1Z0-808 Mock Exam

ExamId: 100
Items: 100
Dificulty: MEDIUM

August 5, 2025

(1) (questionId: 103207) What is the result of executing the following code?

```
import java.util.function.Predicate;

public class CheckString {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Predicate<String> p = (s) -> s.isEmpty();
        System.out.println(p.test(""));
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘true‘
- 1) ‘false‘
- 2) A ‘NullPointerException‘ is thrown.
- 3) The code does not compile.

(2) (questionId: 100507) What is the value of ‘i‘ after this code is executed?

```
double d = 12.9;
int i = (int)d;
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 12
- 1) 13
- 2) 12.9
- 3) The code does not compile.

(3) (questionId: 101820) What happens if an exception is thrown from within a ‘finalize()‘ method? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The exception propagates to the ‘main‘ thread and terminates the application if not caught.
- 1) The garbage collector catches the exception, ignores it, and halts finalization for that object.
- 2) The object is not garbage collected.
- 3) The JVM will shut down immediately.
- 4) It causes a compilation error.

(4) (questionId: 102816) Which exception will be thrown by the following code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String[] array = {"a", "b"};
        System.out.println(array[getIdx()].length());
    }
```

```
    public static int getIdx() {
        return 2;
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 'NullPointerException'
- 1) 'ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException'
- 2) 'StringIndexOutOfBoundsException'
- 3) No exception is thrown.

(5) (questionId: 100619) Which of these lines of code will compile successfully? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) `Float f = 10.0;`
- 1) `Character c = 65;`
- 2) `double d = new Double(10.5);`
- 3) `Boolean b = null;`
- 4) `int i = new Integer(5);`

(6) (questionId: 101310) What is printed by the following code?

```
String s = " a b c ";
s = s.trim();
s = s.replace(" ", "");
System.out.println(s.length());
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 3
- 1) 5
- 2) 7
- 3) 9

(7) (questionId: 102516) Given the following list, which of the options will result in the list '[X, Z]'? (Choose all that apply)

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
list.add("X");
list.add("Y");
list.add("Z");
```

Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) `list.remove(1);`
- 1) `list.remove("Y");`
- 2) `list.remove(new String("Y"));`

- 3) `list.set(1, "Z"); list.remove(2);`

(8) (questionId: 102208) What is the result of attempting to compile this code?

```
public abstract class Shape {
    private abstract void draw();
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It compiles successfully.
- 1) It fails to compile because an abstract method cannot be ‘private‘.
- 2) It fails to compile because the class is abstract but has no concrete methods.
- 3) It fails to compile because ‘draw()‘ has no method body.

(9) (questionId: 100416) Which of the following character literals are valid in Java? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘’0̆041’‘
- 1) ‘”‘
- 2) ‘’ab’‘
- 3) ‘””‘

(10) (questionId: 103434) Consider the following code. Which of the import statements, if inserted at line 1, will allow the code to compile? (Choose all that apply)

```
// line 1: INSERT IMPORT HERE

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> data = asList("x", "y");
        out.println(data);
    }
}
```

Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘import java.util.*; import static java.lang.System.*;‘
- 1) ‘import java.util.List; import static java.util.Arrays.asList; import static java.lang.System.out;‘
- 2) ‘import static java.util.Arrays.*; import static java.lang.System.out; import java.util.List;‘
- 3) ‘import static java.util.Arrays.asList; import static java.lang.System.*;‘

(11) (questionId: 102617) Which of the following statements are true about raw types in Java? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) Using raw types is completely forbidden in Java 8.
- 1) Using raw types bypasses compile-time generic type checking.

- 2) The compiler issues a warning when raw types are used.
- 3) Raw types are necessary for backward compatibility with pre-Java 5 code.
- 4) A ‘List‘ is equivalent to a ‘List¡Object¿‘.

(12) (questionId: 102907) What is the output of this code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.print(getValue());
    }
    public static int getValue() {
        try {
            return 10;
        } finally {
            System.out.print("Finally ");
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘10 Finally‘
- 1) ‘Finally 10‘
- 2) ‘10‘
- 3) ‘Finally‘

(13) (questionId: 102115) What is the result of executing the following code?

```
interface Readable {}
class Book implements Readable {}
class EBook extends Book {
    public void read() { System.out.println("Reading EBook"); }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Readable r = new EBook();
        if (r instanceof EBook) {
            ((EBook) r).read();
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Reading EBook
- 1) The code fails to compile because ‘r‘ does not have a ‘read()‘ method.
- 2) The code fails to compile because an interface reference cannot be cast to a class.

- 3) A ‘ClassCastException‘ is thrown at runtime.

