

1. What is the full form of JVM
 - a. **Java Virtual Machine**
 - b. Java Variable Machine
 - c. Java Virtual Mechanism
 - d. Java Variable Mechanism

2. The extension name of a Java source code file is ?
 - a. .class
 - b. .obj
 - c. **.java**
 - d. .exe

3. _____ is a software that interprets Java bytecode.
 - a. **Java virtual machine**
 - b. Java compiler
 - c. Java debugger
 - d. Java API

4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Java uses only interpreter
 - b. Java uses only compiler.
 - c. **Java uses both interpreter and compiler.**
 - d. None of the above.

5. A Java file with extension ‘.class’ contains
 - a. Java source code
 - b. HTML tags
 - c. **Java Byte code**
 - d. A program file written in Java programming language

6. What is the return type of a method that does not returns any value?
 - a. int

- b. float
 - c. double
 - d. void**
7. Which of the following is a Class in Java?
- a. int
 - b. String**
 - c. short
 - d. double
8. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?
- a. Function overriding
 - b. Function overloading**
 - c. Function doubling
 - d. None of the mentioned
9. Which of the following is **not a correct** statement?
- a. It is always 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 declared and memory can be allotted in one statement.
 - d. An array can be declared in one statement and memory can be allocated in other statement.
10. Which of the following is an incorrect array declaration?
- a. `int[] a = new int[10];`
 - b. `int [] a;`
 - c. `int[][] a = new int[10];`**
 - d. `int[][] a = {{1, 2, 3}, {1, 2, 3}};`
11. Which of the following **cannot** be used for a variable name in Java?
- a. identifier
 - b. final**

- c. malloc
 - d. calloc
12. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of it's class?
- a. finalize
 - b. delete
 - c. class
 - d. constructor**
13. Which of the following is **not** an object-oriented programming paradigm?
- a. Encapsulation
 - b. Inheritance
 - c. Polymorphism
 - d. Dynamic memory allocation**
14. Which of these class is super class of every class in Java?
- a. String class
 - b. Object class**
 - c. Abstract class
 - d. ArrayList class
15. Which of the following features are **not** common in both Java and C++?
- a. The class declaration.
 - b. The access modifiers.
 - c. The encapsulation of data and methods.
 - d. Multiple inheritance from class**
16. Java is a platform independent programming language because
- a. It is written almost similar to English language.
 - b. It compiles to an intermediate code targeting a virtual machine, which can be interpreted by an interpreter for a given OS.**
 - c. Java compiler translates the source code directly to the machine level language.

- d. It follows the concept of “write once and compile everywhere”.
17. So far the declaration of main() method is concerned, which of the following specification is not valid
- a. void
 - b. public
 - c. static
 - d. private**
18. Which of the following is a valid specifier with the *main()* method?
- a. public**
 - b. private
 - c. protected
 - d. default (i.e., nothing)
19. Consider the following object declaration statement
- ```
Scanner inp= new Scanner(System.in)
```
- What is System.in in this declaration?
- a. Any file storing data
  - b. Reference to standard input device, that is, keyboard**
  - c. Reference to a scanner as an input device
  - d. It is a mouse as an input device
20. Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class, say Box?
- a. Box obj = new Box();**
  - b. Box obj = new Box;
  - c. obj = new Box();
  - d. new Box obj;
21. Which of the following 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

22. What is the output of the following program?

```
public class Test {
 public static void main(String [] args) {
 Test t = new Test();
 t.start();
 }
 void start(){
 int a = 4;
 int b = 5;
 System.out.print(" " + 8 + 3 + " ");
 System.out.print(a + b); System.out.print(" " + a +
 b + " "); System.out.print(foo() + a + b + " ");
 System.out.println(a + b + foo());
 }
 String foo(){
 return "foo";
 }
}
```

- a. **839 45foo45 9foo**
- b. 9 7 7 foo34 34foo
- c. 72 34 34 foo34 34foo
- d. 9 7 7 foo 7 7foo

23. What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. **void**
- d. double

24. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class having the same name but differentiated by method signature?

- a. Method overriding
- b. **Method overloading**
- c. Encapsulation
- d. Inheritance

25. Which of the following is called when a method having the same name as that the name of the class where it is defined?

