

✓ Order in which the statements needs to be written in a java class file \*

1/1

☒ package,import,class



☐ class,import,package

☐ import,package,class

☐ none of the above

✓ Difference between = and == operators \*

1/1

- ☐ Both performs the same operation
- ☐ = and == are assignment operators
- ☒ == returns true if the objects compared points to the same object ✓
- ☐ None of the above

✓ Evaluate the value of the expression?

6 - \*1/1

$2 + 10 \% 4 + 7$

- ☐ 14
- ☐ 12
- ☒ 13 ✓
- ☐ 10

✓ Short data type has a minimum value of \_\_\_\_\_. \*

1/1

- ☒ -32768 ✓
- ☐ -32767
- ☐ 32768
- ☐ 32767



✓ The continue statement causes an exit from the loop \*

1/1

☐ true

☒ false



✓ What is the valid data type for variable "a" to print "Hello World"?

\*1/1

```
switch(a) {  
    System.out.println("Hello World");  
}
```

☐ int and float

☐ byte and short

☐ char and long

☒ byte and char



✓ Find the output of below program?

1/1

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

☐ true

☒ false



☐ 0

☐ 1

✓ Find the output of below program?

1/1

```
String str1 = "Hellow";  
System.out.println(str1.indexOf('t'));
```

☐ true

☐ false

☒ -1



☐ 1



✗ Output of the code snippet given below

0/1

The following code :

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

- ☐ prints output true
- ☒ no output
- ☐ does not compile
- ☐ Run time exception



Correct answer

- ☒ does not compile

✓ Which of the following statements are correct?

1/1

- ☐ 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; }`

- ☐ `int sum(int first, int second) { first + second; }`
- ☒ `int sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }`
- ☐ `int sum(int first, second) { return first + second; }`
- ☐ `sum(int first, int second) { return first + second; }`



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✓ Which option is false about the final keyword?

1/1

- ☐ A final method cannot be overridden in its subclasses.
- ☐ A final class cannot be extended.
- ☒ A final class cannot extend other classes.
- ☐ A final method can be inherited.



✓ Which of these methods must be made static?

1/1

☐ delete()

☒ main() ✓

☐ run()

☐ finalize()

✓ which among the following is correct definition for static member functions

1/1

☐ functions created to allocate constant values to each object

☒ functions made to maintain single copy of member function for all objects ✓

☐ functions created to define the static members

☐ functions made to manipulate the static programs

✓ functions made to manipulate the static programs

1/1

☒ final ✓

☐ last

☐ static

☐ const



✓ Which of these cannot be declared static?

1/1

- ☐ class
- ☐ variable
- ☒ object
- ☐ method



✓ Which of the following statements are incorrect?

1/1

- ☐ static methods can call other static methods only.
- ☐ static methods must only access static data.
- ☐ static methods can not refer to this or super in any way.

- ☒ when object of class is declared, each object contains its own copy of static variables.



✓ What is meant by the classes and objects that depends on each other? 1/1

- ☒ Tight Coupling
- ☐ Cohesion
- ☐ Loose Coupling
- ☐ None of the above





✓ which of the following allows to access the members outside the package 1/1  
only by its subclass

☐ private

☐ public

☐ default

☒ protected



✓ which of the following allows you to access the member outside the class 1/1  
but inside the package

☐ private

☐ public

☒ default



☐ protected



✗ In which memory a String is stored, when we create a string using new operator? 0/1

☐ Stack Memory

☒ Heap Memory ✗

☐ String Memory

☐ Random Access Storage

Correct answer

☒ String Memory

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A process that involves recognizing and focusing on the important characteristics of a situation or object is known as:

\*1/1



A.Encapsuulation



B.Polymorphism



C.Abstraction



D.Inheritance

✓ Which statement is true regarding an object? \*

1/1

- ☐ An object is what classes instantiated are from
- ☒ An object is an instance of a class ✓
- ☐ An object is a variable
- ☐ An object is a reference to an attribute

✓ In object-oriented programming, new classes can be defined by extending existing classes. This is an example of:

\*1/1

- ☐ Interface
- ☒ Inheritance ✓
- ☐ intersection
- ☐ Class relation

✓ Which of the following does not belong: If a class inherits from some other class, it should

\*1/1

- ☐ Make use of the parent class's capabilities
- ☐ Over-ride or add the minimum to accomplish the derived class' purpose
- ☒ Over-ride all the methods of its parent class ✓
- ☐ Make sure the result "contains" its base class.
- ☐ Option 5



✗ What is the error in the following class definitions?  
`abstract class xy{abstract sum (int x, int y) {}}`

\*0/1

- ☐ (a) Class header is not defined properly.
- ☐ (b) Constructor is not defined.
- ☒ (c) Method is not defined properly
- ☐ (d) Method is defined properly

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ (d) Method is defined properly

✓ Given a class named student, which of the following is a valid constructor declaration for the class? \*1/1

- ☒ Student (student s) {}
- ☐ Student student () {}
- ☐ Private final student () {}
- ☐ Void student () {}

✓



✓ The concept of multiple inheritances is implemented in Java by I. \*1/1  
Extending two or more classes.II. Extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces.III. Implementing two or more interfaces.

