Core-java

Chapter One:

1. Which is not a JDK component?
(a) Java SE libraries
(b) Tools & Tools API
(c) Java programming language
(d) Platform Specific JVMs

2. Java programming language is a
(a) Concurrent (b) Scripting
(c) Row Type **(d) Strongly typed**

3. What is Jar?
(a) Document generator
(b) Java debugger
(c) Archive file creator
(d) Compiler tools

4. What is the function of javadoc?
(a) Java compiler
(b) Java launcher
(c) API document generator
(d) Debugger

5. What is abbreviation of CORBA?
(a) Commission of Broker Architect
(b) Common output request broker Architect
(c) Common object request broker architect
(d) Common object request broker architecture

6. JMX means.
(a) Java Monitoring and Management console
(b) Java Monitoring and exists
(c) Java monitoring and membership console
(d) Java Monitoring and Managing console

7. Integral libraries deal with the network technologist.
(a) RMI **(b) CORBA**
(c) JDBC™ **(d) JNDI**
all

8. Which is the Java debugger?
(a) Javac **(b) Jdb**
(c) Java (d) Javadoc

9. Which tools help to create application that work across a network?
(a) RMI (b) CORBA
(c) Internationalization tools
(d) Java deployment tools

10. JFram, Jpanel are include in ------- library?
(a) Java.lang (b) Java.util
(c) Java.io **(d) Java.swing**

11. Input and Output support classes are-
(a) File **(b) Reader**
(c) Writer (d) Enum

12. Which tools create applet for browser?
(a) Java web start **(b) Java plug-in**
(c) Both a & b (d) None

13. The Client VM is tuned for-
(a) Program execution Speed
(b) Reducing start-up time
(c) Memory foot print
(d) All of above

14. Which classes are loaded first?
(a) Main classes
(b) Sub-classes
(c) Local classes
(d) Imported classes

15. Which Keyword does not return any value?
(a) void (b) static
(c) public (d) String args[ ]

16. What is JVM.
(a) Java Verifying Management
(b) Java Virtual Member
(c) Java virtual Manager
(d)Java Virtual Machine

17. The purpose of Java.lang is.....
(a) Fundamental classes of the Java programming language
(b) Utility classes
(c) Arbitrary precision math support

18. JRE means.
(a) Java Real Execution
(b) Java Recorded Environment
(c) Java Runtime Environment
(d) Java Routine Environment

19. Which library is following that contain Array list, Calender & Date.
(a) Java.net (b) Java.math
(c) Java.lang **(d) Java.util**

20. When the PATH variable is not set properly to include the Javac compiler. Which Error is shown?
(a) Cannot resolve symbol
(b) Command not found
(c) Invalid method declaration (d) Could not found main class

21. The relationship between a Java technology application, the JVM implementation _____.
(a) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
(b) Operating system (OS)
(c) Hardware Platform
(d) all of above.

Chapter Two:

1. What does a class represent?
(a) Type definition
(b) Class Type
(c) Defines data
(d) virtual entity

2. An object has both State and Behavior....
(a) True (b) False

3. How many of java class file format are?
(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Eight (d) Three

4. What is Application main class?
(a) It has Main Method
(b) It is Entry Point
(c) It is Launch Class
(d) above all

5. How many primitive data type in Java prog.language
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 10

6. What type of views of java application?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 10

7. How do you create a Java class source file?
(a) Using web file
(b) Using text editor
(c) Using CMD
(d) Using Picture editor

8. Which is not true for Return method?
(a) double getBalance{//...}
(b) void deposit(double sum) {//.....}
(c) String getCustomer () {//....}
(d) String getDetails () {//.....}

9. Who contains field initialization code?
(a) Constructor (b) Methods
(c) Fields (d) loops

10. Java technology provides a garbage collection to dispose of
(a) Unwanted object
(b) Any object that is no longer referenced
(c) An object that has no reference variables
(d) All of above

11. The String class is define-------package.
(a) Java.util package
(b) Java.io package
(c) Java.lang package
(d) None

12. Which is true for UML?

(a) Unified Modelling Language
(b) United Modelling Language
(c) Universal Modelling Language
(d) Unified Machine Language

13. Which view represent During execution?

(a) Static view **(b) Dynamic view**
(c) Both a & b (d) None

14. What is ATM?

(a) Automatic Teller Machine.
(b) Auto Transaction Machine.
(c) Both a & b (d) None

15. How can we declaring an object?

(a) Account myAcc;
myAcc = new Account();
(b) Account myAcc = new Account();
(c) Account myAcc = new Account("diit");
(d) a,b,c

16. When a Dynamic view occurs?

(a) Compiled time **(b) Execution time**
(c) Coding time (d) a,b,c

17. double getBalance() what does it do?