- a. abstract
- b. this
- c. final
- d. constructor**

26. public class Test{

```
public static void main(String args[]){ int x = 9;
```

```
 if (x == 9) { int x = 8;
```

```
 System.out.println(x);
```

```
 }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

- a. 8
- b. 9
- c. Compilation error.**
- d. Runtime error.


27. Which of the following statements is/ are **incorrect**?

- a. Two or more methods with the same name can be differentiated on the basis of their parameters data type.
- b. Two or more method having the same name can be differentiated on the basis of number of parameters.
- c. Any already defined method in Java library can be defined again in the program with different data type of parameters.
- d. No method can call another method without creating an object of the class to which it is defined.**

28. What is the maximum number of arguments that can be passed to a method in Java?

- a. No arguments

- b. One
  - c. Any number of arguments**
  - d. Varies from one compiler to another
29. What is not the use of “this” keyword in Java?
- a. Passing itself to another method
  - b. Calling another constructor in constructor chaining
  - c. Referring to the instance variable when local variable has the same name
  - d. Passing itself to method of the same class**
30. Which of the following is **true** about the break statement in Java?
- a. Break stops the execution of entire program.
  - b. Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop.**
  - c. Break forces the control out of the loop and starts the execution of next iteration.
  - d. Break halts the execution of the loop for certain time frame.
31. Which of the following is usually used with the switch statement?
- a. continue
  - b. exit
  - c. break**
  - d. do
32. Which of these is used by operating system to manage the Recursion in Java?
- a. Array
  - b. Stack**
  - c. Queue
  - d. Tree
33. Which of the following access specifier must be used for class so that a sub class can inherit it?
- a. public**
  - b. private

- c. protected
  - d. default
34. A class member declared as protected becomes member of subclass of which type?
- a. public member
  - b. private member**
  - c. protected member
  - d. default member
35. Which inheritance in Java programming is not supported?
- a. Multiple inheritance using classes.**
  - b. Multiple inheritance using interfaces.
  - c. Multilevel inheritance.
  - d. Single inheritance.
36. How can a protected member be accessed?
- a. Accessible only within the class.
  - b. Accessible only within package.
  - c. Accessible within the package as well as outside the package but through inheritance only.**
  - d. Accessible to everywhere.
37. Order of execution of constructors in Java Inheritance is
- a. Base to derived class.**
  - b. Derived to base class.
  - c. Random order.
  - d. No execution of a constructor in the derived class.
38. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of super class?
- a. super**
  - b. this
  - c. extent
  - d. extends
- 



39. Advantage(s) of inheritance in Java programming is/are

- a. Code sharing
- b. Code maintainability
- c. Code reusability
- d. All of the above**

40. If there is an abstract method in a class then,

- a. Class must be abstract class.
- b. No object of the class can be created.
- c. Any sub class of the class may or may be abstract class.
- d. All of the above.**

41. For each description on the left, find the best matching modifier on the right. You may use a choice more than once or not at all.

- |                                                                                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Hides the instance variable from code in other files.                            | A. private           |
| 2. Hides the method from code in other files.                                       | B. public            |
| 3. Hides the subclass from code in other files.                                     | C. final             |
| 4. Exposes the API method to code in other files.                                   | D. static            |
| 5. Prevents the value of the instance variable from being Changed once initialized. | E. none of the above |

- a. 1-A,2-A,3-C,4-D,5-E
- b. 1-A,2-A,3-A,4-B,5-C**
- c. 1-C,2-B,3-A,4-A,5-D
- d. None of Above

42. Suppose the class *Undergraduate* extends the class *Student* which extends the class *Person*. Given the following variable declaration:

```
Person p = new Person(); Student s = new Student();
```

```
Undergraduate ug = new Undergraduate();
```

Which of the following assignments are legal?

- I. `p = ug;`
- II. `p = new Undergraduate();`

- III. `ug = new Student();`
  - IV. `ug = p;`
  - V. `s = new Person();`
  - a. I and IV
  - b. III, II and IV
  - c. I and II**
  - d. III and IV
43. For which purpose packages are used in Java?
- a. Categorizes data
  - b. Organizing java classes into namespaces**
  - c. For faster compilation
  - d. None
44. Which of the following keywords is used to define a package in Java?
- a. `class`
  - b. `implements`
  - c. `extends`
  - d. `package`**
45. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about packages?
- a. Package defines a namespace in which classes are stored.
  - b. A package can contain other package within it.
  - c. Java uses file system directories to store packages.
  - d. A package can be renamed without renaming the directory in which the classes are stored.**
46. Which of these access-specifiers can be used for an interface?
- a. `public`**
  - b. `private`
  - c. `protected`
  - d. All of above
47. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about Interfaces?
- a. Interfaces specify what class must do but not how it does.

- b. Interfaces are specified public if they are to be accessed by any code in the program.
- c. All variables in interface are implicitly final and static.
- d. All variables are static and methods are public if interface is defined public.**

48. Which one is correct declaration for implementing two interfaces?

- a. class C implements A, B { }**
- b. class C implements A, implements B { }
- c. class C implements A extends B { }
- d. class C extend A, B { }

49. The fields in an interface are implicitly specified as

- a. public
- b. protected
- c. private
- d. static and final**

50. Let us consider the following piece of code in Java.