(14) (questionId: 101506) What is the result of compiling and running the following code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t;
        t.go();
    }

    void go() {
        System.out.println("Going!");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Going!
- 1) The code compiles but throws a ‘NullPointerException‘ at runtime.
- 2) The code fails to compile because ‘t‘ is not initialized.
- 3) The code compiles but throws an ‘IllegalStateException‘ at runtime.

(15) (questionId: 101109) What is the result of executing this code snippet?

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 10) {
    if (i == 5) {
        continue;
    }
    System.out.print(i);
    i++;
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 012346789
- 1) 01234
- 2) An infinite loop occurs.
- 3) A compilation error occurs.

(16) (questionId: 101412) What is the result of executing this code snippet?

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Test");
String s = "Test";
System.out.println(s.equals(sb.toString()) + " " + sb.toString().equals(s));
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘true true‘

- 1) ‘true false‘
- 2) ‘false true‘
- 3) ‘false false‘

(17) (questionId: 102719) Which of these expressions will cause a compilation error?

```
class Animal { int age; public int getAge() { return age; } }
class Dog extends Animal {}
List<Dog> dogs = new ArrayList<>();
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘Comparator¡Animal¿ c1 = (a1, a2) -¿ a1.getAge() - a2.getAge(); dogs.sort(c1);‘
- 1) ‘Comparator¡Dog¿ c2 = (d1, d2) -¿ d1.getAge() - d2.getAge(); dogs.sort(c2);‘
- 2) ‘Comparator¡Object¿ c3 = (o1, o2) -¿ 1; dogs.sort(c3);‘
- 3) ‘Comparator¡String¿ c4 = (s1, s2) -¿ s1.length() - s2.length(); dogs.sort(c4);‘

(18) (questionId: 101710) What is the output of the following code?

```
import static java.lang.Integer.MAX_VALUE;

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

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0)

  ```
  MAX_VALUE
  ```

- 1) 2147483647
- 2) The code does not compile because of the import statement.
- 3)

  ```
  The code does not compile because ‘MAX_VALUE‘ is ambiguous.
  ```

(19) (questionId: 103633) What are the final values of ‘x‘, ‘y.value‘, and ‘z‘ at the end of the ‘main‘ method? (Choose all that apply)

```
class Wrapper { public int value; }

public class FinalValues {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 10;
        Wrapper y = new Wrapper(); y.value = 20;
        String z = "30";
        modify(x, y, z);
        // What are the values here?
```

```
    }
    public static void modify(int x, Wrapper y, String z) {
        x = 15;
        y.value = 25;
        z = "35";
    }
}
```

Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘x‘ is 10
- 1) ‘y.value‘ is 20
- 2) ‘y.value‘ is 25
- 3) ‘z‘ is ”30”
- 4) ‘z‘ is ”35”

(20) (questionId: 100014) A Java source file contains two classes, `A` and `B`. Class `A` is public. What must the name of the source file be? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) `A.java`
- 1) `B.java`
- 2) It can be named anything.
- 3) `AB.java`

(21) (questionId: 100915) Consider the following code snippet. What is the output?

```
int x = 1;
if (x > 5) {
    System.out.println("A");
}
else {
    System.out.println("B");
} else {
    System.out.println("C");
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) A
- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) Compilation fails.

(22) (questionId: 101212) Which of the following classes is the direct superclass for all enums in Java? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘java.lang.Object‘

- 1) ‘java.lang.Enum‘
- 2) ‘java.lang.Serializable‘
- 3) ‘java.lang.Comparable‘

(23) (questionId: 100217) Which of the following statements about the Java classpath are true? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) The classpath tells the JVM where to find user-defined classes.
- 1) The order of entries in the classpath matters.
- 2) The classpath can include directories and JAR files.
- 3) If the classpath is not set, the JVM only searches the ‘java.lang‘ package.
- 4) The ‘-cp‘ and ‘-classpath‘ flags are interchangeable.

(24) (questionId: 100712) What is the result of the following code snippet?

```
public class Scope {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a = 10;
        {
            int b = 20;
            System.out.print(a);
        }
        System.out.print(b);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The code prints 1020.
- 1) The code prints 10.
- 2) The code does not compile.
- 3) The code prints 2010.

(25) (questionId: 100318) Which Javadoc tags would be appropriate for documenting the following method? (Choose all that apply)

```
public List<String> processFile(String filename) throws java.io.IOException
```

Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘@param‘
- 1) ‘@return‘
- 2) ‘@throws‘
- 3) ‘@see‘
- 4) ‘@void‘

(26) (questionId: 103118) Which of the following interfaces directly extend ‘java.lang.AutoCloseable‘? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘java.io.Closeable‘
- 1) ‘java.util.stream.Stream‘
- 2) ‘java.sql.Connection‘
- 3) ‘java.util.Scanner‘