(a) Return previous balance.
(b) Return current balance.
(c) Get current account.
(d) A and B.

Chapter Three:

1. What is the full meaning of URL

(a) Universal Resource Location
(b) Universal Resource Locator
(c) Unique Resource Locator
(d) United Resource Locator

2. We can declare the foreign classes used by the..

(a) Main class **(b) New class**
(c) New constractor (d) New method

3. If you Omit the package Statement, the class is said to belong to the..

(a) Default package
(b) No package
(c) Default class (d) None

4. Which Package's classes are automatically imported?

(a) import Java.util package
(b) import Java.lang package
(c) import Java.io package
(d) import Java.swing package

5. Where the import statement are declared?

(a) after the package statement
(b) before the class declaration
(c) Between the package statement and the class declaration
(d) any where

6. Which syntax is true for import all the classes from a single package.

(a) import Java.util.*;
(b) import Java.lang.*;
(c) import Java.util.date;
(d) import Java.util.*

7. Which is the simplest syntax for a field declaration?

(a) data-type identifier ;
(b) double price;
(c) data-type identifier = initial_value;
(d) double price = 25.50

8. Which is following syntax enables multiple field declarations of the same data type using a single declaration statement?

(a) data_type identifier1 +identifier2+identifier3;
(b) data_type identifier1,identifier2,identifier3;
(c) only b
(d) a & b

9. How many group categories in primitive data type?

(a) eight **(b) four**
(c) two (d) one

10. Why Class type are used to?

(a) more complex type
(b) create object
(c) create class
(d) all of them

11. How many broad categories has in Java data type?

(a) Two (b) four
(c) six (d) eight

12. Which data type support floating point data type?

(a) int **(b) double**
(c) float (d) long

13. Which range is true for int?

(a) -2^7 to 2^7-1 (byte)
(b) -2^{15} to $2^{15}-1$ (short)
(c) -2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$ (int)
(d) -2^{63} to $2^{63}-1$ (long)

14. Which integral type is true for integral categories?

(a) byte **(b) short**
(c) int **(d) long**

15. Which are true for 16 bits length?

(a) char (b) long
(c) int **(d) short**

16. Which is false for int?

(a) 2 (b) 077
(c) X0BAAC (d) 0XBAAC

17. Which is a octal value?

(a) 2 **(b) 0772**
(c) 0XBAACL (d) 809L

18. Which are true for double value?

(a) 100.25
(b) 100.25d
(c) 100.25D
(d) all of above

19. Which library has new classes added with the first releases of JDK classes?

(a) Java commercial libraries
(b) Open source class libraries
(c) Java SE class libraries
(d) in-house classes

20. A string literal is enclosed in____?

(a) Single quote marks
(b) double quote marks
(c) both a and b

21. Which classes to manipulate primitive data elements as objects?

(a) Main classes
(b) local classes
(c) Wrapper classes
(d) import classes

22. What is a valid naming rule of identifier?

(a) Start with a letter
(b) Start with underscore(_)
(c) dollar sign($)
(d) valid currency symbles,
(e) All of Above

