**FUNDAMENTALS OF JAVA**

1. What is Java?
2. A type of coffee
3. A programming language
4. An island in Indonesia
5. All of the above
6. Which of the following is true about Java?
7. It is a low-level language
8. It is a purely procedural language
9. It is platform-dependent
10. It is an object-oriented language
11. Which of the following is NOT a primitive data type in Java?
12. int
13. float
14. char
15. String
16. What is the entry point for the execution of a Java program?
17. start()
18. main()
19. execute()
20. run()
21. How is memory allocated in Java for objects?
22. Using malloc()
23. Using new keyword
24. Automatically by the garbage collector
25. Using allocateMemory() method
26. What is the keyword used for inheritance in Java?
27. inherit
28. extends
29. derive
30. include
31. What is the purpose of the 'static' keyword in Java?
32. To make a method static
33. To declare a variable as a class variable
34. To create static objects
35. Both a and b
36. What is the default value of an instance variable in Java if it is not initialized?
37. 0 (for numeric types)
38. null (for objects)
39. false (for boolean)
40. All of the above
41. What is the purpose of the 'super' keyword in Java?
42. To call the superclass constructor
43. To refer to the immediate parent class object
44. To invoke a static method
45. Both a and b
46. Which method is called when an object is about to be garbage collected?
47. destroy()
48. finalize()
49. dispose()
50. clean()
51. What is the difference between '== ' and 'equals()' in Java?
52. They are the same
53. '==' compares object references, while 'equals()' compares object content
54. '==' compares object content, while 'equals()' compares object references
55. '==' is used for primitive data types, and 'equals()' is used for objects
56. Which of the following is a feature of Java?
57. Pointers
58. Multiple Inheritance
59. Memory Management by Programmer
60. Both A and B
61. What is the main purpose of the 'public static void main(String[] args)' method in Java?
62. To declare variables
63. To initialize the program
64. Entry point of the program
65. To print output to the console
66. How is Java platform-independent?
67. Java uses a universal syntax
68. Java programs are translated into machine code
69. Java uses a bytecode that can be executed on any platform
70. Java doesn't run on any platform
71. Which keyword is used to declare a constant in Java?
72. constant
73. final
74. static
75. const
76. What is the correct way to create an object of a class in Java?
77. Object obj = new Object();
78. new Object obj = Object();
79. Object obj = createObject();
80. createObject(obj);
81. What is the purpose of the 'break' statement in Java?
82. To exit the program
83. To terminate a loop prematurely
84. To skip the current iteration in a loop
85. To print output to the console
86. How is memory managed in Java?
87. Manual memory allocation and deallocation
88. Garbage Collection
89. Stack-based memory management
90. Pointers
91. What is the purpose of the "this" keyword in Java?
92. To refer to the current instance of the class
93. To create a new object
94. To call a method from another class
95. To initialize variables
96. In Java, how is memory allocated for objects?
97. Automatically by the compiler
98. Explicitly using the malloc function
99. Dynamically at runtime using the 'new' keyword
100. Statically at compile-time
101. What is the Java Virtual Machine (JVM)?
102. A physical machine where Java programs run
103. A compiler used for Java programs
104. A software-based machine that runs Java bytecode
105. A debugger tool for Java programs
106. What does the term "JavaBeans" refer to in Java?
107. Coffee beans from Java
108. Reusable software components in Java
109. The main method in Java
110. A type of loop in Java