Java Question with Answer:-

Note:

- **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**
- **Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**

Question : 1	Level : Beginner

Question: What is the exact output of this code?

```
class A {

}

public class B{
        void m1(){
                System.out.println("This is method of Class B");
        }
}

public class C{
        public static void main(String[] args){
                B objB = new B();
                System.out.print("This is Class C");
                objB.m1();

        }
}
```


Output :-

A. **This is method of Class B**
B. **This is Class C.**
C. **This is Class C, This is method of Class B.**
D. **Compilation Error.**

Answer: D
Explanation:There shouldn't be two public classes

Question : 2	Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of this code?

Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.

```
class A {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                System.out.print("This is Class A");
        }
}

class B {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                System.out.print("This is Class B");
        }
}

class C {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                System.out.print("This is Class C");
        }
}

class D {

}
```


Output :-

A. In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.
B. Code successfully compile and Execute.
C. NoClassDefFoundError.
D. None of the above.

Answer: C
Explanation :file saved name and main class name both are different

Question : 3 Level : Intermediate

Question: What is the output of this code?

```
public class DemoTestArrays {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
                int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };

                for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {
                        arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];
                }

                System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].
B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].
C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].
D. Runtime Error.

Answer:B
Explanation:arrTwo[0]=arr.One[5-0-1]->arr.One[4] ->5 ,arrTwo[1]=arr.One[5-1-1] ->4,
arrTwo[2]=arr.One[5-2-1] ->3, arrTwo[3]=arr.One[5-3-1] ->2,
arrTwo[4]=arr.One[5-1-1] ->4.

Question : 4	Level : Intermediate

Question: What is the output of this code?

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

                String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };
                String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null;
                System.out.println(first);
        }
}
```

Output :-

- **A. BBB.**
- **B. CCC.**
- **C. AAA.**
- **D. Runtime Error.**

Answer:C
Explanation:It is Ternary operator,String A=(stmnt1)?stmnt2:stmnt3;
if stmnt1 is true then stmnt2 will be executed ,if it is false then the stmnt3 will be executed.

Question : 5	Level : Intermediate

Question: Is there a destructor for Java?

A. No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.

B. Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.

C. Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.

D. None of the above.

Answer:A.

Explanation:Java has Garbage collector which acts has Destructor,

Question : 6	Level : Beginner

Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?

```
public class ClassMain {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                String main = "main is incorrect defined";
                System.out.println(main);
        }
}
```

A. Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.

B. No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.

C. It does not compile.

D. In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.

Answer:A

Explanation:It is the identifier that the JVM looks for as the starting point of the java program.

Question : 7	Level : Beginner

Question: Read the given below code and identify correct Output?

```
class MyProgram {
        int count = 0;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                System.out.println(count);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. null.
B. 0.
C. Error.
D. None of the above.

Answer:B
Explanation:Because Count was intialzed to 0;

Question : 8	Level : Beginner

Question: How many Objects created in the below code?

```
class X {
        X() {
                System.out.println(this.hashCode());
        }
}

class Y extends X {
        Y() {
                System.out.println(this.hashCode());
        }
}

public class TestClass {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Y y = new Y();
                System.out.println(y.hashCode());
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 3.
B. 2.
C. 1.
D. None of the above.

Answer:D
Explanation:hashCode() returns an integer value, generated by a hashing algorithm.

Question : 9	Level : Intermediate

Question: What is the correct output of the given code?

```
public class Test {
        public static double calculation(double a, double b) {
                if (a == b) {
                        return 0;
                } else {
                        return 2 / (a - b);
                }
        }

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                double d1 = Double.MIN_VALUE;
                double d2 = 2.0 * Double.MIN_VALUE;
                System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 0.0
B. 0
C. Error
D. -Infinity

Answer:D
Explanation: d1=min value and d2=2*min value ;these min values are performed else operation in which it got negative infinity value.

Question : 10 Level : Intermediate

Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?

