***Core-Java MCQ***

**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

Ans: C

2. Java programming language is a

**(a) Concurrent** (b) Scripting

(c) Row Type **(d) Strongly typed**

Ans: A,d

3. What is Jar?

(a) Document generator (b) Java debugger

**(c) Archiv file creator** (d) Compiler tools

Ans: C

4. What is the function of javadoc?

(a) Java compiler (b) Java launcher

**(c) Api document generator** (d) Debuger

Ans: C

5. What is abbreviation of COBRA?

(a) Commission of Broker Architect

(b) Common output request broker Architect

(c) Common object request broker architect

**(d) Common object request broker architecture**

Ans: D

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

Ans: A

7. Integral libraries deal with the network technologist.

**(a) RMI** **(b) COBRA** **(c) JDBCTM**  **(d) JNDI**

Ans: A,B,C,D

8. Which is the Java debugger?

(a) Javac **(b) Jdb**

(c) Java (d) Javadoc

Ans: B

9. Which tools help to create application that work across a network?

**(a) RMI** (b) CORBA

(c) Internationalization tools (d) Java deployment tools

Ans: A

10. JFram,Jpanel are include in ------- library?

(a) Java.lang (b) Java.util

(c) Java.io **(d) Java.swing**

Ans: D

11. Input and Output support classes are-

**(a) File** **(b) Reader** **(c) Writer** (d) Enum

Ans: A,B,C

12. Which tools create applet for browser?

(a) Java web start **(b) Java plug-in**

(c) Both a & b (d) None

Ans: B

13. The Client VM is tuned for-

(a) Program execution Speed **(b) Reducing start-up time**

**(c) Memory foot print** (d) All of above

Ans: B, C

14. Which classes are loaded first?

(a) Main classes (b) Sub-classes

**(c) Local classes** (d) Imported classes

Ans: C

15. Which Keyword does not return any value?

**(a) void** (b) static

(c) public (d) String args[ ]

Ans: A

16. What is JVM.

(a) Java Verifying Management(b) Java Virtual Member (c) Java virtual Manager (**d)Java Virtual Machine**

Ans: D

17. The purpose of Java.lang is.....

**(a) Fundamental classes of the Java** **programming language** (b) Utility classes

(c) Arbitrary precision math support

Ans: A

18. JRE means.

(a) Java Real Execution

(b) Java Recorded Environment

**(c) Java Runtime Environment**

(d) Java Routine Environment

Ans: C

19. Which library is following that contain Array list, Calender & Date.

(a) Java.net (b) Java.math

(c) Java.lang **(d) Java.util**

Ans: D

20. When the PATH variable is not set properly to include the Javac compiler. Which Error is shown?

(a) Cannot resolve symble **(b) Command not found** (c) Invalid method declaration (d) Could not found main class

Ans: B

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.

Ans : B,C

**Chapter Two:**

1. What does a class represent?

**(a) Type definition** (**b) Class Type**

(c) Defines data (d) virtual entity

Ans: A,B

2. An object has both State and Behaviour....

**(a) True** (b) False

Ans: A

3. How many of java class file format are?

**(a) Two** (b) Four

(c) Eight (d) Three

Ans: A

4. What is Application main class?

(a) It has Main Method (b) It is Entry Point

(c) It is Launch Class **(d) above all**

Ans: D

5. How many primitive data type in Java prog.language

(a) 2 (b) 4

**(c) 8**  (d) 10

Ans: C

6. What type of views of java application?

**(a) 2**  (b) 4

(c) 8 (d) 10

Ans: A

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

Ans: B

8. Which is not true for Return method?

(a) double getBalance{//...}

**(b) void deposit(double sum) {//.....}**

(c) String getCustomer () {//....}

(d) String getDetails () {//.....}

Ans: B

9. Who contains field initialization code?

**(a) Constructor** (b) Methods

(c) Fields (d) loops

Ans: A

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**

Ans: D

11. The String class is define-------package.

(a) Java.util package (b) Java.io package

**(c) Java.lang package** (d) None

Ans: C

12. Which is true for UML?

**(a) Unified Modelling Language**

(b) United Modelling Language

(c) Universal Modelling Language

(d) Unified Machine Language

Ans: A

13. Which view represent During execution?

(a) Static view **(b) Dynamic view**

(c) Both a & b (d) None

Ans: B  
14. What is ATM?

