Practice Test I

Attempt
1

Completed on
Wednesday , 04 September 2019 , 06:40 PM

Marks Obtained
0 / 70

Time Taken
00 H 00 M 11 S

Your score is
0.0%

Result
Fail

Mode
Exam

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Creating and Using Arrays
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0

No	2
Domain	Handling Exceptions
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0

No	3
Domain	Java Basics
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0

No	4
Domain	Working with Methods and Encapsulation
Total Question	13
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	13
Marked for review	0

No	5
Domain	Using Operators and Decision Constructs
Total Question	10
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	10
Marked for review	0

No	6
Domain	Using Loop Constructs
Total Question	5
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	5
Marked for review	0

No	7
Domain	Working with Inheritance
Total Question	10
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	10
Marked for review	0

No	8
Domain	Working with Selected classes from the Java API
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0

No	9
Domain	Working With Java Data Types
Total Question	3
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	3
Marked for review	0

Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	70
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	70
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by All

Question 1 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following statement is true?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      static int i = 2;
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          int array[ ] = new int[i];
5.          array[1] = 66;
6.          array[2] = 67;
7.          System.out.print(array[1]);
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. The output will be 66.

B. The output will be "C".

C. The output will be 67.

D. An Exception will be thrown at the runtime.

E. Compilation fails as we can't assign int values to the elements of a char array.

Explanation:

Explanation:
OptionD is the correct answer.

If the size of the array is n then the last index of the array is n-1.

In this code, we have created an integer array which can hold 2 integers. At line 6, we have tried to add the third element to the array (we have skipped initializing the first element of the array – index position 0). So, trying to add elements more than the 2 cause an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. So, option D is correct.

Other options are incorrect as code throws an exception before producing any output.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 2 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What is the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          long [ ][ ] l2d;
4.          long [ ] l1d = {1,2,3};
5.          Object o = l1d;
6.          l2d = new long[3][3];
7.          l2d[0][0] = (long[])o;
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. **Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.**

B. **Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.**

C. **Compilation fails due to an error at line 7.** ✓

D. **Compilation succeeds and the code runs without exception.**

E. **Compilation succeeds and an exception is thrown at runtime.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as arrays are objects, and each array dimension is a separate type. So, for instance, l2d is of type "two - dimensional long array". Line 7 attempts to assign a one-dimensional array into a long. So compilation fails due to line 7 because they are incompatible types.

Options A and B are incorrect because lines 5 and 6 perform legal array manipulations

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 3 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following code will create a two-dimensional array of integers correctly?

A. `int array[ ][ ] = new int[10,10];`

B. `int array [ ][ ] = new int[10];`

C. `int array [ ][ ] = new int[10][ ];`

D. `int [ ] array [ ] = new int[ ][10];`

E. `int array[10][ ] = new int[ ][ ];`

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct since it uses the correct syntax for creating a two-dimensional array.

Option A is incorrect as we should use two "[]" while creating a two-dimensional array.

Options B and E are incorrect as it uses invalid syntax.

Option D is incorrect as we should specify the first dimension of the two-dimensional array while creating a two - dimensional array.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 4 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Select the statement that is equal to this code fragment.

```
int array[ ][ ][ ] = new int[1][2][3];
array[0][0][0] = 8;
array[0][0][2] = 12;
array[0][0][1] = 10;
array[0][1][0] = 40;
array[0][1][2] = 11;
array[0][1][1] = 21;
```

A. int array1[ ][ ]= {{8,10,12},{40,21,11}};

B. int array[ ][ ][ ] = {{{8,10,12},{40,21,11}}};

C. int array[ ][ ][ ] = {{8,10,12},{40,21,11}};

D. int array[ ][ ][ ] = {{8,12,10},{40,11,21}};

E. int array[ ][ ][ ] = {{{8,12,10},{40,11,21}}};

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct as it creates an equal three-dimensional array as given in the code fragment.

Option A is incorrect since it is a two-dimensional array.

Options C and D are incorrect. They are invalid syntax because we have tried to assign a two-dimensional array to three-dimensional array declaration.

Option E is incorrect since the index positions of number 12, 10, 11 and 21 are mismatched with the given array.

For more clarification :

1D Array :

A 1D Array is simply collection of same type of values. Array stores values as index based.
Ex:

int array[] ={1,2,3};
array[0] refers to value 1 . array[1] refers to value 2 . array[2] refers to value 3 .

2D Array :

A 2D Array contains 1D Arrays.
Example :
int[][] array = { {1,2,3} , {4,5,6} };

This 2D Array contains two 1D Arrays.

1) array[0] refers to the 1D array at zero index which is {1,2,3}. To access elements in this array , possible indexes are
array[0][0]-->1,array[0][1]-->2, array[0][2]-->3.
2) array[1] refers to the 1D array at one index which is {4,5,6}. To access elements in this array , possible indexes are
array[1][0]-->4,array[1][1]-->5, array[1][2]-->6.

3D Array:

A 3D Array contains 2D Arrays. A 2D Array contains 1D Arrays.

Example:

int array[][][] = { { { 8, 10, 12 }, { 40, 21, 11 } } };

This 3D Array contain one 2D Array. That 2D Array contain two 1D Arrays.

1) array[0] refers to 2D array which is { { 8, 10, 12 }, { 40, 21, 11 } }. array[0][0] refers to 1D array which is { 8, 10, 12 } . To access elements in this array , possible indexes are array[0][0][0]-->8,array[0][0][1]-->10, array[0][0][2]-->12 .

array[0][1] refers to 1D array which is { 40, 21, 11 } . To access elements in this array , possible indexes are array[0][1][0]-->40,array[0][1][1]-->21, array[0][1][2]-->11 .

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 5 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  import java.util.Arrays;
2.
3.  public class Program {
4.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
5.           String[ ] strings = {"N","L","n","O","S"};
6.           Arrays.sort(strings);
7.                 for(String s :  strings){
8.                       System.out.print(s);
9.                 }
10.    }
11.  }
```

A. NLnOS

B. LnNOS

C. nLNOS

D. LNOSn

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

sort" method in java.util.Arrays class is overloaded. Our question uses below version.

public static void sort(Object[] a)

It sorts the specified array of objects into ascending order, according to the natural ordering of its elements. All elements in the array must implement the Comparable interface otherwise it throws ClassCastException.

It sorts numbers before letters and upper case letters before lower case letters.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Arrays.html#sort-java.lang.Object:A-

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Question 6 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  import java.util.Arrays;
2.
3.  public class Program {
4.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
5.
6.          int[ ] a1 = {2,-1,4,5,3};
7.          int[ ] a2 = {2,-1,4,5,3};
8.
9.          System.out.print((a1 == a2) + " ");
10.         System.out.print(Arrays.equals(a1, a2) + " " );
11.         System.out.print(Arrays.deepEquals(a1, a2) + " " );
12.     }
```

```
13. }
```

A. false true true

B. true true true

C. false true false

D. true false false

E. Compilation fails ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Arrays class has deepEquals method which takes two object arrays.

```
public static boolean deepEquals(Object[] a1,Object[] a2)
```

It returns true if the two specified arrays are deeply equal to one another. Unlike the equals(Object[],Object[]) method, this method is appropriate for use with nested arrays of arbitrary depth.