```
interface A {inti = 111;

}

class B implements A { void methodB() {

i = 222;

System.out.println(i);

}

}
```

What will be the result of this code will be?

- a. There is no main () method so the program is not executable.
- b. The value of i will be printed as 111, as it is static and final by default.

c. The value of i will be printed as 222, as it is initialized in class B.

**d. Compile time error**

51. If a class inheriting an abstract class does not define all of its methods, then it will be known as

**a. Abstract class.**

b. A normal class.

c. Final class

d. An interface

52. Does a subclass inherit both member variables and methods?

a. No—only member variables are inherited.

b. No—only methods are inherited.

**c. Yes—both are inherited - but not those are declared as private.**

d. Yes—only the members/ methods with protected are inherited.

53. Can an object subclass another object?

a. Yes—as long as single inheritance is followed.

**b. No—inheritation is only between classes.**

c. Only when one has been defined in terms of the other.

d. Yes—when one object is used in the constructor of another.

54. What is the output for the following Java program?

```
class Base {

 public void show() {

 System.out.println("Base show() called");

 }

}

class Derived extends Base { public void show() {

 System.out.println("Derived show() called");
```

```
}

}

public class Main { public void show() {

System.out.println("Main show() called");

}

public static void main(String[] args) { Base bb = new Derived();

bb.show();

}

}
```

- a. Base show() called
- b. Main show() called
- c. Derived show() called**
- d. Compile time error

55. 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

56. Which of the following is not a Java features?

- a. Dynamic
- b. Architecture Neutral
- c. Use of pointers**
- d. Object-oriented

57. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to find and fix bugs in the Java programs.

- a. JVM
- b. JRE

c. JDK

**d. JDB**

58. What is the return type of the hashCode() method in the Object class?

a. object

**b. int**

c. long

d. void

59. 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

60. 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 )

61. In which process, a local variable has the same name as one of the instance variables?

**a. Serialization**

b. Variable Shadowing

c. Abstraction

d. Multi-threading

62. Which of the following is true about the anonymous inner class?

a. It has only methods

b. Objects can't be created

c. It has a fixed class name

**d. It has no class name**

63. Which package contains the Random class?
- a. **java.util package**
  - b. java.lang package
  - c. java.awt package
  - d. java.io package
64. Which of these classes are the direct subclasses of the **Throwable** class?
- a. RuntimeException and Error class
  - b. Exception and VirtualMachineError class
  - c. **Error and Exception class**
  - d. IOException and VirtualMachineError class
65. Which option is false about the *final* keyword?
- a. A *final* method cannot be overridden in its subclasses.
  - b. A *final* class cannot be extended.
  - c. **A *final* class cannot extend other classes.**
  - d. A *final* method can be inherited.
66. What do you mean by *chained exceptions* in Java?
- a. Exceptions occurred by the VirtualMachineError
  - b. **An exception caused by other exceptions**
  - c. Exceptions occur in chains with discarding the debugging information
  - d. None of the above
67. In which memory a String is stored, when we create a string using **new** operator?
- a. Stack
  - b. String memory
  - c. **Heap memory**
  - d. Random storage space
68. What will be the output of the following program?

```
public class Test2 {
```

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

 StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer("Complete");

 s1.setCharAt(1,'i');

 s1.setCharAt(7,'d');

 System.out.println(s1);

}
```

- a. Complete
- b. Iomplede
- c. Cimpletd**
- d. Coipletd

69. Given that Student is a class, how many reference variables and objects are created by the following code?

```
Student studentName, studentId;
```

```
studentName = new Student();
```

```
Student stud_class = new Student();
```

- a. Three reference variables and two objects are created.**
- b. Two reference variables and two objects are created.
- c. One reference variable and two objects are created.
- d. Three reference variables and three objects are created.