(27) (questionId: 103532) Given the method ‘public void print(int... nums)‘, which of the following calls are valid? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘print(1, 2, 3);‘
- 1) ‘print();‘
- 2) ‘print(new int[]4, 5, 6);‘
- 3) ‘print(null);‘
- 4) ‘print(7);‘

(28) (questionId: 103329) What is the output of the following code involving ‘Duration‘ and nanoseconds?

```
import java.time.Duration;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;

public class DurationTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LocalDateTime dt1 = LocalDateTime.of(2025, 8, 2, 10, 0, 0);
        LocalDateTime dt2 = LocalDateTime.of(2025, 8, 2, 10, 0, 30, 500000000);
        Duration duration = Duration.between(dt1, dt2);
        System.out.println(duration);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘PT30S‘
- 1) ‘PT31S‘
- 2) ‘PT30.5S‘
- 3) ‘P30.5S‘

(29) (questionId: 101011) Which statement about this code is true?

```
while(true) {
    System.out.println("Inside");
    break;
    System.out.println("After break");
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It prints ‘Inside‘ once.
- 1) It prints ‘Inside‘ infinitely.
- 2) It fails to compile.
- 3) It prints ‘Inside‘ and then ‘After break‘ once.

(30) (questionId: 103014) What is the outcome of running this ‘main‘ method?

```
public class TestCatch {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            System.out.print("T");
            throw new NullPointerException();
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException e) {
            System.out.print("C");
        } finally {
            System.out.print("F");
        }
        System.out.print("E");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘TFE‘
- 1) ‘TCFE‘
- 2) ‘TF‘ followed by a ‘NullPointerException‘.
- 3) ‘T‘ followed by a ‘NullPointerException‘.
- 4) The code will not compile.

(31) (questionId: 100109) Consider the following class:

```
public class NoMain {
    public void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello");
    }
}
```

What happens when you try to execute this class using ‘java NoMain‘? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It compiles and runs, printing ”Hello”.
- 1) It fails to compile.
- 2) It compiles but throws a runtime error indicating the ‘main‘ method is not static.
- 3) It compiles but prints nothing.

(32) (questionId: 102314) Given a final variable declared as ‘final int[] nums = 10, 20, 30;‘, which of the following operations is illegal? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘nums[0] = 5;‘
- 1) ‘System.out.println(nums[1]);‘
- 2) ‘nums = new int[]40, 50;‘
- 3) ‘int len = nums.length;‘

(33) (questionId: 102406) What is the result of executing the following code?

```
int[] a = new int[3];
int[] b = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
a = b;
System.out.println(a[3]);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 0
- 1) 3
- 2) 4
- 3) An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown.

(34) (questionId: 101607) What is the output of the following code?

```
public class OrderOfInit {
    static { System.out.print("S"); }

    public OrderOfInit() {
        System.out.print("C");
    }

    { System.out.print("I"); }

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

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) SIC SIC
- 1) S IC IC
- 2) S C I S C I
- 3) IC IC S

(35) (questionId: 100806) What values are printed by this code?

```
int x = 5;
int y = ++x;
int z = x++;
System.out.println(y + ", " + z);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 6, 7
- 1) 5, 6
- 2) 6, 5
- 3) 6, 6

(36) (questionId: 102014) What is the result of compiling and running this code?

```
class Vehicle {
    private void drive() {
        System.out.println("Driving vehicle");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Vehicle v = new Car();
        v.drive();
    }
}
class Car extends Vehicle {
    protected void drive() {
        System.out.println("Driving car");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Driving vehicle
- 1) Driving car
- 2) Compilation fails because the ‘drive‘ method in ‘Car‘ is not a valid override.
- 3) Compilation fails because ‘v.drive()‘ cannot access the private method.
- 4) A runtime error occurs.

(37) (questionId: 101912) Given two packages, ‘p1‘ and ‘p2‘:

```
// In package p1
package p1;
public class A {
    protected int value = 42;
}

// In package p2
package p2;
import p1.A;
```

```
public class B {
    public void test() {
        A a = new A();
        System.out.println(a.value); // Line X
    }
}
```

What is the result of attempting to compile these classes? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Compilation succeeds, and it would print 42 if ‘test()‘ were called.
- 1) Compilation fails at Line X.
- 2) Compilation succeeds, but a runtime exception occurs at Line X.
- 3) Compilation fails because class B cannot import class A.

(38) (questionId: 103113) What happens if resource initialization throws an exception?

```
class BadResource implements AutoCloseable {
    public BadResource() throws Exception {
        throw new Exception("Init Fail");
    }
    public void close() { /* does nothing */ }
}
public class TestInitFail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (BadResource br = new BadResource()) {
            System.out.println("In Try");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘Init Fail‘
- 1) ‘In Try‘ followed by ‘Init Fail‘
- 2) A ‘NullPointerException‘ is thrown.
- 3) The code fails to compile.

