



Objective question of java

Q1. Which one of these lists contains only Java programming language keywords?

- A) *class, if, void, long, Int, continue*
- B) *goto, instanceof, native, finally, default, throws*
- C) *try, virtual, throw, final, volatile, transient*
- D) *strictfp, constant, super, implements, do*
- E) *byte, break, assert, switch, include*

Answer: Option **B**

Q2. Which will legally declare, construct, and initialize an array?

- A) `int [] myList = {"1", "2", "3"};`
- B) `int [] myList = (5, 8, 2);`
- C) `int myList [] [] = {4,9,7,0};`
- D) `int myList [] = {4, 3, 7};`

Answer: Option **D**

Q3. Which is a reserved word in the Java programming language?

- A) *method* B) *native*
- C) *subclasses* D) *reference*

Answer: Option **B**

Q4. `public interface Foo { int k = 4; /* Line 3 */`

1. final int k = 4;
2. public int k = 4;
3. static int k = 4;
4. abstract int k = 4;

Answer: Option **A**

Q5. Which one of the following will declare an array and initialize it with five numbers?

- A) Array a = new Array(5);
- B) int [] a = {23,22,21,20,19};
- C) int a [] = new int[5];
- D) int [5] array;

Answer: Option **B**

Q6 Which is the valid declarations within an interface definition?

- A) public double methoda();
- B) public final double methoda();
- C) static void methoda(double d1);
- D) protected void methoda(double d1);

Answer: Option **A**

Q7. The Java interpreter is used for the execution of the source code?

- a) True
- b) False

Answer True

Q8. Consider the following program:

```
import myLibrary.*;

public class ShowSomeClass
{
// code for the class...
}
```

What is the name of the java file containing this program?

- A. myLibrary.java
- B. ShowSomeClass.java

C. ShowSomeClass D. ShowSomeClass.class

Answer B

Q9. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. In java, an instance field declared public generates a compilation error.
- B. int is the name of a class available in the package java.lang
- C. Instance variable names may only contain letters and digits.
- D. A class has always a constructor (possibly automatically supplied by the java compiler).

Answer D

Q10 Consider the following code snippet

```
String river = new String("Columbia");  
System.out.println(river.length());
```

What is printed?

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. Columbia

Answer C

Q11. A constructor

- A. must have the same name as the class it is declared within.
- B. is used to create objects.
- C. may be declared private
- D. A and B

4.

E. A, B and C

Answer E

Q12 Which of the following may be part of a class definition?

- A. instance variables
- B. instance methods
- C. constructors
- D. all of the above

Answer D

Q13. What is different between a Java applet and a Java application?

- A. An application can in general be trusted whereas an applet can't.
- B. An applet must be executed in a browser environment.
- C. An applet is not able to access the files of the computer it runs on
- D. (A), (B) and (C).

Answer D

Q14. Consider

```
public class MyClass{  
public MyClass(){/*code*/}  
  
// more code...  
}
```

To instantiate MyClass, you would write?

- A. MyClass mc = new MyClass();
- B. MyClass mc = MyClass();
- C. MyClass mc = MyClass;
- D. MyClass mc = new MyClass;

Answer A

Q15. What is byte code in the context of Java?

- A. The type of code generated by a Java compiler

- B. The type of code generated by a Java Virtual Machine
- C. It is another name for a Java source file
- D. It is the code written within the instance methods of a class.

Answer A

Q16. What is garbage collection in the context of Java?

- A. The operating system periodically deletes all of the java files available on the system.
- B. Any package imported in a program and not used is automatically deleted.
- C. When all references to an object are gone, the memory used by the object is automatically reclaimed.
- D. The JVM checks the output of any Java program and deletes anything that doesn't make sense.

Answer C

Q17. You read the following statement in a Java program that compiles and executes.

```
submarine.dive(depth);
```

What can you say for sure?

- A. depth must be an int
- B. dive must be a method.
- C. dive must be the name of an instance field.
- D. submarine must be the name of a class

Answer B

Q18. What output is displayed as the result of executing the following statement?

```
System.out.println("// Looks like a comment.");
```

- A) // Looks like a comment
- B) The statement results in a compilation error
- C) Looks like a comment
- D) No output is displayed

Ans : a.

- E) Q19. Java Source Code is compiled into _____.
- F) A).obj B) .exe C) Byte code D) None
- G) Answer C

Q20. Which of the tool is used to compile java code ?

