1. Which of these return type of hasNext() method of an iterator?
   a) Integer
   b) Double
   c) Boolean
   d) Collections Object

2. Which of these methods is used to obtain an iterator to the start of collection?
   a) start()
   b) begin()
   c) iteratorSet()
   d) iterator()

3. Which of these methods can be used to move to next element in a collection?
   a) next()
   b) move()
   c) shuffle()
   d) hasNext()

4. PriorityQueue is thread safe?
   a) True
   b) False

5. What is the difference between Queue and Stack?
   a) Stack is LIFO; Queue is FIFO
   b) Queue is LIFO; Stack is FIFO
   c) Stack and Queue is FIFO
   d) Stack and Queue is LIFO

6. Which of these interface is not a part of Java's collection framework?

   - A. List
   - B. Set
   - C. SortedMap
   - D. SortedList

7. Which of these is not a interface in the Collections Framework?

   a. Collection
   b. Group
   c. Set

d. List

8. The accuracy and efficiency of a HashMap can be guaranteed with:

a. override equals method
b. override hashCode method
c. (None of these)
d. (All of these)

9. What implementation of Iterator can traverse a collection in both directions?

a. Iterator
b. ListIterator
c. SetIterator
d. MapIterator

10. The Comparable interface contains which called?

a. toCompare b. compare
c. compareTo
d. compareWith

11. Which is faster and uses less memory?

a. ListEnumeration
b. Iterator
c. Enumeration
d. ListIterator

12. What Iterator can throw a ConcurrentModificationException?

a. Fail-fast Iterators
b. Fail-safe Iterators
c. (All of these)
d. (None of these)

13. What is the default number of Partitions/segments in Concurrent Hash Map?

a. 12
b. 32
c. 4
d. 16

14. Which is best suited to a multi-threaded environment?

a. WeakHashMap
b. Hashtable
c. HashMap
d. ConcurrentHashMap

15. The default capacity of a Vector is:

a. 10
b. 12
c. 8
d. 16

16. Which does NOT implement the Collection interface?

a. List
b. Map
c. Set
d. (None of these)

17. The default capacity of a ArrayList is:

a. 12
b. 16
c. 1
d. 10

18. Which provides better performance for the insertion and removal from the middle of the list?

a. Vector
b. ArrayList
c. LinkedList
d. (All of these)

19. After resizing, size of ArrayList is increased by :

a. 200%
b. 50%
c. 100%
d. (None of these)

20. After resizing, size of Vector is increased by:

a. 200%
b. 100%
c. 50%
d. (None of these)

21. Deque and Queue are derived from:

a. AbstractList
b. Collection
c. AbstractCollection
d. List

22. What guarantees type-safety in a collection?

a. Generics
b. Abstract classes
c. Interfaces
d. Collection

23. The most used interfaces from the Collection framework are?

a. List
b. Map
c. Set
d. (All of these)

24. Which of these is synchronized?

a. ArrayList
b. LinkedList
c. Vector
d. (None of these)

25. The root interface of Java Collection framework hierarchy is -

a. Collection

b. Root

c. Collections

d. List/Set

26.HashSet internally uses?

a.Set

b.HashMap

c.List

d.Collection

27.ArrayList implements which of the following?

a.List

b.RandomAccess

c.Cloneable

d.(All of these)

28.TreeMap implements?

a.Dictionary

b.HashMap

c.AbstractMapd.

d. NavigableMap

29.TreeMap -

a.doesn't allow null key

b.allow many null values

c.All

d.None

30.Which Map class must be preferred in multi-threading environment to maintain natural order of keys?

a.ConcurrentHashMap

b.ConcurrentSkipListMap

c.ConcurrentMap

d.all

31.Which is sorted by natural order?

a.LinkedHashSet

b.TreeSet

c.HashSet

d.None

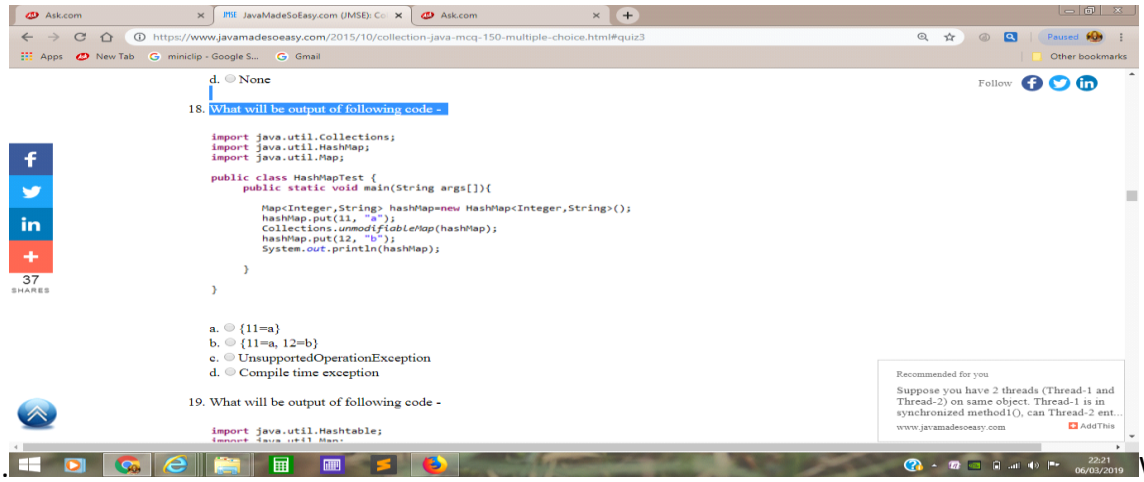
32.Which maintains insertion order?

a.TreeSet

b.HashSet

c.LinkedHashSet

d.None



33. What will be output of following code ?

a.{11=a}

b.{11=a, 12=b}

c.UnsupportedOperationException

d.Compile time exception

34.What will be output of following code -

```
import java.util.Hashtable;
import java.util.Map;

public class hashTableBlog {
     public static void main(String args[]){
            Map<Integer, String> hashtable = new Hashtable<Integer, String>();

            hashtable.put(11, "a");
            hashtable.put(null, "c");
            hashtable.put(null, null);

            System.out.println(hashtable.size());
            System.out.println(hashtable);
        }

}
```

a.Runtime Exception

b.Compile time exception

c.{11=a, null=c}

d.{11=a, null=null}

35.What will be output of
following code -

```
import java.util.HashMap;

class Employee {

    private String name;

    public Employee(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    @Override
    public int hashCode(){
        return 1;
    }

}

public class Program4 {
    public static void main(String...a){

        HashMap<Employee, String> hm=new HashMap<Employee, String>();
        hm.put(new Employee("a"), "emp1");
        hm.put(new Employee("b"), "emp2");
        hm.put(new Employee("a"), "emp1 OVERRIDDEN");

        System.out.println(hm.size());
        System.out.println(hm.get(new Employee("a")));

    }
}
```

a.3 null

b.2 null

c.1 null

d.0 null

36.What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
class Array
```

```
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            int array[] = new int [5];
            for (int i = 5; i > 0; i--)
                array[5 - i] = i;
            Arrays.sort(array);
            for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
                System.out.print(array[i]);;
        }
    }
```

a) 12345

b) 54321

c) 1234

d) 5432

37.What is the output of this program?

