1. Which of these packages contain classes and interfaces used for input & output operations of a program?  
   a) java.util  
   b) java.lang  
   c) java.io  
   d) all of the mentioned
2. Which of these class is not a member class of java.io package?  
   a) String  
   b) StringReader  
   c) Writer  
   d) File
3. . What is the output of this program?
4. import java.io.\*;
5. class files
6. {
7. public static void main(String args[])
8. {
9. File obj = new File("/java/system");
10. System.out.print(obj.getName());
11. }
12. }

a) java  
b) system   
c) java/system  
d) /java/system

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.io.\*;
3. class files
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. File obj = new File("/java/system");
8. System.out.print(obj.getAbsolutePath());
9. }
10. }

Note: file is made in c drive.  
a) java  
b) system  
c) java/system  
d) /java/system

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.io.\*;
3. class files
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. File obj = new File("/java/system");
8. System.out.print(obj.getParent());
9. System.out.print(" " + obj.isFile());
10. }
11. }

Note: file is made in c drive.  
a) java true  
b) java false  
c) \java false  
d) \java true

1. Which of these classes is used for input and output operation when working with bytes?  
   a) InputStream  
   b) Reader  
   c) Writer  
   d) All of the mentioned
2. What is the output of this program?
3. import java.io.\*;
4. class filesinputoutput
5. {
6. public static void main(String args[])
7. {
8. InputStream obj = new FileInputStream("inputoutput.java");
9. System.out.print(obj.available());
10. }
11. }

Note: inputoutput.java is stored in the disk.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) prints number of bytes in file  
d) prints number of characters in the file

1. Which of the following is not a segment of memory in java?  
   a) Stack Segment  
   b) Heap Segment  
   c) Code Segment  
   d) Register Segment
2. What is JVM?  
   a) Bootstrap  
   b) Interpreter  
   c) Extension  
   d) Compiler
3. What is the output of this program?
4. class Output
5. {
6. public static void main(String args[])
7. {
8. Double i = new Double(257.5);
9. boolean x = i.isNaN();
10. System.out.print(x);
11. }
12. }

a) true  
b) false  
c) 0  
d) 1

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class Output
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. Double i = new Double(257.578);
7. int x = i.intValue();
8. System.out.print(x);
9. }
10. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 256  
d) 257

1. Which of these is a process of writing the state of an object to a byte stream?  
   a) Serialization  
   b) Externalization  
   c) File Filtering  
   d) All of the mentioned
2. Which of these is a wrapper for data type int?  
   a) Integer  
   b) Long  
   c) Byte  
   d) Double
3. Which of the following is method of wrapper Integer for converting the value of an object into int?  
   a) bytevalue()  
   b) int intValue();  
   c) Bytevalue()  
   d) Byte Bytevalue()
4. Map implements collection interface?  
   a) True  
   b) False
5. Which of the below doesnt implement Map interface?  
   a) HashMap  
   b) Hashtable  
   c) EnumMap  
   d) Vector
6. is hashmap an ordered collection?  
   a) True  
   b) False
7. When two threads access the same ArrayList object what is the outcome of program?  
   a) Both are able to access the object  
   b) ConcurrentModificationException is thrown  
   c) One thread is able to access the object and second thread gets Null Pointer exception  
   d) One thread is able to access the object and second thread will wait till control is passed to second one
8. What is the difference between length() and size() of ArrayList?  
   a) length() and size() return the same value  
   b) length() is not defined in ArrayList  
   c) size() is not defined in ArrayList  
   d) length() returns the capacity of ArrayList and size() returns the actual number of elements stored in the list
9. What is the output of this program?
10. import java.util.\*;
11. class Arraylist
12. {
13. public static void main(String args[])
14. {
15. ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
16. obj.add("A");
17. obj.add("B");
18. obj.add("C");
19. obj.add(1, "D");
20. System.out.println(obj);
21. }
22. }

a) [A, B, C, D].  
b) [A, D, B, C].  
c) [A, D, C].  
d) [A, B, C].

