Final Test

Attempt
1

Completed on
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Marks Obtained
0 / 70

Time Taken
00 H 00 M 28 S

Your score is
0.0%

Result
Fail

Mode
Exam

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Creating and Using Arrays
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0

No	2
Domain	Handling Exceptions
Total Question	5
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	5
Marked for review	0

No	3
Domain	Java Basics
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0

No	4
Domain	Using Operators and Decision Constructs
Total Question	12
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	12
Marked for review	0

No	5
Domain	Working with Methods and Encapsulation
Total Question	3
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	3
Marked for review	0

No	6
Domain	Using Loop Constructs
Total Question	2
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	2
Marked for review	0
No	7
Domain	Working with Inheritance
Total Question	7
Correct	0
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Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0
No	8
Domain	Working With Java Data Types
Total Question	11
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	11
Marked for review	0
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Domain	Working with Selected classes from the Java API
Total Question	14
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	14
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

Given code fragment :

```
int ints[ ][ ] = new int[3][2];
ints[1][0] = 1;
ints[1][1] = 2;
ints[2][0] = 3;
ints[2][1] = 4;
```

Which of the following can be used to replace above code fragment?

A. int ints[ ][ ] = { {1,2},{3,4},{0,0} };

B. int ints[ ][ ] = { {1,2},{3,4} };

C. int ints[ ][ ] = { {3,4},{1,2},{0,0} };

D. int ints[ ][ ] = { {0,0},{1,2},{3,4} }; ✓

E. Not a valid array statement.

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

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

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Question 2 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.
5.          int ins0[] , ins1;
6.          ins0 = new int[2];
7.          ins1 = new int[2];
8.
9.          ins0[0] = 1;
10.         ins1[1] = 1;
11.
12.         System.out.println(ins0[1] + ins1[0]);
13.     }
14. }
```

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. An Exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

This code fails to compile due to errors at lines 7, 10, 12. At line, we have declared two int variables. First one is reference variable for int type array object. The second one is int type primitive variable. At lines 7, 10, and12, We are trying to allocate memory, inserting values and reading elements from

a primitive
variable as an array. It causes compile time error. So, option E is correct.

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

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Question 3 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.
5.         String [][]strs = new String[5][];
6.         strs[1] = new String[2];
7.         System.out.print(strs.length + strs[1].length);
8.     }
9. }
```

A. 2

B. 4

C. 7

D. A NullPointerException is thrown

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

When we are using a two-dimensional array, the length variable of that array will represent the number of rows in a two-dimensional array so here at line 7 length field of the strs array will be 5, then accessing the length of a one-dimensional array in index position 1 will return 2 so total will be 7. Hence, option C is correct.

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

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Question 4 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  import java.util.Arrays;
2.
3.  public class Whiz {
4.
5.      public static void main(String[] args) {
6.
7.          int ints[] = new int[4];
8.          ints[0] = 1;
9.          ints[1] = 2;
10.         ints[2] = 3;
11.         ints[3] = 4;
12.
13.         int ins[ ] = Arrays.copyOf(ints, 5);
14.         for (int x : ins) {
15.             System.out.print(x);
```

```
16.                 }
17.             }
18.     }
```

A. **01234**

B. **1234**

C. **12340** ✓

D. **NullPointerException**

E. **Compilation fails**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

At line 13, we have used one of the overloaded version of the copyOf method

public static int[] copyOf(int[] original,int newLength)

Copies the specified array, truncating or padding with zeros (if necessary) so the copy has the specified length. For all indices that are valid in both the original array and the copy, the two arrays will contain identical values. For any indices that are valid in the copy but not the original, the copy will contain 0.

So here resulted array will contain same first elements as the original array and then the last index will include 0 as the element. So, option C is correct.

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.
6.          int[ ] ints = {2,-1,4,5,3};
7.          Arrays.sort(ints);
8.          System.out.print(Arrays.binarySearch(ints, -1));
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 0 ✓

B. 1

C. -1

D. true

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The Arrays class has a binarySearch method which can be used to search a sorted array for a key:

public static int binarySearch(int[] a,int key)

This method searches the specified array of ints for the specified value using the binary search algorithm. The array must be sorted (as by the sort(int[]) method) prior to making this call. If it is not sorted, the results are undefined.

Since we have sorted the array, binary search will function properly. Since the array is sorted, index position of -1 will be 0, so the binary search will return 0. Hence, option A is correct.

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

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Question 6 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following statement is false?

A. **Runtime exceptions are same as checked exceptions.**

B. **Checked exceptions must be caught or thrown.**

C. **It is optional to catch or throw runtime exceptions.**

D. **All of the above.**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is the false statement, hence it is a correct answer.

Runtime exceptions are also known as unchecked exceptions, not as checked exceptions.

Both checked and unchecked exceptions are allowed to be declared but unchecked exceptions may not have to be declared. Checked exceptions must be handled or declared. Error is an abnormal condition that your Java program should not try to handle it. You can handle Errors . But that's a bad implementation to handle Errors.

So, other options are incorrect.

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

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Question 7 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      static Integer i;
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.          try {
5.              System.out.print(i.toString());
6.          }catch(RuntimeException ex) {
7.              throw ex;
8.          }catch(Exception e) {
9.              System.out.print("e");
10.         }finally {
11.             System.out.print("fin");
12.         }
13.     }
14. }
```

A. null

B. efin

C. nullfin

D. fin followed by an exception

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Here at line 5, a null pointer exception will be thrown and it will be caught from the first catch box since null pointer exception is a subtype of Runtime exception. But again in the catch box throwing new exception will result in an uncaught exception, since the finally will execute at the end result will be fin, followed by an exception. Hence, option D is correct.

