1) _____ is called by the garbage collector on an object when garbage collection determines that there are no more live references to the object
A: Finalize method

2) _____is an interpreter
A: JVM

3) _____ method cannot be overridden
A: Final

4) By using which modifier can be prevent the calss can be inherited
A: Final

5) method signature consists of what?
> Method name,Return type and no of arguments
> access modifier, mtehod name and type of argumenets
>* Method name,no of arguments,type of argumenets and order of arguments
> Return type, access modifier and order of arguments

6) which of the following method of a class string buffer used to concatenate to the end of the invoking string
A: Append

7) Consider Mine is the base class and SubMine is the sub class. Mine class has an abstract method. This method is not overridden in the sub class. What is true about the above code?
A: Compile Time Error

8)Consider the following two java classes under package pack

```
class Beverage{  }
class Tea extends Beverage{   }
```

Predict what happens when the above classes are compiled?(Assume both the classes are in same package)
A: No compilation Error

9) Consider the following code snippet:

```
class Happy{
Smile smile;
}
class Laughter extends Happy{
}
public class Smile{
}
```

Pick up the true statements:

> Laughter Is-A Smile and Laughterb Has-A Happy
> Laughter Is-A Smile and Laughterb Is-A Happy
>* Laughter Has-A Smile and Laughterb Is-A Happy
> Laughter Has-A Smile and Laughterb Has-A Happy

10) In a class 1 method has 4 overloaded forms. All have diff access modifiers(private,default,protected,public). Is that properly overloaded?
A:Yes

11) Hema wants only sub class in an package to have access(restricted)
A: Protected

12) How can invoke the constructors in Abstract class?
A: Through child class constructors and using super keyword

13) Identify the invalid method for the object class?
A: Sort

14) In java, ____ is/are created on heap?
A: Objects

15) How can u initialize an array of 3 boolean values to all false?
A:boolean[] b = new boolean[3];

16) In which of the following code the value of i must be initialized
```
public class Test{
final int i;
} public class Test{
protected int i
} public class Test{
private int i
} public class Test{
public int i
}
```
A: Final

17) which of the following can be used fully abstract class from implementation
A: Interface

18) Anna doesn't want the class(yString) to be inherited?
A: public final class MyString{ }

19) Match the following:
A) component of the JVM that ensures that byte code doesn't access private data : Bytecode verifier
B) Responsible for keeping classes from different servers separate from each other as well as local classes : Class loader

20) pick up the true statements:
1) All methods of interface are public and abstract
2) All methods of abstract classes are public and abstract
3) All methods of interface are private and abstract
4) All methods of abstract classes are private and abstract
A: Only option 1 is correct

21) pick up the true statements about abstract class in java:
>* abstract class cannot be instantiated
> abstract class cannot be inherited
> abstract class cannot have concrete methods
> All of the above

22) 1) Final class cannot be instantiated
2)* Final class cannot be inherited

23) 1) Interface variables are public by default
2) Interface variables are static by default
3) Interface variables are final by default
4)* All of the above

24) 1) Character literals are stored as unicode characters
2) In java, primitives are always passed by value and not by reference
A: both are correct

25) Programmer is involved in the development of a mobile device. He wants to store mobile name and
model number(contains alphanumeric values) of a mobile device. He also wants to concatenate
the mobile name and model number of a mobile.

Which way of String API usage will tune the performance of a program?
1)* Create StringBuffer object with new keyword for holding string literals and use append() method for concatenation process

2) Create String object with new keyword for holding string literals and use '+' operator for concatenation process
3) Create String object without new keyword for holding string literals and use '+' operator for concatenation process
4) All of the above

26) public class Demo {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
Set<String> friends = new HashSet<String>();
  friends.add("Ram");
  friends.add("Sita");
  friends.add("Shyam");
  friends.add("Radha");

for (String str : friends) {
 System.out.println(str);
   }
 } //main
}//Demo

Referring to the above code snippet, select the correct output.
A:no particular order

27) select correct stmt regarding enum
> A java enum is a special java type used to define collection of constants
>java enum type is a special kind iof java class
>enum allows you to defined in new method
>* all of the above

