1. How many numbers of primitive data types are there in Java?

A) 4

**B) 8**

C) 10

D) None of the above

2. The size of float and double in java is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) 64 and 64

B) 32 and 32

**C) 32 and 64**

D) 64 and 32

3. When an array is passed to a method, the method receives?

A) Length of the array

B) A copy of the array

**C) The reference of the array**

D) Copy of first element

4. Select the valid declaration and initialization of an array in JAVA.

A) int[] A = {}

**B) int[] A = {1, 2, 3}**

C) int[] A = (1, 2, 3)

D) int[][] A = {1,2,3}

5. What will be the return type of a method that does not return any value.

A) int

**B) void**

C) double

D) None

6. The system stores parameters and local variables in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whenever a method is invoked.

A) Heap

**B) Stack**

C) Array

D) Tree

7. The finalize() method is called,

**A) Before garbage collection**

B) Before an object goes out of scope

C) Before a variable goes out of scope

D) None

8. Identify the infinite loop.

A) for(; ;)

B) for(int i = 0; i < 1; i--)

C) for(int i = 0; ;i++)

**D) All of the above**

9. Which of the following is incorrect about features of Java?

A) Object oriented

**B) Use of pointers**

C) Dynamic

D) Architectural neutral

10. Which of the following Array declaration is illegal?

A) int [ ] a [ ] = new int [4] [4];

B) int a[ ][ ] = new int [4] [4];

**C) int a[ ] [ ] = new int [ ] [4];**

D) int [ ] a [ ] = new int [4] [ ];

Explanation: Because the size of the rows must always be mentioned.

11. In the following Array declaration, which expression returns the output as 5?

int [] arr = { 23, 5, 78, 34, 2};

A) arr.length()

B) arr[].length()

C) arr[].length

**D) arr.length**

12. Two methods are said to be overloaded if they have,

A) same name and same number of parameter but different return type.

B) they have same name.

C) they have different name but same number of arguments.

**D) have same name but different parameters.**

Explanation: If two or more method in a class have same name but different parameters, it is known as Method Overloading.

13. Which statement does not create an object of class Student{} ?

A) new Student();

B) Student s1 = new Student(), s2 = new Student();

**C) Student s1;**

D) Student ss = new Student();

Explanation: The statement Student s1 only declares a reference variable s1 of Student class not an object.

14. Garbage Collection in java is done by whom?

A) Java Compiler

B) Object class

**C) JVM**

D) System class

Explanation: In Java destruction of object from memory is done automatically by the JVM. When there is no reference to an object, then that object is assumed to be no longer needed and the memory occupied by the object are released. This technique is called Garbage Collection. This is accomplished by the JVM.

15. Which operator is used to check object-type at runtime?

A) ternary operator

**B) instanceof operator**

C) type operator

D) length operator

16. Argument passed to a program at the run time is stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A) String array passed to the parameter of main() method.**

B) Integer array passed to the parameter of main() method.

C) Object array passed to the parameter of main() method.

D) String array passed to the parameter of public class constructor.

Explanation:The command line argument is the argument passed to a program at the time when you run it. To access the command-line argument inside a java program is quite easy, they are stored as string in String array passed to the args parameter of main() method.

17. Multiple inheritance is not supported in Java because?

**A) To remove ambiguity and provide more maintainable and clear design.**

B) Java is a Object oriented language.

C) Multiple inheritance is not an important feature.

D) All of above

18. Who invented Java Programming?

A) Guido van Rossum

**B) James Gosling**

C) Dennis Ritchie

D) Bjarne Stroustrup

19. Which statement is true about Java?

A) Java is a sequence-dependent programming language

B) Java is a code dependent programming language

C) Java is a platform-dependent programming language

**D) Java is a platform-independent programming language**

20. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute the java programs?

A) JRE

B) JIT

**C) JDK**

D) JVM

21. Which of these cannot be used for a variable name in Java?

A) identifier & keyword

B) identifier

**C) keyword**

D) none of the mentioned

22. What is the extension of java code files?

A) .js

B) .txt

C .class

**D) .java**

23. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?

A) malloc

B) alloc

**C) new**

D) new malloc

24. Which of these is an incorrect Statement?

**A) It is necessary to use new operator to initialize an array**

B) Array can be initialized using comma separated expressions surrounded by curly braces

C) Array can be initialized when they are declared

D) None of the mentioned

25. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?