(39) (questionId: 102215) What is the result of this code?

```
class SuperCalculator {
    public void calculate() {
        System.out.println("Super");
    }
}
interface Calculable {
    void calculate();
```

```
}
class PowerCalculator extends SuperCalculator implements Calculable {
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new PowerCalculator().calculate();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The code fails to compile because ‘PowerCalculator‘ doesn’t explicitly implement ‘calculate‘.
- 1) The code compiles and prints ”Super”.
- 2) The code fails to compile because of a conflict between the superclass and interface method.
- 3) The code compiles but results in a runtime error.

(40) (questionId: 101009) What is the result of the following code snippet?

```
int i = 0;
for ( ; i < 2; i=i+5) {
    if (i < 5)
        continue;
    i = i + 3;
}
System.out.println(i);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 0
- 1) 5
- 2) 8
- 3) Compilation fails.

(41) (questionId: 102710) Given a ‘Player‘ class with ‘name‘ (String) and ‘score‘ (int) fields, which lambda expression correctly creates a ‘Comparator‘ to sort players by score in descending order?

```
class Player {
    String name;
    int score;
    // constructor and getters
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘Comparator¡Player¿ c = (p1, p2) -¿ p1.getScore() - p2.getScore();‘
- 1) ‘Comparator¡Player¿ c = (p1, p2) -¿ p2.getScore() - p1.getScore();‘

- 2) ‘Comparator¡Player¿ c = (p1, p2) -¿ p1.name.compareTo(p2.name);‘
- 3) ‘Comparator¡Player¿ c = (p1, p2) -¿ p2.score.compareTo(p1.score);‘

(42) (questionId: 102013) Given the class ‘Game‘:

```
class Game {
    public void play() throws Exception {}
}
```

Which of the following are valid overrides of the ‘play()‘ method in a subclass? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘public void play() ‘
- 1) ‘public void play() throws java.io.IOException ‘
- 2) ‘public void play() throws RuntimeException ‘
- 3) ‘void play() throws Exception ‘
- 4) ‘public void play() throws Throwable ‘

(43) (questionId: 100919) Which of the following will compile successfully? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0)

  ```
  int x = 1; if(x) {}
  ```

- 1)

  ```
  boolean b = true; if(b=false) {}
  ```

- 2)

  ```
  if(true) if(false) ; else System.out.println("a");
  ```

- 3)

  ```
  byte b = 10; switch(b) { case 1000: break; }
  ```

(44) (questionId: 102109) Given the following overloaded methods, which one will be called by ‘test.method(10);‘?

```
public class OverloadTest {
    public void method(long l) {
        System.out.println("long");
    }
    public void method(Integer i) {
        System.out.println("Integer");
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        OverloadTest test = new OverloadTest();
        test.method(10);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The method with the ‘long‘ parameter.
- 1) The method with the ‘Integer‘ parameter.
- 2) The code fails to compile due to ambiguity.
- 3) Neither method is called; a runtime error occurs.

(45) (questionId: 102510) Which statement correctly replaces the element at index 1 with ”Z”?

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
list.add("X");
list.add("Y");
// INSERT CODE HERE
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) `list.add(1, "Z");`
- 1) `list.set(1, "Z");`
- 2) `list.replace(1, "Z");`
- 3) `list[1] = "Z";`

(46) (questionId: 103211) What is the output of this code?

```
import java.util.function.UnaryOperator;

public class OperatorTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        UnaryOperator<Integer> square = (x) -> x * x;
        System.out.println(square.apply(5));
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘5‘
- 1) ‘10‘
- 2) ‘25‘
- 3) The code does not compile.

(47) (questionId: 103423) What is the result of attempting to compile and run the following code?

```
// File: com/app/Logger.java
package com.app;
public class Logger {
    private static void log(String msg) {
        System.out.println(msg);
    }
```

```
}

// File: com/test/Test.java
package com.test;
import static com.app.Logger.log;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        log("Hello");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It prints ‘Hello‘.
- 1) It fails to compile because ‘log‘ is private.
- 2) It compiles but throws an ‘IllegalAccessException‘ at runtime.
- 3) It prints nothing.

(48) (questionId: 100020) Select all true statements about the Java execution process. (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) The ‘java‘ command starts the Java Runtime Environment.
- 1) Bytecode is a low-level language that is understood directly by the CPU.
- 2) The JVM interprets bytecode.
- 3) An object’s ‘main‘ method is called to start the program.

