MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) FOR GS

It consists of total **8MCQ** tests under "**Test Your Java**".**Test-1, Test-2, Test-3, Test-4, Test-5, Test-6** is basic level questions and **Test-7, Test-8 are advanced questions.** Answering these questions will increase our candidate's knowledge in Java and it will help us a lot when candidates will be appearing for interviews if MCQ questions are there (like **Optech**)….!!!

TEST YOUR JAVA – 1

Read all the choices carefully, as there may be more than one correct answer, choose all the correct answers for each question.

1. _____ makes Java platform-independent.
   a) JVM b) Java syntax c) Java API d) bytecodes e) none
2. Java's keywords includes Null.
   a) True b) False
3. Which occupies more number of bits of memory.
   a) double b) long c) both 4 b) occupies same d) depends on the value assigned e) none
4. The object is created with new keyword
   a) at compile-time b) at run-time c) depends on the code d) none
5. int x = 0, y = 0 , z = 0 ;
   x = (+ + x + y – –) * z + + ;
   What is the value of " x " after execution ?
   a) – 2 b) – 1 c) 0 d) 1 e) 2
6. int 4thhouse = 1234 ;
   System.out.println(4thhouse) ;
   a) 1234 b) displays error as the value assigned is more than the range of integer c) displays error as coding is not as per Java rules e) none
7. int ++a = 100 ; System.out.println(++a) ;
   What is the output of the above fraction of code ?
   a) 100 b) displays error as + + a is not enclosed in double quotes in println statement c) compiler displays error as + + a is not a valid identifier d) none
8. Integer.parseInt( ) method is used to convert an integer value to its string form.
   a) True b) False

9. Java supports unsigned data types.
   a) True b) False
10. One way of implementing data protection is declaring instance variables as private and methods as public.
    a) True b) False
11. How many primitive data types Java defines ?
    a) 6 b) 8 c) 10 d) more than 10 e) none
12. The variables declared in a class for the use of all methods of the class are called
    a) reference variables b) objects c) instance variables d) none
13. double STATIC = 2.5 ;
    System.out.println(STATIC) ;
    The above fraction of code
    a) prints 2.5 b) raises an error as STATIC is used as a variable which is a keyword c) raises an exception e) none
14. What is the range of data type int ?
    a) – (2^16) to (2^16) –1 b) – (2^15) to (2^15) –1 c) – (2^31) to (2^31) –1 d) – (2^32) to (2^32) –1 e) depends on the operating system on which Java is working f) none
15. int Integer = 34 ;
    char String = 'S' ;
    System.out.println(Integer) ;
    System.out.println(String) ;
    What would be the output of the above fraction of code ?
    a) does not compile as Integer and String are API class names b) throws exception c) 34 d) S e) c and d f) none
16. char k = 'A' ;
    System.out.println(k * k) ;
    The above program raises a compilation error as arithmetic operations are not possible on characters. a) true b) false
17. System.out.println(Math.floor(Math.random( ))) ;
    The above statement always prints 0.0
    a) True b) False
18. int x = 99 , y = 100 ;
    System.out.println(x / y) ;

What is the output of the above fraction of code ?

a) does not compile b) 0 c) 0.99 d) none

19. boolean b = true ;

int i = (int) b ;

System.out.println(i) ;

What is the output of the above fraction of code ?

a) 116 (the ASCII value of character t) b) 98 (the ASCII value of character b) c) does not compile d) throws exception e) none

20. System.out.println(25/4.0);

System.out.println(25.0/4.0);

System.out.println(25.0/4);

The output of the above three println statements is same result.

a) True b) False

21.

21.

```
class Num
{
 Num(double x )
 {
  System.out.println( x ) ;
 }
}
class  Numbers  extends  Num
{
 public static void main(String[] args)
 {
          Num num = new Num( 2 ) ;
  }
}
```

22. What is the output of the above program ?

a) 0 b) 2.0 c) error as mismatch between constructors d) none

23. byte b = 50 ;

b = b * 2 ;

System.out.println(" b = " + b) ;

The above fraction of code prints b = 100.

a) True b) False

23.

24.

```
public class Numbers
{
 static int x  = 10 ;
 public static void main(String[] a)
 {
          Numbers num = new Numbers( ) ; Numbers num1 = new Numbers( ) ;
          num.x  += 1 ;
          System.out.println(  num.x + num1.x ) ;
 }
}
```

25. What is the output of the above program ?

    a) 20 b) 21 c) 22 d) does not compile e) throws exception e) none ( )

26. Constructors can be declared final, if needed perhaps which you must have not tried.

    a) True b) False

27. final methods cannot be overridden but overloaded ?

    a) True b) False

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. c
6. c	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. e
16. b	17. a	18. b	19. c	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. c	24. b	25. a

Your Rating

Correct Answers
1 to 5 : Poor
6 to 10: Below average
11 to 15: Average
16 to 20: Good
Above 20: Extraordinary

TEST YOUR JAVA 2(MCQ)

1.

```
class Numbers
{
 public int display(int x, int y)
 {
        return ("The sum of x and y is " + x+y);
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  Numbers num = new Numbers();
        System.out.println(num.display(4,5));
 }
}
```

1. What is the output of the above program ?

   a) The sum of x and y is 9 b) The sum of x and y is 45 c) does not compile d) none

2.

