Java Question with Answer:-

**Note:**

* **All Questions are based on Java 7 or earlier versions.**
* **Questions are having three level as Beginner, Intermediate and Complex.**





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| Question : 1 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the exact output of this code?**  class A {  }  public class B{  void m1(){  System.out.println("This is method of Class B");  }  }  public class C{  public static void main(String[] args){ B objB = new B();  System.out.print("This is Class C"); objB.m1();  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **This is method of Class B** 2. **This is Class C.** 3. **This is Class C, This is method of Class B.** 4. **Compilation Error.**   **Answer**:  **Option** **C** : This is class C , This is method of class B.  **Explanation:**  It first executes main class statements and then the objB call the method m1() then it prints. |



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| Question : 2 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  **Note: Save this code as GlobalClass.java, Compile it and execute it.**  class A {  public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.print("This is Class A");  }  }  class B {  public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.print("This is Class B");  }  }  class C {  public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.print("This is Class C");  }  }  class D {  }  **Output :-**   1. **In a Class, Cannot be define more than one Main method.** 2. **Code successfully compile and Execute.** 3. **NoClassDefFoundError.** 4. **None of the above.**   **Answer**:  **Option** **D** : None of the above.  **Explanation:**  Error : Could not find or load main class GlobalClass . |



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| Question : 3 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestArrays {  public static void main(String[] args) { int arrOne[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int arrTwo[] = { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 };  for (int i = 0; i < arrOne.length; i++) {  arrTwo[i] = arrOne[arrOne.length - i - 1];  }  System.out.println(Arrays.toString(arrTwo));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. [0, 0, 0, 0, 0].**  **B. [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].**  **C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].**  **D. Runtime Error.**  **Answer**:  **Option** : compile time error.  **Explanation:**  Error : Cannot find symbol in system.out.println , variable Arrays. |



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| Question : 4 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the output of this code?**  public class DemoTestClass {  public static void main(String[] args) {  String[] elements = { "AAA", "BBB", "CCC" };  String first = (elements.length > 0) ? elements[0] : null; System.out.println(first);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **BBB.** 2. **CCC.** 3. **AAA.** 4. **Runtime Error.**   **Answer**:  **Option** C : AAA.  **Explanation:**  The array elements length is greater than 0 , and then prints zero index value. |



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| Question : 5 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Is there a destructor for Java?**   1. **No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if) an object will be destroyed.** 2. **Yes, Java is quite mature as a language and memory leak can be fixed.** 3. **Java objects are heap allocated and garbage collected, that's why destructor used in java.** 4. **None of the above.**   **Answer**:  **Option** **A** :No, Because Java is a garbage collected language, you cannot predict when (or even if)  an object will be destroyed .  **Explanation** :    That there is no concept of destructor in java. In place of the destructor , java provides  the garbage collector that works the same as the destructor. The garbage collector is a  program (thread) that runs on the JVM . |

Question : 6 Level : Beginner



**Question: Read carefully below code and identify the correct answer?**

public class ClassMain {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String main = "main is incorrect defined"; System.out.println(main);

}

}

1. **Yes, it compiles and execute because, the character sequence "main" is an identifier.**
2. **No, because main is a keyword/reserve word in java.**
3. **It does not compile.**
4. **In Java, Main keyword is not used twice.**

**Answer**:

**Option** **A** :Yes , it compiles and execute because , the character sequence “main”is an identifier

**Explanation:**

You can use any function name ( either predefined or userdefined ) as a variable but if you declare printf as a variable the you can’t use again in same name as.

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| Question : 7 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the given below code and identify correct Output?**  class MyProgram {  int count = 0;  public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.println(count);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **null.** 2. **0.** 3. **Error.** 4. **None of the above.**     **Answer**:  **Option** **C** :Error  **Explanation:**  - non static variable count cannot be referenced from a static context . Because the  main() method in Java is a static method.  -  there is a need for an object instance to call the non – static variables. |



Question : 8 Level : Beginner



**Question: How many Objects created in the below code?**

class X {

X() {

System.out.println(this.hashCode());

}

}

class Y extends X { Y() {

System.out.println(this.hashCode());

}

}

public class TestClass {

public static void main(String[] args) { Y y = new Y();

System.out.println(y.hashCode());

}

}

**Output :-**

1. **3.**
2. **2.**
3. **1.**
4. **None of the above.**

**Answer**:

**Option** **C** :1.

**Explanation:**

- Because only one object is created for class y in the main class .



