1 QuestionText Choice1 Choice2 Choice3 Choice4 2

A compilation error will occur at (Line no 2), since the class does not have a constructor that takes one argument

of type int. errors.

int i = new

Integer(“56”);

String s =

“null”;

The program will compile

without

What will be the result of compiling the following program?

public class MyClass { long var;

public void MyClass(long param) { var =

A compilation error will

A compilation error will

param; } // (Line no 1) occur at (Line occur at (2),

public static void main(String[] args) { MyClass a, b;

a = new MyClass(); // (Line no 2) □

}

}

1. Which of the following declarations are

no 1), since constructors cannot specify a return value boolean b =

since the class does not have a default constructor

correct? (Choose TWO)

1. What will happen when you attempt to compile and run this code?

abstract class Base{

abstract public void myfunc(); public void another(){

System.out.println("Another method");

}

TRUE; byte b = 256;

}

The code will compile and run, printing out the words "My Func"

Constructor of A executes first, followed by the constructor of B and C

Compilation error

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(){

The compiler will complain that the Base

The code will compile but complain at run time that the Base

The compiler will complain that the method myfunc in the base class

myfunc(); class has non class has non has no body,

} abstract

} methods

5

Constructor

abstract methods

Constructor

nobody at all to print it

Constructor

class A, B and C are in multilevel inheritance of C executes of C executes of A executes

hierarchy repectively . In the main method of some other class if class C object is created,

first followed by the

first followed by the

first followed by the

in what sequence the three constructors constructor of constructor of constructor of

execute?

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

package aj; private class S{ int roll; S(){roll=1;} }

package aj; class T

A and B

B and A

C and B

{ public static void main(String ar[]){

Compiles and Compiles but

Compiles and

System.out.print(new S().roll);}}

display 1

no output

diplay 0

1. 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?

1. 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.

1. 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;}

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

Both are FALSE

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

The

returnValue

same type as

the returnType, or be of a type that can be converted to returnType

without loss

must be the

Only A is TRUE

TRUE

Both are

of information

Compiles but throws

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

Only B is TRUE

public static void main(String args[]){

Compilation

Comiples and runtime

Compiles and

10

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| new B(3);}} error  class Sample | | prints From | A | exception display 3 |
| {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);  }  } | 100 100 1 2 | 1 2 100 100 |  | 10 20 1 2 100 1 2 10 20 100 |
| What is the Output of the Program? | 10 20 | 10 20 |  | 100 100 |

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class A{ private static void display(){

Compiles and Compiles but

Compiles and display Hi

System.out.print("Hi");}

public static void main(String ar[]){ display();}}

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

package aj; class A{ protected int j; } package bj; class B extends A

{ public static void main(String ar[]){ System.out.print(new A().j=23);}}

1. 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();}}

1. 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

code compiles fine and will display 23

throw run time exception

code compiles but will not display output

Compilation error

Compiles but throws run time exception

Runtime

doesn't display anything

Compiles and displays nothing

compliation error

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| compiles but no output | does not compile |
| Compile time error | 100 |

Compilation fails

j can not be initialized

None of the listed options

output from the options. hello 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);

}

Error

}

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

} 200 by 200

16 public class MyClass {

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| String: String  first, int: 11 | int: 27, String: Int |  |  |
| int: 99,  String: Int first | first String:  String first, int: 27 | Compilation Error | Runtime Exception |
| Only A is TRUE | All are TRUE | B and C is TRUE | All are FALSE |
| Compiles and prints show() | Compiles and prints  Display() | Compiles but throws runtime | Compilation |
| show() | exception | error |
| Only A and C is TRUE | All are TRUE | All are FALSE | Only A is TRUE |

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?

17

1. No argument constructor is provided to all Java classes by default
2. No argument constructor is provided to the class only when no constructor is defined.
3. Constructor can have another class object as an argument
4. Access specifiers are not applicable to Constructor
5. 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();}}

1. Which of the following sentences is true?
   1. Access to data member depends on the scope of the class and the scope of data

members

* 1. Access to data member depends only on the scope of the data members
  2. Access to data member depends on the scope of the method from where it is accessed

1. Given:

int Long System.out.pr intln(Math.cei

l(-4.7));

Only B and C is TRUE

Dog Ant

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?

Short Long

Compilation fails.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

1. System.out.pr System.out.pr System.out.pr

intln(Math.flo intln(Math.rou intln(Math.mi

Which of the following will print -4.0

1. Suppose class B is sub class of class A:
   1. If class A doesn't have any constructor, then class B also must not have any constructor
   2. If class A has parameterized constructor, then class B can have default as well as parameterized constructor
   3. If class A has parameterized constructor then call to class A constructor should be made explicitly by constructor of class B
2. 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

or(-4.7));

Only A is TRUE

Dog Man Cat

nd(-4.7));

All are FALSE

n(-4.7));

Only A and C is TRUE

output from the options.

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class A{ private void display(){ System.out.print("Hi");}

Compiles but doesn't

Ant Man Dog Ant Dog Man Ant

Compiles and throws run

Compilation fails

public static void main(String ar[]){

display();}}

display anything

time exception

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]);

}

}

Command Line arguments - Hi, Hello

prints Hi Hello

Runtime Error

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compiler Error  sp.methodRa dius(x); | Runs but no output  Nothing to add |
| compiles successfully but runtime  error | compile error |

1. package QB; class Sphere {

protected int methodRadius(int r) { System.out.println("Radious 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 ?

1. 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

methodRadiu s(x);

Sphere.meth odRadius();

output from the options. 0 , 0 none of these

28

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compiles but throws runtime exception | Compilation error |
| Compiles and display 2 | Compiles and display 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Consider the following code and choose the correct option:  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();}} | Compiles and prints show() | Compiles and prints Display() show() |  | |
| Consider the following code and choose the best option:  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();}}  class One{  int var1; | Compilation error | Compiles and runs without any output |
| 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(); |  |  |
| }} |  |  |
| consider the code above & select the proper | var1=10 , |  |
| output from the options. | var2=10 | 0,0 | compile error | runtime error |
| 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);  }  }  What is the output of the program? | 0 | It is not possible to access a static variable  Compilation Garbage in side of non  Error Value static method | | |

29

30

31

1. 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");

}

}

}

1. 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

}

}

1. Which modifier is used to control access to

Compilation

Error default

this.suns = planets;

synchronized

i =

this.planets; i = this.suns;

default zero

this = new ThisUsage();

default zero one two

critical code in multi-threaded programs? default public transient

1. package QB;

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

Sandwich()

compiles and display 0

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();

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class A{ int a; A(int a){a=4;}}

class B extends A{ B(){super(3);} void displayA(){

System.out.print(a);}

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

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

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

public static void main(String args[]){

compilation

Compiles and Compiles and

new B().displayA();}}

error

display 4

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?

Error: amethod parameter does not match variable

The compiler will automatically change the private variable to a public variable

10, and 20

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 20 and 40 | 10 and 40 |
| The compiler |  |
| will find the | The program |
| error and will | will compile |
| not make a | and run |
| .class file | successfully |

1. 11. class Mud {

3

* 1. // insert code here
  2. 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? 0 1 2

1. 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.

1. 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]);

Man Dog Cat Ant

A Sequence of 5 zero's

Cat Ant Dog Man

A Sequence of 5 one's will

compile error

Compilation

IndexOutOfB oundes Error

Error occurs

and to avoid them we need to declare Mine class as abstract

Ant

Dog Man Cat

} will be printed be printed

}

1. public class Q {

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

}

}

1. A constructor may return value including class

type

1. 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[]){

like 0 0 0 0 0

like 1 1 1 1 1

Compiler Error: size of array must be

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compiler Error: anar is referenced before it is initialized  true | 2  false |
| Compilation error | Compiles and display 0 |

1 defined

Compiles and Compiles but

System.out.print(new S().roll);}}

display 23

no output

1. 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");

}

}

What is the output? Hellow

1. 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);

}

It is not possible to declare a constructor as private

}

What would be the output?

47

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);

}

}

Compilation error

Runtime Exception

Compile time error because i has not been

What is the Output of the Program? 0 initialized

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Compilation Error  2500 | Runs without any output  50 | |
| 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 dependencie  s. | |

1. 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?

1. public class c1 { private c1()

{

System.out.println("Hello");

}

public static void main(String args[])

{

c1 o1=new c1();

}

}

What is the output?

1. Which modifier indicates that the variable might be modified asynchronously, so that all

threads will get the correct value of the

Compilation and output of null

Compilation Error

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | Unresolved compilation problem: The local variable i1 may not have been  initialized |
| Hello | It is not possible to declare a constructor  private |
| synchronized | volatile |

None of the given options

Can't create object because constructor is private

variable. transient default

51

This is k: 7 i and j: 3 7

Compilation error

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 ouput?