2.

```
class  WhatOutput
{
 public void display(int x, double y)
 {
  System.out.println(x+y);
 }
 public double display(int p, double q)
 {
  return (p+q);
 }
 public static void main(String StringArray[])
 {
        WhatOutput wo = new WhatOutput();
        wo.display(4, 5.0);
  System.out.println(wo.display(4, 5.0));
 }
}
```

3. The output of the above program is 9.0 and 9.0.
   a) True b) False

   3.

4.

```
class staticMethods
{
 static void display()
 {
  System.out.println("display");
 }
 static
 {
  System.out.println("only static no method");
 }
 public static void main(String s[])
 {
        display();
 }
}
```

5. What is the output of the above program ?
   a) display b) only static no method and display c) display and only static no method d) does not compile due to error in third line e) none

6. Overloaded methods must have the same return types.
   a) True b) False
   5.

7.

```
public class Room
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  int height=10 , width=10, length=20;
        System.out.println("Volume is " + (width*height*length));
 }
}
```

8. The above program creates an object by name Room and displays its volume as 2000.
   a) True b) False

9. The implicit return type of a constructor is
   a) void b) depends upon the called method c) a class object in which it is defined d) none
   7.

10.

```
class Numbers
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  int a=20, b=10;
  if((a < b) && (b++ < 25))
    System.out.println("This is any language logic");
  System.out.println(b);
 }
}
```

11. What is the output of the above program ?
    a) 12 b) 11 c) 10 d) program does not compile e) throws exception f) none

12. Both switch and if tests for boolean type.
    a) True b) False
13. In Java every method need not be associated with an object.
    a) True b) False
14. The finalize() method is called just prior to
    a) an object, variable or method goes out of scope.
    b) an object or variable goes out of scope.
    c) a variable goes out of scope d) before garbage collection e) none
15. All classes in a source file should contain main method.
    a) True b) False
16. The main method should be static for the reason
    a) it can be accessed easily by the class loader.
    b) it can be accessed by every method or variable without any hindrance.
    c) it can be executed without creating any instance of the class. d) none

13.

17.

```
class Weather
{
 static boolean isRaining;
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  System.out.print(isRaining);
 }
}
```

18. The above program

a) prints true b) prints false c) does not compile as boolean is not initialized d) does not compile boolean can never be static e) c and d f) none

14.

19.

```
int i;
for(i = 1; i < 6; i++)
{
 if (i > 3)
  continue ;
}
System.out.println(i);
```

20. What is the output of the above fraction of code ?

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5 e) 6 f) does not compile g) none

21. Constructors and methods of a class can be inherited.

a) True b) False

22. Float f1 = new Float("3.2");

float f = f1.floatValue();

System.out.println(f);

The above statements raises a compilation error as 3.2 is not mentioned as 3.2f.

State a) True b) False

23. I can instantiate a class which implement an interface.
    a) True b) False
24. An abstract class should have methods all declared abstract.
    a) True b) False
25. An interface can be extended from another interface.
    a) True b) False
    20.

26.

```
class XXX
{
 void show()
 {
  System.out.println("XXX");
 }
}
class YYY extends XXX
{
 void show()
 {
  super();
        System.out.println("YYY") ;
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
        new YYY().show();
 }
}
```

27. What is the output of the above program ?
    a) XXX b) YYY c) a and b d) does not compile e) throws exception f) none

    21.

28.

```
public  static void main(String args[])
{
 public int firstNumber = 1;
 private double secondNumber = 1.0;
```

```
    System.out.println(firstNumber + secondNumber);
  }
```

29. The above code prints 2.0. State a) true b) false

30. int first /* house */ Number = 1;
    System.out.println(firstNumber);
    The above code prints 1. State a) true b) false

    23.

31.

```
  switch(1)
  {
   case 1: System.out.println("SNRao");
     break;
   case 1: System.out.println("Sridhar");
     break;
  }
```

32. Writing same case statement two times is a compilation error.
    State a) true b) false

    24.

33.

```
  class ForLoop
  {
   public static void main(String args[])
   {
    for(int i = 0, int j = 0; i < 3; i++, j++)
          System.out.println(i + j);
   }
  }
```

34. What is the output of the above program ?
    a) 0, 2, 4 b) 0, 1, 2 c) does not compile d) throws exception e) none

    25.

35.

```
class  GuessWhat
{
 public static void  main(String args[])
 {
  int min = 0;
        min(10, 20, min);
        System.out.println(min);
 }
 public static void min(int number1, int number2, int min)
 {
        if(number1 > number2)
         min = number1;
        else
         min = number2;
  }
 }
```

36. What is the output of the above program ?

a) 0 b) 10 c) 20 d) does not compile as the compiler can not differentiate between min variable and min method e) throws exception due to min variable in min method f) none

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. b
6. c	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. b	12. c	13. b	14. e	15. b
16. b	17. a	18. b	19. a	20. d
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. c	25. a

Your Rating

Correct Answers
1 to 5 : Poor
6 to 10: Below average
11 to 15: Average
16 to 20: Good

TEST YOUR JAVA 3(MCQ)