28) Reena has decide to use abstract class(not suggested)
> Every class containing abstract method must be declared abstract
> Abstract class can contain abstract and non abstract methods
>* Abstract class can be instantiated using new operator
> abstract class can be inherited

29) class Customer
{
  int Custid ;
  String CustName ;
  Address custaddress ;
}
 class Address
{
     String City;
     String State;

}
A: aggregation

30) 1) A string Object is immutable
     2) A string builder object is immutable
A: true,false

31) 1) A string buffer object is immutable
     2) A string builder object is immutable
A:false,false

32) Following statement is which feature of the java?
        Java programs carry run time type information, used to verify and resolve accesses to object at run time
A: Dynamic

33) What is JDK

A: Java Development Kit

34) what is the super class of all exceptions?
A: Throwable

35) public class MyMain{
public static void main(String argv){
System.out.println("Hello cruel world"); }
1) The compiler will complain that main is a reserved word and cannot be used for a class
2) The code will compile and when run will print out "Hello cruel world"
3) The code will compile but will complain at run time that no constructor is defined
4)* The code will compile but will complain at run time that main is not correctly defined

36) public class Test{
    public static void main(String argv[]){
       int i;
       System.out.println(i);
       }
    }
A: Compile time

37) which component of java virtual machine compiles the bytecode into platform-specific executable code that is immediately executed,speeding up the execution?
A: JIT

38) which is the correct way of writting getter method of java base property address of string type?
A: String getAddress()

39)which is the correct way of writting getter method of java base property address of integer type?
A: int getAge()

40)which is the correct way of writting setter method of java base property address of age?
A) void setAge()

41) which access specifier modifier can be used for instance variable
A: all of the Them(public, private, final)

42) which modifier can be used for local variable
A: Final

43) public class Test{
    // int var
     }
A: public, private, static(all of the above)

44) which of the following access specifiers is not available child calsses in different packages
A: Private

45) which of the following are wrapper classes
    Random, Byte, Vector, Integer, Short, Double
A:B,D,E&F

46) pick up the true statements:
1) String class is used to create mutable objects
2) The super class for all the Exception and error is throwable

3) Set interfaces provide the capability to store unique elements in the collection
A: Option 2 n 3

47) which of the following class doesn't contain Now method
> Instance class
> Localdate class
> Zonedate class
>* Period class

48) which of the following datatype variable
switch(___){
.....
}
1) int
2) Char
3) String
4)* all of the above

49) which of the following is the checked exception?
A: SQL

50) which of the following is correct way to declare/define a method
>abstract void m1();
>final void m1(){}
>public static void m1(){ }
>*all of the above

51) which of the following is necessary condition for automatic type conversion type in java
A: Destination is larger than source type

52) which of the following is not in acvcess modifier in java?
A:Friendly protected

53) which of the following is declared as access modifier in abstract java class?
A:public abstract void Method();

54) which of the following is true for abstract class?
> can't have concrete method
>* can't have instances
> can't have subclasses
> all the above

55) which of the following is true for serialization in java?
> Process of converting primitive classes to wra[per classes
> Doesn't help in persisting data
>* An operation in which an object's internal state is converted into a stream of bytes

56) which of the following is not present in Object class in java
> void finalaize()
> Class getClass()
>* boolean compare(Object)
> String to String()

57) which of the following Is True?
> local variables will always be assigned WITH DEFAULT VALUES
> sTRING IN JAVA IS equivalent to character array
>* A class or method cannot be abstract and final at the same time
> An abstract class should contain atleast one abstract method

58) which of the following related to garbage collection in java is true?
>* collects all the unreferenced objects

> It is the high priority Daemon Thread
> System.gc() guarentees the invocation of garbage collector
> The finalize method of an object is invoked after garbage collection is performed on the object

59) which of the following are true?
1) Static methods can access only static data members
2) Static method cannot be called without object creation
3) Reference 'this' is never passed to static method
4) A copy of static variable created per instance
A: 1 & 3

60) which of the following would destroy an object x?
> x.delete()
> x.finalize()
> Runtime.getRuntime().gc()
>* only the garbage collection system can destroy an object

