

1 QuestionText	Choice1	Choice2	Choice3	Choice4
2				
<p>What will be the result of compiling the following program?</p> <pre> public class MyClass { long var; public void MyClass(long param) { var = param; } // (Line no 1) public static void main(String[] args) { MyClass a, b; a = new MyClass(); // (Line no 2) } } </pre>	<p>A compilation error will occur at (Line no 1), since constructors cannot specify a return value</p>	<p>A compilation error will occur at (2), since the class does not have a default constructor</p>	<p>A compilation error will occur at (Line no 2), since the class does not have a constructor that takes one argument of type int.</p>	<p>The program will compile without errors.</p>
3 Which of the following declarations are correct? (Choose TWO)	boolean b = TRUE;	byte b = 256;	String s = "null";	int i = new Integer("56");
4 What will happen when you attempt to compile and run this code?				
<pre> abstract class Base{ abstract public void myfunc(); public void another(){ System.out.println("Another method"); } } public class Abs extends Base{ public static void main(String argv[]){ Abs a = new Abs(); a.amethod(); } public void myfunc(){ System.out.println("My Func"); } public void amethod(){ myfunc(); } } </pre>	<p>The code will compile and run, printing out the words "My Func"</p>	<p>The compiler will complain that the Base class has non abstract methods</p>	<p>The code will compile but complain at run time that the Base class has non abstract methods</p>	<p>The compiler will complain that the method myfunc in the base class has no body, nobody at all to print it</p>
5				
<p>class A, B and C are in multilevel inheritance hierarchy repectively . In the main method of some other class if class C object is created, in what sequence the three constructors execute?</p>	<p>Constructor of A executes first, followed by the constructor of B and C</p>	<p>Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of A and B</p>	<p>Constructor of C executes first followed by the constructor of B and A</p>	<p>Constructor of A executes first followed by the constructor of C and B</p>
6 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre> package aj; private class S{ int roll; S(){roll=1;} } package aj; class T { public static void main(String ar[]){ System.out.print(new S(.roll));} } </pre>	<p>Compilation error</p>	<p>Compiles and display 1</p>	<p>Compiles but no output</p>	<p>Compiles and display 0</p>

7 Here is the general syntax for method definition:

```
accessModifier returnType methodName(
parameterList )
{
    Java statements

    return returnType;
}
```

What is true for the returnType and the returnValue?

The returnValue can be any type, but will be automatically converted to returnType when the method returns to the caller

If the returnType is void then the returnValue can be any type

The returnValue must be the same type as the returnType, or be of a type that can be converted to returnType without loss of information

The returnValue must be exactly the same type as the returnType.

8 A) A call to instance method can not be made from static context.

B) A call to static method can be made from non static context.

Both are FALSE

Both are TRUE

Only A is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

9 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{ A(){System.out.print("From A");}}
class B extends A{ B(int z){z=2;}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new B(3);}}
```

Compilation error

Compiles and prints From A

Compiles but throws runtime exception

Compiles and display 3

10 class Sample

```
{int a,b;
Sample()
{ a=1; b=2;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
Sample(int x)
{ this(10,20);
a=b=x;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
Sample(int a,int b)
{ this();
this.a=a;
this.b=b;
System.out.println(a+"\t"+b);
}
}
```

```
class This2
{ public static void main(String args[])
{
Sample s1=new Sample (100);
}
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

100 100 1 2
10 20

1 2 100 100
10 20

10 20 1 2 100
100

1 2 10 20 100
100

11 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ private static void display(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main(String ar[]){ display();}}	Compiles and display Hi	Compiles and throw run time exception	Compiles but doesn't display anything	Compilation fails
12 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: package a; class A{ protected int j; } package b; class B extends A { public static void main(String ar[]){ System.out.print(new A().j=23);}}	code compiles fine and will display 23	code compiles but will not display output	compilation error	j can not be initialized
13 Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ int z; A(int x){z=x;} } class B extends A{ public static void main(String arg){ new B();}}	Compilation error	Compiles but throws run time exception	Compiles and displays nothing	None of the listed options
14 class Test{ static void method(){ this.display(); } static display(){ System.out.println("hello"); } public static void main(String[] args){ new Test().method(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	hello	Runtime Error	compiles but no output	does not compile
15 What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code? private class Base{ Base(){ int i = 100; System.out.println(i); } } public class Pri extends Base{ static int i = 200; public static void main(String argv[]){ Pri p = new Pri(); System.out.println(i); } }		100 followed by 200	Compile time error	100

```
16 public class MyClass {
    static void print(String s, int i) {
        System.out.println("String: " + s + ", int: " +
        i);
    }

    static void print(int i, String s) {
        System.out.println("int: " + i + ", String: " +
        s);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        print("String first", 11);
        print(99, "Int first");
    }
}
}What would be the output?
```

String: String first, int: 11 int: 99, String: Int first	int: 27, String: Int first String: String first, int: 27	Compilation Error	Runtime Exception

- 17
- A) No argument constructor is provided to all Java classes by default
 - B) No argument constructor is provided to the class only when no constructor is defined.
 - C) Constructor can have another class object as an argument
 - D) Access specifiers are not applicable to Constructor

Only A is TRUE	All are TRUE	B and C is TRUE	All are FALSE

18 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{ private static void display(){
System.out.println("Display()");}
private static void show() { display();
System.out.println("show()");}
public static void main(String arg[]){
show();}}
```

Compiles and prints show()	Compiles and prints Display() show()	Compiles but throws runtime exception	Compilation error

- 19 Which of the following sentences is true?
- A) Access to data member depends on the scope of the class and the scope of data members
 - B) Access to data member depends only on the scope of the data members
 - C) Access to data member depends on the scope of the method from where it is accessed

Only A and C is TRUE	All are TRUE	All are FALSE	Only A is TRUE

20 Given:

```
public class Yikes {

    public static void go(Long n)
    {System.out.print("Long ");}

    public static void go(Short n)
    {System.out.print("Short ");}

    public static void go(int n)
    {System.out.print("int ");}

    public static void main(String [] args) {
        short y = 6;
        long z = 7;

        go(y);
        go(z);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

21

Which of the following will print -4.0

22 Suppose class B is sub class of class A:

A) If class A doesn't have any constructor, then class B also must not have any constructor

B) If class A has parameterized constructor, then class B can have default as well as parameterized constructor

C) If class A has parameterized constructor then call to class A constructor should be made explicitly by constructor of class B

```
23 class Order{
```

```
Order(){
System.out.println("Cat");
}
public static void main(String... Args){
System.out.println("Ant");
}
static{
System.out.println("Dog");
}
{
System.out.println("Man");
}}
```

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

24 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{ private void display(){
System.out.print("Hi");}
public static void main(String ar[]){
display();}}
```

int Long

```
System.out.pr  
intln(Math.cei  
l(-4.7));
```

Short Long

```
System.out.pr  
intln(Math.flo  
or(-4.7));
```

Compilation fails.

```
System.out.pr  
    println(Math.rou  
        nd(-4.7));
```

An exception is thrown at runtime.

```
System.out.pr
    println(Math.mi
        n(-4.7));
```

Only B and C
is TRUE

Only A is TRUE

All are FALSE

Only A and C
is TRUE

Dog Ant

Dog Man Cat
Ant

Man Dog Ant

Dog Man Ant

Compiles but
doesn't
display
anything

Compiles and
throws run
time
exception

Compilation fails

Compiles and displays Hi

25	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class MyClass { public static void main(String arguments[]) { amethod(arguments); } public void amethod(String[] arguments) { System.out.println(arguments[0]); System.out.println(arguments[1]); } }	prints Hi Hello	Compiler Error	Runs but no output	Runtime Error
26	package QB; class Sphere { protected int methodRadius(int r) { System.out.println("Raiious is: "+r); return 0; } } package QB; public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { double x = 0.89; Sphere sp = new Sphere(); // Some code missing } } to get the radius value what is the code of line to be added ?	methodRadiu s(x);	sp.methodRa dius(x);	Nothing to add	Sphere.meth odRadius();
27	class One{ int var1; One (int x){ var1 = x; } } class Derived extends One{ int var2; void display(){ System.out.println("var 1="+var1+"var2="+var2); } } class Main{ public static void main(String[] args){ Derived obj = new Derived(); obj.display(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	0 , 0	compiles successfully but runtime error	compile error	none of these

28	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ private void display(){ System.out.println("Display()"); } private static void show() { display(); System.out.println("show()"); } public static void main(String arg[]){ show(); } } </pre>	Compiles and prints show()	Compiles and prints Display() show()	Compiles but throws runtime exception	Compilation error
29	Consider the following code and choose the best option: <pre> class Super{ int x; Super(){x=2;} } class Sub extends Super { void displayX(){ System.out.print(x); } public static void main(String args[]){ new Sub().displayX(); } } </pre>	Compilation error	Compiles and runs without any output	Compiles and display 2	Compiles and display 0
30	<pre> class One{ int var1; One (int x){ var1 = x; } } class Derived extends One{ int var2; Derived(){ super(10); var2=10; } void display(){ System.out.println("var1="+var1+" , var2="+var2); } } class Main{ public static void main(String[] args){ Derived obj = new Derived(); obj.display(); } } </pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	var1=10 , var2=10	0,0	compile error	runtime error
31	<pre> public class MyAr { static int i1; public static void main(String argv[]) { MyAr m = new MyAr(); m.amethod(); } public void amethod() { System.out.println(i1); } } </pre> <p>What is the output of the program?</p>	0	Compilation Error	Garbage Value	It is not possible to access a static variable in side of non static method

32 What will be printed out if you attempt to compile and run the following code ?

```
public class AA {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i = 9;
        switch (i) {
            default:
                System.out.println("default");
            case 0:
                System.out.println("zero");
                break;
            case 1:
                System.out.println("one");
            case 2:
                System.out.println("two");
        }
    }
}
```

33 Which statements, when inserted at (1), will not result in compile-time errors?

```
public class ThisUsage {
    int planets;
    static int suns;
    public void gaze() {
        int i;
        // (1) INSERT STATEMENT HERE
    }
}
```

34 Which modifier is used to control access to critical code in multi-threaded programs?

Compilation Error	default	default zero	default zero one two
i = this.planets;	i = this.suns;	this = new ThisUsage();	this.suns = planets;
default	public	transient	synchronized


```
class Meal {
    Meal() {
        System.out.println("Meal()");
    }
}
class Cheese {
    Cheese() {
        System.out.println("Cheese()");
    }
}
class Lunch extends Meal {
    Lunch() {
        System.out.println("Lunch()");
    }
}
class PortableLunch extends Lunch {
    PortableLunch() {
        System.out.println("PortableLunch()");
    }
}
class Sandwich extends PortableLunch {
    private Cheese c = new Cheese();

    public Sandwich() {
        System.out.println("Sandwich()");
    }
}
public class MyClass7 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Sandwich();
    }
}
```

```
class A{ int a; A(int a){a=4;}}
class B extends A{ B(){super(3);} void
displayA(){
System.out.print(a);}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new B().displayA();}}
```

```
Meal()  
Lunch()  
PortableLunch()  
Cheese()  
Sandwich()
```

Meal()	Meal()	Cheese()
Cheese()	Lunch()	Sandwich()
Lunch()	PortableLunc	Meal()
PortableLunc	h()	Lunch()
h()	Sandwich()	PortableLunc
Sandwich()	Cheese()	h()

compiles and
display 0

compilation
error

Compiles and
display 4

Compiles and display 3

37 Given the following code what will be output?

```
public class Pass{
    static int j=20;
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        int i=10;
        Pass p = new Pass();
        p.amethod(i);
        System.out.println(i);
        System.out.println(j);
    }

    public void amethod(int x){
        x=x*2;
        j=j*2;
    }
}
```

38

What will happen if a main() method of a "testing" class tries to access a private instance variable of an object using dot notation?

- 39
- 11. class Mud {
 - 12. // insert code here
 - 13. System.out.println("hi");
 - 14. }
 - 15. }

And the following five fragments:
public static void main(String...a) {
public static void main(String.* a) {
public static void main(String... a) {
public static void main(String[]... a) {
public static void main(String...[] a) {
How many of the code fragments, inserted independently at line 12, compile?

Error:
amethod
parameter
does not
match
variable
The compiler
will
automatically
change the
private
variable to a
public
variable

20 and 40

10 and 40

10, and 20

The compiler
will find the
error and will
not make a
.class file

The program
will compile
and run
successfully

The program
will compile
successfully,
but the .class
file will not
run correctly

0

1

2

3

```
40 class Order{
    Order(){
        System.out.println("Cat");
    }
    public static void main(String... Args){
        Order obj = new Order();
        System.out.println("Ant");
    }
    static{
        System.out.println("Dog");
    }
    {
        System.out.println("Man");
    }
}
```

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

Man Dog Cat Cat Ant Dog
Ant Man

Dog Man Cat
Ant

compile error

```
41 abstract class MineBase {
    abstract void amethod();
    static int i;
}
public class Mine extends MineBase {
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        int[] ar=new int[5];
        for(i=0;i < ar.length;i++)
            System.out.println(ar[i]);
    }
}
```

A Sequence of 5 zero's will be printed like 0 0 0 0 0

A Sequence of 5 one's will be printed like 1 1 1 1 1

IndexOutOfBounds Error

Compilation Error occurs and to avoid them we need to declare Mine class as abstract

```
42 public class Q {
    public static void main(String argv[]) {
        int anar[] = new int[] { 1, 2, 3 };
        System.out.println(anar[1]);
    }
}
```

Compiler Error: anar is referenced before it is initialized

2

Compiler Error: size of array must be 1 defined

43 A constructor may return value including class type

true

false

44 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
package aj; class S{ int roll =23;
private S(){} }
package aj; class T
{ public static void main(String ar[]){
System.out.print(new S().roll);}}
```

Compilation error

Compiles and display 0

Compiles and display 23

Compiles but no output

45	<pre>public class c123 { private c123() { System.out.println("Hellow"); } public static void main(String args[]) { c123 o1 = new c123(); c213 o2 = new c213(); } } class c213 { private c213() { System.out.println("Hello123"); } }</pre>						
	What is the output?	Hellow	It is not possible to declare a constructor as private	Compilation Error	Runs without any output		
46	<pre>class MyClass1 { private int area(int side) { return(side * side); } public static void main(String args[]) { MyClass1 MC = new MyClass1(); int area = MC.area(50); System.out.println(area); } }</pre>						
	What would be the output?	Compilation error	Runtime Exception	2500	50		
47	<pre>public class MyAr { public static void main(String argv[]) { MyAr m = new MyAr(); m.amethod(); } public void amethod() { static int i1; System.out.println(i1); } }</pre>						
	What is the Output of the Program?		Compile time error because i has not been 0 initialized	Compilation and output of null	It is not possible to declare a static variable in side of non static method or instance method. Because Static variables are class level dependencies.		

```
48 public class MyAr {
    public static void main(String argv[]) {
        MyAr m = new MyAr();
        m.amethod();
    }
    public void amethod() {
        final int i1;
        System.out.println(i1);
    }
}
```

What is the Output of the Program?

```
49 public class c1 {
    private c1()
    {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        c1 o1=new c1();
    }
}
```

What is the output?

