Learn Java MCQs

1. JDK stands for ____.

    A. Java development kit
    B. Java deployment kit
    C. JavaScript deployment kit
    D. None of these

Answer: A) Java development kit

Explanation:

JDK stands for Java Development Kit. It is a platform to develop and run Java applications.

2. JRE stands for ___.

    A. Java run ecosystem
    B. JDK runtime Environment
    C. Java Runtime Environment
    D. None of these

Answer: C) Java Runtime Environment

Explanation:

JRE stands for Java Runtime Environment which provides an environment to run a java program.

3. What makes the Java platform independent?

    A. Advanced programming language
    B. It uses bytecode for execution
    C. Class compilation
    D. All of these

Answer: B) It uses bytecode for execution

Explanation:

In Java, programs are compiled into byte code and that byte code is platform-independent.

4. Can we keep a different name for the java class name and java file name?

    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can keep different names for java filename and java class name if and only if the class is not public.

5. What are the types of memory allocated in memory in java?

    A. Heap memory
    B. Stack memory
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of these

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Memory allocation in java occurs in two ways, mainly, stack and heap space.

6. Multiline comment is created using ____.

A. //
B. /* */
C. <!-- -->
D. All of these

Answer: B) /* */

Explanation:

Multi-line comments start with *I** and ends with ***I*. Any text between *I** and ***I* will be ignored by Java.

7. What is the entry point of a program in Java?

A. main() method
B. The first line of code
C. Last line of code
D. main class

Answer: A) main() method

Explanation:

Generally, the main() method is treated as the point where the flow of code starts.

8. Can we write a program without a main method in Java?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can write a java program without the main() method but there is a condition if and only if java JDK version till JDK 5.

9. Can the main() method be overloaded in Java?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, We can overload the main method in java but JVM only calls the original main method, it will never call our overloaded main method.

10. Which keyword in java is used for exception handling?

A. exep
B. excepHand
C. throw
D. All of these

Answer: C) throw

Explanation:

the **throw** is a keyword introduced in java for exception handling.

11. Which class in Java is used to take input from the user?

    A. Scanner
    B. Input
    C. Applier
    D. None of these

Answer: A) Scanner

Explanation:

The Scanner class is used to get user input, and it is found in the java. util package.

12. Method used to take a string as input in Java?

    A. next()
    B. nextLine()
    C. Both A. and B.
    D. None of these

Answer: B) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The **next()** method can read the input only till the space. It can't read two words separated by space, while the **nextLine()** reads input including space between the words (that is, it reads till the end of line **\n**).

13. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java?

    A. var name;
    B. int name;
    C. var name int;
    D. All of these

Answer: B) int name;

14. Null in Java is ___.

    A. Reserved keyword
    B. Literal value
    C. Used in exception handling
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

All of the mentioned points are true about the Null in Java.

15. Which of these is a type of variable in Java?

    A. Instance Variable
    B. Local Variable
    C. Static Variable
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

There are three types of variables in Java:

1. Instance variable
2. Local variable
3. Class/Static variable

16. What will be the output of following Java code?

```java
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello";
    str = "Bye";
    System.out.println(str);
  }
}
```

    A. Hello
    B. Bye
    C. Error
    D. All of these

Answer: B) Bye

17. What is type casting in Java?

    A. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another
    B. Casting variable to the class
    C. Creating a new variable
    D. All of these

Answer: A) It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

Explanation:

Type casting is when you assign a value of one primitive data type to another type.

18. Which type of casting is lossy in Java?

    A. Widening typecasting
    B. Narrowing typecasting
    C. Manual typecasting
    D. All of these

Answer: B) Narrowing typecasting

Explanation:

In Narrowing typecasting data loss is there.

19. Which of the following can be declared as final in java?

    A. Class
    B. Method
    C. Variable
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

Class, method, and variables all can be declared as final in Java.

20. Finally block is attached to?

    A. Try-catch block
    B. Class block
    C. Method block
    D. All of these

Answer: A) Try-catch block

Explanation:

Finally, block of code runs at the end of the try-catch block.

21. The break statement in Java is used to ___.

A. Terminates from the loop immediately
B. Terminates from the program immediately
C. Skips the current iteration
D. All of these

Answer: A) Terminates from the loop immediately

Explanation:

The **break** statement in Java is used to terminate from the loop immediately.

