**MCQ Questions and Answers**

**Core Java**

1. What is output of following program -

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

int a = 0;

if(a==1);

System.out.print("Sun");

System.out.println("Moon");

}

}

(A) Error

(B) exception: unreachable code

(C) Sun

(D) SunMoon

**Answer - D**

2. Which of these method of Object class is used to obtain class of an object at run time?

a) get()

b) void getclass()

c) Class getclass()

d) None of the mentioned

Answer : C

3. What is the output of the following JAVA program ?

Class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Test obj = new Test();

obj.start();

}

void start() {

String stra = ”do”;

String strb = method(stra);

System.out.print(“: ”+stra + strb);

}

String method(String stra) {

stra = stra + ”good”;

System.out.print(stra);

return“ good”;

}

}

a) dogood : dogoodgood

b) dogood : gooddogood

c) dogood : dodogood

d) dogood : dogood

Answer: D

4. Identify the correct restriction on static methods.

1. They must access only static data

2. They can only call other static methods.

3. They cannot refer to this or super.

a) 1,2

b) 2,3

c) 3

d) 1,2,3

Answer : D

5. Which of the following is/are true about constructors in Java?

1) Constructor name should be same as class name.

2) If you don't define a constructor for a class,

a default parameterless constructor is automatically

created by the compiler.

3) The default constructor calls super() and initializes all

instance variables to default value like 0, null.

4) If we want to parent class constructor, it must be called in

first line of constructor.

a) 1

b) 1, 2

c) 1, 2 and 3

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

6. Which of the following option leads to the portability and security of Java?

a) Bytecode is executed by JVM

b) The applet makes the Java code secure and portable

c) Use of exception handling

d) Dynamic binding between objects

Answer : (a) Bytecode is executed by the JVM.

 7.Which of the following is a valid long literal?

1. ABH8097
2. L990023
3. 904423
4. 0xnf029L

Answer : (d) 0xnf029L

8.  What does the expression float a = 35 / 0 return?

1. 0
2. Not a Number
3. Infinity
4. Run time exception

Answer : (c) Infinity

9.Evaluate the following Java expression, if x=3, y=5, and z=10:

++z + y - y + z + x++

1. 24
2. 23
3. 20
4. 25

**Answer:** (d) 25

10.Which method of the Class.class is used to determine the name of a class represented by the class object as a String?

1. getClass()
2. intern()
3. getName()
4. toString()

**Answer:** (c) getName()

11.  In which process, a local variable has the same name as one of the instance variables?

1. Serialization
2. Variable Shadowing
3. Abstraction
4. Multi-threading

**Answer:** (b) Variable Shadowing

12. Which of the following is true about the anonymous inner class?

1. It has only methods
2. Objects can't be created
3. It has a fixed class name
4. It has no class name

**Answer:** (d) It has no class name

13. Which package contains the Random class?

1. java.util package
2. java.lang package
3. java.awt package
4. java.io package

**Answer:** (a) java.util package

14.What do you mean by nameless objects?

1. An object created by using the new keyword.
2. An object of a superclass created in the subclass.
3. An object without having any name but having a reference.
4. An object that has no reference.

**Answer:** (d) An object that has no reference.

15.Which of the following is a reserved keyword in Java?

1. object
2. strictfp
3. main
4. system

Answer : (b) strictfp

16. What will be the output of the following program?

public class Test2 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Complete");

        s1.setCharAt(1,'i');

        s1.setCharAt(7,'d');

        System.out.println(s1);

     }

 }

1. Complete
2. Iomplede
3. Cimpletd
4. Coipletd

**Answer:** (c) Cimpletd

17.Given,

int values[ ] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};

for(int i=0;i< Y; ++i)

System.out.println(values[i]);

Find the value of value[i]?

1. 10
2. 11
3. 15
4. None of the above

**Answer:** (d) None of the above

18.  Which of the following modifiers can be used for a variable so that it can be accessed by any thread or a part of a program?

