MCQ Practice Questions for Mid Tearm

Q.1 What will be output:-

```
Class Main
{
Public static void main(String args[])
{
Int x;
System.out.println(x);
}
}
```

a) 0
b) Garbage Value
c) Compile Time Error
d) Run Time Error

Answer:- (c) because, initialization of local var. inside method is must.

Q.2

```
class Test
{
Public static void main(String args[])
{
For(int i=0;0;i++)
{
System.out.println(“Hello”);
Break;
}
}
}
```

a)Hello

b)Empty output

c)Compiler error

d)Runtime error

Answer:- (c) because, condition in for loop that should be in boolean type.

Q.3

```
class T {
  int t = 20;
  T() {
    t = 40;
  }
}
class Main {
   public static void main(String args[]) {
      T t1 = new T();
      System.out.println(t1.t);
   }
}
```

a)20

b)40

c) Compilation Error

Answer:- (b)

Q.4 Which of the following is/are true about constructors in Java?
1) Constructor name should be same as class name.
2) If you don't define a constructor for a class, a default parameterless constructor is automatically created by the compiler.
3) If we want to parent class constructor, it must be called in first line of constructor.
a)1
b)1,2
c)1,2,3
d) None

Answer:- (c)

Q.5 Is there any compiler error in the below Java program?

```
class Point {
    int m_x, m_y;
    public Point(int x, int y) {    m_x =
x;    m_y = y;  }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
      Point p = new Point();
    }
}
```

a)Yes

b)No

Answer:- (a)

Q.6 class Point {

```
  int m_x, m_y;

  public Point(int x, int y) { m_x = x; m_y = y; }
  public Point() { this(10, 10); }
  public int getX() { return m_x; }
  public int getY() { return m_y; }

  public static void main(String args[]) {
    Point p = new Point();
    System.out.println(p.getX());
  }
}
```

(A) 10

(B) 0

(C) compiler error

Answer:- (a)

Q.7 class Test {

```
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    int arr[2];
    System.out.println(arr[0]);
    System.out.println(arr[1]);
  }
}
```

a)0 0

b) Garbage value

c)Compile time error

d)Run time error

Answer:- (c)

Q.8 class Test

```
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        int arr1[] = {1, 2, 3};
        int arr2[] = {1, 2, 3};
        if (arr1 == arr2)
            System.out.println("Same");
        else
            System.out.println("Not same");
    }
}
```

(A) Same

(B) Not Same

Answer:- (b) because, In Java, arrays are first class objects. In the above program, arr1 and arr2 are two references to two different objects. So when we compare arr1 and arr2, two reference variables are compared, therefore we get the output as “Not Same”.

Q.9

```
class Main {
 public static void main(String args[]){
    final int i=20;
    i = 30;
    System.out.println(i);
 }
}
```

a)20

b)30

c) Compilation error

Answer:- (c)

Q.10class Test {

```
    public static void main(String args[])  {
       System.out.println(10  +  20 + “HelloJava");
       System.out.println("HelloJava" + 10 + 20);
   }
}
```

a) 30 HelloJava
HelloJava 30

b)1020 HelloJava
HelloJava 1020

c)30 HelloJava
HelloJava1020

d)1020 HelloJava
HelloJava30

Answer:- (c)

Q.11 **public class Test{**

```
    int i = 34;
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Test t1 = new Test();
        Test t2 = new Test();
        t1.i = 65;
        System.out.print(t1.i);
        System.out.print(t2.i);
    }
}
```

A.34 34

B.65 34

C.65 65

D.34 65

Answer:- (b)

Q.12 **What would be the output of the following fraction of code ?**

```
int Integer = 34 ;
char String = 'S' ;
System.out.print( Integer ) ;
System.out.print( String ) ;
```

A.Does not compile as Integer and String are API class names.

B.Throws exception.

