Data Types and Variables -Java Programming MCQ Questions and Answers

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1. Javais a... language.

A. weakly typed

B. strongly typed

C. moderate typed

D. None of these

Answer: Option B

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/java-is-a-language-java-programming-on-datatypes-and- variables-1](https://www.examveda.com/java-is-a-language-java-programming-on-datatypes-and-%20variables-1))

1. How many primitive data types are there in Java?

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

Answer: Option C

Solution: Primitive types are the most basic data types available within the Java language. There are 8: boolean , byte , char , short , int , long , float and double .

1. In Java byte, short, int and long all of these are

A. signed

B. unsigned

C. Both of the above

D. None of these

Answer: Option A

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board (https://www.examveda.com/in-java-byte-short-int-and-long-all-of-these-are-java- programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-3)

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1. Size of int in Java is

A. 16 bit “

B. 32 bit

C. 64 bit

D. Depends on execution environment

Answer: Option B

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/size-of-int-in-java-is-java-programming-on-datatypes-and- variables-4](https://www.examveda.com/size-of-int-in-java-is-java-programming-on-datatypes-and-%20variables-4))

1. The smallest integer type is ......... and its size is ......... bits.

A. short, 8

B. byte, 8

C. short, 16

D. short, 16

Answer: Option B

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/the-smallest-integer-type-is-and-its-size-is-bits-java- programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-5](https://www.examveda.com/the-smallest-integer-type-is-and-its-size-is-bits-java-%20programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-5))

1. Size of float and double in Java is

A. 32 and 64

B. 64 and 64

C. 32 and 32

D. 64 and 32

Answer: Option A

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/size-of-float-and-double-in-java-is-java-programming-on- datatypes-and-variables-6](https://www.examveda.com/size-of-float-and-double-in-java-is-java-programming-on-%20datatypes-and-variables-6))

1. Determine output:

class A{ :

public static void main(String args[]) { '

int x; |

x = 10;

if(x == 10) { ,

int y = 20;

System.out.print("x and y: "+ x +" "+ y);

y = x\*2; :

} i y = 100;

System.out.print("x and y: "+x +" "+ y);

A. 10 20 10 100

B. 10 20 10 20

C. 10 20 10 10

D. Error

Answer: Option D

Variable y is accessed out of its scope. Since the variable y is declared inside if block so its scope is limited to the if block only. Outside if block variable y is unknown, so it will lead to an error.

1. Automatic type conversion in Java takes place when

A. Two type are compatible and size of destination type is shorter than source type.

B. Two type are compatible and size of destination type is equal of source type.

C. Two type are compatible and size of destination type is larger than source type.

D. All of the above

Answer: Option C

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/automatic-type-conversion-in-java-takes-place-when-java- programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-8](https://www.examveda.com/automatic-type-conversion-in-java-takes-place-when-java-%20programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-8))

1. Which of the following automatic type conversion will be possible?

A. short to int

B. byte to int

C. int to long

D. long to int

Answer: Option C

No explanation is given for this question Let's Discuss on Board ([https://www.examveda.com/which-of-the-following-automatic-type-conversion-will-be- possible-java-programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-9](https://www.examveda.com/which-of-the-following-automatic-type-conversion-will-be-%20possible-java-programming-on-datatypes-and-variables-9))

1. What is the output of the following program?

class A{

public static void main(String args[]) {

byte b;

int i = 258;

double d = 325.59;

b = (byte) i;

System.out.print(b) ;

i = (int) d;

System.out.print (i) ;

b = (byte) d;

System.out.print(b) ;

}

}

A. 258 325 325

B. 258 326 326

C. 2 325 69

D. Error

Answer: Option C

1. Determine output:

public class Test {

static void test(float x){

System.out.print("float");

}

static void test(double x){

System.out.print("double");

}

public static void main(String[] args){

test(99.9);

}

}

A. float

B. double

C. Compilation Error

D. Exception is thrown at runtime

Answer:**Option B**

1. The following fraction of code

double STATIC = 2.5 ;

System.out.println( STATIC );

A. Prints 2.5

B. Rraises an error as STATIC is used as a variable which is a keyword

C. Raises an exception

D. None of these

Answer:**Option A**

# What would be the output of the following fraction of code ?

int Integer = 34 ;

char String = 'S' ;

System.out.print( Integer ) ;

System.out.print( String ) ;