50 Which modifier indicates that the variable might be modified asynchronously, so that all threads will get the correct value of the variable.

Unresolved compilation problem: The local variable i1 may not have been initialized

Compilation and output of null
None of the given options

0
Hello

It is not possible to declare a constructor private

Compilation Error
Can't create object because constructor is private

synchronized

volatile

transient
default

51

```
class A {
    int i, j;

    A(int a, int b) {
        i = a;
        j = b;
    }
    void show() {
        System.out.println("i and j: " + i + " " + j);
    }
}
class B extends A {
    int k;

    B(int a, int b, int c) {
        super(a, b);
        k = c;
    }
    void show(String msg) {
        System.out.println(msg + k);
    }
}
class Override {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        B subOb = new B(3, 5, 7);
        subOb.show("This is k: "); // this calls
show() in B
        subOb.show(); // this calls show() in A
    }
}
What would be the output?
```

- This is j: 5 i
and k: 3 7
- This is i: 3 j
and k: 5 7
- This is i: 7 j
and k: 3 5
- This is k: 7 i
and j: 3 7

52 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class X { int x; X(int x){x=2;}}
class Y extends X{ Y(){}} void displayX(){
    System.out.print(x);}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new Y().displayX();}}
```

- Compiles and
display 2
- Compiles and
runs without
any output
- Compiles and
display 0
- Compilation
error

53 class Order{
 Order(){
 System.out.println("Cat");
 }
 public static void main(String... Args){
 Order obj = new Order();
 System.out.println("Ant");
 }
 static{
 System.out.println("Dog");
 }
}
consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

- Cat Ant Dog
- Dog Cat Ant
- Ant Cat Dog
- none

54 What will be the result when you attempt to compile this program?

```
public class Rand{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        int iRand;
        iRand = Math.random();
        System.out.println(iRand);
    }
}
```

Compile time error referring to a cast problem	A random number between 1 and 10	A random number between 0 and 1	A compile time error as random being an undefined method
Target	Retention	Deprecated	Documented

55 Choose the meta annotations. (Choose THREE)

56 If no retention policy is specified for an annotation, then the default policy of _____ is used.

57 Select the variable which are in java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy class. (Choose THREE)

58 Select the Uses of annotations. (Choose THREE)

59 All annotation types should manually extend the Annotation interface. State TRUE/FALSE

60 Custom annotations can be created using _____

61 Given:

```
10. interface A { void x(); }
11. class B implements A {
    public void x() { }
    public void y() { } }
12. class C extends B {
    public void x() { } }
```

And:

```
20. java.util.List<a> list = new
java.util.ArrayList</a>();
21. list.add(new B());
22. list.add(new C());
23. for (A a:list) {
24. a.x();
25. a.y();
26. }
```

What is the result?

method	class	source	runtime
SOURCE	CLASS	RUNTIME	CONSTRUCTOR
Information For the Compiler	Information for the JVM	Compile time and deploytime processing	Runtime processing
true	false		
@interface	@inherit	@include	all the listed options
Compilation fails because of an error in line 25	The code runs with no output.	An exception is thrown at runtime	Compilation fails because of an error in line 21

62	Given: <pre>public static Collection get() { Collection sorted = new LinkedList(); sorted.add("B"); sorted.add("C"); sorted.add("A"); return sorted; } public static void main(String[] args) { for (Object obj: get()) { System.out.print(obj + ", "); } }</pre>				
	What is the result?	A, B, C,	B, C, A,	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
63	Which statement is true about the following program? <pre>import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.Collections; import java.util.List; public class WhatIsThis { public static void main(String[] na){ List<StringBuilder> list=new ArrayList<StringBuilder>(); list.add(new StringBuilder("B")); list.add(new StringBuilder("A")); list.add(new StringBuilder("C")); Collections.sort(list,Collections.reverseOrder()); System.out.println(list.subList(1,2)); } }</pre>	The program will compile and print the following output: [B]	The program will compile and print the following output: [B,A]	The program will compile and throw a runtime exception	The program will not compile
64	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>public static void before() { Set set = new TreeSet(); set.add("2"); set.add(3); set.add("1"); Iterator it = set.iterator(); while (it.hasNext()) System.out.print(it.next() + " "); }</pre>	The before() method will print 1 2	The before() method will print 1 2 3	The before() method will throw an exception at runtime	The before() method will not compile
65	<pre>import java.util.StringTokenizer; class ST{ public static void main(String[] args){ String input = "Today is\$Holiday"; StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(input,"\$"); while(st.hasMoreTokens()){ System.out.println(st.nextElement()); } } }</pre>	Today is Holiday	Today is Holiday	Both	none of the listed options

66 Given:

```
public static Iterator reverse(List list) {
    Collections.reverse(list);
    return list.iterator();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    List list = new ArrayList();
    list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");
    for (Object obj: reverse(list))
        System.out.print(obj + " ");
}
```

What is the result?

3, 2, 1,

1, 2, 3,

Compilation fails.

The code runs with no output.

67

Which **collection class** allows you to **grow or shrink its size** and provides indexed access to its elements, but its **methods are not synchronized**?

```
java.util.Hash  
Set
```

```
java.util.Linke  
dHashSet
```

java.util.List

```
java.util.Array  
List
```

68

int indexOf(Object o) - What does this method return if the element is not found in the List?

null

-1

none of the
0 listed options

69 What is the result of attempting to compile and run the following code?

```
import java.util.Vector; import
java.util.LinkedList; public class Test1{ public
static void main(String[] args) { Integer int1 =
new Integer(10); Vector vec1 = new Vector();
LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
vec1.add(int1); list.add(int1);
if(vec1.equals(list))
System.out.println("equal"); else
System.out.println("not equal"); } } 1. The code
will fail to compile. 2. Runtime error due to
incompatible object comparison 3. Will run
and print "equal". 4. Will run and print "not
equal".
```

1

2

3

4

70 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Integer arr[]={3,4,3,2};
        Set<Integer> s=new
TreeSet<Integer>(Arrays.asList(arr));
        s.add(1);
        for(Integer ele :s){
            System.out.println(ele); } }}
```

Compilation
error

prints 3,4,2,1,

```
prints 1,2,3,4
```

Compiles but
exception at
runtime

71

Inorder to remove one element from the given
Treeset, place the appropriate line of code

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TreeSet<Integer> tSet = new
        TreeSet<Integer>();
        System.out.println("Size of TreeSet : " +
        tSet.size());
        tSet.add(new Integer("1"));
        tSet.add(new Integer("2"));
        tSet.add(new Integer("3"));
        System.out.println(tSet.size());
        // remove the one element from the Treeset
        System.out.println("Size of TreeSet after
        removal : " + tSet.size());
    }
}
```

72

tSet.clear(ne w Integer("1"));	tSetdelete(ne w Integer("1"));	tSet.remove(new Integer("1"));	tSet.drop(ne w Integer("1"));
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Consider the code below & select the correct
ouput from the options:

```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String
        []colors={"orange","blue","red","green","ivory"};
        Arrays.sort(colors);
        int s1=Arrays.binarySearch(colors, "ivory");
        int s2=Arrays.binarySearch(colors, "silver");
        System.out.println(s1+" "+s2); }}
```

2 -4	3 -5	2 -6	3 -4
------	------	------	------

73 Consider the following code and choose the
correct output:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        TreeMap<Integer, String> hm=new
        TreeMap<Integer, String>();
        hm.put(2,"Two");
        hm.put(4,"Four");
        hm.put(1,"One");
        hm.put(6,"Six");
        hm.put(7,"Seven");
        SortedMap<Integer, String>
        sm=hm.subMap(2,7);
        SortedMap<Integer,String>
        sm2=sm.tailMap(4);
        System.out.print(sm2);
    }
}
```

{2=Two, 4=Four, 6=Six, 7=Seven}	{4=Four, 6=Six, 7=Seven}	{4=Four, 6=Six}	{2=Two, 4=Four, 6=Six}
--	--------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

74 next() method of Scanner class will return

Integer	Long	int	String
---------	------	-----	--------

75

Given:
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;

public class MainClass {

 public static void main(String[] a) {
 String elements[] = { "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" };
 Set set = new
HashSet(Arrays.asList(elements));

 elements = new String[] { "A", "B", "C", "D"
};
 Set set2 = new
HashSet(Arrays.asList(elements));

 System.out.println(set.equals(set2));
 }
} What is the result of given code?

true

false

Compile time
error Runtime
Exception

76 A)Property files help to decrease coupling
B) DateFormat class allows you to format
dates and times with customized styles.
C) Calendar class allows to perform date
calculation and conversion of dates and times
between timezones.
D) Vector class is not synchronized

A and B is
TRUE

A and D is
TRUE

A and C is
TRUE

B and D is
TRUE

77 Which interface does java.util.Hashtable
implement?

Java.util.Map

Java.util.List

Java.util.Tabl
e

Java.util.Coll
ection

78 Object get(Object key) - What does this
method return if the key is not found in the
Map?

0

-1

null

none of the
listed options

79 Consider the following code and choose the
correct option:

```
class Test{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        TreeSet<Integer> ts=new  
TreeSet<Integer>();  
        ts.add(1);  
        ts.add(8);  
        ts.add(6);  
        ts.add(4);  
        SortedSet<Integer> ss=ts.subSet(2, 10);  
        ss.add(9);  
        System.out.println(ts);  
        System.out.println(ss);  
    }  
}
```

[1,4,6,8]
[4,6,8,9]

[1,8,6,4]
[8,6,4,9]

[1,4,6,8,9]
[4,6,8,9]

[1,4,6,8,9]
[4,6,8]

80	A) Iterator does not allow to insert elements during traversal B) Iterator allows bidirectional navigation. C) ListIterator allows insertion of elements during traversal D) ListIterator does not support bidirectional navigation	A and B is TRUE Collection interface Vector class	A and D is TRUE Collections class ArrayList class	A and C is TRUE Vector class Collection interface	B and D is TRUE ArrayList class Collections class
81	static void sort(List list) method is part of _____				
82	static int binarySearch(List list, Object key) is a method of _____				
83	Which collection class allows you to access its elements by associating a key with an element's value, and provides synchronization?	java.util.SortedMap	java.util.TreeMap	java.util.TreeSet	java.util.Hashtable
84	Consider the following code and select the correct output: import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.LinkedList; import java.util.List; public class Lists { public static void main(String[] args) { List<String> list=new ArrayList<String>(); list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add(1, "3"); List<String> list2=new LinkedList<String>(list); list.addAll(list2); list2 =list.subList(2,5); list2.clear(); System.out.println(list); } }				
		[1,3,2]	[1,3,3,2]	[1,3,2,1,3,2]	[3,1,2]
85	Given: import java.util.*; public class LetterASort{ public static void main(String[] args) { ArrayList<String> strings = new ArrayList<String>(); strings.add("aAaA"); strings.add("AaA"); strings.add("aAa"); strings.add("AAaa"); Collections.sort(strings); for (String s : strings) { System.out.print(s + " "); } } } What is the result?	Compilation fails.	aAaA aAa AAaa AaA	AAaa AaA aAa aAaA	AaA AAaa aAaA aAa

86	<p>A) It is a good practice to store heterogenous data in a TreeSet.</p> <p>B) HashSet has default initial capacity (16) and loadfactor(0.75)</p> <p>C)HashSet does not maintain order of Insertion</p> <p>D)TreeSet maintains order of Inserstion</p>	A and B is TRUE	A and D is TRUE	A and C is TRUE	B and C is TRUE
----	--	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

87	<pre> TreeSet<String> s = new TreeSet<String>(); TreeSet<String> subs = new TreeSet<String>(); s.add("a"); s.add("b"); s.add("c"); s.add("d"); s.add("e"); subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet("b", true, "d", true); s.add("g"); s.pollFirst(); s.pollFirst(); s.add("c2"); System.out.println(s.size() +" "+ subs.size()); </pre>	The size of s is 4	The size of s is 5	The size of subs is 3	The size of s is 7
----	---	-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------

88	<p>Consider the following code was executed on June 01, 1983. What will be the output?</p> <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ Date date=new Date(); SimpleDateFormat sd; sd=new SimplpeDateFormat("E MMM dd yyyy"); System.out.print(sd.format(date));}} </pre>	Wed Jun 01 1983	244 JUN 01 1983	PST JUN 01 1983	GMT JUN 01 1983
----	--	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

89	<p>Given:</p> <pre> public class Venus { public static void main(String[] args) { int [] x = {1,2,3}; int y[] = {4,5,6}; new Venus().go(x,y); } void go(int[]... z) { for(int[] a : z) System.out.print(a[0]); } } </pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	123	12	14	1
----	--	-----	----	----	---

90 You wish to store a small amount of data and make it available for rapid access. You do not have a need for the data to be sorted, uniqueness is not an issue and the data will remain fairly static Which data structure might be most suitable for this requirement?

- 1) TreeSet
- 2) HashMap
- 3) LinkedList
- 4) an array

91 What will be the output of following code?

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        TreeSet<Integer> ts=new
        TreeSet<Integer>();
        ts.add(2);
        ts.add(3);
        ts.add(7);
        ts.add(5);
        SortedSet<Integer> ss=ts.subSet(1,7);
        ss.add(4);
        ss.add(6);
        System.out.print(ss);}}
```

- [2,3,7,5]
- [2,3,7,5,4,6]
- [2,3,4,5,6,7]
- [2,3,4,5,6]

92 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Data{ Integer data; Data(Integer
d){data=d;}
    public boolean equals(Object o){return true;}
    public int hashCode(){return 1;}}
class Test{
    public static void main(String ar[]){
        Set<Data> s=new HashSet<Data>();
        s.add(new Data(4));
        s.add(new Data(2));
        s.add(new Data(4));
        s.add(new Data(1));
        s.add(new Data(2));
        System.out.print(s.size());}}
```

- 3
- 5
- compilation error
- Compiles but error at run time

93 Consider the code below & select the correct ouput from the options:

```
public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String num="";
        z: for(int x=0;x<3;x++)
            for(int y=0;y<2;y++){
                if(x==1) break;
                if(x==2 && y==1) break z;
                num=num+x+y;
            }System.out.println(num);}}
```

- 0 0 0 1
- 0 0 0 1 2 0
- 0 0 0 1 2 0 2
- Compilation error

94	Given: public class Test { public enum Dogs {collie, harrier}; public static void main(String [] args) { Dogs myDog = Dogs.collie; switch (myDog) { case collie: System.out.print("collie "); case harrier: System.out.print("harrier "); } } }					
	What is the result?	collie	harrier	Compilation fails.	collie harrier	
95	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ boolean flag=true; if(flag=false){ System.out.print("TRUE");}else{ System.out.print("FALSE");}}}					
		true	false	compilation error	Compiles	
96	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ System.out.println(Integer.parseInt("2147483648", 10)); }}}					
		Compilation error	2.15E+09	NumberFormatException at run time	Compiles but no output	
97	Given: public class Test { public enum Dogs {collie, harrier, shepherd}; public static void main(String [] args) { Dogs myDog = Dogs.shepherd; switch (myDog) { case collie: System.out.print("collie "); case default: System.out.print("retriever "); case harrier: System.out.print("harrier "); } } }					
	What is the result?	harrier	shepherd	retriever	Compilation fails.	