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| Question : 9 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the correct output of the given code?**  public class Test {  public static double calculation(double a, double b) { if (a == b) {  return 0;  } else {  return 2 / (a - b);  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) { double d1 = Double.MIN\_VALUE;  double d2 = 2.0 \* Double.MIN\_VALUE; System.out.println("Result: " + calculation(d1, d2));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 0.0**   1. **0** 2. **Error** 3. **–Infinity**   **Answer** :  **Option** **D** :- infinity . |



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| Question : 10 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: What is the correct answer of the below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) { int j = 0;  if ((8 > 4) | (j++ == 7))  System.out.println("j = " + j);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **0** 2. **1** 3. **2** 4. **ArithmeticException (Divided by zero)**   **Answer** :  **Option** **B** : **1**  **Explanation:**  - || condition returns statement when any one condition gets true , so it returns j value increament by 1 by using post increament operator. |



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| Question : 11 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of below code?**  public class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) { int[] array = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };  int sum = 0;  for (int i : array)  sum += ++i;  System.out.println(--sum);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **15** 2. **16** 3. **20** 4. **19**   **Answer** :  **Option** **D** : **19**  **Explanation:**  - sum variable stores the value increamented by 1 using pre increament operator,  and pre increament can decreament the final value by 1. |



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| Question : 12 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Find Out the correct output of the given code?**  public class MathTest {  public void main(String[] args) { int x = 10 \* 10 - 10; System.out.println(++x);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **0** 2. **90** 3. **91** 4. **Runtime Error**   **Answer** :  **Option** **D** : **Runtime Error**  **Explanation:**  - Main method is not static in class MathTest. For execution of the program we need  to declare the main method as static. |

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| Question : 13 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Can we create a user defined immutable class, pick the correct option?**  **Output :-**   1. **Make the class as final and** 2. **Make the data members as private and final.** 3. **Both A and B are Correct** 4. **None of the above**   **Answer** :  **Option** **D**  : **None of the above**  **Explanation:**     1. - Make all mutable fields final so that its value can be assigned only once. |



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| Question : 14 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: How to define Vector class??**  **Output :-**   1. **Synchronized and Non-serialized** 2. **Non-Synchronized and Serialized.** 3. **Both A and B are Correct** 4. **None of the above**   **Answer** :  **Option** **D**  : **None of the above**  **Explanation:**     1. - Vector<String> vec = new Vector<String>(); 2. - vector is synchronized and (thread safe) in java. 3. . |





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| Question : 15 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  public class TestString1 {  public static void main(String[] args) { String str = "420";  str += 42; System.out.print(str);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 420**  **B. 42042.**  **C. Compilation fails**  D. **An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer** :  **Option** **D**  : **None of the above**  **Explanation:**     1. - Vector<String> vec = new Vector<String>();   - vector is synchronized and (thread safe) in java. |



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| Question : 16 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) { int x = 0;  int y = 10; do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5); System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Answer** :  **Option** **B**  : **5,5.**  **Explanation:**     1. – Y-- decreament the value and ++X increases the value until while loop condition 2. gets terminated. |



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| Question : 17 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What is the output of the below code?**  class Test {  public static void main(String[] args) { int x = 0;  int y = 10; do {  y--;  ++x;  } while (x < 5); System.out.print(x + "," + y);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 5, 6**  **B. 5, 5.**  **C. 6, 5**  D. **Error**  **Answer** :  **Option** **B**  : **5,5.**  **Explanation:**     1. - Y-- decreament the value and ++X increases the value until while loop condition 2. gets terminated. |



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| Question : 18 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: What definition exactly match for abstract class? ?**  **Output :-**   1. **public abstract class A {**   **public Bark speak();**  **}**   1. **public abstract class A {**   **public Bark speak() {**  **}**  **}**   1. **public class A {**   **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**   1. **public class A abstract{**   **public abstract Bark speak();**  **}**  **Answer** :  **Option** **A**  : **public abstract class A {**  **public Bark speak();**  **}**  **Explanation:**     1. – The abstract keyword can be declared before class name and method name is the 2. right format of creating abstract class and method .   . |

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| Question : 19 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class LoopTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) { int x = 12;  while (x < 10) {  x--;  }  System.out.print(x);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **11** 2. **10** 3. **12** 4. **9**   **Answer** :  **Option** **C**  : **12**  **Explanation:**     1. – The while loop condition get false so it written the value of x as we given. |



Question : 20 Level : Beginner



**Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**

class BitwiseTestDemo {

public static void main(String[] args) { int x = 5;

int y = 7;

System.out.print(((y \* 2) % x));

System.out.print(" " + (y % x));

}

}

**Output :-**

**A. 6, 8**

**B. 7, 9**

**C. 4, 6**

**D. 4, 2**

**Answer** :

**Option** **D**  : **4, 2**

**Explanation :**

The% oprator returns remainder of a division operation.