61) which of the following keywords can be used to invoke parent or overloaded constructor?
A: Super and this

62) While specifying variable arguments for java method, eclipse(...) should be used _____
1) As starting argument
2)* As trailing argument
3) As middle argument
4) As argument at any position in the argument list

63) which keyword is used by a method to refer to the object that invoked it?
A: This

64) array out of boundary(scenario)
A: This will throw unchecked exception

65) first name found using length.if u find null value which exception it will throw?
A: This will throw unchecked exception

66) In java app, reena has been assigned with a task creating a custom defined unchecked exception. she has created a new class name as EmployeeException. Which predefined class need to be inherited in EmployeeException class for making it as unchecked exception
1) Exception
2)* Runtime
3) Error
4) No need to inherit a predefined Exception class

67) pick up the correct statement
1)* try,catch,finally,throw and throws are the Exception handling keywords
2) try,catch,finalize,throw and throws are the Exception handling keywords
3) try,catch,final are the Exception handling keywords
4) try,catch,final,finally,finalize are the Exception handling keywords

68) pick up the true about finally block
1) It will not be executed when "Return" statement is called in try block
2) It will not be executed when Exception is thrown in try block
3) It will not be executed in the Normal Execution of the try block
4)* It executes in all above mentioned cases

69)In a java code one try block is there with two catch block for SQLException and IOException and finally block
follows the catch block. But at the time of execution one statement in try block

throws IOException.

According to the above scenario which of the following are correct?
1) When exception is thrown both catch blocks will be executed
2) When exception is thrown only IOException catch block will be executed
3)* When exception is thrown IOException block will be executed followed by finally block
4) We cannot give more than one catch block so this will give compilation error

70) which of the following is true about IndexOutOfBound Exception
A: Unchecked exception

71) public static void main(string args)
```
        {

        try
        {
          return;
        }
        finally
        {
        system.out.printnl("finally");
        }
        }
```

A: finally

72) which of the following is checked exception in java
A: user defined, io, sql(all)

73) which of the following is unchecked exception
1)* class class exception/Null pointer exception
2) Any user defined exception class which extends "Exception"
3) IO exception
4) SQL exception

74) which of the following is true
1)* checked exception enforce usage of try/catch blocks or throws clause at compile time
2) unchecked exception enforce usage of try/catch blocks or throws clause at compile time
3) unchecked exception enforce usage of try/catch blocks or throws clause at run time
4) checked exception enforce usage of try/catch blocks or throws clause at run time

75) which of the following is/are unchecked exception in java?
1) Null poin
2) arithmetic
3) array out of bound exception
4)* all of the above

76) which of the following is/are true about exception handling
1)* any statement included after the throw statement in java program,will be an unreachable code
2) Throwable class is a subclass of exception class
3) throwable class is a subclass of runtime exception class
4) all of the above

77) which of the following is true
1) try block with only catch block is valid
2) try block with only finally block is valid
3) try blockl with both catch and finally block is valid

4)* all of the above

78) While using try with resource feature in Exception Handling when are the resources are closed in try block
1) The resources declared in try block will be closed only if developer explicitly close the stream
2)* The resources declared in try block are closed regardless of whether try block completes normally or abruptly
3) The resources declared in try block are closed regardless of whether try block completes normally
4) The resources declared in try block will be closed only if try block completes abruptly

79) reena wants to read the characters. to suggest which of the following?
A: Reader

80) can data flow through the given IO in both the directions?
A: only one direction

81) What is the process of transfering an object into the byte stream?
A: Serialization

82) Which of the following is correct method to test where the specified method is file or not?
1)* isFile()
2) IsFile()
3) isfile()
4) Idfile()

83) appropriate method used to clear data present in output buffer
1) clear()
2)* flush()
3) fflush()
4) remove()

84) True statement about serialization?
1) Serialization is a mechanism of saving state of object into a file
2) To persist an object to a file, the object class needs to implement Serialize interface
3) Deserialization is the process of reconstructing the object from the serialized state
4)* all the above

85) anny wants to speedup i/o operations.which of the time and resource consumming time?
A: buffer stream