Here at line 11, we have invoked the deepEquals method by passing two int arrays. So, it will result compile error. deepEquals method accepts the Object array references and notes the primitive array references.So, option E is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 7 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exception/error is thrown by the Java Virtual Machine (JVM)?

A. IllegalArgumentException

B. ExceptionInInitializerError

C. IOException

D. FileNotFoundException

E. NumberFormatException

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

IOException and FileNotFoundException are thrown by many methods in the java.io package, but it is always thrown programmatically. The same is true for NumberFormatException and IllegalArgumentException; these exceptions are thrown programmatically by the wrapper classes of java.lang. So, options A, C, and D are incorrect.

ExceptionInInitializerError is thrown by the JVM when the corresponding problem arises. Hence, option B is correct.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
2. import java.io.IOException;
3.
4. public class Whiz {
5.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
6.         try {
```

```
7.                      throw method();
8.                  } catch(IOException e) {
9.                      System.out.println("caught");
10.                 }
11.             }
12.
13.             public static IOException method() {
14.                 try {
15.                     return new IOException();
16.                 } catch(FileNotFoundException e) {
17.                     return new FileNotFoundException();
18.                 }
19.             }
20.     }
```

A. caught

B. No output

C. An uncaught exception is thrown

D. Compilation fails ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

In the given code, at line 16, in method(), complier sees that there is no way of throwing a FileNotFoundException in the try block. Hence, catch block becomes unreachable code. So, the code fails to compile. Thus, option D is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 9 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
2.  import java.io.IOException;
3.
4.  public class Whiz {
5.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
6.          try {
7.              method();
8.          } catch(FileNotFoundException fne) {
9.              System.out.println("File Not Found Exception");
10.         } catch(IOException ioe) {
11.             System.out.println("IO Exception");
12.         }
13.     }
14.
15.     public static void method()throws IOException {
16.         throw new FileNotFoundException();
17.     }
18. }
```

what will be the output of this program?

A. File Not Found Exception ✓

B. IO Exception

C. File Not Found Exception, IO Exception

D. No output

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

When using throws, we can use superclass exception of the enclosing method exception. So, here line 15 throws an IOException, is legal. But actually it throws FileNotFoundException, so in the main method, catch block with FileNotFoundException executes. So, option A is correct.

Option B is incorrect since the FileNotFoundException is thrown.

Option C is incorrect since once matched catch box don't find other catch blocks.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 10 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exception is thrown when a programmer converts a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format?

A. NullPointerException

B. NumberFormatException ✓

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. ClassCastException

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

NumberFormatException is thrown when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format. So, option B is correct.

NullPointerException is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference, where an object is required. So, option A is incorrect.

Option D is incorrect since the ClassCastException is thrown by the JVM when an attempt is made to cast an exception to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

Option C is incorrect since the IllegalArgumentException is thrown by the programmer to indicate that a method has passed an illegal or inappropriate argument.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html

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Question 11 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exceptions can be thrown by this code fragment?
(Choose 2 options)

```
public int size(Object obj) {
        return ((int[])obj).length;
}
```

A. ClassCastException ✓

B. NullPointerException ✓

C. NumberFormatException

D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

E. IllegalArgumentException

Explanation:

Explanation:

Options A and B are the correct answer.

If we pass null to the above method, it will result in a NullPointerException since we can't invoke methods or access fields on the null object reference. So, option B is correct.

Option A is correct since a ClassCastException will be thrown when we pass anything other than an int array.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/definition.html

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Question 12 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          try {
5.              print();
6.          } catch(Exception e){}
7.      }
8.
9.      static void print() {
10.         try {
11.             throw new NullPointerException();
12.         } catch(ClassCastException e) {
13.             System.out.print("Class Cast ");
```

```
14.                 } finally {
15.                     System.out.print("Final ");
16.                 }
17.                     System.out.print("OCAJP ");
18.             }
19.     }
```

A. Class Cast Final OCAJP

B. Class Cast OCAJP

C. Final OCAJP

D. Final

E. Final followed by a NullPointerException.

F. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

At line 11, the code throws a NullPointerException but the catch box for ClassCastException can't catch the NullPointerException.So, the finally block is executed. Then the control is returned to the main method; hence the output will be only "Final" because the uncaught exception at line 11 will be eventually caught at main method's try/catch at line 6.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 13 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following will create an appropriate catch block for this given try block?
try { int x = Integer.parseInt("one"); }

A. ClassCastException

B. IllegalStateException

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. ExceptionInInitializerError

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Integer.parseInt can throw a NumberFormatException, and IllegalArgumentException is its superclass (i.e., a broader exception), so we can use it here. Hence, option C is correct.

Option A is incorrect since the ClassCastException is thrown to indicate that the code has attempted to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

Option D is incorrect since the ExceptionInInitializerError is thrown to indicate that an exception occurred during evaluation of a static initializer or the initializer for a static variable.

IllegalStateException is thrown when java environment or Java application is not in an appropriate state for the requested operation. So, option B is incorrect.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following will import all static members of java.util.Arrays class?

A. import static java.util.Arrays;

B. import java.util.Arrays;

C. import static java.util.Arrays.*;

D. static import java.util.Arrays;

E. import java.util.Arrays.*;

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

When using static imports, even though the feature is commonly called "static import" the syntax MUST be the import static followed by the fully qualified name of the static member you want to import, or a wildcard.

Option A is incorrect since we haven't provided the member or wild card for the members we want to import.

Option D is incorrect since it is an invalid syntax.

Options B and E are incorrect since they are not static imports.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Question 15 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Consider the following directory structure. (Assume that current directory is the same directory where "com" is located.)

