Java Module 1 Test

1: Java compiler compiles source code into _____ files.
(a) object
(b) shared object
(c) class ✓

2: Under JVM, the _____ is translates byte codes into machine instructions.
(a) hot-spot engine ✓
(b) class loader
(c) garbage collector

3: There are _____ primitive types in Java type system.

(a) 6
(b) 8 ✓
(c) 12

4: In Java, a user-defined type is _____ type.
(a) always a reference ✓
(b) always a value
(c) either a reference or a value

5: Java offers a _____ like but more consistent syntax.
(a) SmallTalk
(b) C++ ✓
(c) Pascal

6: Java long data-type identifies a _____ bit integer value.

(a) 16

(b) 32

(c) 64 ✓

7: A set of options is represented in Java using _____ type.

(a) an enum ✓

(b) an interface

(c) a record

8: Java does not support pointer type because it is _____.

(a) non-portable

(b) non-verifiable ✓
(c) non-controllable

9: In Java the memory for an instance of a reference type is always allocated _____.
(a) on heap ✓
(b) on stack
(c) in data-section

10: Garbage collector is responsible for _____ memory blocks assigned to instances of reference types when they're no longer reachable.
(a) deleting
(b) resizing
(c) recycling ✓

11: The binary representation of class insurance.Policy is loaded by default from path _____
(a) ./Policy.class
(b) insurance/Policy.class ✓
(c) policy/Insurance.class

12: A member of a Java class declared _____ modifier is visible only to other classes in the same package.
(a) without any ✓
(b) with protected
(c) with public

13: _____ statement is used for expanding a simple class name to its fully qualified name.

(a) package
(b) import ✓
(c) export

14: In Java _____ statement is used for actually raising an exception.
(a) try-catch
(b) throws
(c) throw ✓

15: Every Java class ultimately inherits from _____ class.
(a) java.lang.Type
(b) java.lang.Class
(c) java.lang.Object ✓

16: The _____ method is not defined in java.lang.Object class.
(a) getClass
(b) compareTo ✓
(c) toString

17: Object _____ indicates whether two objects refer to the same instance in the memory.
(a) identity ✓
(b) equality
(c) comparability

18: An interface can define _____.
(a) a static field ✓

(b) an instance field

(c) a parameterless constructor

19: The _____ modifier is illegal in an interface.

(a) final

(b) private ✓

(c) abstract

20: A class can inherit from _____.

(a) a single interface and multiple classes

(b) multiple interfaces and multiple classes

(c) a single class and multiple interfaces ✓

21: Converting a primitive value type into an object of its wrapper class type is called _____.
(a) casting
(b) boxing ✓
(c) unboxing

22: The wrapper class for char type is _____.
(a) java.lang.Byte
(b) java.lang.Char
(c) java.lang.Character ✓

23: The type argument in a generic Java declaration is replaced by _____ at runtime
(a) java.lang.Object ✓
(b) java.lang.Comparable

(c) compile-time substituted type

24: For a generic class C, C<java.lang.Object> can be substituted _____
(a) by C<T> where T is any known type
(b) by any reference type
(c) only by C<java.lang.Object> ✓

25: If X<T> is a generic class then only members of _____ can be applied to declaration X<?>
(a) X
(b) X in which T is return type ✓
(c) X in which T is a parameter type

26: In order to support for-each iteration a class must implement _____ interface.

(a) java.lang.Iterable<E> ✓
(b) java.util.Iterable<E>
(c) java.util.Iterator<E>

27: In the following implementations of java.util.Collection, _____ provides fast searching.
(a) java.util.ArrayList
(b) java.util.HashSet
(c) java.util.TreeSet ✓

28: _____ interface does not contain any definition for get method.
(a) java.util.List
(b) java.util.Set ✓
(c) java.util.Map

29: _____ interface does not extend java.lang.Iterable

(a) java.util.List

(b) java.util.Set

(c) java.util.Map ✓

30: By default only objects which implement _____ interface can be added to an object of java.util.TreeSet

(a) java.util.Comparable ✓

(b) java.util.Comparer

(c) java.util.Iterator

31: A functional interface must contain _____ one abstract method.

(a) at least

(b) exactly ✓

(c) at most

32: A method reference is obtained using _____ operator.

(a) ->

(b) =>

(c) :: ✓

33: Lambda expression _____ can substitute a functional interface which defines following abstract method: long combine(int m, int n);

(a) x -> x * x

(b) (x, y) -> x + y ✓

(c) (x, y) -> x > y

34: In Stream API, _____ method performs a terminal operation.
(a) sum ✓
(b) filter
(c) map

35: _____ enables a program to examine the structure of its object at runtime.
(a) abstraction
(b) polymorphism
(c) reflection ✓

36: The java.lang.Class for a type whose name is passed in a String type variable n can be

determined using _____

(a) n.getClass()

(b) Class.forName(n) ✓

(c) n.class

37: In _____ binding method is discovered at runtime

(a) static

(b) early

(c) late ✓

38: An annotation with _____ retention can be examined using reflection.

(a) RUNTIME ✓

(b) CLASS

(c) SOURCE

39: On Linux, System.loadLibrary("primes") will look for _____ in java.library.path.
(a) primes.so
(b) primes.dll
(c) libprimes.so ✓

40: The second parameter in a C++ function which implements a static native method is of _____ type.
(a) jobject
(b) jclass
(c) JNIEnv*