1. global
2. transient
3. volatile
4. default

**Answer:** (c) volatile

**OPP’s**

1.  When does method overloading is determined?  
a) At run time  
b) At compile time  
c) At coding time  
d) At execution time

Answer: b

2. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class?  
a) Polymorphism  
b) Encapsulation  
c) Abstraction  
d) Inheritance

Answer: c

3. What is it called if an object has its own lifecycle and there is no owner?  
a) Aggregation  
b) Composition  
c) Encapsulation  
d) Association

Answer: d

4. What is it called where child object gets killed if parent object is killed?  
a) Aggregation  
b) Composition  
c) Encapsulation  
d) Association

Answer: b

5. What is it called where object has its own lifecycle and child object cannot belong to another parent object?  
a) Aggregation  
b) Composition  
c) Encapsulation  
d) Association

Answer: a

6. Method overriding is combination of inheritance and polymorphism?  
a) True  
b) false

Answer: a

**7.** Which OOP concept allows you to create a new class that includes the attributes and methods of an existing class and introduces new properties?

A) Inheritance

B) Encapsulation

C) Abstraction

D) Polymorphism

Show Answer

**Answer:** Option A

**8.** Which keyword is used to indicate that a class cannot be inherited by any other class?

A) final

B) abstract

C) static

D) sealed

Show Answer

**Answer:** Option A

9.Which of the following is true about interfaces in java.

1) An interface can contain following type of members.

....public, static, final fields (i.e., constants)

....default and static methods with bodies

2) An instance of interface can be created.

3) A class can implement multiple interfaces.

4) Many classes can implement the same interface.

a. 1, 3 and 4

b. 1, 2 and 4

c. 2, 3 and 4

d. 1, 2, 3 and 4

ans – a

11.Look at the following code and choose the right option for the word :  
// Shape.java  
public class Shape {  
    protected void display() {  
        System.out.println("Display-base");  
    }  
}  
// Circle.java  
public class Circle extends Shape { <  
< access - modifier > void display() {  
        System.out.println("Display-derived");  
    }  
}  
a) Only the protected can be used.  
b) public and protected both can be used.  
c) public, protected, and private can be used.  
d) Only the public can be used.  
Answer :  
B. public and protected both can be used.

12. What is the output of the following Java program?  
public class Test {  
    public void print(Integer i) {  
        System.out.println("Integer");  
    }

    public void print(int i) {  
        System.out.println("int");  
    }

    public void print(long i) {  
        System.out.println("long");  
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        Test test = new Test();  
        test.print(10);  
    }  
}  
a) The program results in a compiler error (“ambiguous overload”).  
b) long  
c) Integer  
d) int  
Answer:   
d) int

13. What is the purpose of the "super" keyword in Java?

a) To refer to the current object

b) To invoke the superclass constructor or methods

c) To create multiple instances of a class

d) To hide data and methods within a class

Answer:

b) To invoke the superclass constructor or methods

14. What happens if 'this' is used within a static method in Java?

a) It refers to the instance of the class on which the static method is called.  
b) It refers to the class itself, not to any instance.  
c) It generates a compilation error.  
d) It leads to a runtime exception.

**Answer: b) It refers to the class itself, not to any instance.**

15. What happens if you try to access an instance variable without initializing it in Java?

a) It will throw a runtime exception.  
b) It will give a compilation error.  
c) It will automatically initialize to a default value.  
d) It will be assigned a value of null.

**Answer: c) It will automatically initialize to a default value.**

16. In Java, where are instance variables stored?

a) On the heap  
b) On the stack  
c) In the method area  
d) In the constant pool

**Answer: a) On the heap**

**17.** Abstract class cannot have a constructor.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

18. What is true about protected constructor?  
a) Protected constructor can be called directly  
b) Protected constructor can only be called using super()  
c) Protected constructor can be used outside package  
d) protected constructor can be instantiated even if child is in a different package

Answer: b

**Inheritance, super, constructor chaining, binding, casting,**

1.What is Inheritance in Java programming?

A. It's a process where one class acquires the properties (fields) and behaviors (methods) of another class.

B. It's a process of creating a new class using the main() method.

C. It's a technique to create objects in Java.

D. It's a Java-specific term for importing packages.

Answer : A. It's a process where one class acquires the properties (fields) and behaviors (methods) of another class.