(49) (questionId: 102608) What is the problem with the following code?

```
public class Box<T> {
    private T contents;
    public static T getEmptyContents() { // Line 3
        return null;
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) A static method cannot return ‘null‘.
- 1) The method must be named ‘getContents‘ to match the field.
- 2) A static method cannot refer to the class’s type parameter ‘T‘.
- 3) There is no problem; the code is valid.

(50) (questionId: 101916) Given the following code in two separate files:

```
// File: pkg1/Base.java
package pkg1;
public class Base {
```

```
    public void method() {
        System.out.println("Base");
    }
}

// File: pkg2/Derived.java
package pkg2;
import pkg1.Base;
public class Derived extends Base {
    private void method() {
        System.out.println("Derived");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Base b = new Derived();
        b.method();
    }
}
```

What is the result? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Base
- 1) Derived
- 2) Compilation fails because the overriding method is more restrictive.
- 3) Compilation fails because ‘method()‘ in ‘Derived‘ is not an override.
- 4) A runtime error occurs.

(51) (questionId: 101618) Which of the following code snippets will result in a compilation error? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) “class A A() super(); this(); “
- 1) “class B B() B(int i) “
- 2) “class C final int x; x = 10; “
- 3) “class D D() return; “
- 4) “class E void E() “

(52) (questionId: 100520) Examine this code:

```
byte b = 10;
char c = b;
```

What is the result? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It compiles, and ‘c‘ holds the character with value 10.
- 1) It fails to compile because a ‘byte‘ cannot be assigned to a ‘char‘ without a cast.
- 2) It compiles, but throws a runtime exception.

- 3) It fails to compile because ‘b‘ is negative.

(53) (questionId: 100607) What happens when the following code is executed?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Integer number = null;
        int result = number;
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The code prints `0`.
- 1) The code prints `null`.
- 2) The code throws a `NullPointerException`.
- 3) The code fails to compile.

(54) (questionId: 100211) What is the purpose of the ‘Main-Class‘ attribute in a JAR file’s manifest? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) To specify the version of the main class.
- 1) To allow the JAR to be executed using the ‘java -jar‘ command by specifying the entry point class.
- 2) To list all the classes in the JAR file.
- 3) To set the classpath for the classes inside the JAR.

(55) (questionId: 102909) What is the result of attempting to compile this method?

```
import java.io.IOException;
public void processFile() {
    try {
        throw new IOException();
    } finally {
        System.out.println("Closing file");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Compilation succeeds, but the method must be called from within a ‘try-catch‘ block.
- 1) Compilation succeeds, and the exception is silently ignored.
- 2) Compilation fails because the checked ‘IOException‘ is not handled or declared.
- 3) Compilation fails because a ‘try‘ with only a ‘finally‘ block cannot throw an exception.

(56) (questionId: 102306) What is the output of the following code?

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class FinalTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add("A");
        list.add("B");
        list.remove(0);
        System.out.println(list.get(0));
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) A
- 1) B
- 2) The code fails to compile because a ‘final‘ list cannot be modified.
- 3) A runtime exception is thrown.

(57) (questionId: 101218) Which of the following is a valid way to get the ‘Class‘ object for an enum type ‘Size‘? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘Size.class‘
- 1) ‘Size.type‘
- 2) ‘Size.getClass()‘
- 3) ‘Size.CLASS‘

(58) (questionId: 101414) Which statement will cause a ‘StringIndexOutOfBoundsException‘?

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("java");
// Line 1
sb.insert(4, "8");
// Line 2
sb.delete(2, 5);
// Line 3
sb.deleteCharAt(4);
// Line 4
sb.charAt(4);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Line 1
- 1) Line 2
- 2) Line 3

- 3) Line 4

(59) (questionId: 103533) Which statements are true about method design in Java? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) A method's return type is part of its signature for overloading.
- 1) A method can be overloaded by changing only the names of its parameters.
- 2) A 'final' method cannot be overridden in a subclass.
- 3) An 'abstract' method cannot be 'private'.
- 4) A method parameter can be declared as 'final'.

(60) (questionId: 103625) What is the output of the code below?

```
public class ReturnValueTest {
    public static int transform(int x) {
        x = x * 2;
        return x;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int val = 5;
        transform(val);
        System.out.println(val);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) '5'
- 1) '10'
- 2) The code fails to compile.
- 3) The output is unpredictable.

(61) (questionId: 100819) Which of these operators have the highest precedence? (Choose all that apply from the list) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) () (parentheses)
- 1) ++ (postfix)
- 2) ++ (prefix)
- 3) * (multiplication)

(62) (questionId: 101513) What is the result of attempting to compile the following code in two separate files, 'Key.java' and 'Lock.java'?

```
// In Key.java
package com.safe;
public class Key {
    private Key() {}
```

```
}

// In Lock.java
package com.safe;
public class Lock {
    public void open() {
        Key k = new Key();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Both files compile successfully.
- 1) ‘Lock.java‘ fails to compile because it cannot access the private constructor of ‘Key‘.
- 2) ‘Key.java‘ fails to compile because a class cannot have only a private constructor.
- 3) Both files compile, but a runtime error occurs when ‘open()‘ is called.

