## Question 1:

What is the correct extension for a Java bytecode compiled file?

```
1. . java
```

- 2. .class
- 3. .bytecode
- 4. None of the above

## Question 2:

What is the output of this code-block, if user input is 49?

- 1. bye
- 2. hi
- 3. no output
- 4. what?

## Question 3:

Which one of the following has no syntax error?

1.

```
int x;
x=5;
x="15";
y=2.3;
```

```
2.
       int x;
       x=5;
       x="15";
       double y=2.3;
   3.
       int x;
       x=5;
       x=15;
       double y=2.3;
   4. .
       int x;
       x=5;
       x=15.0;
       double y=2.3;
Question 4:
What does this code output?
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("x\tx^2\t\n1\t2");
  }
   1.
       XX^2
       12
   2.
       X X^2
       1 2
   3.
       X X^2 1 2
```

4. None of the above

```
Question 5:
What is the result of the following Java class?
public class MyFirstJavaProgram {
  int house = 10;
  public static void main(String[] data) {
     int building = 5;
     System. out.print(building + house);
}
    1. It Won't compile
    2.
       15
    3. buildinghouse
    4. it will compile but no put put
Question 6:
Identify the error in this code-block. What is the correct code for that line?
public static void main(String[] data) {
     Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
     int x;
     System.out.print("x: ");
     x = input.nextLine();
     System. out.println(x);
}
    1. String X = input.nextLine();
    System.out.println("X");
    3. X = input.nextInt();
    4. X = nextInt();
```

### Question 7:

What is the difference between x++ and ++x?

x++ increments x but contributes the new value of x to any expression while ++X increments x and contributes the original value of x to any expression
 x++ increments x but contributes the original value of x to any expression while ++X increments x and contributes the new value of x to any expression
 There is no difference between x++ and ++x
 x++ increases 1 unit, but ++x decreases 1 unit

### Question 8:

Which of the following *statements* will output "Hello Dolly" if a string variable named str contains the exact contents "I'm Dolly"?

```
1.
     String str="I'm Dolly";
     if(str.equals(I'm Dolly)){
        System.out.println("Hello Dolly");
      }
2.
     String str="I'm Dolly";
     if(str == "I'm Dolly"){
        System.out.println("Hello Dolly");
3.
    String str="I'm Dolly";
     if(str.equals("I'm Dolly")){
        System.out.println("Hello Dolly");
      }
4.
     String str="I'm Dolly";
     if(str==true)
        System.out.println("Hello Dolly");
     }
```

#### Question 9:

# Which one of the following statements is correct? (Select two)

- 1. A primitive type variable holds multiple values
- 2. String is a primitive type variable
- 3. String is a reference type variable
- 4. boolean is a reference type variable
- 5. long number = 22514554; is a primitive type variable declaration

### Question 10:

## What is the output of this code?

```
public static void main(String[] data) {
    double i = 2012.2654;
    System.out.printf("%.2f", i);
}

1.    20.2654
    2.    2012.2654
    3.    2012.27
    4.    2012.0
```

## Question 11:

Which one of the following lists presents from smallest to largest data type?

```
1. short, byte, int, long
```

- 2. byte, short, int, long
- 3. byte, short, long, int
- 4. byte, int , short, long

#### Question 12:

### What does the code output?

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4.

```
public static void main(String[] data) {
    String s = "Hi, there java";
    System.out.print(s.indexOf('i')+" "+s.lastIndexOf('e')+" "+s.lastIndexOf('v'));
}

1. 1812
2. 2913
3. 1710
```

#### Question 13:

## Which of the following Java declarations will not compile?

```
    int num = 2, number = 4;
    String name, birthday;
    double number, int value = 5;
    long number = 100, bigNumber = 5552452;
```

### Question 14:

# Which of the following is not a valid name for declaring variable? (select two)

- 1. int \_name;
- 2. int \$name;
- 3. int 5name;
- 4. int name&;

#### Question 15:

### What is the result while running this code?

```
public class MyFirstJavaProgram {
   integer x = Integer.valueOf("7");
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      integer x = Integer.valueOf("5");
      integer y = Integer.valueOf("2");
      System.out.println(x*y);
   }
}
```

- 1. 10
- 2. Code will not compile
- 3. 14
- **4.** The code compiles but throws an exception at runtime