**(a) Automatic Teller Machine.** (b) Auto Transaction Machine. (c) Both a & b

(d) None

Ans: A

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**

Ans: D

16. When a Dynamic view occurs?

(a) Compiled time **(b) Execution time**

(c) Coding time (d) a,b,c

Ans: B

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

Ans: B

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

(a) Main class **(b) New class**

(c) New constractor (d) New method

Ans: B

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

Ans: A

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

Ans: **B**

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

Ans: C

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.\*

Ans: A

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

Ans: A,B

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

Ans: B

9. How many group categories in primitive data type?

(a) eight **(b) four**

(c) two (d) one

Ans: b

10. Why Class type are used to?

**(a) more complex type (b) create object**

(c) create class (d) all of them

Ans: A,B

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

**(a) Two** (b) four

(c) six (d) eight

Ans: A

12. Which data type support floating point data type?

(a) int **(b) double**

**(c) float** (d) long

Ans: B,C

13. Which range is true for int?

(a) -27 to 27-1 (byte) (b) -215 to 215-1 (short)

**(c) -231 to 231-1 (int)** (d) -263 to 263-1 (long)

Ans: C

14. Which integral type is true for integral categories?

**(a) byte (b) short**

**(c) int (d) long**

Ans: A,B,C,D

15. Which are true for 16 bits length?

**(a) char (b) long**

(c) int (d) short

Ans: A,B

16. Which is false for int?

(a) 2 (b) 077

**(c) X0BAAC** (d) 0XBAAC

Ans: C

17. Which is a octal value?

(a) 2 **(b) 0772**

(c) 0XBAACL (d) 809L

Ans: B (leading 0)

18. Which are true for double value?

(a) 100.25

(b) 100.25d

(c) 100.25D

**(d) all of above**

Ans: D

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

Ans: B

20. A string literal is enclosed in\_\_\_\_?

(a) Single quote marks

**(b) double quote** **marks**

(c) both a and b (d) only a

Ans: B

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

(a) Main classes (b) local classes

**(c) Wrapper classes** (d) import classes

Ans : C

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,**

Ans: A,B,C,D

23. Which is legal but not encouraged?

(a) \_sys\_var1 **(b) $change**

(c) user\_name (d) userName

Ans: B

24. An identifier cannot be a \_\_\_\_.

(a) $ (b) \_(underscore)

**(c) Keyword** (d) Valid currency symble

Ans: C

25. Most file systems do not support\_\_\_ charectures.

(a) ASCII characters (b) a-z

(c) A-Z **(d) Unicode**

Ans: D

26. Unicode can support characters that look the\_\_\_\_.

**(a) same**  (b) different

(c) new (d) ASCII

Ans: A

27. Whose don’t have return value?

(a) constructor (b) methods

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

Ans: D

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

Ans: A

29. Every class has \_\_\_ constructor

**(a) one** (b) two

(c) many (d) three

Ans: A

30. Which is true for comment?

(a) //......... (b) /\*

\*

\*/ (c) /\*\* **(d) all of above**

**\***

**\*/**

Ans: D

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

(a) spacekey (b) tabs key

(c) new lines **(d) all of them**

Ans: D

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

**(a) goto** (b) const

(c) both a & b (d) none

Ans: A

33. Which is right for written key word

**(a) lower case** (b) upper case

(c) All cape (d) intcape

Ans: A

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

Ans: B

**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

Ans: a

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

ans: a

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**

Ans: d

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

And: a

5. For the following code fregmant

for(i=10;i<3;i++)