70. Which of the following is a mutable class in java?

- a. java.lang.String
- b. java.lang.Byte
- c. java.lang.Short
- d. java.lang.StringBuilder**

71. How many threads can be executed at a time?



- a. Only one thread
  - b. Multiple threads**
  - c. Only main (main() method) thread
  - d. Two threads
72. If three threads trying to share a single object at the same time, which condition will arise in this scenario?
- a. Time-Lapse
  - b. Critical situation
  - c. Race condition**
  - d. Recursion
73. If a thread goes to sleep
- a. It releases all the locks it has.
  - b. It does not release any locks.**
  - c. It releases half of its locks.
  - d. It releases all of its lock except one.
74. Which of the following modifiers can be used for a variable so that it can be accessed by any thread or a part of a program?
- a. Global
  - b. Transient
  - c. Volatile**
  - d. default
75. In character stream I/O, a single read/write operation performs \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Two bytes read/write at a time.**
  - b. Eight bytes read/write at a time.
  - c. One byte read/write at a time.
  - d. Five bytes read/ write at a time.
76. Which of these keywords are used for generating an exception manually?
- a. try

- b. catch
  - c. throw**
  - d. check
77. Which of these classes are used by character streams for input and output operations?
- a. InputStream
  - b. Writer**
  - c. ReadStream
  - d. InputOutputStream
78. What is the range of byte data type in Java?
- a. -128 to 127**
  - b. -32768 to 32767
  - c. -2147483648 to 2147483647
  - d. None of the mentioned
79. Literal can be of which of these data types?
- a. integer
  - b. float
  - c. boolean
  - d. all of above**
80. Which of these operators is used to allocate memory to array variable in Java?
- a. malloc
  - b. alloc
  - c. new**
  - d. calloc
81. Modulus operator, %, can be applied to which of these?
- a. Integers
  - b. Floating – point numbers
  - c. Both Integers and floating – point numbers**
  - d. None of the mentioned

82. Decrement operator, --, decreases the value of variable by what number?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

83. Which of the following is not a Java feature?

- a. Dynamic
- b. Architecture Neutral.
- c. Use of pointers
- d. Object-oriented

84. What do you mean by nameless objects?.

- a. An object created by using the new keyword.
- b. An object of a superclass created in the subclass.
- c. An object without having any name but having a reference.
- d. An object that has no reference.

85. What will be output?

```
class array_output
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int array_variable[][] = {{ 1, 2, 3}, { 4 , 5, 6}, { 7, 8, 9}};
 int sum = 0;
 for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
 for (int j = 0; j < 3 ; ++j)
 sum = sum + array_variable[i][j];
 System.out.print(sum / 5);
 }
}
```

- a. 9
- b. 8
- c. 10
- d. 11

86. What will be output?

```
class increment
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int g = 3;
 System.out.print(++g * 8);
 }
}
```

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 32**
- d. 34

87. 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 above

88. What is not necessary for JAVA Program?

- a. JDK
- b. JRE
- c. JVM
- d. Net beans**

89. Which is not feature of JAVA?

- a. Encapsulation
- b. Inheritance
- c. Distributed
- d. Parallel processing**

90. How will you write main function in JAVA?

- a. void main()
- b. public static void main()

c. static public void main()

**d. none of above**

91. Which a Wrapper class?

a. Scanner

**b. Character**

c. byte

d. long

92. Are class and Interface same?

**a. Yes**

b. No

93. Can we write main method without class in JAVA?

a. Yes

**b. No**

94. JAVA is not case sensitive..

a. True

**b. False**

95. Which is assignment operator?

**a. =**

b. ==

c. \*

d. instanceof

96. Which is not relational operator?

a. ==

b. <=

c. >=

**d. <<**

97. valueOf() method is available in ..... class.

a. Float

- b. Integer
- c. Double
- d. All of above**

98. identifier circle@123

- a. valid
- b. invalid**

99. Default value of int variable is

- a. Null
- b. 0**
- c. Zero
- d. Garbage

100. Size occupied by long data type

- a. 2 byte
- b. 4 byte
- c. 8 byte**
- d. 8 bit

101. static public void main(String args[])

- a. correct**
- b. incorrect

102. Scanner input = new Scanner();

- a. True
- b. False**

103. For main function class is mandatory..

- a. True**
- b. False

104. for(i=1;i<3;i++); { i++; } what will be the output?

- a. nothing**
- b. compilation error

- c. 1,2
- d. Runtime error
105. `int i = new int();`
- a. correct
- b. incorrect**
106. Which is entry control loop?
- a. for**
- b. do..while
- c. if
- d. switch
107. Implicit casting means narrowing the data type.
- a. True
- b. False**
108. For conversion from primitive to object constructor is used..
- a. True**
- b. False
109. Wrapper class is used for...
- a. converting from primitive to object
- b. converting object to primitive
- c. Both**
- d. None
110. Output of following Java program?
- ```
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int x = 0;
        int y = 10;
        int z = y/x;
    }
}
```
- a. Compiler Error
- b. Compiles and runs fine

