

Core Java Test

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Note: Overwriting is disallowed; any overwriting will be subject to deduction of Marks.

1.

```
public class Student10{
    int id;
    String name;
    Student10(int id,String name){
        id = id;
        name = name;
    }
    void display(){System.out.println(id+" "+name);}
    public static void main(String args[]){
        x
        Student10 s1 = new Student10(111,"Karan");
        Student10 s2 = new Student10(321,"Aryan");
        s1.display();
        s2.display(); } }
```

A) 111 karan,321 Aryan B)321 Aryan,111 karan C)compile time error D)0 null,0 null

2.

```
class Test{
    p s v main(String args[])
    {
        int x =10;
        if(x=20)
        sopln("hello");
        else
        sopln("hi");}

    class Test{
        p s v main(String []args)
        {
            boolean x =false;
            if(x=false)
            sopln("hello");
            else
            sopln("hi");}
```

A) hello, hi B) hi, compile time error C) compile time error , hi D) hi,hi

3. We can override a private,static,final method in Java?

A) Yes B) No C) Only static D) Only private

4. We can overload a static method in Java?

A) Yes B) No

5.

```
int i=0;
for(sopln("hello");i<3;sopln("hi"))
{
    i++;
}
```

A) Valid B) Invalid

6. How can such a restriction be enforced ?

A method within a class is only accessible by classes that are defined within the same package as the class of the method.

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- A. Declare the method with the keyword public
B. Declare the method with keyword protected
C. Declare the method with keyword private
D. Without any accessibility specifiers.

Ans:-

7. A special method that is used to initialize a class object ?

- A. abstract method
B. static method
C. Constructor
D. overloaded method.

8. class A

```
{
A()
{
sopln("A constructor");
} }
class B extends A
{
B()
{
//Super();
sopln("B constructor");
}
}
p s v main(String args[])
{
B b=new B();
}}
```

A) Compile time error B) Exception C) B constructor D) None

```
9. int x=10;
switch(x+1)
{
case 10:
sopln(10);
break;
case 10+20+30:
sopln(60);break;
case 11:
sopln(11);
break;
}

int x=10;
int y=20;
switch(x) {
case 10:
sopln(10);
break;
case y:
sopln(20);
break;
}
```

A). 11, 20 B) compile time error , compile time error C)11,compile time error
D) compile time error,20

10. Can we prevent overriding a method without using the final modifier?

A) if yes how ? B) if no why ?

11. Can we override a private method in Java?

a) yes b)no

12.Abstract classes consist of Constructors?

a) yes b) no

13. How many methods present in Object class?

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a) zero b) 12 c) 11 d) None

14. Can we change the argument list of an overriding method?

a) yes b)no

15. Garbage collection in Java is

A) Unused package in a program automatically gets deleted.

B) Memory occupied by objects with no reference is automatically reclaimed for deletion.

C) Java deletes all unused java files on the system.

D) The JVM cleans output of Java program.

16. Can we make a class abstract without an abstract method?

A) Yes B) No

17. Which of these process occur automatically by java run time system?

A) Serialization B)Garbage Collector C) FileFiltering D)All the above

18)Which of the following regarding Abstract classes are true?

a)An abstract class can be extended.

b)A sub class of non abstract sub class can be abstract.

c)A sub class can override a concrete method in super class to declare it as abstract.

d)An abstract class can be used as a data type.

e)All the above.

19)What happens if don't assign any values to variables in interfaces.

A) Run successfully B) Compile time error C) Assigned with default values D) None of above

20. When the methods can be override in below cases?

1) Should have same return type and same method name.

2) Return type can be different in case if their return type is non primitive.

3) Can have a same method name with different return types.

4) Can have same method name ,numbers of parameters need not be same.

A) 1&3 B) 2&3 C) 1&4 D) 1&2

21. The default value of a static integer variable of a class in Java is,

A) 0 B) 1 C) Garbage value D) Null E) -1

22. What will be printed as the output of the following program?

```
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int i = 0;
        i = i++ + i;
```

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```
        System.out.println("I = " +i);  
    } }
```

23. Multiple inheritance means,

- (a) one class inheriting from more super classes
- (b) more classes inheriting from one super class
- (c) more classes inheriting from more super classes
- (d) None of the above
- (e) (a) and (b) above.

24. Which statement is not true in java language?

- (a) A public member of a class can be accessed in all the packages.
- (b) A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class.
- (c) A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class.
- (d) A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class.
- (e) None of the above.

25. Difference between '==', String.equals(), compareTo() ?

26.

```
String s="welcome";  
Sopln(s.codePointBefore(3));  
Sopln(s.substring(1,3));  
A) compile time error B) 108,elc C) 108,el D) 108,welcome  
C
```

27.

```
class test  
{  
    public void m1()  
    { sopln("no arg"); }  
    public void m1(int i)  
    { sopln("int org"); }  
} p s v main(string[] args)  
{  
    test t=new test();  
    t.m1();  
    t.m1(10);  
    t.m1(10.5);} } OutPut:-
```

28.

```
String s="welcome";  
String s1=new String("welcome");  
StringBuffer s2=new StringBuffer("welcome");  
StringBuffer s3=new StringBuffer("welcome");  
Sopln(s.equals(s1));  
Sopln(s2.equals(s3));  
Sopln(s==s1);
```

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A) True,True,True B) False,False,False C) False,True,True D) True,False,False E)True,True,False

29) Write any one difference between String, StringBuffer, StringBuilder ?

30)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int ii = 0;  
    int jj = 7;  
    for (ii = 0; ii < jj - 1; ii = ii + 2) {  
        System.out.print(ii + " ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

A. 2 4 B. 0 2 4 6 C. 0 2 4 D. Compilation fails

31. In Java Arrays are

- a. Objects
- b. Object references
- c. Primitive data types
- d. Non of the above.