(63) (questionId: 101107) What is the output of the following code?

```
public class LabeledContinueTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        outer:
        for (int i = 1; i <= 2; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= 2; j++) {
                if (j == 2) {
                    continue outer;
                }
                System.out.print("i=" + i + ", j=" + j + "; ");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) i=1, j=1; i=1, j=2; i=2, j=1; i=2, j=2;
- 1) i=1, j=1; i=2, j=1;
- 2) i=1, j=1; i=2, j=1; i=2, j=2;
- 3) i=1, j=1;

(64) (questionId: 103324) What is the result of executing the following code? Pay close attention to the year.

```
import java.time.LocalDate;

// ...
LocalDate.of(2025, 2, 29);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It creates a ‘LocalDate‘ for ‘2025-02-28‘.
- 1) It creates a ‘LocalDate‘ for ‘2025-03-01‘.
- 2) The code fails to compile.
- 3) It throws a ‘DateTimeException‘ at runtime.

(65) (questionId: 100320) Consider the Javadoc tag ‘@see‘. What is its primary purpose? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) To specify the author of the class or method.
- 1) To generate a hyperlink to other related documentation.
- 2) To describe an unchecked exception that might be thrown.
- 3) To mark a method as serializable.

(66) (questionId: 101810) Which of the following statements about ‘System.gc()‘ are true? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) It is a request to the JVM to run the garbage collector.
- 1) It guarantees that the garbage collector will run.
- 2) It guarantees that all unreachable objects will be collected.
- 3) It is equivalent to calling ‘Runtime.getRuntime().gc()‘.
- 4) It forces finalization of all objects pending finalization.

(67) (questionId: 100114) What is the output of this program if run with ‘java Main‘?

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        if (args.length == 0) {
            System.out.println("No arguments");
        } else {
            System.out.println(args.length + " arguments");
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 0 arguments
- 1) No arguments
- 2) A ‘NullPointerException‘ is thrown.
- 3) The code does not compile.

(68) (questionId: 101707) What is the result of trying to compile this class?

```
public class Validator {
    private boolean valid;
```

```
    public static void validate() {
        this.valid = true;
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Compilation is successful.
- 1) Compilation fails because ‘this‘ cannot be used in a static context.
- 2) Compilation fails because the ‘valid‘ field cannot be accessed from ‘validate()‘.
- 3) Compilation fails because a static method cannot have a ‘void‘ return type.

(69) (questionId: 103013) Which definition creates a custom unchecked exception? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘public class MyUnchecked extends Exception ‘
- 1) ‘public class MyUnchecked extends Throwable ‘
- 2) ‘public class MyUnchecked extends Error ‘
- 3) ‘public class MyUnchecked extends RuntimeException ‘

(70) (questionId: 100407) Which of the following lines of code will fail to compile? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘int i = 0b101;‘
- 1)

  ‘double d = 3.14_15;‘
- 2) ‘float f = 1.2e3f;‘
- 3)

  ‘long l = 100_L;‘

(71) (questionId: 102809) What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Object[] arr = new String[2];
            arr[0] = "Hello";
            arr[1] = 100; // Line 5
            System.out.println("End of try");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println(e.getClass().getSimpleName());
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘NumberFormatException‘
- 1) ‘IllegalArgumentException‘
- 2) ‘ArrayStoreException‘
- 3) ‘ClassCastException‘

(72) (questionId: 100714) What will be printed by the following code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x;
        // line 1
        if (args.length > 0) {
            x = 5;
        }
        // line 2
        // System.out.println(x);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) If line 2 is uncommented, the code will compile and print 0 if no arguments are passed.
- 1) If line 2 is uncommented, the code will compile and print 5 if at least one argument is passed.
- 2) If line 2 is uncommented, the code will fail to compile regardless of arguments passed.
- 3) If line 1 is changed to `int x=0;`, the uncommented code will compile.

(73) (questionId: 102412) Which of these array declarations and initializations is NOT legal? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) `int[] arr = new int[2];`
- 1) `int[] arr = new int[] {1, 2};`
- 2) `int[] arr = {1, 2};`
- 3) `int[] arr = new int[2] {1, 2};`

(74) (questionId: 101311) What is the output of this code snippet?

```
String s1 = "1";
String s2 = s1.concat("2");
s2.concat("3");
System.out.println(s2);
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘1‘

- 1) ‘12‘
- 2) ‘123‘
- 3) The code does not compile.