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);}

This is j: 5 i and k: 3 7

This is i: 3 j and k: 5 7

Compiles and

This is i: 7 j and k: 3 5

public static void main(String args[]){

Compiles and runs without

Compiles and

new Y().displayX();}} 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

display 2

any output

display 0

output from the options. Cat Ant Dog Ant Cat Dog none

Dog Cat Ant

1. 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);

}

}

1. Choose the meta annotations. (Choose THREE)
2. If no retention policy is specified for an annotation, then the default policy of

A random number between 1

and 10

class

Retention

Target

Compile time error referring to a cast problem

A random number between 0

and 1 Depricated

A compile time error as random being an undefined method

Documented

is used. method 57 Select the variable which are in

Compile time and

deploytime Runtime processing processing

Information for the JVM

Information For the Compiler

RUNTIME

CLASS

SOURCE

java.lang.annotation.RetentionPolicy class. (Choose THREE)

source runtime

CONSTRUC TOR

58

Select the Uses of annotations. (Choose THREE)

line 25

Compilation fails because

of an error in

@interface

false

59

All annotation types should maually extend

the Annotation interface. State TRUE/FALSE true

60

Custom annotations can be created using

@inherit @include

all the listed options

1. Given:
   1. interface A { void x(); }
   2. class B implements A { public void x() { }

public void y() { } }

* 1. class C extends B { public void x() {} }

And:

1. java.util.List<a> list = new java.util.ArrayList</a>();
2. list.add(new B());
3. list.add(new C());
4. for (A a:list) { 24. a.x();

25. a.y();;

26. }

What is the result?

The code runs with no output.

An exception is thrown at runtime

Compilation fails because of an error in line 21

1. Given:

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 + ", ");

}

}

What is the result? A, B, C,

1. Which statement is true about the following program?

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"));

An exception is thrown at runtime.

Collections.sort(list,Collections.reverseOrder()

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B, C, A, | Compilation fails. |
| The program will compile and print the following output: [B,A]  The before() method will print 1 2 3 | The program will compile and throw a  runtime |
| exception  The before() method will  throw an |
| exception at |
| runtime |
| Today is Holiday | Both |

);

System.out.println(list.subList(1,2));

}

}

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

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() + " ");

}

1. 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());

}}

The program will compile and print the following output: [B]

The before() method will print 1 2

Today is Holiday

The program will not compile

The before() method will not compile

none of the listed options

1. Given:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1, 2, 3,  java.util.Linke dHashSet | Compilation fails. | The code runs with no output. | |
| java.util.List | java.util.Array | |
| List |  |
| -1 | 0 | none of the listed options | |
| 2  prints 3,4,2,1, | 3  prints 1,2,3,4 | 4  Compiles but exception at  runtime | |

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,

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?

68

int indexOf(Object o) - What does this method

java.util.Hash Set

return if the element is not found in the List? null 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

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

71

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| tSet.remove( new Integer("1"));  2 -6  {4=Four,  6=Six} | tSet.drop(ne w Integer("1"));  3 -4  {2=Two,  4=Four, 6=Six} |
| int | String |

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"));

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

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> | {2=Two, |
| sm2=sm.tailMap(4); | 4=Four, | {4=Four, |
| System.out.print(sm2); | 6=Six, | 6=Six, |
| }}  74 next() method of Scanner class will return | 7=Seven} | 7=Seven} |
|  | Integer | Long |

75

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| false | Compile time error |
| A and D is TRUE | A and C is TRUE |

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 76 A)Property files help to decrease coupling

1. DateFormat class allows you to format dates and times with customized styles.
2. Calendar class allows to perform date calculation and conversion of dates and times

Runtime Exception

between timezones.

1. Vector class is not synchronized
2. Which interface does java.util.Hashtable

implement?

1. Object get(Object key) - What does this method return if the key is not found in the

A and B is

TRUE

Java.util.List

Java.util.Map

Java.util.Tabl e

B and D is

TRUE

Java.util.Coll ection

null

none of the

Map? 0 -1

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ TreeSet<Integer> ts=new

TreeSet<Integer>();

listed options

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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] | [1,8,6,4] | [1,4,6,8,9] | [1,4,6,8,9] |
| }} | [4,6,8,9] | [8,6,4,9] | [4,6,8,9] | [4,6,8] |

1. A) Iterator does not allow to insert elements during traversal

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A and B is A and D is TRUE TRUE | | A and C is TRUE | B and D is TRUE |
| Collection interface  Vector class  java.util.Sorte dMap | Collections |  | ArrayList |
| class | Vector class | class |
| ArrayList class  java.util.Tree Map | Collection interface  java.util.Tree Set | Collections |
| class  java.util.Hash table |
| [1,3,2] | [1,3,3,2] | [1,3,2,1,3,2] | [3,1,2] |
| Compilation fails. | aAaA aAa AAaa AaA | AAaa AaA | AaA AAaa |
| aAa aAaA | aAaA aAa |

1. Iterator allows bidirectional navigation.
2. ListIterator allows insertion of elements during traversal
3. ListIterator does not support bidirectional navigation
4. static void sort(List list) method is part of
5. static int binarySearch(List list, Object key) is a method of
6. Which collection class allows you to access its elements by associating a key with an element's value, and provides synchronization?

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. 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?

1. A) It is a good practice to store heterogenous data in a TreeSet.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A and B is A and D is A and C is TRUE TRUE TRUE | | | B and C is TRUE |
| The size of s is 4 | The size of s The size of  is 5 subs is 3 | | The size of s is 7 |
| Wed Jun 01  1983 | 244 JUN 01  1983 | PST JUN 01  1983 | GMT JUN 01  1983 |
| 123 | 12 | 14 | 1 |

B) HashSet has default initial capacity (16) and loadfactor(0.75)

C)HashSet does not maintain order of Insertion

D)TreeSet maintains order of Inserstion

87

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()); 88 Consider the following code was executed on

June 01, 1983. What will be the output? 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));}}

89 Given:

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]);

}

} What is the result?

90

4

[2,3,4,5,6]

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 1 2 3

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]

92

5

0 0 0 1 2 0

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 hasCode(){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

compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

1. 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 00 1

0 0 0 1 2 0 2

1

Compilation error

1. Given:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Compilation  harrier fails. | | collie harrier |
| false | compilation error | Compiles |
| 2.15E+09 | NumberForm atException at run time | Compiles but no output |
| shepherd | retriever | Compilation fails. |

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

1. 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 96 Cosider the following code and choose the

correct option: class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ System.out.println(Integer.parseInt("21474836

48", 10));

}}

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 ");

}

}

}

Compilation

error

What is the result? harrier

98 Given:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 20 21 | | 22 |
| 2 <= r <= 9 | 3 <= r <= 10 | 2<= r <= 10 |
| R.T.Ponting | C.H.Gayle | Compile error |
| 2 | 24 | 234 |
| Compilation error | Three | Five |

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

99

What is the range of the random number r generated by the code below?

int r = (int)(Math.floor(Math.random() \* 8)) + 2;

23

3 <= r <= 9

1. 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.

1. 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?

1. 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");}}}

none of the listed options

246

Compiles but no output

1. Given:

82

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

1. public void foo( boolean a, boolean b)

{

91 92

if( a )

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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" |
| Compilation Error | 10 |

{

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?

1. 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;

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"

} 14 28

1. public class While

atom granite

atom granite

Number

Byte extends

s \*= i;

There is a syntax error on line 6

{

public void loop()

{

int x= 0;

while ( 1 ) /\* Line 6 \*/

{

System.out.print("x plus one is " + (x + 1)); /\* Line 8 \*/

}

}

}

Which statement is true?

1. 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)? int s = 1;

for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)

{

<What to put here?>

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

} s += i \* i; s++; s = s + s \* i;

1. Character

Double has a compareTo() method

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

Given:

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(); }

}

What is the result?

String is a wrapper class

Compilation fails.

granite granite

has a intValue() method

atom granite granite

1. What are the thing to be placed to complete the code?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| int, int | Integer, new |
| value = 8 | value = 2 |

class Wrap {

public static void main(String args[]) {

iOb = Integer(100);

int i = iOb.intValue();

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

}

}

1. public class SwitchTest

{

Integer, int int, Integer

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?

1. 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] + " ");

}

}

value = 4 value = 6

What is the result? hi hi hi world world world

Compilation fails.