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

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Question 8 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.
5.          int ints[] = get(-1);
6.          System.out.println(ints.length);
7.      }
8.
9.      public static int[] get(int x) {
10.         return new int[x];
11.     }
12. }
```

A. 0

B. -1

C. NegativeArraySizeException

D. IllegalArgumentException

E. NullPointerException

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

This code throws a NegativeArraySizeException at line 10 as when we are using negative array size to initialize an array NegativeArraySizeException is thrown. So, option C is correct.

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

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Question 9 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exception will be thrown by the JVM when we try to access a char of a string using the length of the string?

A. NullPointerException

B. StringIndexOutOfBoundsException

C. NumberFormatException

D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

E. There will be no exception

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct since the StringIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown by String methods to indicate that an index is either negative or greater than the size of the string. For some methods such as the charAt method, this exception also is thrown when the index is equal to the size of the string. The NullPointerException is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required. So, option A is incorrect.

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

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Question 10 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following can be inserted at line 2, to make this code compile?

```
1. public void exc() throws FileNotFoundException{
2.         // INSERT CODE HERE
3. }
```

A. throw new java.io.IOException();

B. throw new RuntimeException(); ✓

C. throw new Exception();

D. throw new IOException();

E. All of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

A method that declares an exception isn't required to throw one, and runtime exceptions can be thrown in any method, making option B correct.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because a broader exception is not allowed.

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

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Question 11 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following is platform independent?

A. JRE

B. JDK

C. JVM

D. byte code

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The Java bytecode works on all Java virtual machines is that a rather strict standard has been written for how Java virtual machines work. This means that no matter what physical platform you are using, the part where the Java bytecode interfaces with the JVM is guaranteed to work only one way. Since all the JVMs work exactly the same, the same code works exactly the same everywhere without recompiling. So, option D is correct.

Other options are incorrect since the component of java are not platform independent but they provide the capability for bytecode to be platform independent.

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

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Question 12 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following invocation will result in output “B”?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     public static void main(String args[]) {
4.         System.out.println(args[1]);
5.     }
6. }
```

A. java Whiz B

B. java Whiz.java B

C. java Whiz A B

D. javac Whiz A B

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

At line 4 we have tried to print the second element of command line argument. S,o while invoking the java with a class name we need to pass at least two strings separated by a space and second string should be ‘B’. So, option C is correct. Option D is incorrect as to run java program we need to use java command, not javac.

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

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Question 13 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     public static void main(String args[]) {
4.         int x = 10, y = 12;
5.         System.out.println("Answer is :" + x - y);
6.     }
7. }
```

A. Answer is :-2

B. Answer is :1012

C. Answer is :2

D. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

This code fails to compile due to line 5. At line 5, trying to use the minus operator after String, result in a compile-time error. Because when we pass string first then java consider next part as the string too. So, option D is correct.

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

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Question 14 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following are included in this class?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     static int y = 0;
4.     Whiz(){
5.         System.out.println("whiz");
6.     }
7. }
```

A. Instance variable, method

B. Method, Constructor

C. Static variable, constructor

D. Local variable, constructor, method

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Given class includes class variable 'y' because we have used static modifier there at line 3 and then at line 4, there is a constructor for the Whiz class. So, option C is correct.

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

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Question 15 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following statement is true about method local variables?

A. They can be marked as static if the enclosing method is static.

B. They will be initialized to default values.

C. They can't be final.

D. Without initializing the local variables we can't use them.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since we must initialize the variables before using them.

Option A is incorrect since method local variables can't be marked as any modifier except final. So, option C is incorrect.

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

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Question 16 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What is the correct import statement for all static members of the Arrays class?

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

B. static import java.util.Arrays;

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

D. import java.util.Arrays.*;

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Correct syntax for static import is

import static [class member/s]

To import all static members we have to use "[class name].*" So, option A is correct as it follows correct syntax.

Option D is incorrect since it is non-static import and we haven't used static there.

Options B and C are incorrect since we have used static before import there, which makes them invalid.

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

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Question 17 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     static int x = 10;
4.     static int y = 20;
5.
```

```
6.      public static void main(String[] args){
7.          System.out.print(x + y);
8.          System.out.print(x + get(30));
9.      }
10.
11.     public static int get(int x) {
12.         return x+y;
13.     }
14. }
```

A. 3040

B. 3030

C. 3050

D. 3060

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

At line 11, we have created a method with an argument and its argument variable name is x so it shadows the class variable x defined at line 3. At line 7, the code will print the sum of two class variables which is 30. Then at line 8, calling the get method will result in 50 as the argument variable x shadows the class variable. That value will be added to x which is 10. So, it is 60. So, the final answer is 3060. So, option D is correct.

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

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Question 18 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

Which of the following statement will print numbers from 0 to 9 (including 0 and 9)?

A. for (int x = 0; x < 10; System.out.print(x++));

B. for (int x = 0; x < 9; System.out.print(x++));

C. for (int x = 0; x < 10; System.out.print(x));

D. for (int x = 0; x++ < 9; System.out.print(x++));

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The general syntax for the for loop is

```
for (initialization; Boolean_expression; update)
{
    //Statements
}
```

So, here for update part, we have used both increment and printing part which is completely legal. So, option A is correct.

Option B is incorrect since it will print from 0 to 8.

Option C is incorrect as it will result never ending loop since there is no incrementing on variable x.

Option D is incorrect as for each iteration incrementing will be done twice, so it will skip some values between 0 to 9.

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

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Question 19 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.
5.          String[ ] sts = {"A","B","C"};
6.
7.          for (String i : sts) {
8.              continue;
9.              System.out.print(i);
10.         }
11.     }
12. }
```

A. **1**

B. **1234**

C. No output

D. An Exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Here at line 8, we have used continue because of that for each iteration of for each loop, line 9 can't be reached. Hence, the compiler complains that line 9 is unreachable. So, option E is correct.