- A) Javac B) Java B) exe D) Run
- B) Answer A

Q21. Which of the following tool used to execute java code.

- C) Javac B) DOS C) Run D) Java
- Answer D

Q22 Which of the following is used to interpret and execute Java Applet Classes hosted by HTML

- A) Appletviewer B) Java C) javac D) None
- Answer A

Q23. HTML based Java Documentary help can be accessed using _____

- A) Javadoc B) javahelp C) Java manual D) None of these
- B) Answer A

Q24. jar stands for _____.

- A) Java Archive Runner B) Java Archive C) None

Answer B

Q 25 Which of the following is used to see the details of the compilation.

- A) javac -debug TestExample.java B) javac -detail TestExample.java
- C) javac -verbose TestExample.java D) None

Answer C

Q26. Which of the following is not a keyword in Java.

Boolean B) Assert C)Finalize D) abstract

Answer C)

Q27. Which of the following is not a keyword in Java.

A) transient B) emun C) strictfp D) instanceof

Answer B

Q 28. Single line comment starts with _____ in Java.

A) // B)/** C) /* */ D)

Answer A

Q 29. Which of the following Class is used to wrap boolean value.

A) None of these B) java.util.Boolean

C) java.io.Boolean D) java.lang.Boolean

Answer D

Q 30. We can construct Boolean Object from _____. Select appropriate option(s).

A) Boolean B) Integer C) String D) Long

Answer A & C

Q31. Which one of these lists contains only Java programming language keywords?

A) class, if, void, long, Int, continue

B) goto, instanceof, native, finally, default, throws

C) try, virtual, throw, final, volatile, transient

D) strictfp, constant, super, implements, do

Answer B

Q32. Which is a valid keyword in java?

A) Interface B) string C) Float D) unsigned

Answer A

Q 33 Which is a valid declarations of a String?

A) String s1 = null; B) String s2 = 'null'; C) String s3 = (String) 'abc'; D) String s4 = (String) "\ufeed";

Q 34. 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.

Answer C

Q 35. 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.

Answer B

Q 36. 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.

Q37. Which constructs an anonymous inner class instance?

- A) Runnable r = new Runnable() { };
- B) Runnable r = new Runnable(public void run() { });
- C) Runnable r = new Runnable { public void run(){} };
- D) System.out.println(new Runnable() {public void run() { }});

Answer D

Q 38. which statement, inserted at line 10, creates an instance of Bar?

- A) Foo.Bar b = new Foo.Bar(); B) Foo.Bar b = f.new Bar();

C) `Bar b = new f.Bar();` D) `Bar b = f.new Bar();`

Q 39. Which of the following would compile without error?

A) `int a = Math.abs(-5);` B) `int b = Math.abs(5.0);`

C) `int c = Math.abs(5.5F);` D) `int d = Math.abs(5L);`

Q 40. Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but whose methods are not synchronized?

A) `java.util.HashSet` B) `java.util.LinkedHashSet`

C) `java.util.List` D) `java.util.ArrayList`

Q 41 What is the name of the method used to [start](#) a thread execution?

A) `init();` B) `start();` C) `run();` D) `resume();`

Q 42. Which cannot directly cause a thread to stop executing?

A) Calling the `SetPriority()` method on a *Thread* object.

B) Calling the `wait()` method on an object.

C) Calling `notify()` method on an object.

D) Calling `read()` method on an *InputStream* object.

Q 43 Which of the following will directly stop the execution of a Thread?

A) `wait()` B) `notify()` C) `notifyall()` D) exits synchronized code

Q 44. Which method must be defined by a class implementing the *java.lang.Runnable* interface?

A) `void run()` B) `public void run()` C) `public void start()` D) `void run(int priority)`

Q 45. Which will contain the body of the thread?

A) `run();` B) [start\(\);](#) C) `stop();` D) `main();`

Q 46 Which of the following will not directly cause a thread to stop?

A) `notify()` B) `wait()` C) `InputStream` access D) `sleep()`

Q 47. You want subclasses in any package to have access to members of a superclass. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

A) public B) private C) protected D) transient

Q 48. public class Test { }

What is the prototype of the default constructor?

A) Test() B) Test(void) C) public Test() D) public Test(void)

Q 49. You want a class to have access to members of another class in the same package. Which is the most restrictive access that accomplishes this objective?

A) public B) private C) protected D) default access

Q 50. Which of the following class level (nonlocal) variable declarations will not compile?

A) protected int a; B) transient int b = 3; C) private synchronized int e; D) volatile int d;