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 40 | 46 |
| b = nf.parse( input ); | b = nf.format( input ); |
| 3 2 1 null | 3 2 1 1 |
| 23 | Compilation error |

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ int x=034;

int y=12;

int ans=x+y; System.out.println(ans);

}}

compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

1. double input = 314159.26;
2. NumberFormat nf = NumberFormat.getInstance(Locale.ITALIAN);
3. String b;
4. //insert code here

Which code, inserted at line 14, sets the value

b =

b = nf.equals( nf.parseObje

of b to 314.159,26?

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

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));

input );

ct( input );

}}

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

Yes, 100,

100

2 2 1 1 4 2 1 1

Compiles but

Long data=23; System.out.println(data); }}

1. class AutoBox {

public static void main(String args[]) {

int i = 10;

Integer iOb = 100; i = iOb;

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

}

} whether this code work properly, if so what would be the result?

No, Compilation error

error at run time

No, Runtime

error Yes, 10, 100

None of the listed options

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ Long l=0l; System.out.println(l.equals(0));}}

1. int I = 0;

outer: while (true)

{

Compilation

error true

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| false | 1 |
| 4  The code will compile correctly and display the letter a,when  run | 1  The code will compile correctly and display the letter b,when  run |
| compiler error | runtime error |

I++;

inner:

for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++)

{

I += j;

if (j == 3) continue inner;

break outer;

}

continue outer;

}

System.out.println(I);

What will be thr result? 3 2

what will be the result of attempting to compile

and run the following class? Public class IFTest{

public static void main(String[] args){ int i=10;

if(i==10)

The code will

The code will fail to compile because the compiler will not be able to

if(i<10) fail to compile determine

System.out.println("a"); else System.out.println("b");

}}

1. What is the output of the following code : class try1{

public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println("good"); while(false){ System.out.println("morning");

}

}

because the syntax of the if statement is incorrect

which if statement the else clause belongs to

good morning

} good morning ….

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

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; }

}} bat man

1. Given:

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);

What is the value of ’n’ after executing the

Compilation error

spider man

bat man

spider man

25

four one three two

2 3

Compilation

following code? 23 32

1. What will be the output of following code?

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() )

{

Error

System.out.print( it.next() + " " );

one two three four three two

one two three

}

1. public class Test {

public static void main(String [] args) { int x = 5;

boolean b1 = true; boolean b2 = false;

four

one

four one

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

1 2 3

Which of these statements are true?

ArrayList is a sub class of Vector

1. Given:

HashTable is a sub class of

Dictionary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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);  } |  | [608, 610, |
| } | Compilation | 612, 629] |
| What is the result? | fails. | [608, 610] |
| 128 What is the output : |  |  |

class try1{

public static void main(String[] args) { int x=1;

if(x--) System.out.println("good"); else System.out.println("bad");

}

} good bad

129 Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

brownie

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; } }}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LinkedList is  a subclass of ArrayList | Stack is a  subclass of Vector |
|  | [608, 610, |
| An exception | 612, 629] |
| is thrown at | [608, 610, |
| runtime. | 629] |
| compile error | run time error |

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?  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? Given:  public void go() { | 3  Compilation fails. | 5  pi is bigger than 3. | 7  An exception occurs at runtime. | 11  pi is bigger than 3. Have a nice day. |
| 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 |  |  |  | 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 |
| invoked? | 0 0 | 0 0 0 1 | 0 0 0 1 2 0 | 1 |

131

132

133 Examine the following code: int count = 1;

count < 9

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 count+1 <= 8 count < 8 count != 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 \*/  } | |  |  |  |
| }  }  } | 0 1 2 | 0 1 2 1 2 2 | Compilation fails at line 11 | Compilation  fails at line 12. |
| 135 Given:  int x = 0; int y = 10; do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5); System.out.print(x + "," + y); |  |  |  |  |
| What is the result? | 5,6 | 5,5 | 6,5 | 6,6 |

1. What is the output : class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) { int a=5,b=10,c=1;

if(a>c){ System.out.println("success");

}

else{ break;

}

}

} success

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

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);

none of the listed options

}

} 5,6

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ int l=7;

Long L = (Long)l;

System.out.println(L); }} 7

1. Given:

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 ");

}

What would be the Result? tall 140 Consider the following code and choose the

correct option: class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){ String hexa = "0XFF";

6,6

None of the listed options

very short

Compiles but

int number = Integer.decode(hexa);

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| runtime error | compiler error |
| 5,5  Compilation error  tall short | 6,5  Compiles but error at run time  short |
| 1515 | 255 |

System.out.println(number); }}

Compilation

error

error at run

time

141 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

int i = l, j = -1; switch (i)

{

case 0, 1: j = 1;

case 2: j = 2; default: j = 0;

}

Perso

Person[] p [];

Prints: false, false, true

r, e, o,

x = 3

Compilation fails.

Compilation fails.

Prints: false, true, false

n p[5];

Compilation

142

System.out.println("j = " + j); j = -1 j = 0 j = 1 Person[] p =

fails

Person p[][] =

143

Which of the following statements about arrays is syntactically wrong?

new Person[5];

new Person[2][];

What will be the output of following code?

import java.util.\*; class I

{

public static void main (String[] args)

{

144

Object i = new ArrayList().iterator(); System.out.print((i instanceof List)+","); System.out.print((i instanceof

Iterator)+",");

System.out.print(i instanceof ListIterator);

}

}

Given:

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) + ", ");

}

}

and the invocation: test("four");

test("tee");

test("to");

Prints: false, false, false

Prints: false, true, true

An exception is thrown at

What is the result? r, t, t,

145 What will be the output of the program? int x = 3;

int y = 1;

if (x = y) /\* Line 3 \*/

{

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

} x = 1

runtime.

The code runs with no output.

146

tSet.headSet

apple

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?

1. 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; }

tset.headset headSet HeadSet

compilation

}}

1. 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);

}} null 0

default apple

Compilation error

error default

0 null

Compiles but error at run time

1. What does the following code fragment write to the monitor?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| You win the | You lose the |
| prize | prize. |
|  | Changes |
|  | made in the |
|  | Set view |
|  | returned by |
| The return | keySet() will |
| type of the | be reflected |
| values() | in the original |
| method is set | map |

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?

You win You lose

Which statements are true about maps? (Choose TWO)

1. 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

The Map interface extends the Collection interface

sequence? TreeMap HashSet Vector

1. To write

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| OutputStrea m is the abstract  superclass of Subclasses all classes of the class that Reader are represent an used to read outputstream character  of bytes. streams. | |
| M.S.Dhoni | M.S.Dhoni  Sachin Virat Kohli |

characters to an

outputstream, To write an

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 have to make use of the class CharacterOut putStream.

object to a file, you use the class ObjectFileWri ter

} Virat Kohli all of these

All keys in a map are unique

LinkedList

154

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

A continue statement doesn’t transfer control to the test statement of the for loop

An overflow error can only occur in a loop

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

155 switch(x)

exit points

have multiple

A loop may

2 and 4

3 and 5

4 and 6

Clean compile but no output at runtime

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

block will be executed.

block is optional.

part of try block will execute one appropriate catch block

Writing finally and finally

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

occurs then a exception

When no

When an exception

1 ,3 and 5

{

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)

1. 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 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

1. Given:

Not true

An exception is thrown at

runtime. none

The notify() method is overloaded to accept a duration

The program will print Hello world,

then will print The program that a will print RuntimeExce Hello world, ption has then will print occurred, that a

then will print RuntimeExce Done with try ption has block, and occurred, and

The program will not compile.

then will print then will print

Finally executing.

Finally executing.

ption has

occurred.

The program will print Hello world, then will print Finally executing, then will print that a

RuntimeExce

synchronized accept a duration context. duration expires.

overloaded to sleep

A thread will resume execution as soon as its

The wait() method is

Both wait() and notify() must be called from a

true

true

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?

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

1. 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?

1. 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 false

1. Checked Exception must be explicity caught or propagated to the calling method
2. 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 FALSE

Bothe A and

B is TRUE

1. public class RTExcept

hello throwit caught finally after

{

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 ");

}

hello throwit

System.out.println("after ");

}

}

hello throwit caught

RuntimeExce ption caught after

Compilation fails

1. class s implements Runnable

prints 12 12

12 12

A catch block cannot follow a finally block

{

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();

}

Compilation

Cannot determine

} What is the output? DeadLock What is wrong with the following code?

Error

output.