- ☐ (a) Only (II)
- ☐ (b) (I) and (II)
- ☒ (c) (II) and (III) ✓
- ☐ only (I)

✓ In Java, declaring a class abstract is useful \* 1/1

- ☐ To prevent developers from further extending the class
- ☒ When it doesn't make sense to have objects of that class ✓
- ☐ When default implementations of some methods are not desirable
- ☐ To force developers to extend the class not to use its capabilities

✓ Which of these field declarations are legal within the body of an interface? \*1/1

- ☐ (a) Private final static int answer = 42
- ☒ (b) public static int answer=42 ✓
- ☐ (c) final static answer =42
- ☐ (d)int answer



✓ A package is a collection of \*

1/1

- ☐ (a) Classes
- ☐ (b) Interfaces
- ☐ (c) Editing tools
- ☒ (d) Classes and interfaces



✓ Basic Java language functions are stored in which of the following java package? \*1/1

- ☒ (a) java.lang
- ☐ (b) [java.io](#)
- ☐ (c) [java.net](#)
- ☐ (d) java.util



✓ Given the codeString s1 = " yes" ;String s2 = " yes " ;String s3 = new String ( s1);Which of the following would equate to true? \*1/1

- ☒ (a) s1 == s2
- ☐ (b) s1 = s2
- ☐ (c) s3 == s1
- ☐ (d) s3=s1



✓ Which one of these is a valid method declaration? \*

1/1

- ☐ void method1
- ☒ void method2()
- ☐ void method3(void)
- ☐ method4()



✓ What will be the result of attempting to compile the following program? \*1/1

```
public class MyClass {long var;public void MyClass(long param) { var =  
param; } //(1)public static void main(String[] args) {MyClass a,b;a = new  
MyClass(); //(2)b = new MyClass(5); //(3)}
```

- ☐ A compilation ERROR will occur at (1), since constructors cannot specify a return value
- ☐ A compilation error will occur at (2), since the class does not have a default constructor
- ☒ A compilation error will occur at (3), since the class does not have a constructor which takes one argument of type int ✓
- ☐ The program will compile correctly





✓ Which one of the following class definitions is a valid definition of a class that cannot be instantiated? \*1/1

- ☐ class Ghost{ abstract void haunt();}
- ☐ abstract class Ghost{void haunt();}
- ☒ abstract class Ghost{abstract void haunt();} ✓
- ☐ none

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✓ 1. which of these components are used in java program for compiling, debugging and execution?

\*1/1

☒ JDK



☐ JVM

☐ JRE

☐ JIT

✓ 2. Which of the following declarations does not compile? \*

1/1

☒ A. double num1, int num2 = 0;



☐ B. int num1, num2;

☐ C. int num1, num2 = 0;

☐ D. int num1 = 0, num2 = 0;

✓ What is the output of following program? `public class Test {  
 static void main(String[] args) {  
 for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
 System.out.println(i + ' ');  
 }  
 }  
}` public \*1/1

☒ 32 33 34 35 36 ✓

☐ 0 1 2 3 4

☐ 1 2 3 4 5

☐ 33 34 35 36 37

✓ What is the output of following program? `public class Test {  
 static void main(String[] args) {  
 for(int i=0; 0; i++) {  
 System.out.println("Hello World!");  
 }  
 }  
}` public \*1/1

☐ RunTime error

☒ Compile Time Error ✓

☐ syntax error

☐ None

✓ Which statement about a valid .java file is true? \* 1/1

☐ It can only contain one class declaration.

☐ It can contain one pulic class declaration and one public interface definition.

☐ It must define at least one public class.