1. Arrays in Java work differently than what they do in C/C++.
   a) True b) False
2. Arrays are
   a) objects b) object references c) primitive data types d) none
3. char[] c = new char();
   char[] c = new char(4);
   char[] c = new char[];
   All the above three statements are invalid.
   a) True b) False
4. int[] intarray1 = new int[] { 10, 20 };
   int[] intarray2 = { 10, 20 };
   We can form an array in the either way of the above statements.
   a) True b) False

5. int intarray[3] = { 10, 20, 30 };
   System.out.println(intarray[1]);
   The fraction of code outputs 20.
   a) True b) False
6. It is possible to change the size of the array once it is created.
   a) True b) False
7. .

```
public class ZeroValue
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  Integer x[] = new Integer[3];
  System.out.println(x[0]);
 }
}
```

8. what is the output of the above println statement?
   a) 0 b) 1 c) null d) does not compile e) throws exception

9. int rates[] = {10, 20, 30 };
   System.out.println(rates.length());
   What is the output of the above fragment of code?
   a) 0 b) 2 c) 3 d) does not compile e) throws exception f) none
10. .

```
class ArrayArgument
{
 void display(int arrays[])
 {
  System.out.println(arrays[0] += 2);
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  int intarray[] = { 5, 10, 15 };
  ArrayArgument arrarg = new ArrayArgument();
  arrarg.display(intarray);
  System.out.println(intarray[0]);
 }
}
```

11. The above program
    a) both println statements prints the same value 7. b) one println prints 7 and the other 5 c) does not compile. d) compiles but throws an exception e) none

12. Java, like C/C++, treates text string as an array of characters.
    a) True b) False
13. String s1 = "RAMA\nKRISHNA";
    System.out.println(s1);
    The above fraction code prints the output in two different lines.
    a) True b) False
14. String s1 = new String("Hello");
    String s2 = new String("Hellow");
    System.out.println(s1 = s2);
    The output of the above fraction of code is
    a) Hello b) Hellow c) does not compile d) throws an exception e) none
15. .

```
class LogicalCompare
{
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
      String  str1 = new String("OKAY");
      String  str2  =  new String(str1);
      System.out.println(str1 == str2);
    }
   }
```

16. What is the output of the above program?
    a) displays error message b) true c) false d) 0 e) 1 f) none

17. String s1 = "java";
    String s2 = "java";
    System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
    System.out.println(s1 == s2);
    Both the above println statements returns true.
    a) True b) False
18. String s1 = "SITHA" ;
    String s2 = "RAMA";
    System.out.println(s1.charAt(0) > s2.charAt(0));
    What is the output of the above code ?
    a) True b) False c) 0 d) does not compile e) throws exception f)none
19. stringWidth() method is defined in _____ class.
    a) String b) AWT c) Font d) FontMetrics e) none
20. String x = "hellow";
    int y = 9;
    System.out.println(x += y);
    What could be output of the above fragment of code?
    a) does not compile b) throws an exception as string and int are not compatible for addition c) hellow9 d) 9hellow e) none
21. toString() method is defined in
    a) java.lang.String b) java.lang.Object c) java.lang.util d) none
22. "Toolbar".startsWith("bar", 4);
    The above statement returns
    a) False b) True c) does not return any thing d) displays error message e) none

23. The String method compareTo() returns

    a) True b) False c) int value d) 1 e) -1 f) none

24. String str1 = "abcde";

    System.out.println(str1.substring(1, 3));

    The above program prints bc.

    a) True b) False

25. String str1 = "Hellow";

    System.out.println(str1.indexOf('t'));

    What is the output of the above println statement

    a) True b) False c) 1 d) -1 e) 0 f) displays error message g) none

26. .

```
class ConcatEqual
{
 public static void main (String args[])
 {
  String str1 = "one";;
  String str2 = "two";
  System.out.println(str1.concat(str2).equals(str1 + str2));
 }
}
```

27. a) 0 b) 1 c) no output d) -1 e) True f) False g) displays error message h) none

28. String str1 = "Helloww".replace('l', 'w');

    In the above statement, the effect on string Helloww is

    a) the last occurrence of character w is replaced by l b) the first occurrence of l is replaced by w. c) all characters l are replaced by w.

    d) all characters w are replaced by l. e) displays error message

    f) the first occurrence of w is replaced by l. g) none

29. char ch = 'x';

    System.out.println(String.valueOf(ch));

    What could be output of the above fragment of code ?

    a) Unicode value of character x. b) x c) displays error message d) none

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. a
6. b	7. c	8. d	9. a
11. a	12. b	13. c	14. a
16. d	17. c	18. b	19. b
21. a	22. d	23. e	24. c

Your Rating

Correct Answers
1 to 5 : Poor
6 to 10: Below average
11 to 15: Average
16 to 20: Good
Above 20: Extraordinary

TEST YOUR JAVA 4(MCQ)

1. StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer("Hellow");
   System.out.println(sb1.length());
   What is the output of the above println statement ?
   a) 6 b) 7 c) 20 d) 22 e) displays error message f) none
2. String str = "ONE ONE";
   System.out.println(str.indexOf('O'));
   What output does this fragment code displays?
   a) 0 b) 1 c) 5 d) 6 e) 0 and 5 f) displays error message g) none
3. .

```
public class SBValue
{
 public static void mian(String args[])
 {
        StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("SCJP Exam");
        sb.setLength(0);
        System.out.println(sb);
```

```
    }
}
```