- c. **Compiles fine but throws ArithmeticException exception**
- d. 10
111. When does Exceptions in Java arise in code sequence?
- Run Time**
 - Compilation Time
 - Can Occur Any Time.
 - None of the mentioned
112. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?
- try
 - finally
 - thrown**
 - catch
113. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?
- try**
 - catch
 - throw
 - finally
114. Which of these keywords must be used to handle the exception thrown by try block in some rational manner?
- try
 - catch**
 - finally
 - throw
115. Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?
- try
 - catch
 - finally
 - throw**

116. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.print("World");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. Hello
- b. World**
- c. HelloWorld
- d. Hello World

117. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            int a, b;
            b = 0;
            a = 5 / b;
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. A
- b. B**

- c. Compilation Error
- d. Runtime Error

118. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            int a, b;
            b = 0;
            a = 5 / b;
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("C");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. A
- b. B
- c. AC
- d. BC**

119. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class exception_handling
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            int i, sum;
            sum = 10;
            for (i = -1; i < 3 ;++i)
                sum = (sum / i);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.print("0");
        }
        System.out.print(sum);
    }
}
```

- a. 0
 - b. 05
 - c. Compilation error**
 - d. Runtime error
120. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?
- a. RuntimeException
 - b. Error**
 - c. Exception
 - d. ParentException
121. Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?
- a. thrown
 - b. throw
 - c. malloc
 - d. new**
122. Which of the following keyword is used by calling function to handle exception thrown by called function?

- a. **throws**
 - b. throw
 - c. try
 - d. catch
123. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?
- a. finally
 - b. throw handler
 - c. **default handler**
 - d. java run time system
124. Which part of code gets executed whether exception is caught or not?
- a. **finally**
 - b. try
 - c. catch
 - d. throw
125. At runtime, error is recoverable.
- a. True
 - b. **False**
126. Which of these is a super class of all exceptional type classes?
- a. String
 - b. RuntimeExceptions
 - c. **Throwable**
 - d. Cacheable
127. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that can be caught by using catch?
- a. Error
 - b. **Exception**
 - c. RuntimeException
 - d. All of the mentioned
128. Which of these handles the exception when no catch is used?

- a. **Default handler**
 - b. finally
 - c. throw handler
 - d. Java run time system
129. What exception thrown by parseInt() method?
- a. ArithmeticException
 - b. ClassNotFoundException
 - c. NullPointerException
 - d. **NumberFormatException**
130. Which of these keywords is used to generate an exception explicitly?
- a. try
 - b. finally
 - c. **throw**
 - d. catch
131. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that are explicitly thrown?
- a. Error
 - b. Exception
 - c. **Throwable**
 - d. Throw
132. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
public class San
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.print("Hello world ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("Finally executing ");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. The program will not compile because no exceptions are specified
 - b. The program will not compile because no catch clauses are specified
 - c. Hello world
 - d. Hello world Finally executing**
133. A single try block must be followed by which of these?
- a. finally
 - b. catch**
 - c. finally & catch
 - d. none of the mentioned
134. Which of these exceptions handles the divide by zero error?
- a. ArithmeticException**
 - b. MathException
 - c. IllegalAccessException
 - d. IllegalException
135. Which of these exceptions will occur if we try to access the index of an array beyond its length?
- a. ArithmeticException
 - b. ArrayException
 - c. ArrayIndexException

d. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

136. What is the use of try & catch?
- It allows us to manually handle the exception
 - It allows to fix errors
 - It prevents automatic terminating of the program in cases when an exception occurs

d. All of the mentioned

137. Which of these keywords are used for the block to be examined for exceptions?

- try**
- catch
- throw
- check

138. Which of these keywords are used for the block to handle the exceptions generated by try block?

- try
- catch**
- throw
- finally

139. Which of these keywords are used for generating an exception manually?

- try
- catch
- throw**
- check

140. Which of these statements is incorrect?

- try block need not to be followed by catch block
- try block can be followed by finally block instead of catch block
- try can be followed by both catch and finally block
- try need not to be followed by anything**

141. Which of these classes is used to define exceptions?
- a. Exception**
 - b. Throwable
 - c. Abstract
 - d. System
142. Which of these methods return description of an exception?
- a. `getException()`
 - b. `getMessage()`**
 - c. `obtainDescription()`
 - d. `obtainException()`