```
com - - -|
         |- Abc.class
         |- -foo - -|
                    |- One.class
                    |- Two.class
                    |- bar - -|
                               |- Test.class
```

Now consider the following import statement -

import com.foo.;*

Which of the following is the set of classes that will be imported on the execution of above statement?

A. **Abc, One, Two, Test**

B. **One, Two, Test**

C. **One, Two** ✓

D. **Abc, One, Two**

E. **None of the above**

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

We can use "*" for importing all the classes of a package. So, the given imported statement will import both "One" and "Two" classes. Packages appear to be hierarchical, but they are not. For example, the Java API includes a java.awt package, a java.awt.color package, a java.awt.font package, and many others that begin with java.awt. However, the java.awt.color package, the java.awt.font package, and other java.awt.xxxx packages are not included in the java.awt package. So here, the classes of "bar" package are not imported. Therefore, option C is correct.

Other options are incorrect as explained above.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Question 16 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Find the number of unnecessary import statements in this program code.

1. **import java.lang.Math.*;**
2. **import static java.lang.Math.*;**
3. **import java.lang.*;**

```
4.
5.  public class Whiz {
6.          public static void main(String [ ] args) {
7.                  System.out.println(PI);
8.          }
9.  }
```

A. 1

B. 2 ✓

C. 3

D. None of the statement can be removed.

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option Option B is the correct answer.

Here at line 7, we have used the static variable PI of the java.lang Math class, since we have used it statically we can't remove the line 2 import statement.

The import statement at line 1 is not necessary because it is not a static import.

All classes in java.lang package will be imported by default. So, it is not necessary to import them at line 3. So, we can remove 2 import statements here, the statement at line 1 and at line 3. Hence, option B is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Question 17 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following options can appear before the package statements in a single code file?

A. Comments and another package statement.

B. Class statements and/or comments.

C. Another package statement.

D. Import statements and/or class statement.

E. Comments ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

When creating a java source code file, one should follow following order.

package statement - comes first and only one such statement is allowed.

import statements - comes after the package statement and multiple import statements are allowed.

class statements - comes after the import statements.

We can use comments anywhere in the source code files as they are ignored by the compiler at compile-time.

As explained above option E is correct.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect as import and class statements should come after the package statement as explained above.

Option C is incorrect as there can be only one package statement for a source code file.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/classes.html

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Question 18 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

I. The scope of a local variable is wider than the scope of an instance variable.
II. The instance variables are only visible to the methods in which they are declared.
III. The variable "x" could be an instance variable in the declaration "final int x = 10".

A. Only I.

B. Only III. ✓

C. Only I and II.

D. Only I and III.

E. None

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option Option B is the correct answer.

The statement I is incorrect as the instance variables have a wider scope than the local variables. The scope of a local variable is limited to the method in which it is declared and scope of an instance variable spread over the class.

Statement II is incorrect since the instance variables are not declared inside methods. They are declared inside the class without using a static modifier.

Statement III is correct as we can declare final variables as the local variables, so it could be local or instance variable. Hence, option B is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 19 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.          public static void main(int [ ] i) {
3.                  System.out.print("main1");
4.          }
5.          public static void main(String... c) {
6.                  System.out.print("main2");
7.          }
8.          public static void main(String c) {
9.                  System.out.print("main3");
10.         }
11. }
```

A. main1

B. main2 ✓

C. main3

D. An Error is thrown at the runtime, stating that, Main method not found in class Whiz.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

The signature of the main method must take one form of the following two forms;

public static void main(String[] args) or public static void main(String… args)

And it can also be a final.

JVM calls main method. When JVM calls main method, it passes a zero length String array if there are no command line arguments passed when running program. So, main method defined at line 5 to 7 will be called. The starting point of a program is the main method; it simply means that the program starts to execute statements which are located inside the main method. So, here "main2" will be printed. Therefore, option B is correct.

Options A and C are incorrect as they are not the main method. They are just overloaded versions of the main method and it is legal.

Option D is incorrect as there will be no error thrown as the code has the main method.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles successfully.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 20 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          int x = 10;
4.          if ( x > 10 ) {
5.              int y = 20;
6.          } else {
7.              int y = 30;
8.          }
9.          System.out.println(y);
10.     }
11. }
```

A. 20

B. 30

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 9.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The scope of the variables defined in code blocks is limited to enclosing block. So in given code, variable y defined at line 5, is available for if block only; same for the else statement. So, trying to access it at line 9 results in compile time error.

Hence, option D is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      static int x = 50;
3.      public final static void main(String [ ] a) {
4.          Integer [ ] a = new Integer[2];
5.          a[1] = 10;
6.          for (Integer I:a)
7.              System.out.print(I);
```

```
8.          }
9.    }
```

A. null10

B. 10

C. A null pointer exception is thrown.

D. Compilation fails. ✓

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as the code fails to compile. In the main method, we have declared the argument as “String[] a” and inside the main method we have tried to create an Integer type array with the name “a”. This will cause a compile time error as we can't declare two variables with the same name inside the same scope. Here, both method argument and the Integer array belong to the same local scope.

Other options are incorrect as the code fails to compile.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 22 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.    public class Whiz {
2.        public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.            int [ ]a = {3,2,1,0};
```

```
4.                  int y =  a.length;
5.                  int x = y - 1;
6.
7.                  while ( y >= 0 ) {
8.                    System.out.print( a[--y] );
9.                  }
10.             }
11.     }
```

A. 0123

B. 3210

C. Never ending loop after printing 3210.

D. 0123 followed by an exception.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The length of the array “a” is 4, so the value of the variable y is 4. Execution of while loop will print array elements in reverse order. So, printing of elements start with 0 (a[3]) and runs till the value of variable “y” equals to -1. When it reaches to -1, an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown. So, option D is correct.

Options A, B and C are incorrect as an exception is thrown at the runtime.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles successfully.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 23 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String args [ ]) {
4.          String s = "A";
5.          String c1 = "A";
6.          String c2 = "B";
7.          String c3 = "C";
8.
9.          switch(s) {
10.                 case c1  : {System.out.print("A");};
11.                 default : {System.out.print("default ");};
12.                 case c2  : {System.out.print("B");}; break;
13.                 case c3  : {System.out.print("C");};
14.                 }
15.         }
16.     }
```

A. A

B. Adefault

C. AdefaultB

D. Compilation fails as Strings can't be used as the case constant.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as the code fails to compile. When using a primitive or reference type variables as case constants, we should keep in mind that they should be constant. Basically, they should be marked as final. But here all case strings are not final, therefore code fails to compile.

Option D is incorrect as it is legal to use strings as case constants.

Other options are incorrect as the code fails to compile.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

Ask our Experts

Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 24 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following will result in false?

A. **true | (false ^ true);**

B. **(true | false ^ true);**

C. **true | false ^ true;**

D. **(true | false) ^ true;** ✓

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Here we have evaluated the same expression “true |false ^ true” by applying parentheses in different positions.

If we consider the default precedence, the expression “false ^ true” will be evaluated before evaluating “true | false” which will produce true as the output.

Option D is correct as parentheses change the default precedence. Here “true | false” will be evaluated before evaluating “^” so the output will be false since “true ^ true” results false.

Options A, B and C are incorrect as the default precedence has not changed there.