☒ It may define at most one public class ✓



✓ What is the output of following program? `public class Test { private static int one = 10; int two = 20; public static void main(String []args) { Test test = new Test(); int today = 20; two = 40; System.out.println(today + test.two + test.one); } }` \*1/1

☐ RunTime error

☒ compiletime error ✓

☐ spelling error

☐ None

✓ What is the output of following program? `public class Test{ static int start = 2; final int end; public Test(int x) { x = 4; end = x; } public void fly(int distance) { System.out.println(end-start+" "); System.out.println(distance); } public static void main(String []args){ new Test(10).fly(5); } }` \*1/1

☒ [2 5] ✓

☐ [5 2]

☐ [1 2]

☐ none



✓ What is the output of the following?`public static void main(String... args) { *1/1  
String chair, table = "metal"; chair = chair + table;  
System.out.println(chair);}`

☐ A. metal

☐ B. metalmetal

☐ C. nullmetal

☒ D. The code does not compile



✓ Which is correct about an instance variable of type String?A. It defaults to \*1/1  
an empty string.B. It defaults to null.C. It does not have a default value.D.  
It will not compile without initializing on the declaration line

☐ A. It defaults to an empty string.

☒ It defaults to null.



☐ C. It does not have a default value.

☐ D. It will not compile without initializing on the declaration line



✓ How many of the following methods compile? \*1/1

```
public class Test {  
    public String convert(int value) {  
        return value.toString();  
    }  
    public String convert(Integer value) {  
        return value.toString();  
    }  
    public String convert(Object value) {  
        return value.toString();  
    }  
    public static void main(String... args) {  
        Test obj = new Test();  
        System.out.println(obj.convert(10));  
    }  
}
```

☐ None

☐ One

☒ Two



☐ Three

✓ Which of the following does not compile? \*

1/1

☐ A. int num = 999;

☐ B. int num = 9\_9\_9;

☒ C. int num = \_9\_99;



☐ D. None of the above; they all compile.



✓ Which is the first line to trigger a compiler error? `double d1 = 5f; //`  
`p1double d2 = 5.0; //` `p2float f1 = 5f; //` `p3float f2 = 5.0; //` `p4` \*1/1

☐ p1

☐ p2

☐ p3

☒ p4 ✓

✓ How many instance initializers are in this code? `public class Bowling { {`  
`System.out.println(); } public Bowling () { System.out.println(); } static {`  
`System.out.println(); } { System.out.println(); }}` \*1/1

☐ None

☐ One

☒ Two ✓

☐ Three



✗ What is the output of the following?  
`Integer integer = new Integer(4); System.out.print(integer.byteValue()); System.out.print("-"); int i = new Integer(4); System.out.print(i.byteValue());` \*0/1

- ☐ A. 4-0
- ☐ B. 4-4
- ☐ C. The code does not compile.
- ☒ D. The code compiles but throws an exception at runtime ✗

Correct answer

- ☒ C. The code does not compile.

✓ Which two primitives have wrapper classes that are not merely the name of the primitive with an uppercase letter? \*1/1

- ☐ A. byte and char
- ☐ B. byte and int
- ☒ C. char and int ✓
- ☐ D. None of the above

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✓ Number of primitive data types in Java are? \*

1/1

☐ 4

☐ 5

☒ 8



☐ 6

✓ When an array is passed to a method, what does \*

1/1

☒ The reference of the array



☐ copy of the array

☐ length of the array

☐ elements

✓ Select the valid statement to declare and initialize an array. \*

1/1

☐ `int A[]={}`

☒ `int A[]={1,2,3}`



☐ `int[] A=(1,2,3)`

☐ `int[][] A={1,2,3}`

✓ Identify the keyword among the following that makes a variable belong to a class, rather than being defined for each instance of the class. \*1/1

☐ `final`

☒ `static`



☐ `int`

☐ `String`

✓ Identify what can directly access and change the value of the variable `res`.  
`Package com.mypackage; Public class Solution{ Private int res = 100;}` \*1/1

☐ Any class

☐ Any class that extends `Solution`

☒ only `Solution` class



☐ None



✓ Predict the output of following Java program? `class Test { int i;} class Main { public static void main(String args[]) { Test t; System.out.println(t.i); }` \*1/1

- ☐ 0
- ☐ garbage value
- ☒ compilation error ✓
- ☐ run time error

✓ 1. Which of the following is not relevant to OOPS? \* 1/1

- ☐ Object and Class
- ☐ Encapsulation and Inheritance
- ☒ Enumerated Type ✓
- ☐ Message Passing

✓ Which is an abstract data type? \* 1/1

- ☒ Class ✓
- ☐ Double
- ☐ Integer
- ☐ String



✓ Can we overload constructor in derived class? \*

1/1

☐ yes

☒ no



✓ In OOPs in Java, private, public & protected are \_\_\_\_\_. \*

1/1

☐ Interfaces

☐ Classes

☐ method Signature

☒ Access Modifiers



✓ Which of the following statements regarding abstract classes are true? \* 1/1

☐ An abstract class can be extended.