**A) Row**

B) Column

C) Both Row and Column

D) None of the mentioned

26. 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

27. Which of these operators can skip evaluating right hand operand?

A) !

B) |

C) &

**D) &&**

28. Which of these statements is correct?

A) true and false are numeric values 1 and 0

B) true and false are numeric values 0 and 1

C) true is any non zero value and false is 0

**D) true and false are non numeric values**

29. Which of these have highest precedence?

**A) ()**

B) ++

C) \*

D) >>

30. What is the value stored in x in the following lines of Java code?

int x, y, z;

x = 0;

y = 1;

x = y = z = 8;

A) 0

B) 1

C) 9

**D) 8**

31. Which of these statements are incorrect?

A) Equal to operator has least precedence

B) Brackets () have highest precedence

**C) Division operator, /, has higher precedence than multiplication operator**

D) Addition operator, +, and subtraction operator have equal precedence

32. 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

33. When does method overloading is determined?

A) At run time

**B) At compile time**

C) At coding time

D) At execution time

34. Which of this method is given parameter via command line arguments?

**A) main()**

B) recursive() method

C) Any method

D) System defined methods

35. Which of these data types is used to store command line arguments?

A) Array

B) Stack

**C) String**

D) Integer

36. How many arguments can be passed to main()?

**A) Infinite**

B) Only 1

C) System Dependent

D) None of the mentioned

37. Can command line arguments be converted into int automatically if required?

A) Yes

**B) No**

C) Compiler Dependent

D) Only ASCII characters can be converted

38. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of it’s class?

A) finalize

B) delete

C) class

**D) constructor**

39. Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

**A) Box obj = new Box();**

B) Box obj = new Box;

C) obj = new Box();

D) new Box obj;

40. Which of these statement is incorrect?

**A) Every class must contain a main() method**

B) Applets do not require a main() method at all

C) There can be only one main() method in a program

D) main() method must be made public

41. Find the output of the following code.

int Integer = 24;

char String = ‘I’;

System.out.print(Integer);

System.out.print(String);

A) Compile error

B) Throws exception

C) I

**D) 24 I**

2. Select the valid declaration of a character array.

**A) char[] ch = new char[5]**

B) char[] ch = new char(5)

C) char[] ch = new char()

D) char[] ch = new char[]

3. Identify the output of the following program.

Public class Test{

Public static void main(String argos[]){

String str1 = “ten”;

String str2 = “eleven”;

System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));

}

}

A) ten

B) eleven

**C) teneleven**

D) eleventen

4. How many objects will be created in the following?

String a = new String(“Hello”);

String b = new String(“Hello”);

String c = “Hello”;

String d = “Hello”;

A) 2

**B) 3**

C) 4

D) None

Show Explanation

Using the new keyword creates an object every time. Hence, 2 objects are created for first two statement. Next, a string is declared which creates another object. For the fourth statement, since, a string “Hello” already exists, it doesn’t create an additional object again. Hence, answer is 3.

5. Find the output of the following code.

if(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 == 5){

System.out.print(“TRUE”);

}

else{

System.out.print(“FALSE”);

}

**A) TRUE**

B) FALSE

C) Compile error

D) None

6. Find the output of the following code.

Public class Solution{

Public static void main(String… argos){

Int x = 5;

x \* = (3 + 7);

System.out.println(x);

A) 10

B) 22

**C) 50**

D) None

7. How many times will “Chitkara” be printed.

Int count = 0;

do{

System.out.println(“Chitkara”);

count++;

} while(count < 10);

**A) 10**

B) 9

C) 8

D) 11

8. What will be the output upon the execution of the following code?

public class Test

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int j = 5;

for (int i = 0; i< j; i++)

{

if ( i <= j-- )

System.out.print( (i\*j) + " ");

}

}

}

A) 0 3 2

B) 1 2 3

**C) 0 3 4**

D) 1 4 2

Explanation: Here for-loop will execute only three times. In first pass the value of i is 0 and j is 4. So, 0\*4 = 0 is printed. In second pass the value of i is 1 and 3 so it will print 3. In last pass the value of i is 2 and 2 so it will print 4.