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 RuntimeExce ption in a

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

An empty catch block is

} throws clause block not allowed

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

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"); } } test end

test runtime end

If an exception is not caught in a method,the method will

An overriding method must declare that it throws the same

terminate and exception

Choose TWO correct options:

1. Which four can be thrown using the throw statement?

normal execution will resume

classes as the method it overrides

* 1. Error 2.Event 3.Object 4.Throwable 5.Exception

6.RuntimeException 1, 2, 3 and 4 2, 3, 4 and 5 169 class X implements Runnable

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

/\* Missing code? \*/

}

public void run() {}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| test exception runtime end | test exception end |
| A method declaring that it throws a certain exception  The main() class may method of a throw program can instances of declare that it any subclass  throws of that | |
| checked | exception |
| exception | class |
| 1, 4, 5 and 6 | 2, 4, 5 and 6 |
| X run = new X(); Thread t  = new  Thread(run); t.start(); | Thread t = new Thread();  x.run(); |

}

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();

170

X, followed by an Exception.

Given:

class X { public void foo() { System.out.print("X "); } }

171

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();

}

}

What is the result?

What will the output of following code?

No output, and an Exception is thrown.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Exception join() | compilation fails | ArithmeticExc eption |
| yield() | sleep() |
| static |  |  |
| methods can |  | static |
| be called |  | methods do |
| using an |  | not have |
| object | static | direct access |
| reference to | methods are | to non-static |
| an object of | always | methods |
| the class in | public, | which are |
| which this | because they | defined |
| method is | are defined at | inside the |
| defined. | class-level. | same class. |

X, followed by an Exception, followed by

B. none

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"); finished 172 Which of the following methods are static? start() 173

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:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| exit  RuntimeExce ption  2,4,5 | exit RuntimeExce ption thrown at run time | Compilation fails |
| Exception occurred RuntimeExce ption | does not compile |
| 1,2,6 | 2,3,4 |
| NumberForm atException | IllegalStateEx ception | IllegalArgume ntException |

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");}}}} caught exit 175 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");

}

} }

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

1. Which three of the following are methods of the Object class?

Exception occurred

* 1. notify(); 2.notifyAll(); 3.isInterrupted(); 4.synchronized(); 5.interrupt(); 6.wait(long msecs); 7.sleep(long msecs);

8.yield(); 1,2,4

1. In the given code snippet

try { int a = Integer.parseInt("one"); }

what is used to create an appropriate catch block? (Choose all that apply.)

1. ClassCastException
2. IllegalStateException
3. NumberFormatException

D. IllegalArgumentException

ClassCastEx ception

1. 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");

}

} }

1. Which digit,and in what order,will be printed when the following program is run?

Public class MyClass {

public static void main(String[] args) { int k=0;

try {

One Two

Catch Finally One Catch

One Two Catch

without a

block

catch / finally

We cannot have a try

block block

The program will only print 1 ,4 and 5 in order

One Catch Finally

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");

}

}

class Trial{

public static void main(String[] args){ try{

System.out.println("Java is portable");

} } }

The program will only print 5

Java is portable

The program will only print 1 and 4 in order

We cannot have a try block without a catch block

The program will only print 1,2 and 4 in order

Nothing is diaplayed

1. 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());

}}

consider the code above & select the proper

output from the options. bark meow 182 Given:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| X run = new X(); Thread t  = new  Thread(run); t.start(); | Thread t =  Thread t = new  new Thread(); Thread(X); x.run(); | |
| A static method cannot be synchronized  . | If a class has synchronized code, multiple threads can still access the  nonsynchroni  zed code. | Variables can be protected from concurrent access problems by marking them with the synchronized  keyword. |
| Compiles and  exit no output | | Compilation fails |

class X implements Runnable

{

Compilation fails

public static void main(String args[])

An exception is thrown at runtime.

{

/\* Some code \*/

}

public void run() {}

}

Thread t = new

183

Which of the following line of code is suitable to start a thread ?

Thread(X); t.start();

Which statement is true?

184 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Test{

static void display(){

throw new RuntimeException();

}

When a thread sleeps, it releases its locks

public static void main(String args[]){ try{display();

}catch(Exception e){ } catch(RuntimeException re){} finally{System.out.println("exit");}}}

Compiles but exception at runtime

185

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| No code is necessary | throws Exception |
| Implement java.lang.Run Extend  nable and java.lang.Thr implement ead and  the run() override the  method. run() method. | |

Given:

public class ExceptionTest

{

class TestException extends Exception {} public void runTest() throws TestException

{}

public void test() /\* Line X \*/

{

runTest();

}

}

throws

186

187

At Line X, which code is necessary to make the code compile?

Which two can be used to create a new Thread?

throw Exception Implement java.lang.Thr ead and implement the start() method.

RuntimeExce ption

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

An Error that might be thrown in a

Except in

shutdown, if

a try block starts to execute, a correspondin g finally block will always start to execute.

case of VM

Multiple catch method must

A try statement

statements can catch the

be declared as thrown by

must have at same class of that method,

Choose the correct option: 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;

}}

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

least one correspondin g catch block

exception more than once.

Runtime Exception

Arithmetic Exception

or be handled within that method.

Arithmetic Exception Runtime Exception

compilation error

1. 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

1. Given two programs:

Compilation fails with an error on line 9

* 1. package pkgA;
  2. public class Abc {
  3. int a = 5;
  4. protected int b = 6;
  5. public int c = 7; 6. }

1. package pkgB;
2. import pkgA.\*;
3. public class Def {
4. public static void main(String[] args) {
5. Abc f = new Abc();

8. System.out.print(" " + f.a);

9. System.out.print(" " + f.b);

1. System.out.print(" " + f.c);

11. }

12. }

What is the result when the second program is run? (Choose all that apply)

Compilation fails.

5 followed by an exception

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| finally exception | finally |
| Compilation | Compilation |
| fails with an | fails with an |
| error on line | error on line |
| 7 | 8 |

191

The code will not compile.

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

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(EOFException e)

{

System.out.print("End of file exception");

}

catch(FileNotFoundException e)

{

System.out.print("File not found");

}

Code output:

given that EOFException and FileNotFoundException are both subclasses

Code output: Start Hello

Code output: Start Hello

Start Hello world Catch

of IOException. If this block of code is pasted

world File Not world End of

Here File not

192

in a method, choose the best option.

Found

file exception. found.

Any

The Error

Any statement that can throw an

statement that can throw an Exception

class is a Error must be must be

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;

compiles successfully

RuntimeExce ption.

does not compile

enclosed in a try block.

enclosed in a try block.

none of the listed options

runtime error

1. What will be the output of the program? public class RTExcept

hello throwit caught finally after

{

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 ");

}

hello throwit

System.out.println("after ");

}

}

hello throwit caught

Compilation fails

RuntimeExce ption caught after

1. What is the keyword to use when the access of a method has to be restricted to only one

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | final |
| synchronized |
| NumberForm |  |
| atException |  |
| thrown at | Compilation |
| runtime | fails |
|  | A |
|  | ParseExcepti |
|  | on is thrown |
|  | by the parse |
| Compilation | method at |
| fails | runtime. |

thread at a time volatile

1. 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"); } 0

1. 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");

} 0

private

ParseExcepti on thrown at runtime

A

NumberForm atException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.

1. 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");

}}}

1. Which can appropriately be thrown by a programmer using Java SE technology to

create

If run with no arguments,th e program will produce no output

ClassCastEx

NullPointerEx NoClassDefF

If run with one arguments,th e program

If run with no will print the arguments,th given

e program argument will produce followed by "The end" "The end"

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

NumberForm

a desktop application?

ception

ception

oundError

atException ArrayIndexOu

Which of the following is a checked

Arithmetic

NullPointerEx tOfBoundsEx

IOException

exception?

Given:

1. class A {
2. public void process() { System.out.print("A,"); }
3. class B extends A {
4. public void process() throws IOException {
5. super.process();
6. System.out.print("B,");
7. throw new IOException();

18. }

1. public static void main(String[] args) {
2. try { new B().process(); }
3. catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception"); }

22. }

Exception

A,B,Exceptio

ception

Compilation fails because of an error in

ception

Compilation fails because of an error in

What is the result? Exception n

Which statement is true?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The  notifyAll() |  |
| method must | To call |
| be called | sleep(), a |
| from a | thread must |
| synchronized | own the lock |
| context | on the object |
| Try Block | Try Block |
| Finally Block |

line 20.

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

line 14. The notify() method causes a thread to

immediately release its locks.

1. class Trial{

public static void main(String[] args){ try{

System.out.println("Try Block");

}

finally{

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

}

} }

Finally Block

Finally Block Try Block

1. consider the code & choose the correct output:

End of method. run. java.lang.Run timeExceptio n: Problem

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();

run

End of method.

System.out.println("End of method."); java.lang.Run java.lang.Run java.lang.Run

}

}

1. The exceptions for which the compiler doesn’t

enforce the handle or declare rule

1. Consider the code below & select the correct ouput 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));

timeExceptio n: Problem Checked exceptions

timeExceptio n: Problem

timeExceptio n: Problem

all of these

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unchecked  exceptions | Exception |
| Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time |
| Synchronizin g the run() method would make the class thread-safe. | Declaring the doThings() method as static would make the class thread- safe. |

}} 5

1. Given:

public class TestSeven extends Thread { private static int x;

public synchronized void doThings() { int current = x;

current++; x = current;

}

public void run() { doThings();

}

An exception

}

Which statement is true?