```
    import java.util.*;
    class Collection_Algos
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
            list.add(new Integer(2));
            list.add(new Integer(8));
            list.add(new Integer(5));
            list.add(new Integer(1));
            Iterator i = list.iterator();
            Collections.reverse(list);
         Collections.shuffle(list);
            while(i.hasNext())
             System.out.print(i.next() + " ");
        }
    }
```

a) 2 8 5 1

b) 1 5 8 2

c) 1 2 5 8

d) Any random order

38.Which of these methods can randomize all elements in a list?

a) rand()

b) randomize()

c) shuffle()

d) ambiguous()

39. Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

40.What is the output of this program?

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            int a, b;
            b = 0;
            a = 5 / b;
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
```

```
            System.out.print("B");
            }
        }
    }
```

a) A

b) B

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

41.What is the output of this program?

```
    class exception_handling
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            try
            {
                System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);
            }
            catch(ArithmeticException e)
            {
            System.out.print("World");
            }
        }
    }
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) HelloWorld

d) Hello World

42. What is the output of this program?

```
    class exception_handling
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
```

```
            try
           {
                int a, b;
                b = 0;
                a = 5 / b;
                System.out.print("A");
            }
            catch(ArithmeticException e)
            {
           System.out.print("B");
            }
        }
    }
```

a) A

b) B

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

43. What is the output of this program?

```
   class exception_handling
   {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            try
            {
                int a, b;
                b = 0;
                a = 5 / b;
                System.out.print("A");
            }
            catch(ArithmeticException e)
            {
           System.out.print("B");
            }
            finally
            {
```

```
            System.out.print("C");
          }
        }
    }
```

a) A

b) B

c) AC

d) BC

44. What is the output of this program?

```
   class exception_handling
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            try
            {
                int i, sum;
                sum = 10;
                for (i = -1; i < 3 ;++i)
                    sum = (sum / i);
            }
            catch(ArithmeticException e)
            {
            System.out.print("0");
            }
            System.out.print(sum);
        }
    }
```

a) 0

b) 05

c) Compilation Error

d) Runtime Error

45. Which of the following keywords is used for throwing exception manually?

a) finally

b) try

c) throw

d) catch

46. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?

a) RuntimeException

b) Error

c) Exception

d) ParentException

47. Which of the following is a super class of all exception type classes?

a) Catchable

b) RuntimeExceptions

c) String

d) Throwable

48. Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?

a) thrown

b) alloc

c) malloc

d) new

49.Which of the following keyword is used by calling function to handle exception thrown by called function?

a) throws

b) throw

c) try

d) catch

50. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?

a) finally

b) throw handler

c) default handler

d) java run time system

1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

   a. AbstractList

   b. LinkedList

   c. ArrayList

   d. AbstractSet

2. Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?

   a. ArrayList()

   b. DynamicList()

   c. LinkedList()

   d. DynamicList()

3. Which of these method can be used to increase the capacity of ArrayList object manually?

   a. Capacity()

   b. increaseCapacity()

   c. increasecapacity()

   d. ensureCapacity()

4.Which of these method of ArrayList class is used to obtain present size of an object?

   a. size()

   b. length()

   c. index()

   d. capacity()

5. Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?

   a. Array()

   b. covertArray()

   c. toArray()

   d. convertoArray()

6. Which of these method is used to reduce the capacity of an ArrayList object?

a. trim()

b. trimSize()

c. trimTosize()

d. trimToSize()

7.
```
import java.util.*;
class Arraylist {
public static void main(String args[]) {
   ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
   obj.add("A");
    obj.add("B");
    obj.add("C");
   obj.add(1, "D");
System.out.println(obj);   }  }
```

a. A, B, C, D

b. A, D, B, C

c. A, D, C

d. A, B, C

8.
```
import java.util.*;
class Output {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
   ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
 obj.add("A");
    obj.add(0, "B");
 System.out.println(obj.size()); }    }
```

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. Any Garbage Value

9. What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
 class Output {
public static void main(String args[]) {
        ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
 obj.add("A");
obj.ensureCapacity(3);
   System.out.println(obj.size());
    }  }
```

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

10.

```
class Output {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
 ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
        obj.add("A");
        obj.add("D");
 obj.ensureCapacity(3);
obj.trimToSize();
 System.out.println(obj.size());
   }  }
```

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

a. AbstractList

b. LinkedList

c. ArrayList

d. AbstractSet

2. Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?

a. ArrayList()

b. DynamicList()

c. LinkedList()

d. DynamicList()

3. Which of these method can be used to increase the capacity of ArrayList object manually?

a. Capacity()

b. increaseCapacity()

c. increasecapacity()

d. ensureCapacity()

4.Which of these method of ArrayList class is used to obtain present size of an object?

a. size()

b. length()

c. index()

d. capacity()

5. Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?

a. Array()

b. covertArray()

c. toArray()

d. convertoArray()

6. Which of these method is used to reduce the capacity of an ArrayList object?

a. trim()

b. trimSize()

c. trimTosize()

d. trimToSize()

7.
```
import java.util.*;
class Arraylist {
public static void main(String args[]) {
   ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
   obj.add("A");
    obj.add("B");
    obj.add("C");
obj.add(1, "D");
System.out.println(obj);   }  }
```

a. A, B, C, D

b. A, D, B, C

c. A, D, C

d. A, B, C

8.
```
import java.util.*;
class Output {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
  ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.add("A");
   obj.add(0, "B");
 System.out.println(obj.size()); }    }
```

a. 0

b. 1

c. 2

d. Any Garbage Value

9. What is the output of this program?

```
import java.util.*;
 class Output {
public static void main(String args[]) {
        ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
 obj.add("A");
obj.ensureCapacity(3);
   System.out.println(obj.size());
    }  }
```

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

10.

```
class Output {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
 ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
        obj.add("A");
        obj.add("D");
 obj.ensureCapacity(3);
obj.trimToSize();
 System.out.println(obj.size());
   }  }
```

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

1. Which of the following keyword is used for throwing exception manually?
a) finally
b) try
c) throw
d) catch
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: "throw' keyword is used for throwing exception manually in java program. User defined exceptions can be thrown too.

2. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?
a) RuntimeException
b) Error
c) Exception
d) ParentException
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Runtime errors cannot be caught generally. Error class is used to catch such errors/exceptions.

3. Which of the following is a super class of all exception type classes?
a) Catchable
b) RuntimeExceptions
c) String
d) Throwable
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: Throwable is built in class and all exception types are subclass of this class. It is the super class of all exceptions.

4. Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?
a) thrown
b) alloc
c) malloc
d) new
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: new operator is used to create instance of an exception. Exceptions may have parameter as a String or have no parameter.

5. Which of the following keyword is used by calling function to handle exception thrown by called function?
a) throws
b) throw
c) try
d) catch
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: A method specifies behaviour of being capable of causing exception. Throws clause in the method declaration guards caller of the method from exception.

6. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?
a) finally
b) throw handler
c) default handler
d) java run time system
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: Default handler is used to handle all the exceptions if catch is not used to handle exception. Finally is called in any case.

7. Which part of code gets executed whether exception is caught or not?
a) finally
b) try
c) catch
d) throw
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: Finally block of the code gets executed regardless exception is caught or not. File close, database connection close, etc are usually done in finally.

8. Which of the following should be true of the object thrown by a thrown statement?
a) Should be assignable to String type
b) Should be assignable to Exception type
c) Should be assignable to Throwable type
d) Should be assignable to Error type
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: The throw statement should be assignable to the throwable type. Throwable is the super class of all exceptions.
9. At runtime, error is recoverable.
a) True
b) False
View Answer

Answer: b
Explanation: Error is not recoverable at runtime. The control is lost from the application.

10. What is the use of try & catch?
a) It allows us to manually handle the exception
b) It allows to fix errors
c) It prevents automatic terminating of the program in cases when an exception occurs
d) All of the mentioned
View Answer

Answer: d

11. Which of these keywords are used for the block to be examined for exceptions?
a) try
b) catch
c) throw

d) check
View Answer

Answer: a
Explanation: try is used for the block that needs to checked for exception.