4. what is the output of the above program?
   a) SCJP Exam b) 0 c) 1 d) no output e) does not compile f) throws exception g) none

5. Mr.Rao made a StringBuffer with an ensured capacity of 50 characters. But he made use of only 40 characters in making a string. The remaining 10 characters in the StringBuffer are set to
   a) null b) 0 c) garbage values d) none
6. String str = "Hello";
   str.insert(2, 'k');
   System.out.println(str);
   The output of the above fragment of code is
   a) Hello b) Helklo c) Hekllo d) displays error message e) none
7. Method ensureCapacity() ensures the StringBuffer with a minimum capacity to start with. Method _____ increases or decreases the length of a StringBuffer.
   a) setBuffer b) setLength c) changeBuffer d) changeBufferOf e) setSize f) none
8. StringTokenizer class belongs to the package
   a) java.lang b) java.util c) java.io d) java.string e) none
9. final StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("I am Okay");
   sb.append("and You are Okay");
   System.out.println(sb);
   The above program is a special case of Stringbuffer with a final keyword. The program
   a) prints I am Okay and You are Okay b) does not compile as the nature of the StringBuffer (not immutable) is restricted with final keyword
   c) program does not compile as final variables can not be reassigned
   d) program compiles but not appended and the output is I am Okay e) none
10. finalize() method is linked with try-catch block of exception handling.
    a) True b) False
11. After executing the exception-handler, program control proceeds to the
    1. first statement after the catch block
    2. try block from where the exception is thrown.
    Suggest the correct of the above two statements.
    a) 1 b) 2 c) 1 or 2 depending on the code d) none

12. As soon as the control passes the try block, the try block(references of the try block do not exist in the remaining part of the program) is liable for garbage collection and need not wait for the completion of catch block execution to catch and process the exception thrown by the try block.
    a) True b) False
13. Like a try block can throw any number of exceptions. Catch block can catch any number of exceptions and this can be achieved by writing the catch method with a comma-separated list of exceptions as arguments (perhaps, you must have not tried).
    a) True b) False
14. It is a syntax error to catch the same type of exception in two different catch blocks associated with a particular try block?
    a) True b) False
15. .

```
class Finally
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  int  i = 5, j = 0, k;
  try  { k  =  i/j; }
  finally  {  System.out.println("from finally block");  }
 }
}
```

16. Every try block should associate with atleast one catch block else compiler complains and notice that in the above program catch block is missing. The above program compiles, run and displays the output from finally block. a) True b) False

17. What possibilities of the following can stop the finally block from getting executed successfully?
    a) supply of power to the CPU is interrupted b) An exception raised(if there is one) in the finally block is not caught c) Use of System.exit() in the program d) Death of the thread e) a, b, c, d f) none
18. .

```
public class Numbers
{
        public static void main(String args[])
 {
          try { int a = 10, b = 0,  c = a/b;  }
          catch(ArithmeticException  e)   { System.out.println(e); }
          finally
```

```
{
        try
 {
  int numarray[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
  numarray[10] = 25;
 }
        catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException  e)
 { System.out.println(e);  }
}
      }
}
```

19. As a general rule, finally block will be executed after every try-catch block whether he exception is caught or not. But in the above program, the finally block also contains a try-catch block throwing an exception.
    State True or False The above program gets compiled successfully.
    a) True b) False

20. float f = 2.5F;
    int i = 0;
    System.out.println(f/i);
    The println statement compiles, runs and displays the result
    a) True b) False
21. The Java object System.err belongs to the class
    a) PrintStream b) OutputStream c) a and b d) none
22. FileInputStream is a low-level input stream and FilterInputStream is a high-level input stream.
    a) True b) False
23. RandomAccessFile is a subclass of File.
    a) True b) False
24. What is the immediate superclass of DataInputStream.
    a) InputStream b) FilterInputStream c) Object d) FileInputStream e) none
25. Files can not be opened by instantiating the objects of stream class RandomAccessFile
    a) True b) False
26. InputStream is the subclass of FileInputStream.
    a) True b) False
27. FilterInputStream filters malicious characters/data from an input.
    a) True b) False

28. To convert individual bytes while reading, into aggregate bytes of primitive data types like int, double etc, we use
    a) ByteArrayInputStream b) FileInputStream c) BufferedInputStream
    d) DataInputStream e) none

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. d
6. b	7. b	8. a
11. a	12. b	13. a
16. a	17. a	18. a
21. b	22. b	23. b

Your Rating

Correct Answers
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g.drawRoundRect(50, 50, 100, 100, 200, 200);

The above statement produces a

a) rectangle b) rounded rectangle c) square d) rounded square e) circle f) none

1. Frame and panels are called containers having a title bar.
   a) True b) False
2. MenuComponent is the subclass of Component.
   a) True b) False
3. Which of the following uses a drop-down (popup window) list.
   a) Choice b) List c) a and b d) TextArea e) Canvas f) none)
4. If a component is to be redrawn, _____ method is to be called.
   a) paint() b) repaint() c) update() d) remove() e) none
5. Scrollbar generates _____ event.
   a) Action b) Item c) Adjustment d) Mouse and MouseMotion e) none
6. What is the default alignment for Label ?
   a) left b) center c) right d) none
7. Name two components that do not generate any events?
   Your answer here _____ and _____ .
8. Radio buttons are a group of buttons (created by instantiating Button class) with a distinct name.
   a) True b) False
9. .

```
public void init()
{
 CheckboxGroup cbg = new CheckboxGroup();
 Checkbox cb = new Checkbox("Open", cbg, true);
 add(cbg);
}
```