Compilation fails.

is thrown at runtime.

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

Compiles but Compilation exception at fails runtime

An object will not be garbage collected as

The finalize() long as it method will possible for a never be live thread to called more access it than once on through a

an object reference.

C

D

Only the

garbage

collection

system can

Runtime.getR destroy an untime().gc() object.

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 exit

An object is deleted as

soon as there The finilize()

Which statements describe guaranteed behaviour of the garbage collection and finalization mechanisms? (Choose TWO)

1. Which statement is true?
   1. A class's finalize() method CANNOT be invoked explicitly.
   2. super.finalize() is called implicitly by any overriding finalize() method.
   3. The finalize() method for a given object is called no more than once by the garbage collector.
   4. The order in which finalize() is called on two objects is based on the order in which the two

are no more references that denote the object

method will eventually be called on every object

objects became finalizable. A B

Which of the following allows a programmer to

destroy an object x? x.delete() x.finalize()

1. class X2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | 3 | | |
| This i java  Call System.gc() | Thi i java  Garbage | |  |
| collection | |
| cannot be | |
| forced |  |

{

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

1. 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? This is java Thi is java

1. Call

How can you force garbage collection of an object?

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

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  Compile time error | 2  Create an object for Interface only |
| This is a final |  |
| method |  |
| Some error | Compilation |
| message | error |

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 3

1. 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();

}

}

1. Given:

class A {

final void meth() {

System.out.println("This is a final method.");

}

From F1 function in Class\_1 Class

Runtime Error

}

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

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? |  |  |  |

class SuperClass

Compilation fails

47 47 47

{

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() );

}

} 4, 4 4, 5 5, 4

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

1. interface A{}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C c2=(C)(B)c;  The code will compile and print 23, when run.  (D) | A a1=(Test)c;  The code will compile and print 29, when run.  (B) & (C) |
| abstract class |  |
| AllMath |  |
| implements |  |
| DoMath, |  |
| MathPlus { | class AllMath |
| public double | implements |
| getArea(int | MathPlus { |
| rad) { return | double |
| rad \* rad \* | getArea(int |
| 3.14; } } | rad); } |

class B implements A{} class C extends B{}

public class Test extends C{

public static void main(String[] args) { C c=new C();

/\* Line6 \*/}}

Which code, inserted at line 6, will cause a java.lang.ClassCastException? B b=c; A a2=(B)c;

1. Given :

What would be the result of compiling and running the following program?

// Filename: MyClass.java 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); }

}

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

The code will fail to compile because the max() method in B passes the arguments in the call super.max(y,

1. in the wrong order.

The code will fail to compile because a call to a max() method is ambiguous.

* 1. extending two or more classes

(B) extending one class and implementing one

or more interfaces

(C) implementing two or more interfaces

(D) all of these (A) (A) & (C)

Given:

interface DoMath

{

double getArea(int r);

}

interface

interface MathPlus

{

double getVolume(int b, int h);

}

class AllMath extends DoMath { double

AllMath implements MathPlus { double

/\* Missing Statements ? \*/ getArea(int r); getVol(int x,

Select the correct missing statements. } int y); }

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Compilation sum of byte 7 error | | sum of int7 |
| display | Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time |
| run time error | generic noise bark | |

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); }}

Compiles but error at runtime

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();}}

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.

Runs but no output

compile error

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| sal details compilation per details error | | per details sal details |
| Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time | 9 |
| 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 |
| 4 | compilation error | Compiles but  error at runtime |

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

1. Consider the code below & select the correct ouput 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

Given:

public static void main( String[] args ) { SomeInterface x; ... }

Can an interface name be used as the type of a variable

1. 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);

}

No—a variable must always be an object reference type

} 3

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true?  // 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();  Select the three correct answers. | 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 |
| Which declaration can be inserted at (1)  without causing a compilation error? |  |  |  |  |
| interface MyConstants {  int r = 42; |  | final double |  |  |
| int s = 69;  // (1) INSERT CODE HERE | int total = | circumferenc  e = 2 \* | protected int  CODE = | int AREA = r |
| } | total + r + s; | Math.PI \* r; | 31337; | \* s; |
| What is the output for the following code: 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();  }  }  Consider the code below & select the correct ouput from the options: | run time exception | compile time error | hello | hellohello |
| 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() ); } } | Canada | Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time | null |

class Money {

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| we must use  always | we must use  always |
| extends and | implements |
| later we must | and later we |
| use | must use |
| implements  keyword. | extends  keyword. |
| A,B,E | A,C,D |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | | |
|  |
|  |  | we can use in | extends and |
| When we use both implements & extends |  |  | any order its | implements |
| keywords in a single java program then what  is the order of keywords to follow? |  |  | not at all a  problem | can't be used  together |
| Consider the code below & select the correct ouput from the options:   1. public class Mountain { 2. protected int height(int x) { return 0; } 3. } 3. class Alps extends Mountain { 4. // insert code here 6. }   Which five methods, inserted independently at line 5, will compile? (Choose three.)   * 1. public int height(int x) { return 0; }   2. private int height(int x) { return 0; }   3. private int height(long x) { return 0; }   4. protected long height(long x) { return 0; }   5. protected long height(int x) { return 0; } Given:   interface DeclareStuff { |  |  | B,D,E | C,D,E |
| 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);  } |  |  |  | Compilation |
| } What is the result? | s 14 | s 16 | s 10 | fails. |
| 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 Compilation  public void methodC() { } fails, due to  } an error in  What would be the result? line 3 | | If you define D e = (D)  (new E()), then e.methodB() invokes the version of methodB() defined at  line 9 | If you define D e = (D)  (new E()), then e.methodB() invokes the  Compilation version of fails, due to methodB() an error in defined at  line 7 line 5 | |

Which of the following statements is true regarding the super() method?

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) {

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.

Compiles but error at run

Compilation error

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| It must be used in the  first | |
| statement of | |
| the |  |
| constructor. | |

Runs but no

new Screen().display();}} display 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();

Compilation

time

output

b.display(); }} Hello A

1. Consider the following code:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Illegal at compile time | Legal at | Definitely legal at runtime, but  the cast |
| compile time,  but might be  illegal at | operator  (Sub) is not strictly |
| runtime | needed. |
| p0 = p1; | p2 = p4; | p1 = (ClassB)p3; |

// 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?

1. Given:
   1. class ClassA {}
   2. class ClassB extends ClassA {}
   3. class ClassC extends ClassA {} and:
2. ClassA p0 = new ClassA();
3. ClassB p1 = new ClassB();
4. ClassC p2 = new ClassC();
5. ClassA p3 = new ClassB();
6. ClassA p4 = new ClassC(); Which TWO are valid? (Choose two.)

error Hello B

Definitely legal at runtime, and the cast operator (Sub) is needed.

Compiles but error at runtime

p1 = p2;

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

150 mph

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();}}

1. 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 90 mph

Compiles but error at runtime

Compiles but error at runtime

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compilation error | Hello B |
| Because of |  |
| single | Because of |
| inheritance, | single |
| Mammal can | inheritance, |

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

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no subclasses

have no other Animal can

Animal

parent than

have only one subclass

Because of single inheritance, Mammal can have no siblings.

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();

}

}

consider the code above & select the proper

output from the options. run time error

compile error

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| generic noise  200 | bark  100 followed  by 200 |
| compile error | runtime error |

1. What will be the result when you try to compile and run the following code? 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);

}

}

1. What is the output : 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();

Error at compile time

100

}} hello none

1. Given the following classes and declarations, which statements are true?

// 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();

1. 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:

1. 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();

The statement a.j

= 5; is legal.

Compilation fails.

Compilation error

keyword

super

The Bar class is a subclass of Foo.

this keyword

Compiles but error at run

The statement b.f(); is legal. by creating an instance of the base class

The statement a.g(); is legal. cannot call because it is overridden in derived class

mycar.nitroBooster(); }}

time 90 mph 150 mph

Given:

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");

}

}

What is the result?

Cannot add Toppings

The code runs with no output.