12. Which of these keywords are used for the block to handle the exceptions generated by try block?
a) try
b) catch
c) throw
d) check
View Answer

Answer: b
.
13. Which of these keywords are used for generating an exception manually?
a) try
b) catch
c) throw
d) check
View Answer

Answer: c

14. Which of these statements is incorrect?
a) try block need not to be followed by catch block
b) try block can be followed by finally block instead of catch block
c) try can be followed by both catch and finally block
d) try need not to be followed by anything
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: try must be followed by either catch or finally block.

15. What is the output of this program?

```
    class Output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           try
           {
               int a = 0;
               int b = 5;
               int c = b / a;
               System.out.print("Hello");
           }
           catch(Exception e)
           {
               System.out.print("World");
           }
        }
    }
```

a) Hello
b) World
c) HelloWOrld

d) Compilation Error
View Answer

Answer: b

16. What is the output of this program?

```
    class Output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           try
           {
               int a = 0;
               int b = 5;
               int c = a / b;
               System.out.print("Hello");
           }
           catch(Exception e)
           {
               System.out.print("World");
           }
        }
    }
```

a) Hello
b) World
c) HelloWOrld
d) Compilation Error
View Answer

Answer: a

17. What is the output of this program?

```
    class Output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           try
           {
               int a = 0;
               int b = 5;
               int c = b / a;
               System.out.print("Hello");
           }
        }
    }
```

a) Hello
b) World
c) HelloWOrld
d) Compilation Error
View Answer

Answer: d
Explanation: try must be followed by either catch or finally

18. What is the output of this program?

```
    class Output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           try
           {
               int a = 0;
               int b = 5;
               int c = a / b;
               System.out.print("Hello");
           }
           finally
           {
               System.out.print("World");
           }
        }
    }
```
a) Hello
b) World
c) HelloWOrld
d) Compilation Error
View Answer

Answer: c
Explanation: finally block is always executed after try block, no matter exception is found or not.

19. What is the output of this program?

```
    class Output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           try
           {
               int a = 0;
               int b = 5;
               int c = b / a;
               System.out.print("Hello");
           }
           catch(Exception e)
           {
               System.out.print("World");
           }
           finally
           {
               System.out.print("World");
           }
        }
    }
```
a) Hello
b) World
c) HelloWOrld
d) WorldWorld
View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: finally block is always executed after tryblock, no matter exception is found or not. catch block is executed only when exception is found.
Here divide by zero exception is found hence both catch and finally are executed.

20.The built-in base class in Java, which is used to handle all exceptions is
(A) Raise
(B) Exception
(C) Error
(D) Throwable

Answer: (D)

Explanation: Throwable class is the built-in base class used to handle all the exceptions in Java.

21.Which of these is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language?
(A) RunTimeExceptions
(B) Throwable
(C) Catchable
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B)

22.The class at the top of exception class hierarchy is .....
A. ArithmeticException

B. Throwable

C. Object

D. Exception

Answer: Option B

23.In which of the following package Exception class exist?
A. java.util

B. java.file

C. java.io

D. java.lang

E. java.net

Answer: Option D

24.Exception generated in try block is caught in ..... block.
A. catch

B. throw

C. throws

D. finally

Answer: Option A

25.Which keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception?
A. try

B. throwing

C. catch

D. throw

Answer: Option D

26.Which exception is thrown when divide by zero statement executes?
A. NumberFormatException

B. ArithmeticException

C. NullPointerException

D. None of these

Answer: Option B

27.Which keyword is used to specify the exception thrown by method?
A. catch

B. throws

C. finally

D. throw

Answer: Option B

28.Which of the following blocks execute compulsorily whether exception is caught or not.
A. finally

B. catch

C. throws

D. throw

Answer: Option A

29.What happen in case of multiple catch blocks?
A. Either super or subclass can be caught first.

B. The superclass exception must be caught first.

C. The superclass exception cannot caught first.

D. None of these

Answer: Option C

30.Examveda Examveda
Which exception is thrown when an array element is accessed beyond the array size?
A. ArrayElementOutOfBounds

B. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

C. ArrayIndexOutOfBounds

D. None of these

Answer: Option B

31.What is the output of the following program code?

```
public class Test{
        public static void main(String args[]){
                try{
                        int i;
                        return;
                }
                catch(Exception e){
                        System.out.print("inCatchBlock");
                }
                finally{
                        System.out.println("inFinallyBlock");
                }
        }
}
```

A. inCatchBlock

B. inCatchBlock inFinallyBlock

C. inFinallyBlock

D. The program will return without printing anything

Answer: Option C

32.What will be the output?

```
class MyClass{
      public String test(){
            try{
                  System.out.print("One");
                  return "";
            }
            finally{
                  System.out.print("Two");
            }
      }
}

public class Test{
      public static void main(String args[]){
            MyClass m =  new MyClass();
            m.test();
      }
}
```

A. One

B. Two

C. One Two

D. Compilation Error

E. None of these

Answer: Option C

33.try{
      File f = new File("a.txt");
}catch(Exception e){
}catch(IOException io){
}
Is this code create new file name a.txt ?
A. true

B. false

C. Compilation Error

D. None of these

Answer: Option C

34.Which of the below statement is/are true about Error?
A. An Error is a subclass of Throwable.
B. An Error is a subclass of Exception.
C. Error indicates serious problems that a reasonable application should not try to catch.
D. An Error is a subclass of IOException.
A. A and D

B. A and B

C. A and C

D. B and C

E. B and D

Answer: Option B

35. Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?
A. java.lang B. java.util C. java.net D. java.awt
Answer: Option B
Explanation:

java.util

36.Which of these classes is not part of Java’s collection framework?
A. Maps B. Array C. Stack D. Queue
Answer: Option B
Explanation:
Array is not a part of collection framework.Arrays is a part of collection

37.Which of these interface is not a part of Java’s collection framework?
A. List B. Set C. SortedMap D. SortedList
Answer: Option D

Explanation:
SortedList is not a part of collection framework.

38.Which of these methods deletes all the elements from invoking collection?
A. clear() B. reset() C. delete() D. refresh()
Answer: Option A

Explanation:
clear() method removes all the elements from invoking collection.

39.What is Collection in Java?
A. A group of objects B. A group of classes C. A group of interfaces D. None of the mentioned
Answer: Option A

Explanation:
A collection is a group of objects, it is similar to String Template Library (STL) of C++ programming language.

40.Which of these interface declares core method that all collections will have?
A. set B. EventListner C. Comparator D. Collection
Answer: Option D

Explanation:
Collection interfaces defines core methods that all the collections like set, map, arrays etc will have.

41. Which of these interface handle sequences?
A. Set B. List C. Comparator D. Collection
Answer: Option B

Explanation:
List

42. Which of these interface is not a part of Java’s collection framework?
A. List B. Set C. SortedMap D. SortedList
Answer: Option D

Explanation:
SortedList is not a part of collection framework.

43.Which of these interface must contain a unique element?
A. Set B. List C. Array D. Collection
Answer: Option A

Explanation:
Set interface extends collection interface to handle sets, which must contain unique elements.

44.Which of these is Basic interface that all other interface inherits?
A. Set B. Array C. List D. Collection
Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Collection interface is inherited by all other interfaces like Set, Array, Map etc. It defines core methods that all the collections like set, map, arrays etc will have

45.Which of these is an incorrect form of using method max() to obtain maximum element?
A. max(Collection c) B. max(Collection c, Comparator comp) C. max(Comparator comp) D. max(List c)
Answer: Option C

Explanation:
Its illegal to call max() only with comparator, we need to give the collection to be serched into.

46.Which of these methods sets every element of a List to a specified object?
A. set() B. fill() C. Complete() D. add()
Answer: Option B

Explanation:
fill()

47. Which of these is a super class of all exceptional type classes?
A. String B. RuntimeExceptions C. Throwable D. Cachable
Answer: Option C

Explanation:
All the exception types are subclasses of the built in class Throwable.