10. The above fraction of code displays the checkbox cb with the label Open.
    a) True b) False

11. .

```
Choice c1 = new Choice();
c1.additem("White");
c1.add("Black");
c1.add("Green");
```

```
c1.insert("Red", 10);
add(c1, "Center");
System.out.println(c1.getItemCount());
```

12. The output of the println statement is
    a) 4 b) 3 c) 5 d) 10 e) none

13. We can not create a dialog box to an applet.
    State a) True b) false
14. List method getRows() returns the total number of items in the list.
    a) True b) False
15. The superclass of java.awt.AWTEvent is java.util.EvenObject.
    a) True b) False
16. ActionListener interface contains _____ number of methods.
    a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) more than 3 e) none
17. Button, List, MenuItem and TextField : all are handled by ActionListener.
    a) True b) False
18. The interface AdjustmentListener contains the method
    a) public void adjustmentValueChanged(AdjustmentEvent e);
    b) public void adjustmentStateChanged(AdjustmentEvent e);
    c) public void adjustmentChanged(AdjustmentEvent e);
    d) public void adjustmentValuePerformed(AdjustmentEvent e); e) none
19. Button btn = new Button("Open");
    btn.addItemListener(this);
    In the above code, Button btn has registered with ItemListener instead of ActionListener.
    a) The code does not compile b) compiles but throws exception
    c) compiles, runs but events are not caught d) none
20. java.awt.AWTEvent differentiates the events by their
    a) getEvent() b) EVENT_MASK c) id d) processEvent() e) none
21. The default implementation of each method in an adapter class has an empty body.
    a) True b) False
22. What is the default spacing (in pixels) in between the components in a FlowLayout Manager?
    a) 0 b) 5 c) 10 d) depends only on the value we give e) none

23. A panel is placed inside a Frame container. What layout is adopted by the panel implicitly?
    a) FlowLayout b) BorderLayout c) GridLayout d) a or b e) none
24. Which of the following layout manager honors the preferred size of the component.
    a) FlowLayout b) BorderLayout c) GridLayout d) a or b e) none
25. Component List can listen to both ActionListener and ItemListener.
    a) True b) False
26. Graphics g = new Graphics();
    public void paint(g) { g.drawString("Hello", 25, 50); }
    The above program displays Hello at co-ordinates 25, 50.
    a) True b) False

ANSWERS

1. e	2. b	3. b	4. a	5. b
6. c	7. b	8. Label, Panel	9. b	10. b
11. a	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. a
16. a	17. a	18. a	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. a	24. a	25. b

Your Rating

Correct Answers
1 to 5 : Poor
6 to 10: Below average
11 to 15: Average
16 to 20: Good
Above 20: Extraordinary

TEST YOUR JAVA 6(MCQ)

1. Java's multithreading is platform
    a) dependent b) Independent c) none

2. Java can not run on windows 3.1 as Windows 3.1 does not support multi-threading.
   a) True b) False
3. Method isAlive() returns true if a method stop has been called to temporarily stop the thread from execution.
   a) True b) False
4. Which one of the following methods keeps the Thread t in run state ?
   a) t.start() b) t.run() c) t.setRun( ) d) t.stop e) when a thread is instantiated, it comes automatically into run state f) none
5. Both the methods sleep and join throws InterruptedException.
   a) True b) False
6. If the argument passed to the thread's method setPriority( ) is not in the range of 1 to 10 (both inclusive), the method throws
   a) ArithmeticException b) IllegalArgumentException c) IllegalValueException d) none
7. sleep(50);
   The above statement of a thread implies that the thread will get the processor-time
   a) any moment after 50 milliseconds b)exactly after 50 milliseconds c) even before 50 milliseconds if the processor is idle d) none
8. If a thread is to be declared as a daemon thread, it must be declared before
   a) start method b) run method c) stop method d) a or b or c e) none
9. If you declare an object as null, the garbage collector immediately comes into action and frees the memory occupied by the object.
   a) True b) False
10. Mr. Vijay has written an application without using any thread priorities. When he runs the program, does JVM impose any thread priorities on the code ?
    a) imposes b) does not impose c) depends on the underlying system d) none
11. A thread enters the dead state after completing its run method or when stop method is called. The stop method sends a ThreadDeath object on to the thread. The ThreadDeath is a subclass of _____.
    a) Exception b) Error c) both and depends on the source code d) none
12. t1.setPriority(hread.MAX_PRIORITY);
    t2.setPriority(Thread.MIN_PRIORITY);
    In the above code t1 and t2 are two threads. Imagine only one thread either t1 or t2 runs at a time on the system. The time taken to execute a certain code by t1 is lessor

than t2 as t1 is set to more priority than t2.

a) True b) False

13. Color clr = new Color (Color.red);

    The above statement produces same intensity of red color on any color monitor as Java is platform independent.

    a) True b) False

14. private float red = 0.5f, green = 0.5f , blue = 0.5f ;

    public void paint(Graphics g) {

    g.setColor (new Color (red, green, blue)) ;

    g.drawString (g.getColor( ).toString( ), 50, 75) ; }

    What are the color values given by the drawString( ) method of the above program?

    a) 127, 127, 127 b) 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 c) depends on the underlying system d) does not compile as the program is error prone e) none

15. .