Reference : http://www.wideskills.com/java-tutorial/java-operators-tutorial

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Question 25 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      static String out = "";
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.
5.          int x = 5, y = 8;
6.
7.          if( x ++== 5 )
8.              out += "1";
9.          if( x != 6 ) { }
10.         else if (x > 9) { out += "2"; }
11.         else if (y < 9) { out += "3"; }
12.         else if (x == 6) { out += "4"; }
13.         else { out += "5"; }
14.
15.         System.out.println(out);
16.     }
17. }
```

A. **1**

B. **134**

C. **15**

D. **13**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

When using if-else-if, we should remember that when one condition is true then below else if are not checked. But if the condition is false then program check below else if and finally executes “else” when no condition is true.

At line 7 – if condition is true since x ++== 5 is true, so line 8 executes.

Then at line 9, there is another if and all the else if belong to that if.

At line 9 – if condition is false since the value of x is 6, so line 10 else if condition will be checked.

At line 10 – else if condition is false since x<9 false, so line 11 else if condition will be checked.

At line 11 – else if condition is true since y<9 is true, so 3 will be added to the variable “out” and below else if will be skipped.

So, the output will be 13.

Therefore, option D is correct.

Other Options are incorrect as explained above.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Question 26 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.
5.          int value1 = 1;
6.          int value2 = 2;
7.
8.          if (value1 == value2)
9.              System.out.print("1");
10.         if (value1 != value2)
11.             System.out.print("2");
12.         if (value1 > value2)
13.             System.out.print(3);
14.         if (value1 < value2)
15.             System.out.print(4);
16.         if (value1 => value2)
17.             System.out.print("5");
18.
19.     }
20. }
```

A. 245

B. 24

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 13.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 16.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as code fails due to an error at line 16, as "=>" is not a valid operator. It should be corrected to ">=". If it is corrected then the output would be 24.

Options A and B are incorrect as code fails to compile.

Option C is incorrect as the print method of the PrintStream class has overloaded version which can take an int as a parameter.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Question 27 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following is true?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String args [ ]) {
4.
5.          int y = 5;
6.
7.          if (false && y++==11)
8.              System.out.print(y);
9.          else if(true || --y==4)
10.             System.out.print(y);
```

```
11.                 else( y==5){}
12.             }
13.     }
```

A. The output will be 6.

B. The output will be 4.

C. The output will be 5.

D. There is no output.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

The code fails due to error on line 11 because we can't use a conditional clause with else. So, option E is correct.

If we modify line 11 to "else{}" then the code will compile and the first if test "y++==11" will not be checked as we use here &&. So it'll not print "y" at that time. But "else if's first condition is true it won't check "—y==4" and it'll print the value of "y". Since the value of "y" hasn't changed the output will be 5. So, the answer would be option C.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Question 28 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.      class Whiz {
```

```
2.
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          int x = 20;
5.          int y = 13;
6.          System.out.print("" + x + y + " ");
7.          System.out.print( x + y + " ");
8.          System.out.print(x + " " + y);
9.      }
10.  }
```

A. 33 33 33

B. 2013 33 20 13 ✓

C. 33 33 20 13

D. 2013 2013 2013

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct as the output is “2013 33 20 13”.

At line 6, the result will be 2013 because before adding x and y we will have to use the “+” operator for concatenation, in such case other “+” operators will also act as concatenation operator instead of adding.

At line 7, the result will be 33 since we haven’t used “+” as concatenation operator first. So “+” will add two numbers and results in 33.

At line 8, we have placed “ “ for spacing so the result is two numbers separated by space.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 29 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following statement is true?

A. There is no difference in using "==" or the "equals()" method for testing equality between objects.

B. Using "==" to test equality for primitives, will always provide accurate result except for float/double values

C. If "equals()" method returns true then "==" test will also result true.

D. We can overload the "equals()" method to define how the two objects are going to be equal.

E. Using the "equals()" method to test equality for primitives, will always provide accurate result.

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct since with for primitives "==" always gives the correct result.

"==" operator provides accurates for all primitives except for float/double values. It can provide accurate results in the following case

```
double a = 2.4;

 double b = 2.4;

 System.out.println(a == b); // true

 float c = 1.2f;

 float d = 1.2f;

 System.out.println(c == d);// true
```

But it can't provide accurate results in the following cases due to rounding issues

```
double a = 1.000001;

double b = 0.000001;

System.out.println(((a - b) == 1.0)); // false
```

Hence Option B is correct.

Option C is incorrect when using "==" for testing equability between two references, it returns true only the two references refer to the same object. So we can't do meaningful testing with "==" when considering objects. But using "equals()" method, it returns true only given condition inside "equals()" method are satisfied and it does not need both references to refer the same object.

The "equals()" method compares two objects for equality and returns true if they are equal. To test whether two objects are equal in the sense of equivalency (containing the same information), you must override the equals() method. So, option A is incorrect as explained above.

Option D is incorrect since we must override the "equals()" method but not overload it.

Option E is incorrect since we can't use the "equals()" method with primitives.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/objectclass.html

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Question 30 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

Which of the following will compile successfully?

A. `for ( int j = 0, int k = 5; j < k; k-- ) ;`

B. `for ( ; ; System.out.print("a") ) ;` ✓

C. `for ( );`

D. `for ( int k = 10; k--; k > 0 ) ;`

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

General syntax of the for loop is;

for(initialization; Boolean expression; update){ /* Statements */ }

Option B is correct as it is displaying correct syntax. While creating for loops, all three blocks are optional, it simply means that we can skip initialization, boolean expression or update statements.

Option A is incorrect . It is invalid to declare data type two times. It should be for(int j = 0, k = 5; j < k; k--) ;

Option C is incorrect as we should use ";" for separating three statements.

Option D is incorrect we have used boolean expression and update statements wrong places.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 31 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          int x = 0;
5.          String [ ] animal = new String[3];
6.
7.          do{animal[x] = "Cat"; x++;} while(false);
8.          do{animal[x] = "Dog";} while(x>animal[x++].length());
9.          do{animal[x] = "Rat";} while(x>3);
10.
11.         for(String s:animal){
```

```
12.                 System.out.print(s + " ");
13.             }
14.
15.         }
16.     }
```

A. Cat Dog Rat ✓

B. Dog Rat

C. A run-time exception is thrown.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 8.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

When using "do-while", the statements in "do" block will be executed at least one time. So, here all do-while loops add elements to the String array even the all while loop conditions are false. So, the output will contain all three Strings added by three do-while loops. Therefore, option A is correct.

Option B is incorrect as explained above.

Options D and E are incorrect since the code compiles successfully.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

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Question 32 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following will print all elements of the array "arr"?

int arr[ ][ ] = {{1, 3, 5},{7,8}};

A. for(int [ ]a : arr)for(int i: a) System.out.print(i + " "); ✓

B. for(int [ ]a : arr);for(int i: a) System.out.print(i + " ");

C. for(int a : arr)System.out.print(a + " ");

D. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct as it produces the expected output.

Option B is incorrect since the two for loops work individually so in second for the loop trying to use the variable a, causes compile-time error.

Option C is incorrect as arr is a two-dimensional array so "for(int a: arr)" is an invalid syntax.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 33 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.
4.         for ( int j = 0, k = 5; j < k; k--) ;
5.         for ( int j = 0; j++ < 3;) ;
6.         for ( int i = 0; i < 5; i++, System.out.print(i + ".Hi ")) ;
```

```
7.
8.          }
9.    }
```

A. 1.Hi 2.Hi 3.Hi 4.Hi 5.Hi

B. 0.Hi 1.Hi 2.Hi 3.Hi 4.Hi 5.Hi

C. An exception is thrown at runtime.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct as the code produces output "1.Hi 2.Hi 3.Hi 4.Hi 5.Hi"

Option B is incorrect as the "1.Hi" will be printed because "i++" executes before print statement.