9. What will be the output of the following code?

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

double d = 100.04;

float f = d;

System.out.println("Float value "+f);

}

}

A) 100.04

B) 100.0

**C) Compilation Error (lossy conversion from double to float)**

D) 100

Explanation: Because of incompatible type, assigning a larger type value to a variable of smaller type value.

10. What will be the output of the following program?

class B

{

static int count = 100;

public void increment()

{

count++;

}

public static void main(String []args)

{

B b1 = new B();

b1.increment();

B b2 = new B();

System.out.println(b2.count); // line 13

}

}

A) 100

**B) 101**

C) Error in line 13

D) 0

Explanation: Static variable has only one single storage. All the objects of the class having static variable will have the same instance of static variable.

51. Which is true?

A) "X extends Y" is correct if and only if X is a class and Y is an interface.

B) "X extends Y" is correct if and only if X is a interface and Y is a class.

**C) "X extends Y" is correct if X and Y are either both classes or both interface.**

D) "X extends Y" is correct for all combinations of X and Y being classes and/or interfaces.

52. Which letters will be printed when the given program is run?

public class MyClass

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

B b = new C();

A a = b;

if (a instanceof A) System.out.println("A");

if (a instanceof B) System.out.println("B");

if (a instanceof C) System.out.println("C");

if (a instanceof D) System.out.println("D");

}

}

class A {}

class B extends A {}

class C extends B {}

class D extends C {}

**A) A, B, C will be printed.**

B) only A and B will be printed.

C) only B will be printed.

D) only C will be printed.

53. What is the output of this program?

class array\_output {

public static void main(String args[])

{

int array\_variable [] = new int[10];

for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {

array\_variable[i] = i;

System.out.print(array\_variable[i] + " ");

i++;

}

}

}

**A) 0 2 4 6 8**

B) 1 3 5 7 9

C) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

D) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

54. What will happen when you attempt to compile and run the following code?

int Output = 10;

boolean b1 = false;

if((b1 == true) && ((Output += 10) == 20))

{

System.out.println("We are equal " + Output);

}

else

{

System.out.println("Not equal! " + Output);

}

A) Compilation error, attempting to perform binary comparison on logical data type.

B) Compilation and output of "We are equal 10".

C) Compilation and output of "Not equal! 20".

**D) Compilation and output of "Not equal! 10".**

Explanation: As && operator acts as AND in the condition. Hence the first condition executed is false, and the condition after && does not run and Output is still equal to 10.

55. What is the output of this program?

class selection\_statements {

public static void main(String args[])

{

int var1 = 5;

int var2 = 6;

if ((var2 = 1) == var1)

System.out.print(var2);

else

System.out.print(++var2);

}

}

A) 1

**B) 2**

C) 3

D) 4

56. What is the Output of this program?

class Output {

public static void main(String args[])

{

int x, y = 1;

x = 10;

if (x != 10 && x / 0 == 0)

System.out.println(y);

else

System.out.println(++y);

}

}

A) 1

**B) 2**

C) Runtime error owing to division by zero

D) Unpredictable behaviour

Explanation: Operator short circuit and, &&, skips evaluating right hand operand if left hand operand is false thus division by zero in if condition does not give an error.

57. What is the output of this program?

class main\_class {

public static void main(String args[])

{

int x = 9;

if (x == 9) {

int x = 8;

System.out.println(x);

}

}

}

A) 9

B) 8

**C) Compilation Error**

D) Runtime Error

Explanation: Two variables with the same name can't be created in a class.

58. Which method is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?

**A) finalize()**

B) delete()

C) main()

D) None of the above mentioned

59. What is the output of this program?

class equality {

int x=3;

int y=4;

boolean isequal() {

return(x == y);

}

}

class Output {

public static void main(String args[])

{

equality obj = new equality();

obj.x = 5;

obj.y = 5;

System.out.println(obj.isequal); }

}

A. false

**B. true**

C. 0

D. 1

60. What is the output of this program?

class access{

public int x;

private int y;

void cal(int a, int b){

x = a + 1;

y = b;

}

}

class access\_specifier {

public static void main(String args[])

{

access obj = new access();

obj.cal(2, 3);

System.out.println(obj.x + " " + obj.y);

}

}

A) 3 3

B) 2 3

C) Runtime Error

**D) Compilation Error**

Explanation: Because variable y has private access modifier. Thus, it cannot be accessed from outside the class.