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
 g.setColor(Color.magenta);
 g.drawString("way2java.com", 0, 0);
}
```

16. Which statement is true of the following ?

    a) output is way2java.com in magenta color and is visible in the window.

    b) output is way2java.com in magenta color and is not visible in the window.

    c) output is way2java.com in default color and is visible in the window.

    a) Does not compile e) none

17. .

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
 g.setColor(new Color(300, 300, 300));
}
```

18. The output of the above fraction of program is a color that is set implicitly to the range 255,255,255.

    a) as 255 is the maximum limit of the color range.

    b) as the values are out of the specified range (0 to 255), an exception is thrown like "IllegalArgumentException". c) does not compile d) none

19. setFont (14);
    The above statement sets a text of size 14 points.
    a) True b) False
20. If the font name given in the font object is not found in the font list of the system., the JVM will
    a) throw an exception b) does not compile c) substitute that system's default font. d) compiles but nothing is displayed e) none
21. .

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
 g.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.PLAIN, 20));
 g.drawString("The Ascent of the font is " + g.getAscent(), 100, 150 ) ;
}
```

22. The above fraction of code displays the Ascent of the font.
    a) True b) False

23. To get the font list of available fonts, we have to invoke a method defined in
    a) String b) Font c) Graphics d) FontMetrics e) Toolkit f) none
24. .

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
 g.setColor(Color.red ) ;
 g.drawLine(10, 10, 200, 200);
 g.setColor(Color.green);
 g.drawLine(200, 200, 10, 10);
}
```

25. The output of the above paint method will be
    a) two intersecting lines of red and green color. b) Two parallel lines of red and green color. c) Two coincided lines in red color. d) Two coincided lines in green color. e) Depends on the underlying system. f) none

26. g.fillArc(30, 50, 80, 80, 30, 100);
    In the above statement, the parameter values are in pixels.
    a) True b) False
27. What is the width of the line that drawLine() method draws?
    a) 1 pixel b) 2 pixel c) 3 pixel d) 4 pixels d) none
28. .

```
public void paint(Graphics g)
{
```

```
            g.setColor(Color.red);
            drawRect(50, 50, 200, 250);
        g.setColor(Color.blue);
    }
```

29. The color of the rectangle drawn is

    a) default color b) red c) blue d) none

30. .

```
    public void paint(Graphics g)
    {
     g.setColor(Color.green);
     g.fillRect(50, 50, 200, 200);
     g.setColor(Color. red);
     g.drawRect(50, 50, 200, 200);
    }
```

31. The above paint method draws a rectangle filled with green color with red border.

    a) True b) False

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. b
6. b	7. a	8. a
11. b	12. b	13. b
16. b	17. b	18. c
21. d	22. b	23. a

Your Rating

Correct Answers
1 to 5 : Poor
6 to 10: Below average
11 to 15: Average
16 to 20: Good
Above 20: Extraordinary

TEST YOUR JAVA 7(MCQ)

1. int i = -25;
   System.out.println(Math.sqrt(i));
   What is the output of the above fraction code ?
   a) 5 b) -5 c) a or b d) throws compilation error e) NaN f) none
2. In case of insufficient memory, while creating an Object with new keyword, C++ returns null.
   What Java returns ?
   a) null b) does not return anything c) displays run-time error d) displays compile-time error e) none
3. int x = 10;
   System.out.println((x > 10) ? 50.0 : 50);
   What could be output of the above fragment of code ?
   a) does not compile b) throws an exception c) 50.0 d) 50 e) none
4. int x = 99, y = 100 ;
   System.out.println(x % y);
   What is the output of the above fraction of code ?
   a) 0 b) 99 c) 0.99 d) none
5. double d = 45;
   int i = (int) d;
   The above explicit conversion takes place at
   a) compile time b) run time c) depends on the circumstance d) none
6. .

```
class  Numbers
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
  byte b = 50;
  b = b * 2;
  System.out.println ("b = " + b);
 }
}
```

7. The above program compiles error free.
   a) True b) False

8. byte b;
   int i = 257;
   b = (byte) i;
   System.out.println("b = " + b) ;
   The output of the above fragment of code is
   a) b = 257 b) b = 256 c) b = 1 d) 0 e) none
9. int x[] = new int[] { 10, 20, 30 };
   Arrays can also be created and intialized as in the above statement.
   a) True b) False
10. .

```
public class ZeroValue
{
 public static void main (String args[])
 {
        Integer x[] = new Integer[3];
        System.out.println(x[0]);
 }
}
```

11. What is the output of the above println statemnt ?
    a) 0 b) 1 c) null d) does not compile e) throws exception f) none

12. .

```
class ArrayArgument
{
 void display(int arrays[])
 {
  System.out.println(arrays[0]  += 2);
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
        int intarray[] = { 5, 10, 15 };
        ArrayArgument arrarg = new ArrayArgument();
        arrarg.display(intarray);
        System.out.println(intarray[0]);
 }
}
```

13. The above program
    a) both println statements prints the same value 7 b) one println prints 7 and the other 5 c) does not compile d) compiles but throws an exception e) none

14. .