2. What is a multilevel inheritance in Java?

A. A class extends two or more classes

B. Two or more classes extend the same class

C. A class extends another class which also extends another class

D. All of the above

Answer : C. A class extends another class which also extends another class

3. What is the output of the following Java program?

class Parent {

String name = "parent";

String message() {

return "from parent";

}

}

class Child extends Parent {

String name = "child";

String message() {

return "from child";

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Parent p = new Child();

System.out.println(p.name + " " + p.message());

}

}

A. "parent from parent"

B. "child from child"

C. "parent from child"

D. "child from parent"

Click to View Answer and Explanation

Answer:

C. "parent from child"

4.  What is the output of the following Java program?

class ClassAlpha

{

{

System.out.println("Alpha");

}

}

class ClassBeta extends ClassAlpha

{

{

System.out.println("Beta");

}

}

class ClassGamma extends ClassBeta

{

{

System.out.println("Gamma");

}

}

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

ClassGamma gamma = new ClassGamma();

}

}

What will be the output when this program is run?

A) Alpha

B) Beta

C) Gamma

D) Alpha Beta Gamma

Click to View Answer and Explanation

Answer:

D) Alpha Beta Gamma

5. What does constructor chaining refer to in Java?

a) Calling a method from the constructor  
b) Calling multiple constructors within the same class  
c) Creating instances of multiple classes in a single constructor  
d) Chaining different classes together

**Answer: b) Calling multiple constructors within the same class**

6.What is static binding in Java?

a) Resolving method calls at compile-time  
b) Resolving method calls at runtime  
c) Binding data members at runtime  
d) Binding data members at compile-time

**Answer: a) Resolving method calls at compile-time**

7.Which of the following statements about the 'super()' keyword in Java is correct?

a) 'super()' can only be used inside the constructor of the subclass.  
b) 'super()' calls the superclass constructor without passing any arguments.  
c) 'super()' can be used to access private methods of the superclass.  
d) 'super()' is used to call static methods of the superclass.

**Answer: b) 'super()' calls the superclass constructor without passing any arguments.**

8.What happens if a constructor in a subclass doesn’t explicitly invoke a constructor in the superclass?

a) The subclass constructor automatically calls the superclass default constructor.  
b) It leads to a compilation error.  
c) The superclass constructor is called implicitly.  
d) It leads to a runtime exception.

**Answer: a) The subclass constructor automatically calls the superclass default**

**constructor.**

9.What is dynamic binding in Java?

a) Resolving method calls at compile-time  
b) Resolving method calls at runtime  
c) Binding data members at runtime  
d) Binding data members at compile-time

**Answer: b) Resolving method calls at runtime**

10.What happens when a downcast is attempted to a class that is not in the inheritance hierarchy?

a) It leads to a compilation error.  
b) It results in a ClassCastException at runtime.  
c) It implicitly converts to the closest superclass.  
d) It automatically converts to the superclass without issues.

**Answer: b) It results in a ClassCastException at runtime.**

11. If super class and subclass have same variable name, which keyword should be used to use super class?  
a) super  
b) this  
c) upper  
d) classname

Answer: a

12. 4. What is the output of the following Java program?

class One{    
  public One(){  
    System.out.print("One,");  
  }  
}class Two extends One{  
  public Two(){  
    System.out.print("Two,");  
  }  
}class Three extends Two{  
  public Three(){  
    System.out.print("Three");  
  }  
}  
public class Test{  
    
  public static void main(String[] args){  
    Three three = new Three();  
  }      
}

a) Three

b) One

c) One,Two,Three

d) Run-time error

**Answer:**

c) One,Two,Three

13. What is the output of the following Java program?

class One{    
  public static void print(){  
    System.out.println("1");  
  }  
}  
class Two extends One{  
  public static void print(){  
    System.out.println("2");  
  }  
}  
public class Test{    
  public static void main(String args[]){  
    One one = new Two();  
    one.print();  
  }    
}

a) 2

b) 1

c) Compile-time error

d) Run-time error

**Answer:**

b) 1

14. Will you find out the error in the below code?

class X  
{  
    static void methodOfX()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Class X");  
    }  
}  
  
class Y extends X  
{  
    @Override  
    static void methodOfX()  
    {  
        System.out.println("Class X");  
    }  
}

Answer :  
Can’t override static methods.