☐ A subclass of a non-abstract superclass can be abstract.

☐ A subclass can override a concrete method in a superclass to declare it abstract.

☒ All of the above



✓ Suppose A is an abstract class, B is a concrete subclass of A, and both A and B have a default constructor. Which of the following is correct? \*1/1  
1. A a = new A(); 2. A a = new B(); 3. B b = new A(); 4. B b = new B();

☐ 1 and 2

☒ 2 and 4 ✓

☐ 3 and 4

☐ 1 and 3

✓ Which of these method of String class is used to obtain character at specified index? \*1/1

☐ char()

☒ charAt() ✓

☐ charat()

☐ CharAt()



✓ class Test extends Exception {} class Main { public static void main(String args[]) { try { throw new Test(); } catch(Test t) { System.out.println("Got the Test Exception"); } finally { System.out.println("Inside finally block "); } }}

\*1/1

☒ Got the Test Exception Inside finally block ✓

☐ Got the Test Exception

☐ Inside finally block

☐ Compile error

✓ class Test{ public static void main (String[] args) { try { int a = 0; System.out.println ("a = " + a); int b = 20 / a; System.out.println ("b = " + b); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println ("Divide by zero error"); } finally { System.out.println ("inside the finally block"); } }}

\*1/1

☐ Compile error

☐ Divide by zero error

☒ a = 0 Divide by zero error inside the finally block ✓

☐ a=0

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✓ Given a one dimensional array arr, Which is correct statement of getting the number of elements in arr. \*1/1

☒ arr.length ✓

☐ arr.size

☐ arr.length()

✓ Types of Inheritance supported by Java

1/1

☐ Multiple inheritance

☒ Multilevel, Hierarchical, Single ✓

☐ All of the above

☐ None of the above



✗ Which of the following are legal declaration and definition of a method? \*0/1

☒ void AREA() {};

☐ void AREA(void) {};

☐ AREA() {};

☐ AREA(void) {};

☐ None

Ans: Both A and B

✓ Which method cannot be overridden? 1/1

☐ super

☐ static

☒ final

☐ private

✓ Constructor of an class is executed each time when an object of that class is created \*1/1

☒ True

☐ False







\*

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int i = 12;  
    int j = 13;  
    int k = ++i - j--;  
    System.out.println(i);  
    System.out.println(j);  
    System.out.println(k);  
}
```

☐ 12,12,-1

☒ 13,12,0



☐ 12,13,0

☐ 13,12,-1



\*

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int n = 32;  
    char c = 65;  
    char a = c + n;  
    System.out.println(a);  
  
}
```

- ☐ 97
- ☐ a
- ☒ compilation error
- ☐ A



The main method should be static for the reason \*

1/1

- ☐ It can be accessed easily by the class loader.
- ☐ It can be accessed by every method or variable
- ☒ It can be executed without creating any instance of the class.
- ☐ None of the above.
- ☐ Other: .....





\*

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args)
{
    public int i=11;
    System.out.println(i++);
}
}
```

☐ 10

☐ 11

☐ 9

☒ compilation error



✗ \*

0/1

```
int x= 0;
int y= 0;
for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++)
{
    if (( ++x > 2 ) || (++y > 2))
    {
        x++;
    }
}
System.out.println(x + " " + y);
```

☐ 2 8

☒ 8 3

✗

☐ 8 2

☐ 3 8

Ans: (c) 8 2





1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    String a=new String("Chennai");  
    String s=new String("Chennai");  
    if(a==s)  
        System.out.println("both strings are equal");  
    else  
        System.out.println("both strings are not equal");  
}  
}
```

- ☐ both strings are equal
- ☒ both strings are not equal
- ☐ compilation error
- ☐ runtime error



Which of the following are true about constructors? \*

1/1

- ☒ Constructors can be overloaded
- ☐ Constructor is a special type of method which may have return type.
- ☐ Constructors should be called explicitly like methods



✓ Which of the following method is used to initialize the instance variable of a class. \*1/1

☐ class

☒ constructor



☐ getter and setter

☐ variable



\*

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int x = 0;  
    if (x > 0) x = 1;  
    switch (x) {  
        default:  
            System.out.println(4);  
        case 1:  
            System.out.println(1);  
        case 0:  
            System.out.println(0);  
        case 2:  
            System.out.println(2);  
            break;  
        case 3:  
            System.out.println(3);  
    }  
}
```

☐ 4 1 0☐ 0☒ 0 2☐ Compilation error☐ 0 2 3



\*

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    String s1 = "abc";  
    String s2 = "abc";  
    if (s1 == s2)  
        System.out.println(1);  
    else  
        System.out.println(2);  
    if (s1.equals(s2))  
        System.out.println(3);  
    else  
        System.out.println(4);  
}
```

