Basic of Java - MCQs

– Java is a ……. Language
  – Weakly types
  – **Strongly types**
  – Moderately types
  – None of these

– How many primitive data types are there in Java?
  – 6
  – 7
  – **8**
  – 9

– In Java byte, short, int and long all of these are
  – **Signed**
  – Unsigned
  – Both of the above
  – None of these

– The smallest integer type is… and its size is …. Bits
  – Short, 8
  – **Byte, 8**
  – Short, 8
  – Short, 16

– The Java Compiler converts source code to:
  – Machine code
  – Binary code
  – **Byte code**
  – Class code

– Which of the following is not something an object can have?
  – Identity/Name
  – **Classes**
  – Properties/Fields
  – Functionality/Methods

– Java is a platform dependent language?
  – True
  – **False**

- Which of the following is responsible for converting byte code to machine code?
  - Java Compiler
  - **JVM**
  - Operating System
  - API

- Which method is the starting point of every java program
  - Start
  - Run
  - Launch
  - **Main**

- The main method takes arguments/parameters of which type
  - **Array of Strings**
  - Array of Integers
  - Array of Objects
  - Just a String

- Which of the following is executed before the main method?
  - Static methods
  - Methods
  - **Static blocks**
  - Variables

- Non static context is where all the objects of that class share the same context
  - True
  - **False**

- We access the static members of a class using which of the following?
  - Static keyword
  - **Using the class name**
  - Using the JVM
  - Using the blocks

- Non static blocks are executed only once for the entire class?
  - True
  - **False**

- A constructor returns a value
  - True

- **False**

- Which of the following can be used to refer to the current object
  - Super
  - Obj
  - That
  - **This**

- Type casting happens automatically when we convert higher data type to a Lowe data type
  - True
  - **False**

- Which of the following data type holds true and false values
  - Int
  - Double
  - String
  - **Bool**

- To assign a byte type to a int type we should use explicit typecasting
  - **True**
  - False

- Which method on the wrapper classes can be used to convert an object to a String
  - convertToString()
  - forString()
  - string()
  - **toString()**

- Which method can be used to convert String to an Integer
  - parseToInteger
  - **parstInt**
  - convertToInt
  - toInt

- The command line arguments can be passed to the main method at runtime?
  - **True**
  - False

- Which of the following is a short circuit operators?
  - &
  - **&&**

- |
  - +=

- Which of the following operators can be used to concatenate strings?
  - -
  - **+**
  - |
  - *

- This the result of the following
- int I = 10;
- System.out.println(i++);
  - **10**
  - 11
  - 9
  - 0

- **Flow control**
  - Selection statements
    - If-else
    - Switch
  - Iterative statements
    - While
    - Do-while
    - For
    - For-each
  - Transfer statements
    - Break
    - Continue
    - Return
    - Try-catch-finally
    - Assert

- Which of the looping contracts allow us to initialize, check the condition and increment/decrement all in one line
  - While
  - Do-while
  - **For**
  - Switch

- Which of the following can be used to stop a loop conditionally
  - Continue
  - Exit

- - **Break**
  - Return

- Which of the access modifiers is used only with inheritance
  - Public
  - Private
  - Default
  - **Protected**

- To have package level access we should which of the following modifier?
  - Public
  - Private
  - **Default**

- Fields marked private can be accessed only the methods of that class
  - **True**
  - False

- Which keyword is used to use classes from other packages
  - Include
  - Package
  - **Import**
  - Non of the above

- The classes in the java.lang package are implicitly available to every class
  - **True**
  - False

- What would be the name of a java package if the company domain url is oracle.com
  - com.sql
  - **com.oracle**
  - com.oracle.java
  - cpm.java

- We use all upper class letters while naming the packages
  - True
  - **False**

- Which keyword is used to inherit a class?
  - Inherits
  - **Extends**
  - Child

- Parent

- A class can extend multiple classes
  - True
  - **False**

- Which keyword can be used to refer to the parent classes methods and fields
  - Parent
  - Inherit
  - Extends
  - **Super**