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

public class Main {

public static void main(String arg[]) {

int i;

for (i = 1; i <= 12; i += 2) {

if (i == 8) {

System.out.println(i);

break;

}

}

}

}

1.1

2.No output

3.8

4.1357911

Answer: B) No output

16.  Wrapper class in java is \_\_\_.

Used to encapsulate primitive data types

Declare new classes called wrapper

Create a new instance of the class

None of these

Answer: A) Used to encapsulate primitive data types

17.  Which method is used to add a new line to file in Java?

file.addLine()

file.nextLine()

file.write()

file.line()

Answer: C) file.write()

18. Which of the following methods are present in comparator interface?

compare()

equate()

isEqual()

All of these

Answer: A) compare()

19. What is a deadlock in Java?

State when all processes have complete working and are dead

State when threads are in hold state forever

State when threads are not ready

All of these

Answer: B) State when threads are in hold state forever

20. Which of the following statements is true?  
(a)Inheritance defines a has-a relationship between a superclass and its subclasses  
(b)Every java object has a public method named equals  
(c)Every java object has a public method named length  
(d)A class can extend any number of other classes  
(e)All of the above.

Answer : (b)

21.Which of the following statements is true?  
(a)The keyword extends is used to specify that an interface inherits from another interface  
(b)The keyword extends is used to specify that a class inherits from an interface  
(c)The keyword implements is used to specify that an interface inherits from another interface  
(d)The keyword implements is used to specify that a class inherits from another class  
(e)None of the above.

Answer : (a)

22.Which is the first line that will cause compilation to fail in the following program?  
class MyClass  
{  
   public static void main(String[] args)  
   {  
          MyClass a;  
          MySubclass b;

          a = new MyClass();           //(1)  
          b = new MySubclass();  //(2)

          a = b;                           //(3)  
          b = a;                           //(4)  
          a = new MySubclass();  //(5)  
   }  
}  
class MySubclass extends MyClass  
{  
}  
(a)Line labeled (1)  
(b)Line labeled (2)  
(c)Line labeled (3)  
(d)Line labeled (4)  
(e)Line labeled (5).

Answer : (d)

23.Given the following definitions and reference declarations, which one of the following assignments is legal?  
//Definitions:  
interface I1{}  
interface I2{}  
class C1 implements I1 {}  
class C2 implements I2 {}  
class C3 extends C1 implements I2 {}  
//Reference declarations:  
//. . . .  
   C1 obj1;  
C2 obj2;  
C3 obj3;  
          //. . . .  
(a)obj2 = obj1;  
(b)obj3 = obj1;  
(c)obj3 = obj2;  
(d)I1 a = obj2;  
(e)I1 b = obj3;

Answer : (e)

24.Given the following class definitions and the reference declarations, what can be said about the statement y = (Sub) x?  
// Class definitions:  
class Super { }  
class Sub extends Super { }

//Reference declarations  
// . . .  
   Super x;  
   Sub y;  
// . . .  
(a)Illegal at compile time  
(b)Legal at compile time, but might be illegal at runtime  
(c)Definitely legal at runtime, but the (Sub) cast is not strictly needed  
(d)Definitely legal at runtime, and the (Sub) cast is needed  
(e)None of the above.

Answer : (b)

25.Given three classes A,B,C, where B is a subclass of A and C is a subclass of B, which one of these Boolean expressions   
is true when an object denoted by reference has actually been instantiated from class B as opposed to from A or C?  
(a)(o instanceof B) && (!(o instanceof A))  
(b)(o instanceof B) && (!(o instanceof C))  
(c)!((o instanceof A) || (o instanceof B))  
(d)(o instanceof B)  
(e)(o instanceof B) && !((o instanceof A) || (o instanceof C)).

Answer : (b)

26.What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following program?  
public class Polymorphism  
{  
   public static void main(String[] args)  
   {  
          A ref1 = new C();  
          B ref2 = (B) ref1;  
          System.out.println(ref2.f());  
   }  
}  
class A  
{  
   int f() { return 0; }  
}  
class B extends A  
{  
   int f() { return 1; }  
}  
class C extends B  
{  
   int f() { return 2; }  
}  
(a)The program will fail to compile  
(b)The program will compile without error, but will throw a ClassCastException when run  
(c)The program will compile without error and print 0 when run  
(d)The program will compile without error and print 1 when run  
(e)The program will compile without error and print 2 when run.