48.Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that can be caught by using catch?
A. Error B. Exception C. RuntimeExecption D. All of the mentioned
Answer: Option B

Explanation:
Error class is related to java run time error that can’t be caught usually, RuntimeExecption is subclass of Exception class which contains all the exceptions that can be caught.

49.Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that cannot be caught?
A. Error B. Exception C. RuntimeExecption D. All of the mentioned
Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Error class is related to java run time error that can’t be caught usually, RuntimeExecption is subclass of Exception class which contains all the exceptions that can be caught.

50.Which of these handles the exception when no catch is used?
A. Default handler B. finally C. throw handler D. Java run time system
Answer: Option A

Explanation:
Default handler

MCQTEST_TEAM-7

1. What is the range of short data type in Java?

a) -128 to 127

b) -32768 to 32767

c) -2147483648 to 2147483647

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Short occupies 16 bits in memory. Its range is from -32768 to 32767.

2. Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions?

a) int

b) float

c) double

d) long

Answer: c

3. What is the output of this program?

```
class increment {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                int g = 3;
                System.out.print(++g * 8);
        }
 }
```

a) 25

b) 24

c) 32

d) 33

Answer: c

Explanation: Operator ++ has more preference than *, thus g becomes 4 and when multiplied by 8 gives 32.

output:

$ javac increment.java

$ java increment

32

4. Which of these coding types is used for data type characters in Java?

a) ASCII

b) ISO-LATIN-1

c) UNICODE

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: Unicode defines fully international character set that can represent all the characters found in all human languages. Its range is from 0 to 65536.

Answer: c

5. Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?

a) True & False

b) 0 & 1

c) Any integer value

d) true

Answer: a

Explanation: Boolean variable can contain only one of two possible values, true and false

6. Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?

a) boolean b1 = 1;

b) boolean b2 = ‘false’;

c) boolean b3 = false;

d) boolean b4 = ‘true’;

Answer: c

Explanation: Boolean can only be assigned true or false literals.

7. What is the output of this program?

```
class array_output {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
                char array_variable [] = new char[10];
          for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
                        array_variable[i] = 'i';
                        System.out.print(array_variable[i] + "" );
                        i++;
                }
        }
```

}

a) i i i i i

b) 0 1 2 3 4

c) i j k l m

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

8. What is the order of variables in Enum?

a) Ascending order

b) Descending order

c) Random order

d) depends on the order() method

Answer: a

Explanation: The compareTo() method is implemented to order the variable in ascending order.

9. Can we create an instance of Enum outside of Enum itself?

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: Enum does not have a public constructor.

10. What is the output of below code snippet?

class A

{

}

```
enum Enums extends A
{
        ABC, BCD, CDE, DEF;
}
```

a) Runtime Error

b) Compilation Error

c) It runs successfully

d) EnumNotDefined Exception

Answer: b

Explanation: Enum types cannot extend class.

11. Which method returns the elements of Enum class?

a) getEnums()

b) getEnumConstants()

c) getEnumList()

d) getEnum()

Answer: b

Explanation: getEnumConstants() returns the elements of this enum class or null if this Class object does not represent an enum type.

12. Which class does all the Enums extend?

a) Object

b) Enums

c) Enum

d) EnumClass

ans:b

Explanation: All enums implicitly extend java.lang.Enum. Since Java does not support multiple inheritance, an enum cannot extend anything else.

13. Which of these are selection statements in Java? ( )

a) if()

b) for()

c) continue

d) break

ans:a

14.Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false? ( )

a) do-while

b) while

c) for

d) none of the mentioned

ans:a

16.Which of these jump statements can skip processing remainder of code in its body for a particular iteration? ( )

a) break

b) return

c) exit

d) continue

ans:d

17.What is the output of this program? ( )

```
1.  class selection_statements
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          int var1 = 5;
6.          int var2 = 6;
7.          if ((var2 = 1) == var1)
8.              System.out.print(var2);
9.          else
10.             System.out.print(++var2);
11.     }
12. }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

ans: b

18. What is the output of this program? ( )

```
1.  class comma_operator
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          int sum = 0;
6.          for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < 5 & j < 5; ++i, j = i + 1)
7.              sum += i;
8.          System.out.println(sum);
```

```
    }
}
```

a) 5

b) 6

c) 14

d) compilation error

ans:b

19. What is the output of this program? **( )**

```
class jump_statments
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x = 2;
        int y = 0;
        for ( ; y < 10; ++y)
        {
            if (y % x == 0)
                continue;
            else if (y == 8)
                break;
            else
                System.out.print(y + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

a) 1357

b) 2468

c) 13579

d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

ans:c

20. The while loop repeats a set of code while the condition is not met? **( )**

a) True

b) False

ans:a

21. What is true about do statement? **( )**

a) do statement executes the code of a loop at least once

b) do statement does not get execute if condition is not matched in the first iteration

c) do statement checks the condition at the beginning of the loop

d) do statement executes the code more than once always

ans:a

22. Which of the following is used with switch statement? **( )**

a) Continue

b) Exit

c) break

d) do

ans:c

23.Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java? ( )

a) Inheritance

b) Encapsulation

c) Polymorphism

d) Compilation

ans:d

24. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class? ( )

a) Polymorphism

b) Encapsulation

c) Abstraction

d) Inheritance

ans:c

25.Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class? ( )

a) Encapsulation

b) Inheritance

c) Polymorphism

d) Abstraction

ans:a

26.Which statement is true about java? ( )

a) Platform independent programming language

b) Platform dependent programming language

c) Code dependent programming language

d) Sequence dependent programming language

ans:a

27.What is the extension of compiled java classes? ( )

a) .class

b) .java

c) .txt

d) .js

ans:a

28.What is use of interpreter? ( )

a) They convert byte code to machine language code

b) They read high level code and execute them

c) They are intermediated between JIT and JVM

d) It is a synonym for JIT

ans:a

29. Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java?

a) Inheritance

b) Encapsulation

c) Polymorphism

d) Compilation

ans:d

30.Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?

a) Compile time polymorphism

b) Execution time polymorphism

c) Multiple polymorphism

d) Multilevel polymorphism

ans:a

31.When does method overloading is determined?

a) At run time

b) At compile time

c) At coding time

d) At execution time

ans:b

32.When Overloading does not occur?

a) More than one method with same name but different method signature and different number or type of parameters

b) More than one method with same name, same signature but different number of signature

c) More than one method with same name, same signature, same number of parameters but different type

d) More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and type but different signature

ans:d

33.What is it called if an object has its own lifecycle and there is no owner?

a) Aggregation

b) Composition

c) Encapsulation

d) Association

ans:d

34. What is it called where child object gets killed if parent object is killed?

a) Aggregation

b) Composition

c) Encapsulation

d) Association

ans:b

35.What is it called where object has its own lifecycle and child object cannot belong to another parent object?

a) Aggregation

b) Composition

c) Encapsulation

d) Association

ans:a

36. What is the return type of Constructors?

a) int

b) float

c) void

d) none of the mentioned

ans:d

37. Which keyword is used by the method to refer to the object that invoked it?

a) import

b) catch

c) abstract

d) this

ans:d

38. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class?

a) finalize

b) delete

c) class

d) constructor

ans:d

39. Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?

a) delete

b) free

c) new

d) none of the mentioned

ans:d

40. Which function is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?

a) finalize()

b) delete()

c) main()

d) none of the mentioned

ans:a

41. What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
    int width;
    int height;
    int length;
    int volume;
    box()
    {
        width = 5;
        height = 5;
        length = 6;
    }
```

```
        void volume()
        {
             volume = width*height*length;
        }
    }
    class constructor_output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            box obj = new box();
            obj.volume();
            System.out.println(obj.volume);
        }
   }
```

a) 100

b) 150

c) 200

d) 250

ans:b

42. What is the output of this program?