- Which method can be used to invoke the parent classes constructor
  - parent()
  - constructor()
  - **super()**
  - upper()

- Invocation of the super classes constructor must be the first line in the child class constructor
  - **True**
  - False

- We can define a main method in the abstract class
  - **True**
  - False

- We can define a final abstract class
  - True
  - **False**

- Which of the following can be used to mark a class so that it can not be extended
  - Abstract
  - Interface
  - **Final**
  - Static

- Method overloading implements
  - Runtime polymorphism
  - Static bindings
  - Compile time polymorphism
  - **Both b and c**

- Method overriding implements
    - **Runtime polymorphism**
    - Static bindings
    - Compile time polymorphism
    - Both b and c

- Object down casting happens implicitly
    - True
    - **False**

- A class can implements multiple interfaces
    - **True**
    - False

- Which of the following is not an advantage of Encapsulation
    - **Reuse**
    - Easy to maintain/enhance
    - Security

- If we do handle an exception the program execution will continue after the exception line
    - True
    - **False**

- What is the parent class of all the exceptions
    - Exception
    - Error
    - **Throwable**
    - RunTimeException

- The finally block is executed only when an exception is thrown
    - True
    - **False**

- A checked exception should be handled with a try-catch or declared using
    - Throw clause
    - Finally clause
    - **Throws clause**
    - Catch clause

- Can we use a finally block without a catch?
    - **Yes**

- No

- Which methods do we override in a thread class implementation
  - start()
  - main()
  - **run()**
  - execute()

- Which exception does the Thread.sleep() throw
  - SleepException
  - **InterruptedException**
  - ThreadInterruptedException
  - ThreadException

- Which method should be used to append the current threads execution at the end of another thread
  - Sleep
  - Notify
  - Wait
  - **Join**

- Which keyword can be used to make sure that only one thread can access a method at a time
  - Serialized
  - Serial
  - **Synchronized**
  - Synchronous

- Which method on the object is called by the JVM just before garbage collection
  - Finally
  - gc
  - **Finalize**
  - cleanUp

- Which method can be used to request garbage collection
  - System.cleanUp()
  - **System.gc()**
  - System.finalize()
  - System.clear()

- Which of the following is an anonymous inner class instance
  - Runnable r = new Runnable() {};

- Runnable r = new Runnable(public void run() {});
- Runnable r = new Runnable { public void run() };
- **System.out.println(new Runnable() {public void run() {}});**

- Which method on a String class can be used to split the given string in to multiple strings based on a delimiter
  - break()
  - **split()**
  - toString()
  - toArray()

- StringBuffer is immutable
  - True
  - **False**

- Which of the following can be used to compare values of two string
  - == operator
  - = operator
  - **equals method**
  - equalsTo method

- Which of the following is an advantage of String pooling
  - **Performance**
  - Maintenance
  - Scalability
  - None of the above

- Which package contains all the input/output interfaces and classes
  - java.inputoutput
  - java.io
  - java.streams
  - java.file

- The process of writing an object to a stream is called
  - OutputStream
  - Deserialization
  - Synchronization
  - **Serialization**

- Reader and Writer should used while working with binary data
  - True
  - **False**

- The default implementation of equals method in the Object class compares the object reference
  - **True**
  - False

- If the hashcode value of two objects is same then the equals should return true
  - True
  - **False**

- Which of the following methods from the object class should be overridden to display meaningful information when an object is used in a system.out.println();
  - Equals
  - Hashcode
  - **toString**
  - toObject

- Which method can be used to find out the position of a constant in a Enum
  - valueOf
  - Position
  - **Ordinal**
  - indexOf

- Can a Enum extend another class
  - Yes
  - **No**

- Which List class would you use if your application does more reads than additions and deletion of objects.
  - LinkedList
  - **ArrayList**

- Which method do you use to add an element to a Map
  - Add
  - Set
  - **Put**
  - putObject

- We can assign any type of data to a variable that is already declared using var
  - True
  - **False**

- We can not assign null value to variables declared using var
  - **True**
  - False

- We can use var declarations inside a lambda expression
  - **True**
  - False