98 Given:
static void myFunc()
{
int i, s = 0;
for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++) {
i = 0;
do {
i++;
s++;
} while (i < j);
}
System.out.println(s);
}
} What would be the result

20 21 22 23

99 What is the range of the random number r generated by the code below?
int r = (int)(Math.floor(Math.random() * 8)) + 2;

2 <= r <= 9 3 <= r <= 10 2<= r <= 10 3 <= r <= 9

100 class Test{
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x=-1,y=-1;
if(++x==++y)
System.out.println("R.T. Ponting");
else
System.out.println("C.H. Gayle");
}
}
consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

R.T.Ponting C.H.Gayle Compile error none of the listed options

101 Given:
public class Breaker2 {
static String o = "";
public static void main(String[] args) {
Z:
for(int x = 2; x < 7; x++) {
if(x==3) continue;
if(x==5) break z;
o = o + x;
}
System.out.println(o);
}
}

What is the result?
2 24 234 246

102 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:
class Test{
public static void main(String args[]){
int a=5;
if(a=3){
System.out.print("Three");}else{
System.out.print("Five");}}

Compilation error Three Five Compiles but no output

103 Given:

```
public class Batman {
    int squares = 81;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Batman().go();
    }
    void go() {
        incr(++squares);
        System.out.println(squares);
    }
    void incr(int squares) { squares += 10; }
}
```

What is the result?

81	82	91	92

104 public void foo(boolean a, boolean b)

```
{
    if( a )
    {
        System.out.println("A"); /* Line 5 */
    }
    else if(a && b) /* Line 7 */
    {
        System.out.println( "A && B");
    }
    else /* Line 11 */
    {
        if ( !b )
        {
            System.out.println( "notB" );
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println( "ELSE" );
        }
    }
}
```

What would be the result?

If a is true and b is false then the output is "notB"	If a is true and b is true then the output is "A && B"	If a is false and b is false then the output is "ELSE"	If a is false and b is true then the output is "ELSE"
---	--	--	---

105 What is the value of 'n' after executing the following code?

```
int n = 10;
int p = n + 5;
int q = p - 10;
int r = 2 * (p - q);
switch(n)
{
    case p: n = n + 1;
    case q: n = n + 2;
    case r: n = n + 3;
    default: n = n + 4;
}
```

14	28	Compilation Error	10

106	<pre>public class While { public void loop() { int x= 0; while (1) /* Line 6 */ { System.out.print("x plus one is " + (x + 1)); /* Line 8 */ } } }</pre>				
	Which statement is true?	There is a syntax error on line 1	There are syntax errors on lines 1 and 6	There are syntax errors on lines 1, 6, and 8	There is a syntax error on line 6
107	<p>Which of the following loop bodies DOES compute the product from 1 to 10 like (1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 * 6 * 7 * 8 * 9 * 10)?</p> <pre>int s = 1; for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) { <What to put here?> }</pre>				
108		s += i * i;	s++;	s = s + s * i;	s *= i;
	Which of the following statements are true regarding wrapper classes? (Choose TWO)	String is a wrapper class	Double has a compareTo() method	Character has a intValue() method	Byte extends Number
109	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class Atom { Atom() { System.out.print("atom "); } } class Rock extends Atom { Rock(String type) { System.out.print(type); } } public class Mountain extends Rock { Mountain() { super("granite"); new Rock("granite "); } public static void main(String[] a) { new Mountain(); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>				
		Compilation fails.	granite granite	atom granite granite	atom granite atom granite

110 What are the thing to be placed to complete the code?

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

        _____ iOb = _____
        Integer(100);

        int i = iOb.intValue();

        System.out.println(i + " " + iOb); // displays
        100 100
    }
}
```

int, int

Integer, new

Integer, int

int, Integer

```
111 public class SwitchTest
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println("value =" +
        switchIt(4));
    }
    public static int switchIt(int x)
    {
        int j = 1;
        switch (x)
        {
            case 1: j++;
            case 2: j++;
            case 3: j++;
            case 4: j++;
            case 5: j++;
            default: j++;
        }
        return j + x;
    }
}
```

What will be the output of the program?

value = 8

value = 2

value = 4

value = 6

```
112 Given:
public class Barn {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Barn().go("hi", 1);
        new Barn().go("hi", "world", 2);
    }
    public void go(String... y, int x) {
        System.out.print(y[y.length - 1] + " ");
    }
}
```

What is the result?

hi hi

hi world

world world

Compilation fails.

113	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ int x=034; int y=12; int ans=x+y; System.out.println(ans); } }</pre>	40	46	compilation error	Compiles but error at run time
114	<pre> 11. double input = 314159.26; 12. NumberFormat nf = NumberFormat.getInstance(Locale.ITALIAN); 13. String b; 14. //insert code here</pre> <p>Which code, inserted at line 14, sets the value of b to 314.159,26?</p>	b = nf.parse(input);	b = nf.format(input);	b = nf.equals(input);	b = nf.parseObject(input);
115	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String ar[]){ TreeMap<Integer,String> tree = new TreeMap<Integer,String>(); tree.put(1, "one"); tree.put(2, "two"); tree.put(3, "three"); tree.put(4,"Four"); System.out.println(tree.higherKey(2)); System.out.println(tree.ceilingKey(2)); System.out.println(tree.floorKey(1)); System.out.println(tree.lowerKey(1)); } }</pre>	3 2 1 null	3 2 1 1	2 2 1 1	4 2 1 1
116	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ Long data=23; System.out.println(data); } }</pre>	23	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	None of the listed options
117	<pre> class AutoBox { public static void main(String args[]) { int i = 10; Integer iOb = 100; i = iOb; System.out.println(i + " " + iOb); } }</pre> <p>whether this code work properly, if so what would be the result?</p>	No, Compilation error	No, Runtime error	Yes, 10, 100	Yes, 100, 100

118	Consider the following code and choose the correct option:					
	<pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ Long l=0l; System.out.println(l.equals(0));} } </pre>	Compilation error	true	false		1
119	<pre> int l = 0; outer: while (true) { l++; inner: for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) { l += j; if (j == 3) continue inner; break outer; } continue outer; } System.out.println(l); </pre>					
	What will be the result?	3	2	4		1
120	<p>what will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following class?</p> <pre> Public class IFTest{ public static void main(String[] args){ int i=10; if(i==10) if(i<10) System.out.println("a"); else System.out.println("b"); }} </pre>	The code will fail to compile because the syntax of the if statement is incorrect	The code will not be able to determine which if statement the else clause belongs to	The code will compile correctly and display the letter a,when run	The code will compile correctly and display the letter b,when run	
121	<p>What is the output of the following code :</p> <pre> class try1{ public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("good"); while(false){ System.out.println("morning"); } } } </pre>	good	good morning morning	compiler error	runtime error	

122	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: <pre> class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ int num=3; switch(num){ case 1: case 3: case 4: { System.out.println("bat man"); } case 2: case 5: { System.out.println("spider man"); }break; } } } </pre>	bat man	Compilation error	bat man spider man	spider man
123	Given: <pre> int n = 10; switch(n) { case 10: n = n + 1; case 15: n = n + 2; case 20: n = n + 3; case 25: n = n + 4; case 30: n = n + 5; } System.out.println(n); </pre> What is the value of 'n' after executing the following code?	23	32	25	Compilation Error
124	What will be the output of following code? <pre> TreeSet map = new TreeSet(); map.add("one"); map.add("two"); map.add("three"); map.add("four"); map.add("one"); Iterator it = map.iterator(); while (it.hasNext()) { System.out.print(it.next() + " "); } </pre>	one two three four four	three two one	four one three two	one two three four one
125	public class Test { 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 "); } } What is the result?	2	3	2 3	1 2 3

126	Which of these statements are true?	HashTable is a sub class of Dictionary	ArrayList is a sub class of Vector	LinkedList is a subclass of ArrayList	Stack is a subclass of Vector
127	<p>Given:</p> <pre>import java.util.*; public class Explorer3 { public static void main(String[] args) { TreeSet<Integer> s = new TreeSet<Integer>(); TreeSet<Integer> subs = new TreeSet<Integer>(); for(int i = 606; i < 613; i++) if(i%2 == 0) s.add(i); subs = (TreeSet)s.subSet(608, true, 611, true); subs.add(629); System.out.println(s + " " + subs); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	Compilation fails.	[608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610]	An exception is thrown at runtime.	[608, 610, 612, 629] [608, 610, 629]
128	<p>What is the output :</p> <pre>class try1{ public static void main(String[] args) { int x=1; if(x--){ System.out.println("good"); } else System.out.println("bad"); } }</pre>	good	bad	compile error	run time error
129	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct output:</p> <pre>class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ int num='b'; switch(num){ default :{ System.out.print("default");} case 100 : case 'b' : case 'c' : { System.out.println("brownie"); break;} case 200: case 'e': { System.out.println("pastry"); }break; } }</pre>	brownie	default brownie	compilation error	default

130 Given:

```
int a = 5;
int b = 5;
int c = 5;
if (a > 3)
if (b > 4)
if (c > 5)
c += 1;
else
c += 2;
else
c += 3;
c += 4;
```

What is the value of variable c after executing the following code?

131

Given:

```
Float pi = new Float(3.14f);
if (pi > 3) {
    System.out.print("pi is bigger than 3. ");
}
else {
    System.out.print("pi is not bigger than 3. ");
}
finally {
    System.out.println("Have a nice day.");
}
```

What is the result?

132 Given:

```
public void go() {
    String o = "";
    z:
    for(int x = 0; x < 3; x++) {
        for(int y = 0; y < 2; y++) {
            if(x==1) break;
            if(x==2 && y==1) break z;
            o = o + x + y;
        }
    }
    System.out.println(o);
}
```

What is the result when the go() method is invoked?

3

5

7

11

Compilation fails.

pi is bigger
than 3.

An exception occurs at runtime.

pi is bigger
than 3. Have
a nice day.

00

0 0 0 1

0 0 0 1 2 0

0 0 0 1 2 0 2
1

133 Examine the following code:

```
int count = 1;
while ( _____ )
{
    System.out.print( count + " ");
    count = count + 1;
}
System.out.println( );
```

What condition should be used so that the code prints:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

134 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Switch2
{
    final static short x = 2;
    public static int y = 0;
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        for (int z=0; z < 3; z++)
        {
            switch (z)
            {
                case y: System.out.print("0 "); /*
Line 11 */
                case x-1: System.out.print("1 "); /*
Line 12 */
                case x: System.out.print("2 "); /*
Line 13 */
            }
        }
    }
}
```

135 Given:

```
int x = 0;
int y = 10;
do {
    y--;
    ++x;
} while (x < 5);
System.out.print(x + ", " + y);
```

What is the result?

```
count < 9
```

```
count+1 <= 8
```

```
count < 8
```

```
count != 8
```

0 1 2

0 1 2 1 2 2

Compilation
fails at line 11

Compilation fails at line 12.

5,6

5,5

6,5

6,6

136 What is the output :				
<pre>class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) { int a=5,b=10,c=1; if(a>c){ System.out.println("success"); } else{ break; } } }</pre>	success	runtime error	compiler error	none of the listed options
137 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:				
<pre>public 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); } }</pre>	5,6	5,5	6,5	6,6
138 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre>class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ int l=7; Long L = (Long)l; System.out.println(L); }}</pre>		7	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time None of the listed options
139 Given:				
<pre>double height = 5.5; if(height-- >= 5.0) System.out.print("tall "); if(--height >= 4.0) System.out.print("average "); if(height-- >= 3.0) System.out.print("short "); else System.out.print("very short "); }</pre>				
What would be the Result?	tall	tall short	short	very short
140 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:				
<pre>class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ String hexa = "0XFF"; int number = Integer.decode(hexa); System.out.println(number); }}</pre>	Compilation error	1515	255	Compiles but error at run time

141	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>int i = 1, j = -1; switch (i) { case 0, 1: j = 1; case 2: j = 2; default: j = 0; } System.out.println("j = " + j);</pre>	j = -1 Person[] p = new Person[5];	j = 0 Person p[5];	j = 1 Person[] p [];	Compilation fails Person p[][] = new Person[2][];
142	Which of the following statements about arrays is syntactically wrong?				
143	What will be the output of following code? <pre>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); } }</pre>	Prints: false, false, false	Prints: false, false, true	Prints: false, true, false	Prints: false, true, true
144	Given: <pre>public static void test(String str) { int check = 4; if (check = str.length()) { System.out.print(str.charAt(check - 1) + ", "); } else { System.out.print(str.charAt(0) + ", "); } }</pre> and the invocation: <pre>test("four"); test("tee"); test("to");</pre> What is the result?	r, t, t,	r, e, o,	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.
145	What will be the output of the program? <pre>int x = 3; int y = 1; if (x = y) /* Line 3 */ { System.out.println("x = " + x); }</pre>	x = 1	x = 3	Compilation fails.	The code runs with no output.

```
146 import java.util.SortedSet;
import java.util.TreeSet;

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TreeSet<String> tSet = new
TreeSet<String>();
        tSet.add("1");
        tSet.add("2");
        tSet.add("3");
        tSet.add("4");
        tSet.add("5");
        SortedSet sortedSet = _____("3");
        System.out.println("Head Set Contains : " +
sortedSet);
    }
}
```

What is the missing method in the code to get the head set of the tree set?

```
147 Consider the following code and choose the
correct output:
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int num=3; switch(num){
            default :{
                System.out.print("default");}
            case 1: case 3: case 4: {
                System.out.println("apple"); break;}
            case 2: case 5: {
                System.out.println("black berry"); }break; }
        }}
}
```

```
148 Consider the following code and choose the
correct option:
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Long L = null; long l = L;
        System.out.println(L);
        System.out.println(l);
    }}
}
```

tSet.headSet	tset.headset	headSet	HeadSet
apple	default apple	compilation error	default
null 0	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	0 null

149 What does the following code fragment write to the monitor?

```
int sum = 21;
if ( sum != 20 )
    System.out.print("You win ");
else
    System.out.print("You lose ");

System.out.println("the prize.");
```

What does the code fragment prints?

150

Which statements are true about maps?
(Choose TWO)

151 Which **collection implementation** is suitable for maintaining an **ordered sequence of objects**, when objects are frequently inserted in and removed from the **middle of the sequence**?

152

Choose TWO correct options:

153 What is the output :

```
class One{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a=100;
        if(a>10)
            System.out.println("M.S.Dhoni");
        else if(a>20)
            System.out.println("Sachin");
        else if(a>30)
            System.out.println("Virat Kohli");
    }
}
```

You win the prize

You lose the prize.