86) no duplicates and no order of elements
A: hashset

87) reena in development management sytem and she maintained employee details in value pair and data in oder and sorted oreder
A: java.util.hashmap

88) reena stored class in treeset.she wants to prints the class room no so whichn one she select?
A:can use either iterator or enchaned for loop

89)in project management system reena wants the insertion and deletion frequently(data in not sorted order).which one will select
A:linkedlist

90) In java, which of the options below allows the callar to remove elements from the underline collection during the iteration with well-defined semantics?
A: using Iterator

91) to sort the employees based upon their salaries. salaries will be stored in collections.
A: Treeset

92) pick up the correct statement in java
1) Collection index starts from 0
2) List allow duplicate entries
3) Set does not permit duplicate entries
4)* All of the above

93) pick up the correct statement in reference to java collection
1) Collection index starts from 1
2)* List allow duplicate entries
3) Set permits duplicate entries
4) HashMap does not allow null key

94) pick up the correct statement
1) Collection index starts from 1
2) List does not allow duplicate entries
3) Set permits duplicate entries
4)* HashMap allows one null key and multiple null values in a collection

95) songs are arranged in without duplicates & based on alphabetical order(scenario)
A: treeset

96) which collection doesn't allow null values in keys and objects?
A: hashtable

97) true about hashmap & hashtable
1) HashMap is synchronized
2)* Hashtable is synchronized
3) Hashtable and HashMap are syncronized
4) Hashtable and HashMap are not syncronized

98) diff b/w hashtable & hashmap
1) HashMap is having sorted key values whereas Hashtable does not sort key values
2) Hashtable allows null values as key and value whereas HashMap doesn't allow nulls
3)* Hashtable is synchronized whereas HashMap is not synchronized
4) None of the above

99) which collection allows to grow array string
A: arraylist

100)which collection class maintained index based access for element & make fastup the element
A: arraylist

101) which collection class allows to access the element by associating with key with element and values provide synchronization
A: java.util.hashtable

102) Which interface has the following features in java?
1) Entries are sorted using Comparator interface.
2) Duplicate entries replace original entries.
3) Entries are stored as key -value pairs.
A: Sorted map

103) correct statement about collections in java?

1) List is an unordered collection
2)* List is an ordered collection
3) List is an sorted collection
4) List doesn't allow duplicates

104) Which of the following collection in API is consider to be an thread free and ------(question not completed)
A:hashset
105) which of the following collection in API consider safe synchronization in thread free and in key value pair
A:hash table

106) which of the following interface can be used by treeset to sort user defined objects?
A: Comparable

107) which of the following object will not accept insertion of null elements?
A: Hash Table

108) Which of the given class from java collection framework implements the collection interface?
A: arraylist

109) which collection allows to grow/shrink size, non synced
A: util.arraylist

110) class Alpha {
public static void main(String[] args) {
try {
int x = 8/0;
} catch (NullPointerException nullEx) {
System.out.print("x");
} catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("y");
} finally {
System.out.print("z");
} } }

What would be the output of above code fragment?
A: yz

111) class Base{
    public void method() throws IOException{   }
}
class Derived extends Base{
    public void method() throws Exception{   } // Line 1
}

What is true about the above code?
1)* Compilation error: Exception is not compatible with throws clause in Base.method()
2) Run time exception is raised due to the Line 1 in Derived class
3) we cannot override the methods with throws clause
4) Compilation error: Instead of throws it should be throw

112) Reader r=new BufferedReader(new FileReader ("myFile.txt"));
The above code may raise _____.
A: file not found exception

113) public class Prg1 {

 public void disp()
 {
  System.out.println("hello ");

```
 }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
        Prg1 object=new Prg1();
              try{
     object.disp();
     }
 catch(Exception e){
      System.out.println("catch block");
     }
     finally{
      System.out.println("I will execute ");
     }
    }
}
```

1) It will print the following output hello
2) It will Print the following output - catch block I will execute
3)* It will Print the following output - hello I will execute
4) Compile error as disp() doesn't throw Exception