```
class San
{
     San()throws IOException
     {


     }


}
class Foundry extends San
{
     Foundry()
     {


     }
     public static void main(String[]args)
     {


     }
}
```

a) compile time error

b) run time error

c) compile and runs fine

d) unreported exception java.io.IOException in default constructor

ans:a

43. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

a) default constructor is called at the time of object declaration

b) Constructor can be parameterized

c) finalize() method is called when a object goes out of scope and is no longer needed

d) finalize() method must be declared protected

ans:c

44. Which of these class is used to create an object whose character sequence is mutable?

a) String()

b) StringBuffer()

c) String() & StringBuffer()

d) None of the mentioned

ans:b

45. Which of this method of class StringBuffer is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string?

a) concat()

b) append()

c) join()

d) concatenate()

ans:b

46. Which of these method of class StringBuffer is used to find the length of current character sequence?

a) length()

b) Length()

c) capacity()

d) Capacity()

ans:a

47. What is the string contained in s after following lines of code?

StringBuffer s new StringBuffer("Hello");

s.deleteCharAt(0);

a) Hell

b) ello

c) Hel

d) llo

ans:b

48. Which of the following statement is correct?

a) reverse() method reverses all characters

b) reverseall() method reverses all characters

c) replace() method replaces first occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character

d) replace() method replaces last occurrence of a character in invoking string with another character

ans:a

49. What is the output of this program?

```
class output
{
```

```
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            String a = "hello i love java";
            System.out.println(a.indexOf('e')+"
"+a.indexOf('a')+"                "+a.lastIndexOf('l')+"
"+a.lastIndexOf('v'));
        }
    }
```

a) 6 4 6 9

b) 5 4 5 9

c) 7 8 8 9

d) 1 14 8 15

ans:d

50. What is the output of this program?

```
    class output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
             StringBuffer c = new StringBuffer("Hello");
```

```
            c.delete(0,2);
            System.out.println(c);
        }
    }
```

a) He

b) Hel

c) lo

d) llo

ans:d

51. What is the output of this program?

```
    class output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            StringBuffer c = new StringBuffer("Hello");
         StringBuffer c1 = new StringBuffer(" World");
            c.append(c1);
            System.out.println(c);
        }
```

```
    }
```

a) Hello

b) World

c) Helloworld

d) Hello World

ans:d

52. What is the output of this program?

```
    class output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
           StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Hello");
           StringBuffer s2 = s1.reverse();
           System.out.println(s2);
        }
    }
```

a) Hello

b) olleH

c) HelloolleH

d) olleHHello

ans:b

1. Which of these is a process of extracting/removing the state of an object from a stream?

a) Serialization

b) Externalization

c) File Filtering

d) Deserialization

2. Which of these process occur automatically by java run time system?

a) Serialization

b) Memory allocation

c) Deserialization

d) All of the mentioned

3. Which of these interface extends DataInput interface?

a) Serializable

b) Externalization

c) ObjectOutput

d) ObjectInput

4. Which of these is a method of ObjectInput interface used to deserialize an object from a stream?

a) int read()

b) void close()

c) Object readObject()

d) Object WriteObject()

5. Which of these class extend InputStream class?

a) ObjectStream

b) ObjectInputStream

c) ObjectOutput

d) ObjectInput

6. What is the output of this program?

```
import java.io.*;
    class streams      {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            try      {
                FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
                ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
                oos.writeInt(5);
                oos.flush();
                oos.close();
            }
            catch(Exception e)
              {
                System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
                  System.exit(0);
              }
            try
              {
```

```
                int z;
                FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
                ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
                z = ois.readInt();
                ois.close();
                System.out.println(x);
            }
            catch (Exception e)
               {
                  System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 5

b) void

c) serialization

d) deserialization

7. What is the output of this program?

```
    import java.io.*;
    class serialization
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
```

```
   try
   {
       Myclass object1 = new Myclass("Hello", -7, 2.1e10);
       FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
       ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
       oos.writeObject(object1);
       oos.flush();
       oos.close();
}
catch(Exception e)
   {
       System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
          System.exit(0);
   }
try
   {
       int x;
       FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
       ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
       x = ois.readInt();
       ois.close();
       System.out.println(x);
}
catch (Exception e)
   {
```

```
                    System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
    class Myclass implements Serializable
    {
        String s;
        int i;
        double d;
        Myclass(String s, int i, double d)
          {
            this.d = d;
            this.i = i;
            this.s = s;
        }
    }
```

a) -7

b) Hello

c) 2.1E10

d) deserialization

8.

```
import java.io.*;
    class streams
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
      try
      {
          FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
          ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
          oos.writeFloat(3.5);
          oos.flush();
          oos.close();
    }
    catch(Exception e)
      {
          System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
             System.exit(0);
      }
    try
      {
          FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
          ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
          ois.close();
          System.out.println(ois.available());
    }
    catch (Exception e)
      {
             System.out.print("deserialization");
          System.exit(0);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 0

9.What is the output of this program?

```
    import java.io.*;
    class streams
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
            try
            {
                FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
                ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
                oos.writeFloat(3.5);
                oos.flush();
                oos.close();
            }
            catch(Exception e)
              {
                System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
```

```
                System.exit(0);
            }
        try
            {
                FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
                ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
                System.out.println(ois.available());
            }
        catch (Exception e)
            {
                System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

10. What will be printed to the output and written to the file, in the below program?

```
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
public class FileOutputStreamExample
{
    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
    {
            try
            {
               FileOutputStream fout=new FileOutputStream("D:\\sanfoundry.txt");
               String s="Welcome to Sanfoundry.";
               byte b[]=s.getBytes();//converting string into byte array
               fout.write(b);
               fout.close();
               System.out.println("Success");
             }    catch(Exception e){System.out.println(e);}
        }
}
```

a) “Success” to the output and “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file

b) only “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file

c) compile time error

d) No Output

11. 1. How an object can become serializable?
a) If a class implements java.io.Serializable class
b) If a class or any superclass implements java.io.Serializable interface
c) Any object is serializable
d) No object is serializable

12. 2. What is serialization?
a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

13. 3. What is deserialization?
a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

14. How many methods Serializable has?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 0

15. What type of members are not serialized?
a) Private
b) Protected
c) Static
d) Throwable

16. If member does not implement serialization, which exception would be thrown?
a) RuntimeException
b) SerializableException
c) NotSerializableException
d) UnSerializedException

17. Default Serialization process cannot be overridden.
a) True
b) False

18. Which of the following methods is used to avoid serialization of new class whose super class already implements Serialization?
a) writeObject()
b) readWriteObject()
c) writeReadObject()
d) unSerializaedObject()

19. Which of the following methods is not used while Serialization and DeSerialization?
a) readObject()
b) readExternal()
c) readWriteObject()
d) writeObject()

20. Serializaed object can be transferred via network.
a) True
b) False

21. 1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a linked list data structure?
a) AbstractList
b) LinkedList
c) HashSet
d) AbstractSet

22. Which of these classes implements Set interface?
a) ArrayList
b) HashSet
c) LinkedList
d) DynamicList

23. Which of these method is used to add an element to the start of a LinkedList object?
a) add()
b) first()
c) AddFirst()
d) addFirst()

24. Which of these method of HashSet class is used to add elements to its object?
a) add()
b) Add()
c) addFirst()
d) insert()

25. Which of these methods can be used to delete the last element in a LinkedList object?
a) remove()
b) delete()
c) removeLast()
d) deleteLast()

1. Which of these is a process of extracting/removing the state of an object from a stream?

a) Serialization

b) Externalization

c) File Filtering

d) Deserialization

2. Which of these process occur automatically by java run time system?

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b) Memory allocation

c) Deserialization

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3. Which of these interface extends DataInput interface?

a) Serializable

b) Externalization

c) ObjectOutput

d) ObjectInput

4. Which of these is a method of ObjectInput interface used to deserialize an object from a stream?

a) int read()

b) void close()

c) Object readObject()

d) Object WriteObject()

5. Which of these class extend InputStream class?

a) ObjectStream

b) ObjectInputStream

c) ObjectOutput

d) ObjectInput

6. What is the output of this program?

```
import java.io.*;
    class streams      {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            try      {
                FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
                ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
                oos.writeInt(5);
                oos.flush();
                oos.close();
            }
            catch(Exception e)
              {
                System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
                  System.exit(0);
              }
            try
              {
```

```
                int z;
                FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
                ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
                z = ois.readInt();
                ois.close();
                System.out.println(x);
            }
            catch (Exception e)
               {
                  System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 5

b) void

c) serialization

d) deserialization

7. What is the output of this program?