You win

You lose

The return type of the values() method is set

Changes made in the Set view returned by keySet() will be reflected in the original map

The Map interface extends the Collection interface

All keys in a map are unique

TreeMap

HashSet

Vector

LinkedList

OutputStream is the abstract superclass of all classes that represent an outputstream of bytes.

Subclasses of the class Reader are used to read character streams.

To write characters to an outputstream, you have to make use of the class CharacterOutputStream.

To write an object to a file, you use the class ObjectFileWriter

M.S.Dhoni

M.S.Dhoni
Sachin Virat
Kohli

Virat Kohli

all of these

154

Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding a Java loop?

155 switch(x)

```
{
    default:
    System.out.println("Hello");
}
```

Which of the following are acceptable types for x?

- 1.byte
- 2.long
- 3.char
- 4.float
- 5.Short
- 6.Long

156

Which are true with respect to finally block? (Choose THREE)

157 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 continue statement doesn't transfer control to the test statement of the for loop

An overflow error can only occur in a loop

A loop may have multiple exit points

If a variable of type int overflows during the execution of a loop, it will cause an exception

1 ,3 and 5

2 and 4

3 and 5

4 and 6

Used to release the resources which are obtained in try block.

Writing finally block is optional.

When an exception occurs then a part of try block will execute one appropriate catch block and finally block will be executed.

When no exception occurs then complete try block and finally block will execute but no catch block will execute.

A compile time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class

A run time error indicating that no run method is defined for the Thread class

Clean compile and at run time the values 0 to 9 are printed out

Clean compile but no output at runtime

158 Given:

```
public void testIfA() {
    if (testIfB("True")) {
        System.out.println("True");
    } else {
        System.out.println("Not true");
    }
}

public Boolean testIfB(String str) {
    return Boolean.valueOf(str);
}
```

What is the result when method testIfA is invoked?

159

Which of the following statements are true? (Choose TWO)

160

```
public class MyProgram
{
    public static void throwIt()
    {
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("Hello world ");
            throwIt();
            System.out.println("Done with try block
");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("Finally executing
");
        }
    }
}
```

which answer most closely indicates the behavior of the program?

161 If a method is capable of causing an exception that it does not handle, it must specify this behavior using throws so that callers of the method can guard themselves against such Exception

true	Not true	An exception is thrown at runtime.	none
Both wait() and notify() must be called from a synchronized context.	The wait() method is overloaded to accept a duration	A thread will resume execution as soon as its sleep duration expires.	The notify() method is overloaded to accept a duration
	The program will not compile.	The program will print Hello world, then will print that a RuntimeException has occurred, then will print Done with try block, and then will print Finally executing.	The program will print Hello world, then will print Finally executing, then will print that a RuntimeException has occurred.
false	true		

162

- A) Checked Exception must be explicitly caught or propagated to the calling method
- B) If runtime system can not find an appropriate method to handle the exception, then the runtime system terminates and uses the default exception handler.

Only A is
TRUE

Only B is
TRUE

Both A and
B is TRUE

Both A and B
is FALSE

163 public class RTEexcept

```
{
    public static void throwit ()
    {
        System.out.print("throwit ");
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("hello ");
            throwit();
        }
        catch (Exception re )
        {
            System.out.print("caught ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("finally ");
        }
        System.out.println("after ");
    }
}
```

hello throwit
caught finally
after

hello throwit
caught

hello throwit
RuntimeException
caught
after

Compilation
fails

164 class s implements Runnable

```
{
    int x, y;
    public void run()
    {
        for(int i = 0; i < 1000; i++)
            synchronized(this)
            {
                x = 12;
                y = 12;
            }
        System.out.print(x + " " + y + " ");
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        s run = new s();
        Thread t1 = new Thread(run);
        Thread t2 = new Thread(run);
        t1.start();
        t2.start();
    }
}
```

} What is the output?

DeadLock

Compilation
Error

Cannot
determine
output.

prints 12 12
12 12

165

What is wrong with the following code?

Class MyException extends Exception{

public class Test{

public void foo() {

try {

bar();

} finally {

baz();

} catch(MyException e) {}

}

public void bar() throws MyException {

throw new MyException();

}

public void baz() throws RuntimeException {

throw new RuntimeException();

}

}

Since the
method foo()
does not
catch the
exception
generated by
the method
baz(), it must
declare the
RuntimeException
in a
throws clause

A try block
cannot be
followed by
both a catch
and a finally
block

An empty
catch block is
not allowed

A catch block
cannot follow
a finally block

166	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ static void test() throws RuntimeException { try { System.out.print("test "); throw new RuntimeException(); } catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); } } public static void main(String[] args) { try { test(); } catch (RuntimeException ex) { System.out.print("runtime "); } System.out.print("end"); } } </pre>	test end	test runtime end	test exception runtime end	test exception end
167		If an exception is not caught in a method, the method will terminate and normal execution will resume	An overriding method must declare that it throws the same exception classes as the method it overrides	The main() method of a program can declare that it throws checked exception	A method declaring that it throws a certain exception class may throw instances of any subclass of that exception class
	Choose TWO correct options:				
168	Which four can be thrown using the throw statement? 1.Error 2.Event 3.Object 4.Throwable 5.Exception 6.RuntimeException	1, 2, 3 and 4	2, 3, 4 and 5	1, 4, 5 and 6	2, 4, 5 and 6
169	class X implements Runnable <pre> { public static void main(String args[]) { /* Missing code? */ } public void run() {} } </pre> Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?	Thread t = new Thread(X);	Thread t = new Thread(X); t.start();	X run = new X(); Thread t = new Thread(run); t.start();	Thread t = new Thread(); x.run();

170	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class X { public void foo() { System.out.print("X "); } } public class SubB extends X { public void foo() throws RuntimeException { super.foo(); if (true) throw new RuntimeException(); System.out.print("B "); } public static void main(String[] args) { new SubB().foo(); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>				
		X, followed by an Exception.	No output, and an Exception is thrown.	X, followed by an Exception, followed by B.	none
171	<p>What will the output of following code?</p> <pre>try { int x = 0; int y = 5 / x; } catch (Exception e) { System.out.println("Exception"); } catch (ArithmeticException ae) { System.out.println(" Arithmetic Exception"); } System.out.println("finished");</pre>				
		finished	Exception	compilation fails	ArithmeticExc ption
172 Which of the following methods are static?	start()	join()	yield()		sleep()
173		static methods can be called using an object reference to an object of the class in which this method is defined.	static methods are always public, because they are defined at class-level.	static methods do not have direct access to non-static methods which are defined inside the same class.	
Which of the following statements regarding static methods are correct? (2 answers)	static methods are difficult to maintain, because you can not change their implementati on.				

174	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre> class Test{ static void display(){ throw new RuntimeException(); } public static void main(String args[]){ try{display(); }catch(Exception e){ throw new NullPointerException();} finally{try{ display(); }catch(NullPointerException e){ System.out.println("caught");} finally{ System.out.println("exit");}}}} </pre>	caught	exit	exit RuntimeExce ption thrown at run time	Compilation fails
175	<pre> class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ try{ Integer.parseInt("1.0"); } catch(Exception e){ System.out.println("Exception occurred"); } catch(RuntimeException ex){ System.out.println("RuntimeException"); } } } </pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	Exception occurred	RuntimeExce ption	Exception occurred RuntimeExce ption	does not compile
176	Which three of the following are methods of the Object class? 1.notify(); 2.notifyAll(); 3.isInterrupted(); 4.synchronized(); 5.interrupt(); 6.wait(long msecs); 7.sleep(long msecs); 8.yield();	1,2,4	2,4,5	1,2,6	2,3,4
177	In the given code snippet <pre>try { int a = Integer.parseInt("one"); }</pre> <p>what is used to create an appropriate catch block? (Choose all that apply.) A. ClassCastException B. IllegalStateException C. NumberFormatException D. IllegalArgumentException</p>	ClassCastEx ception	NumberForm atException	IllegalStateEx ception	IllegalArgume ntException

178	<pre>class Trial{ public static void main(String[] args){ try{ System.out.println("One"); int y = 2 / 0; System.out.println("Two"); } catch(RuntimeException ex){ System.out.println("Catch"); } finally{ System.out.println("Finally"); } } }</pre>	One Two Catch Finally	One Catch	One Catch Finally	One Two Catch
179	<p>Which digit, and in what order, will be printed when the following program is run?</p> <pre>Public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { int k=0; try { int i=5/k; } catch(ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println("1"); } catch(RuntimeException e) { System.out.println("2"); return; } catch(Exception e) { System.out.println("3"); } finally{ System.out.println("4"); } System.out.println("5"); } }</pre>	The program will only print 5	The program will only print 1 and 4 in order	The program will only print 1,2 and 4 in order	The program will only print 1 ,4 and 5 in order
180	<pre>class Trial{ public static void main(String[] args){ try{ System.out.println("Java is portable"); } } }</pre>	Java is portable	We cannot have a try block without a catch block	We cannot have a try block block without a catch / finally block	Nothing is diaplayed

181	<pre>class Animal { public String noise() { return "peep"; } } class Dog extends Animal { public String noise() { return "bark"; } } class Cat extends Animal { public String noise() { return "meow"; } } class try1{ public static void main(String[] args){ Animal animal = new Dog(); Cat cat = (Cat)animal; System.out.println(cat.noise()); }}</pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	bark	meow	Compilation fails	An exception is thrown at runtime.
182	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class X implements Runnable { public static void main(String args[]) { /* Some code */ } public void run() {} }</pre> <p>Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?</p>	<pre>X run = new X(); Thread t = new Thread(run); t.start();</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(X);</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(); x.run();</pre>	<pre>Thread t = new Thread(X); t.start();</pre>
183	<p>Which statement is true?</p>	A static method cannot be synchronized .	If a class has synchronized code, multiple threads can still access the nonsynchronized code.	Variables can be protected from concurrent access problems by marking them with the synchronized keyword.	When a thread sleeps, it releases its locks
184	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Test{ static void display(){ throw new RuntimeException(); } public static void main(String args[]){ try{display(); }catch(Exception e){ } catch(RuntimeException re){ } finally{System.out.println("exit");}}</pre>	exit	Compiles and no output	Compilation fails	Compiles but exception at runtime

185	<p>Given:</p> <pre> public class ExceptionTest { class TestException extends Exception {} public void runTest() throws TestException {} public void test() /* Line X */ { runTest(); } } </pre> <p>At Line X, which code is necessary to make the code compile?</p>				
186	<p>Which two can be used to create a new Thread?</p>	<p>No code is necessary</p>	<p>throws Exception</p>	<p>throw Exception</p>	<p>throws RuntimeException</p>
187	<p>Choose the correct option:</p> <pre> 188 class PropagateException{ public static void main(String[] args){ try{ method(); System.out.println("method() called"); } catch(ArithmeticException ex){ System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception"); } catch(RuntimeException re){ System.out.println("Runtime Exception"); } } static void method(){ int y = 2 / 0; } } </pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	<p>Implement java.lang.Runnable and implement the run() method.</p>	<p>Extend java.lang.Thread and override the run() method.</p>	<p>Implement java.lang.Thread and implement the start() method.</p>	<p>Extend java.lang.Runnable and override the start() method.</p>
		<p>A try statement must have at least one corresponding catch block</p>	<p>Multiple catch statements can catch the same class of exception more than once.</p>	<p>An Error that might be thrown in a method must be declared as thrown by that method, or be handled within that method.</p>	<p>Except in case of VM shutdown, if a try block starts to execute, a corresponding finally block will always start to execute.</p>
		<p>Arithmetic Exception</p>	<p>Runtime Exception</p>	<p>Arithmetic Exception Runtime Exception</p>	<p>compilation error</p>

189 Given: static void test() { try { String x = null; System.out.print(x.toString() + " "); } finally { System.out.print("finally "); } } public static void main(String[] args) { try { test(); } catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); } } What is the result?	null	Compilation fails.	finally exception	finally
190 Given two programs: 1. package pkgA; 2. public class Abc { 3. int a = 5; 4. protected int b = 6; 5. public int c = 7; 6. } 3. package pkgB; 4. import pkgA.*; 5. public class Def { 6. public static void main(String[] args) { 7. Abc f = new Abc(); 8. System.out.print(" " + f.a); 9. System.out.print(" " + f.b); 10. System.out.print(" " + f.c); 11. } 12. } What is the result when the second program is run? (Choose all that apply)	Compilation fails with an error on line 9	5 followed by an exception	Compilation fails with an error on line 7	Compilation fails with an error on line 8

191

Consider the following code:

```
System.out.print("Start ");
try
{
    System.out.print("Hello world");
    throw new FileNotFoundException();
}
System.out.print(" Catch Here "); /* Line 7 */
catch(IOException e)
{
    System.out.print("End of file exception");
}
catch(FileNotFoundException e)
{
    System.out.print("File not found");
}
```

given that EOFException and FileNotFoundException are both subclasses of IOException. If this block of code is pasted in a method, choose the best option.

192

Which of the following statements is true?