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
        int min = 0;
        if(min != 0)
         System.out.println(min);
        else
         return;
        System.out.println("end of code");
}
```

15. What is the output of the above fraction of code ?
    a) end of code b) compiles but no output c) does not compile as else statement returns something in a void main method d) throws exception e) none

16. .

```
class StaticMethods
{
 static  { System.out.println("only static no method"); }
 public static void main(String args[])  {    }
}
```

17. What is the output of the above program ?
    a) only static no method b) compiles but no output as no instance is created c) does not compile as static keyword is not followed by any method name d) none

18. .

```
public class MainTest
{
 public static void main()
 {
        System.out.println ("SCJP Exam");
 }
}
```

19. What is the output of the above program ?
    a) SCJP Exam b) displays compile-time error message as main method is not as per syntax c) compiles but throws an exception at run time d) none

20. .

```
class Numbers
```

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

21. The above class
    a) compiles successfully and does not print any thing b) does not compile as there is no access specifier like public in the class declaration c) does not compile as return is not carrying any value d) b and c e) none

22. The Cloneable interface does not contain any methods.
    a) True b) False
23. Special characters like +, -, *, % , \n etc. should not be used in a String literal.
    a) True b) False
24. String s1 = "SRIRAMA";
    String s2 = "RAMA";
    String s3 = s1 – s2;
    System.out.println(s3);
    What is the output of the above fraction of code ?
    a) SRI b) SRIRAMA c) RAMA d) does not compile e) throws exception f) none
25. charAt(int) method is included in class
    a) String b) StringBuffer c) Object d) a and b e) none
26. byte charArray[] = { 'S','C','J','P' };
    System.out.println(charArray[0]);
    The above code:
    a) prints S b) prints 83 c) compilation error d) raises an exception e) none
27. StringTokenizer class belongs to the package
    a) java.lang b) java.util c) java.io d) java.string e) none
28. toString( ) method is a member of
    a) Object b) Thread c) String d) a, b and c e) a and c f) none
29. The getClass() method is defined in class
    a) Object b) File c) Class d) none
30. Void is the wrapper implementation of void.
    a) True b) False

31. System.out.println(Math.sin(x));
    In the above statement, the value of x should be in
    a) degrees b) radians c) none
32. .

```
class Test
  {

Test(int qty, double rate)

{


}

public static void main(String args[])

{
```

```
}
  }
```

33. The above code

a) prints Bill amount: 110.0 b) raises a compilation error as default constructor is not defined c) raises an exception d) system hangs e) none

ANSWERS

1. e	2. c	3. c

6. b 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. a

11. b 12. a 13. c 14. a 15. a

16. b	17. d	18. d
21. d	22. a	23. a

Your Rating

1 to 5 : Po

or

6 to 10: Below average

11 to 15: Average

16 to 20: Good

Above 20: Extraordinary

TEST YOUR JAVA 8(MCQ)

The super () is used to have an explicit access to the methods and variables of superclass.

a) True b) False

1. .

```
class Demo
{
 public void display()
 {
        System.out.println("Hello 1");
 }
}
class Test extends Demo
```

```
{
        void display()
  {
          System.out.println("Hello 2");
        }
        public static void main(String args[])
  {
          Test t1 = new Test();
          t1.display( ) ;
        }
}
```

2. The above code
   a) prints Hello 1 b) prints Hello2 c) compiles, executes but no output d) raises a compilation error e) none

3. We can stop a thread temporarily by calling stop( ) method on it.
   a) True b) False
4. sleep(50);
   The above statement of a thread implies that the thread will get the processor-time
   a) any moment after 50 milliseconds. b) exactly after 50 milliseconds. c) even before 50 milliseconds if the processor is idle d) none
5. When a read( ) method returns -1, it is to be understood that EOF is encountered. The same conclusion can be drawn with an EOFException also.
   a) True b) False
6. What is the other immediate superclass of DataInputStream other than FilterInputStream ?
   a) InputStream b) DataInput c) Object d) FileInputStream e) none
7. mkdir() is the command in Java to create a new directory.
   a) True b) False
8. What is the return type of writeDouble(double d), a method of RandomAccessFile.
   a) void b) int c) float d) double f) boolean g) file object h) none
9. The File method lastModified() returns
   a) date b) int c) double d) long e) specified by the programmer f) none
10. javac –g HelloWorld.java
    The above compiler option is for
    a) grouping all the .class files while creating a package.

b) encoding the international languages which Java supports.

c) furnishing extra debugging information.

d) none

11. Color color1 = new Color(Color.red);

    The above statement produces same intensity of red color on any color monitor as Java is

    platform-independent.

    a) True b) False

12. .