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Output
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
8. obj.add("A");
9. obj.add(0, "B");
10. System.out.println(obj.size());
11. }
12. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Any Garbage Value

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Output
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
8. obj.add("A");
9. obj.ensureCapacity(3);
10. System.out.println(obj.size());
11. }
12. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class Output
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
7. obj.add("A");
8. obj.add("D");
9. obj.ensureCapacity(3);
10. obj.trimToSize();
11. System.out.println(obj.size());
12. }
13. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4

1. What is the output of below code snippet?
2. public class Test
3. {
4. public static void main(String[] args)
5. {
6. Set s = new HashSet();
7. s.add(new Long(10));
8. s.add(new Integer(10));
9. for(Object object : s)
10. {
11. System.out.println("test - "+object);
12. }
13. }
14. }

a) Test – 10  
Test – 10  
b) Test – 10  
c) Runtime Exception  
d) Compilation Failure

1. What is the difference between TreeSet and SortedSet?  
   a) TreeSet is more efficient than SortedSet  
   b) SortedSet is more efficient than TreeSet  
   c) TreeSet is an interface; SortedSet is a concrete class  
   d) SortedSet is an interface; TreeSet is a concrete class
2. Which of these standard collection classes implements a linked list data structure?  
   a) AbstractList  
   b) LinkedList  
   c) HashSet  
   d) AbstractSet
3. Which of these method of HashSet class is used to add elements to its object?  
   a) add()  
   b) Add()  
   c) addFirst()  
   d) insert()
4. Which of these methods can be used to delete the last element in a LinkedList object?  
   a) remove()  
   b) delete()  
   c) removeLast()  
   d) deleteLast()
5. Which of these method is used to change an element in a LinkedList Object?  
   a) change()  
   b) set()  
   c) redo()  
   d) add()
6. What is the output of this program?
7. import java.util.\*;
8. class Linkedlist
9. {
10. public static void main(String args[])
11. {
12. LinkedList obj = new LinkedList();
13. obj.add("A");
14. obj.add("B");
15. obj.add("C");
16. obj.addFirst("D");
17. System.out.println(obj);
18. }
19. }

a) [A, B, C].  
b) [D, B, C].  
c) [A, B, C, D].  
d) [D, A, B, C].

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Output
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. TreeSet t = new TreeSet();
8. t.add("3");
9. t.add("9");
10. t.add("1");
11. t.add("4");
12. t.add("8");
13. System.out.println(t);
14. }
15. }

a) [1, 3, 5, 8, 9].  
b) [3, 4, 1, 8, 9].  
c) [9, 8, 4, 3, 1].  
d) [1, 3, 4, 8, 9].

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Maps
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. HashMap obj = new HashMap();
8. obj.put("A", new Integer(1));
9. obj.put("B", new Integer(2));
10. obj.put("C", new Integer(3));
11. System.out.println(obj);
12. }
13. }

a) {A 1, B 1, C 1}  
b) {A, B, C}  
c) {A-1, B-1, C-1}  
d) {A=1, B=2, C=3}

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class vector
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. Vector obj = new Vector(4,2);
8. obj.addElement(new Integer(3));
9. obj.addElement(new Integer(2));
10. obj.addElement(new Integer(5));
11. System.out.println(obj.elementAt(1));
12. }
13. }

a) 0  
b) 3  
c) 2  
d) 5

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class vector
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. Vector obj = new Vector(4,2);
8. obj.addElement(new Integer(3));
9. obj.addElement(new Integer(2));
10. obj.addElement(new Integer(5));
11. obj.removeAll(obj);
12. System.out.println(obj.isEmpty());
13. }
14. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) true  
d) false

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class stack
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. Stack obj = new Stack();
8. obj.push(new Integer(3));
9. obj.push(new Integer(2));
10. obj.pop();
11. obj.push(new Integer(5));
12. System.out.println(obj);
13. }
14. }

a) [3, 5].  
b) [3, 2].  
c) [3, 2, 5].  
d) [3, 5, 2].