(75) (questionId: 102112) What is the outcome of compiling and running this code?

```
interface Flyable {
    void fly();
}
class Bird implements Flyable {
    public void fly() { System.out.println("Bird flying"); }
}
class Plane implements Flyable {
    public void fly() { System.out.println("Plane flying"); }
}
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Flyable flyer = new Plane();
        flyer.fly();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Bird flying
- 1) Plane flying
- 2) A compile-time error occurs.
- 3) A ‘ClassCastException‘ is thrown.

(76) (questionId: 100611) Consider the following code. Which statement is true?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Long l1 = 10L;
        long l2 = 10;
        Integer i1 = 10;

        // Statement goes here
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) `if (l1 == i1)` will not compile.
- 1) `if (l1.equals(i1))` will return `true`.
- 2) `if (l1.equals(l2))` will not compile.
- 3) `if (l1 == l2)` will evaluate to `true`.

(77) (questionId: 101520) What are the characteristics of a class that correctly follows the principle of encapsulation? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) All instance variables are declared ‘public‘ for easy access.
- 1) Instance variables are declared ‘private‘.
- 2) Public accessor methods (getters) and mutator methods (setters) are provided to access and modify the private instance variables.
- 3) The class cannot be instantiated.
- 4) The internal state of the object is hidden from the outside.
- 5) All methods are declared ‘static‘.

(78) (questionId: 101010) What is printed by this nested loop?

```
public class NestedLoop {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
            for (int j = 2; j > 0; j--) {
                if (j == 1)
                    break;
                System.out.print(j);
            }
            System.out.print(i);
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 2021
- 1) 202
- 2) 21021
- 3) 210

(79) (questionId: 103421) What is the result of attempting to compile and run the following code?

```
// File: pkg/A.java
package pkg;
public class A {
    public static void run() { System.out.println("A"); }
}

// File: pkg/B.java
package pkg;
public class B {
    public static void run() { System.out.println("B"); }
```

```
}

// File: Main.java
import static pkg.A.*;
import static pkg.B.*;

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        run();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It prints ‘A‘.
- 1) It prints ‘B‘.
- 2) It fails to compile due to an ambiguous call.
- 3) It throws an exception at runtime.

(80) (questionId: 100115) Consider this code:

```
public class Logic {
    public static void main(String... logic) {
        System.out.println(logic[1]);
    }
}
```

What is the result of running ‘java Logic true false‘? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) true
- 1) false
- 2) Compilation fails due to the parameter name ‘logic‘.
- 3) An ‘ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException‘ is thrown.

(81) (questionId: 100210) Given a source file with these two imports:

```
import java.util.Date;
import java.sql.Date;
```

What is the result? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) A compilation error occurs due to the ambiguous ‘Date‘ class.
- 1) ‘java.util.Date‘ takes precedence.
- 2) ‘java.sql.Date‘ takes precedence.
- 3) The code compiles, but a runtime error will occur if ‘Date‘ is used.

(82) (questionId: 102615) What happens when you try to use ‘instanceof‘ with a generic type?

```
public <T> void check(Object obj) {
    if (obj instanceof T) { // Line 2
        System.out.println("It's a T!");
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The code works as expected.
- 1) The code compiles, but throws an exception at runtime.
- 2) The code fails to compile at Line 2.
- 3) The code compiles only if 'T' is a final class.

(83) (questionId: 102311) Which statement about the following code is true?

```
final class Algorithm {
    public final void perform() {
        // ...
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) The 'final' keyword on the 'perform' method is required for the code to compile.
- 1) The 'final' keyword on the 'perform' method is redundant.
- 2) The 'final' keyword on the class 'Algorithm' is redundant.
- 3) This code will not compile.

(84) (questionId: 103115) What is the output of the code?

```
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
    public void close() { System.out.print("Close"); }
}

public class TryFinally {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (Resource r = new Resource()) {
            System.out.print("Try ");
        } finally {
            System.out.print("Finally");
        }
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 'Try FinallyClose'
- 1) 'Try CloseFinally'

- 2) ‘FinallyTry Close‘
- 3) The code does not compile.

(85) (questionId: 101617) Which of the following statements about static initializer blocks are true? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) They are executed only once, when the class is first loaded by the JVM.
- 1) They can access ‘this‘ to refer to the current object.
- 2) A class can have multiple static initializer blocks.
- 3) They can access non-static instance variables of the class.
- 4) They are guaranteed to execute before any instance of the class is created.
- 5) They can throw checked exceptions without a ‘throws‘ clause.

(86) (questionId: 102018) Which statement best describes the difference between method overriding and method hiding? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Overriding applies to instance methods, while hiding applies to static methods. Method resolution for overriding is at runtime; for hiding, it’s at compile-time.
- 1) Overriding applies to static methods, while hiding applies to instance methods. Method resolution for overriding is at compile-time; for hiding, it’s at runtime.
- 2) Overriding involves changing the method signature, while hiding keeps it the same.
- 3) There is no difference; they are two terms for the same concept.