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

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Question 20 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         int x = 0;
4.         do {
5.             System.out.println(x);
6.         } while (x++ > 0);
7.     }
8. }
```

A. **0**

B. **0 1**

C. **No output**

D. **A runtime Exception is thrown**

E. **Compile Time Error**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Do/while loop executes at least one time because the iteration starts before checking condition in the first round. So, here first 0 will be printed but when it reaches to condition check, the condition is not met since the post-increment happens after evaluating the expression, so loop stops. Hence, only 0 will be printed.

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

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Question 21 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          int[ ] arr = new int[]{1,2,3};
4.
5.          if (arr.length == 0)
6.              System.out.print("==0");
7.              System.out.print(arr.length);
8.          else if (arr.length> 0)
9.              System.out.print(">0");
10.         else
11.             System.out.print("?");
12.
13.     }
14. }
```

A. ==03

B. >0

C. ?

D. 3>0

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

This code fails to compile at line 8, due to line 7. We can use only one statement for the if block if we don't use curly braces. So, here line 7 is separate statement it will result below else if and else without if. So, option E is correct.

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

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Question 22 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         String out = "0";
4.         int i = -1, j = -5;
5.         if ( i< 5)
6.             if ( j > 0)
7.                 if (i > j)
8.                     out += "1";
```

```
9.                  else out += "2";
10.                else out += "3";
11.             else out += "4";
12.             System.out.println(out);
13.         }
14.  }
```

A. 01

B. 02

C. 03 ✓

D. 04

E. Compilation error

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option C is correct.

While using if, we need to remember that when there are no curly braces to group the if statements, if considers only the next line as statement related to the if. So in given code, first if considers next if condition as its statement, and that if at line 6 considers if at line 7 as its statement to execute.

At line 5, if test becomes true hence next if at line 6 is tested and it becomes false, so its else block at line 10 is executed and 3 is concatenated to string. So, option C is correct.

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

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Question 23 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following statement meets this given scenario?
The value of the integer variable x is equal to 0 then “0” should be printed.
The value of the integer variable x is greater than 0 then “>” should be printed.
The value of the integer variable x is less than 0 then “<” should be printed.

A. System.out.println(x == 0 ? "0" : x > 0 ? ">" : "<");

B. System.out.println(x == 0 ? "0", x > 0 ? ">" : "<");

C. System.out.println(x == 0 ? "0", x > 0 ? ">" , "<");

D. System.out.println(x == 0 : "0" ? x > 0 : ">" ? "<");

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The correct syntax of using the ternary operator is

[condition]?[statement to execute when true]:[statement to execute when false]

Here according to given scenario, we have to combine two ternary operators. First one is to check the value of x that is equal to zero then the other one is to check x is greater than zero if the first condition is not met. So, in given syntax, we have to use another ternary for the "[statement to execute when false]" part. Hence, option A is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Question 24 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following expression will result in minimum value for the ‘out’ when it is substituted at Line 6?
Select 2 options.

```
1 public class Whiz {
```

```
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          int x = 1;
4.          int y = 0;
5.          int z = 2;
6.          int out = x + z* y/z;
7.          System.out.println(out);
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. (x + y) * z;

B. (x + y * y) / z;

C. x + y (* y / z);

D. (x + y) * (y / z);

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Options B and D are the correct answer.

According to the question, you need to find out which options result in minimum values.

Option A : (x+y)*z => (1+0)*2 =>1*2 => 2 . So, It evaluates to 2. Here out is 2 .

Option B : (x+y*y)/z => (1+0*0)/2 => (1+0)/2 => 1/2 => 0.5 . So, It evaluates to 0.5 . But out is '0' here because out is int. So, it takes only integer part.

Option C : x+y(*y/z) => It contains syntax mistakes . It causes compile-time error.

Option D : (x+y)*(y/z) =>(1+0)*(0/2) =>1*0=>0. So, It evaluates to 0. Here, out is 0.

As per the above explanation options, B and D result in minimum. So, options B and D are correct

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

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Question 25 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         int x = 1;
4.         int y = 2;
5.         int z = 3;
6.         int out = x++ * y++ * --z;
7.         System.out.println(out);
8.     }
9. }
```

A. 12

B. 18

C. 4 ✓

D. 6

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

At line 6, we have used two post increment operators and then the one pre-decrement operator. So, the incrementing will occur after execution of line 6 but the decrement will occur before executing line 6. So, the line 6 will be

```
int out = 1*2*2;
```

So, the output will be 4, hence option C is correct.

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

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 26 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this code fragment?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         int i = 0;
4.         while (i++ < 10) { }
5.         String out = i > 10 ? ">" : "<";
6.         System.out.println("10" + out + i);
7.     }
8. }
```

A. **10<11**

B. **10>11** ✓

C. **10><10**

D. **10<10**

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

At line 4, we have used the post increment operator so the increment will occur after checking the statement. While loop will stop when the value of 'i' reaches to 10 and after that value of 'i' will increment again so at line 5 the value of 'i' will be 11. So, the ternary operator will assign ">" to the variable out. So, at line 6, printing statement will print "10>11" as the output, so option B is correct.

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

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Question 27 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following has higher operator precedence than instanceof operator?