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class hashtable
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. Hashtable obj = new Hashtable();
8. obj.put("A", new Integer(3));
9. obj.put("B", new Integer(2));
10. obj.put("C", new Integer(8));
11. obj.clear();
12. System.out.print(obj.size());
13. }
14. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) 3

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Collection\_iterators
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
8. list.add(new Integer(2));
9. list.add(new Integer(8));
10. list.add(new Integer(5));
11. list.add(new Integer(1));
12. Iterator i = list.iterator();
13. Collections.reverse(list);
14. while(i.hasNext())
15. System.out.print(i.next() + " ");
16. }
17. }

a) 2 8 5 1  
b) 1 5 8 2  
c) 2  
d) 2 1 8 5

1. What is the output of this program?
2. import java.util.\*;
3. class Collection\_iterators
4. {
5. public static void main(String args[])
6. {
7. LinkedList list = new LinkedList();
8. list.add(new Integer(2));
9. list.add(new Integer(8));
10. list.add(new Integer(5));
11. list.add(new Integer(1));
12. Iterator i = list.iterator();
13. Collections.reverse(list);
14. Collections.sort(list);
15. while(i.hasNext())
16. System.out.print(i.next() + " ");
17. }
18. }

a) 2 8 5 1  
b) 1 5 8 2  
c) 1 2 5 8  
d) 2 1 8 5

1. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?  
   a) malloc  
   b) alloc  
   c) new  
   d) new malloc

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class multidimention\_array
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. int arr[][] = new int[3][];
7. arr[0] = new int[1];
8. arr[1] = new int[2];
9. arr[2] = new int[3];
10. int sum = 0;
11. for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
12. for (int j = 0; j < i + 1; ++j)
13. arr[i][j] = j + 1;
14. for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
15. for (int j = 0; j < i + 1; ++j)
16. sum + = arr[i][j];
17. System.out.print(sum);
18. }
19. }

a) 11  
b) 10  
c) 13

d) 14

1. How to sort an array?  
   a) Array.sort()  
   b) Arrays.sort()  
   c) Collection.sort()  
   d) System.sort()
2. How to copy contents of array?  
   a) System.arrayCopy()  
   b) Array.copy()  
   c) Arrays.copy()  
   d) Collection.copy()
3. Where is array stored in memory?  
   a) heap space  
   b) stack space  
   c) heap space and stack space  
   d) first generation memory

.

1. An array elements are always stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory locations?  
   a) Sequential  
   b) Random  
   c) Sequential and Random  
   d) Binary search
2. What is the output of relational operators?  
   a) Integer  
   b) Boolean  
   c) Characters  
   d) Double
3. Which of these is returned by “greater than”, “less than” and “equal to” operators?  
   a) Integers  
   b) Floating – point numbers  
   c) Boolean  
   d) None of the mentioned
4. Which of these operators can skip evaluating right hand operand?  
   a) !  
   b) |  
   c) &  
   d) &&
5. What is the output of this program?
6. class Relational\_operator
7. {
8. public static void main(String args[])
9. {
10. int var1 = 5;
11. int var2 = 6;
12. System.out.print(var1 > var2);
13. }
14. }

a) 1  
b) 0  
c) true  
d) false

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class Output
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. boolean a = true;
7. boolean b = false;
8. boolean c = a ^ b;
9. System.out.println(!c);
10. }
11. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) false  
d) true

1. Which of these selection statements test only for equality?  
   a) if  
   b) switch  
   c) if & switch  
   d) none of the mentioned
2. Which of these are selection statements in Java?  
   a) if()  
   b) for()  
   c) continue  
   d) break
3. 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

.