☐ 3 4☐ 1 2☐ 1 4☒ 1 3

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✓ `int x=0,y=0,z=0;x=(++x + y++)*z++output? *`

1/1

☐ 1

☐ -1

☒ 0



☐ 2

✓ `int ++a=100;system.out.println(++a); *`

1/1

☐ Runtime error

☐ 101

☐ 102

☒ compiler error



✓ which of these can be returned by operator &? \*

1/1

- ☐ Integer
- ☐ Boolean
- ☐ Character
- ☒ Integer&Boolean



✓ which of the following can be operands for Arithmetic Operators? \*

1/1

- ☐ Numeric
- ☐ Boolean
- ☐ Characters
- ☒ Both Numeric & Characters



✓ what will be the result of the expression -14%-3? \*

1/1

- ☐ 2
- ☒ -2
- ☐ 4
- ☐ -4



✓ Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false? \*1/1

- ☒ a) do-while ✓
- ☐ b) while
- ☐ c) for
- ☐ d) none of the mentioned

✓ Which of this statement is incorrect? \* 1/1

- ☐ a) switch statement is more efficient than a set of nested ifs
- ☒ b) two case constants in the same switch can have identical values ✓
- ☐ c) switch statement can only test for equality, whereas if statement can evaluate any type of boolean expression
- ☐ d) it is possible to create a nested switch statements



✓ What will be the output of the following Java program? \*

1/1

```
class selection_statements{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int var1 = 5;
        int var2 = 6;
        if ((var2 = 1) == var1)
            System.out.print(var2);
        else
            System.out.print(++var2);
    }
}
```

- ☐ a) 1
- ☒ b) 2
- ☐ c) 3
- ☐ d) 4



✓ Which among the following best describes polymorphism? \*

1/1

- ☒ a) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in more than one form ✓
- ☐ b) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in only 1 form
- ☐ c) It is the ability for many messages/data to be processed in one way
- ☐ d) It is the ability for undefined message/data to be processed in at least one way



✓ What will be the output of the following Java code? \*

2/2

```
class access{
    public int x;
    private int y;
    void cal(int a, int b){
        x = a + 1;
        y = b;
    }
}

public class access_specifier{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        access obj = new access();
        obj.cal(2, 3);
        System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);
    }
}
```

- ☐ a) 3 3
- ☐ b) 2 3
- ☒ c) Runtime Error
- ☐ d) Compilation Error



✓ Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages? \*

1/1

- ☐ a) Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does
- ☐ b) Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program
- ☐ c) All variables in interface are implicitly final and static
- ☒ d) All variables are static and methods are public if interface is defined public



✓ What will be the output of the following Java program? \*

1/1

```
interface calculate{
    void cal(int item);
}

class display implements calculate{
    int x;
    public void cal(int item){
        x = item * item;
    }
}

class interfaces{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        display arr = new display();
        arr.x = 0;
        arr.cal(2);
        System.out.print(arr.x);
    }
}
```

- ☐ a) 0
- ☐ b) 2
- ☒ c) 4
- ☐ d) None of the mentioned



✓ Which annotation implies that a method is a JUnit test case? \*

1/1

- ☒ a) @org.junit.Test
- ☐ b) @org.Test
- ☐ c) @testcase
- ☐ d) @junit



✓ What does the fail() method do in JUnit? \*

1/1

- ☐ a) Outputs the message "Fail" to the console
- ☐ b) Pauses the test for 1 second
- ☒ c) Throws an assertion error unconditionally
- ☐ d) Calls the default constructor



- ✓ 1. Suppose we are sorting an array of eight integers using quicksort, and we have just finished the first partitioning with the array looking like this: 1/1

2 5 1 7 9 12 11 10

- ☒ The pivot could be either the 7 or the 9. ✓
- ☐ The pivot could be the 7, but it is not the 9
- ☐ The pivot is not the 7, but it could be the 9
- ☐ Neither the 7 nor the 9 is the pivot.



✓ 2. What is the best time complexity of bubble sort?

1/1

- ☐  $N^2$
- ☐  $N \log N$
- ☒  $N$
- ☐  $N(\log N)^2$



✓ 3. What kind of data structure is an Array

1/1

- ☒ linear
- ☐ non-linear
- ☐ complex
- ☐ tree



✓ 4. How do you instantiate an array in Java?