A. ==

B. !=

C. new

D. +=

E. There is no such operator called instanceof.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

According to java operator precedence, only the relational operator 'new' has higher precedence than the instance operator from given options.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Question 28 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following is unary operator?

A. ++

B. !

C. +

D. --

E. All of the above

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

The unary operators require only one operand; they perform various operations such as incrementing/decrementing a value by one, negating an expression, or inverting the value of a boolean.

So option E is correct.

Operator	Description
+	Unary plus operator; indicates positive value (numbers are positive without this, however)
-	Unary minus operator; negates an expression

++

Increment operator; increments a value by 1

--

Decrement operator; decrements a value by 1

!

Logical complement operator; inverts the value of a boolean

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op1.html

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Question 29 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          Integer i = 10;
4.          Double d = 10.0;
5.          int ii = 10;
6.          double dd = 10.0;
7.
8.          System.out.print(i.equals(d) + " ");
9.          System.out.print(ii == dd);
10.     }
11. }
```

A. true true

B. true false

C. false false

D. false true

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

While using equals method of wrappers, it checks the wrapper type and the wrapper primitive value, hence line 8 will result false since i and d are not the same type. Comparison of primitives using '==' will check the actual value of the variable refer not the type, hence at line 9, true will be printed.
The == operator first checks two operands if they are compatible data types, it will promote lower data type value to another data type value. Here ii is int, dd is double. So, == promotes int value to double value. So, it gives true. Hence, the option D is correct.

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

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this code segment?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         String in = "abc";
4.
5.         switch(in) {
6.             case "AAA" : System.out.println(2);
7.             case "ABC" : System.out.println(1);
```

```
8.                  case "BBB" : System.out.println(3);break;
9.                  case "" : System.out.println(4);
10.             }
11.         }
12.  }
```

A. 213

B. 13

C. 134

D. No output ✓

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The Switch uses the equals method to compare the strings so here no case matches with the switch expression. Hence, no output will be produced, so option D is correct.

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

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Question 31 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this code fragment?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
3.          long in = 3;
4.          final byte b = 0;
5.
6.          switch(in) {
7.                  case b : System.out.print(0);
8.                  case b+1 : System.out.print(1);break;
9.                  case b+3 : System.out.print(3);
10.                 case b+2 : System.out.print(2);break;
11.                 default :System.out.print("?");
12.         }
13.     }
14. }
```

A. 32

B. 32?

C. 132

D. 01

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as the code fails to compile due to line 6. The Switch doesn't allow long, float, double, and boolean values. The Switch works with the byte, short, char, int, Byte, Short, Character, Integer, String and Enum types.

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

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Rate this Question?

Question 32 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.         public static void main(String args[]) {
3.                 new Whiz().iterator(new int []{10,12,13});
4.         }
5.         void iterator(int []i) {
6.                 for(int x=0;x<i.length;System.out.print(i[x] + " "))x++;
7.         }
8. }
```

A. 10 12 13

B. 12 13

C. 10 12

D. 12 13 followed by an exception

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

We have passed the anonymous array to the iterator method which uses a for loop to iterate through array elements and print them. In given for loop, we have used the printing statement in update part and we have done the increment part inside the loop, so in the first iteration, it will increase the value of x and then print the second element. But when it does two iterations, the value of x will become 3,

so in the final iteration trying to access element will index position 3, will result in an exception. Hence, option D is correct.

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

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Rate this Question?

Question 33 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this code fragment?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          Base bs = new Subclass();
4.          bs.display();
5.      }
6.  }
7.
8.  class Base {
9.      public static void display() {
10.         System.out.println("Base");
11.     }
12. }
13.
14.
15. class Subclass extends Base {
16.     public static void display() {
17.         System.out.println("Subclass");
18.     }
```

```
19. }
```

A. Subclass

B. Base 

C. No output

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 4

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

We can declare static methods with the same signature in a subclass but it is not considered overriding as there won't be any run-time polymorphism. If a derived class defines a static method with the same signature as a static method in base class, the method in the derived class hides the method in the base class. As per overriding rules, this should call to class Subclass's static overridden method. Since a static method cannot be overridden, it calls Base's display(). Hence, option B is correct.

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

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Question 34 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following will override the method to run correctly when inserted at line 8?

```
1. class A {
2.         private void run() {
3.             System.out.print("A");
4.         }
```

```
5.  }
6.
7.  class B extends A {
8.          //override method() here
9.  }
```

A. private void run() {System.out.print("B"); }

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

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

D. private void run(String s) {System.out.print(s); }

E. We cannot override the method run. ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

To override a method that method needs to be inherited, so in this case, we have defined the method run as private hence we can't override the method run at line 8, hence option E is correct.

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

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Question 35 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following has correct method signature for overriding version of this method which is located in an interface?
abstract int calculate()throws IOException;

A. int calculate()throws Exception

B. void calculate()throws IOException

C. public int calculate() ✓

D. public void calculate()throws IOException

E. Given method is invalid

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer

It is given that method is located in an interface so it is implicitly public.

Option A is incorrect since we can't use more restrictive access level when overriding methods, so using default is incorrect. And also, we can't throw a boarder checked exception.

Option B is incorrect since we can't use more restrictive access level when overriding methods so using default is incorrect

Option C is correct since there we have used public as the access level and it is legal to skip throwing an exception for overridden method.

When overriding we can't change the return type except for covariant types, hence option D is incorrect.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/override.html

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Question 36 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Person {
2.         Person() {
3.                 System.out.print("CP ");
```

```
4.          }
5.          static { System.out.print("SP ");}
6.  }
7.  class Manager extends Person {
8.          Manager() {
9.                  System.out.print("CT ");
10.         }
11.         {System.out.print("IT ");}
12. }
13. class Whiz {
14.         public static void main(String [] args) {
15.                 Person p1 = new Manager();
16.         }
17. }
```

A. SP IT CP CT

B. CP CP IT SP

C. SP CP IT CT

D. SP CP IT CT SP

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

The static contents are executed when the class is loaded so before the constructors are executed, so the SP will be printed first. Then the constructor of Person will print CP. Then the Manager class instance code block will print IT before Constructor prints CT. So the output is SP CP IT CT. Therefore, option C is correct.