Option C is incorrect as skipping any part of for loop doesn't cause any compile time error. In fact, we can skip all three part if necessary.

Option D is incorrect because there is no issue in that for loop, many mistakenly call the third expression of for loop as "increment expression". But we can put any virtually arbitrary code statements that you want to happen with each iteration of the loop.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

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Question 34 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

Which of the following will produce the output 50 40 30 20 10 when inserted at line 6?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args [ ]) {
3.          L1: for(int i = 5, j = 0; i>0;i--){
4.              L2: for(;j<5;j++){
5.              System.out.print(i + "" +j +" " );
6.              //insert here
7.              }
8.          }
9.      }
10. }
```

A. if(j == 0) continue;

B. if(j == 0) continue L1;

C. if(j == 0) continue L2;

D. if(j == 0) break L1;

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct as it will produce the expected output.

Options A and C are incorrect as “continue” and “continue L2” are not effected on the output and they will produce the output as 50 51 52 53 54. Even we do not insert them to line 6, the output will be the same.

Option D is incorrect as it prints 50 as output.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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Question 35 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following will produce the output as 1 3 8 when inserted at line 7 ?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
3.
4.          int arr[ ][ ] = {{1, 3, 5},{7,8}};
5.          out:for(int [ ]a : arr){
6.          for ( int i: a ) {
7.              //  insert code here  }
8.          }
9.      }
10. }
```

A. if (i == 7) continue; System.out.print(i + " "); if (i == 3) break out; }

B. if (i == 7) continue out;System.out.print(i + " "); if (i == 3) break; }

C. if (i == 7) continue; System.out.print(i + " ");}

D. if (i == 7) continue; System.out.print(i + " "); if (i == 3) break; } ✓

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as it will produce the expected output.

Option C is incorrect as it will produce the output 1 3 5 8.

Options A and B are incorrect as they will produce the output 1 3.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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Question 36 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class A {
2.      A method() {
3.          return new A();
4.      }
5.  }
6.
7.  class B extends A {
8.      B method() {
9.          return new B();
10.     }
11. }
12.
13. class Whiz {
14.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
15.         //codes
16.     }
```

```
17. }
```

A. Compilation succeeds.

B. Compilation fails due to an error at line 2.

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 8.

D. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Overriding Methods can change the return type only within the bounds of covariant returns. It simply means that the overriding method can return a subtype of the return type of the superclass method. Before java 1.5, this code fails as java didn't allow covariant return types in those versions. So, this code compiles successfully. Hence, option A is correct.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/polymorphism.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 37 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Animal {
2.         void eat(){ System.out.print("Animal eats"); }
3. }
4. class Bird extends Animal {
5.         void eat(){ System.out.print("Bird eats"); }
6.         void print(){ super.eat(); }
```

```
7.    }
8.    public class Whiz {
9.          public static void main(String [ ] args) {
10.               Bird ab = new Bird();
11.               ab.print();
12.         }
13.   }
```

A. Animal eats. ✓

B. Bird eats.

C. No output.

D. An exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

In Bird class the "print()" method will invoke the superclass version of the "eat()" method since we have used the keyword super there. So, "Animal eats" will be printed as the output. Therefore, option A is correct.

Option B is incorrect as we have used the keyword "super" at line 6.

Option D is incorrect as there is no exception.

Option E is incorrect as code compiles successfully.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/super.html

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Question 38 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following method will override this method correctly?
Object supply() { return null; }

A. public String supply() throws NullPointerException { return null; } ✓

B. int supply() { return 0; }

C. public Object supply()throws Exception { return null; }

D. private Object supply() { return null; }

E. protected Object supply (int x) { return null; }

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct as it is well within overriding rules.

Option B is incorrect as the return type should be the same or a subtype of the return type declared in the original overridden method in the superclass.

Option D is incorrect as the access level cannot be more restrictive than the overridden method's access level.

Option E is incorrect since the argument list should be exactly the same as that of the overridden method.

Option C is incorrect since the overriding method should not throw checked exceptions that are new or broader than the ones declared by the overridden method.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/polymorphism.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 39 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

I. One of the main reasons of using inheritance is to promote code reuse.
II. One of the main reasons of using inheritance is to use polymorphism.
III. Every Java class object will pass an "is-a" test in relation to the Object class

A. Only I.

B. Only III.

C. Only I and II.

D. Only II and III.

E. All the statements are true.

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

Statements I and II are correct since the main advantage of using inheritance is that it reduces space of program by promoting code reuse and using polymorphism we can specify the unique actions to each object by overriding methods.

Statement III is correct as every java class is the direct or indirect subclass of Object class so every class pass “is-a” test with Object class.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/subclasses.html

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Question 40 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. interface I { void meth(); }
2.
3. class A implements I {
```

```
4.          void A(String s) {
5.          }
6.          public void meth() {
7.                  System.out.print("A");
8.          }
9.      }
10.
11.     class C extends A implements I {
12.         public void meth() {
13.                 System.out.print("C");
14.         }
15.     }
16.
17.     class Whiz {
18.         public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
19.                 A a = new A();
20.                 C c1 = (C)a;
21.                 c1.meth();
22.         }
23.     }
```

A. A

B. C

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

D. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

E. An exception will be thrown at run-time.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as here we try to cast a superclass reference to lower class reference, but superclass reference refers to superclass object. So, casting will cause a ClassCastException.

Options A and B are incorrect as the code throws an exception before producing any output.

Options C and D are incorrect as the code compiles successfully.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/subclasses.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 41 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  interface Walk {
2.      public default int getSpeed() {
3.          return 5;
4.      }
5.  }
6.
7.  interface Run {
8.      public default int getSpeed() {
9.          return 10;
10.     }
```

```
11.  }
12.
13.  public class Animal implements Walk,Run {
14.
15.      public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
16.          Animal an = new Animal();
17.          System.out.println(an.getSpeed());
18.      }
19.  }
```

A. 5

B. 10

C. An exception is thrown at run-time.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 13.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

If a class implements two interfaces that have default methods with the same name and signature, the compiler will throw an error. There is an exception to this rule, though: if the subclass overrides the duplicate default methods, the code will compile without any issue—the ambiguity about which version of the method to call has been removed.