1/1

- ☐ `int arr[] = new int(3);`
- ☐ `int arr[];`
- ☒ `int arr[] = new int[3];`
- ☐ `int arr() = new int(3);`



✓ 5. Output of the following code snippet

1/1

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

☐ 4

☐ 5

☒ ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException



☐ InavlidInputException

✗ 7. Predict the output

0/1

```
for(int i = 0; i < 5; i+1)
{
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

☒ 0 1 2 3 4



☐ 0 1 2 3 4 5

☐ Program will compile but loop will run into infinity

☐ Program will not compile

✓ 8. Predict the Output

1/1

```
int i;  
while((i = 5) >= 5)  
{  
    System.out.println(i++);  
}
```

- ☐ 5
- ☐ No Output
- ☒ Program will compile but loop will run into infinity ✓
- ☐ Program will not compile

✓ 9. Pushing an element into stack already having five elements and stack size of 5, then stack becomes 1/1

- ☒ Overflow ✓
- ☐ Underflow
- ☐ Crash
- ☐ Stackflow



✓ 10. Predict the output

1/1

```
do
{
    do
    {
        System.out.println("I am running....");
        if (true)
            break;
    }while(true);
}while(true);
```

- ☐ I am running
- ☐ No Output
- ☒ I am running is printed infinite times ✓
- ☐ code fails to compile

✓ 11. Predict the output of above code

1/1

```
string s1 = "Have a Good Day !!!";
string s2 = s1.substring(7, 4);
System.out.println(s2);
```

- ☐ a Good
- ☐ ood
- ☐ Have a
- ☒ Good ✓



✓ 12, What is true about above code: `string[] animals = { "pet", "herbivorous", 1/1 "carnivorous" };`

- ☒ Code declares array of strings with 3 values ✓
- ☐ Code fails to compile as size is not specified
- ☐ Code fails to compile as we cannot declare array of strings
- ☐ Code fails to compile as bracket notation is incorrect

✓ 13. How to sort elements of ArrayList? 1/1

- ☐ `Collection.sort(listObj);`
- ☐ `listObj.sort();`
- ☒ `Collections.sort(listObj);` ✓
- ☐ `Sorter.sortAsc(listObj);`

✗ 14. What is the correct method used to insert and delete items from the queue? 0/1

- ☐ push and pop
- ☐ add and remove
- ☒ enqueue and dequeue ✗
- ☐ enqueue and peek



✓ 15. What is a hash function?

1/1

- ☐ A function has allocated memory to keys
- ☒ A function that computes the location of the key in the array ✓
- ☐ A function that creates an array
- ☐ A function that computes the location of the values in the array

✓ 16. When does method overloading is determined?

1/1

- ☐ At run time
- ☒ At compile time ✓
- ☐ At coding time
- ☐ At execution time



✓ 17. Predict the output

1/1

```
static void SquareNumbers(int[] numbers)
{
    for (int i : numbers) {
        {
            return i*i;
        }
    }
}
```

- ☒ Code fails to compile as void function cannot return any value ✓
- ☐ Code squares each value of numbers array
- ☐ Code compiles and returns after squaring first number in the array
- ☐ none of the above

✓ 18. which datatype occupies one byte in memory and stores values between -128 to 127

1/1

- ☐ int
- ☒ byte ✓
- ☐ long
- ☐ short





✓ 19. The double datatype in java occupies how many bytes in memory 1/1

☐ 4

☒ 8 ✓

☐ 16

☐ 32

✓ 20. Predict the output 1/1

```
int a=10,b=1,c=10;  
if(++b>a && a<c++)  
    System.out.println(c);  
else  
    System.out.println(b);
```

☐ 10

☐ 11

☒ 2 ✓

☐ 1



✓ 21. What statement to be written in func() to display 9 13 as output

1/1

```
class BaseClass
{
    protected int i = 13;
}
class Derived extends BaseClass
{
    int i = 9;
    public void func()
    {
        // [*** Add statement here ***]
    }
}
```

☐ System.out.println(super.i + " " + i);

☒ System.out.println(i + " " + super.i);



☐ System.out.println(this.i + " " + i);

☐ System.out.println(i + " " + this.i);

✓ 22. Following code generates compilation error:

1/1

The following code generated compilation error:

```
class Base{
    public Base(int x){}
}
```

```
class Child extends Base{
```

```
}
```

How to correct the compilation error?

☐ variable x should be declared in the base class

☐ variable x should be declared in child class

☒ Add a default constructor in Base class



☐ None of the above



✓ 23. Which data structure is best suited to print the documents in the printer 1/1

☐ Stack

☒ Queue ✓

☐ Both Stack and Queue

☐ Arrays

✓ 24. Step by step procedure to perform a specific task is termed as 1/1

☐ Flowchart

☒ Algorithm ✓

☐ Pseudocode

☐ Pareto Diagram

✓ 25. Pictorial representation of program segment is 1/1

☒ Flowchart ✓

☐ OOAD

☐ UML

☐ Pseudocode



✓ 26. With every push in the stack the top

1/1

☐ Decrements by 1

☒ Increment by 1



☐ Stays there itself

☐ None of the above

✓ Stack is also called as

1/1

☒ Last in First out



☐ First in First out

☐ First in Last out

☐ None of the above



✓ Inserting an item into the stack when stack is not full is called ..... 1/1  
Operation and deletion of item from the stack, when stack is not empty is called.....operation

☒ push,pop ✓

☐ pop,push

☐ insert,delete

☐ delete,insert

✓ Which of the following is a non linear data structure 1/1

☐ Stack

☐ List

☐ String

☒ Tree ✓

✓ In ....., search starts at the beginning of the list and checks every element 1/1  
in the list.

☒ Linear Search ✓

☐ Binary Search

☐ Hash Search

☐ Binary Tree Search



✓ Which of the following are true - i) Binary search is used for searching in a 1/1 sorted array. ii) The time complexity of binary search is  $O(\log n)$ .

☐ true,false

☐ false,false

☒ true,true ✓

☐ false,true

✓ ..... is not the operation that can be performed on queue. 1/1

☐ insertion

☐ deletion

☒ traversal ✓

☐ retrieval

✓ Which of the following data structures are indexed structures? 1/1

☒ Array ✓

☐ Stack

☐ Queue

☐ Linklist



✓ When new data are to be inserted into a datastructure, but there is not available space; this situation is usually called .... 1/1

☐ Underflow

☒ Overflow ✓

☐ full

☐ empty

✓ The time complexity of quick sort is ..... 1/1

☐  $O(n)$

☐  $O(n^2)$

☒  $O(n \log n)$  ✓

☐  $O(\log n)$

✓ Which keyword is used to inherit a class in Java? 1/1

☐ inherit

☐ implements

☒ extends ✓

☐ extend





✓ A private member of a class is accessible to \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

☒ only members of the same class ✓

☐ members to the same package

☐ in subclass

☐ everywhere

✓ Output of the following code

1/1

```
1.  class A
2.  {
3.      int data = 5;
4.
5.      A() {
6.          data = 10;
7.      }
8.  }
9.
10. public class Test
11. {
12.     public static void main(String args[])
13.     {
14.         A obj = new A();
15.         System.out.println(obj.data);
16.     }
17. }
```

☐ 5

☒ 10 ✓

☐ compilation error

☐ Runtime error



✓ What is the type of variables "b" and "d" in the following code? `int a[], b;` `int []c, d;` 1/1

- ☐ 'b' and 'd' are of type int
- ☐ B 'b' and 'd' are arrays of type int
- ☒ 'b' is a variable of type int; 'd' is an array of type int ✓
- ☐ 'd' is a variable of type int; 'b' is an array of type int

✓ Output of this code snippet: `Object[] cars = new String[3]; cars[0] = new Integer(0);` 1/1

- ☐ Compilation issue
- ☐ Code runs successfully
- ☐ ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- ☒ ArrayStoreException ✓

✓ Generic type of data does not work with 1/1

- ☒ Array ✓
- ☐ List
- ☐ Tree
- ☐ Set



✓ Arrays are stored in which memory space

1/1

☒ heap



☐ stack

☐ heap and stack

☐ none of the above

✓ Which of these keywords is not part of exception handling?

1/1

☐ finally

☒ thrown



☐ try

☐ catch

✓ Which of these classes is a super class of all Exception classes?

1/1

☐ Exception

☒ Throwable



☐ Error

☐ RuntimeExceptions



✓ Which block is always executed, regardless of the exception thrown?

☐ throws

☒ finally ✓

☐ catch

☐ throw

✓ Output of the following code:

1/1