23. Which is legal but not encouraged?

(a) _sys_var1 **(b) $change**
(c) user_name (d) userName

24. An identifier cannot be a ____.

(a) $ (b) _(underscore)
(c) Keyword (d) Valid currency symble

25. Most file systems do not support___ charectures.

(a) ASCII characters (b) a-z
(c) A-Z **(d) Unicode**

26. Unicode can support characters that look the____.

(a) same (b) different
(c) new (d) ASCII

27. Whose don't have return value?

(a) constructor (b) methods
(c) both a & b **(d) only a**

28. The name of the constructor must always be the same as the___name.

(a) class name (b) methods name
(c) variable name (d) name

29. Every class has_constructor

(a) one (b) two
(c) many (d) three

30. Which is true for comment?

(a) //.....
(b) /** */
(c) /**
(d) all of above

31. We can use white space including....

(a) space key (b) tabs key
(c) new lines **(d) all of them**

32. Which keyword are not used in the Java programming language.

(a) goto (b) const
(c) both a & b (d) none

33. Which is right for written key word

(a) lower case (b) upper case
(c) All cape (d) intcape

34. Simple double clicking the icon for an executable, which is sufficient to launch the program

(a) source file **(b) JAR file**
(c) class File (d) Main file

Chapter-4

1. The (=) operator is used to

a. It is not a sign for equality.

b. do stand for equality, compares only values

c. do stand for equality, compares both values and data type

2. what is the output

```
age = 16
if( age<18 );
System.out.println("under age ");
System.out.println("well come")
```

a. under age well come

b. under age

c. well come

3. what is the output

```
age=16
if(age<18 );
 System.out.println("under age ");
else
System.out.println("well come")
```

a. under age well come

b. under age

c. well come

d. Syntex error

4.

```
ch= -10;
switch(ch){
  case 1 : ch++; break;
  case 2 : ch++; break;
  default: ch++;
    case 3 : ch++; break;
  case 4 : ch++;
  }
  System.out.println(ch)
```

a. -8

b. 8

c. 10

5. For the following code fragment

```
for( i = 10; i < 3; i++)
System.out.println(i);
```

a. 12

b. No output

c. 10

6. For the following code fragment

```
for (i = 1; i < 4; i++){
  if (i < 2) continue;
System.out.println(i);
}
```

a. 12

b. 23

c. 34

7.

```
i = 10;
while( i <= 10){
i++;
}
```

how many times increase

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

8.

```
i = 10;
while ( i > 10){
i--;
}
```

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

9.

```
i = 10;
{
i--;
} while ( i > 10)
```

how many times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

10. var i = 0;
for (i = 0; i <=10 ; i++)
{
if (i == 3)
{
break;
}
System.out.println("The number is " + i);
**System.out.println("
");**
}
how many times repeat

a. 1 b. 10
c. 0 times. **d. 3**

11. i = 10;
while(i<=10){
i--;
}
how maney times repeat
a. 1
b. 10
c. 0 times.
d. more than 10 times

12.The method interface defines the service performed by a method. The method interface consists of the following elements:
a. Return type of the method
b. Name of the method
c. Ordered parameter list of the method
d. All of the above

13.The method body implements behavior. Behavior is implemented using Java technology language statements. You can classify statements into the following groups:
a. Expression statements.
b. Declaration statements.
c. Assignment statements.
d. Block statements.
Answer: a, b, c, d.

14.Java technology supports both binary and unary arithmetic operator. The Binary arithmetic operators are:
a. +
b. –
c. ++
d. %

15.The Java programming language supports bitwise operation on integral data types. The Bitwise operator are:
a. ^
b. <
c. >>
d. <

16.Relational operators return a Boolean result that is either true or false. The relational operators are:
a. >=
b. ==
c. !=
d. <=
Answer: a, b, c, d.

17 . A block, sometimes called a compound statement, is a group of statements bound by opening and closing braces_____.
a. ( )
b. ({})
c. [ ]
d. None of the above.

18.The java programming language supports the _____ and _____ statements for two- way and multiple-way branching, respectively.
a. For **b. If**
c. While **d. Switch**

19.The Java programming language permits the comma separator in a _____ loop structure.
a. While () b. If ()
c. For () d. Switch ()

20.Two rules apply to overloaded methods:

a. Argument lists must differ
b. Argument lists may differ
c. Return types can be different
d. Return types can't be different

21.In the constructor call the method use the _____ keyword as an argument to refer to the current object.

a. Loop **b. This**
c. Overloading d. None of the above.