114)
```
public class TestDemo {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  try {

     System.out.println(4/0);
   } catch(ArithmeticException|ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
     System.out.println("Catch Block 1");
   } catch(NumberFormatException ne) {
     System.out.println("Catch Block 2");
   }
   catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("Catch Block 3");
  }
 }
}
```

Refer to the above code what will be the output ?
1) 0
2)* Catch Block 1
3) Catch Block 2
4) Catch Block 3

115)
```
public class TestDemo {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
  try {

System.out.println(Integer.parseInt("A90"));
   } catch(ArithmeticException|ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
     System.out.println("Catch Block 1");
   } catch(NumberFormatException ne) {
     System.out.println("Catch Block 2");
   }
   catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("Catch Block 3");
  }
 }
}
```

Refer to the above code what will be the output ?
1) 0
2) Catch Block 1
3)* Catch Block 2
4) Catch Block 3

116) try {
   // ----Some Code-----
}
catch(. . . . . .){. . . . . .}
catch(. . . . . .){. . . . . .}
catch(. . . . . .){. . . . . .}
catch(. . . . . .){. . . . . .}

Which of the following catch(. . . . . .) sequences are appropriate?
1) ArithmeticException
ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
Exception
Throwable
2) ArithmeticException
ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
Throwable
Exception
3) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
ArithmeticException
Throwable
Exception
4) None
A: Option 1

117) abstract public class Triangle {
abstract void addTriangle();
 }
class ConsumableTriangle extends Triangle{
public void addTriangle()
{
// add Triangles
}

}

Pickup the valid statement about the above Java code.
1) code will compile without any errors.
2) Gives compilation error - abstract class by default will have abstract methods only so methods in
the abstract class should not be declared as abstract.
3) Gives compilation errors because ConsumableTriangle also must be declared as abstract.
4) None of the above
A: option 1

118) abstract class Test{
. . .. . .
}

Which of the following code is possible?
1) Test test = new Test();
2) Class Test2 extends Test{
}
3) Both are possible
4) Both are not possible
A: option 2

119) 1. public class StringComparision {
2. public static void main(String[] args) {

3. String a=new String("Java");
4. String b=new String("Java");

```
5.  __________
6. }
7.}
```

Which statement inserted at line 5, will display the result as true?
1) System.out.println(a == b);
2) System.out.println(a.equals(b));
3) System.out.println(a.compareTo(b));
4) All of the above
A: option 2

120) public interface Foo
{
    int index = 4;
    /* Line 3 */
}

What is true about the variable index?
1) index variable is final
2) index variable is static
3) index variable is public
4) All of the above
A: option 4

121) Consider the following Java code:

```
import java.util.*;
class ArrayListDemo {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
  ArrayList<String>  al = new ArrayList<String>();
  al.add("C");
  al.add("A");
  al.add("F");
  al.add("A");
  System.out.println("Contents of al: " + al);
 }
}
```

What will be output?
1) Contents of al: [A, C,F]
2) Contents of al: [C, A, F, A]
3) Contents of al: [C, A, A]
4) Runtime error as ArrayList doesn't allow duplicates.

122)
```
HashMap map = new HashMap();
   map.put("MH", null);
   map.put(null, "Karnataka");
   map.put(null, null);
   map.put("MP", "Madhya Pradesh");
  System.out.println(map.size());
```
1) 3
2) 1
3) 4
4) 2
A: option 1

123)
```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class Demo
3. {
4.  public static void main(String s[])
5.  {
6.          ArrayList fruits=new ArrayList();
7.          fruits.add("Grapes");
```

```
8.          fruits.add("Mango");
9.          fruits.add("Apple");
10.       ------------
11.       System.out.println( fruits);
12.       }
13. }
```

Which statement inserted at line 10 will sort the fruits name?
1) Collection.orderBy(fruits);
2) Arrays.sort(fruits);
3) Collections.sort(fruits);
4) As default, all elements added in arraylist are stored in sorted manner
A: option 3

124)
```
import java.util.*;
public class Mainclass
{

 public static void main(String[] args)
 {
  Map map=new HashMap();
  map.put(1,"Mohan");
  map.put(2,"Mohan");
  map.put(1,"Mohan");
  System.out.println(map.size());
 }
}
```
A: Output:2