C.34

D.S

E.34 S

Answer:- (e)

q.13 Which of the following is smallest integer data type ?
a)byte
b)short
c)long
d)int

Answer:- (a)

q.14 Character data type cannot store following value.

a)Special Character

b)Digit

c)Letter

d)String

Answer:- (d)

Byte variables are declared by use of the _____ keyword (Using Primitive Data Type).

a)Byte

b)Bytes

c)byte

d)bytes

Answer:- (c)

Q.15 Range of Byte Data Type is _____.

a)-127 to 128

b)-128 to 127

c)-128 to 255

d)0 to 256

Answer:- (b)

Q.16 In order to fetch stream of data from network or file , following data type is used _____.

a)byte

b)int

c)double

d)char

Answer:- (a)

q.17 Which of the following data type(s) can store 64 bit Value.

a)float

b)int

c)long

d)double

Answer:- (c and d both)

Q.18 Short data type has a minimum value of _____.

a)-32,767
b)-32,768
c)-127
d)-2,147,483,648

Answer:- (b)

Q.19 Compiler never assigns a default value to an uninitialized local variable in Java Programming !!

a)True

b)False

Answer:- (a)

Q.20 Which of the following data type is not considered as data type in Java Programming.

a)String

b)char

c)int

d)boolean

Answer:- (a)

Q.21 Which of the following Class is used to wrap boolean value.

a)java.io.Boolean

b)java.util.Boolean

c)None of these

d)java.lang.Boolean

Answer:- (d)

Q.22 public Boolean (boolean value)is used to construct the _____ .

a)Floating Object

b)Boolean Object

c)Integer Object

d)None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q.23 False statement about final method in java

a)Value of final variable cannot be changed once initialized.

b)Final method is inherited but we cannot override it

c)If you make a class final then you cannot extend the class

d)Constructor can be declared as final.

Answer: D
final variable act as a const, hence cannot be changed. final method we make to stop another class to override it. Class is made final to restrict, so, it cannot be inherited. Constructor cannot be final as they cannot be inherited.

Q.24Super keyword in java is used to

a)Refer immediate parent class instance variables.

b)Invoke immediate parent class methods.

c)Invoke immediate parent class constructor.

d)All

Answer: D

q.25 In Java static variable is used to

a)Refer common properties to all objects.

b)get persistent value between different method call

c)It gets memory only once in a class area at the time of class loading.

d)All are correct

Answer: D

Q.26 Which keyword is used to refer current object of a class in Java?

a)this

b)new

c)current

d)None

Answer: a

Q.27 Output of this problem?

```
class thisdemo
{
public static void main(String args[])
{
this=null;
System.out.println(“hello");
}
}
```

a)hello

b)Compilation error

c)Runtime error

Answer: b

Q.28 Output

```
 class Test
{
   static int x =10;
   public static void main(String[]

args)
    {
     int x=20;
     System.out.println(x);
     }
}
```

a)10

b)20

Answer: b

2. **The following code contains one compilation error, find it?**

```
public class Test {
        Test() {    }  // line 1
        static void Test() {  this(); } // line 2
        public static void main(String[] args) { // line 3
                Test(); // line 4
        }
}
```

A. At line 1, constructor Tester must be marked public like its class

B. At line 2, constructor call

C. At line 3, compilation error, ambiguity problem, compiler can't determine whether a constructor

D. At line 4

Answer: b

6. In which area of memory, the system stores parameters and local variables whenever a method is invoked?

A. Heap

B. Storage Area

C. Stack

D. Array

Answer: c

```
class Animal {
        Animal() {
                System.out.println("Animal");
        }
}
class Wild extends Animal{
        Wild() {
                System.out.println("Wild");
                super();
        }
}
public class Test {
        public static void main(String args[]) {
                Wild wild = new Wild();
        }
}
```

A. Animal Wild

B. Wild Animal

C. Runtime Exception

D. Compilation Error

Answer: d

!1.

```
class MyClass{
        MyClass(){
                System.out.print("one");
        }
        public void myMethod(){
                this();
                System.out.print("two");
        }
}

public class TestClass{
        public static void main(String args[]){
                MyClass obj = new MyClass();
                obj.myMethod();
        }
}
```

A. two one one

B. one one two

C. one Exception

D. Compilation Error

Answer: d