What would happen when the following is compiled and executed. Select the one correct answer.

class example {

int x;

int y;

String name;

public static void main(String args[]) {

example pnt = new example();

System.out.println("pnt is " + pnt.name +

" " + pnt.x + " " + pnt.y);

}

}

(A) The program does not compile because x, y and name are not initialized.

(B) The program throws a runtime exception as x, y, and name are used before initialization.

(C) The program prints pnt is 0 0.

(D) The program prints pnt is null 0 0.

Câu 89: The initial value of an instance variable of type String that is not explicitly initialized in the program is --. Select the one correct answer.

(A) null

(B) ""

(C) NULL

(D) The instance variable must be explicitly assigned.

Câu 90: The initial value of a local variable of type String that is not explicitly initialized and which is defined in a member function of a class. Select the one correct answer.

(A) NULL

(B) ""

(C) null

(D) The local variable must be explicitly assigned.

Câu 91: What is the result of compiling and running the following program. Select the one correct answer. class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

char ch;

String test2 = "abcd";

String test = new String("abcd");

if(test.equals(test2)) {

if(test == test2)

ch = test.charAt(0);

else

ch = test.charAt(1);

}

else {

if(test == test2)

ch = test.charAt(2);

else

ch = test.charAt(3);

}

System.out.println(ch);

}

}

(A) 'a'

(B) 'b'

(C) 'c'

(D) 'd'

Câu 92: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run.

Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

boolean x = true;

int a;

if(x) a = x ? 1: 2;

else a = x ? 3: 4;

System.out.println(a);

}

}

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

Câu 93: What is the result of compiling and running the following program. Select the one correct answer. class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i,j=0;

for(i=10;i<0;i--) { j++; }

switch(j) {

case (0) :

j=j+1;

case(1):

j=j+2;

break;

case (2) :

j=j+3;

break;

case (10) :

j=j+10;

break;

default :

break;

}

System.out.println(j);

}

}

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 0

(D) 3

🡪 The for loop does not get executed even once as the condition (i < 0) fails in the first iteration. In the switch statement, the statement j = j +1; gets executed, setting j to 1. As there is no break after this case, the next statement also gets executed setting j to 3.

Câu 94: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

boolean x = false;

int a;

if(x) a = x ? 1: 2;

else a = x ? 3: 4;

System.out.println(a);

}

}

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

Câu 95: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the three correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i=1, j=1;

try {

i++;

j--;

if(i/j > 1)

i++;

}

catch(ArithmeticException e) {

System.out.println(0);

}

catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

System.out.println(1);

}

catch(Exception e) {

System.out.println(2);

}

finally {

System.out.println(3);

}

System.out.println(4);

}

}

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

e. 4

(A) a, b, c

(B) b, c, d

(C) a, d, e

(D) a, c, d

Câu 96: Assume that the value 3929.92 is of type â??floatâ??. How to assign this value after declaring the variable â??interestâ?? of type float?

(A) interest = 3929.92

(B) interest = (Float)3929.92

(C) interest = 3929.92 (float)

(D) interest = 3929.92f

Câu 97: Which of the following are legal Java programs. Select the four correct answers.

a. // The comments come before the package

package pkg;

import java.awt.\*;

class C{}

b. package pkg;

import java.awt.\*;

class C{}

c. package pkg1;

package pkg2;

import java.awt.\*;

class C{}

d. package pkg;

import java.awt.\*;

e. import java.awt.\*;

class C{}

f. import java.awt.\*;

package pkg;

class C {}

(A) a, b, c, d

(B) a, b, d, e

(C) b, c, d, e

(D) c, d, e, f

Câu 98: What is the number displayed when the following program is compiled and run.

class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

test test1 = new test();

System.out.println(test1.xyz(100));

}

public int xyz(int num) {

if(num == 1) return 1;

else return(xyz(num-1) + num);

}

}

(A) 4040

(B) 5050

(C) 4045

(D) 5055

🡪 The recursive function xyz essentially sums up numbers 1 to num. This evaluates to (num \* (num + 1))/2.

Câu 99: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x, y;

x = 5 >> 2;//ps: 101>>2->001=1

y = x >>> 2;//001>>>2->000=0

System.out.println(y);

}

}

(A) 5

(B) 2

(C) 80

(D) 0

Câu 100: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the two correct answers. public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i=1, j=1;

try {

i++;

j--;

if(i == j)

i++;

}

catch(ArithmeticException e) {

System.out.println(0);

}

catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

System.out.println(1);

}

catch(Exception e) {

System.out.println(2);

}

finally {

System.out.println(3);

}

System.out.println(4);

}

}

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

e. 4

(A) a, b

(B) b, c

(C) c, d

(D) d, e

Câu 101: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the two correct answers. public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i=1, j=1;

try {

i++;

j--;

if(i == j)

i++;

}

catch(ArithmeticException e) {

System.out.println(0);

}

catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

System.out.println(1);

}

catch(Exception e) {

System.out.println(2);

}

finally {

System.out.println(3);

}

System.out.println(4);

}

}

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. 3

e. 4

(A) a,d,c

(B) b,c,a

(C) d,e

(D) a,b

Câu 102: Which of the following statements is true?