22. What will be the output of following Java code?

```java
public class Main {
  public static void main(String arg[]) {
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= 12; i += 2) {
      if (i == 8) {
        System.out.println(i);
        break;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A. 1
B. No output
C. 8
D. 1357911

Answer: B) No output

Explanation:

The condition **(i == 8)** could not be satisfied hence nothing cannot be printed.

23. Can the Java program accept input from the command line?

A. Yes, using command-line arguments
B. Yes, by access command prompt
C. No
D. None of these

Answer: A) Yes, using command-line arguments

Explanation:

In Java, we can also provide values (arguments) while calling the program through the command line. These arguments are known as Command Line Arguments.

24. Array in java is ___.

A. Collection of similar elements
B. Collection of elements of different types
C. The data type of consisting of characters
D. None of these

Answer: A) Collection of similar elements

Explanation:

Array is a collection of similar elements.

25. Which of these is the correct method to create an array in java?

A. int[] arr = {1, 3, 5};
B. int[] arr;
C. arr = new int[] {3, 1, 8};
D. int arr[] = {1, 4, 6};
E. All of these

Answer: E) All of these

26. Object in java are ___.

A. Classes
B. References
C. Iterators
D. None of these

Answer: B) References

Explanation:

Objects in Java are Reference Variables.

27. What is garbage collection in java?

A. Method to manage memory in java
B. Create new garbage values
C. Delete all values
D. All of these

Answer: A) Method to manage memory in java

Explanation:

Garbage collection in Java is the process by which Java programs perform automatic memory management.

28. Static variables in java are declared as ___.

A. final variables
B. new variables
C. Constants
D. All of these

Answer: C) Constants

Explanation:

The static variables declarations just like constants, they required **static** keyword and an initial value.

29. BigInteger Class is used to ___.

A. Store very long range of number
B. Store integer values
C. A class that stores large range of integer
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

All of the above points are correct with respect to a BigInteger class.

30. 'this' keyword in java is ___.

A. Used to hold the reference of the current object
B. Holds object value

C. Used to create a new instance
D. All of these

Answer: A) Used to hold the reference of the current object

Explanation:

Java **this** keyword is used to hold the reference of the current object.

31. What will be the output of following Java code?

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

class ThisKeyword {
  private int a = 4;
  private int b = 1;

  void getSum(int a, int b) {
    this.a = a;
    this.b = b;
    System.out.println(this.a + this.b);
  }
}

public class Main {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    ThisKeyword T = new ThisKeyword();
    T.getSum(3, 5);
  }
}
```

A. 5
B. 9
C. 8
D. 4

Answer: C) 8

Explanation:

The above Java program is an example to demonstrate the use of **this** keyword.

32. The 'super' keyword is used to ___.

A. Access instance of the parent class
B. Access instance of the same class
C. Access instance of child class
D. Access instance of friend class

Answer: A) Access instance of the parent class

Explanation:

The **super** keyword refers to superclass (parent) objects. It is used to call superclass methods, and to access the superclass constructor.

33. The super() method is used to ___.

A. Call constructor of friend class
B. Is a declared method
C. Call constructor of the parent class
D. Call constructor

Answer: C) Call constructor of the parent class

Explanation:

In Java programming language, the super() is a reference variable that is used to refer parent class constructors. The super can be used to call parent class's variables and methods. The super() can be used to call parent class' constructors only.

34. Wrapper class in java is ___.

    A. Used to encapsulate primitive data types
    B. Declare new classes called wrapper
    C. Create a new instance of the class
    D. None of these

Answer: A) Used to encapsulate primitive data types

Explanation:

A Wrapper class is a class whose object wraps or contains primitive data types.

35. Boxing is ___.

    A. Creating new box
    B. Creating object
    C. Converting primitive type of object instance
    D. All of these

Answer: C) Converting primitive type of object instance

Explanation:

In Java programming language, the wrapper classes are those whose objects wraps a primitive data type within them. The wrapper class is used for converting primitive datatype to object is called boxing.

36. Abstract class is ___.

    A. Created using abstract keyword
    B. Contains only abstract method
    C. Needs to be inherited to be used
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

An abstract class is a class that contains an abstract method. It is defined using abstract keyword only has method declarations and to use these methods, the abstract class needs to be inherited.

37. What is file handling in java?

    A. It is creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program.
    B. Creating new method
    C. Filing method to different file to extract them better
    D. All of these

Answer: A) It is creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program

Explanation:

File handling is used for creating, deleting, and modifying files using a java program.

38. How can we access methods for file handling in java?

    A. Java.files
    B. Java.io
    C. Java.io.File
    D. Java.FileHandling

Answer: C) Java.io.File

Explanation:

To access the file handling methods, we need to use **Java.io.File**.

39. Which is the correct absolute path of a file in Java?

  A. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\bin\file_name.txt
  B. C:\Program Files\Java\file_name.txt
  C. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\file_name.txt
  D. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\bin\File
     Handling\file_name.txt

Answer: A) C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\bin\file_name.txt

Explanation:

The correct absolute path of a file in Java is:

```
C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_131\bin\file_name.txt
```

40. Which method is used to add a new line to file in Java?

  A. file.addLine()
  B. file.nextLine()
  C. file.write()
  D. file.line()

Answer: C) file.write()

Explanation:

The **file.write()** method is used to add a new line to file in Java.

41. Which method deletes a file in Java?

  A. file.delete()
  B. file.remove()
  C. file.garbage()
  D. file.dump()

Answer: A) file.delete()

Explanation:

The **file.delete()** method is used to delete a file in Java.