```
32. public class Test{  
    Public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        Int [] a= new int[0];  
        System.out.println(a.length);  
    }  
}
```

- a. 0
- b. Compilation error, arrays cannot be initialized to zero size.
- c. Compilation error, it is a.length() not a.length
- d. Compilation error, it is a.length() not a.length

33. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?

- a) malloc
- b) alloc
- c) new
- d) new malloc

34. Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?

- a) int arr[] = new int[5]
- b) int [] arr = new int[5]
- c) int arr[] = new int[5]
- d) int arr[] = int [5] new

35. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
int arr[] = new int [5];  
System.out.print(arr);
```

- a).0
- b) value stored in arr[0]
- c) 00000
- d) Class name@ hashCode in hexadecimal form

36. What will be the output of the following Java code?

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```
1.  class array_output
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          int array_variable [] = new int[10];
6.          for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
7.          {
8.              array_variable[i] = i;
9.              System.out.print(array_variable[i] + " ");
10.             i++;
11.         }
12.     }
13. }
```

- a) 0 2 4 6 8
- b) 1 3 5 7 9
- c) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- d) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

37. Java array is a collection of _____.

- A. similar type of elements
- B. different type of element
- C. heterogeneous data
- D. Both A and C

38. Array data access using _____.

- A. Operator
- B. Variable
- C. index
- D. Pointer

39. Java Array can allocate _____.

- A. Dynamic Memory
- B. Static Memory
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

40. Which of the following is used to declare, construct, and initialize an array?

- A. `int arr [] = {1, 2, 3, 4};`
- B. `int [] arr = (1, 2, 3);`
- C. `int [] arr = {};`
- D. `int arr [] = {1, 2, 3};`

41. Which of the following is advantage of java array?

- A. Code Optimization
- B. Random access
- C. Size No-Limit
- D. Both A and B

42. In java, array elements are stored in _____ memory locations.

- A. Random
- B. Sequential

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- C. Sequential & Random
- D. Binary search

43. Which of these selection statements test only for equality?

- a) if
- b) switch
- c) if & switch
- d) none of the mentioned

44. Which of these are selection statements in Java?

- a) if()
- b) for()
- c) continue
- d) break

45. Which of the following loops will execute the body of loop even when condition controlling the loop is initially false?

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

46. Which of these jump statements can skip processing the remainder of the code in its body for a particular iteration?

- a) break
- b) return
- c) exit
- d) continue

47. Which of this statement is incorrect?

- 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

48. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
1.  class selection_statements
2.  {
3.      public static void main(String args[])
4.      {
5.          int var1 = 5;
6.          int var2 = 6;
7.          if ((var2 = 1) == var1)
8.              System.out.print(var2);
9.          else
10.             System.out.print(++var2);
11.     }
12. }
```

- a) 1
- b) 2

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- c) 3
- d) 4

49. The while loop repeats a set of code while the condition is not met?

- a) True
- b) False

50. What is true about a break?

- a) Break stops the execution of entire program
- b) Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop
- c) Break forces the control out of the loop and starts the execution of next iteration
- d) Break halts the execution of the loop for certain time frame

51. What is true about do statement?

- a) do statement executes the code of a loop at least once
- b) do statement does not get executed if condition is not matched in the first iteration
- c) do statement checks the condition at the beginning of the loop
- d) do statement executes the code more than once always

52. Which of the following is used with the switch statement?

- a) Continue
- b) Exit
- c) break
- d) do

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

```
1. switch(a)
2. {
3.     System.out.println("Hello World");
4. }
```

- a) int and float
- b) byte and short
- c) char and long
- d) byte and char

54. Which of the following is not a decision making statement?

- a) if
- b) if-else
- c) switch
- d) do-while

55. Which of the following is not a valid jump statement?

- a) break
- b) goto
- c) continue
- d) return

56. From where break statement causes an exit?

- a) Only from innermost loop
- b) Terminates a program

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- c) Only from innermost switch
- d) From innermost loops or switches

57. Which of the following is not a valid flow control statement?

- a) exit()
- b) break
- c) continue
- d) return

58. Which of the following for loop declaration is not valid?

- A. for (int i = 99; i >= 0; i / 9)
- B. for (int i = 7; i <= 77; i += 7)
- C. for (int i = 20; i >= 2; - i)
- D. for (int i = 2; i <= 20; i = 2 * i)

59. The break statement causes an exit from _____ loop.

- A. innermost
- B. outermost
- C. break statement causes an exit from program
- D. Depends on program

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

switch(a)

{

System.out.println("Hello World");

}

- A. int and float
- B. byte and short
- C. char and long
- D. byte and char

61) Which method returns the interrupted flag after that it sets the flag to false if it is true?

- a. isInterrupted()
- b. static interrupted()
- c. non static interrupted()
- d. Both A & C

62) Which mechanism is used when a thread is paused running in its critical section and another thread is allowed to enter (or lock) in the same critical section to be executed?

- a. Inter-thread communication
- b. Initial-thread communication
- c. Mutual Exclusive
- d. None of the above

63) Java Virtual Machine is platform independent.

- a. True
- b. False

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