(A) The default char data type is a space( â?? â?? ) character.

(B) The default integer data type is â??longâ?? and real data type is â??floatâ??

(C) The default integer data type is â??intâ?? and real data type is â??doubleâ??

(D) The default integer data type is â??intâ?? and real data type is â??floatâ??

Câu 103: Which of the following statements are correct. Select the four correct answers.

a. A Java program must have a package statement.

b. A package statement if present must be the first statement of the program (barring any comments)

c. If a Java program defines both a package and import statement, then the import statement must come before the package statement.

d. An empty file is a valid source file.

e. A Java file without any class or interface definitions can also be compiled.

f. If an import statement is present, it must appear before any class or interface definitions.

(A) b, d, e, f

(B) a, b, d, f

(C) d, e, a, c

(D) c, d, b, a

Câu 104: What is the result of compiling and running the following program. Select the one correct answer.

class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

in

t[] arr = {1,2,3,4};

call\_array(arr[0], arr);

System.out.println(arr[0] + "," + arr[1]);

}

static void call\_array(int i, int arr[]) {

arr[i] = 6;

i = 5;

}

}

(A) 1,2

(B) 5,2

(C) 1,6

(D) 5,6

🡪 In the invocation of call\_array, the first element is invoked using call-by-value, and the second using call-by-reference.

Câu 105: What gets displayed on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]){

int x;

x = -3 >> 1;

x = x >>> 2;

x = x << 1;

System.out.println(x);

}

}

(A) 7

(B) 23

(C) 5

(D) 2147483646

Câu 106: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the two correct answers. public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String s1 = "abc";

String s2 = "abc";

if(s1 == s2)

System.out.println(1);

else

System.out.println(2);

if(s1.equals(s2))

System.out.println(3);

else

System.out.println(4);

}

}

(A) 1 2

(B) 1 3

(C) 1 4

(D) 2 4

Câu 107: How many numeric data types are supported in Java?

(A) 8

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 2  
ps/

byte 1 byte -128 to -127  
short 2 bytes -32,768 to 32,767  
int 4 bytes -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647  
long 8 bytes -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,80  
float 4 bytes 7 decimal digits  
double 8 bytes 16 decimal digits

Câu 108: What would be the results of compiling and running the following class. Select the one correct answer.

class test {

public static void main() {

System.out.println("test");

}

}

(A) The program compiles and runs but does not generate any output.

(B) The program compiles and runs generating an output of "test"

(C) The program compiles but does not run.

(D) The program does not compile as there is no main method defined

Câu 109: Which of the following statements are true. Select the one correct answer.

(A) Arrays in Java are essentially objects.

(B) It is not possible to assign one array to another. Individual elements of array can however be assigned

(C) Array elements are indexed from 1 to size of array.

(D) If a method tries to access an array element beyond its range, a compile warning is generated.

🡪 Java supports assignment of one array to another. Hence b is incorrect. Array elements are indexed from 0. Hence c is incorrect. A method that accesses array elements out of its range does not generate a compilation error. Hence d is incorrect.

Câu 110: Which of the following are correct. Select all correct answers.

(A) Java provides two operators to do left shift - << and <<<.

(B) >> is the zero fill right shift operator.

(C) >>> is the signed right shift operator

(D) For positive numbers, results of operators >> and >>> are same.

Câu 111: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the two correct answers. public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String s1 = "abc";

String s2 = new String("abc");

if(s1 == s2)

System.out.println(1);

else

System.out.println(2);

if(s1.equals(s2))

System.out.println(3);

else

System.out.println(4);

}

}

(A) 1 3

(B) 1 4

(C) 2 3

(D) 2 4

Câu 112: Which of the following statements declare class Sample to belong to the payroll.admindept package?

(A) package payroll;package admindept;

(B) package payroll.admindept.Sample;

(C) package payroll.admindept;

(D) import payroll.admindept.\*

Câu 113: Which of these are valid declarations for the main method? Select the one correct answer.

(A) public void main();

(B) public static void main(String args[]);

(C) static public void main(String);

(D) public static int main(String args[]);

Câu 114: Which expression can be used to access the last element of an array. Select the one correct answer.