A

NullPointerEx ception is thrown

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | Compilation error | Compiles but  error at run Runs but no time output | |
| private final public static  public int final static int static int int answer = answer = 42; answer = 42; answer = 42; 42; | | | |
| No—there No—but a must always object of be an exact parent type match can be  between the assigned to a variable and variable of  the object 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. |
| 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 If super() is statement in the first  the body of a statement in constructor, the body of a this() will constructor, implicitly be this() can be inserted as declared as the first the second  statement. statement | |
| public final data type varaibale=inti alization; | static final final data data type type  static data varaiblename variablename  type variable; ; =intialization; | | |

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();}}

Which of these field declarations are legal in an interface? (Choose all applicable)

1. 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:

Select the correct statement:

Fun Run

Choose the correct declaration of variable in an interface:

1. 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

Compiles but error at runtime

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();

}}

consider the code above & select the proper

output from the options. Auto

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 static void main(String[] args) { perEmp emp=new Programmer();

emp.saldetails(); }} sal details

runtime error

per details sal details

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bicycle Auto  sal details per details public and abstract | compile error  compilation error  public ,static  and final |
| Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time |

1. All data members in an interface are by default
2. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

interface console{ int line;

void print();}

class a implements console{ public void print(){ System.out.print("A");}

public static void main(String ar[]){

abstract and final

default and abstract

Runs but no

new a().print();}} A output

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| An abstract class is one  An abstract which class is one contains  which some defined  contains methods and | |
| general some | |
| purpose undefined | |
| methods methods | |
| abstract class Vehicle { abstract void display(); } | abstract Vehicle { abstract void display(); } |
| 100 | Compilation error |

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

An abstract class is one which contains only static methods

Abstract class can be declared final

abstract class Vehicle {

class abstract abstract void

Which of the following defines a legal abstract class?

1. Consider the code below & select the correct ouput 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());

}

}

1. Consider the given code and select the correct output:

class SomeException {

}

Vehicle { abstract void display(); }

Compiles but error at run time

display(); { System.out.pr intln("Car"); }}

Compiles but no output

class A {

public void doSomething() { }

}

class B extends A {

public void doSomething() throws SomeException { }

}

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 | |  | |

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

An overriding method can

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Private methods cannot be overridden in  subclasses | A subclass can override any method in a  superclass |
| 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 |

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

The parameter list of an

Yes— either of the two variables can be accessed through : interfaceNam e.variableNa me

declare that it overriding

Select the correct statement:

1. 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(); }}

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

Hello B

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

Compiles but error at runtime

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

Helps JVM to find and execute the classes

Helps Javadoc to build the Java Documentati on easily

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Holds the  location of Holds the Core Java location of Class Library Java (Bootstrap Extension classes) Library | | Holds the location of User Defined classes, packages and JARs | Holds the location of Java Software  Sub packages should be declared as |
| Packages can contain only Java Source files  String [][]args | Packages Packages can contain can contain  both Classes non-java | |
| and elements | | private in |
| Interfaces such as  (Compiled images, xml Classes) files etc. | | order to deny  importing them |
| String args[] | String[] args[] | String[] args |
| dollorpack.$p \_score.pack. ack.$$pack $$.$$.$$ pack | | | [p@ckage.sub](mailto:p@ckage.sub) [p@ckage.inn](mailto:p@ckage.inn) erp@ckage |
| Object class Object class cannot be  is an abstract instantiated  class directly | | Object class provides the  Object class method for has the core Set  methods for implementati thread on in synchronizati Collection  on framework | |
|  |  | Java | |

Which of the following statement gives the use of CLASSPATH?

Which of the following are true about

packages? (Choose 2)

1. Which of the following options give the valid

argument types for main() method? (Choose 2)

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

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

The term 'Java Platform' refers to

.

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

how to register driver class in the memory?

Java Compiler (Javac)

registerDriver () method

Using forName() which is a static method

Java Runtime Database

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Environment | Connectivity |
| (JRE) | (JDBC) |
| Class.forNam e() | registerDriver () method and Class.forNam e() |
| Using the static method registerDriver () method which is available in DriverManag  er Class. | Either forName() or registerDriver () |

Java Debugger

getConnectio n

None of the given options

1. Give Code snipet:

java.sql.Resu ltSet

{// 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?

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));

Which of the following methods finds the maximum number of connections that a specific driver can obtain?

will show first employee record

Connection.g etMaxConne ctions

java.sql.Drive r

Compilation error

ResultSetMet aData.getMa xConnections

java.sql.Drive rManager

java.sql.Conn ection

Compiles but error at run time

DatabaseMet aData.getMa xConnections

Compiles but no output

Database.get MaxConnecti ons

1. By default all JDBC transactions are autocommit. State TRUE/FALSE.

true DriverManag er Class

getConnection() is method available in?

1. A) By default, all JDBC transactions are auto commit
   1. PreparedStatement suitable for dynamic sql and requires one time compilation
   2. with JDBC it is possible to fetch information Only A and B

false Driver Interface

Only B and C

ResultSet Interface

Both A and C

Statement Interface

All are TRUE

about the database

What is the use of wasNull() in ResultSet interface?

is TRUE

There is no such method in ResultSet interface

is True

is TRUE

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

It returns true when last read column contain SQL NULL else returns false

none of the listed options

1. Given :

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

} Inorder to compile & execute this code, what should we import?

java.sql.Drive r

java.sql.Drive r

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| java.sql.Drive r java.sql.Drive rManager  execute()  execute() | java.sql.Data Source  executeQuer y()  executeQuer y() |
| will show city | Compiles but error at run time |

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()

executeAllSQ L()

Which method will return boolean when we try to execute SQL Query from a JDBC program?

Cosider the following code & select the correct output.

String sql ="select rollno, name from student"; PreparedStatement pst=cn.prepareStatement(sql); System.out.println(pst.toString());

ResultSet rs=pst.executeQuery();

executeUpda te()

executeSQL(

)

while(rs.next()){ will show only Compilation

System.out.println(rs.getString(3)); }

It is possible to insert/update record in a table by using ResultSet. State TRUE/FALSE

What is the default type of ResultSet in JDBC applications?

name

error

Read only, Scroll Sensitive

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| true  Read Only, Forward Only  true  Both A and B is FALSE | false  Updatable, Forward only  false  Only A is TRUE |
| Both A and B is FALSE | Both A and B is TRUE |

Updatable, Scroll sensitive

1. An application can connect to different Databases at the same time. State TRUE/FALSE.
2. A) It is not possible to execute select query with execute() method

B) CallableStatement can executes store procedures only but not functions

1. 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

Only B is TRUE

Only A is TRUE

Both A and B is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Compilation error  CallableState ment | Compiles but error at run time  PreparedStat ement |
| Line 13  An exception creates a File is thrown at object named runtime “c” | |
| 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) DataBaseMet  aData |

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)); }

Sylvy wants to develop Student management system, which requires frequent insert operation about student details. In order to insert student record which statement

will show all row of first column

Compiles but run without output

interface will give good performance Statement 299 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 }

}}}

RowSet

Line 13 creates a directory

300

If the current direcory does not consists of directory "c", Which statements are true ? (Choose TWO)

Which of the following options contains only

JDBC interfaces?

Line 16 is never executed

1) Driver 2) Connection

3) ResultSet 4) DriverManag er 5) Class

named “c” in the file system.

All of the given options

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2 3 | 1 3 |
| int [] char []  myScores []; myChars; | |
| 26  rod = mos  0 | 282  pkt = rat  Compilation error |

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 "); }

1. Which three are legal array declarations? (Choose THREE)
2. Consider the given code and select the correct output:

class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){ int num1 = 012;

int [6] myScores;

2 3

Dog myDogs [];

int num2 = 0x110;

int sum =num1+=num2; System.out.println("Ans = "+sum); }}

1. 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();

Compiles but error at run time

Compilation error

Which one of the following will cause a compiler error?

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

class Test{

public static void main(String[] args) { parse("Four"); }

pkt = null rod = rat

A

static void parse(String s){ try {

double d=Double.parseDouble(s);

}catch(NumberFormatException nfe){ d=0.0; }finally{ System.out.println(d); } }}

A

ParseExcepti on is thrown by the parse method at runtime

NumberForm atException is thrown by the parse method at runtime

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

t 7

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); }}

1. What will be the output of the program?

public class CommandArgsTwo

{

t 9 a 9

Compilation error

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

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)

An exception is thrown at runtime

price = 100.00;

System.out.println("|" + initMe.title + "|" + initMe.published + "|" +

The program will compile, and print

The program will compile, and print

The program will compile,

The program will compile,

and print

Init.total + "|" + Init.maxPrice + "|" + price+ "|");

when run

|null|false|0|0. |null|true|0|0.

and print |

|null|false|0|0.

} 0|0.0|, when

} run

0|100.0|,

when run

|false|0|0.0|0. 0|100.0|, 0|, when run

1. 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?

1. 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) {

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

Compilation error

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.