System.out.println(i);

a. 12

b. No output

c. 10

Ans:b

6. For the following code fregmant

for(i=1;i<4;i++){

if (i<2) continue;

System.out.println(i);

}

a. 12

b. 23

c. 34

Ans: b

7. i=10;

while(i<=10){

i++;

}

how many times increase

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

ans: a

8. i=10;

while(i>10){

i--;

}

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

ans: c

9. i=10;

{

i--;

}while(i>10)

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

ans: 1

10. var i=0;

for (i=0;i<=10;i++)

{

if (i==3)

{

break;

}

System.out.println("The number is " + i);

System.out.println("<br />");

}

how many times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. 3

Ans: d

11. i=10;

while(i<=10){

i--;

}

how maney times repeat

a. 1

b. 10

c. 0 times.

d. more than 10 times

Ans: d

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

Answer: d.

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. %

Answer: a, b, d

15. The Java programming language supports bitwise operation on integral data types. The Bitwise operator are:

a. ^

b. <

c. >>

d. <

Answer: a, c

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.

Answer: b.

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

Answer: b, d.

19. The Java programming language permits the comma separator in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loop structure.

a. While ()

b. If ()

c. For ()

d. Switch ()

Answer: c.

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

Answer: a, c.

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.

Answer: b.

**Chapter-5(MCQ)**

1. **Which are not benifits of encapsulation?**
   * + - 1. Protecting data intrigrity.
         2. Hiding error during execution.
         3. Application maintability.
         4. None of above

ANS: b

1. **Which are following elements to support encapsulation?**
   * + - 1. Constructor
         2. Main() method
         3. Access modifiers
         4. Data type.

ANS: c

1. **How many possible relationship contex of the access level?**
2. Five
3. Eight
4. Four
5. Two

ANS: c

1. **How many modifiers we see in java technology?**
2. Seven
3. Six
4. Nine
5. Four

ANS: d

1. **Which are following relationship contex?**
2. Same package contex
3. Same source file contex
4. Subclass contex
5. Local contex

ANS: a,c

1. **Contex which applies to the access of any member of the class by a method in a different class** that a different package called.
2. Same package contex
3. Universe contex
4. Subclass contex
5. None of above

ANS: b

1. **Which is not type of access modifiers?**
2. Private
3. Client
4. Server
5. Public

ANS: b,c

1. **Is the separation or hide data types interface from data types (class’s) implementation.**
2. Encapsulation
3. Polymorphism
4. Data intrigrity
5. Maintability.

ANS: a

1. **You can use the static keyword to declare**
2. Fields
3. Methods
4. Nested class
5. All

ANS: d

1. **The package statement enables the encapsulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_class into package.**
2. Different
3. Grouped
4. Related
5. Main

ANS: c

1. **The class statement encapsulates……..**
2. Attributes
3. Constructor
4. A&b
5. Subclass

ANS: c

1. **The subclass contex applies to the inheritance of any member of the class by a child class in** **which is true.**
2. Same package
3. Different package
4. Same class
5. Different class

ANS: a

1. **Static keyword is used to declare the nested class. The statement is………**
2. True
3. False

ANS: a

1. **The consequence that a static method can’t access variables other then the…**
2. Local variable
3. Static attributes
4. It’s parameter’s
5. as & b

ANS: a,b,c

1. **Static import can make your program…**
2. More maintainable
3. More readable
4. More complex
5. More harmful.

ANS: b

Chapter-6

**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

Ans: B

2. Whose are benefits of Inheritance?

(a) Enables the creation of specialized types

(b) Eliminates duplication.

(c) Assists maintainability

Ans: A,B,C

3. To creat a new class from an existing class is called\_\_\_\_.

(a) class (b) main class

(c) supper class (d) sub class

Ans: D

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: E**ach 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.