193 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
int array[] = new int[10];
array[-1] = 0;
```

The code will not compile.

catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception.

compiles successfully

Code output: Start Hello world File Not Found

The Error class is a RuntimeException.

does not compile

Code output: Start Hello world End of file exception.

Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block.

runtime error

Code output: Start Hello world Catch Here File not found.

Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block.

none of the listed options

194 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class RTExcept
{
    public static void throwit ()
    {
        System.out.print("throwit ");
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("hello ");
            throwit();
        }
        catch (Exception re )
        {
            System.out.print("caught ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("finally ");
        }
        System.out.println("after ");
    }
}
```

hello throwit
caught

Compilation
fails

hello throwit
RuntimeExce
ption caught
after

hello throwit
caught finally
after

195 What is the keyword to use when the access of a method has to be restricted to **only one thread at a time**

volatile

synchronized

final

private

196 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    public static void parse(String str) {
        try { int num = Integer.parseInt(str);
        } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
            num = 0; } finally {
        System.out.println(num);
        } } public static void main(String[] args) {
        parse("one"); }
```

NumberForm
atException
thrown at
runtime

**Compilation
fails**

ParseExcepti
on thrown at
runtime

```
197 public static void parse(String str) {
    try {
        float f = Float.parseFloat(str);
    } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
        f = 0;
    } finally {
        System.out.println(f);
    }
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    parse("invalid");
}
```

**Compilation
fails**

A
ParseExcepti
on is thrown
by the parse
method at
runtime.

A
NumberForm
atException
is thrown by
the parse
method at
runtime.

198 Given the following program, which statements are true? (Choose TWO)

```
Public class Exception {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            if(args.length == 0) return;
            System.out.println(args[0]);
        }finally {
            System.out.println("The end");
        }
    }
}
```

If run with no arguments, the program will produce no output

If run with no arguments, the program will produce "The end"

If run with one argument, the program will print the given argument followed by "The end"

If run with one argument, the program will simply print the given argument

199 Which can appropriately be thrown by a programmer using Java SE technology to create a desktop application?

ClassCastException

NullPointerException

NoClassDefFoundError

NumberFormatException

200

Which of the following is a checked exception?

ArithmeticException

IOException

NullPointerException

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

201

Given:

```
11. class A {
12. public void process() {
    System.out.print("A,"); }
13. class B extends A {
14. public void process() throws IOException {
15. super.process();
16. System.out.print("B,");
17. throw new IOException();
18. }
19. public static void main(String[] args) {
20. try { new B().process(); }
21. catch (IOException e) {
    System.out.println("Exception"); }
22. }
```

What is the result?

Exception

A,B,Exception

Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.

Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.

202

Which statement is true?

The notifyAll() method must be called from a synchronized context

To call sleep(), a thread must own the lock on the object

The notify() method is defined in class java.lang.Thread

The notify() method causes a thread to immediately release its locks.

203

```
class Trial{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        try{
            System.out.println("Try Block");
        }
        finally{
            System.out.println("Finally Block");
        }
    }
}
```

Try Block

Try Block
Finally Block

Finally Block

Finally Block
Try Block

204	consider the code & choose the correct output: class Threads2 implements Runnable { public void run() { System.out.println("run."); throw new RuntimeException("Problem"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Thread t = new Thread(new Threads2()); t.start(); System.out.println("End of method."); } }				
		run	End of method.	End of method. run.	
		java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem	java.lang.RuntimeException: Problem
205	The exceptions for which the compiler doesn't enforce the handle or declare rule	Checked exceptions	Unchecked exceptions	Exception	all of these
206	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: public class Test{ Integer i; int x; Test(int y){ x=i+y; System.out.println(x); } public static void main(String[] args) { new Test(new Integer(5)); } }				
		5	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	
207	Given: public class TestSeven extends Thread { private static int x; public synchronized void doThings() { int current = x; current++; x = current; } public void run() { doThings(); } }				
	Which statement is true?	Compilation fails.	Synchronizing the run() method would make the class thread-safe.	Declaring the doThings() method as static would make the class thread-safe.	An exception is thrown at runtime.

208	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ static void display(){ throw new RuntimeException(); } public static void main(String args[]){ try{ display(); }catch(Exception e){ throw new NullPointerException();} finally{try{ display(); } catch(NullPointerException e){ System.out.println("caught");} System.out.println("exit");}}}	caught	exit	Compilation fails	Compiles but exception at runtime
209	Which statements describe guaranteed behaviour of the garbage collection and finalization mechanisms? (Choose TWO)	An object is deleted as soon as there are no more references that denote the object	The finalize() method will eventually be called on every object	The finalize() method will never be called more than once on an object	An object will not be garbage collected as long as it is possible for a live thread to access it through a reference.
210	Which statement is true? A. A class's finalize() method CANNOT be invoked explicitly. B. super.finalize() is called implicitly by any overriding finalize() method. C. The finalize() method for a given object is called no more than once by the garbage collector. D. The order in which finalize() is called on two objects is based on the order in which the two objects became finalizable.	A	B	C	D
211	Which of the following allows a programmer to destroy an object x?	x.delete()	x.finalize()	Runtime.getRuntime().gc()	Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object.

```
212 class X2
{
    public X2 x;
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        X2 x2 = new X2(); /* Line 6 */
        X2 x3 = new X2(); /* Line 7 */
        x2.x = x3;
        x3.x = x2;
        x2 = new X2();
        x3 = x2; /* Line 11 */
    }
}
```

after line 11 runs, how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

0 1 2 3

```
213 Given :
public class MainOne {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String str = "this is java";
        System.out.println(removeChar(str,'s'));
    }
}
```

```
    public static String removeChar(String s,
char c) {
    String r = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {
        if (s.charAt(i) != c)
            r += s.charAt(i);
    }
    return r;
}
```

} What would be the result?

214

How can you force garbage collection of an object?

This is java	Thi is java	This i java	Thi i java
Call	Call		
Set all references to the object to new values(null, for example).	System.gc() passing in a reference to the object to be garbage collected		
		Call System.gc()	
			Garbage collection cannot be forced

215 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class X
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        X x = new X();
        X x2 = m1(x); /* Line 6 */
        X x4 = new X();
        x2 = x4; /* Line 8 */
        doComplexStuff(); }
    static X m1(X mx) {
        mx = new X();
        return mx; }}

```

After line 8 runs. how many objects are eligible for garbage collection?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

```
216 interface interface_1 {
    void f1();
}
class Class_1 implements interface_1 {
    void f1() {
        System.out.println("From F1 funtion in
Class_1 Class");
    }
}
public class Demo1 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Class_1 o11 = new Class_1();
        o11.f1();
    }
}

```

From F1
function in
Class_1
Class

Compile time
error

Create an
object for
Interface only

Runtime
Error

```
217 Given:
class A {
    final void meth() {
        System.out.println("This is a final
method.");
    }
}
class B extends A {
    void meth() {
        System.out.println("Illegal!");
    }
}
class MyClass8{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a = new A();
        a.meth();
        B b= new B();
        b.meth();
    }
}
What would be the result?

```

This is a final
method
illegal

This is a final
method
Some error
message

Compilation
error

illegal
Some
error
message

218	Which Man class properly represents the relationship "Man has a best friend who is a Dog"?				
	A)class Man extends Dog { }				
	B)class Man implements Dog { }				
	C)class Man { private BestFriend dog; }				
	D)class Man { private Dog bestFriend; }	A	B	C	D
219	What will be the output of the program?				
	<pre>class SuperClass { public Integer getLength() { return new Integer(4); } } public class SubClass extends SuperClass { public Long getLength() { return new Long(5); } public static void main(String[] args) { SuperClass sp = new SuperClass(); SubClass sb = new SubClass(); System.out.println(sp.getLength().toString() + "," + sub.getLength().toString()); } }</pre>				
		4, 4	4, 5	5, 4	Compilation fails
220	Consider the code below & select the correct ouput from the options: abstract class Ab{ public int getN(){return 0;}} class Bc extends Ab{ public int getN(){return 7;}} class Cd extends Bc { public int getN(){return 47;}} class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) { Cd cd=new Cd(); Bc bc=new Cd(); Ab ab=new Cd(); System.out.println(cd.getN()+" "+ bc.getN()+" "+ab.getN()); }}				
		0 0 0	47 7 0	Compilation error	47 47 47

221	<pre>interface A{} class B implements A{} class C extends B{} public class Test extends C{ public static void main(String[] args) { C c=new C(); /* Line6 */}}</pre>				
	Which code, inserted at line 6, will cause a java.lang.ClassCastException?	B b=c;	A a2=(B)c;	C c2=(C)(B)c;	A a1=(Test)c;
222	<p>Given :</p> <p>What would be the result of compiling and running the following program?</p> <p>// Filename: MyClass.java</p> <pre>public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { C c = new C(); System.out.println(c.max(13, 29)); } } class A { int max(int x, int y) { if (x>y) return x; else return y; } } class B extends A{ int max(int x, int y) { return super.max(y, x) - 10; } } class C extends B { int max(int x, int y) { return super.max(x+10, y+10); } }</pre>	<p>The code will fail to compile because the max() method in B passes the arguments in the call super.max(y, x) in the wrong order.</p>	<p>The code will fail to compile because a call to a max() method is ambiguous.</p>	<p>The code will compile and print 23, when run.</p>	<p>The code will compile and print 29, when run.</p>
223	<p>The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented in Java by</p> <p>(A) extending two or more classes</p> <p>(B) extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces</p> <p>(C) implementing two or more interfaces</p> <p>(D) all of these</p>	(A)	(A) & (C)	(D)	(B) & (C)
224	<p>Given:</p> <pre>interface DoMath { double getArea(int r); } interface MathPlus { double getVolume(int b, int h); } /* Missing Statements ? */ Select the correct missing statements.</pre>	<pre>class AllMath extends DoMath { double getArea(int r); }</pre>	<pre>interface AllMath implements MathPlus { double getVol(int x, int y); }</pre>	<pre>abstract class AllMath implements DoMath, MathPlus { public double getArea(int rad) { return rad * rad * 3.14; } }</pre>	<pre>class AllMath implements MathPlus { double getArea(int rad); }</pre>

225	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ void display(byte a, byte b){ System.out.println("sum of byte"+(a+b)); } void display(int a, int b){ System.out.println("sum of int"+(a+b)); } public static void main(String[] args) { new A().display(3, 4); }}	sum of byte 7	Compilation error	sum of int7	Compiles but error at runtime
226	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface Output{ void display(); void show(); } class Screen implements Output{ void display(){ System.out.println("display"); }public static void main(String[] args) { new Screen().display();}}	display	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
227	class Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("generic noise"); } } class Dog extends Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("bark"); } void playDead() { System.out.println("roll over"); } } class CastTest2 { public static void main(String [] args) { Dog a = (Dog) new Animal(); a.makeNoise(); } } consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	run time error	generic noise	bark	compile error

228	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface employee{ void saldetails(); void perdetails(); } abstract class perEmp implements employee{ public void perdetails(){ System.out.println("per details"); }} class Programmer extends perEmp{ public void saldetails(){ perdetails(); System.out.println("sal details"); } public static void main(String[] args) { perEmp emp=new Programmer(); emp.saldetails(); } }	sal details	sal details per details	compilation error	per details sal details
229	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: class A{ static int sq(int n){ return n*n; }} public class Test extends A{ static int sq(int n){ return super.sq(n); } public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(new Test().sq(3)); } }		3	Compiles but error at run time	9
230	Given: public static void main(String[] args) { SomeInterface x; ... } Can an interface name be used as the type of a variable	No—a variable must always be an object reference type	No—a variable must always be an object reference type or a primitive type	No—a variable must always be a primitive type	Yes—the variable can refer to any object whose class implements the interface
231	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface A{ int i=3;} interface B{ int i=4;} class Test implements A,B{ public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(i); } }		3	4 compilation error	Compiles but error at runtime

232	<p>Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true?</p> <pre>// Classes class A { private int i; public void f() { /* ... */ } public void g() { /* ... */ } } class B extends A{ public int j; public void g() { /* ... */ } } // Declarations: A a = new A(); B b = new B();</pre> <p>Select the three correct answers.</p>	The B class is a subclass of A.	The statement b.f(); is legal	The statement a.j = 5; is legal.	The statement a.g(); is legal
233	<p>Which declaration can be inserted at (1) without causing a compilation error?</p> <pre>interface MyConstants { int r = 42; int s = 69; // (1) INSERT CODE HERE }</pre>	int total = total + r + s;	final double circumference = 2 * Math.PI * r;	protected int CODE = 31337;	int AREA = r * s;
234	<p>What is the output for the following code:</p> <pre>abstract class One{ private abstract void test(); } class Two extends One{ void test(){ System.out.println("hello"); } } class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ Two obj = new Two(); obj.test(); } }</pre>	run time exception	compile time error	hello	hellohello
235	<p>Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:</p> <pre>class Money { private String country = "Canada"; public String getC() { return country; } } class Yen extends Money { public String getC() { return super.country; } public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.print(new Yen().getC()); } }</pre>	Canada	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	null

236

When we use both implements & extends keywords in a single java program then what is the order of keywords to follow?

we must use
always
extends and
later we must
use
implements
keyword.

we must use
always
implements
and later we
must use
extends
keyword.

we can use in
any order its
not at all a
problem

extends and
implements
can't be used
together

237 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

1. public class Mountain {
2. protected int height(int x) { return 0; }
3. }
4. class Alps extends Mountain {
5. // insert code here
6. }

Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile? (Choose three.)

- A. public int height(int x) { return 0; }
- B. private int height(int x) { return 0; }
- C. private int height(long x) { return 0; }
- D. protected long height(long x) { return 0; }
- E. protected long height(int x) { return 0; }

A,B,E

A,C,D

B,D,E

C,D,E

238 Given:

```
interface DeclareStuff {  
    public static final int Easy = 3;  
    void doStuff(int t);  
}  
public class TestDeclare implements  
DeclareStuff {  
    public static void main(String [] args) {  
        int x = 5;  
        new TestDeclare().doStuff(++x);  
    }  
    void doStuff(int s) {  
        s += Easy + ++s;  
        System.out.println("s " + s);  
    }  
}  
} What is the result?
```

s 14

s 16

s 10

Compilation
fails.

239 Given:

```
interface A { public void methodA(); }  
interface B { public void methodB(); }  
interface C extends A,B{ public void  
methodC(); } //Line 3  
class D implements B {  
    public void methodB() { } //Line 5  
}  
class E extends D implements C { //Line 7  
    public void methodA() { }  
    public void methodB() { } //Line 9  
    public void methodC() { }  
}  
} What would be the result?
```

Compilation
fails, due to
an error in
line 3

If you define
D e = (D)
(new E()),
then
e.methodB()
invokes the
version of
methodB()
defined at
line 9

Compilation
fails, due to
an error in
line 7

If you define
D e = (D)
(new E()),
then
e.methodB()
invokes the
version of
methodB()
defined at
line 5

240	Which of the following statements is true regarding the super() method ?	It can only be used in the parent's constructor	Only one child class can use it	It must be used in the last statement of the constructor.	It must be used in the first statement of the constructor .
241	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface Output{ void display(); void show(); } class Screen implements Output{ void show() {System.out.println("show");} void display(){ System.out.println("display");} }public static void main(String[] args) { new Screen().display();}}	display	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
242	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class A{ void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A"); }} class B extends A{ void display(){ System.out.println("Hello B"); }} public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { B b=(B) new A(); b.display(); }}	Hello A	Compilation error	Hello B	Compiles but error at runtime
243	Consider the following code: // Class declarations: class Super {} class Sub extends Super {} // Reference declarations: Super x; Sub y; Which of the following statements is correct for the code: y = (Sub) x?	Illegal at compile time	Legal at compile time, but might be illegal at runtime	Definitely legal at runtime, but the cast operator (Sub) is not strictly needed.	Definitely legal at runtime, and the cast operator (Sub) is needed.
244	Given: 11. class ClassA {} 12. class ClassB extends ClassA {} 13. class ClassC extends ClassA {} and: 21. ClassA p0 = new ClassA(); 22. ClassB p1 = new ClassB(); 23. ClassC p2 = new ClassC(); 24. ClassA p3 = new ClassB(); 25. ClassA p4 = new ClassC(); Which TWO are valid? (Choose two.)	p0 = p1;	p2 = p4;	p1 = (ClassB)p3;	p1 = p2;

245 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
abstract class Car{
    abstract void accelerate();
}
class Lamborghini extends Car{
    @Override
    void accelerate() {
        System.out.println("90 mph"); }
    void nitroBooster(){
        System.out.print("150 mph"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Car mycar=new Lamborghini();
        Lamborghini lambo=(Lamborghini) mycar;
        lambo.nitroBooster();}}
```

150 mph

Compilation error

90 mph

Compiles but error at runtime

246 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{
    void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A");
}
}
class B extends A{
    void display(){
        System.out.println("Hello B"); }}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a=new B();
        B b= (B)a;
        b.display(); }}
```

Hello A

Compilation error

Hello B

Compiles but error at runtime

247

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no subclasses

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no other parent than Animal

Because of single inheritance, Animal can have only one subclass

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no siblings.