Static content will print only ones, so option D is incorrect.

Other outputs are incorrect as explained above.

The Code compiles successfully, so option E is incorrect.

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

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Question 37 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
I. One of the main reasons for using inheritance is to promote code reuse.
II. One of the main reasons for using inheritance is to use polymorphism.
III. Every java class object pass "is-a" test with Object class.

A. **Only I**

B. **Only III**

C. **Only I and II**

D. **Only II and III**

E. **All**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Statements I and II are correct since the main advantage of using inheritance are it reduce 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 a 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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Rate this Question?

Question 38 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Animal {
2.      public void eat() throws Exception { System.out.print("Animal eats");}
3.  }
4.
5.  class Dog extends Animal {
6.      public void eat() { System.out.print("Dog eats"); }
7.
8.      public static void main(String [] args) {
9.          Animal a = new Dog();
10.         Dog d = new Dog();
11.         d.eat();
12.         a.eat();
13.     }
14. }
```

A. Animal eats Animal eats

B. Dog eats Animal eats

C. Dog eats Dog eats

D. Compilation fails due to line 6

E. Compilation fails due to line 12

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

If a method is overridden but we use a polymorphic (super type) reference to refer to the subtype object with the overriding method, the compiler assumes we are calling the supertype version of the method. If the supertype version declares a checked exception but the overriding subtype method does not, the compiler still thinks you are calling a method that declares an exception.

So, the above code fails to compile due to line 12, since compiler sees calling the eat method of the superclass and fail to catch or declare the exception.

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

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Question 39 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following is a correct variable declaration?

A. **int stu count;**

B. **double null;**

C. **float 12f;**

D. **int x_y;**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since we can use "_" in a variable name.

Option A is incorrect since we cannot use spaces in a variable name.

Option B is incorrect since we cannot use a keyword for a variable name, here 'null' is a keyword.

Option C is incorrect since we can't start a variable name with a digit.

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

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Question 40 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following is a valid primitive literal?

A. **'12'**

B. **"A"**

C. **0b2**

D. **null**

E. **None of the above**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since none of given literal is valid primitive literal.

Option A is incorrect since the char literal can hold only one character.

Option B is incorrect as it is a string reference which is not a primitive literal.

Option C is incorrect as it is invalid binary literal because binary literals can contain only 0 and 1.

Option D is incorrect as null can't be used as the primitive reference.

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

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Rate this Question?

Question 41 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[])  {
3.          int array[ ] = {1,2,3};
4.          double dbls[ ] = array;
5.          double sum = 0;
6.          for (int i = 0; i < array.length; ++i)
7.              sum += dbls[i];
8.          System.out.println(sum);
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 6

B. 6.0

C. 3.0

D. An exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

At line 3, we have defined an integer array. Then at line 4, we have tried to assign array at line 3 to double type array. So, the code fails to compile. So, option E is correct.

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

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

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Question 42 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

How many objects are eligible for GC when line 12 is reached?

```
1.  class Exam {
2.          Exam(Integer in){ code = in;}
3.          String s = "OCAJP";
4.          Integer code;
5.  }
6.
7.  public class Whiz {
8.          public static void main(String [] args) {
9.                  Integer c = 808;
10.                 Exam w =new Exam(c);
11.                 w = null;
12.         System.out.println(c); }
13. }
```

A. **1**

B. **2**

C. 3

D. 4

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

At line 10, we have created an Exam instance by passing a wrapper variable c. At line 11, making w reference null will cause the Exam instance eligible for the GC and also the String reference too. But the Integer code refers to the same place where the variable c refers so it won't be eligible for the GC. Hence, at line 12, only 2 objects are eligible for the GC.

REFERENCE :
http://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/java/gc01/index.html

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E13150_01/jrockit_jvm/jrockit/geninfo/diagnos/garbage_collect.html

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Question 43 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

Which of the following will return a Boolean wrapper instance with value true?

A. Boolean.TRUE;

B. Boolean.valueOf("true");

C. new Boolean("True");

D. All of these.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

All the given statements will return a Boolean with value true. Hence, option D is correct.

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

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Question 44 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         Double d = 10.0;
4.         Integer i = 10;
5.         System.out.print((d + i).intValue());
6.     }
7. }
```

A. 20.0

B. 20

C. 10

D. An Exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

The code fails to compile due to line 5, as the sum of the Double and Integer wrapper return primitive double so trying to invoke a method on the primitive result in a compile-time error. Hence, the option E is correct.