So, in above code, both walk and run interfaces have default method getSpeed since the Animal class doesn't override them, the code fails to compile due to an error at line 13. Hence, option D is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/abstract.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 42 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
4.          Move.print();
5.      }
6.  }
7.      interface Move {
8.          public static void main(String [ ] args) {
9.              System.out.println("Move");
10.         }
11.         public static void print(){ }
12.     }
13.
```

A. Move

B. No output

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 4.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 8.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Since Java 8, static methods are allowed in interfaces. main() is a static method. Hence, main() is allowed in interfaces. So, the code compiles successfully. While using Move.print(), the main method in Move interface doesn't execute. So, option B is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/abstract.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 43 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following statement is true?

A. **An abstract class must use the abstract keyword when declared** ✓

B. **An abstract class must have one or more abstract methods**

C. **An abstract class cannot extend a non-abstract class**

D. **An abstract class can be final.**

E. **An abstract class doesn't have a constructor**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

An abstract class can contain zero or more abstract methods and can extend other classes, whether they are abstract or not. It is common to find abstract classes that implement an interface. Like any other class, abstract classes have constructors.

Abstract classes are meant to be extended, so it is illegal to mark an abstract class as final.

We must use the abstract keyword to declare an abstract class. So, option A is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/abstract.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 44 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          StringBuilder s =new StringBuilder("1Z0");
4.          s.append("-808");
5.          System.out.print(s.length() + " ");
6.          System.out.print(s.capacity());
7.      }
8.  }
```

A. 7 19

B. 7 20

C. 8 19

D. 7 7

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The statement at line 4 "s.append("-808")" will add -808 to the StringBuilder object end defined at line 3. We have used StringBuilder class' "public StringBuilder(String str)" constructor, when we construct a string builder initialized to the contents of the specified string. The initial capacity of the string builder is 16 plus the length of the string argument.

So, here we have initially passed "1Z0" to the constructor and the length of it is 3. Therefore the initial capacity is 19. So, 19 will be printed when line 6 is executed. So option A is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 45 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Consider the following statements:
I. StringBuilder sb =new StringBuilder("Java");
II. StringBuilder sb0 =new StringBuilder("Java");
III. String s =new String ("Java");
Which of the following option is true?

A. **s == sb**

B. **sb == sb0**

C. **sb.equals(sb0)**

D. **s.equals(sb)**

E. **sb.toString().equals(sb0.toString())**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as calling "toString()" method on String builder objects returns strings accordingly. So, comparison is equal to following;

"Java".equals("Java");

Option A is incorrect as it causes a compile time error because String and StringBuilder are incomparable types.

Option B is incorrect as "==" only check the both reference refer to the same object. So, here sb and sb0 refer to two different objects, therefore this will return false.

Options C and D are incorrect as both result false because the StringBuilder class doesn't override the "equals()" method.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 46 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

Which of the following statement will compile successfully?

A. **float f = 21.3D;**

B. **char ch = "b";**

C. **char c = 65;** ✓

D. **byte b = 200;**

E. **boolean b = True;**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as we can use int compatible literal for char. So, here assigning 65 to "c" is legal. Here the real value of the char c is equal to "A" because ASCII value of A is 65.

When using a float, we should add the suffix "f" or "F" to the end of the literal if the literal is a fraction number. If the literal is not a fraction then suffix is optional. In option A, we have used "D" prefix which makes literal double, so it is invalid as float can't hold a double.

Option B is incorrect as we can only use int compatible literal for char. Here, trying to assign a String value to the variable "ch" is illegal.

Option D is incorrect since byte can hold values for -128 to 127, so assigning 200 is illegal.

Option E is incorrect as we can only use "false" or "true" for a Boolean and literals are case-sensitive.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 47 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
I. The variables declared inside a method are called member variables.
II. The instance variables are initialized to their default values.
III. The variable "x" in the declaration "int x = 10" should be an instance variable.

A. Only I.

B. Only II.

C. Only III.

D. Only I and II.

E. Only I and III.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct as only the statement II is correct.

Statement II is correct as the instance variables and class variables are initialized to its default value.

Statement I is incorrect since the variables inside a method are called as local variables.

Statement III is incorrect as we can't say anything about the variable "x" as it could be a local variable or instance variable because it doesn't use any modifier. If It has used a modifier except "final" then it should be an instance variable.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 48 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.          static int x = 10;
3.          public static void main(String args [ ]) {
4.                  Whiz wh = new Whiz ();
5.                  wh.x = 5;
6.                  int y = x / wh.x;
7.                  System.out.print("y =");
8.                  System.out.print();
9.                  System.out.print(y);
10.         }
11. }
```

A. y = 0

B. y =2

C. y = 1

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 8.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

When invoking methods, we should pass suitable arguments. So, the code fails to compile as we have tried to invoke the “print()” method without passing any parameters but there is no such overloaded version of the print method of the PrintStream class. Therefore, option E is correct.

Options A, B and C are incorrect as the code fails to compile.

If we remove the line 8, then the output would be y=1.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/usingobject.html

Ask our Experts

Rate this Question?

Question 49 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz implements A {
2.          public static void main(String args [ ]) {
3.              System.out.print(A.s);
4.              System.out.print(A.value);
5.          }
6.  }
7.  interface A {
8.          static int value = 15;
9.          String s = "Value is: ";
10. }
```

A. Value is: 15

B. Compilation fails due to an error at line 3.

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 4.

D. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

E. An exception will be thrown at runtime.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The interface variables are implicitly static so we can access them using interface name and also we can access them directly from a static context. So, this code will compile fine and produce the output as "Value is:15". Therefore, option A is correct.

Option B is incorrect because we can access interface variable with interface name or with reference variable. We can also access interface variable without interface name or reference variable.

Option C is incorrect as we can also access interface variable using interface name.

Option D is incorrect since there are no compile time errors.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 50

Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Choose the option that contains only primitive literals.

A. **1, 'c', "a"**

B. **1, 1.5f, True**

C. **'BF', 10, "Sure"**

D. **1.2D, 1f, 'c'**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since all are primitive literals, they are double, float and char.

Option A is incorrect as “a” is a String literal.

Option B is incorrect as True is incorrect literal; it should be true.

Option C is incorrect as ‘BF’ is illegal; char literal can only have one letter.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

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Question 51 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Choose the option that contains only primitive data types.

A. **Float, Byte, char, float**

B. **Integer , Byte, char, float**

C. **Integer, char, double**

D. **boolean, char, bit**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

There are only eight primitive data types boolean, char, byte, short, int, long, float, double. So, option E is correct.

Float, Byte, and Integer are not primitives. So, options A, B, and C are incorrect.