```
    import java.io.*;
    class serialization
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
```

```
   try
   {
       Myclass object1 = new Myclass("Hello", -7, 2.1e10);
       FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
       ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
       oos.writeObject(object1);
       oos.flush();
       oos.close();
}
catch(Exception e)
   {
       System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
          System.exit(0);
   }
try
   {
       int x;
       FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
       ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
       x = ois.readInt();
       ois.close();
       System.out.println(x);
}
catch (Exception e)
   {
```

```
                    System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
    class Myclass implements Serializable
    {
        String s;
        int i;
        double d;
        Myclass(String s, int i, double d)
          {
            this.d = d;
            this.i = i;
            this.s = s;
        }
    }
```

a) -7

b) Hello

c) 2.1E10

d) deserialization

8.

```
import java.io.*;
    class streams
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
{
      try
      {
          FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
          ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
          oos.writeFloat(3.5);
          oos.flush();
          oos.close();
    }
    catch(Exception e)
      {
          System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
             System.exit(0);
      }
    try
      {
          FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
          ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
          ois.close();
          System.out.println(ois.available());
    }
    catch (Exception e)
      {
             System.out.print("deserialization");
          System.exit(0);
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 0

9.What is the output of this program?

```
    import java.io.*;
    class streams
    {
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
            try
            {
                FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream("serial");
                ObjectOutputStream oos = new ObjectOutputStream(fos);
                oos.writeFloat(3.5);
                oos.flush();
                oos.close();
            }
            catch(Exception e)
              {
                System.out.println("Serialization" + e);
```

```
                System.exit(0);
            }
        try
            {
                FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("serial");
                ObjectInputStream ois = new ObjectInputStream(fis);
                System.out.println(ois.available());
            }
        catch (Exception e)
            {
                System.out.print("deserialization");
                System.exit(0);
            }
        }
    }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

10. What will be printed to the output and written to the file, in the below program?

```
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
public class FileOutputStreamExample
{
    public static void main(String args[])
```

```
    {
            try
            {
               FileOutputStream fout=new FileOutputStream("D:\\sanfoundry.txt");
               String s="Welcome to Sanfoundry.";
               byte b[]=s.getBytes();//converting string into byte array
               fout.write(b);
               fout.close();
               System.out.println("Success");
             }    catch(Exception e){System.out.println(e);}
        }
}
```

a) “Success” to the output and “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file

b) only “Welcome to Sanfoundry” to the file

c) compile time error

d) No Output

11. 11. 1. How an object can become serializable?
a) If a class implements java.io.Serializable class
b) If a class or any superclass implements java.io.Serializable interface
c) Any object is serializable
d) No object is serializable

12. 2. What is serialization?
a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

13. 3. What is deserialization?
a) Turning object in memory into stream of bytes
b) Turning stream of bytes into an object in memory
c) Turning object in memory into stream of bits
d) Turning stream of bits into an object in memory

14. How many methods Serializable has?
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 0

15. What type of members are not serialized?
a) Private
b) Protected
c) Static
d) Throwable

16. If member does not implement serialization, which exception would be thrown?
a) RuntimeException
b) SerializableException
c) NotSerializableException
d) UnSerializedException

17. Default Serialization process cannot be overridden.
a) True
b) False

18. Which of the following methods is used to avoid serialization of new class whose super class already implements Serialization?
a) writeObject()
b) readWriteObject()
c) writeReadObject()
d) unSerializaedObject()

19.Which of the following methods is not used while Serialization and DeSerialization?
a) readObject()
b) readExternal()
c) readWriteObject()
d) writeObject()

20. Serializaed object can be transferred via network.
a) True
b) False

21. 1. Which of these standard collection classes implements a linked list data structure?
a) AbstractList
b) LinkedList
c) HashSet
d) AbstractSet

22. Which of these classes implements Set interface?
a) ArrayList
b) HashSet
c) LinkedList
d) DynamicList

23. Which of these method is used to add an element to the start of a LinkedList object?
a) add()
b) first()
c) AddFirst()
d) addFirst()

24. Which of these method of HashSet class is used to add elements to its object?
a) add()
b) Add()
c) addFirst()
d) insert()

25. Which of these methods can be used to delete the last element in a LinkedList object?
a) remove()
b) delete()
c) removeLast()
d) deleteLast()

Que.1. Which of the following statements is false about objects?

A. An instance of a class is an object

B. Object can access both static and instance data.

C. Object is the super class of all other classes

D. Object do not permit encapsulation

Que.2. All the wrapper class (Integer, Boolean, Float, Short, Long, Double and

Character) in java

A. are private

B. are serializable

C. are immutable

D. are finale

Que.3. The code snippet if (“Welcome”.trim() == ”Welcome”.trim())

System.out.println(“Equals”); else System.out.println(“Not Equal”); will

A. compile and display Equal

B. compile and display Not Equal

C. cause a compiler error

D. compile and display NULL

Que.4. What is an aggregate?

A. An object with only primitive attributes.

B. An instance of a class which has only static methods.

C. An instance which has other objects.

D. None of the above.

Que.5. A class can have many methods with the same name as long as the number of parameters or type of parameters is different. This OOP concept is known as .

A. Method Invocating.

B. Method Overriding.

C. Method Labeling.

D. Method Overloading.

Que.6. When a thread terminates its processing, into what state the thread enters?

A. Running State.

B. Waiting State.

C. Dead State.

D. Beginning State.

Que.7. Which methods can access to private attributes of a class?

A. Only static methods of the same class.

B. Only instance of the same class.

C. Only methods those defined in the same class.

D. Only classes available in the same package.

Que.8. Which of the following is considered as a blue print that defines the variables and methods common to all of its objects of a specific kind?

A. Object

B. Class

C. Method

D. Real data types

Que.9. Which of the following statement is true?

A. A subclass is a sub set of a superclass.

B. Class ClassTwo extends ClassOne means ClassOne is subclass.

C. Class ClassTwo extends ClassOne means ClassTwo is super class.

D. The class Class is the super class of all other classes in Java.

Que.10. What is the meaning of the return data type void?

A. An empty memory space is returned so that developers can utilize it.

B. Void returns no data type.

C. Void is not supported in Java.

D. None of the above.

Que.11. A lower precision can be assigned to higher precision value in Java. For exa. A byte type data can be assigned to int type.

A. True

B. False

Que.12. What is the data type for the number 9.6352?

A. float.

B. double.

C. Float.

D. Double.

Que.13. Which of the following is synchronized?

A. Set.

B. linkedList.

C. Vector.

D. WeakHashMap.

Que.14. To execute the thread one after another.

A. the keyword synchronize is used.

B. the keyword synchronizable is used.

C. the keyword synchronized is used.

D. None of the above.

Que.15. Which of the following statements are about the Java language is true?

A. Both procedural and OOP are supported in Java.

B. Java supports only procedural approach towards programming.

C. Java supports only OOP approach.

D. None of the above.

Que.16. If result = 2+3*5, what is the value and type of result variable?

A. 17, byte.

B. 25, byte.

C. 17, int.

D. 25, int.

Que.17. How many numeric data types are supported in Java?

A. 8

B. 4

C. 2

D. 6

Que.18. Which of the statement is reserved word in java?

A. Run

B. Import

C. transient

D. Implement

Que.19. Which of the following is not a return type?

A. boolean

B. void

C. public

D. Button

Que.20. Which of the following statement is true?

A. An exception can be thrown by throw keyword explicitly.

B. An exception can be thrown by throws keyword explicitly.

21.What is the output:

```
import java.io.IOException;
public class Test {
        public Test () {
                try {
                   m1();
                   System.out.println("No error");
                }
                catch (IOException e) {
```

```
                System.out.println("IOException caught");
            }
            catch (Exception e) {
                System.out.println("Exception caught");
            }
        }
        public void m1() {
            throw new IOException();
        }
        public static void main (String [] args) {
            Test t = new Test();
        }
}
```

a) Compile error

b) IOException caught

c) Exception caught

d) No error

22.How many reserved keywords are currently defined in the Java language?

a. 48

b. 49

c. 50

d. 47

23.Which method is used to change the name of a thread?

a. public String getName()

b. public void setName(String name)

c. public void getName()

d. public String setName(String name)

24.What is the ouput?

```
import java.util.*;
public class Test {
      static int n=1;
      static String s="2";
      static {
            System.out.print(n + " ");
      }
      public Test(){
            n = 3;
      }
      public void printS() {
             System.out.print(s + " ");
      }
        public static void main(String args[]) {
             System.out.print("0 ");
             Test t = new Test();
             t.printS();
        }
}
```

a) 0 1 2

b) 3 0 2

c) 0 3 2

d) 1 0 2

25.Which is used for reading streams of raw bytes such as image data and for reading streams of characters, consider using FileReader?

a. FileInputStream

b. FileOutputStream

c. Both A & B

d. None of the above

26.Which are correct?

a) int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }

b) int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

c) int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }

d) sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }

27.What is known as the classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error?

a. Checked Exception

b. Unchecked Exception

c. Error

d. None of the above

28.What is the output?

```
import java.util.*;

public class Test {

        public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        Set s = new HashSet();
        System.out.print(s.add("A"));
        System.out.print(s.add("F"));
        System.out.print(s.add("A"));
        System.out.print(s.add("B"));
    }
}
```

a) true true true true

b) true true false false

c) true false true false

d) true true false true

29. Give the Output for the following program?

```
class Char {
public static void main(String args[]) {
char ch1, ch2;
ch1 = 88;
ch2 = 'Y';
System.out.print("ch1 and ch2: ");
System.out.println(ch1 + " " + ch2);
}
}
```

a. ch1 and ch2: X Y

b. ch1 and ch2: x y

c. ch1 and ch2: 1 3

d. None of the above

30.The following program is an example for?

```
class Student{
int id;
String name;
void display(){System.out.println(id+" "+name);}
public static void main(String args[]){
Student s1=new Student();
Student s2=new Student();
s1.display();
s2.display();
}
}
```

a. Parameterized constructor

b. Default Constructor

c. Overloading Constructor

d. None of the above

31.Which statement at XXX will give output of 10

```
import java.io.IOException;
public class Test implements Runnable{
    public int data;
    public void run() {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(2000);
            data = 10;
        }
```

```
        catch(InterruptedException e) { }
    }
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        try {
            Test a = new Test();
            Thread t = new Thread(a);
            t.start();
            XXX
            System.out.println(a.data);
        }
        catch(Exception e) { }
    }}
```

a) t.wait();

b) t.yield();

c) t.notify();

d) t.join();

32.Which provides accessibility to classes and interface?

a. import

b. Static import

c. All the above

d. None of the above

33.Which variables are created when an object is created with the use of the keyword 'new' and destroyed when the object is destroyed?

a. Local variables

b. Instance variables

c. Class Variables

d. Static variables

34. An interface is a blueprint of a class. It has static constants and abstract methods.

a. True

b. False

35. The following code :

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if(5 & 7 > 0 && 5 | 7 < 0)
            System.out.println("true");
    }
}
```

a) prints output true

b) no output

c) does not compile.

d) Run time exception

36. What is the output of the following :

```
import java.io.*;
class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(1000);
```

```
            System.out.println("try");
        }
        catch(IOException e) {
            System.out.println("catch");
        }
        finally {
            System.out.println("finally");
        }
    }
}
```

a) try, finally

b) Compile error.

c) try

d) catch, finally

37.How many methods does a thread class provides for sleeping a thread?

a. 3

b. 1

c. 4

d. 2

38. Which expression can be placed at XX?

```
int[] arr = {1,2,3,4,5};
int i=0;
for (XX) {
    System.out.print("int ");
```

}

A. ; i < 5; i++

B. int i=0; i < 5; i++

C. ; i < 1;

D. int j: arr

a) A, D

b) B

c) B, D

d) A, C, D

39. What is the output?

String s1 = new String("Happy");

String s2 = new String("Happy");

String s3 = "Happy";

String s4 = "Happy" ;

System.out.print("s1==s2 :"+(s1==s2));

System.out.print(", s3==s4 :"+(s3==s4));

a) s1==s2 :true, s3==s4 :true

b) s1==s2 :false, s3==s4 :true

c) s1==s2 :true, s3==s4 :false

d) s1==s2 :false, s3==s4 :false

40. What is output?

class Test {

void main() {

System.out.println("one");

```
  }
  static public void main(String args) {
    System.out.println("two");
  }
  public static void main(String... args) {
    System.out.println("three");
  }
  void main(Object[] args) {
    System.out.println("four");
  }
}
```

a) three

b) one two three four

c) three four

d) Compile error

41.What is the output?

```
        String[][] names = {      {"Mr.", "Mrs.", "Ms."}, {"John", "Gupta", "Hegde", "Khan"}, {":M", ":F"}};
    System.out.println(names[0][2] + names[1][2]+ names[2][1]);
```

a) Compile error

b) Mrs.Gupta : M

c) Ms.Hegde : F

d) Mr.Khan : M

42. What is the output?

```
public class Test{
```

```
    private final int BASIC;
    public Test() {
        BASIC = 15000;
    }
    public void show() {
        System.out.println("basic="+BASIC);
    }
      public static void main(String args[]) {
                Test test = new Test();
                test.show();
    }
}
```

a) Compile error

b) basic=15000

c) basic=0

d) basic=null

2

43.The following code:

```
public class Test implements A, B {
        public static void main(String args[]) {
                A a = new Test();
                a.m1();
                B b = (Test)a;
                b.m1();
        }
      public void m1() {
```

```
            System.out.print("Test ");
        }
}
interface A {
        void m1();
}
interface B {
        void m1();
}
```

a) Runtime Error

b) Compile Error

c) Gives output: Test Test

d) None of above

44. For the following program:

```
public class Test {
        private void display(int count) {
                switch(count) {
                        case 1:
                                System.out.print("1 ");
                        case 2:
                                System.out.print("2 ");
                        case 3:
                                System.out.print("3 ");
                        default:
                                System.out.println(count);
```

```
            }
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            Test t = new Test();
            t.display(2);
    }
}
```

a) 2 3 2

b) 2

c) Compile error

d) 2 2

45.What is the output if Main is run?

```
public abstract class Vehicle {
  private int tyres;
  public void setTyres(int tyres) {
     this.tyres = tyres;
  }
  public int getTyres() {
     return tyres;
  }
}
public class Car extends Vehicle {
    @Override
    public int getTyre() {
        return super.getTyres()+1;
```

```
    }
}
public class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Car c = new Car();
        c.setTyres(5);
        System.out.println("Tyres = "+c.getTyres());
    }
}
```

a) Tyres = 5

b) Compile error

c) Tyres = 6

d) Runtime Exception

46.Which gets the name of the parent directory file “file.txt ”?