(A) array[array.length]

(B) array[array.length - 1]

(C) array[array.length() - 1]

(D) array[array.length()]

Câu 115: What is the result of compiling and running the following program. Select one correct answer. public class test{

public static void main(String args[]){

int i = -1;

i = i >> 1;

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 255

(B) 128

(C) -1

(D) 1

Câu 116: Which of the following are legal array declarations. Select the three correct answers.

a. int i[5][];

b. int i[][];

c. int []i[];

d. int i[5][5];

e. int[][] a;

(A) a, d, e

(B) b, c, d

(C) b, c, e

(D) a, c, e

Câu 117: The class java.lang.Exception is ?

(A) protected

(B) implements Throwable

(C) serializable

(D) extends Throwable

Câu 118: Which of the following are valid declarations for the main method. Select the three correct answers.

a. public static void main(String args[]);

b. public static void main(String []args);

c. final static public void main (String args[]);

d. public static int main(String args[]);

e. public static abstract void main(String args[]);

(A) a, b, c

(B) b, d, e

(C) a, d, c

(D) a, b, e

Câu 119: Which of the following statements are correct. Select the one correct answer.

(A) Each Java file must have exactly one package statement to specify where the class is stored.

(B) If a Java file has both import and package statement, the import statement must come before package statement.

(C) A Java file has at least one class defined.

(D) If a Java file has a package statement, it must be the first statement (except comments).

🡪 import statement, package statement and class definitions are all optional in a file. Hence a and c are incorrect. If both import and package statements are present in a file, then package statement must appear before the import statement. Hence b is incorrect.

Câu 120: What all gets printed when the following gets compiled and run. Select the two correct answers. public class example {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x = 0;

if(x > 0) x = 1;

switch(x) {

case 1: System.out.println(1);

case 0: System.out.println(0);

case 2: System.out.println(2);

break;

case 3: System.out.println(3);

default: System.out.println(4);

break;

}

}

}

(A) 1, 0, 2

(B) 3, 4

(C) 0, 2 // làm từ đk đúng xuống đến “break”, nếu ko có đk đúng thì làm “default” đến “break”

(D) 1

Câu 121: What is the range of values that can be specified for an int. Select the one correct answer.

(A) The range of values is compiler dependent.

(B) -2^31 to 2^31 – 1 (Fixed)

(C) 231-1 to 231

(D) -215 to 215 - 1

Câu 122: Which of the following statements is true?

(A) An exception can be thrown by throw keyword explicitly.

(B) An exception can be thrown by throws keyword explicitly.

Câu 123: What happens when the following program is compiled and executed with the command - java test. Select the one correct answer.

class test {

public static void main(String args[]){

if(args.length > 0)

System.out.println(args.length);

}

}

(A) The program compiles and runs but does not print anything.

(B) The program compiles and runs and prints 0

(C) The program compiles and runs and prints 1

(D) The program compiles and runs and prints 2

Câu 124: What happens when the following program is compiled and then the command "java check it out" is executed. Select the one correct answer.

class check {

public static void main(String args[]) {

System.out.println(args[args.length-2]);

}

}

(A) The program compiles but generates ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException exception

(B) The program prints java

(C) The program prints check

(D) The program prints it //trên mạng câu này

Câu 125: What happens when the following class is compiled and run. Select one correct answer.

public class test{

public static void main(String args[]) {

int x = 0, y = 1, z;

if(x)

z = 0;

else

z = 1;

if(y)

z = 2;

else

z = 3;

System.out.println(z);

}

}

(A) The program prints 1

(B) The program prints 2

(C) The program prints 3

(D) The program does not compile because of problems in the if statement.

🡪 The expression in the if statement must evaluate to a boolean.

Câu 126: How can you ensure that the memory allocated by an object is freed. Select the one correct answer.

(A) By invoking the free method on the object.

(B) By calling system.gc() method

(C) By setting all references to the object to new values (say null).

(D) Garbage collection cannot be forced. The programmer cannot force the JVM to free the memory used by an object.

Câu 127: All the wrapper classes (Integer, Boolean, Float, Short, Long, Double and Character) in java

(A) are final

(B) are private

(C) are serializable

(D) are immutatable

Câu 128: What is the result of compiling and running this program? Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i, j;

int k = 0;

j = 2;

k = j = i = 1;

System.out.println(k);

}

}

(A) The program does not compile as k is being read without being initialized

(B) The program does not compile because of the statement k = j = i = 1;

(C) The program compiles and runs printing 1

(D) The program compiles and runs printing 2.