143. Which of these methods is used to print stack trace?
- a. `obtainStackTrace()`
 - b. `printStackTrace()`**
 - c. `getStackTrace()`
 - d. `displayStackTrace()`
144. Which of these classes is super class of Exception class?
- a. Throwable**
 - b. System
 - c. RunTime
 - d. Class
145. Which of this method is used to find out that a thread is still running or not?
- a. `Run()`
 - b. `alive()`
 - c. `isAlive()`**
 - d. `checkRun()`
146. What is the default value of priority variable MIN_PRIORITY AND MAX_PRIORITY?
- a. 0 & 256

- b. 0 & 1
 - c. 1 & 10**
 - d. 1 & 256
147. Which of these method waits for the thread to terminate?
- a. sleep()
 - b. isAlive()
 - c. join()
 - d. stop()**
148. Which of these method is used to explicitly set the priority of a thread?
- a. set()
 - b. make()
 - c. setPriority()**
 - d. makePriority()
149. What is synchronization in reference to a thread?
- a. It's a process of handling situations when two or more threads need access to a shared resource**
 - b. It's a process by which many thread are able to access same shared resource simultaneously
 - c. It's a process by which a method is able to access many different threads simultaneously
 - d. It's a method that allow too many threads to access any information require
150. Which of these method is used to implement Runnable interface?
- a. stop()
 - b. run()**
 - c. runThread()
 - d. stopThread()
151. Which of these method is used to begin the execution of a thread?
- a. run()
 - b. start()**

- c. runThread()
 - d. startThread()
152. Which of these method of Thread class is used to find out the priority given to a thread?
- a. get()
 - b. ThreadPriority()
 - c. getPriority()**
 - d. getThreadPriority()
153. What is multithreaded programming?
- a. It's a process in which two different processes run simultaneously
 - b. It's a process in which two or more parts of same process run simultaneously**
 - c. It's a process in which many different process are able to access same information
 - d. It's a process in which a single process can access information from many sources
154. Thread priority in Java is?
- a. Integer**
 - b. Float
 - c. double
 - d. long
155. Which of the following is a correct constructor for thread?
- a. Thread(Runnable a, String str)**
 - b. Thread(int priority)
 - c. Thread(Runnable a, int priority)
 - d. Thread(Runnable a, ThreadGroup t)
156. Which of these keywords are used to implement synchronization?
- a. synchronize
 - b. syn

- c. synch
 - d. synchronized**
157. Which of these is used to perform all input & output operations in Java?
- a. streams**
 - b. Variables
 - c. classes
 - d. Methods
158. Which of these is a type of stream in Java?
- a. Integer stream
 - b. Short stream
 - c. Byte stream**
 - d. Long stream
159. Which of these classes are used by Byte streams for input and output operation?
- a. InputStream**
 - b. OutputStream
 - c. Reader
 - d. All of the mentioned
160. Which of these classes are used by character streams for input and output operations?
- a. InputStream
 - b. Writer**
 - c. ReadStream
 - d. OutputStream
161. Which of these class is used to read from byte array?
- a. InputStream
 - b. BufferedInputStream
 - c. ByteArrayInputStream
 - d. ByteArrayOutputStream**

162. Which of these exception is thrown in cases when the file specified for writing is not found?
- IOException
 - FileNotFoundException
 - FileNotFoundException**
 - FileInputException
163. Which of these methods are used to read in from file?
- get()
 - read()**
 - scan()
 - readFileInput()
164. What is the range of short data type in Java?
- 128 to 127
 - 32768 to 32767**
 - 2147483648 to 2147483647
 - None of the mentionedQue
165. Which of these values can a boolean variable contain?
- True & False**
 - 0 or 1
 - Any integer value
 - true
166. Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?
- boolean b1 = 1;
 - boolean b2 = 'false';
 - boolean b3 = false;**
 - boolean b4 = 'true'
167. Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java?
- The destination type is smaller than source type

- b. The destination type is larger than source type**
- c. The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type
- d. None of the mentioned
168. What is Truncation is Java?
- a. Floating-point value assigned to an integer type**
- b. Integer value assigned to floating type
- c. Floating-point value assigned to an Floating type
- d. Integer value assigned to floating type
169. Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?
- a. `int arr[] = new int[5]`
- b. `int [] arr = new int[5]`
- c. `int arr[] = new int[5]`
- d. `int arr[] = int [5] new`**
170. 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
171. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class array_output
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int array_variable[][] = {{ 1, 2, 3}, { 4 , 5, 6}, { 7, 8, 9}};
        int sum = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < 3 ; ++j)
                sum = sum + array_variable[i][j];
        System.out.print(sum / 5);
    }
}
```

- a. 8

- b. 9**
 - c. 10
 - d. 11

- 172. Which of these selection statements test only for equality?
 - a. if
 - b. switch**
 - c. if and switch
 - d. none of the mentioned

- 173. Which of these jump statements can skip processing the remainder of the code in its body for a particular iteration?
 - a. break
 - b. continue**
 - c. return
 - d. exit

- 174. The while loop repeats a set of code while the condition is not met?
 - a. True
 - b. False**