Answer : (e)

27. A type conversion in which the value of a narrower primitive data type is converted to a value of a broader primitive data type is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) .Widening reference conversion (Upcasting)

(b).Narrowing reference conversion (Downcasting)

(c).Narrowing primitive conversions

(d).Widening primitive conversions

Answer : (a) .Widening reference conversion (Upcasting)

28.A type conversion in which a broader primitive datatype is assigned to a narrower (smaller) data type is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a)Widening reference conversion (Upcasting)

(b)Narrowing reference conversion (Downcasting)

(c) Narrowing primitive conversions

(d)Widening primitive conversions

Answers: (c) Narrowing primitive conversions

29.Assigning an int data type to a double data type will be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a).Widening primitive conversion

(b).Narrowing primitive conversion

(c).Widening reference conversion (Upcasting)

(d).Narrowing reference conversion (Downcasting)

Answer : (a).Widening primitive conversion

30.Assigning a double type of data to an int type will be considered as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a).Widening primitive conversion

(b).Narrowing primitive conversion

(c). Widening reference conversion (Upcasting)

(d).Narrowing reference conversion (Downcasting)

Answer : (b).Narrowing primitive conversion

31.Casting between a primitive data type and a reference type is not permitted in Java.

Select whether the statement is true or false:

(a) True

(b) False

Answer : (a) True

32. What will be the output of the below program?

class suprClass {

int i=200;

public void suprFunc(){

System.out.println("value of i in super class = "+i);

}

}

class subClass extends suprClass{

int i=9;

public void suprFunc(){

System.out.println("value of i in sub class = "+i);

}

}

class demo{

public static void main(String[] args){

subClass subc = new suprClass();

subc.suprFunc();

}

}

(a). value of i in sub class = 9

(b). incompatible types: suprClass cannot be converted to subClass

subClass subc = new suprClass();

(c). Compilation error- incompatible types: possible lossy conversion

(d). None of the above

Answer : (c). Compilation error- incompatible types: possible lossy conversion

33. What is the output of the Java code snippet?

byte b = 25;

b++;

b = b+1;

System.out.println(b);

A) 25

B) 26

C) 27

D) Compiler error

Answer : D) Compiler error

34. What is the output of the Java code snippet?

short a = (short)65540;

System.out.println(a);

A) 0

B) 4

C) 65536

D) 65540

Answer: D) 65540

35. What is the result of a Widening Type Conversion in Java?

A) Loss of data

B) Gain of data

C) No change

D) None of the above

Answer: C) No change

36. In a lossy Type Casting or Type Conversion, how is the number truncated to the target data type in Java?

A) That big number is divided by the target data type highest possible number say 2^N.

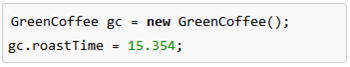
B) That big number is Modulo Divided by the target data type highest possible number say 2^N and the Remainder is taken.

C) That big number is Modulo Divided by the target data type highest possible number say 2^N and the Quotient is taken.

D) None of the above

Answer : B) That big number is Modulo Divided by the target data type highest possible number say 2^N and the Remainder is taken.

37. Examine the following code. Although not grammatically correct, we can say that \_\_\_\_\_ is 'binded' to \_\_\_\_\_



GreenCoffee and 15.354

GreenCoffee and gc

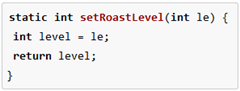
gc and roastTime

roastTime and 15.354

Answer: (b).GreenCoffee and gc

38. 1. Which of the following would result in static binding, 100% of the time?