125)
```
//JUnit Suite
@RunWith(Suite.class)
// LINE 1
public class JunitTestSuite {
}

public class FirstTest {
   @Test
   public void sumTotal() {
      ----
      ----
   }}

public class SecondTest{
   @Test
   public void testMethod() {
     ------
     ------
      }}
```

Select the code to be inserted at Line 1 to create the Test suite, considering above code.
1) @Suite.SuiteClasses({FirstTest.class ,SecondTest.class})
2) @Suite.SuiteClasses({FirstTest ,SecondTest})
3) @Suite.SuiteClasses({sumTotal() ,testMethod()})
4) @Suite.SuiteClasses({sumTotal,testMethod})
A: option 1

126) parameterized test--- same case again and again

127)
```
1: public class TestUsers{
2: ___________________
3: @Test
4: public void testRegisterUser(){ }
```

```
5: }
```

Which annotation insertion at line 2 in the above code snippet will exclude the execution of test method?
A: @ignore

128) How do you test the exception thrown by the following method in junit?

```
 public void divisionWithException() {
   int i = 1/0;
 }
```

1) Annotate the test method as follows:
 @Exception(ArithmeticException.class)
2) Annotate the test method as follows:
 @Test(exception= ArithmeticException.class)
3) Annotate the test method as follows:
 @Test(expected = ArithmeticException.class)
4) Annotate the test method as follows:
 @Test(ArithmeticException.class)
A: option 3

129) How many times following methods execute in Junit Testing?

```
@Before
public void beforeMethod(){
      System.out.print("Before Method");
}
@After
public void afterMethod(){
      System.out.print("after Method");
}
```

1) Once for TestSuit
2) Twice for every test
3) Once for all test in the class
4) Once for every test in the class
A: option 4

130)

```
public class TestDemo
{
 @Test
 public void getRollNo() {   }
 @Ignore("The method is being modified")
 @Test(expected = ClassCastException.class)
 public void testGetLastName(){ }
 @Test
 public void getFirstName() { }
}
```

Consider the above java code snippet. How many test cases will execute?
A: 2 TEST CASES will execute

131)

```
public class TestJunit1 {


   @Test(timeout=1000)
   public void testMessage() {
// some code
   }
}
```

What is true about the above Junit code?
1) It will fail the test, if the test takes longer than 1 minute for execution

2) It will fail the test, if the test takes longer than 1000 milli second for execution
3) It will fail the test, if the test takes longer than 1000 Hours for execution
4) It will fail the test, if the test takes longer than 1hour for execution
A: option 2

132) What is true regarding @Before and @BeforeClass if we have 10 test methods in a class?
1) @BeforeClass will be executed ten times, but @Before will be executed only once.
2) @Before code will be executed ten times, but @BeforeClass will be executed only once.
3) Both @BeforeClass and @Before will be executed once
4) Both @BeforeClass and @Before will be executed 10 times
A: OPTION 2

133) Which is the correct code for failing the test if the test takes longer than 1 second for execution?
1) @Timeout(1)
2) @ignore(1000)
3) @Test(timeout=1000)
4) @Test(1)
A: OPTION 3

134)code: Test Suite---
1) //Example for TestSuite
@RunWith(Suite.class)
@Suite.SuiteClasses({ TestPerson.class, TestEmployee.class,TestAccount.class})
public class TestPersonSuite {}
2) //Example for TestSuite
@RunWith()
@Suite.SuiteClasses({ TestPerson.class, TestEmployee.class,TestAccount.class})
public class TestPersonSuite {}
3) //Example for TestSuite
@Suite.SuiteClass({ TestPerson.class, TestEmployee.class,TestAccount.class})
public class TestPersonSuite {}
4) //Example for TestSuite
@RunWith(Suites.class)
@Suites.SuiteClasses({ TestPerson.class, TestEmployee.class,TestAccount.class})
public class TestPersonSuite {}
A:option 1

135) which of the following is true about @ignore annotation?
1) @ignore can be applied to class and methods
2) The @Ignore Annotation will ignore all the compilation errors in the test methods
3) @ignore cannot be applied to class
4) @ignore cannot be applied for the methods
A:option 1