- 175. What is true about a break?
 - a. Break stops the execution of entire program
 - b. Break halts the execution and forces the control out of the loop**
 - c. Break forces the control out of the loop and starts the execution of next iteration
 - d. Break halts the execution of the loop for certain time frame

- 176. What is true about do statement?
 - a. do statement executes the code of a loop at least once**
 - b. do statement does not get execute if condition is not matched in the first iteration
 - c. do statement checks the condition at the beginning of the loop
 - d. do statement executes the code more than once always

177. Which of the following is not a decision making statement?
- a. if
 - b. if-else
 - c. switch
 - d. do-while**
178. Which of the following is not a valid jump statement?
- a. break
 - b. goto**
 - c. return
 - d. continue
179. Which of the following is not a valid flow control statement?
- a. exit()**
 - b. break
 - c. continue
 - d. return
180. Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java?
- a. Inheritance
 - b. Encapsulation
 - c. Polymorphism
 - d. Compilation**
181. Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?
- a. Compile time polymorphism**
 - b. Execution time polymorphism
 - c. Multiple polymorphism
 - d. Multilevel polymorphism
182. When does method overloading is determined?
- a. At run time
 - b. At compile time**


- c. At coding time
 - d. At execution time
183. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class?
- a. Polymorphism
 - b. Encapsulation
 - c. Abstraction**
 - d. Inheritance
184. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class?
- a. Encapsulation**
 - b. Inheritance
 - c. Polymorphism
 - d. Abstraction
185. Method overriding is combination of inheritance and polymorphism?
- a. True**
 - b. False
186. Which component is used to compile, debug and execute java program?
- a. JVM
 - b. JDK**
 - c. JRE
 - d. JIT
187. Which component is responsible for converting bytecode into machine specific code?
- a. JVM**
 - b. JDK
 - c. JIT
 - d. JRE
188. Which component is responsible to run java program?
- a. JDK
 - b. JVM

- c. JIT
- d. JRE**
189. Which component is responsible to optimize bytecode to machine code?
- a. JVM
- b. JDK
- c. JIT**
- d. JRE
190. What is the extension of java code files?
- a. .class
- b. .java**
- c. .txt
- d. .js
191. What is the extension of compiled java classes?
- a. .class**
- b. .java
- c. .txt
- d. .js
192. What is the stored in the object obj in following lines of Java code?
- Square s1;
- a. Memory address of allocated memory of object
- b. NULL**
- c. Any arbitrary pointer
- d. Garbage
193. Which of these keywords is used to make a class?
- a. class**
- b. struct
- c. int
- d. none of above mentioned

194. 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;Que
195. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a. **Public method is accessible to all other classes in the hierarchy**
 - b. Public method is accessible only to subclasses of its parent class
 - c. Public method can only be called by object of its class
 - d. Public method can be accessed by calling object of the public class
196. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?
- a. Function overriding
 - b. **Function overloading**
 - c. Function doubling
 - d. None of the mentioned
197. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of it's class?
- a. Finalize
 - b. Delete
 - c. Class
 - d. **constructor**
198. What is the return type of Constructors?
- a. Int
 - b. Float
 - c. Void
 - d. **none of the mentioned**
199. Which keyword is used by the method to refer to the object that invoked it?
- a. import

- b. catch
 - c. abstract
 - d. this**
200. Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?
- a. Delete
 - b. Free
 - c. New
 - d. none of the mentioned**
201. Which function is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?
- a. finalize()**
 - b. delete()
 - c. main()
 - d. none of the mentioned
202. What is true about constructor?
- a. It can contain return type
 - b. It can take any number of parameters**
 - c. It can have any non access modifiers
 - d. Constructor cannot throw an exception
203. Abstract class cannot have a constructor.
- a. True
 - b. False**
204. What is true about protected constructor?
- a. Protected constructor can be called directly
 - b. Protected constructor can only be called using super()**
 - c. Protected constructor can be used outside package
 - d. protected constructor can be instantiated even if child is in a different package
205. What is not the use of “this” keyword in Java?

- a. Passing itself to another method
 - b. Calling another constructor in constructor chaining
 - c. Referring to the instance variable when local variable has the same name
 - d. Passing itself to method of the same class**
206. Which of these can be overloaded?
- a. Methods
 - b. Constructors
 - c. All of the mentioned**
 - d. None of the mentioned
207. Which of these access specifiers must be used for main() method?
- a. private
 - b. public**
 - c. protected
 - d. none of the mentioned
208. Which of these is used to access a member of class before object of that class is created?
- a. public
 - b. private
 - c. static**
 - d. protected
209. Which one of the following is not an access modifier?
- a. public
 - b. private
 - c. protected
 - d. void**
210. Arrays in Java are implemented as?
- a. class
 - b. object**