```
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int j = 0;
                if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))
                    System.out.println("j = " + j);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)

Answer:B

Explanation:The expression ((8 > 4) || (j++ == 7)). 8 > 4 is true, the expression (j++ == 7) is not evaluate. Therefore, the value of j stays 0. On the other hand, to evaluate the expression ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7)) no short circuit is used. Therefore, both the expressions (8 > 4) and (j++ == 7)) are evaluated. The expression j++ increments the value j by 1.

Question : 11	Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of below code?

```
public class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

                int sum = 0;

                for (int i : array)
                        sum += ++i;

                System.out.println(--sum);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 15
B. 16
C. 20
D. 19

Question : 12	Level : Beginner

Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?

```
public class MathTest {

        public void main(String[] args) {

                int x = 10 * 10 - 10;

                System.out.println(++x);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 0
B. 90
C. 91
D. **Runtime Error**

Answer:C
Explanation:(10*10)-10=90
where in s.o.p there was a increment operator so it was 91.

Question : 13	Level : Beginner

Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?

Output :-

- **A. Make the class as final and**
- **B. Make the data members as private and final.**
- **C. Both A and B are Correct**
- D. **None of the above**

Answer:C

Question : 14	Level : Beginner

Question: How to define Vector class??

Output :-

A. **Synchronized and Non-serialized**
B. **Non-Synchronized and Serialized.**
C. **Both A and B are Correct**
D. **None of the above**

Answer:A

Question : 15 Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
public class TestString1 {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                String str = "420";
                str += 42;
                System.out.print(str);
        }
}
```

Output :-

- **A. 420**
- **B. 42042.**
- **C. Compilation fails**
- D. **An exception is thrown at runtime**

Answer:B

Explanation:String was declared with 420 and its object str was made equal to 42 so when the object is called it prints both the values one is string and the other is just a value.

Question : 16 Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 0;
                int y = 10;
                do {
                        y--;
                        ++x;
                } while (x < 5);
                System.out.print(x + "," + y);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 5, 6
B. 5, 5.
C. 6, 5
D. **Error**

Answer:B
Explanation:In do while loop the y was decremented where the x was incremented and in while loop will run until x is less than 5.

Question : 17	Level : Beginner

Question: What is the output of the below code?

```
class Test {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 0;
                int y = 10;
                do {
                        y--;
                        ++x;
                } while (x < 5);
                System.out.print(x + "," + y);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 5, 6
B. 5, 5.
C. 6, 5
D. **Error**

Answer:B
Explanation:In do while loop the y was decremented where the x was incremented and in while loop will run until x is less than 5.

Question : 18	Level : Beginner

Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?

Output :-

A.
```
public abstract class A {
        public Bark speak();
}
```

B.
```
public abstract class A {
        public Bark speak() {
        }
}
```

C.
```
public class A {
        public abstract Bark speak();
}
```

D.
```
public class A abstract{
        public abstract Bark speak();
}
```

Answer:B

Question : 19	Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class LoopTestDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 12;
                while (x < 10) {
                        x--;
                }
                System.out.print(x);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 11
B. 10
C. 12
D. 9