A class Animal has a subclass Mammal. Which of the following is true:

248	<pre>class Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("generic noise"); } } class Dog extends Animal { void makeNoise() {System.out.println("bark"); } void playDead() { System.out.println("roll over"); } } class CastTest2 { public static void main(String [] args) { Animal a = new Dog(); a.makeNoise(); } }</pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	run time error	generic noise	bark	compile error
249	<p>What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code?</p> <pre>class Base1 { Base1() { int i = 100; System.out.println(i); } } public class Pri1 extends Base1 { static int i = 200; public static void main(String argv[]) { Pri1 p = new Pri1(); System.out.println(i); } }</pre>	Error at compile time	200	100 followed by 200	100
250	<p>What is the output :</p> <pre>interface A{ void method1(); void method2(); } class Test implements A{ public void method1(){ System.out.println("hello");}} class RunTest{ public static void main(String[] args){ Test obj = new Test(); obj.method1(); }}</pre>	hello	compile error	runtime error	none

251	<p>Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true?</p> <pre>// Classes class Foo { private int i; public void f() { /* ... */ } public void g() { /* ... */ } } class Bar extends Foo { public int j; public void g() { /* ... */ } } // Declarations: Foo a = new Foo(); Bar b = new Bar();</pre>	The Bar class is a subclass of Foo.	The statement a.j = 5; is legal.	The statement b.f(); is legal.	The statement a.g(); is legal.
252	<p>Given a derived class method which overrides one of it's base class methods. With derived class object you can invoke the overridden base method using:</p>	super keyword	this keyword	by creating an instance of the base class	cannot call because it is overridden in derived class
253	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>abstract class Car{ abstract void accelerate(); } class Lamborghini extends Car{ @Override void accelerate() { System.out.println("90 mph"); } void nitroBooster(){ System.out.print("150 mph"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Car mycar=new Lamborghini(); mycar.nitroBooster(); }</pre>	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	90 mph	150 mph
254	<p>Given:</p> <pre>class Pizza { java.util.ArrayList toppings; public final void addTopping(String topping) { toppings.add(topping); } } public class PepperoniPizza extends Pizza { public void addTopping(String topping) { System.out.println("Cannot add Toppings"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Pizza pizza = new PepperoniPizza(); pizza.addTopping("Mushrooms"); } }</pre> <p>What is the result?</p>	Compilation fails.	Cannot add Toppings	The code runs with no output.	A NullPointerException is thrown

255	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: interface console{ int line=10; void print();} class a implements console{ void print(){ System.out.print("A");} public static void main(String ar[]){ new a().print();}}	A	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output
256	Which of these field declarations are legal in an interface? (Choose all applicable)	public int answer = 42;	final static int answer = 42;	private final static int answer = 42;	public static int answer = 42;
257	Given : Day d; BirthDay bd = new BirthDay("Raj", 25); d = bd; // Line X Where Birthday is a subclass of Day. State whether the code given at Line X is correct:	No—there must always be an exact match between the variable and the object	No—but a object of parent type can be assigned to a variable of child type.	Yes—an object can be assigned to a reference variable of the parent type.	Yes—any object can be assigned to any reference variable.
258		A super() or this() call must always be provided explicitly as the first statement in the body of a constructor.	If both a subclass and its superclass do not have any declared constructors, the implicit default constructor of the subclass will call super() when run	If neither super() nor this() is declared as the first statement in the body of a constructor, this() will implicitly be inserted as the first statement.	If super() is the first statement in the body of a constructor, this() can be declared as the second statement
259	Select the correct statement: Choose the correct declaration of variable in an interface:	public final data type varaibale=intialization;	static data type variable;	static final data type varaiblename ;	final data type variablename =initialization;
260	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: abstract class Fun{ void time(){ System.out.println("Fun Time"); }} class Run extends Fun{ void time(){ System.out.println("Fun Run"); } public static void main(String[] args) { Fun f1=new Run(); f1.time(); }}	Fun Time	Compilation error	Fun Run	Compiles but error at runtime

261	<pre>interface Vehicle{ void drive(); } final class TwoWheeler implements Vehicle{ int wheels = 2; public void drive(){ System.out.println("Bicycle"); } } class ThreeWheeler extends TwoWheeler{ public void drive(){ System.out.println("Auto"); }} class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ ThreeWheeler obj = new ThreeWheeler(); obj.drive(); }}</pre> <p>consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.</p>	Auto	Bicycle Auto	compile error	runtime error
262	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>interface employee{ void saldetails(); void perdetails(); } abstract class perEmp implements employee{ public void perdetails(){ System.out.println("per details"); }} class Programmer extends perEmp{ public static void main(String[] args) { perEmp emp=new Programmer(); emp.saldetails(); }}</pre>	sal details	sal details per details	compilation error	per details sal details
263	All data members in an interface are by default	abstract and final	public and abstract	public ,static and final	default and abstract
264	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>interface console{ int line; void print();} class a implements console{ public void print(){ System.out.print("A");} public static void main(String ar[]){ new a().print();}}</pre>	A	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Runs but no output

265

Which of the following is correct for an abstract class. (Choose TWO)

266

Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

267 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
class Mountain{
    int height;
    protected Mountain(int x) { height=x; }
    public int getH(){return height;}}
```

```
class Alps extends Mountain{
    public Alps(int h){ super(h); }
    public Alps(){ this(100); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(new Alps().getH());
    }
}
```

268 Consider the given code and select the correct output:

```
class SomeException {
}

class A {
    public void doSomething() { }
```

```
class B extends A {
    public void doSomething() throws
    SomeException { }
```

An abstract class is one which contains general purpose methods

An abstract class is one which contains some defined methods and some undefined methods

An abstract class is one which contains only static methods

Abstract class can be declared final

```
abstract class Vehicle {
    abstract void display(); }
```

```
abstract Vehicle {
    abstract void display(); }
```

```
class abstract Vehicle {
    abstract void display(); }
```

```
abstract class Vehicle {
    abstract void display(); {
        System.out.pr
        intln("Car"); }}
```

100

Compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

Compiles but no output

Compilation of both classes A & B will fail

Compilation of both classes will succeed

Compilation of class A will fail. Compilation of class B will succeed

Compilation of class B will fail. Compilation of class A will succeed

269

Is it possible if a class definition implements two interfaces, each of which has the same definition for the constant?

No—if a class implements several interfaces, each constant must be defined in only one interface

No—a class may not implement more than one interface

Yes— either of the two variables can be accessed through : interfaceName.variableName

Yes—since the definitions are the same it will not matter

270

Select the correct statement:

271 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class A{
    void display(){ System.out.println("Hello A");
}
class B extends A{
    void display(){
        System.out.println("Hello B"); }
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a=new B();
        B b= a;
        b.display(); }}
```

Private methods cannot be overridden in subclasses

A subclass can override any method in a superclass

An overriding method can declare that it throws checked exceptions that are not thrown by the method it is overriding

The parameter list of an overriding method can be a subset of the parameter list of the method that it is overriding

272

Which of the following option gives one possible use of the statement 'the name of the public class should match with its file name'?

Hello A

To maintain the uniform standard

Compilation error
Helps the compiler to find the source file that corresponds to a class, when it does not find a class file while compiling

Hello B

Helps JVM to find and execute the classes

Compiles but error at runtime

Helps Javadoc to build the Java Documentation easily

273

Which of the following statement gives the use of CLASSPATH?

274

Which of the following are true about packages? (Choose 2)

275 Which of the following options give the valid argument types for main() method? (Choose 2)

276

Which of the following options give the valid package names? (Choose 3)

277

Which of the following statements are true regarding java.lang.Object class? (Choose 2)

278

The term 'Java Platform' refers to

279

Which of the following methods are needed for loading a database driver in JDBC?

280

how to register driver class in the memory?

Holds the location of Core Java Class Library (Bootstrap classes)

Holds the location of Java Extension Library

Holds the location of User Defined classes, packages and JARs

Holds the location of Java Software

Packages can contain only Java Source files

Packages can contain both Classes and Interfaces (Compiled Classes)

Packages can contain non-java elements such as images, xml files etc.

Sub packages should be declared as private in order to deny importing them

String [][]args

String args[]

String[] args[]

String[] args

dollorpack.\$pack.\$\$pack

\$\$.\$\$. \$\$

_score.pack. __pack

p@ckage.sub p@ckage.inn erp@ckage

Object class is an abstract class

Object class cannot be instantiated directly

Object class has the core methods for thread synchronization

Object class provides the method for Set implementation in Collection framework

Java Compiler (Javac)

Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)

Java Debugger

registerDriver () method

Class.forName ()

registerDriver () method and Class.forName ()

getConnection

Using forName() which is a static method

Using the static method registerDriver () method which is available in DriverManager Class.

Either forName() or registerDriver ()

None of the given options

281	Give Code snipet: { // Somecode ResultSet rs = st.executeQuery("SELECT * FROM survey"); while (rs.next()) { String name = rs.getString("name"); System.out.println(name); } rs.close(); // somecode } What should be imported related to ResultSet?	java.sql.ResultSet	java.sql.Driver	java.sql.DriverManager	java.sql.Connection
282	Consider the following code & select the correct option for output. String sql ="select empno,ename from emp"; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); System.out.println(pst.toString()); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); System.out.println(rs.getString(1)+ " "+rs.getString(2));	will show first employee record	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but no output
283	Which of the following methods finds the maximum number of connections that a specific driver can obtain?	Connection.getMaxConnections	ResultSetMetaData.getMaxConnections	DatabaseMetaData.getMaxConnections	Database.getMaxConnections
284	By default all JDBC transactions are autocommit. State TRUE/FALSE.	true	false		
285	getConnection() is method available in?	DriverManager Class	Driver Interface	ResultSet Interface	Statement Interface
286	A) By default, all JDBC transactions are auto commit B) PreparedStatement suitable for dynamic sql and requires one time compilation C) with JDBC it is possible to fetch information about the database	Only A and B is TRUE	Only B and C is True	Both A and C is TRUE	All are TRUE
287				It returns int value as mentioned below: > 0 if many columns Contain Null Value < 0 if no column contains Null Value = 0 if one column contains Null value	none of the listed options
	What is the use of wasNull() in ResultSet interface?	There is no such method in ResultSet interface	It returns true when last read column contain SQL NULL else returns false		

288	Given : <pre> public class MoreEndings { public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception { Class driverClass = Class.forName("sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDrive r"); DriverManager.registerDriver((Driver) driverClass.newInstance()); // Some code } }</pre> In order to compile & execute this code, what should we import?	java.sql.Driver	java.sql.Driver	java.sql.DriverManager	java.sql.DataSource
289	Which of the following method can be used to execute to execute all type of queries i.e. either Selection or Updation SQL Queries?	executeAll()	executeAllSQL()	execute()	executeQuery()
290	Which method will return boolean when we try to execute SQL Query from a JDBC program?	executeUpdate()	executeSQL()	execute()	executeQuery()
291	Consider the following code & select the correct output. <pre> String sql ="select rollno, name from student"; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); System.out.println(pst.toString()); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); while(rs.next()){ System.out.println(rs.getString(3)); }</pre>	will show only name	Compilation error	will show city	Compiles but error at run time
292	It is possible to insert/update record in a table by using ResultSet. State TRUE/FALSE	true	false		
293	What is the default type of ResultSet in JDBC applications?	Read Only, Forward Only	Updatable, Forward only	Read only, Scroll Sensitive	Updatable, Scroll sensitive
294	An application can connect to different Databases at the same time. State TRUE/FALSE.	true	false		
295	A) It is not possible to execute select query with execute() method B) CallableStatement can executes store procedures only but not functions	Both A and B is FALSE	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE	Both A and B is TRUE
296	A) When one use callablestatement, in that case only parameters are send over network not sql query. B) In preparestatement sql query will compile for first time only	Both A and B is FALSE	Both A and B is TRUE	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE

297	Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options: <pre>String sql ="select * from ?"; String table=" txyz "; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); pst.setString(1,table); ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery(); while(rs.next()){ System.out.println(rs.getString(1)); }</pre>	will show all row of first column	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but run without output
298	Sylvy wants to develop Student management system, which requires frequent insert operation about student details. In order to insert student record which statement interface will give good performance	Statement	CallableState ment	PreparedStat ement	RowSet
299	<pre>class CreateFile{ public static void main(String[] args) { try { File directory = new File("c"); //Line 13 File file = new File(directory,"myFile"); if(!file.exists()) { file.createNewFile(); //Line 16 }} catch(IOException e) { e.printStackTrace } }}} If the current direcorry does not consists of directory "c", Which statements are true ? (Choose TWO)</pre>	Line 16 is never executed	An exception is thrown at runtime	Line 13 creates a File object named "c"	Line 13 creates a directory named "c" in the file system.
300	Which of the following options contains only JDBC interfaces?	1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) DriverManager 5) Class	1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) DriverManag er 7) PreparedStat ement 8) Callablestate ment 9) DataBaseMet aData	1) Driver 2) Connection 3) ResultSet 4) ResultSetMet aData 5) Statement 6) PreparedStat ement 7) Callablestate ment 8)	All of the given options

301 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    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 ");
    }
}
```

302 Which three are legal array declarations? (Choose THREE)

303 Consider the given code and select the correct output:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int num1 = 012;
        int num2 = 0x110;
        int sum =num1+=num2;
        System.out.println("Ans = "+sum);
    }
}
```

304 Say that class Rodent has a child class Rat and another child class Mouse. Class Mouse has a child class PocketMouse. Examine the following

```
Rodent rod;
Rat rat = new Rat();
Mouse mos = new Mouse();
PocketMouse pkt = new PocketMouse();
```

Which one of the following will cause a compiler error?

305 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        parse("Four");
    }
    static void parse(String s){
        try {
            double d=Double.parseDouble(s);
        }catch(NumberFormatException nfe){
            d=0.0;
        }finally{
            System.out.println(d);
        }
    }
}
```

2 3	1 3	2	3
int [] myScores [];	char [] myChars;	int [6] myScores;	Dog myDogs [];
26	282	Compiles but error at run time	Compilation error
rod = mos	pkt = rat	pkt = null	rod = rat
0	Compilation error	A ParseExcepti on is thrown by the parse method at runtime	A NumberForm atException is thrown by the parse method at runtime

306 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
class A{
    public int a=7;
    public void add(){
        this.a+=2; System.out.print("a"); }}

public class Test extends A{
    public int a=2;
    public void add(){
        this.a+=2; System.out.print("t"); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a =new Test();
        a.add();
        System.out.print(a.a); }}
```

t 7	t 9	a 9	Compilation error

307 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class CommandArgsTwo
{
    public static void main(String [] argh)
    {
        int x;
        x = argh.length;
        for (int y = 1; y <= x; y++)
        {
            System.out.print(" " + argh[y]);
        }
    }
}
```

and the command-line invocation is

```
> java CommandArgsTwo 1 2 3
```

0 1 2	2 3	0 0 0	An exception is thrown at runtime

308 What will be the result of the following program?