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

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Question 45 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         Long l1 = 10l;
4.         Long l2 = 9l;
5.         System.out.print(Long.remainderUnsigned(l1, l2)+Long.divideUnsigned(l1, l2));
6.     }
7. }
```

A. **10**

B. **1**

C. **2**

D. An Exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Here, we have used two static methods of the Long class, first is remainderUnsigned which returns the remainder after dividing two long values, so it will be 1. Then divideUnsigned method will return the unsigned quotient of dividing the first argument by the second so it will be 1 too. Hence, the output will be 2.

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

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Question 46 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         Double d = 10.7;
4.         Integer i = Integer.decode("12");
5.         Integer ii = Integer.parseInt("011");
6.
7.         System.out.print(ii+d+i);
8.     }
9. }
```

A. **33.7** ✓

B. **31.7**

C. **An Exception is thrown.**

D. Compilation fails due to line 4.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

public static int parseInt(String s) throws NumberFormatException

It parses the string argument as a signed decimal integer. The characters in the string must all be decimal digits, except that the first character may be an ASCII minus sign '-' ('\u002D') to indicate a negative value or an ASCII plus sign '+' ('\u002B') to indicate a positive value. If the argument is preceded by zeros, those zeros will be ignored.
If the characters in the string are in binary or hexadecimal format or not contain a parsable integer, you will get NumberFormatException.

Here Integer.parseInt("011") gives 11

public static Integer decode(String nm) throws NumberFormatException

It decodes a String into an Integer. Accepts decimal, hexadecimal, and octal numbers. It throws NumberFormatException if the String does not contain a parsable integer.

Here Integer.decode("12") gives 12.

Hence, the final output is 33.7

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

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 47 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following option compiles ?

A. String s = "1", double d;

B. double d1, double d2;

C. int i1; int i2;

D. int i3; i4;

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct. Although int does appear twice, each one is in a separate statement. A semicolon (;) separates statements in Java. It just so happens there are two completely different statements on the same line.

Option B is incorrect since if we want to declare multiple variables in the same statement, they must share the same type declaration and not repeat it. So here double d1, d2; would have been legal.

Option A is incorrect since Java does not allow you to declare two different types in the same statement.

Option D is incorrect as we have two completely different statements on the same line. The second one is not a valid declaration because it omits the type.

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

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Question 48

Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.
3.     static int x, y = 10, z = x * y;
4.
5.     public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
6.          System.out.println(z);
7.      }
8.  }
```

A. 10

B. 0 ✓

C. An Exception is thrown.

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

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

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

We can declare more than one variable in a single statement as long as all of them are of the same type. For separating variables we need to use commas. So in above code, there will be no error at line 3. Line 3 will compile and assign 0 to variable z since the value of variable x is 0 [default value of int is 0]. So, the output will be 0. Hence, option B is correct.

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

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 49 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

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

```
3.      static int x = 0b10;
4.      static int y = 0xE;
5.      static int z = 016;
6.
7.      public static void main(String[] args) {
8.          System.out.println(x+y+z);
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 28

B. 30

C. 31

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

In given code, we have used three different type of literals for three variables. For x, we have used binary literal so the decimal value of the x will be 2. Then for the variable y, we have used hexadecimal value which is equal to decimal 14, Next at line 5, we have used octal literal for the variable z which is equal to decimal 14. So at line 8, the printing statement will print the sum of all three values in the decimal form which is 30. Hence, option B is correct.

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

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Question 50 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      static float f = 10;
4.      static int i = 100;
5.      static long l = 1;
6.
7.      public static void main(String[] args) {
8.          long l1 = i + l;
9.          float f1 = f + l;
10.         int i1 = f + i;
11.         System.out.println(l1+f1+i1);
12.     }
13. }
```

A. 222.0

B. 222

C. Compilation fails due to line 8.

D. Compilation fails due to line 10.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

We need to remember than any arithmetic operation done on two or more variable result will be automatically updated to the largest type. For example, the result of any operation between int and

double will be a double. When working with floating points result will be updated to floating point too. So here line 10 result a compile time error since the result of the summation of float and int result float. So, option D is correct.

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

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Question 51 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.
3.      static double d = 10.9;
4.      static int i = 100;
5.
6.      public static void main(String[] args) {
7.
8.          int i1 = (int) d + i;
9.
10.         System.out.println(i1);
11.     }
12. }
```

A. **111.0**

B. **111**

C. **110**

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails due to line 8.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Since the summation of floating point number and integer result in a floating point type, we have to cast the double value to int value using "(int)" at line 8. While casting happens it won't round value instead it takes only the integer part. So, here line 8 is equal to "int i1 = 10+100;". Hence, option C is correct.

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

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Question 52 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          int i1 = 10;
4.          int i2;
5.          if (i1 > 2) {
6.              i1 = 1;
7.              i2 = 1;
8.          } else {
9.              i1 = 2;
10.         }
11.         System.out.println(i1+i2);
```

```
12.     }
13. }
```

A. **11**

B. **10**

C. **2**

D. **1**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

This code fails to compile due to line 11 as the compiler is smart enough to recognize initializations that are more complex. In this example, there are two branches of code. i1 is initialized in both of them, so the compiler is perfectly happy. i2 is only initialized if check happens to be true. The compiler knows there is the possibility for the check to be false, resulting in uninitialized code, and gives a compiler error. Hence, option E is correct.

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

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Question 53 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following operator is used by Java to create an instance of a class?

A. **create**

B. **free**

C. **new**

D. instanceof

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

To create a new instance, we need to use the keyword 'new' followed by class constructor. So, option C is correct.

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

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Question 54 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

Which of the following can be considered as widening primitive conversion?

A. long to float

B. String to int

C. int to byte

D. char to byte

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

There are 19 specific conversions on primitive types called as the widening primitive conversions:

byte to short, int, long, float, or double

short to int, long, float, or double

char to int, long, float, or double

int to long, float, or double

long to float or double

float to double

Hence, option A is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/specs/jls/se7/html/jls-5.html

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Question 55 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(String[] args) {
3.          type(10);
4.          type(10.0f);
5.      }
6.
7.      public static void type(int x) {
8.          System.out.print("int");
9.       }
10.
11.     public static void type(double x)throws Exception {
12.         System.out.print("double");
13.     }
```

```
14.
15.         public static void type(byte x) {
16.                 System.out.print("byte");
17.         }
18.
19.         private static void type(float x) {
20.                 System.out.print("float");
21.         }
22.     }
```

A. intdouble

B. intfloat

C. bytefloat

D. bytedouble

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

In above code, we have few overloaded versions of the type method. When methods we can throw new exceptions, so line 11 will compile successfully.