(87) (questionId: 101914) What is the output of the following code?

```
class Parent {
    public String name = "Parent";
    void printName() { System.out.println(name); }
}

class Child extends Parent {
    public String name = "Child";
    void printName() { System.out.println(name); }
}

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Parent p = new Child();
        System.out.println(p.name);
        p.printName();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Parent
- 1) Child
- 2) Parent
- 3) Child
- 4) Compilation fails.

(88) (questionId: 100008) You have a file named `Test.java`:

```
public class test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Test");
    }
}
```

What happens when you try to compile this file with `javac Test.java`? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) It compiles successfully, creating `test.class`.
- 1) It compiles successfully, creating `Test.class`.
- 2) It fails to compile because the class name `test` does not match the filename `Test.java`.
- 3) It fails to compile because of a syntax error in the main method.

(89) (questionId: 102515) What is the output?

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add("A");
        list.add("B");
        list.add("C");
        System.out.println(list.remove("B") + " " + list.size());
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) B 2
- 1) true 2
- 2) B 3
- 3) true 3

(90) (questionId: 101319) Given ‘String str = ”Java SE 8”;‘, which expressions will evaluate to ‘true‘? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘str.startsWith(”Java”)‘
- 1) ‘str.endsWith(” 8”)‘
- 2) ‘str.contains(”SE”)‘
- 3) ‘str.equalsIgnoreCase(”java se 8”)‘

(91) (questionId: 101709) What is the result of compiling and running the following code?

```
public class StaticAccess {
    static String GREETING = "Hello";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        StaticAccess sa = null;
        System.out.println(sa.GREETING);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Hello
- 1) null
- 2) A ‘NullPointerException‘ is thrown at runtime.
- 3) The code fails to compile.

(92) (questionId: 100311) Which Javadoc tag is used to indicate that a method or class is outdated and may be removed in a future version? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘@obsolete‘
- 1) ‘@deprecated‘
- 2) ‘@version‘
- 3) ‘@legacy‘

(93) (questionId: 101213) Which of the following code snippets will result in a compilation error? Choose the most correct answer.

- 0)

  ```
  public enum A { X, Y; public void m() {} }
  ```

- 1)

  ```
  public enum B implements java.io.Serializable { X, Y; }
  ```

- 2)

  ```
  public enum C { X, Y; private C() {} }
  ```

- 3)

  ```
  public enum D extends java.lang.Enum { X, Y; }
  ```

(94) (questionId: 100518) Which of the following lines of code require an explicit cast to compile successfully? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘long l = 10;‘
- 1) ‘byte b = 10;‘
- 2) ‘float f = 10.0;‘
- 3) ‘int i = 10L;‘

(95) (questionId: 102715) Which ‘Comparator‘ static methods can be used to create a ‘Comparator‘ instance? Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘Comparator.comparing(Function)‘
- 1) ‘Comparator.naturalOrder()‘
- 2) ‘Comparator.reversed()‘
- 3) ‘Comparator.thenComparing(Comparator)‘

(96) (questionId: 100706) What is the result of compiling and running this class?

```
public class ScopeTest {
    private int x = 10;

    public void process() {
        int x = 20;
        System.out.println(x);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        new ScopeTest().process();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) 10
- 1) 20
- 2) Compilation fails due to a duplicate variable ’x’.
- 3) A runtime exception is thrown.

(97) (questionId: 102217) Which statements are true about ‘default‘ methods in Java 8 interfaces? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) They must be marked with the ‘default‘ keyword.
- 1) They are implicitly ‘public‘.
- 2) A class can implement two interfaces with the same default method signature without providing its own implementation.
- 3) They cannot be ‘static‘ or ‘final‘.

(98) (questionId: 101419) Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply) Choose all the correct answer.

- 0) ‘String‘ objects are immutable.
- 1) ‘StringBuilder‘ objects are mutable.
- 2) ‘StringBuffer‘ is thread-safe.
- 3) Concatenating ‘String‘ objects in a loop is generally less efficient than using ‘StringBuilder‘.

(99) (questionId: 102914) What is the output of the following code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "";
        try {
            s += "t";
            throw new Exception();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            s += "c";
        } finally {
            s += "f";
        }
        s += "a";
        System.out.println(s);
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) ‘tfa‘
- 1) ‘tcfa‘
- 2) ‘tca‘
- 3) ‘tcf‘

(100) (questionId: 102819) What is the result of attempting to compile and run this class?

```
public class Test {
    public void go() throws java.sql.SQLException {
        System.out.println("Going");
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Test t = new Test();
        t.go();
    }
}
```

Choose the most correct answer.

- 0) Compilation fails because ‘main‘ must declare ‘throws java.sql.SQLException‘.

- 1) Compilation fails for a different reason.
- 2) It compiles and prints ‘Going‘.
- 3) It compiles but throws ‘java.sql.SQLException‘ at runtime.