A. Does not compile as Integer and String are API class names.

B. Throws exception.

C. 34

D. S

E. 34 S

Answer: Option E

# What is the output of the following program?

public class Test{

static int x = 10 ;

public static void main(String[] a){

Test test = new Test( ) ;

Test test1 = new Test( ) ;

test.x += 1 ;

System.out.println( test.x + test1.x ) ;

}

}

A. 20

B. 21

C. 22

D. Compilation Error

E. Throws Exception

Answer:**Option C**

# What will be output of the following program code?

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] a){

short x = 10;

x = x\*5;

System.out.print(x);

}

}

A. 50

B. 10

C. Compilation Error

D. None of these

Answer:**Option C**

# Determine output:

public class Test{

int i = 34;

public static void main(String args[]){

Test t1 = new Test();

Test t2 = new Test();

t1.i = 65;

System.out.print(t1.i);

System.out.print(t2.i);

}

}

A. 34 34

B. 65 34

C. 65 65

D. 34 65

Answer:**Option B**

# The following program:

public class Test{

static boolean isOK;

public static void main(String args[]){

System.out.print(isOK);

}

}

A. Prints true

B. Prints false

C. Will not compile as boolean is not initialized

D. Will not compile as boolean can never be static

Answer:**Option B**

# 18. In Java, the word true is ................

A. A Java keyword

B. A Boolean literal

C. Same as value 1

D. Same as value 0

Answer:**Option B**

# What will the output of the following program?

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

float f = (1 / 4) \* 10;

int i = Math.round(f);

System.out.println(i);

}

}

A. 2

B. 0

C. 3

D. 2.5

E. 25

Answer:**Option B**

# What is the output for the below code ?

class A{

int k;

boolean istrue;

static int p;

public void printValue(){

System.out.print(k);

System.out.print(istrue);

System.out.print(p);

}

}

public class Test{

public static void main(String argv[]){

A a = new A();

a.printValue();

}

}

A. 0 false 0

B. 0 true 0

C. 0 0 0

D. Compile error - static variable must be initialized before use.

E. None of these

Answer:**Option A**

# What is the output for the below code?

public class Test{

int \_$;

int $7;

int do;

public static void main(String argv[]){

Test test = new Test();

test.$7=7;

test.do=9;

System.out.println(test.$7);

System.out.println(test.do);

System.out.println(test.\_$);

}

}

A. 7 9 0

B. 7 0 0

C. Compile error - $7 is not valid identifier.

D. Compile error - do is not valid identifier.

E. None of these

Answer:**Option D**

# 22. What is the output for the below code ?

1. public class Test{

2. public static void main(String[] args){

3. int i = 010;

4. int j = 07;

5. System.out.println(i);

6. System.out.println(j);

7. }

8. }

A. 8 7

B. 10 7

C. Compilation fails with an error at line 3

D. Compilation fails with an error at line 5

E. None of these

Answer:**Option A**

# 23. What is the output for the below code ?

1. public class Test{

2. public static void main(String[] args){

3. byte b = 6;

4. b+=8;

5. System.out.println(b);

6. b = b+7;

7. System.out.println(b);

8. }

9. }

A. 14 21

B. 14 13

C. Compilation fails with an error at line 6

D. Compilation fails with an error at line 4

E. None of these

Answer:**Option C**

# 24. What will be the output for the below code ?

1. public class Test{

2. public static void main(String[] args){

3. byte i = 128;

4. System.out.println(i);

5. }

6. }

A. 128

B. 0

C. Compilation fails with an error at line 3

D. Compilation fails with an error at line 4

E. None of these

Answer:**Option C**

# 25. What will be the output for the below code ?

1. public class Test{

2. int i=8;

3. int j=9;

4. public static void main(String[] args){

5. add();

6. }

7. public static void add(){

8. int k = i+j;

9. System.out.println(k);

10. }

11. }

A. 17

B. 0

C. Compilation fails with an error at line 5

D. Compilation fails with an error at line 8

E. None of these

Answer:**Option D**

# 26. What will be output of following program?

public class Test{

public static void main(String[] args){

byte b=127;

b++;

b++;

System.out.println(b);

}

}

A. 2

B. 129

C. -127

D. Compiler error

E. None of these

Answer:**Option C**

# 27. Determine output:

public class Test{

int a = 10;

public void method(int a){

a += 1;

System.out.println(++a);

}

public static void main(String args[]){

Test t = new Test();

t.method(3);

}

}

A. 4

B. 5

C. 12

D. 11

E. None of these

Answer:**Option B**