

1. Sample.java file contains class A, B and C. How Many .class file will be created after compiling Sample.java? What is your observation?

Sample.java

```
class A{  
void m1(){}  
}
```

```
class B{  
void m2(){}  
}
```

```
class C{  
void m3(){}  
}
```

- A. One .class
- B. Two .class
- C. Three .class
- D. Compile time error

2.What will be the result if you try to compile and execute the following program?

Reason out:

Sample.java

```
class Sample  
{  
public static void main()  
{  
System.out.println("Welcome");  
}  
}
```

- A. Compilation Error
- B. Runtime Error
- C. The program compiles and executes successfully but prints nothing.
- D. it will print "Welcome"

3. What will be the result if you try to compile and execute the following code without passing any command line argument?

```
class Sample
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int len  = args.length;
    System.out.println(len);
}
}
```

- A. Compilation Error
- B. Runtime Error.
- C. The program compiles and executes successfully but print nothing.
- D. the program compiles and executes successfully and print 0.

4. what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int for = 2;
    System.out.print(for);
}
}
```

- A. 2
- B. Runtime-error.
- C. Compile-time-error.
- D. None of the above.

5. what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
    byte b = 128;
    System.out.print(b);
}
}
```

- A. 128
- B. Runtime error.

- C. Compile-time error.
- D. None of the above.

6.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{  
public static void main(String[] args){  
float f = 12.10;  
boolean b = 1;  
System.out.print(f);  
System.out.print(b);  
}  
}
```

- A. Compile-time error.
- B. Runtime error.
- C. 1 and 12.10
- D. None of the above.

7.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{  
public static void main(String[] args){  
double d = 12.10D;  
System.out.print(d);  
}  
}
```

- A. 12.10D
- B. 12.10
- C. Compile-time error.
- D. None of the above

8.what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test{  
public static void main(String[] args){  
int 9A = 10;  
System.out.print(9A);  
}  
}
```

- A. 10
- B. Compile time error
- C. Runtime error.

D. None of the above

9. what will be the result, if we try to compile and execute following code?

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int x;
System.out.print(x);
}
}
```

- A. 0
- B. 0.0
- C. Compile-time error.
- D. None of the above.

10. Which of the following is a primitive data type in Java?

- A. String
- B. Integer
- C. Float
- D. None of the above

11. What is the size of the 'char' data type in Java?

- A. 4 bytes
- B. 2 bytes
- C. 8 bytes
- D. None of the above.

12. What is the default value of the 'boolean' data type in Java?

- A. true
- B. false
- C. 0
- D. None of the above.

13. Which data type should be used to store a whole number (integer) in Java?

- A. int
- B. float
- C. double
- D. byte

14. Which of the following is a reference data type in Java?

- A. char
- B. boolean
- C. int
- D. String

15. What is the maximum value that can be stored in a 'short' data type in Java?

- A. 127
- B. 32,767
- C. 65,535
- D. 2,147,483,647

16. Which data type should be used to store a decimal number with 15 digits of precision in Java?

- A. double
- B. float
- C. decimal
- D. long

17. What happens if you try to store a value larger than the maximum value of a data type?

- A. The value is truncated to fit the maximum value.
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. The compiler automatically converts it to the appropriate data type.
- D. incompatible types.

18. Which data type should be used to represent a single letter in Java?

- A. char
- B. String
- C. letter

D. int

19. How many bytes are used to store a 'double' data type in Java?

- A. 4 bytes
- B. 8 bytes
- C. 16 bytes
- D. It varies depending on the system architecture

20. Which of the following is the correct way to represent a character literal in Java?

- A. "A"
- B. A
- C. "65"
- D. 'A'

21. What does the suffix 'L' or 'l' represent when suffixed to a numeric literal in Java?

- a) The literal is a long data type.
- b) The literal is a double data type.
- c) The literal is a float data type.
- d) The literal is a short data type.

22. Which of the following is a valid boolean literal in Java?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 'false'
- D. None of the above

23. What does the 'f' or 'F' suffix represent when suffixed to a numeric literal in Java?

- A. The literal is a float data type.
- B. The literal is a long data type.
- C. The literal is a double data type.
- D. The literal is a short data type.

24. Which escape sequence represents a newline character in Java?

- A. \t
- B. \n
- C. \r
- D. \s

25. What is the value of the binary literal 0b1010 in decimal?

- A. 10
- B. 5
- C. 16
- D. 8

26. Which of the following is a valid string literal in Java?

- A. "Hello"
- B. "Hello World
- C. Hello
- D. None of the above

27. What is the purpose of using underscores in numeric literals in Java?

- A. To improve readability by separating digits.
- B. To indicate that the literal is a float data type.
- C. To indicate that the literal is a long data type.
- D. Underscores are not allowed in numeric literals in Java.

28. What is widening conversion in Java?

- A. Converting a smaller data type to a larger data type
- B. Converting a larger data type to a smaller data type
- C. Converting a character data type to a numeric data type
- D. Converting a string to an integer

29. Which of the following data type conversions might result in data loss?

- A. Widening conversion
- B. Narrowing conversion
- C. Automatic conversion
- D. Promotion

30. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;  
double y = x;  
System.out.println(y);
```

- A. Compilation error

- B. Runtime error
- C. 10.0
- D. 10

31. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;  
byte y = 123/x;  
System.out.println(y);
```

- A) Compilation error
- B) Runtime error
- C) 12.0;
- D) 12

32. What is the result of the following code?

```
int x = 10;  
byte y = x/2.0;  
System.out.println(y);
```

- A. Compilation error
- B. Runtime error
- C. 5.0;
- D. 5

33. What is narrowing conversion in Java?

- A. Converting a smaller data type to a larger data type
- B. Converting a larger data type to a smaller data type
- C. Converting a numeric data type to a character data type
- D. Converting a double to an int

34. Which keyword is used to perform explicit type casting in Java?

- A. Convert
- B. Cast
- C. (type)
- D. narrow

35. What is the result of the following code?

```
char c = 'A';  
int num = c;  
System.out.println(num);
```

- A. Compilation error
- B. Runtime error
- C. 65
- D. A

36. Which of the following is an example of widening conversion?

- A. int to double
- B. double to int
- C. char to byte
- D. float to long

37. What is the result of the following code?

```
char c = 'A';  
char c1 = c + 1;  
System.out.println(c1);
```

- A. Compilation error
- B. Runtime error
- C. 66
- D. 65