Câu 129: What all gets printed when the following code is compiled and run. Select the three correct answers.

class test{

public static void main(String args[]{

int i[] = {0,1};

try {

i[2] = i[0] + i[1];

}catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e1) {

System.out.println("1");

} catch(Exception e2) {

System.out.println("2");

} finally {

System.out.println(3);

}

System.out.println("4");

}

}

(A) 1 2 4

(B) 4

(C) 1 3 4

(D) 1 2 3

🡪 The exception ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is generated as the main method tries to access i[2]. Hence 1 gets printed. After this finally block gets excuted, before the program exits.

Câu 130: Which all lines are part of the output when the following code is compiled and run. Select the nine correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(int j = 3; j >= 0; j--) {

if(i == j) continue;

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}}}}

a. 0 0

b. 0 1

c. 0 2

d. 0 3

e. 1 0

f. 1 1

g. 1 2

h. 1 3

i. 2 0

j. 2 1

k. 2 2

l. 2 3

(A) a, b, c, d, e, i, j, k, l

(B) b, c, d, e, g, h, i, j, l

(C) b, c, e, j, k, l, f, h, i

(D) c, d, e, f, g, h, i

Câu 131: What gets printed when the following code is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i = 1;

do {

i--;

} while (i > 2);

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) -1

Câu 132: The code snippet

if( "Welcome".trim() == "Welcome".trim() )

System.out.println("Equal");

else

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

What will be Answer

(A) compile and display â??Equalâ??

(B) compile and display â??Not Equalâ??

(C) cause a compiler error //trên mạng câu này

(D) compile and display NULL

Câu 133: A program needs to store the name, salary, and age of employees in years. Which of the following data types should be used to create the Employee class. Select the three correct answers

a. char

b. boolean

c. Boolean

d. String

e. int

f. double

(A) a,d,f

(B) a,e,f

(C) d,e,f

(D) d,a,e

Câu 134: Which all lines are part of the output when the following code is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]){

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(int j = 3; j <= 0; j--) {

if(i == j) continue;

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}}}}

(A) 1 2

(B) 1 3

(C) 2 0

(D) The program does not print anything. // “continue” bỏ qua tất cả lệnh từ chỗ đó xuống dưới và bắt đầu 1 chu kỳ mới

Câu 135: Which of these is a legal definition of a method named m assuming it throws IOException, and returns void. Also assume that the method does not take any arguments. Select the one correct answer. (A) void m() throws IOException{}

(B) void m() throw IOException{}

(C) void m(void) throws IOException{}

(D) void m() {} throws IOException

Câu 136: Consider the following code snippet. What will be assigned to the variable fourthChar, if the code is executed?

String str = new String("Java");

char fourthChar = str.charAt(4);

(A) 'a'

(B) 'v'

(C) throws StringIndexOutofBoundsException

(D) null characater

Câu 137: To make a variable defined in a class accessible only to methods defined in the classes in same package, which of the following keyword should be used. Select the one correct answer.

(A) By using the keyword public before the variable.

(B) By using the keyword protected before the variable.

(C) By using the keyword private before the variable.

(D) The variable should not be preceded by any of the above mentioned keywords.

ps/ By using the keyword package before the variable.

* A data member that does not have public/protected/private is accessible to all methods in the same package.

Câu 138: Which all lines are part of the output when the following code is compiled and run. Select the six correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(int j = 3; j >= 0; j--){

if(i == j) break;

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}}}}

a. 0 0

b. 0 1

c. 0 2

d. 0 3

e. 1 0

f. 1 1

g. 1 2

h. 1 3

i. 2 0

j. 2 1

k. 2 2

l. 2 3

m. 3 0

n. 3 1

o. 3 2

p. 3 3

(A) a, b, c, f, h, i

(B) c, d, g, h, i, k

(C) b, c, d, g, h, l

(D) d, e, f, g, j, k

Câu 139: Which of the following are legal identifier names in Java. Select the two correct answers.

a. %abcd

b. $abcd

c. 1abcd

d. package

e. \_a\_long\_name

(A) a, c

(B) b, d

(C) b, e

(D) a, e

Câu 140: What gets printed on the standard output when the class below is compiled and executed by entering "java test lets see what happens". Select the one correct answer.

public class test{

public static void main(String args[]) {

System.out.println(args[0]+" "+args[args.length-1]);

}

}

(A) The program will print - java happens

(B) The program will print - java test

(C) The program will throw an ArrayIndexOutOfBounds exception.