1. Which of these jump statements can skip processing remainder of code in its body for a particular iteration?  
   a) break  
   b) return  
   c) exit  
   d) continue
2. When does method overloading is determined?  
   a) At run time  
   b) At compile time  
   c) At coding time  
   d) At execution time
3. Method overriding is combination of inheritance and polymorphism?  
   a) True  
   b) false
4. What is true about private constructor?  
   a) Private constructor ensures only one instance of a class exist at any point of time  
   b) Private constructor ensures multiple instances of a class exist at any point of time  
   c) Private constructor eases the instantiation of a class  
   d) Private constructor allows creating objects in other classes
5. What would be the behaviour if this() and super() used in a method?  
   a) Runtime error  
   b) Throws exception  
   c) compile time error  
   d) Runs successfully
6. What is process of defining two or more methods within same class that have same name but different parameters declaration?  
   a) method overloading  
   b) method overriding  
   c) method hiding  
   d) none of the mentioned
7. Which of these is used to access member of class before object of that class is created?  
   a) public  
   b) private  
   c) static  
   d) protected
8. What is the process by which we can control what parts of a program can access the members of a class?  
   a) Polymorphism  
   b) Abstraction  
   c) Encapsulation  
   d) Recursion
9. Which of these keyword can be used in subclass to call the constructor of superclass?  
   a) super  
   b) this  
   c) extent  
   d) extends
10. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent Method overriding?  
    a) static  
    b) constant  
    c) protected  
    d) final
11. What is the output of this program?
12. final class A
13. {
14. int i;
15. }
16. class B extends A
17. {
18. int j;
19. System.out.println(j + " " + i);
20. }
21. class inheritance
22. {
23. public static void main(String args[])
24. {
25. B obj = new B();
26. obj.display();
27. }
28. }

a) 2 2  
b) 3 3  
c) Runtime Error  
d) Compilation Error

1. Which of these method of Object class can clone an object?  
   a) Objectcopy()  
   b) copy()  
   c) Object clone()  
   d) clone()
2. Which of these class is superclass of every class in Java?  
   a) String class  
   b) Object class  
   c) Abstract class  
   d) ArrayList class
3. 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
4. Which of these keywords cannot be used for a class which has been declared final?  
   a) abstract  
   b) extends  
   c) abstract and extends  
   d) none of the mentioned
5. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?  
   a) Object class  
   b) abstract class  
   c) ArrayList class  
   d) None of the mentioned

.

1. Which of these keywords are used to define an abstract class?  
   a) abst  
   b) abstract  
   c) Abstract  
   d) abstract class
2. Which of these packages contains abstract keyword?  
   a) java.lang  
   b) java.util  
   c) java.io  
   d) java.system
3. What is the output of this program?
4. class A
5. {
6. public int i;
7. private int j;
8. }
9. class B extends A
10. {
11. void display()
12. {
13. super.j = super.i + 1;
14. System.out.println(super.i + " " + super.j);
15. }
16. }
17. class inheritance
18. {
19. public static void main(String args[])
20. {
21. B obj = new B();
22. obj.i=1;
23. obj.j=2;
24. obj.display();
25. }
26. }

a) 2 2  
b) 3 3  
c) Runtime Error  
d) Compilation Error

1. What is the output of this program?
2. abstract class A
3. {
4. int i;
5. abstract void display();
6. }
7. class B extends A
8. {
9. int j;
10. void display()
11. {
12. System.out.println(j);
13. }
14. }
15. class Abstract\_demo
16. {
17. public static void main(String args[])
18. {
19. B obj = new B();
20. obj.j=2;
21. obj.display();
22. }
23. }
24. 0  
    b) 2  
    c) Runtime Error  
    d) Compilation Error
25. What is the output of this program?
26. class A
27. {
28. int i;
29. void display()
30. {
31. System.out.println(i);
32. }
33. }
34. class B extends A
35. {
36. int j;
37. void display()
38. {
39. System.out.println(j);
40. }
41. }
42. class method\_overriding
43. {
44. public static void main(String args[])
45. {
46. B obj = new B();
47. obj.i=1;
48. obj.j=2;
49. obj.display();
50. }
51. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Compilation Error