Compiles but error at run

display(); }} 3

1. 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;

Line 1, Line

time 0

5) int i=10; Line 3

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

Hello World

4

class Test{ interface Y{ void display(); }

public static void main(String[] args) { new Y(){

public void display(){

3, Line 5 Line 1, Line 5

Compiles but

Compiles but

Line 5

System.out.println("Hello World"); }

}.display(); }}

1. 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(); }}

Compilation error

Compilation error

error at run time

Compiles but error at run time

run without output

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 );  } |  |  | Compilation |
| } | 0 | 13.5 | 13 Error |
| Which of the given options is similar to the following code:  value += sum++ ;  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);  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  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?  Here is the general syntax for method definition:  accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList )  {  Java statements  return returnValue;  }  What is true for the accessModifier? |  |  | value = value value = value  + sum; + ++sum;  Compile time 10 followed error by 1  (C) & (D) (A) & (B)  x = 4, y = 1, z x = 4, y = 2, z  = 5 = 6  The access It can be modifier must omitted, but if agree with not omitted it the type of must be  the return private or  value public |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| value = value | sum = sum + 1; value = value + sum;  19 follwed by  20  (A), (B), (C) & (D) |
| + sum; sum = |
| sum + 1;  19 followed  by 11  (A), (B) & (C) |
| x = -7, y = 1,  z = 5 | x = 3, y = 2, z  = 6 |
| It must always be private or public | It can be omitted, but if not omitted there are several choices, including private and  public |

1. What will be the output of the program? public class CommandArgs

An exception is thrown at runtime

{

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 args[2] = 2 args[2] = 3 args[2] = null 321 Consider the following code snippet:

11, 1

int i = 10;

int n = ++i%5;

What are the values of i and n after the code

322

is executed? 10, 1

10,0 11,0

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

int myList [] =

{4, 3, 7};

1. Consider the code below & select the correct ouput 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++);

}}

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

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

Employee emp3 = new Employee() ;

1. 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

int [] myList =

{"1", "2", "3"};

int [] myList = (5, 8, 2);

int myList [] []

= {4,9,7,0};

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| disp X = 6 main X=6 | disp X = 5 |
| main X=5 |
| Two objects and three  reference | Three objects and two reference |
| variables.  Only A is TRUE | variables  Only B is True |

disp X = 5 main X=6

Four objects and two reference variables

Both A and B is True

Compilation error

Two objects and two reference variables.

Both A and B is FALSE

1. class Test{

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 48  1  0  Compilation error | 94 | Compiles but error at run time | Compilation error |
| 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Compilation error | Compiles but error at run time | 4 |
| The variable first is set to null. | The variable first is set to elements[0]. | Compiles but error at runtime |
| 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 |
| 83886080  and -2 | 2 and  83886080 | 2 and -  83886080 | 83886080  and 2 |

public static void main(String[] args){ byte b=(byte) (45 << 1);

b+=4;

System.out.println(b); }}

What should be the output for the code written above?

1. What is the value of y when the code below is executed?

int a = 4;

int b = (int)Math.ceil(a % 3 + a / 3.0);

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

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(); }}

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

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); }}

1. Given the following piece of code: 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 );

}

}

what will be the output?

1. Given

class MybitShift

{

public static void main(String [] args)

{

int a = 0x5000000; System.out.print(a + " and "); a = a >>> 25;

System.out.println(a);

}

}

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Compilation 91 error | | 82 |
| compile time error at line 4 | prints 34,56 | runtime exception |
| 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, | Compilation fails | An exception is thrown at runtime |
| B | C | D |

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

1. 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.

1. What will be the output of the program ?

public class Test

{

compile time error at line 2

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,

1. 1. public class LineUp {

2. public static void main(String[] args) { 3. double d = 12.345;

1. // insert code here 5. }

6. }

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

* 1. System.out.printf("|%7f| \n", d);
  2. System.out.printf("|%3.7f| \n", d);
  3. System.out.printf("|%7.3d| \n", d);
  4. System.out.printf("|%7.3f| \n", d); A

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

Hello World

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(); }}

1. 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

compiles and runs with no

Compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

does not compile

Dependency

Compiles but run without output

output from the options.

1. 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();

}

}

output var = 1

run time error

class Accounts

{

public double calculateBonus(){//method's code}

} Aggregation

It is not possible

his.super.doIt ((A)

super.doIt()

int [] a =

()

this).doIt();

Array a = {23,22,21,20, int a [] = new

new Array(5); 19}; int[5]; int [5] array;

int #ss;

int 1ah;

int \_;

int $abc;

Given classes A, B, and C, where B extends A, and C extends B, and where all classes implement the instance method void doIt().

How can the doIt() method in A be called from an instance method in C?

Which of the following will declare an array and initialize it with five numbers?

Simple Association

Composition

1. Which of the following are correct variable names? (Choose TWO)
2. What is the output of the following: int a = 0;

a: 9 b:9

int b = 10;

a = --b ;

System.out.println("a: " + a + " b: " + b ); a: 9 b:11 a: 10 b: 9 343 As per the following code fragment, what is

-1

the value of a?

String s;

int a;

s = "Foolish boy.";

a = s.indexOf("fool");

1. 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

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct output:

a: 0 b:9

0 4 random value

int value = 0; int count = 1;

value = count++ ;

System.out.println("value: "+ value + " count: " + count);

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"); } };

value: 0

count: 0

value: 0

count: 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 10,0  value: 1  count: 1  Compiles but error at run time | 11,0  value: 1  count: 2  Compiles but run without output |
| compile time Error  start(); | Compiles but no output  register(); |

Compilation

347

}} Hello World

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

error

A sequence of Garbage

}

}

1. Which of the following methods registers a

of five 10's are printed

Values are printed

thread in a thread scheduler? run(); construct();

1. 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()); }

}

Which statement is true?

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

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();

}}

1. 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();

The output could be 5-1

6-1 6-2 5-2

will print Hi twice and throws Exception at run time

will start two

will print Hi

The output could be 6-1

5-2 6-2 5-1

The output could be 6-1

6-2 5-1 5-2

will print Hi Thrice

Compilation error

The output could be 6-1

6-2 5-1 7-1

will print Hi once

}}

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class Cthread extends Thread{ Cthread(){start();}

public void run(){ System.out.print("Hi");}

public static void main (String args[]){ Cthread th1=new Cthread();

thread

Once will not print

will not create

will print Hi twice and throws exception at runtime

will create two child threads and display Hi twice

start()

Cthread th2=new Cthread();

}}

1. Which of the following methods are defined in

compilation error

any child thread

will display Hi once

class Thread? (Choose TWO) wait() notify()

run()

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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. |
| Prints "Inside Thread Inside Thread" | Does not compile |
| All are FALSE | Only B and C is TRUE |

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?

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

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

1. 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();

Prints "Inside

Throws

} Thread Inside exception at

}

1. A) Multiple processes share same memory location
2. Switching from one thread to another is easier than switching from one process to another
3. Thread makes it possible to maximize resource utilization
4. Process is a light weight program

Runnable"

Only A and B is TRUE

runtime

Only C and D is TRUE

1. A) Exception is the superclass of all errors and exceptions in the java language

B) RuntimeException and its subclasses are unchecked exception.

1. What will be the output of the program?

class MyThread extends Thread

{

Only A is TRUE

Both A and B are TRUE

Only B is TRUE

An exception occurs at runtime.

Both A and B are FALSE

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 ");

}

}

Compilation fails

It prints "Thread one. Thread two."

The output cannot be determined.

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

class A implements Runnable{ int k; public void run(){

k++; }

public static void main(String args[]){ A a1=new A();

a1.run();} 361 Given:

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();

}

}

What is the result?

It will start a new thread

Compilation fails.

compilation error

Compiles but throws run time Exception

The code executes normally and prints "run".

An exception is thrown at runtime.

a1 is not a Thread

The code executes normally, but nothing is printed.

1. 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();

}}

what should be the correct output for the code written above?

1. public class MyRunnable implements Runnable

{

Compilation fails.

An exception is thrown at runtime.

prints Good Day.. Twice

The code

executes

normally and

new Thread(new MyRunnable(

)).start();

Day.."

prints "Good

public void run()

{

// some code here

}

}

new Runnable(My

new

new

which of these will create and start this

Runnable).st

Thread(MyRu MyRunnable(

thread?

1. 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();

}

1. Assume the following method is properly synchronized and called from a thread A on an object B:

wait(2000);

After calling this method, when will the thread

art();

Will create two child threads and display Hi twice

nnable).run();

compilation error

After thread A is notified, or after two seconds.

Object class

After the lock on B is released, or

).start();

Two seconds

will not create any child thread

will display Hi once

Two seconds

A become a candidate to get another turn at

after two

after thread A after lock B is

the CPU?

wait(), notify() and notifyAll() methods belong to

seconds.