(D) The program will print - lets happens // trên mạng câu này

Câu 141: At what stage in the following method does the object initially referenced by s becomes available for garbage collection. Select the one correct answer.

void method X() {

String r = new String("abc");

String s = new String("abc");

r = r+1; //1

r = null; //2

s = s + r; //3

} //4

(A) Before statement labeled 1

(B) Before statement labeled 2

(C) Before statement labeled 3

(D) Before statement labeled 4

Câu 142: Which of the following statements is preferred to create a string "Welcome to Java Programming"?

(A) String str = "Welcome to Java Programming"

(B) String str = new String("Welcome to Java Programming")

(C) String str; str = "Welcome to Java Programming"

(D) String str; str = new String ("Welcome to Java Programming")

Câu 143: What all gets printed on the standard output when the class below is compiled and executed by entering "java test lets see what happens". Select the two correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

System.out.println(args[0]+" "+args.length);

}

}

a. java

b. test

c. lets

d. 3

e. 4

f. 5

g. 6

(A) a, b

(B) c, d

(C) b, e

(D) c, e

Câu 144: In implementing two classes Employee and Manager, such that each Manager is an Employee,

what should be the relationship between these classes. Select the one correct answer.

(A) Employee should be the base class of Manager class.

(B) Manager should be the base class of Employee class.

(C) Manager class should include the Employee class as a data member.

(D) Employee class should include Manager class as a data member.

🡪 The Manager and Employee share as "is a" relationship - A Manager is an Employee. This is captured by making Employee the base class of Manager.

Câu 145: Which all lines are part of the output when the following code is compiled and run. Select the six correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]){

outer:

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(int j = 3; j >= 0; j--) {

if(i == j) continue outer;

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}}}}

a. 0 0

b. 0 1

c. 0 2

d. 0 3

e. 1 0

f. 1 1

g. 1 2

h. 1 3

i. 2 0

k. 2 2

l. 2 3

m. 3 0

n. 3 1

o. 3 2

p. 3 3

(A) a, b, d, f, h, j

(B) d, g, j, k, m, n

(C) b, c, d, g, h, l

(D) c, g, h, l, n, o

Câu 146: String s = new String("xyz"); Assuming the above declaration, which of the following statements would compile. Select the one correct answer.

(A) s = 2 \* s;

(B) int i = s[0];

(C) s = s + s;

(D) s = s >> 2;

Câu 147: Which of the following statements is true?

(A) A super class is a sub set of a sub class

(B) class ClassTwo extends ClassOne means ClassOne is a subclass

(C) class ClassTwo extends ClassOne means ClassTow is a super class

(D) the class Class is the super class of all other classes in Java.

Câu 148: What happens when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer. public class example{

int i = 0;

public static void main(String args[]){

int i = 1;

i = change\_i(i);

System.out.println(i);

}

public static int change\_i(int i){

i = 2;

i \*= 2;

return i;

}

}

(A) The program prints 0.

(B) The program prints 1.

(C) The program prints 2.

(D) The program prints 4.

Câu 149: Select the one most appropriate answer. What is the purpose of method parseInt defined in Integer class.

(A) The method converts an integer to a String.

(B) The method is used to convert String to an integer, assuming that the String represents an integer.

(C) The method is used to convert String to Integer class, assuming that the String represents an integer.

(D) The method converts the Integer object to a String.

🡪 The method int parseInt(Sting s) returns the integer value corresponding to input String, assuming that the input string represents an integer in base 10.

Câu 150: Which of the following statements related to Garbage Collection are correct. Select the two correct answers.

a. It is possible for a program to free memory at a given time.

b. Garbage Collection feature of Java ensures that the program never runs out of memory.

c. It is possible for a program to make an object available for Garbage Collection.

d. The finalize method of an object is invoked before garbage collection is performed on the object.

(A) a, b

(B) b, d

(C) c, d

(D) b, c

Câu 151: What kind of thread is the Garbage collector thread is?

(A) Non daemon thread

(B) Daemon thread

(C) Thread with dead state

(D) None of the above

Câu 152: What happens when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class example{

int i = 0;

public static void main(String args[]){

int i = 1;

change\_i(i);

System.out.println(i);

}

public static void change\_i(int i) {

i = 2;

i \*= 2;

}

}

(A) The program prints 0.

(B) The program prints 2

(C) The program prints 1.

(D) The program prints 4.

Câu 153: What should be done to invoke the run() method on a thread for an object derived from the Thread class. Select the one correct answer.

(A) The run() method should be directly invoked on the Object.

(B) The start() method should be directly invoked on the Object.

(C) The init() method should be directly invoked on the Object.

(D) The creation of the object using the new operator would create a new thread and invoke its run() method.