Chapter-5(MCQ)

1. **Which are not benifits of encapsulation?**

a) Protecting data intrigrity.
b) Hiding error during execution.
c) Application maintability.
d) None of above

2. **Which are following elements to support encapsulation?**

a) Constructor
b) Main() method
c) Access modifiers
d) Data type.

3. **How many possible relationship contex of the access level?**

a) Five b) Eight
c) Four d) Two

4. **How many modifiers we see in java technology?**

a) Seven b) Six
c) Nine **d) Four**

5. **Which are following relationship contex?**

a) Same package contex
b) Same source file contex
c) Subclass contex
d) Local contex

6. **Contex which applies to the access of any member of the class by a method in a different class that a different package called.**

a) Same package contex
b) Universe contex
c) Subclass contex
d) None of above

7. **Which is not type of access modifiers?**

a) Private **b) Client**
c) Server d) Public

8. **_____Is the separation or hide data types interface from data types (class's) implementation.**

a) Encapsulation
b) Polymorphism
c) Data intrigrity
d) Maintability.

9. **You can use the static keyword to declare**

a) Fields
b) Methods
c) Nested class
d) All

10. **The package statement enables the encapsulation of _____ class into package.**

a) Different
b) Grouped
c) Related
d) Main

11. **The class statement encapsulates……..**

a) Attributes
b) Constructor
c) A&b
d) Subclass

12. **The subclass contex applies to the inheritance of any member of the class by a child class in which is true.**
    a) **Same package**
    b) Different package
    c) Same class
    d) Different class

13. Static keyword is used to declare the nested class. The statement is……
    a) True
    b) False

13. **The consequence that a static method can't access variables other then the…**
    a) Local variable
    b) Static attributes
    c) It's parameter's
    d) a & b
    ANS: a,b,c
14. **Static import can make your program…**
    a) More maintainable
    b) More readable
    c) More complex
    d) More harmful.

Chapter Six:

Q-1: Why does Array used?
Ans. Array is used to group objects of the same type.
Q-2: What does Array do?
Ans. Array enables you to refer to the group of objects by a common name.
Q-3: How many ways can you declare Array?
Ans. We can declare array in any type either primitive or class.
Q-4. what do you mean by declare Arrays with [] to the left?
Ans. When declare Arrays with brackets [] to the left, the [] apply to all variables to the right of the brackets.
Example-
Char [] myChar, yourChar, theirChar
Q-5. when does An array consider as object?
Ans. An Array is an object when the array is made up of primitive types, and as well as their class types, the deceleration does not create object itself.
Q-6. what is Array?
Ans. An array is a collection of same type of data. An array element begins with zero and less than array length.

Chapter Seven:

1. **Inheritance don't allows you to create sub classes from existing classes.**
   (a) True
   (b) false

2. **Whose are benefits of Inheritance?**
(a) Enables the creation of specialized types
(b) Eliminates duplication.
(c) Assists maintainability
(d) All of Above

3. **To creat a new class from an existing class is called____.**
   (a) class (b) main class
   (c) supper class **(d) sub class**

4. **Which are steps of creating sub-class?**
   (a) select true parent class
   (b) determine what is inherited from the parent class
   (c) Declare the subclass
   (d) Add attributes and methods specific the sub class
   Ans: **A,B,C,D**
5. Which are methods Inheritance Rules?

(a) private (b) default

(c) protected (d) public

Ans: A,B,C,D

6. Whose are not Inherited and accessible?
   (a) protected
   (b) public
   (c) private
   (d) default
   Ans: C
7. Whose type match override?
   (a) name
   (b) return type
   (c) argument list
   (d) data
   Ans: A,B,C
8. Employee e = new manager();
   Using the variable e as is we can access the object.
   (a) True (b) False

   Ans: A

Chapter Nine:

1. The following statements apply to an abstract class-
   a. an abstract class declaration must contain the abstract keyword.
   b. an abstract class contain abstract methods.
   c. an abstract class contain concreat methods.
   d. an abstract class contain attribute declarations.
   Ans: a,b,c,d