In the main method, we have invoked the type method two times. First at line 3 invoking type method by passing int will print “int” as the output, then at line 4 invoking the type method by passing float literal will invoke the float versio,n so “float” will be printed. Hence, the option B is correct.

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

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Question 56 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

You are asked to create a method with a name print which should satisfy the following requirements.

- The method should be able to be called using a class name.
- The method should be able to take two integers
- The method should not return anything
- The members from other packages should not be able to call the method.

Which of the following is the correct method signature?

A. public void print(int x,y)

B. static int print()

C. static void print(int x,y)

D. static void print(int x, int y)

E. public void print(int x, int y)

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

From requirements, we can understand the following:

- The method should be able to be called using a class name.

  So the method should be static since instance methods need to have an instance to call the method.

- Method should be able to take two integers

  Method parameter list should be able to receive two integers, (int x, int y)

- Method should not return anything

  The return type should be marked as void

- Members from other packages should not be able to call the method.

The Method shouldn't be public or protected.

So, here option D is correct since it satisfies all requirements.

Option E is incorrect since it is not static. Option B is incorrect as it doesn't take arguments and return int.

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

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Question 57 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("A");
4.         sb.append(new char[]{'B','C'});
5.         sb.append(3);
6.         sb.append(true);
7.         System.out.print(sb);
8.     }
9. }
```

A. A

B. ABC3true ✓

C. BC3true

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

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

The StringBuilder is not immutable so not like strings whatever we do on the string builder is reflected in the instance. So in given code, we have used few overloaded versions of the append method and all of them are legal. They will add "BC", 3 and true respectively, hence option B is correct.

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

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Question 58 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

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

A. 16

B. 40

C. 28

D. 24

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

As the length of the String "WhizLabs" is eight, so the length method will return 8. And 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 "Whiz" to constructor and length of it; is 4. Therefore, the initial capacity is 20. So 20 will be returned when capacity method invoked, so output will be 28, hence option C is correct.

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

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Question 59 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("ABCDEF");
4.          sb.delete(4, 6);
5.          sb.ensureCapacity(22);
6.          System.out.print(sb.capacity());
7.          sb.ensureCapacity(23);
8.          System.out.print(sb.capacity());
9.
10.     }
11. }
```

A. 1616

B. 2222

C. 1622

D. 2246 

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

String builder capacity is something tricky. When we create a string builder by passing a string, it will create String builder with the capacity length of the string + 16. So, at line 3 capacity of the String builder will be 22. At line 4, deleting doesn't affect the capacity.

The ensureCapacity method ensures that the capacity is at least equal to the specified minimum. If the current capacity is less than the argument, then a new internal array is allocated with greater capacity. The new capacity is the larger of:

The minimumCapacity argument.

Twice the old capacity, plus 2.

So here at line 5, there won't be any change since the current capacity is same as the passed size. So at line 6, 22 will be printed. At line 7 passing 23 which is greater than the current capacity will result in a capacity twice larger and plus two than the current one. So at line 8, 46 will be printed. So, option D is correct.

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

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Question 60 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
```

```
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("ABCDEF");
4.          sb.reverse().reverse().append(12);
5.          sb.setLength(4);
6.          System.out.println(sb);
7.      }
8.  }
```

A. ABCDEF12

B. FEDCBA12

C. ABCD ✓

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

At line 4, reversing the string builder two times will result in the same string builder content. Then appending int will add 12 to end of the String builder content. At line 5, setLength method will discard content after 4th index, so option C is correct.

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

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Question 61 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         char[ ] chars = {'A','B','C','D','E','F'};
4.         String out = String.copyValueOf(chars, 1, 4);
5.         System.out.println(out);
6.     }
7. }
```

A. ABCD

B. BCDE ✓

C. BCD

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

The copyValueOf method returns the string representation of a specific subarray of the char array argument.

The offset argument is the index of the first character of the subarray. The count argument specifies the length of the subarray. The contents of the subarray are copied; subsequent modification of the character array does not affect the returned string.

public static String copyValueOf(char[] data, int offset, int count)

So at line 4, result will include four chars from index 1 hence content of the string will be “BCDE”. So, option B is correct.

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

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Question 62 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          char[ ] chars = new char[4];
4.          chars[0] = 0;
5.          chars[1] = 2;
6.          String out = "123456789";
7.          out.getChars(0, 3, chars, 0);
8.          for( char c : chars)
9.              System.out.print(c);
10.     }
11. }
```

A. 123

B. 012

C. 234

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

In above code, we have used the following method of the String class:

public void getChars(int srcBegin,int srcEnd,char[] dst,int dstBegin)

Above method copies characters from this string into the destination character array.

The first character to be copied is at index srcBegin; the last character to be copied is at index srcEnd-1 (thus the total number of characters to be copied is srcEnd-srcBegin). The characters are copied into the subarray of dst starting at index dstBegin and ending at index:

So, here values of the char array will contain first three characters of the string and the last entry will have a default value of the char data type. Since the default char value ('\u0000') doesn't print anything, the output will be only 123. Hence, Option A is correct.

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

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Question 63 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         String out = "Oracle certified professional java programmer";
4.          int x = out.indexOf("O", 0);
5.          int y = out.lastIndexOf("pro");
6.         System.out.print(x+y);
7.     }
8. }
```

A. 34

B. 35 ✓

C. 17

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

At line 4, we have used the indexOf method, it returns the index within this string of the first occurrence of the specified substring, so here the value of the x will be 0 since the string starts with "O".