Answer:C
Explanation:since if condition is false it executes the s.o.p

Question : 20	Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class BitwiseTestDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 5;
                int y = 7;
                System.out.print(((y * 2) % x));
                System.out.print(" " + (y % x));
        }
}
```

Output :-

- **A. 6, 8**
- **B. 7, 9**
- **C. 4, 6**
- **D. 4, 2**

Answer:D
Explanation:5*2=10 | =7%5;
10%5=4; | =2
Answer=(4,2);

Question : 21	Level : Intermediate

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TestFormatSpecifier {

        static final long num = 343L;

        static long testMethod(long num) {
                System.out.print(++num + " ");
                return ++num;
        }

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                System.out.print(num + " ");
                final long num = 340L;
                new TestString1().testMethod(num);
                System.out.println(num);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 343 340 342
B. 343 341 342
C. 343 341 340
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Question : 22	Level : Intermediate

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
public class TestBooleanDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 5;
                boolean b1 = true;
                boolean b2 = false;

                if ((x == 4) && !b2)
                        System.out.print("1 ");
                System.out.print("2 ");
                if ((b2 = true) && b1)
                        System.out.print("3 ");
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 2, 3
B. 1, 2
C. 3, 2
D. An exception is thrown at runtime

Answer:A

Explanation:since 1st if condition is false 1 is not printed and hence 2nd statement is printed in 2nd if condition is true 1st statement is printed

Question : 23	Level : Intermediate

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
public class Test {
        public void main(String[] args) {
                int x = 6;
                Test test = new Test();
                test.doSomething(x);
                System.out.print(" main x = " + x);
        }

        void doSomething(int x) {
                System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. An exception is thrown at runtime
B. method x = 6, main x = 6
C. method x = 6 main x = 7
D. method x = 7 main x = 6

Answer:B
Explanation:x is not incremented in method because compiler doesn't consider has a increment operator.

Question : 24	Level : Intermediate

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TernanryTestDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int i = 42;
                String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";
                System.out.println(str);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. An exception is thrown at runtime
B. Computer
C. Java
D. Everything

Answer:D
Explanation:Since it was a ternary operator, 42<40 was false so,the compiler prints 3rd statement neglecting 2nd stmnt .in 3rd statmnt also there was another ternary operator here 42>50 was also false so,it prints only 3rd statment.

Question : 25	Level : Intermediate

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TernanryTestDemo {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                int i = 42;
                String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything";
                System.out.println(str);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. An exception is thrown at runtime
B. Computer
C. Java
D. Everything

Answer:D
Explanation:Since it was a ternary operator, 42<40 was false so,the compiler prints 3rd statement neglecting 2nd stmnt .in 3rd statmnt also there was another ternary operator here 42>50 was also false so,it prints only 3rd statment.

Question : 26	Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

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

                Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f);
                try {
                        if (valuePie > 3)
                                System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+", ");

                        else
                                System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+", ");
                } catch (Exception e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                } finally {
                        System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");
                }
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.
B. Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.
C. Pie value is not greater than 3.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Answer:B
Explanation:if condition states true so it executes its loop neglecting else loop.and a finally block of code always executes.

Question : 27 Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

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

                int a = 8;
                System.out.println ("" + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 9.9
B. 0.
C. 9.
D. Error.

Answer:C
Explanation:It is a ternanry operator since the condition fails it executes the 2nd statment.

Question : 28 Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?

```
class TestDoubleDemo {

        public static long round(double a) {
           if (a != 0x1.fffffffffffffp-2) {

              return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);
           } else {
              return 0;
           }
        }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo();
                t.round(2.5);
        }
}
```

Output :-

A. 3
B. 0.
C. -1.
D. None of the above.

Answer:D
Explanation:there is no S.O.P therefore nothing is printed.

Question : 29 Level : Beginner

Question: Create a parent class as below

```
class A {
        private int a = 0;

}
```

Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options

Output :-

A.
```
class B extends A {
    int a = 0;
}
```

B.
```
class C extends A {
    private int a = 0;
}
```

C.
```
class B extends A {
    static int a = 0;
}
```

D.
```
class C extends A {
    final int a = 0;
}
```

Answer:B
Explanation:A class is said to be tightly encapsulated if and only if, all the data members(variables) of that class is declared as private.

Question : 30 Level : Beginner

Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??

```
class A extends B {
        // some methods
}

class B extends A {
        // some methods
}
```

A. No, Not Allowed.

B. Yes, Definitely Allowed.

C. With Some condition, Allowed

D. None of the Above

Answer:A

Question : 31	Level : Beginner

Question: Read the below code and find correct output?

```
public class Main {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Integer x = 400, y = 400;
                if (x == y)
                        System.out.println("Number is Same");
                else
                        System.out.println("Number is Not Same");
        }
}
```

A. Number is Same

B. Number is Not Same

C. Runtime Exception

D. None of the Above

Answer:A
Explanation:Since x==y it executed the if loop.