```
public class Init {
    String title;
    boolean published;
    static int total;
    static double maxPrice;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Init initMe = new Init();
        double price;
        if (true)
            price = 100.00;
        System.out.println("|" + initMe.title + "|" +
            initMe.published + "|" +
            Init.total + "|" + Init.maxPrice + "|" + price+ "|");
    }
}
```

The program will compile, and print null false 0 0.0 0.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print null true 0 0.0 100.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print false 0 0.0 0.0 , when run	The program will compile, and print null false 0 0.0 100.0 , when run
--	---	---	--

309 Here is the general syntax for method definition:

```
accessModifier returnType methodName(  
parameterList )  
{  
    Java statements  
  
    return returnValue;  
}
```

What is true for the returnType and the returnValue?

The
returnValue
must be
exactly the
same type as
the
returnType

The `returnValue` can be any type, but will be automatically converted to `returnType` when the method returns to the caller.

If the
returnType is
void then the
returnValue
can be any
type

The `returnValue` must be the same type as the `returnType`, or be of a type that can be converted to `returnType` without loss of information.

310 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    class A{ static int x=3; }
    static void display(){
        System.out.println(A.x); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        display(); }}

```

3 Compilation error

Compiles but
error at run
time

0

311 Which of the following lines of code will compile without warning or error?

- 1) float f=1.3;
- 2) char c="a";
- 3) byte b=257;
- 4) boolean b=null;
- 5) int i=10;

Line 3

Line 1, Line
3, Line 5

Line 1, Line 5

Line 5

312 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
interface Y{
    void display(); }
public static void main(String[] args) {
    new Y(){
        public void display(){
            System.out.println("Hello World"); }
        }.display(); }}
```

Hello World

Compilation error

Compiles but
error at run
time

Compiles but
run without
output

313 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test{
    static class A{
        interface X{
            int z=4;  }
    }
    static void display(){
        System.out.println(A.X.z); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        display(); }}

```

4 error

Compiles but
error at run
time

314	What is the output of the following program? public class MyClass { public static void main(String[] args) { private static final int value =9; float total; total = value + value / 2; System.out.println(total); } }	0	13.5	13	Compilation Error
315	Which of the given options is similar to the following code: value += sum++ ;	value = value + sum; sum = sum + 1;	sum = sum + 1; value = value + sum;	value = value + sum;	value = value + ++sum;
316	What will happen if you attempt to compile and run the following code? Integer ten=new Integer(10); Long nine=new Long (9); System.out.println(ten + nine); int i=1; System.out.println(i + ten);	19 followed by 11	19 follwed by 20	Compile time error	10 followed by 1
317	Identify the statements that are correct: (A) int a = 13, a>>2 = 3 (B) int b = -8, b>>1 = -4 (C) int a = 13, a>>>2 = 3 (D) int b = -8, b>>>1 = -4	(A), (B) & (C)	(A), (B), (C) & (D)	(C) & (D)	(A) & (B)
318	Consider the following code: int x, y, z; y = 1; z = 5; x = 0 - (++y) + z++; After execution of this, what will be the values of x, y and z?	x = -7, y = 1, z = 5	x = 3, y = 2, z = 6	x = 4, y = 1, z = 5	x = 4, y = 2, z = 6
319	Here is the general syntax for method definition: accessModifier returnType methodName(parameterList) { Java statements return returnValue; } What is true for the accessModifier?	It must always be private or public	It can be omitted, but if not omitted there are several choices, including private and public	The access modifier must agree with the type of the return value	It can be omitted, but if not omitted it must be private or public

320 What will be the output of the program?

```
public class CommandArgs
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        String s1 = args[1];
        String s2 = args[2];
        String s3 = args[3];
        String s4 = args[4];
        System.out.print(" args[2] = " + s2);
    }
}
```

and the command-line invocation is

```
> java CommandArgs 1 2 3 4
```

321 Consider the following code snippet:

```
int i = 10;
int n = ++i%5;
What are the values of i and n after the code
is executed?
```

322

Which will legally declare, construct, and initialize an array?

323 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x=5;
        Test t=new Test();
        t.disp(x);
        System.out.println("main X="+x);
    }
    void disp(int x) {
        System.out.println("disp X = "+x++);
    }
}
```

324 How many objects and reference variables are created by the following lines of code?

```
Employee emp1, emp2;
emp1 = new Employee() ;
Employee emp3 = new Employee() ;
```

325 A) The purpose of the method overriding is to perform different operation, though input remains the same.

B) one of the important Object Oriented principle is the code reusability that can be achieved using abstraction

args[2] = 2	args[2] = 3	args[2] = null	An exception is thrown at runtime
10, 1	11, 1	10,0	11,0
int [] myList = {"1", "2", "3"};	int [] myList = (5, 8, 2);	int myList [] [] = {4,9,7,0};	int myList [] = {4, 3, 7};
disp X = 6 main X=6	disp X = 5 main X=5	disp X = 5 main X=6	Compilation error
Two objects and three reference variables.	Three objects and two reference variables	Four objects and two reference variables	Two objects and two reference variables.
Only A is TRUE	Only B is True	Both A and B is True	Both A and B is FALSE

326	<pre>class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ byte b=(byte) (45 << 1); b+=4; System.out.println(b); }}</pre> <p>What should be the output for the code written above?</p>	48	94	Compiles but error at run time	Compilation error
327	<p>What is the value of y when the code below is executed?</p> <pre>int a = 4; int b = (int)Math.ceil(a % 3 + a / 3.0);</pre>	1	2	3	4
328	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Test{ class A{ interface X{ int z=4; } } static void display(){ System.out.println(new A().X.z); } public static void main(String[] args) { display(); }}</pre>	0	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	4
329	<p>Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:</p> <pre>public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { String[] elements = { "for", "tea", "too" }; String first = (elements.length > 0) ?elements[0] : null; System.out.println(first); }}</pre>	Compilation error	The variable first is set to null.	The variable first is set to elements[0].	Compiles but error at runtime
330	<p>Given the following piece of code:</p> <pre>public class Test { public static void main(String args[]) { int i = 0, j = 5 ; for(; (i < 3) && (j++ < 10) ; i++) { System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j); } System.out.print(" " + i + " " + j); } }</pre> <p>what will be the output?</p>	0 6 1 7 2 8 3 8	0 6 1 7 2 8 3 9	0 5 1 5 2 5 3 5	compilation fails
331	<p>Given</p> <pre>class MybitShift { public static void main(String [] args) { int a = 0x50000000; System.out.print(a + " and "); a = a >>> 25; System.out.println(a); } }</pre>	83886080 and -2	2 and 83886080	2 and - 83886080	83886080 and 2

332 Consider the code below & select the correct output from the options:

```
public class Test {
    int squares = 81;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Test().go();
    }
    void go() {
        incr(++squares);
        System.out.println(squares);
    }
    void incr(int squares) { squares += 10; }
}
```

92 91 Compilation error 82

333

```
class C{
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        byte b1=33; //1
        b1++; //2
        byte b2=55; //3
        b2=b1+1; //4
        System.out.println(b1+""+b2);
    }
}
```

Consider the code above & select the correct output.

compile time error at line 2 compile time error at line 4 prints 34,56 runtime exception

334 What will be the output of the program ?

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

10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, Compilation fails An exception is thrown at runtime

335

```
1. public class LineUp {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {
3. double d = 12.345;
4. // insert code here
5. }
6. }
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 4, produces the output | 12.345|?

- A. System.out.printf("|%7f| \n", d);
- B. System.out.printf("|%3.7f| \n", d);
- C. System.out.printf("|%7.3d| \n", d);
- D. System.out.printf("|%7.3f| \n", d);

A B C D

336	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test{ interface Y{ void display(); } public static void main(String[] args) { Y y=new Y(){ public void display(){ System.out.println("Hello World"); } }; y.display(); }}	Hello World	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles but run without output
337	class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ int var; var = var +1; System.out.println("var =" +var); }} consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.	compiles and runs with no output	var = 1	does not compile	run time error
338	State the class relationship that is being implemented by the following code: class Employee { private int empid; private String ename; public double getBonus() { Accounts acc = new Accounts(); return acc.calculateBonus(); } } class Accounts { public double calculateBonus()//method's code} }	Aggregation	Simple Association	Dependency	Composition
339	Given classes A, B, and C, where B extends A, and C extends B, and where all classes implement the instance method void dolt(). How can the dolt() method in A be called from an instance method in C?	It is not possible	super.dolt()	his.super.dolt ()	((A) this).dolt();
340	Which of the following will declare an array and initialize it with five numbers?	Array a = new Array(5);	int [] a = {23,22,21,20,19};	int a [] = new int[5];	int [5] array;
341	Which of the following are correct variable names? (Choose TWO)	int #ss;	int 1ah;	int _;	int \$abc;

342 What is the output of the following:

```
int a = 0;
int b = 10;
```

```
a = --b ;
System.out.println("a: " + a + " b: " + b );
```

a: 9 b:11 a: 10 b: 9 a: 9 b:9 a: 0 b:9

343 As per the following code fragment, what is the value of a?

```
String s;
int a;
s = "Foolish boy.";
a = s.indexOf("fool");
```

-1 0 4 random value

344 Consider the following code snippet:

```
int i = 10;
int n = i++%5;
What are the values of i and n after the code is executed?
```

10, 1 11, 1 10,0 11,0

345 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

```
int value = 0;
int count = 1;
value = count++ ;
System.out.println("value: "+ value + " count: " + count);
```

value: 0 count: 0 value: 0 count: 1 value: 1 count: 1 value: 1 count: 2

346 Consider the following code and select the correct output:

```
class Test{
    interface Y{
        void display(); }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Y(){
            public void display(){
                System.out.println("Hello World"); } };
    }}
```

Hello World Compilation error Compiles but error at run time Compiles but run without output

347 What is the output of the following program?

```
public class demo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int arr[5];
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
            arr[i] = arr[i] + 10;
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.length; j++)
            System.out.println(arr[j]);
    }
}
```

A sequence of five 10's are printed A sequence of Garbage Values are printed compile time Error Compiles but no output

348 Which of the following methods registers a thread in a thread scheduler?

run(); construct(); start(); register();

349	<pre>class PingPong2 { synchronized void hit(long n) { for(int i = 1; i < 3; i++) System.out.print(n + "-" + i + " "); } } public class Tester implements Runnable { static PingPong2 pp2 = new PingPong2(); public static void main(String[] args) { new Thread(new Tester()).start(); new Thread(new Tester()).start(); } public void run() { pp2.hit(Thread.currentThread().getId()); } }</pre> <p>Which statement is true?</p>	The output could be 5-1 6-1 6-2 5-2	The output could be 6-1 6-2 5-1 5-2	The output could be 6-1 5-2 6-2 5-1	The output could be 6-1 6-2 5-1 7-1
350	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Cthread extends Thread{ public void run(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main (String args[]){ Cthread th1=new Cthread(); th1.run(); th1.start(); th1.run(); } }</pre>	will print Hi twice and throws Exception at run time	will print Hi Thrice	Compilation error	will print Hi once
351	<pre>class Cthread extends Thread{ public void run(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main (String args[]){ Cthread th1=new Cthread(); th1.run(); th1.start(); th1.start(); } }</pre>	will start two thread	will print Hi Once	will not print	will print Hi twice and throws exception at runtime
352	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>class Cthread extends Thread{ Cthread(){start();} public void run(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main (String args[]){ Cthread th1=new Cthread(); Cthread th2=new Cthread(); } }</pre>	will create two child threads and display Hi twice	compilation error	will not create any child thread	will display Hi once
353	<p>Which of the following methods are defined in class Thread? (Choose TWO)</p>	start()	wait()	notify()	run()

354 The following block of code creates a Thread using a Runnable target:

```
Runnable target = new MyRunnable();
Thread myThread = new Thread(target);
```

Which of the following classes can be used to create the target, so that the preceding code compiles correctly?

355

Which of the following statements can be used to create a new Thread? (Choose TWO)

356 What will be the output of the program?

```
class MyThread extends Thread
{
    MyThread() {}
    MyThread(Runnable r) {super(r); }
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.print("Inside Thread ");
    }
}
class MyRunnable implements Runnable
{
    public void run()
    {
        System.out.print(" Inside Runnable");
    }
}
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        new MyThread().start();
        new MyThread(new
MyRunnable()).start();
    }
}
```

- 357 A) Multiple processes share same memory location
B) Switching from one thread to another is easier than switching from one process to another
C) Thread makes it possible to maximize resource utilization
D) Process is a light weight program

```
public class
MyRunnable
implements
Runnable{pu
blic void
run(){}}
```

Extend
java.lang.Thr
ead and
override the
run() method.

```
public class
MyRunnable
extends
Runnable{pu
blic void
run(){}}
```

Extend
java.lang.Run
nable and
override the
start()
method.

```
public class
MyRunnable
implements
Runnable{voi
d run(){}}
```

Implement
java.lang.Thr
ead and
implement
the run()
method.

```
public class
MyRunnable
extends
Object{public
void run(){}}
```

Implement
java.lang.Run
nable and
implement
the run()
method

Prints "Inside
Thread Inside
Thread"

Does not
compile

Prints "Inside
Thread Inside
Runnable" Throws
exception at
runtime

All are
FALSE

Only B and C
is TRUE

Only A and B
is TRUE

Only C and D
is TRUE

358	A) Exception is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the java language B) RuntimeException and its subclasses are unchecked exception.	Only A is TRUE	Only B is TRUE	Both A and B are TRUE	Both A and B are FALSE
359	What will be the output of the program? <pre>class MyThread extends Thread { public static void main(String [] args) { MyThread t = new MyThread(); t.start(); System.out.print("one. "); t.start(); System.out.print("two. "); } public void run() { System.out.print("Thread "); } }</pre>	Compilation fails	An exception occurs at runtime.	It prints "Thread one. Thread two."	The output cannot be determined.
360	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: <pre>class A implements Runnable{ int k; public void run(){ k++; } public static void main(String args[]){ A a1=new A(); a1.run();}</pre>	It will start a new thread	compilation error	Compiles but throws runtime Exception	a1 is not a Thread
361	Given: <pre>public class Threads4 { public static void main (String[] args) { new Threads4().go(); } public void go() { Runnable r = new Runnable() { public void run() { System.out.print("run"); } }; Thread t = new Thread(r); t.start(); t.start(); } }</pre> What is the result?	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.	The code executes normally and prints "run".	The code executes normally, but nothing is printed.