Câu 154: If a base class has a method defined as

void method() { }

Which of the following are legal prototypes in a derived class of this class. Select the two correct answers. a. void method() { }

b. int method() { return 0;}

c. void method(int i) { }

d. private void method() { }

(A) b, c

(B) a, d

(C) a, c

(D) b, d

Câu 155: In which all cases does an exception gets generated. Select the two correct answers.

int i = 0, j = 1;

a. if((i == 0) || (j/i == 1))

b. if((i == 0) | (j/i == 1)) //sai -> tung ngoại lệ

c. if((i != 0) && (j/i == 1))

d. if((i != 0) & (j/i == 1)) //sai -> tung ngoại lệ

(A) a, c

(B) b, c

(C) b, d

(D) a, d

Câu 156: When a thread terminates its processing, into what state that thread enters?

(A) Dead state

(B) Waiting state

(C) Running state

(D) Beginning state

Câu 157: What happens when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer.

public class example{

int i[] = {0};

public static void main(String args[]){

int i[] = {1};

change\_i(i);

System.out.println(i[0]);

}

public static void change\_i(int i[]) {

i[0] = 2;

i[0] \*= 2;

}

}

(A) The program prints 0

(B) The program prints 1.

(C) The program prints 2

(D) The program prints 4.

Câu 158: What is the default priority of a newly created thread.?

(A) MIN\_PRIORITY (which is defined as 1 in the Thread class.)

(B) NORM\_PRIORITY (which is defined as 5 in the Thread class.)

(C) MAX\_PRIORITY (which is defined as 10 in the Thread class.)

(D) A thread inherits the priority of its parent thread.

Câu 159: Which of the following statements are true. Select the two correct answers.

a. The wait method defined in the Thread class, can be used to convert a thread from Running state to Waiting state.

b. The wait(), notify(), and notifyAll() methods must be executed in synchronized code.

c. The notify() and notifyAll() methods can be used to signal and move waiting threads to ready-to-run state.

d. The Thread class is an abstract class.

(A) a, c

(B) a, d

(C) b, c

(D) c, d

Câu 160: Which keyword when applied on a method indicates that only one thread should execute the method at a time. Select the one correct answer

(A) transient

(B) volatile

(C) synchronized

(D) native

Câu 161: What is the name of the Collection interface used to represent elements in a sequence (in a particular order). Select the one correct answer.

(A) Collection

(B) Set

(C) List

(D) Map

Câu 162: Which of these classes implement the Collection interface SortedMap. Select the one correct answers

(A) TreeMap

(B) HashMap

(C) Hashtable

(D) HashSet

Câu 163: Which statement is true?

(A) ArrayList is a sub class of Vector

(B) HashTable is a sub class of Dictionary

(C) LinkedList is a subclass of ArrayList

(D) Vector is a subclass of Stack

Câu 164: What happens when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one correct answer. public class example {

int i[] = {0};

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i[] = {1};

change\_i(i);

System.out.println(i[0]);

}

public static void change\_i(int i[]) {

int j[] = {2};

i = j;

}

}

(A) The program prints 0

(B) The program prints 2.

(C) The program prints 1.

(D) The program prints 4.

Câu 165: Which all lines are part of the output when the following code is compiled and run. Select the three correct answers.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

outer :

for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

for(int j = 3; j >= 0; j--) {

if(i == j) break outer;

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}}}}

a. 0 0

b. 0 1

c. 0 2

d. 0 3

e. 1 0

(A) a, b, c

(B) b, c, d

(C) c, e, a

(D) b, d, e

Câu 166: Which of these statements is true?

(A) AbstractSet extends Set

(B) LinkedList extends List

(C) HashSet extends AbstractSet

(D) WeakHashMap extends HashMap

Câu 167: Which of the following are true about interfaces. Select the two correct answers.

a. Methods declared in interfaces are implicitly private.

b. Variables declared in interfaces are implicitly public, static, and final.

c. An interface can extend any number of interfaces.

d. The keyword implements indicate that an interface inherits from another.

(A) a, b

(B) c, d

(C) b, d

(D) b, c

Câu 168: Assume that class A extends class B, which extends class C. Also all the three classes implement the method test(). How can a method in a class A invoke the test() method defined in class C (without creating a new instance of class C). Select the one correct answer.

(A) test();

(B) super.test();

(C) C.test();

(D) It is not possible to invoke test() method defined in C from a method in A.

Câu 169: By which class we can read object from stream?

(A) Reader

(B) ObjectInputStream

(C) ObjectReader

(D) File

Câu 170: By using which modifier we can prevent from overridden?

(A) final

(B) static

(C) we cant prevent

(D) by default it provides

Câu 171: Which are true in case of interface?