```
class Main
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x = 3;
        if (x == 3)
        {
            int x = 4;
            System.out.println(x);
        }
    }
}
```

☐ Runtime error

☒ Compilation error ✓

☐ 3

☐ 4



✓ Which of the following statements is correct?

1/1

- ☒ Public method is accessible to all other classes in the hierarchy ✓
- ☐ Public method is only accessible to subclasses of its parent class
- ☐ Public method can only be called by the object of its class
- ☐ We can access the public method by calling the object of the public class

✓ What happens when we access the same variable defined in two interfaces implemented by the same class? 1/1

- ☐ An exception is thrown
- ☐ Compilation failure
- ☐ JVM is unable to identify the correct variable
- ☒ `interfaceName.variableName` must be defined ✓



✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
interface Vehicle {  
    void start();  
  
    void run();  
  
    void stop();  
}  
  
class Car implements Vehicle {  
  
    public void start() {  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ Runtime Error
- ☒ Compilation Error
- ☐ Source code is correct
- ☐ Exception is thrown



✓ Java interface is used for \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☒ Implementing the behavior of multiple inheritance
- ☒ Achieving loose coupling
- ☒ Achieving abstraction
- ☐ None of the above



✓ Which of the following affirmations are incorrect?

1/1

- ☐ Each string is an object of class String
- ☒ Strings in java are changeable ✓
- ☐ String is a class
- ☐ Java defines a fellow class of String, called StringBuffer, which enables string to be modified

✓ The String method compareTo() returns \_\_\_\_\_.

1/1

- ☐ 1
- ☐ -1
- ☐ 0
- ☐ true
- ☒ int value ✓

✓ Which of these methods of StringBuffer class is used to concatenate a String at the end of another String?

1/1

- ☐ concat
- ☒ append ✓
- ☐ join
- ☐ concatenate



✓ In Java int, short, byte and long all of these are \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☒ signed ✓
- ☐ unsigned
- ☐ both of the above
- ☐ none of the above

✓ Which automatic type conversion is feasible?

1/1

- ☐ long to int
- ☒ int to long ✓
- ☒ short to int ✓
- ☒ byte to int ✓

✓ HashTable internally uses the following technique for inserting and retrieving elements?

1/1

- ☐ Serialization
- ☐ Typecast
- ☐ Randomizing
- ☒ Hash ✓





✓ Which of these methods can mix all the elements of a list?

1/1

- ☐ rand()
- ☐ srand()
- ☐ randomize()
- ☒ shuffle()



✓ Which of the following interface does NOT implement the Collection interface?

1/1

- ☐ List
- ☐ Set
- ☒ Map
- ☐ None of the above



✓ Output of the code snippet

1/1

```
public class TestParent {  
    static {  
        System.out.print(" parent");  
    }  
}  
public class Test extends TestParent{  
    static {  
        System.out.print(" child");  
    }  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        System.out.print(" main");  
    }  
}
```

☒ parent child main



☐ child main parent

☐ child main

☐ main



✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
public class Baby {
    String gender = "girl";
    public String toString() {
        return gender;
    }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Baby b = new Baby();
        String str = "It's a " + b;
        System.out.print(str);
    }
}
```

- ☒ It's a girl ✓
- ☐ It's a Baby@a234fd
- ☐ It's a class Baby
- ☐ Does not compile

✓ What happens when the following code is compiled

1/1

```
1. import java.util.*;
2. public class Forever {
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         List x1 = new ArrayList();
5.         List x3 = new ArrayList<>();
6.     }
7. }
```

- ☒ Compilation succeeds ✓
- ☐ Compilation fails due to multiple errors
- ☐ Compilation fails due to an error on line 5
- ☐ Compilation fails due to an error on line 4



✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
StringBuilder message = new StringBuilder("Lion");  
System.out.print(message.replace(0, 2, "t") +  
" " + message.reverse());
```

☐ tton nott

☒ ton not ✓

☐ ttn nttt

☐ tn nt

✓ Output of the code snippet

1/1

```
int[] arr = {1,2,3,4,5,6};  
int i=0;  
for (; i < arr.length; ) {  
    System.out.print(i+++ " ");  
}
```

☐ Compile error

☐ Exception thrown

☐ 1 2 3 4 5 6

☒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 ✓



✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Set set = new TreeSet<>();  
    set.add("7");  
    set.add("9");  
    set.add(9);  
    Iterator iter = set.iterator();  
    while (iter.hasNext()) {  
        System.out.print(iter.next() + " ");  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ 7 9
- ☐ 7 9 9
- ☐ compile error
- ☒ ClassCastException ✓

✓ Which are valid identifiers?

1/1

- ☐ false
- ☒ \_object ✓
- ☐ default
- ☐ a-class
- ☐ DemoProgram



✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
public class Test {  
    int age=25;  
    Test() {  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Age = "+ ++age );  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ Age = 26
- ☐ Age = 25
- ☒ Compile error ✓
- ☐ None of the above

✓ Output of the following code snippet

1/1

```
int b = 3;  
if ( !(b > 3)) {  
    System.out.print("square");  
}{  
    System.out.print("circle");  
}  
System.out.println("...");
```

- ☐ compile error
- ☐ circle...
- ☐ square...
- ☒ squarecircle... ✓

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