At line 5, we have used the lastIndexOf method, it returns the index within this string of the last occurrence of the specified substring, searching backward starting at the specified index. So, the value of the variable y will be 35. At line 6, the printing statement will print the sum of the x and the y which is 35. So, option B is correct.

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

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Question 64 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         String[ ] strs = {"A","B","C"};
4.         String join = String.join("-", strs);
5.         System.out.println(join.length());
6.     }
```

7. }

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5 ✓

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Java SE 8 has introduced a new method in String which is called join. We can use join method to join string by predefined delimiter

public static String join(CharSequence delimiter, CharSequence... elements)

Returns a new String composed of copies of the CharSequence elements joined together with a copy of the specified delimiter.

For example

```
String message = String.join("-", "Java", "is", "cool");
```

As explained above, the content of the string join will be "A-B-C". Hence, the length of the join is 5. So, the option C is correct.

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

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Question 65 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. import java.time.LocalDateTime;
2. import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
3.
4. class Whiz {
5.         public static void main(String args[ ]) {
6.                 DateTimeFormatter dtf = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yy/mm/dd");
7.                 LocalDateTime ldt = LocalDateTime.of(2015, 10,10,11,22);
8.                System.out.println(dtf.format(ldt));
9.         }
10. }
```

A. 15/22/10 ✓

B. 2015/10/10

C. 15/10/10

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

We can create custom date time formatters using the ofPattern method of the DateTimeFormatter class.

public static DateTimeFormatter ofPattern(String pattern)

Creates a formatter using the specified pattern. This method will create a formatter based on a simple pattern of letters and symbols as described in the class documentation. For example, d MMM uuuu will format 2011-12-03 as '3 Dec 2011'.

Here we have used yy - which represents the year in two digits, mm – minutes and then dd for day. So, the output will be 15/22/10. Hence, the option A is correct.

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

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Question 66 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be 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 l = LocalDate.of(2014, 1, 31).plusMonths(1);
6.         System.out.println(l);
7.     }
8. }
```

A. 2014-01-31

B. 2014-03-01

C. 2014-02-28

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Here we have added one month to the date of "2014/1/31" and It would not yield "2014/2/31" or not throw any exception instead it will return the last day of the valid month. Hence, here option C is correct as the last date of February 2014.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDate.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 code?

```
1. import java.time.LocalDate;
2.
3. public class Whiz {
4.         public static void main(String[] args) {
5.                 LocalDate lc = LocalDate.of(2015, 1, 31).now();
6.                 lc.plusYears(3);
7.                 System.out.println(lc);
8.         }
9. }
```

Current Date : 2015-06-28

A. **2015-01-31**

B. **2015-06-28**

C. **2018-06-28**

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

At line 5, first we have created LocalDate with date "2015, 1, 31" then invoking the static method 'now' will return a new date with current date. So lc reference will refer to the instance with current date but not to date "2015, 1, 31". Time package instances are immutable hence adding 3 years att line 6 won't change original instance, so option B is correct.

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

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Question 68 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. import java.time.LocalDate;
2. import java.time.LocalDateTime;
3. import java.time.LocalTime;
4.
5. public class Whiz {
6.     public static void main(String[] args) {
7.
8.         LocalDateTime l = LocalDateTime.of(LocalDate.of(2015,3,3), LocalTime.of(11,22));
9.         l = l.withDayOfMonth(12);
```

```
10.         System.out.println(l.getMonth() + " : " + l.getDayOfMonth() + " : " + l.getHour());
11.     }
12. }
```

A. MARCH : 12 : 11

B. 3 : 12 : 11

C. 3 : 1 : 11

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

At line 8, we have used following method of the LocalDateTime class to create a LocalDateTime instance.

public static LocalDateTime of(LocalDate date,LocalTime time)

This obtains an instance of LocalDateTime from a date and time. Then invoking the withDayOfMonth by passing 12 will change the day of the above created LocalDateTime instance to 12. So, now the date of the LocalDateTime is 2015-03-12 and time 11:22.

Option A is correct since the getMonth method returns the name of the month but not the int value of the month.

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

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Question 69 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following will create LocalDate instance with the last day of the year 2015?

A. LocalDate.parse("2015-11-31");

B. LocalDate.lastDayOf(2015);

C. LocalDate.ofDay(2015, 365);

D. LocalDate.ofYearDay(2015, 365);

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect since the indexes of months of time package are 1 based so here passing 11 as month result LocalDate with month November.

Options B and C are incorrect since there are no such methods.

Option D is correct since we can create LocalDate using the 'ofYearDay' method by passing year and the day of the year.

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

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Question 70

Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of the following method/s of the LocalDate class returns LocalDateTime?

A. atTime(OffsetTime)

B. plusHours(long)

C. now(Clock)

D. now()

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since none of the given methods return LocalDateTime.

Option A is incorrect since the atTime(OffsetTime) method returns OffsetDateTime.

Option B is incorrect since there is no such a method called as plusHours in the LocalDate.

Options C and D are incorrect since the now method returns a LocalDate.

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

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