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class A
3. {
4. public int i;
5. protected int j;
6. }
7. class B extends A
8. {
9. int j;
10. void display()
11. {
12. super.j = 3;
13. System.out.println(i + " " + j);
14. }
15. }
16. class Output
17. {
18. public static void main(String args[])
19. {
20. B obj = new B();
21. obj.i=1;
22. obj.j=2;
23. obj.display();
24. }
25. }

a) 1 2  
b) 2 1  
c) 1 3  
d) 3 1

1. Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java?  
   a) pkg  
   b) Pkg  
   c) package  
   d) Package
2. Which of this access specifies can be used for a class so that its members can be accessed by a different class in the same package?  
   a) Public  
   b) Protected  
   c) No Modifier  
   d) All of the mentioned
3. Which of the following is correct way of importing an entire package ‘pkg’?  
   a) import pkg.  
   b) Import pkg.  
   c) import pkg.\*  
   d) Import pkg.\*
4. Which of these access specifiers can be used for an interface?  
   a) Public  
   b) Protected  
   c) private  
   d) All of the mentioned
5. Which of these keywords is used by a class to use an interface defined previously?  
   a) import  
   b) Import  
   c) implements  
   d) Implements
6. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?  
   a) Run Time  
   b) Compilation Time  
   c) Can Occur Any Time  
   d) None of the mentioned
7. What is the output of this program?
8. class exception\_handling
9. {
10. public static void main(String args[])
11. {
12. try
13. {
14. System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);
15. }
16. catch(ArithmeticException e)
17. {
18. System.out.print("World");
19. }
20. }
21. }

a) Hello  
b) World  
c) HelloWorld  
d) Hello World

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. int a, b;
9. b = 0;
10. a = 5 / b;
11. System.out.print("A");
12. }
13. catch(ArithmeticException e)
14. {
15. System.out.print("B");
16. }
17. }
18. }

a) A  
b) B  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. int a, b;
9. b = 0;
10. a = 5 / b;
11. System.out.print("A");
12. }
13. catch(ArithmeticException e)
14. {
15. System.out.print("B");
16. }
17. finally
18. {
19. System.out.print("C");
20. }
21. }
22. }

a) A  
b) B  
c) AC  
d) BC

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. int a = args.length;
9. int b = 10 / a;
10. System.out.print(a);
11. }
12. catch (ArithmeticException e)
13. {
14. System.out.println("1");
15. }
16. }
17. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. static void throwexception() throws ArithmeticException
5. {
6. System.out.print("0");
7. throw new ArithmeticException ("Exception");
8. }
9. public static void main(String args[])
10. {
11. try
12. {
13. throwexception();
14. }
15. catch (ArithmeticException e)
16. {
17. System.out.println("A");
18. }
19. }
20. }

a) A  
b) 0  
c) 0A  
d) Exception

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. int a = 1;
9. int b = 10 / a;
10. try
11. {
12. if (a == 1)
13. a = a / a - a;
14. if (a == 2)
15. {
16. int c[] = {1};
17. c[8] = 9;
18. }
19. }
20. finally
21. {
22. System.out.print("A");
23. }
24. }
25. catch (Exception e)
26. {
27. System.out.println("B");
28. }
29. }
30. }

a) A  
b) B  
c) AB  
d) BA

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. int a = args.length;
9. int b = 10 / a;
10. System.out.print(a);
11. try
12. {
13. if (a == 1)
14. a = a / a - a;
15. if (a == 2)
16. {
17. int []c = {1};
18. c[8] = 9;
19. }
20. }
21. catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException e)
22. {
23. System.out.println("TypeA");
24. }
25. catch (ArithmeticException e)
26. {
27. System.out.println("TypeB");
28. }
29. }
30. }