Option D is incorrect as there is no data type called bit.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 52 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.          static int x = 50;
3.          public final static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.                  int x, y = 100;
5.                  System.out.print(x);
6.          }
7.  }
```

A. 50

B. 100

C. 0

D. An Error is thrown at the runtime, stating that, Main method not found in class Whiz.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as the code fails to compile. There are three types of variables class, instance and local. Local variables (variables which are declared inside a method) must be initialized before using them. But at line 4, the statement "int x, y = 100", only initialized the variable y. Therefore, at line 5, trying to use the variable "x" before initialization, causes a compile time error.

Other options are incorrect as the code fails to compile. However, if we could initialize the variable "x" then the code would compile and output will be the value of the variable "x". This concept is known as variable shadowing.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 53 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      int x = y;
4.      static int y = 10;
5.
6.      public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
7.          System.out.print(new Whiz().x + " ");
8.          System.out.print(y);
9.      }
10.
11.     static{  y = 15;  }
12. }
```

A. 10 15

B. 10 10

C. 15 15

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 3.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

When a class is loaded, the static fields are initialized and also the static blocks are executed. So, when the class Whiz is loaded, y is initialized to 10 but then the static block at line 11 changes the value of y to 15. So, the last value of the variable y is 15. Not like static variables, the instance variables are initialized when objects are created. So, here the value of x is also 15. Therefore, the output is 15 15. So, option C is correct.

Options A and B are incorrect as explained above.

Option D is incorrect as there is no issue at line 3 because the variable y is initialized before x get initialized.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 54 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String args [ ]) {
4.
5.          Double d1 = 10.0/0.0;
6.
7.          System.out.print(d1.isInfinite());
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. 0.

B. 1.

C. true.

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Float points primitives do not throw ArithmeticExcetion when dividing by zero instead it will assign infinity (if none zero value divided by zero) or else NaN. So, at line 5, d1 will be infinity. At line 7, while checking whether it is infinite or not will result true. Hence, option C is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Double.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 55 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

Which of the following statement is valid?

A. Long l = 3;

B. Double d = 10;

C. Float f = 1.3;

D. Float f = 3;

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Literals in int range are considered as int implicitly. So, in options A, B and D we have int primitive type literals. So, all of them are incorrect since widening followed by auto-boxing is not allowed in Java.

Option C is incorrect, there we have double value because we haven't use f at the end to make a literal float.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/numbersummary.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 56 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

which class of the following will compile and use a default constructor?

A. **public class Pen { void Pen() { } }** ✓

B. **public class Pen { private Pen() { } }**

C. **public class Pen { public Pen(String name) { } }**

D. **public class Pen { public pen() { } }**

E. **public class Pen { abstract void Pen(); }**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A defines a method with name Pen but not a constructor. Since no constructor is coded, a default constructor is provided for option A. Hence, the option A is correct.

Option D doesn't compile because the constructor name must match the class name. Since Java is case sensitive, it doesn't match.

Options B and C compile and provide one user-defined constructor. Since a constructor is coded, a default constructor isn't supplied.

Option E is incorrect since class should be abstract, so it doesn't compile.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/arguments.html

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Question 57 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following statement(s) is\are true about this method signature?
public void main(String s)

A. Access level of this method is more restrictive than protected access level.

B. This is the main method.

C. It returns a String.

D. It is an invalid method signature.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

The given method signature has the following characteristics -

- It returns nothing since it has “void” as the return type.
- It takes a String as an argument.
- It has the public access level.

Option A is incorrect since public access level is less restrictive than protected access level.

Option B is incorrect as even this method has “main”. As its name, it is not the main method because the main method signature is unique.

Option C is incorrect as the method returns nothing.

Option D is incorrect since this method signature is completely legal.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/returnvalue.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 58 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following statement is true about this program code?

I. This code hasn't correctly implemented the encapsulation principals.

II. Ths "getI" method at line7 has correctly implemented the encapsulation principals but not the variables.

III. Variables in this code have correctly implemented the encapsulation principals but not the "getI" method.

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.  public int i;
3.  public char c;
4.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
5.          //codes
6.      }
7.      private int getI() {
8.          return i;
9.      }
10. }
```

A. I only

B. II only

C. I and II only

D. I and III only

E. None of the statement is true.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct as this code completely disagrees with encapsulation principals.

Statement II and III are incorrect as both methods and variables in this class doesn't implement the encapsulation principals. Here all variables are declared as public which allows anyone to modify variables without using methods and also methods have declared to be private which should have declared as public.

Option A is correct since only the statement I is correct.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/innerclasses.html

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Question 59 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What is the result of the following code ?

```
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                boolean name = true;
                switch (name) {
                        case true:
                                System.out.println("Hello ");
                        default:
                                 System.out.println("hi");
                         }
           }
}
```

A. Hello

B. Hi

C. Hello hi

D. Compilation error. ✓

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct because switch statement doesn't allow boolean data type. A switch allows byte, short, char, and int primitive data types and their corresponding wrapper classes Character, Byte, Short, Integer. It also allows String class and Enum types.

Reference Link : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 60 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following represents the correct order from the most to least restrictive?

A. **private, protected, default, public**

B. **public, protected, default, private**

C. **protected, private, default, public**

D. **private, default, protected, public**

E. **private, public, default, protected**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The private access level is the most restrictive access level. It limits the accessibility to the class.

The default access level is the second most restrictive access level. It limits the accessibility to the package.

The protected access level is the second least restrictive access level. It provides the accessibility inter packages through inheritance.

The public access level is the least restrictive access level, it provides global accessibility.

So, the correct option is D.

REFERENCE :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/accesscontrol.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 61 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.          private String code = "1Z0-808";
3.
4.          { System.out.print(code+ " "); }
5.
6.          private static int QUESTIONS = 90;
7.
8.          static { System.out.print(QUESTIONS + " "); }
9.
10.         static { QUESTIONS -= 13; System.out.print(QUESTIONS+ " "); }
11.
12.         public Whiz() {
13.                 System.out.print("constructor " );
14.         }
15. }
16. public class Program {
17.         public static void main(String args[ ]) {
18.                 Whiz wh = new Whiz();
19.         }
```

```
20. }
```

A. 90 77 1Z0-808 constructor ✓

B. 1Z0-808 90 77 constructor

C. 90 1Z0-808 77 constructor

D. constructor 90 1Z0-808 77

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer.

Consider given order of Initialization

1. If there is a superclass, initialize it first
2. Static variable declarations and static initializers in the order they appear in the file.
3. Instance variable declarations and instance initializers in the order they appear in the file.
4. The constructor.