Thread class

is notified.

Interrupt class

released.

none of the listed options

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

Compilation error

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] + " "); } } hi hi hi world world

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

4

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) { String name="Anthony Gomes";

int a=111; System.out.println(name.indexOf(a)); }}

1. Given:

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

Compilation

2 6 error

370

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 4 | Compilation fails. |
| 78abc | abc78 | Compilation error | Compiles but exception at run time |
| false | true | 0 1 | |
| result = stringA.conca t( stringB.conca  t( stringC ) ); | result.concat( stringA, stringB,  stringC ); | result+stringA  +stringB+stri ngC; | result = concat(String A).concat(Stri ngB).concat(  StringC) |

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")); }}

1. 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]"));}}

1. 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?

1. For two string objects obj1 and obj2:
   1. Use of obj1 == obj2 tests whether two String object references refer to the same object
   2. obj1.equals(obj2) compares the sequence of characters in obj1 and obj2.
2. 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" );

Only A is TRUE

Only B is TRUE

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,\n One ring to find them.

Both A and B is FALSE

Different Starts

Both A and B is TRUE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The code will | | |  |
| fail to compile | | |  |
| because the | | |  |
| expression | | |  |
| str3.concat(st | | |  |
| r1) will not | | |  |
| result in a | | |  |
| valid The program | | | The program |
| argument for will print The program | | | will print |
| the println() str3str1str2,w will print | | | str3str1,when |
| method hen run str3,when run | | | run |
| 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 |
| Cognizant Technology Solutions | Cognizant Technology | Cognizant  Solutions | Technology Solutions |
| abc def | abc def ghi | abc def + | abc def +ghi |

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));

}

}

1. 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.) 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.

1. What does this code write:

StringTokenizer stuff = new StringTokenizer(

"abc def+ghi", "+");

System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() ); System.out.println( stuff.nextToken() );

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

tica

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) { StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("antarctica");

sb.delete(0,6); System.out.println(sb); }}

1. 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,

anta

Compilation error

Complies but exception at run time

5).toUpperCase().charAt(2));}} K A 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 382 Consider the following code and choose the

correct option: class Test {

public static void main(String args[]) { String s1 = "abc";

String s2 = "def";

I

tna

abcd

Compile time error

F

efabcDE

ctna

R

String s3 = s1.concat(s2.toUpperCase( ) );

abcabcDEFD

none of the

System.out.println(s1+s2+s3); } } abcdefabcdef EF 383 What will be the result when you attempt to

compile and run the following code?. public class Conv

{

listed options

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

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -6 | 6 |
| bat  10 | at  27 |

public class Test {

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

1. 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));

} }

1. 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()); }}

1. 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");

atm

Compilation 0 error

Compilation error

24 11

System.out.println(sb); }} acitcratna acitrcratna accircratna 388 A)A string buffer is a mutable sequence of

Only A is TRUE

result = stringA.conca t( stringB.conca t( stringC ) );

accrcratna

characters.

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

1. Examine this code:

Only B is TRUE

Both A and B is TRUE

Both A and B is FALSE

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

result.concat( stringA,

result = concat(String

result+stringA A).concat(Stri

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

stringB, stringC );

+stringB+stri ngC;

ngB).concat( StringC)

1. 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] + " "); }}

1. 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)+nam e.charAt(3)); }}

1. 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); }}

1. 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");

}

}

}

Compilation error

Compilation error

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| hi hi | hi world world | |
| 203 | 204 | 205 |
| Compiles but exception at  7914 run time  if(s.equals(s2  if(s==s2) )) | | 788232  if(s.equalsIgn  oreCase(s2)) |

Compilation error

if(s.noCaseM atch(s2))

1. import java.io.\*;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| s.writeInt(x); s.serialize(x); | | s.defaultWrit eObject(); |
| FileOutputStr eam fos = new FileOutputStr eam( "myData.stuff  ", true ) | FileOutputStr eam fos = new FileOutputStr eam( "myData.stuff  ") | DataOutputSt ream dos = new DataOutputSt ream( "myData.stuff  " ) |
| Compilation fails | An exception An instance is thrown at of MyClass is runtime serialized | |

public class MyClass implements Serializable

{

private int a;

public int getA() { return a; } publicMyClass(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?

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

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.writeObject( x); FileOutputStr eam fos = new FileOutputStr eam( new BufferedOutp utStream( "myData.stuff ") )

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

1. 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();

}}

1. 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); } }}

1. 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); } }}

1. 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();}}

reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.

Compilation error

Compilation error

to file std.txt

the state of the object s1

will be store

d:/prj/lib

directory

creates

reads data from file one byte at a time and display it on the console.

Compilation error

Compilation error

Compiles but error at run time

reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value

Compiles but error at run time

the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.

Compiles but error at runtime

reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and ascii value

Compiles but error at runtime

Compiles and executes but directory is not created

1. Consider the following code and choose the correct option:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| writes data to file in byte form. | writes data to the file in  Compilation character  error form. | |
| ab | Compilation Error | ab cd |
| the state of the object s1  will be store Compilation  to file std.txt error | | Compiles but error at run time |

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); } }}

Compiles but error at runtime

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?

1. 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();

}}

a b c d

the state of the object s1 will not be store to the file.

1. 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);

}

}

1. 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)); }}

What happens when the constructor for FileInputStream fails to open a file for

reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value

reads data from file named jlist.lst in byte form and display garbage value

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 it | Compilation |
| on console. | error |
| throws a DataFormatE xception | throws a FileNotFound Exception |

throws a ArrayIndexOu tOfBoundsEx

Compiles but error at runtime

Compiles but error at runtime

reading?

1. 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();}}

1. 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();

creates directories names prj and lib in d: drive

Compilation error

Student

I am a

ception returns null

Compiles but error at run time

Compiles and executes but directories are not created

p.talk();

}

}

I am a Person

I am a Person I am a Student

I am a Student I am a Person

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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  What is the DataOutputStream method that | | B,C | C,D | A,B |
| writes double precision floating point values to  a stream? writeBytes() | | writeFloat() | write() | writeDouble() |
| Consider the following code and choose the correct option:  public class Test{  public static void main(String[] args) {  File dir = new File("dir"); The file  dir.mkdir(); The file The file system has a File f1 = new File(dir, "f1.txt"); try { The file system has a system has a directory f1.createNewFile(); } catch (IOException e) { system has a new empty directory named  ; } new empty directory named dir, newDir,  File newDir = new File("newDir"); directory named containing a containing a dir.renameTo(newDir);} } named dir newDir file f1.txt file f1.txt  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 Compiles and  FileInputStream(file); Transfer runs but  fis.read(buffer); content of file Compiles but content not FileWriter fw=new FileWriter("d:/temp.txt"); data to the Compilation error at transferred to fw.write(new String(buffer));}} temp.txt error runtime the temp.txt | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 413  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");  }  }  }  Assume that the file "seq.txt" exists in the current directory, has the required  access permissions, and contains the string "Hello".  Which statement about the program is true? | | The program will not compile because a certain unchecked exception is not caught. | The program will compile and print H|e|l|l|o|Input error. | The program will compile and print H|e|l|l|o|End of stream. | The program will compile, print H|e|l|l|o|,  and then  terminate  normally. |
| 414 Consider the following code and choose the correct option:  public class Test{  public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException { | | Skip the first seven characters |  | |  |
|  | File file = new File("d:/temp.txt"); FileReader reader=new FileReader(file);  reader.skip(7); int ch; | and then starts reading  file and |  | Compiles and | Compiles but |
|  | while((ch=reader.read())!=-1){  System.out.print((char)ch); } }} | display it on  console | Compilation  error | runs without  output | error at  runtime |
| 415 |  |  |  |  | The file is  modified from |
|  | 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? | A  SecurityExce ption is thrown | The boolean value false is returned | The boolean value true is returned | being unwritable to being  writable. |
| 416 | Which of following set of functions are | void add(int  x,int y) char char add(float add(int x,int x) char | | void add(int  x,int y) char add(char | void add(int  x,int y) void sum(double |
|  | example of method overloading | y) | add(float y) | x,char y) | x,double y) |

417

418

What is the advantage of runtime

polymorphism?

Which of the following is an example of IS A

relationship?

Efficient utilization of memory at

runtime Code reuse

avoiding method name confusion at runtime

Tea -Cup Driver -Car

runtime

flexibility at

Code

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ford - Car | Microprocess or - Computer |
| Inheritance | Segmentatio |
| n |

419 Which of the following is not a valid relation

between classes?

420 Which of the following is not an attribute of

Instantiation Composition

object? State Behaviour Inheritance

Identity