1) 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

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

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

a) 24

b) 23

c) 20

d) 25

3) Which of the following for loop declaration is not valid?

a) for ( int i = 99; i >= 0; i/9 )

b) for ( int i = 7; i <= 77; i+=7 )

c) for ( int i = 20; i >= 2; --i )

d) for ( int i = 2; i <= 20; i=2\*i )

4) What will be the output of the program?

try

{

int x = 0;

int y = 5 / x;

}

catch (Exception e)

{

System.out.println("Exception");

}

catch (ArithmeticException ae)

{

System.out.println(" Arithmetic Exception");

}

System.out.println("finished");

A. finished

B. Exception

C. Compilation fails.

D. Arithmetic Exception

5.

What is the output of the following Java code?

class Person

{

private int age;

private Person()

{

age = 24;

}

}

public class Test

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Person p = new Person();

System.out.println(p.age);

}

}

A 24

B Compilation error

C Runtime error

D None of the above

6)

What is the output of the following Java code?

class A

{

int data = 5;

A() {

data = 10;

}

}

public class Test

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

A obj = new A();

System.out.println(obj.data);

}

}

A 5

B 10

C Compilation error

D Runtime error

7. What will be the output of the program?

public class X

{

public static void main(String [] args)

{

try

{

badMethod();

System.out.print("A");

}

catch (Exception ex)

{

System.out.print("B");

}

finally

{

System.out.print("C");

}

System.out.print("D");

}

public static void badMethod() {}

}

A. AC

B. BC

C. ACD

D. ABCD

8. What will be the output of the program?

public class MyProgram

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

System.out.print("Hello world ");

}

finally

{

System.out.println("Finally executing ");

}

}

}

A. Nothing. The program will not compile because no exceptions are specified.

B. Nothing. The program will not compile because no catch clauses are specified.

C. Hello world.

D. Hello world Finally executing

Q 9

Which block is always executed, regardless of the exception thrown?

A throws

B finally

C catch

D throw

Question No : 10

Consider the following code snippet:

try

{

int x=0; int y=50/x;

System.out.println("Division by zero");

}

catch(ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.println("catch block");

}

What will be the output?

A Error. Won't compile

B Division by zero

C Catch block

D Division by zero catch block

Question No : 11

Given the code

String s = new String("abc");

Which of the following calls are valid?

A s.toUpperCase()

B s.append("xyz")

C s.setCharAt(1<'A')

D all of the above

12 What is the most restrictive access modifier that will allow members of one class to have access to members of another class in the same package?

A. public

B. abstract

C. protected

D. synchronized

E. default access

Question No : 13

Which of the following methods belong to the String class?

A length()

B compareTo()

C substring()

D all of the them

Q 14

What is the result?

public class foo

{

public static void main (string[]args)

{

try

{

return;

}

finally

{

system.out.printIn("Finally");

}

}

}

A)The program runs and prints nothing.

B)The program runs and prints "Finally"

C)The code compiles, but an exception is thrown at runtime.

D) The code will not compile because the catch block is missing.

Question No : 15

What is the output of the following code?

public class Main{

public static void main(String args[]){

String str = "Bob";

System.out.println(str.indexOf('s'));

}

}

A true

B false

C 0

D 1

E -1

Question No : 16

Consider the following statements:

int x = 10, y = 15;

x = ((x < y) ? (y + x) : (y - x);

What will be the value of x after executing these statements?

A 25

B 15

C 5

D Error can't be executed.

Question No : 17

Consider the following class definition.

Class Student extends String

{

}

What happens when we try to compile this class?

A Will not compile because class body is not defined

B Will not compile because class is not declared public

C Will compile successfully.

D Will not compile because String is abstract

Question No : 18

What is wrong in the following class definitions?

abstract class print {

abstract show();

}

class Display extends print {

}

A Nothing is wrong

B Wrong Method show() should have a return type

C Wrong Methods show() is not implemented in Display

D Wrong Display does not contain any members.

Q 19.

What is the output of the following code?

public class Main{

public static void main(String args[]){

String str = "toto".replace('t', 's');

System.out.println(str);

}

}

A The first occurrence of ‘t’ is replaced by ‘s’.

B All characters ‘t’ are replaced by ‘s’.

C All characters ‘s’ are replaced by ‘t’.

D None of the above

Q 20

What is byte code in Java?

A.Code generated by a Java compiler

B.Code generated by a Java Virtual Machine

C.Name of Java source code file

D.Block of code written inside a class

Q 21

. Which doesn’t have a body?

A Class

B Abstract Method

C Method

D Interface

Q 22. We can’t create an instance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A Nested class

B Parent class

C Abstract class

D Anonymous class

23

What is the output of the following code?

public class Main{

public static void main(String args[]){

String str = "Bob";

System.out.println(str.indexOf('s'));

}

}

A true

B false

C 0

D 1

E -1

24

What is the output of the following code?

public class Main{

public static void main (String[] args){

String str = "x1y2z3";

String[] arr = str.split("\\d");

for(String s: arr)

System.out.print(s);

}

}

A x1y2z3

B 123

C xyz

D None of the above

25

What is the output of the following code?

public class Main{

public static void main(String args[]){

String s = null;

if(s == null){

System.out.print("A");

}

else if(s.length() == 0){

System.out.print("B");

}

else{

System.out.print("C");

}

}

}

A A

B B

C C

D ABC

Q 26. Which is true about an anonymous inner class?

A)It can extend exactly one class and implement exactly one interface.

B)It can extend exactly one class and can implement multiple interfaces.

C)It can extend exactly one class or implement exactly one interface.

D)It can implement multiple interfaces regardless of whether it also extends a class.

Q 27

Which is true about a method-local inner class?

A) It must be marked final.

B) It can be marked abstract.

C) It can be marked public.

D) It can be marked static.

Q 28

Which statement is true about a static nested class?

A) You must have a reference to an instance of the enclosing class in order to instantiate it.

B) It does not have access to nonstatic members of the enclosing class.

C) It's variables and methods must be static.

D) It must extend the enclosing class.