2. The method of an interface are implement by a-
   a. class
   b. method
   c. attribute
   d. none of them
   Ans:a
3. The public interface of a class is a contract between the client code and the class that provides the service-
   a.contreate classes implement each method.
   b.Abstract classes can defer the implementation by declaring the method to be abstract.
   c.java interfaces declare only contact and no implementation.
   d.above all.
   Ans: d

4.Top level classes can be declared only-
   a.private.
   b.public.
   c.default.
   d.none of them.
   Ans:b,c

5.Nasted class can be divided into-
   a.two categories.
   b.three categories.
   c.four categories.
   d.five categories.
   Ans:a

6.Nasted classes often are used to implement-

   a.main class
   b.sub class
   c.helper classes.
   d.none of them
   Ans:c

7.An anonymous class is-
   a.always an inner class and implicitily final.
   b.never abstract and never static.
   c.a and b.
   d.none of them.
   Ans:c
8.Anonymous inner classes are most useful under the following circumstances-
   a.when the declaration and usage of the class are adjacent.
   b.when the class code is short.
   c.none of them.
   d.a and b.

Ans:d

9.There are two special kinds of inner classess

a.local inner classes
b.anonymous inner classes
c.nested classes
d.a+b
e.b+c

Ans:d

10.A declaration of an enumerated type can contain

a.data fields
b.method definition
c.a+b
d.none of them

Ans:c

11. Enummerated types with

a.fields
b.methods
c.constructors
d.a+b

Ans:a,b,c

12.There are several benefits to using nested classes

a.new levels of encapsulation
b.improved readabilities and maintainability of your code
c.more levels for organizing a class hierarchy
d.b+c

Ans:a,b,c

13.A class can implement more than one interface.

a.true
b.false

Ans:a

14.An interface can contain only the following

a.constants
b.method interfaces
c.a+b
d.none of them

Ans:c

15.An abstract class is a class that is declared .it can contain zero or more abstract methods.

a.true
b.false

Ans:a

16. An absract method is a method interface declaration without the corresponding body.

a.true
b.false

Ans:a

17. An absract method is a method interface declaration with the corresponding body.

a.true
b.false

Ans:b

Java written By Reza 17.12.2013

Chapter: 10

Using generics and collections Framework:

- A collection is a single object managing a group of objects. The objects in the collection are called elements.
- The collections API contain interfaces that group objects as one of the following:

Collections:

- A group of objects known as elements;

Implementations determine whether there is specific ordering.

And duplicates are permitted.

- **Set:**

An unordered collection; no duplicates are permitted.

List: An ordered list, but duplicates are permitted.

- **Generics add stability to your code by making more of your bugs detectable at compile time.**

- **HashSet:** The HashSet is one example of a class that supplies an implementation of the Set interface.
- **SortedSet**: The SortedSet interface extends the Set interface. The classess that implement SortedSet enforce total ordering on its elements.
- **TreeSet**: TreeSet implements the SortedSet interface.

Note:

- **The ArrayList and Linkedlist** classes supply an implementation of the list interface.
- Collection API includes many more methods, more interfaces and several intermediate abstract classess.
- **The map Interface:**

Maps are sometimes called Associative Array.

A map object describes mappings from keys to values.

A map object does not allow duplicate or null keys and a key can map to one value at most.

The map interface provides three methods that allow map contents to be views as collections.

- **entrySet:** Returns a Set that contains all the key value pairs.
- **keyset:** Returns a Set of all the keys in map.
- **Values:** Return a collection containing all the values contained in the map.

Map Interface: The Map Interface does not extend the collection interface because it represents mappings and not a collection of objects.

SortedMap: The **SortedMap interface** extends the Map interface. Some classes (HashMap, TreeMap, IdentityHashMao and WeekHashMap) implement Map interface.

Legacy Collection Classes :

- **Vector Class** implements the List interface.
- **Stack Class** is an extension of Vector that adds the typical stack operations such as push, pop, and peek.
- **HastTable** is an implementation of Map.
- **Properties class** is an extension of HashTable that only uses Strings for keys and values.

Note: Each of above collections has an elements method that returns an Enumeration object.

Enumeration is the interface similar to,(but in compatible with) Iterator interface. Example-hastnext is

replaced by hashMoreElememnts in
the Enumeration interface.