A computer code with red and black text

Description automatically generated

A white background with red and black text

Description automatically generated

Answer: b

39. Which operator is used to determine if an object is an instance of a particular class or interface?

a) instanceof

b) typeof

c) extendsof

d) implements

Answer: a) instanceof

40. ﻿

Match the following:

List I

A. Compile time address binding B. Load time address binding

C. Mapping from virtual to physical address

D. Removes a process out of the memory temporarily

List II

1. Swapping

2. Relocatable code

3. Absolute code

4. Memory management unit

1. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

2. A-2, B3, C-4, D-1

3. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4

4. A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1

Answer

Option 2: A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

**Exception Handling**

1. Which of the following is the correct syntax for catching multiple exceptions in a single catch block?

(a) catch (ExceptionType1 || ExceptionType2 || ExceptionType3 ex)

(b) catch (ExceptionType1, ExceptionType2, ExceptionType3 ex)

(c) catch (ExceptionType1 && ExceptionType2 && ExceptionType3 ex)

(d) catch (ExceptionType1 | ExceptionType2 | ExceptionType3 ex)

Answer: d) catch (ExceptionType1 | ExceptionType2 | ExceptionType3 e)

Explanation: Multiple exceptions can be caught in a single catch block using the single pipe symbol (|) to separate the exception types.

2. What is wrong with the following code snippet in the context of try-with-resources?

static String readFirstLineFromFile() throws IOException {

try (FileReader fr = new FileReader("");

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(fr)) {

fr= new FileReader("xyz.txt");

return br.readLine();

}

}

(a) There is no catch block after the try block.

(b) The re-assignment of variable 'fr' is not allowed.

(c) Two resources can't be declared in a try block.

(d) The throws clause is not needed.

Answer: b) The re-assignment of variable ‘fr’ is not allowed.

Explanation: The resources declared in a try-with-resources context are final by default, hence we can’t re-assign them. There will be a compilation error at the same line.

3. Which of the following exception must be either caught or declared to be thrown in Java?

(a) NullPointerException

(b) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

(c) FileNotFoundException

(d) ArithmeticException

Answer: c) FileNotFoundException

Explanation: FileNotFoundException is a checked exception in Java, hence it must be either caught or declared to be thrown.

4. Which of the following exception must be either caught or declared to be thrown in Java?

(a) NullPointerException

(b) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

(c) FileNotFoundException

(d) ArithmeticException

Answer: c) FileNotFoundException

Explanation: FileNotFoundException is a checked exception in Java, hence it must be either caught or declared to be thrown.

5. What is the output of the following code snippet?

try {

throw new NullPointerException();

} catch (RuntimeException e) {

System.out.println("RuntimeException");

} catch (Exception e) {

System.out.println("Exception");

}

(a) RuntimeException

(b) Exception

(c) NullPointerException

(d) The code will not compile.

Answer: a) RuntimeException

Explanation: The code explicitly throws a NullPointerException, which is a subclass of RuntimeException.

Since the catch block for RuntimeException is defined first, it is executed.

6. Which keyword will you use to specify that a method can potentially throw an exception?

(a) try

(b) catch

(c) throw

(d) throws

Answer: d) throws

Explanation: We use the throws keyword in a method declaration to state that the method can potentially throw one or more exceptions.

7. Which of the following statements is true about the try-with-resources statement in Java?

(a) It is used to handle multiple exceptions in a single catch block.

(b) It is used to specify that a method can potentially throw an exception.

(c) It is used to automatically close resources after usage.

(d) It is used to define custom exception classes.

Answer: c) It is used to automatically close resources after usage.

Explanation: The try-with-resources statement in Java is used to automatically close resources after usage,

ensuring that resources are properly managed and released.

8. What is the output of the following code snippet?

try {

throw new Exception("First Exception");

} catch (Exception e) {

try {

throw new Exception("Second Exception");

} catch (Exception ex) {

System.out.println(ex.getMessage());

}

}

(a) First Exception

(b) Second Exception

(c) First Exception followed by Second Exception

(d) Second Exception followed by First Exception

Answer: b) Second Exception

Explanation: The code throws the first exception, catches it, and then throws the second exception,

which is caught and its message is printed.

9. What is the output of this program?

class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);

}

catch(ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.print("World");

}

}

}

A. Hello

B. World

C. HelloWorld

D. Hello World

View Answer

Ans : B

Explanation: System.out.print() function first converts the whole parameters into a string and then prints,

before ""Hello"" goes to output stream 1 / 0 error is encountered which is cached by catch block printing just ""World"".

10. Which of these is a super class of all exceptional type classes?

A. String

B. RuntimeExceptions

C. Throwable

D. Cacheable

View Answer

Ans : C