362	<pre>class Thread2 { public static void main(String[] args) { new Thread2().go(); } public void go(){ Runnable rn=new Runnable(){ public void run(){ System.out.println("Good Day.."); } }; Thread t=new Thread(rn); t.start(); } }</pre> <p>what should be the correct output for the code written above?</p>	Compilation fails.	An exception is thrown at runtime.	The code executes normally and prints "Good Day.."	prints Good Day.. Twice
363	<pre>public class MyRunnable implements Runnable { public void run() { // some code here } }</pre> <p>which of these will create and start this thread?</p>	<pre>new Runnable(MyRunnable).start();</pre>	<pre>new Thread(MyRunnable).run();</pre>	<pre>new MyRunnable().start();</pre>	<pre>new Thread(new MyRunnable()).start();</pre>
364	<pre>Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Nthread extends Thread{ public void run(){ System.out.print("Hi");} public static void main(String args[]){ Nthread th1=new Nthread(); Nthread th2=new Nthread(); } }</pre>	Will create two child threads and display Hi twice	compilation error	will not create any child thread	will display Hi once
365	<p>Assume the following method is properly synchronized and called from a thread A on an object B:</p> <pre>wait(2000);</pre> <p>After calling this method, when will the thread A become a candidate to get another turn at the CPU?</p>	After thread A is notified, or after two seconds.	After the lock on B is released, or after two seconds.	Two seconds after thread A is notified.	Two seconds after lock B is released.
366	<p><code>wait()</code>, <code>notify()</code> and <code>notifyAll()</code> methods belong to _____</p>	Object class	Thread class	Interrupt class	none of the listed options
367	<pre>Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { new Test().display("hi", 1); new Test().display("hi", "world", 2); } public void display(String... s, int x) { System.out.print(s[s.length-x] + " "); } }</pre>	hi hi	hi world	world	Compilation error

368 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="Anthony Gomes";
        int a=111;
        System.out.println(name.indexOf(a)); } }
```

4

2

Compilation
6 error

369 Given:

```
String test = "This is a test";  
String[] tokens = test.split("\\s");  
System.out.println(tokens.length);  
What is the result?
```

0

1

Compilation
4 fails.

370

Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String data="78";
        System.out.println(data.append("abc"));    } }
```

78abc

abc78

Compilation error

Compiles but
exception at
run time

371 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="ALDPR7882E";
        System.out.println(name.endsWith("E") &
name.matches("[A-Z]{5}[0-9]{4}[A-Z]"));}
```

false

true

0

1

372 Examine this code:

```
String stringA = "Hello ";
String stringB = " World";
String stringC = " Java";
String result;
```

Which of the following puts a reference to "Hello World Java" in result?

```
result =
stringA.concat(
stringB.concat(
stringC ) );
```

```
result.concat(
stringA,
stringB,
stringC );
```

```
result+stringA
+stringB+stri
ngC;
```

```
result =
concat(String
A).concat(Stri
ngB).concat(
StringC)
```

373 For two string objects obj1 and obj2:

A) Use of `obj1 == obj2` tests whether two String object references refer to the same object

B) `obj1.equals(obj2)` compares the sequence of characters in `obj1` and `obj2`.

Only A is
TRUE

Only B is
TRUE

Both A and B
is TRUE

Both A and B
is FALSE

374 What is the result of the following:

```
String ring = "One ring to rule them all,\n";  
String find = "One ring to find them.";
```

```
if ( ring.startsWith("One") &&
    find.startsWith("One") )
    System.out.println( ring+find );
else
    System.out.println( "Different Starts" );
```

One ring to rule them all,
One ring to find them.

One ring to
rule them all,
One ring to
find them.

One ring to rule them all,
One ring to find them.

Different Starts

375

Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class MyClass {
String str1="str1";
String str2 ="str2";
String str3="str3";
str1.concat(str2);
System.out.println(str3.concat(str1));
}
}
```

The code will fail to compile because the expression str3.concat(str1) will not result in a valid argument for the println() method

The program will print str3str1str2,when run

The program will print str3,when run

The program will print str3str1,when run

376 Given:

```
public class Theory {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String s1 = "abc";
String s2 = s1;
s1 += "d";
System.out.println(s1 + " " + s2 + " " + (s1==s2));

StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer("abc");
StringBuffer sb2 = sb1;
sb1.append("d");
System.out.println(sb1 + " " + sb2 + " " + (sb1==sb2));
}
}
```

Which are true? (Choose all that apply.)

The second line of output is abcd abcd true

The first line of output is abc abc false

The first line of output is abcd abc false

The second line of output is abcd abc false

```
377 class StringManipulation{
public static void main(String[] args){
String str = new String("Cognizant");
str.concat(" Technology");
StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer("Solutions");
System.out.println(str+sbf);
}}
}
```

consider the code above & select the proper output from the options.

Cognizant Technology Solutions

Cognizant Technology

Cognizant Solutions

Technology Solutions

378 What does this code write:

```
StringTokenizer stuff = new StringTokenizer(
"abc def+ghi", "+");
System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() );
System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() );
```

abc def

abc def ghi

abc def +

abc def +ghi

379	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("antarctica"); sb.delete(0,6); System.out.println(sb); }}	tica	anta	Compilation error	Complies but exception at run time
380	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { String name="vikaramaditya"; System.out.println(name.substring(2,5).toUpperCase().charAt(2));}}	K	A	R	I
381	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("antarctica"); sb.reverse(); sb.replace(2, 7, "c"); sb.delete(0,2); System.out.println(sb); }}	acctna	iccratna	ctna	tna
382	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class Test { public static void main(String args[]) { String s1 = "abc"; String s2 = "def"; String s3 = s1.concat(s2.toUpperCase()); System.out.println(s1+s2+s3); } }	abcdefabcdef	abcabcDEFD	abcDEFabcDE	none of the listed options
383	What will be the result when you attempt to compile and run the following code? public class Conv { public static void main(String argv[]){ Conv c=new Conv(); String s=new String("ello"); c.amethod(s); } public void amethod(String s){ char c='H'; c+=s; System.out.println(c); } }	Compilation and output the string "Hello"	Compilation and output the string "ello"	Compilation and output the string elloH	Compile time error

384 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="Anthony Gomes";
        System.out.println(name.replace('n',
name.charAt(3)).compareTo(name)); } }
```

-6

6

Compilation
0 error

385 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String name=new String("batman");
        int ibegin=1;
        char iend=3;
        System.out.println(name.substring(ibegin,
        iend));
    }
}
```

bat

at

atm

Compilation
error

386 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer sb=new
StringBuffer("YamunaRiver");
        System.out.println(sb.capacity()); } }
```

10

27

24

11

387 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StringBuffer sb = new
StringBuffer("antarctica");
        sb.reverse();
        sb.insert(4, 'r');
        sb.replace(2, 4, "c");
        System.out.println(sb); }
}
```

acitcratna

acitrcratna

accirratna

accruals

388 A) A string buffer is a mutable sequence of characters.

B) sequence of characters in the string buffer can not be changed.

Only A is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

Both A and B
is TRUE

Both A and B
is FALSE

389 Examine this code:

```
String stringA = "Wild";  
String stringB = " Irish";  
String stringC = " Rose";  
String result;
```

Which of the following puts a reference to "Wild Irish Rose" in result?

```
result =
stringA.concat(
stringB.concat(
stringC ) );
```

```
result.concat(  
    stringA,  
    stringB,  
    stringC );
```

```
result+stringA  
+stringB+stri  
ngC;
```

```
result =
concat(String
A).concat(Stri
ngB).concat(
StringC)
```

390 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new Test().display(1,"hi");
        new Test().display(2,"hi", "world" );
        public void display(int x,String... s) {
            System.out.print(s[s.length-x] + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

hi hihi worldworld

Compilation error

391 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String name="vikaramaditya";
        System.out.println(name.codePointAt(2)+name.charAt(3));
    }
}
```

203204205

Compilation error

392 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String data="7882";
        data+=32;
        System.out.println(data);
    }
}
```

Compiles but exception at 7914 run time788232

Compilation error

393 Which code can be inserted at Line X to print "Equal"?

```
public class EqTest{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
        EqTest e=new EqTest();

        EqTest(){
            String s="Java";
            String s2="java";
            // Line X
            {
                System.out.println("Equal");
            }else
            {
                System.out.println("Not equal");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

if(s==s2)if(s.equals(s2))if(s.equals(s2).equalsIgnoreCase(s2))if(s.noCaseMatch(s2))

```
394 import java.io.*;
    public class MyClass implements Serializable
    {
    private int a;
    public int getA() { return a; }
    public MyClass(int a){this.a=a; }
    private void writeObject( ObjectOutputStream
    s)
    throws IOException {
    // insert code here
    }
    }
```

Which code fragment, inserted at line 15, will allow Foo objects to be correctly serialized and deserialized?

395

Which of the following opens the file "myData.stuff" for output first deleting any file with that name?

396

```
import java.io.*;
public class MyClass implements Serializable
{

private Tree tree = new Tree();

public static void main(String [] args) {
MyClass mc= new MyClass();
try {
FileOutputStream fs = new
FileOutputStream("MyClass.ser");
ObjectOutputStream os = new
ObjectOutputStream(fs);
os.writeObject(mc); os.close();
} catch (Exception ex) { ex.printStackTrace(); }
} }
```

s.writeInt(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff", true)

Compilation fails

s.serialize(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff")

An exception is thrown at runtime

s.defaultWriteObject();

DataOutputStream dos = new
DataOutputStream("myData.stuff")

An instance of MyClass is serialized

s.writeObject(x);

FileOutputStream fos = new
FileOutputStream("myData.stuff")

A instance of MyClass and an instance of Tree are both serialized

397	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class std implements Serializable{ int call; std(int c){call=c;} int getCall(){return call;} } public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/std.txt"); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(file); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos); std s1=new std(10); oos.writeObject(s1); oos.close(); }}	the state of the object s1 will be store to file std.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.
398	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); int ch=0; while((ch=fis.read())!=-1){ System.out.print(ch); } }}	reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and ascii value	Compiles but error at runtime
399	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); int ch=0; while((ch=fis.read())!=-1){ System.out.print((char)ch); } }}	reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
400	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("d:/prj/lib"); file.mkdirs();}}	creates directory d:/prj/lib	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	Compiles and executes but directory is not created

401	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { String data="Confidential info"; byte buffer[]=data.getBytes(); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream("d:/temp"); for(byte d : buffer){ fos.write(d); } }}	writes data to file in byte form.	Compilation error	writes data to the file in character form.	Compiles but error at runtime
402	Given : import java.io.*; public class ReadingFor { public static void main(String[] args) { String s; try { FileReader fr = new FileReader("myfile.txt"); BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(fr); while((s = br.readLine()) != null) System.out.println(s); br.flush(); } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("io error"); } } } And given that myfile.txt contains the following two lines of data: ab cd What is the result?	ab	Compilation Error	ab cd	a b c d
403	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: class std{ int call; std(int c){call=c;} int getCall(){return call;} } public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/std.txt"); FileOutputStream fos=new FileOutputStream(file); ObjectOutputStream oos=new ObjectOutputStream(fos); std s1=new std(10); oos.writeObject(s1); oos.close(); } }	the state of the object s1 will be store to file std.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at run time	the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.

404	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); System.out.println(buffer); } }	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display it on console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
405	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("D:/jlist.lst"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); System.out.println(new String(buffer)); } }	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display it on console.	Compilation error	reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value	Compiles but error at runtime
406	What happens when the constructor for FileInputStream fails to open a file for reading?	throws a DataFormatException	throws a FileNotFoundException	throws a ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException	returns null
407	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { File file=new File("d:/prj,d:/lib"); file.mkdirs(); } }	creates directories names prj and lib in d: drive	Compilation error	Compiles but error at runtime	Compiles and executes but directories are not created
408	Consider the following code and choose the correct output: public class Person{ public void talk(){ System.out.print("I am a Person "); } } public class Student extends Person { public void talk(){ System.out.print("I am a Student "); } } what is the result of this piece of code: public class Test{ public static void main(String args[]){ Person p = new Student(); p.talk(); } }	I am a Person	I am a Student	I am a Person I am a Student	I am a Student I am a Person

409	Which of these are two legal ways of accessing a File named "file.tst" for reading. Select the correct option: A)FileReader fr = new FileReader("file.tst"); B)FileInputStream fr = new FileInputStream("file.tst"); C)InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fr, "UTF8"); D)FileReader fr = new FileReader("file.tst", "UTF8");	A,D	B,C	C,D	A,B
410	What is the DataOutputStream method that writes double precision floating point values to a stream?	writeBytes()	writeFloat()	write()	writeDouble()
411	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) { File dir = new File("dir"); dir.mkdir(); File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt"); try { f1.createNewFile(); } catch (IOException e) { }; File newDir = new File("newDir"); dir.renameTo(newDir);} }	The file system has a new empty directory named dir	The file system has a new empty directory named newDir	The file system has a directory named dir, containing a file f1.txt	The file system has a directory named newDir, containing a file f1.txt
412	Consider the following code and choose the correct option: public class Test { public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file=new File("d:/data"); byte buffer[]=new byte[(int)file.length()+1]; FileInputStream fis=new FileInputStream(file); fis.read(buffer); FileWriter fw=new FileWriter("d:/temp.txt"); fw.write(new String(buffer));}}	Transfer content of file data to the temp.txt	Compilation error	Compiles but error at runtime	Compiles and runs but content not transferred to the temp.txt

413	<pre>import java.io.EOFException; import java.io.FileInputStream; import java.io.FileNotFoundException; import java.io.IOException; import java.io.InputStreamReader; public class MoreEndings { public static void main(String[] args) { try { FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("seq.txt"); InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(fis); int i = isr.read(); while (i != -1) { System.out.print((char)i + " "); i = isr.read(); } } catch (FileNotFoundException fnf) { System.out.println("File not found"); } catch (EOFException eofe) { System.out.println("End of stream"); } catch (IOException ioe) { System.out.println("Input error"); } } }</pre> <p>Assume that the file "seq.txt" exists in the current directory, has the required access permissions, and contains the string "Hello".</p> <p>Which statement about the program is true?</p>	The program will not compile because a certain unchecked exception is not caught.	The program will compile and print H e l o Input error.	The program will compile and print H e l o End of stream.	The program will compile, print H e l o , and then terminate normally.
414	<p>Consider the following code and choose the correct option:</p> <pre>public class Test{ public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { File file = new File("d:/temp.txt"); FileReader reader=new FileReader(file); reader.skip(7); int ch; while((ch=reader.read())!=-1){ System.out.print((char)ch); } }}</pre>	Skip the first seven characters and then starts reading file and display it on console	Compilation error	Compiles and runs without output	Compiles but error at runtime The file is modified from being unwritable to being writable.
415	<p>A file is readable but not writable on the file system of the host platform. What will be the result of calling the method canWrite() on a File object representing this file?</p>	A SecurityException is thrown	The boolean value false is returned	The boolean value true is returned	The file is modified from being unwritable to being writable.
416	<p>Which of following set of functions are example of method overloading</p>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) char add(int x,int y)</pre>	<pre>char add(float x) char add(float y)</pre>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) char add(char x,char y)</pre>	<pre>void add(int x,int y) void sum(double x,double y)</pre>

417

What is the advantage of runtime polymorphism?

Efficient utilization of memory at runtime

Code reuse

Code flexibility at runtime

avoiding method name confusion at runtime

418

Which of the following is an example of IS A relationship?

Ford - Car

Microprocessor - Computer

Tea - Cup

Driver - Car

419 Which of the following is not a valid relation between classes?

Inheritance

Segmentation

Instantiation

Composition

420 Which of the following is not an attribute of object?

State

Behaviour

Inheritance

Identity