(A) we can create object implementation to an interface

(B) all type of modifiers are allowed to an interface

(C) we instantiate an interface directly

(D) we can mark interface as final

Câu 172: What gets written on the screen when the following program is compiled and run. Select the one right answer.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i;

float f = 2.3f;

double d = 2.7;

i = ((int)Math.ceil(f)) \* ((int)Math.round(d)); // làm tròn lên - làm tròn gần đúng

System.out.println(i);

}

}

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 9

Câu 173: Which of these statements are true. Select the two correct answers.

a. For each try block there must be at least one catch block defined.

b. A try block may be followed by any number of finally blocks.

c. A try block must be followed by at least one finally or catch block.

d. If both catch and finally blocks are defined, catch block must precede the finally block.

(A) a, b

(B) c, d

(C) b, d

(D) a, c

Câu 174: What is the result of compiling and running the following program.

public class test {

public static void main(String args[]) {

String str1="abc";

String str2="def";

String str3=str1.concat(str2);

str1.concat(str2);

System.out.println(str1);

}

}

(A) def

(B) abc

(C) abcabc

(D) abcdef

Câu 175: What are the things we have to follow while creating annotations?

(A) methods must not have any throws clauses

(B) methods must not have any parameters

(C) method should return any one of primitive data types

(D) All the above

Câu 176: Why we use @Override annotation?

(A) To check whether the subclass method is overrides from the superclass or not

(B) To say to the compiler not to execute this override method.

(C) To say to compiler that this method is deprecated

(D) None of the above

Câu 177: When we go for thread synchronization?

(A) to remove the lock on the thread

(B) when there is a single thread

(C) to make a thread in sleep mode

(D) when we want to prevent any other multiple thread to act an same object

Câu 178: Why @SupressWarning Annotation is used?

(A) To suppress exception issued not by compiler

(B) To show warnings

(C) To show exceptions

(D) To suppress exception issued by compiler

Câu 179: What happens if sleep() and wait() executes in synchronized block?

(A) The object still under lock in both the cases

(B) sleep() the lock is removed ,wait() still under lock

(C) sleep() still under lock ,wait() the lock is removed

(D) Sleep() and wait(),for both the method lock is removed

Câu 180: Which are true among below cases?

(A) If programmer want to use several threads then he have to use StringBuffer

(B) StringBuffer Class is synchronized and StringBuilder is not synchronized

(C) String class is immutable, StringBuffer and StringBuilder are mutable

(D) All the above

Câu 181: Select the one correct answer. The number of characters in an object of a class String is given by

(A) The member variable called size

(B) The member variable called length

(C) The method size() returns the number of characters.

(D) The method length() returns the number of characters.

Câu 182: Which of these are core interfaces in the collection framework. Select the one correct answer.

(A) Tree

(B) Array

(C) LinkedList

(D) Map

Câu 183: What will be the output of the program

public class Foo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

try {

return;

} finally{

System.out.println( "Finally" );

} }}

(A) Finally

(B) Compilation fails

(C) The code runs with no output.

(D) An exception is thrown at runtime.

🡪 If you put a finally block after a try and its associated catch blocks, then once execution enters the try block, the code in that finally block will definitely be executed except in the following circumstances:

An exception arising in the finally block itself.

The death of the thread.

The use of System.exit()

Turning off the power to the CPU.

I suppose the last three could be classified as VM shutdown.

Câu 184: class test{

public static void main(String[] args){

Date d = new Date(2011343412345L);

DateFormat df = new DateFormat();

System.out.println(df.format(d));

}

}

What would be the result?

(A) An exception is thrown at runtime.

(B) 2011343412345L

(C) 26 Sep, 2033

(D) A compile time error.

Câu 185: Which statement is true regarding the creation of default constructor?

(A) The default constructor initializes local variables.

(B) The default constructor invokes the constructor of the superclass.

(C) The default constructor initializes the instance variables declared in the class.

(D) When class has only constructor with parameter, the compiler creates a Default constructor

Câu 186: Which statement about static inner class is true?

(A) A static inner class does not require an instance of the enclosing class.

(B) A static inner class cannot be a static member of outer class.

(C) It must extend enclosing class.

(D) Itâ??s variables and methods must be static.

Câu 187: Which of the following are correct. Select the one correct answer.

(A) An import statement, if defined, must always be the first non-comment statement of the file.

(B) private members are accessible to all classes in the same package.

(C) An abstract class can be declared as final.

(D) Local variables cannot be declared as static.

Câu 188: public void test(int x) {

int odd = 1;

if(odd) /\* Line 4 \*/{

System.out.println("odd");

}else {

System.out.println("even");

}

}

Which statement is true?

(A) "odd" will always be output.

(B) "even" will always be output.

(C) Compilation fails.