a) TypeA  
b) TypeB  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error

1. Which of these keywords are used for the block to be examined for exceptions?  
   a) try  
   b) catch  
   c) throw  
   d) check
2. What is the output of this program?
3. class newthread implements Runnable
4. {
5. Thread t;
6. newthread()
7. {
8. t = new Thread(this,"My Thread");
9. t.start();
10. }
11. }
12. class multithreaded\_programing
13. {
14. public static void main(String args[])
15. {
16. new newthread();
17. }
18. }

a) My Thread  
b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class newthread implements Runnable
3. {
4. Thread t;
5. newthread()
6. {
7. t = new Thread(this,"My Thread");
8. t.start();
9. }
10. public void run()
11. {
12. System.out.println(t.getName());
13. }
14. }
15. class multithreaded\_programing
16. {
17. public static void main(String args[])
18. {
19. new newthread();
20. }
21. }

a) My Thread  
b) Thread[My Thread,5,main].  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error

1. What is the return type of Constructors?  
   a) int  
   b) float  
   c) void  
   d) none of the mentioned
2. Which keyword is used by method to refer to the object that invoked it?  
   a) import  
   b) catch  
   c) abstract  
   d) this
3. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class?  
   a) finalize  
   b) delete  
   c) class  
   d) constructor
4. What is the output of this program?
5. class San
6. {
7. San()throws IOException
8. {
10. }
12. }
13. class Foundry extends San
14. {
15. Foundry()
16. {
18. }
19. public static void main(String[]args)
20. {
22. }
23. }

a) compile time error  
b) run time error  
c) compile and runs fine  
d) unreported exception java.io.IOException in default constructor

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class box
3. {
4. int width;
5. int height;
6. int length;
7. int volume;
8. void finalize()
9. {
10. volume = width\*height\*length;
11. System.out.println(volume);
12. }
13. protected void volume()
14. {
15. volume = width\*height\*length;
16. System.out.println(volume);
17. }
18. }
19. class Output
20. {
21. public static void main(String args[])
22. {
23. box obj = new box();
24. obj.width=5;
25. obj.height=5;
26. obj.length=6;
27. obj.volume();
28. }
29. }

a) 150  
b) 200  
c) Run time error  
d) Compilation error

1. Which of the following statements are incorrect?  
   a) default constructor is called at the time of object declaration  
   b) Constructor can be parameterized  
   c) finalize() method is called when a object goes out of scope and is no longer needed  
   d) finalize() method must be declared protected
2. Arrays in Java are implemented as?  
   a) class  
   b) object  
   c) variable  
   d) none of the mentioned
3. Which of these methods must be made static?  
   a) main()  
   b) delete()  
   c) run()  
   d) finalize()
4. What is the output of this program?
5. class access
6. {
7. public int x;
8. static int y;
9. void cal(int a, int b)
10. {
11. x += a ;
12. y += b;
13. }
14. }
15. class static\_specifier
16. {
17. public static void main(String args[])
18. {
19. access obj1 = new access();
20. access obj2 = new access();
21. obj1.x = 0;
22. obj1.y = 0;
23. obj1.cal(1, 2);
24. obj2.x = 0;
25. obj2.cal(2, 3);
26. System.out.println(obj1.x + " " + obj2.y);
27. }
28. }

a) 1 2  
b) 2 3  
c) 3 2  
d) 1 5

1. What is the output of this program?
2. class exception\_handling
3. {
4. public static void main(String args[])
5. {
6. try
7. {
8. throw new NullPointerException ("Hello");
9. }
10. catch(ArithmeticException e)
11. {
12. System.out.print("B");
13. }
14. }
15. }

a) A  
b) B  
c) Compilation Error  
d) Runtime Error