**1. Method used to take a string as input in Java?**

1. next()
2. nextLine()
3. Both A. and B.
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) Both A. and B.

**Explanation:**

The next() method can read the input only till the space. It can't read two words separated by space, while the nextLine() reads input including space between the words (that is, it reads till the end of line \n).

**2. Which of the following is the correct syntax to create a variable in Java?**

1. var name;
2. DataType VariableName;
3. var name int;
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) DataType VariableName;

**3. Is string mutable in Java?**

1. Yes
2. No

**Answer:** B) No

**Explanation:**

String in Java is immutable i.e., once defined the value cannot be changed.

**4. Which of these is a type of variable in Java?**

1. Instance Variable
2. Local Variable
3. Static Variable
4. All of these

**Answer:** D) All of these

**Explanation:**

There are three types of variables in Java:

1. Instance variable
2. Local variable
3. Class/Static variable

**5. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String[] args) {

String str = "Hello";

str = "Bye";

System.out.println(str);

}

}

1. Hello
2. Bye
3. Error
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Bye

**6. What is type casting in Java?**

1. It is converting type of a variable from one type to another
2. Casting variable to the class
3. Creating a new variable
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) It is converting type of a variable from one type to another

**Explanation:**

Type casting is when you assign a value of one primitive data type to another type.

**7. Which type of casting is lossy in Java?**

1. Widening typecasting
2. Narrowing typecasting
3. Manual typecasting
4. All of these

**Answer:** B) Narrowing typecasting

**Explanation:**

In Narrowing typecasting data loss is there.

**8. Which of the following can be declared as final in java?**

1. Class
2. Method
3. Variable
4. All of above

**Answer:** D) All of above

**Explanation:**

Class, method, and variables all can be declared as final in Java.

**9. Can the Java program accept input from the command line?**

1. Yes, using command-line arguments
2. Yes, by access command prompt
3. No
4. None of these

**Answer:** A) Yes, using command-line arguments

**Explanation:**

In Java, we can also provide values (arguments) while calling the program through the command line. These arguments are known as Command Line Arguments.

**10. Object in java are \_\_\_.**

1. Classes
2. References
3. Iterators
4. None of these

**Answer:** B) References

**Explanation:**

Objects in Java are Reference Variables.

**11. What is garbage collection in java?**

1. Method to manage memory in java
2. Create new garbage values
3. Delete all values
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Method to manage memory in java

**Explanation:**

Garbage collection in Java is the process by which Java programs perform automatic memory management.

**12. Static variables in java are declared as \_\_\_.**

1. final variablesName
2. static DataType variablesName
3. public DataType variablesName
4. All of these

**Answer:** b) static DataType variablesName

**Explanation:**

The static variables declarations is used to create variable which belong to class not object of the class, the memory to this variable will be allotted only once irrespective to how many object are created, they required static keyword and an initial value.

**13. 'this' keyword in java is \_\_\_.**

1. Used to hold the reference of the current object
2. Holds object value
3. Used to create a new instance
4. All of these

**Answer:** A) Used to hold the reference of the current object

**Explanation:**

Java this keyword is used to hold the reference of the current object.

**14. What will be the output of following Java code?**

**import** **java.util.Scanner**;

**class** **ThisKeyword** {

**private** **int** a = **4**;

**private** **int** b = **1**;

**void** **getSum**(**int** a, **int** b) {

**this**.a = a;

**this**.b = b;

System.out.println(**this**.a + **this**.b);

}

}

**public** **class** **Main** {

**public** **static** **void** **main**(String args[]) {

ThisKeyword T = **new** ThisKeyword();

T.getSum(**3**, **5**);

}

}

1. 5
2. 9
3. 8
4. 4

**Answer:** C) 8

**Explanation:**

The above Java program is an example to demonstrate the use of this keyword.

**15. Which is the correct absolute path of a file in Java?**

1. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt
2. C:\Program Files\Java\file\_name.txt
3. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\file\_name.txt
4. C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\File Handling\file\_name.txt

**Answer:** A) C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt

**Explanation:**

The correct absolute path of a file in Java is:

C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_131\bin\file\_name.txt

**Q1.What do you mean by dynamic initialization of variables ? Explain with the help of example.**

**Q2.What do you mean by type conversion? Explain the types in java.**

**Q3.Expalin different types of variables .**

**Q4.Explain about shift and unary operators**

**Q5.Explain about instanceof operator.**