a) String name=(new File (“file.txt ”)).getParentDir().getName();

b) String name=(new File(“file.txt ”)).getParentFile();

c) String name=(new File(“file.txt ”)).getParent();

d) String name=(new File(“file.txt ”)).getParentDir();

47.Which can be used to encode chars to bytes?

a) java.io.EncodeOutputStream

b) java.io.BufferedOutputStream

c) java.io.BufferedInputStream

d) java.io.OutputStreamWriter

48.What is the output?

```
import java.util.TreeSet;
public class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        TreeSet ss = new TreeSet();
        ss.add("n");
        ss.add("c");
        ss.add("z");
        ss.add("d");
        ss.add("f");
        ss.add("a");
        ss.add("z");
        System.out.println(ss);
    }
}
```

a) [n, c, d, f, a, z]

b) [n, c, z, d, f, a, z]

c) [n, c, z, d, f, a]

d) [a, c, d, f, n, z]

49.You need to store elements in a collection that guarantees that no duplicates are stored.

Which one of the following interfaces provide that capability?

a) java.util.List

b) java.util.Collection

c) java.util.Map

d) None of the above

50.What is the output?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(1+2+3+"4");
    }
}
```

a) 1234

b) 64

c) 10

d) 334

MCQ'S ON

1. Which of this method is used to reduce the capacity of an ArrayList object?

a) trim()

b) trimSize()

c) trimTosize()

d) trimToSize()

2. What is the output of this program?

```
1.	import java.util.*;
2.	class Output
3.	{
4.		public static void main(String args[])
5.		{
6.			ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.			obj.add("A");
8.			obj.add(0, "B");
9.			System.out.println(obj.size());
10.			}
11.		}
```

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) Any Garbage Value

3.What is the output of this program?

```
1.	import java.util.*;
2.	class Output
3.	{
4.		public static void main(String args[])
5.		{
6.			ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.			obj.add("A");
8.			obj.ensureCapacity(3);
9.			System.out.println(obj.size());
10.			}
11.		}
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

4.What is the output of this program?

```
1.	class Output
2.	{
3.		public static void main(String args[])
4.		{
```

MCQ'S ON

```
5.                  ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
6.                  obj.add("A");
7.                  obj.add("D");
8.                  obj.ensureCapacity(3);
9.                  obj.trimToSize();
10.                         System.out.println(obj.size());
11.                     }
12.                 }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

5.Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?

a) java.lang

b) java.util

c) java.net

d) java.awt

6.Which of these classes is not part of Java's collection framework?

a) Maps

b)Array

c) Stack

d) Queue

7.What is the output of this program?

```
1.      import java.util.*;
2.      class Array
3.      {
4.          public static void main(String args[])
5.          {
6.              int array[] = new int [5];
7.              for (int i = 5; i > 0; i--)
8.                  array[5-i] = i;
9.              Arrays.fill(array, 1, 4, 8);
10.                 for (int i = 0; i < 5 ; i++)
11.                     System.out.print(array[i]);
12.             }
13.         }
```

a) 12885

b) 12845

c) 58881

d) 54881

MCQ'S ON

8.Which is valid declaration of a float? A.

A.float f = 1F;

B. float f = 1.0;

C. float f = "1";

D. float f = 1.0d;

9.Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?

a) Array()

b) covertArray()

c) toArray()

d) covertoArray()

10.Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?

a) ArrayList()

b) DynamicList()

c) LinkedList()

d) MallocList()

11.What is the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.*;
2.  class Arraylist
3.  {
4.      public static void main(String args[])
5.      {
6.          ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.          obj.add("A");
8.          obj.add("B");
9.          obj.add("C");
10.             obj.add(1, "D");
11.             System.out.println(obj);
12.         }
13.     }
```

a) [A, B, C, D].

b) [A, D, B, C].

c) [A, D, C].

d) [A, B, C].

MCQ'S ON

12.Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

a) AbstractList

b) LinkedList

c) ArrayList

d) AbstractSet

13.Which of these classes is not included in java.lang?

a) Byte

b) Integer

c) Array

d) Class

14.Which of these methods is used to check for infinitely large and small values?

a) isInfinite()

b) isNaN()

c) Isinfinite()

d) IsNaN()

15.Which of the following package stores all the simple data types in java?

a) lang

b) java

c) util

d) java.packages

MCQ'S ON

1. Which of this method is used to reduce the capacity of an ArrayList object?
   a) trim()
   b) trimSize()
   c) trimTosize()
   d) trimToSize()
2. What is the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.*;
2.  class Output
3.  {
4.      public static void main(String args[])
5.      {
6.          ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.          obj.add("A");
8.          obj.add(0, "B");
9.          System.out.println(obj.size());
10.             }
11.         }
```

a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) Any Garbage Value

3.What is the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.*;
2.  class Output
3.  {
4.      public static void main(String args[])
5.      {
6.          ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.          obj.add("A");
8.          obj.ensureCapacity(3);
9.          System.out.println(obj.size());
10.             }
11.         }
```

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

4.What is the output of this program?

```
1.  class Output
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
```

```
5.                ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
6.                obj.add("A");
7.                obj.add("D");
8.                obj.ensureCapacity(3);
9.                obj.trimToSize();
10.                       System.out.println(obj.size());
11.                   }
12.           }
```

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

5.Which of these packages contain all the collection classes?

a) java.lang

b) java.util c)

java.net d)

java.awt

6.Which of these classes is not part of Java's collection framework?

a) Maps b)
Array c)
Stack d)
Queue

7.What is the output of this program?

```
1.    import java.util.*;
2.    class Array
3.    {
4.          public static void main(String args[])
5.          {
6.                int array[] = new int [5];
7.                for (int i = 5; i > 0; i--)
8.                     array[5-i] = i;
9.                Arrays.fill(array, 1, 4, 8);
10.                       for (int i = 0; i < 5 ; i++)
11.                            System.out.print(array[i]);
12.                   }
13.           }
```

a) 12885

b) 12845

c) 58881

d) 54881

MCQ'S ON

8.Which is valid declaration of a float? A.
float f = 1F;

B. float f = 1.0;

C. float f = "1";

D. float f = 1.0d;

9.Which of these methods can be used to obtain a static array from an ArrayList object?
a) Array()
b) covertArray()
c) toArray()
d) covertoArray()

10.Which of these class can generate an array which can increase and decrease in size automatically?
a) ArrayList()
b) DynamicList()
c) LinkedList()
d) MallocList()

11.What is the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.*;
2.  class Arraylist
3.  {
4.      public static void main(String args[])
5.      {
6.          ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7.          obj.add("A");
8.          obj.add("B");
9.          obj.add("C");
10.             obj.add(1, "D");
11.             System.out.println(obj);
12.         }
13.     }
```

a) [A, B, C, D].
b) [A, D, B, C].
c) [A, D, C].
d) [A, B, C].

MCQ'S ON

12.Which of these standard collection classes implements a dynamic array?

a) AbstractList

b) LinkedList

c) ArrayList

d) AbstractSet

13.Which of these classes is not included in java.lang?

a) Byte

b) Integer

c) Array

d) Class

14.Which of these methods is used to check for infinitely large and small values?

a) isInfinite()

b) isNaN()

c) Isinfinite()

d) IsNaN()

15.Which of the following package stores all the simple data types in java?

a) lang

b) java

c) util

d) java.packages