(D) "odd" will be output for odd values of x, and "even" for even values.

🡪 The compiler will complain because of incompatible types (line 4), the if expects a boolean but it gets an integer.

Câu 189: Select the one correct answer. Which method defined in Integer class can be used to convert an Integer object to primitive int type.

(A) valueOf

(B) intValue

(C) getInt

(D) getInteger

Câu 190: Select the one correct answer. The number of characters in an object of a class String is given by

(A) The member variable called size.

(B) The member variable called length

(C) The method size() returns the number of characters.

(D) The method length() returns the number of characters.

Câu 191: class Test {

public static void main(String [] args) throws Exception{

Vector data = new Vector();

data.add("apple");

data.add("mango");

data.add("papaya");

data.add("cherry");

data.add("banana");

data.add("apple");

System.out.println(getData(data));

}

public static Vector getData(Vector v){

return new Vector(new HashSet(v));

}

}

What would be the output?

(A) Compile Error

(B) [banana, cherry, papaya, apple, mango]

(C) [banana, cherry, papaya, apple]

(D) [banana, cherry, papaya, apple, apple, mango]

Câu 192: Which code determines the int value data closer to, but not greater than, a double value b?

(A) Int data = (int) Math.floor(b);

(B) Int data = (int) Math.abs(b); // giá trị tuyệt đối

(C) Int data = (int) Math.ceil(b); // làm tròn lên

(D) Int data = (int) Math.min(b);

🡪 Phương thức floor() trong Java trả về số integer lớn nhất mà nhỏ hơn hoặc bằng tham số. Giá trị trả về ở dạng double.

Câu 193: public Class Test implements Runnable{

public void run(Thread t){

System.out.println("Running...");

}

public static void main(String [] args){

new thread(new Test()).start();

}

}

What is the result?

(A) Exception is thrown.

(B) Running... will be printed

(C) Compile error.

(D) Program exists without printing anything.

Câu 194: What will be the output of the program?

public class X {

public static void main(String [] args) {

try {

badMethod();

System.out.print("A");

}catch (RuntimeException ex) /\* Line 10 \*/{

System.out.print("B");

}catch (Exception ex1){

System.out.print("C");

} finally{

System.out.print("D");

}

System.out.print("E");

}

public static void badMethod(){

throw new RuntimeException();

}

}

(A) BD

(B) BCD

(C) B

(D) BDE

🡪 A Run time exception is thrown and caught in the catch statement on line 10. All the code after the finally statement is run because the exception has been caught.

Câu 195: Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?

(A) Calling the notify method on an object.

(B) Calling the start method on another Thread object.

(C) Calling a yield method.

(D) Calling wait method on an object.

Câu 196: Which statement is true for the Class java.util.HashSet?

(A) The elements in the collection are unique.

(B) The collection is guaranteed to be immutable

(C) The elements in the collection are ordered.

(D) The elements in the collection are synchronized.

Câu 197: What will be the output of the program?

public class X {

public static void main(String [] args) {

try {

badMethod();

System.out.print("A");

} catch (Exception ex) {

System.out.print("B");

}finally {

System.out.print("C");

}

System.out.print("D");

}

public static void badMethod() {

throw new Error(); /\* Line 22 \*/

}

}

(A) BC is printed before exiting with an error

(B) Compilation fails.

(C) ABCD

(D) C is printed before exiting with an error message.

🡪 Error is thrown but not recognised line(22) because the only catch attempts to catch an Exception and Exception is not a superclass of Error. Therefore only the code in the finally statement can be run before exiting with a runtime error (Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error).

Câu 198: public Class returnData{

<returnType> getData(byte a, double z){

Rreturn (short)a/z \* 10;

}

}

What is valid returnType for getData?

(A) Short

(B) Byte

(C) Int

(D) Double

Câu 199: int index = 1;

Boolean [] test = new Boolean[3];

Boolean data = test[index];

What is the result?

(A) data has the value of true

(B) The code will not compile.

(C) data has the value of false

(D) data has the value of null

Câu 200: What will be the output of the program?

class Exc0 extends Exception { }

class Exc1 extends Exc0 { } /\* Line 2 \*/

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]) {

try {

throw new Exc1(); /\* Line 9 \*/

} catch (Exc0 e0) /\* Line 11 \*/{

System.out.println("Ex0 caught");

} catch (Exception e)

{

System.out.println("exception caught");

} }}

(A) Ex0 caught

(B) exception caught

(C) Compilation fails because of an error at line 2.

(D) Compilation fails because of an error at line 9.

🡪 An exception Exc1 is thrown and is caught by the catch statement on line 11. The code is executed in this block. There is no finally block of code to execute.