Rule 1 doesn't apply because there is no superclass. Rule 2 says to run the static variable declarations and static initializers—in this case, lines 8 and 10, which output 90 and 77. Rule 3 says to run the instance variable declarations and instance initializers—here, line 4, which output 1Z0-808. Finally, rule 4 says to run the constructor—here, line 13, which output constructor.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/arguments.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 62 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

```
1  public class Whiz {
2.
```

```
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          Employer p = new Employer ("Livera" , 22);
5.          System.out.print(p.age +" ");
6.          updateAge(p, 30);
7.          System.out.print(p.age);
8.      }
9.
10.     public static void updateAge(Employer ps, int a) {
11.         ps.age = a;
12.     }
13. }
14.
15. class Employer {
16.     Employer(String s, int i) {
17.         name = s;
18.         age = i;
19.     }
20.     String name;
21.      int age;
22.  }
```

A. 22 22

B. 22 30 ✓

C. 30 30

D. 30 22

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Not like primitives, when an object is passed to a method, the actual object is never passed instead the reference to the object is passed. So, any changes on passed object in the method which takes an object as the argument will affect the original object.

Option B is correct as explained above the "updateAge" method changes the value of the variable "age" of object p. So, the output will be 22 30.

Options A and C are incorrect as explained above.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles fine.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/arguments.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 63 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Sup {
2.      String s = "";
3.      Sup() {
4.          s += "sup ";
5.      }
6.  }
7.
8.  class Sub extends Sup {
9.      Sub() {
10.         s += "sub ";
```

```
11.         }
12.     }
13.
14.     class SubSub extends Sup {
15.         SubSub() {
16.             s += "subsub ";
17.         }
18.
19.         public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
20.             System.out.print(new SubSub().s);
21.         }
22.     }
```

A. subsub sup

B. sup sub subsub

C. sup subsub ✓

D. subsub sub sup

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

When creating a “SubSub” object, first “SubSub” class constructor is invoked, then its super class “Sup” class constructor is invoked, finally Sup class invoked its super class Object’s constructor. Then it begins to execute remaining statements of constructors. So, here first “sup” will be added to String s, and then “subsub” will be added. So the output will be “sup subsub”. Therefore, the option C is correct.

Options A is incorrect as “sup” will be added before adding “subsub” to String s.

Options B and D are incorrect as “Sub” class constructor is not invoked.

Option E is incorrect since the code compiles fine.

Reference :http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/constructors.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 64 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      static int x;
4.
5.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
6.          Whiz w1 = new Whiz ();
7.          Whiz w2 = new Whiz ();
8.          Whiz w3 = new Whiz ();
9.          w1.method();
10.         w2.method();
11.         w3.method();
12.     }
13.
14.     public void method() {
15.         while ( ++x < 3 ) {
16.             System.out.print("A");
17.         }
18.     }
```

```
19.     }
```

A. AAAAAA

B. AA ✓

C. No output.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 15.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Static variable "x" at line 3 has a default value "0" as we have not given any specific value. So, when the "method()" invokes first time using "w1" object reference, while loop executes and prints "A" twice and the final value of the variable "x" is 3. Since the variable "x" is static, objects "w1", "w2", "w3" share the same value of the variable "x". So, when w2 and w3 objects try to invoke method(), the while loop's body will not execute because x has already reached the value 3.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/classvars.html

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Question 65 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What is the output of this program code?

```
1.  import java.time.LocalDate;
2.
3.  public class Whiz {
4.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
5.          LocalDate date = LocalDate.ofYearDay(2015, 363);
6.          date.plusWeeks(2);
```

```
7.                  System.out.println(date + " : " + date.isLeapYear());
8.              }
9.          }
```

A. **2016-01-12 : true**

B. **2015-12-29 : false** ✓

C. **An Exception**

D. **Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.**

E. **Compilation fails due to multiple errors.**

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option B is the correct answer.

LocalDate class has few methods which return a LocalDate, such a method is ofYearDay;

public static LocalDate ofYearDay(int year, int dayOfYear)

This method obtains an instance of LocalDate from a year and day-of-year. This returns a LocalDate with the specified year and day-of-year. The day-of-year must be valid for the year; otherwise, an exception will be thrown.

Here at line 5, passing 363 will create LocalDate object with value, 2015-12-29 (since it is not a leap year). At line 6, adding two weeks will not change the date value since LocalDate is immutable. So, finally 2015-12-29 will be printed as the date value, and because it is not a leap year, false will be printed. Hence, option B is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDate.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 66 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following method from the String class can modify the object on which they are called?

A. charAt(int index)

B. concat(String str)

C. toLowerCase()

D. split(String regex)

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since no method in String class effect the string object which they are invoked on. For example, consider following code fragment;

String s = "abc";

s.concat("def"); // after executing this the value of the variable s, still remain as "abc".

What happens is, concat method returns the string "abcdef" without changing the value of the variable s.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html

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Question 67 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         int marks = 75;
```

```
4.              String s = "Result ";
5.
6.              if ( marks > 75 ) {
7.                  s.concat("A");
8.              } else if ( marks > 65 ) {
9.                  s.concat("B");
10.             } else if ( marks > 50 ) {
11.                 s.concat("C");
12.             } else {
13.                 s.concat("D");
14.             }
15.
16.             System.out.println(s);
17.         }
18.     }
```

A. Result ✓

B. Result A

C. Result B

D. Result D

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Since the value of marks is 75, second if test passes and contact B to String s. But String is immutable; so, when contacting happens it will not add “B” to the string s, instead it will return new String with

value “Result B”, and the content of the variable s is not changed.

So, option A is correct.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html

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Question 68 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following method can be found in both StringBuilder and String classes?

A. **concat(String str)**

B. **isEmpty()**

C. **charAt(int index)**

D. **toUpperCase()**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as, among the given methods, only the charAt(int index) method can be found in both classes.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect as these methods are defined in the String class.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 69 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String args [ ] ) {
4.          char c [ ] = new char[]{'a','b','c'};
5.          String cd = "abcdef".substring(4);
6.          String s1 = new String(c);
7.          s1 += cd;
8.          System.out.print(s1);
9.      }
10. }
```

A. abcef ✓

B. abcdef

C. An exception will be thrown.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct as the variable “cd” is equal to “ef”, so “s1+cd” returns “abcef”.

Option D is incorrect as we can use a String in that manner. At line 5, calling substring method on the “abcdef” will return a string with value “ef” because the “4” is the index position of e and we haven’t specified the last index. So, every letter after the index position 4 will be returned.

Option E is incorrect as we can create a string by invoking the string class constructor. There is a constructor which takes a char array. So, line 6 is completely legal.

REFERNCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html

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Question 70 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following can be filled the blank to print the number of days for the month on line 7?

```
1. import java.time.LocalDate;
2.
3. class Whizlab {
4.         public static void main(String args[]) {
5.                 LocalDate ld  = LocalDate.of(2010,10,10);
6.                 int days = ld._____________;
7.                 System.out.println(days);
8.         }
9. }
```

A. length();

B. dayCount();

C. lengthOfMonth(); ✓

D. sizeOfMonth();

E. days();

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

We can use the lengthOfMonth() method to see the number of days for the month in the given LocalDate. So, option C is correct.

public int lengthOfMonth()

The method returns the length of the month represented by this date.This returns the length of the month in days. For example, a date in January would return 31.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDateTime.html

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