```
import java.awt.*;
class GetColorValues extends Frame
{
        private float red = 0.5f, green = 0.5f,  blue = 0.5f;
        public void paint(Graphics g)
 {
          g.setColor(new Color(red,green,blue));
          g.drawString(g.getColor().toString(), 50 ,75);
        }
        public static void main(String args[])
 {
          Frame f = new numbers();
          f.setVisible(true);
  f.setSize(300,300);
 }
}
```

13. What are the color values given by the drawString method of the above program ?

    a) 127, 127, 127 b) 0.5, 0.5, 0.5 c) depends on the underlying system d) does not compile as the program is error prone e) none

14. Font size is measured in

    a) pixels b) points c) depends on the display structure of monitor

    e) depends on the resolution of monitor e) none

15. g.drawRoundRect(50, 50, 100, 200, 100, 200);

    The above statement produces a

    a) rectangle b) rounded rectangle c) ellipse d) rounded square e) circle f) none

16. The main purpose of Frame's dispose() method is

    Which one of the following statements is true ?

a) to make the frame hide on the screen. b) to call back the frame whenever needed easily. c) to dispose the memory resources linked with the frame. d) to dispose the non-memory resources linked with the frame. e) none

17. Java is platform-independent, that is a button created on a Windows-95 platform and a button created on a Unix or Macintosh platform look alike.
    a) True b) False

18. .

```
import java.awt.* ;
class Coincidence extends Frame
{
        Coincidence()
  {
          Label label = new Label("After");
          setLayout(null);
          label.setBounds(50, 50, 50, 50);
                  add(label);
        }
        public void paint(Graphics g)
  {
          g.drawString("After", 50, 50);
        }
        public static void main(String args[])
  {
          Frame f = new Coincidence();
          f.setVisible(true);
          f.setSize(300, 300);
  }
}
```

19. In the above program both label object and drawString method displays the same string After.
    Because they are displayed at the same cooridinates 50, 50 and as the string is the same, one overlaps the other so that only one After is displayed.
    a) True b) False

20. .

```
class NewButton extends Frame implements ActionListener
{
  Button btn1, btn2;
  NewButton()
```

```
{
 btn1 = new Button("Button1");
 btn2 = new Button("Button2");
 btn1.addActionListener(this);
 add(btn1,"North");
}
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent ae)
{
 add(btn2,"South");
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
 Frame f = new NewButton();
 f.setVisible(true);
 f.setSize(300, 300);
}
}
```

21. With click of Button1, Button2 will be added to the south of the Frame .
    a) True b) False

22. getParameter( ) method of Applet returns
    a) only String b) String or any other data type and depends on the parameter passed from param tag c) none
23. Which of the coding scheme(s) appletviewer supports.
    a) GIF b) JPEG c) a and b d) none
24. Bytecode verification is not done in Applets.
    a) True b) False
25. .

```
import java.awt.*;
public class Suspicion extends Frame
{
 Suspicion()
 {
  setLayout(new GridLayout(3, 0));

  for(int i = 0; i <12; i++)
        add(new Button("Button " + (i + 1)));

      setVisible(true);
  setSize(300, 200);
```

```
 }
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
        new Suspicion();
 }
}
```

26. The above code:

a) compiles but raises an IllegalArgumentException b) does not compile as columns can not be 0 c) displays 12 buttons in 3 rows and 4 columns d) displays 12 buttons not in 3 rows and 4 columns e) none

27. .

```
import java.io.*;
class A
{
 public void display(StringBuffer sb2) throws  IOException
 {
  FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("ABC.java");
        int k;
        while((k = fis.read()) ! = -1)
         sb2.append((char) k);
        }
}
public class B extends A
{
 static StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer();
 public void display() throws IOException
 {
        FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("PQR.java");
        int k;
        while((k = fis.read()) != -1)
         sb1.append((char) k);
 }
 public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
 {
        A a = new A();
        B b = new B();
        b.display();
        a.display(sb1);
        System.out.println(sb1);
 }
}
```

28. The above program:

a) does not compile as overridden method should have the same method signature

b) object sb1 can't be sent from subclass overridden method to super class method.

c) displays the contents of PQR.java only. d) displays the contents of ABC.java and PQR.java. e) none

29. .

```
Random r = new Random();

Vector v = new Vector();

for (int i = 0; i < Math.abs(r.nextInt()));
```

```
i++
)

v.a
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r.n
ext
Int
()))
;
```

30. What code will print a list of all values in vector "v"?
    a) for(Enumeration e = v.elements(); e.hasMoreElements();)
    System.out.print(e.nextElement(i) + " ");

31. b) while(v.hasMoreElements())
    System.out.print(v.nextElement() + " ");

32. c) for(int i = 0; i < v.lastElement(); i++)
    System.out.print(v.elementAt(i).toString());

33. d) for(Enumeration e = v.elements(); e.hasMoreElements();)
    System.out.print(((Integer) e.nextElement()).intValue() + " ");

34. e) for(int i = 0; i < v.capacity(); i++)
    System.out.print(v.elementAt(i)) ;

35. Integer i = new Integer("5") ;
    System.out.println(Integer.parseInt(i.toString()) * i.intValue());

The above code prints 25.

a) True b) False

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. b	4. a	5. a
6. b	7. a	8. a	9. d	10. c
11. b	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. d
16. b	17. b	18. b	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. c	23. d	24. b	25. a

Your Rating

Correct Answers
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Happy Learning