42. Which method in java is used to read lines from file?

  A. file.read()
  B. file.nextLine()
  C. file.getLine()
  D. All of these

Answer: C) file.getLine()

Explanation:

The **file.getLine()** method is used to read lines from a file.

43. The correct syntax to import the math library in java is ___.

  A. import java.lang.math
  B. import math
  C. import java.math
  D. All of these

Answer: A) import java.lang.math

Explanation:

The correct syntax to import the math library in java is:

```
import java.lang.math
```

44. Which is/are valid method(s) of math library in java?

   A. max()
   B. cbrt()
   C. log10()
   D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

Some common methods of the math library are **max()**, **min()**, **cbrt()**, **pow()**, **log()**, **log10()**, etc.

45. Which method in java is used to generate random numbers in Java?

   A. random.nextInt()
   B. random()
   C. rand()
   D. All of these

Answer: A) random.nextInt()

Explanation:

The Java method **random.nextInt()** is used to generate random numbers.

46. In java, recursion is ___.

   A. Method
   B. A process allowing methods to call itself
   C. The process to call methods
   D. None of these

Answer: B) A process allowing methods to call itself

Explanation:

The recursion is a process by which a process allow methods to call itself.

47. What is stringBuffer in java?

   A. Class to create a string array
   B. Class to create a mutable string in java
   C. Class to create a string from i/o buffer
   D. All of these

Answer: B) Class to create a mutable string in java

Explanation:

StringBuffer class is used to create modifiable strings in java.

48. Which of the following is a valid data structure in java?

   A. Array
   B. List
   C. Vector
   D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

All of the above (Array, List, and Vector) are valid data structures in Java.

49. Which syntax is valid to create a vector in java?

A. Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();
B. Vector name = new string;
C. int name = new vector ()
D. All of these

Answer: A) Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();

Explanation:

The **hex2bin()** function is used to convert hexadecimal values to the ASCII characters.

The syntax to create a vector in Java is:

```
Vector < string > names = new Vector < String > ();
```

50. Enumeration in Java is ___.

A. Data type which contains fixed set of constants
B. Method
C. Class
D. None of these

Answer: A) Data type which contains fixed set of constants

Explanation:

In Java, the Enumeration is a data type which contains a fixed set of constants, they are used to create our own data type like classes.

51. Which of these is true for interfaces in java?

A. The keyword interface is used to create a method
B. All the methods of an interface are abstract
C. It does not contain constructors
D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these

Explanation:

All of the above points are true for interfaces in Java.

52. Encapsulation is ___.

A. Wrapping up of data and related functions into a single entity
B. Creating special methods
C. Creating special data structure
D. All of these

Answer: A) Wrapping up of data and related functions into a single entity

Explanation:

In Java programming language, the encapsulation is a mechanism of wrapping the data (variables) and code acting on the data (methods) together as a single unit. It is a object-oriented programming concept.

53. Which Java method is used to convert an object to string?

    A. createString()
    B. toString()
    C. object.string()
    D. newString()

Answer: B) toString()

Explanation:

Java method **toString()** is used to convert an object to string.

54. What is a comparator in Java?

    A. Interface to compare integer
    B. Comparison method for lists
    C. Interface to compare two objects in java
    D. All of these

Answer: C) Interface to compare two objects in java

Explanation:

Java Comparator interface is used to order the objects of a user-defined class.

55. Which of the following methods are present in comparator interface?

    A. compare()
    B. equate()
    C. isEqual()
    D. All of these

Answer: A) compare()

Explanation:

The comparator interface contains the following two methods,

- compare()
- equals()

56. Which of the following statements is not correct for vectors in Java?

    A. It was created using vector keyword
    B. It can store an object of different classes
    C. It is asynchronous
    D. None of these

Answer: C) It is asynchronous

57. What will be the output of following Java code?

```java
public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("include");
    sb.append("help");
    System.out.println(sb);
  }
}
```

    A. Error
    B. include
    C. help
    D. Includehelp

Answer: D) Includehelp

Explanation:

The string here is a *StringBuffer* hence the contents can be edited which makes the append method work on it by adding 'help' to the end of the string.

58. What is a deadlock in Java?

    A. State when all processes have complete working and are dead
    B. State when threads are in hold state forever
    C. State when threads are not ready
    D. All of these

Answer: B) State when threads are in hold state forever

Explanation:

Deadlock in Java is a condition when two or more threads try to access the same resources at the same time.

59. Which graph is used to check for deadlock in Java?

    A. Deadlock graph
    B. Time graph
    C. Wait-for-graph
    D. None of these

Answer: C) Wait-for-graph

Explanation:

The wait-for-graph is used to check for deadlock in Java.

60. Batch processing in java is ___.

    A. Used to execute a group of queries or a batch as executing a single query, again and again, is time taking and reduce the performance
    B. Used to processing multiple queries can be executed at once
    C. Used to increase program's performance
    D. All of these

Answer: D) All of these