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| Question : 21 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestFormatSpecifier {  static final long num = 343L;  static long testMethod(long num) { System.out.print(++num + " "); return ++num;  }  public static void main(String[] args) { System.out.print(num + " "); final long num = 340L;  new TestString1().testMethod(num); System.out.println(num);  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 343 340 342**  **B. 343 341 342**  **C. 343 341 340**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer** :  **Option**  : **compile time error**  **Explanation:**  Can’t find symbolnew TestString1().testMethod(num); |



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| Question : 22 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class TestBooleanDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) { int x = 5;  boolean b1 = true; boolean b2 = false;  if ((x == 4) && !b2)  System.out.print("1 ");  System.out.print("2 "); if ((b2 = true) && b1)  System.out.print("3 ");  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 2, 3**  **B. 1, 2**  **C. 3, 2**  **D. An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Answer** :  **Option**  **A** : **2, 3** |

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| Question : 23 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  public class Test {  public void main(String[] args) { int x = 6;  Test test = new Test(); test.doSomething(x); System.out.print(" main x = " + x);  }  void doSomething(int x) {  System.out.print(" method x = " + x++);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **method x = 6, main x = 6** 3. **method x = 6 main x = 7** 4. **method x = 7 main x = 6**   **Answer** :  **Option**  **A** : **An exception is thrown at runtime**  **Explanation:**  Main method is not satic in class Test. Please define main method as  Public static void main(String []args) |





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| Question : 24 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) { int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything"; System.out.println(str);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **Computer** 3. **Java** 4. **Everything**   **Answer** :  **Option**  **D** : **Everything**  **Explanation:**  In java Ternary operator first check the condition if the condition is true it will execute  and store the first statement to the variable , if it get false then store the another statement. |



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| Question : 25 Level : Intermediate |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernanryTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) { int i = 42;  String str = (i < 40) ? "Computer" : (i > 50) ? "Java" : "Everything"; System.out.println(str);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **An exception is thrown at runtime** 2. **Computer** 3. **Java** 4. **Everything**   **Answer** :  **Option**  **D** : **Everything**  **Explanation:**  In java Ternary operator first check the condition if the condition is true it will execute  and store the first statement to the variable , if it get false then store the another statement. |



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| Question : 26 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class ExceptionTestDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  Float valuePie = new Float(3.14f); try {  if (valuePie > 3)  System.out.print("Pie value is greater than 3"+", ");  else  System.out.print("Pie value is not greater than 3"+", ");  } catch (Exception e) {  e.printStackTrace();  } finally {  System.out.println ("Have a nice day.");  }  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **Pie value is not greater than 3, Have a nice day.** 2. **Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.** 3. **Pie value is not greater than 3.** 4. **An exception is thrown at runtime.**   **Answer** :  **Option**  **B** : **Pie value is greater than 3, Have a nice day.**  **Explanation:**  It checks the condition and returns a statement . the finally block execute  the statement ,Whether the Exception thrown or not and the condition execute or not. |



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| Question : 27 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TernaryDemo {  public static void main(String[] args) {  int a = 8;  System.out.println ("" + (int) ((a < 8) ? 9.9 : 9));  }  }  **Output :-**  **A. 9.9**   1. **0.** 2. **9.** 3. **Error.**   **Answer** :  **Option**  **C** : **9** |



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| Question : 28 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and pick correct option?**  class TestDoubleDemo {  public static long round(double a) { if (a != 0x1.fffffffffffffp-2) {  return (long)Math.floor(a + 0.5d);  } else {  return 0;  }  }  public static void main(String[] args) { TestDoubleDemo t = new TestDoubleDemo(); t.round(2.5);  }  }  **Output :-**   1. **3** 2. **0.**   **C. -1.**  **D. None of the above.**  **Answer** :  **Option**  **D** : **Non of the above.** |



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| Question : 29 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Create a parent class as below**  class A {  private int a = 0;  }  Which one is tightly encapsulated in the below options  **Output :-**   1. **class B extends A { int a = 0;**   **}**   1. **class C extends A {**   **private int a = 0;**  **}**   1. **class B extends A {**   **static int a = 0;**  **}**   1. **class C extends A {**   **final int a = 0;**  **}**  **Answer** :  **Option**  **B** : **class C extends A {**  **private int a = 0;**  **}**  **Explanation:**  If class has all the declared variable as private and if it’s inherited by another  class that class also having private variable is called tightly encapsulated class. |



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| Question : 30 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Cyclic inheritance allowed in Java or Not??**  class A extends B {  // some methods  }  class B extends A {  // some methods  }   1. **No, Not Allowed.** 2. **Yes, Definitely Allowed.** 3. **With Some condition, Allowed** 4. **None of the Above**   **Answer** :  **Option** A: **No, Not Allowed.**  **Explanation:**  **-** cyclicinheritance is not allowed in java,because it implies that a class is its  superclass and subclass at the same time.  . |



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| Question : 31 Level : Beginner |
| **Question: Read the below code and find correct output?**  public class Main {  public static void main(String[] args) { Integer x = 400, y = 400;  if (x == y)  System.out.println("Number is Same");  else  System.out.println("Number is Not Same");  }  }   1. **Number is Same** 2. **Number is Not Same** 3. **Runtime Exception** 4. **None of the Above**   **Answer :**  **Option B : Number is Not Same** |