- c. variable
 - d. none of above
211. Which of these keywords is used to prevent content of a variable from being modified?
- a. final**
 - b. last
 - c. constant
 - d. static
212. Which of these cannot be declared static?
- a. Class
 - b. Object**
 - c. Variable
 - d. Method
213. Which of these methods must be made static?
- a. main()**
 - b. delete()
 - c. run()
 - d. finalize()
214. String in Java is a?
- a. Class**
 - b. Object
 - c. Variable
 - d. character array
215. Which of these method of String class is used to obtain character at specified index?
- a. char()
 - b. Charat()
 - c. charat()
 - d. charAt()**
- 

216. Which of these keywords is used to refer to member of base class from a subclass?
- a. static
 - b. super**
 - c. this
 - d. none of the mentioned

217. Which of these method of String class can be used to test to strings for equality?
- a. isequal()
 - b. isequals()
 - c. equal()
 - d. equals()**

218. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class string_demo
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String obj = "I" + "like" + "Java";
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
}
```

- a. I
 - b. Like
 - c. Java
 - d. IlikeJava**
219. Which of this method is given parameter via command line arguments?
- a. main()**
 - b. recursive() method
 - c. Any method
 - d. System defined methods

220. Which of these is a correct statement about args in the following line of code?

```
public static void main(String args[])
```

- a. args is a String
 - b. args is a Character
 - c. args is an array of String**
 - d. args in an array of Character
221. Can command line arguments be converted into int automatically if required?
- a. Yes
 - b. No**
222. Which of this keyword can be used in a subclass to call the constructor of superclass?
- a. super**
 - b. this
 - c. extent
 - d. extends
223. What is the process of defining a method in a subclass having same name & type signature as a method in its superclass?
- a. Method overloading
 - b. Method overriding**
 - c. Method hiding
 - d. None of the mentioned
224. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent Method overriding?
- a. static
 - b. constant
 - c. protected
 - d. final**
225. Which of these is correct way of calling a constructor having no parameters, of superclass A by subclass B?
- a. super(void);
 - b. superclass.();
 - c. super.A();

d. super();

226. Which of these is supported by method overriding in Java?

a. Abstraction

b. Encapsulation

c. Polymorphism

d. None of the mentioned

227. Which of these keywords cannot be used for a class which has been declared final?

a. abstract

b. extends

c. abstract and extends

d. none of the mentioned

228. Which of these class relies upon its subclasses for complete implementation of its methods?

a. Object class

b. abstract class

c. ArrayList class

d. None of the mentioned

229. Which of these keywords are used to define an abstract class?

a. abst

b. abstract

c. Abstract

d. abstract class

230. If a class inheriting an abstract class does not define all of its function then it will be known as?

a. Abstract

b. A simple class

c. Static class

d. None of the mentioned

231. Which of this keyword must be used to inherit a class?
- a. super
 - b. this
 - c. extent
 - d. extends**
232. A class member declared protected becomes a member of subclass of which type?
- a. public member
 - b. private member**
 - c. protected member
 - d. static member
233. Which of these is correct way of inheriting class A by class B?
- a. class B + class A {}
 - b. class B inherits class A {}
 - c. class B extends A {}**
 - d. class B extends class A {}
234. What is not type of inheritance?
- a. Single inheritance
 - b. Double inheritance**
 - c. Hierarchical inheritance
 - d. Multiple inheritance
235. Using which of the following, multiple inheritance in Java can be implemented?
- a. Interfaces**
 - b. Multithreading
 - c. Protected methods
 - d. Private methods
236. In order to restrict a variable of a class from inheriting to subclass, how variable should be declared?
- a. Protected

- b. Private**
- c. Public
- d. Static
237. If super class and subclass have same variable name, which keyword should be used to use super class?
- a. super**
- b. this
- c. upper
- d. classname
238. Which of the following is used for implementing inheritance through an interface?
- a. inherited
- b. using
- c. extends
- d. implements**
239. Which of the following is used for implementing inheritance through class?
- a. inherited
- b. using
- c. extends**
- d. implements
240. Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class?
- a. java.util
- b. java.lang**
- c. ArrayList
- d. None of the mentioned
241. Which of these operators can be used to concatenate two or more String objects?
- a. +**
- b. +=
- c. &

- d. ||
242. Which of this method of class String is used to obtain a length of String object?
- a. get()
 - b. Sizeof()
 - c. lengthof()
 - d. length()**
243. Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object?
- a. CHARAT()
 - b. chatat()
 - c. charAt()**
 - d. ChatAt()
244. Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?
- a. String()**
 - b. String(void)
 - c. String(0)
 - d. None of the mentioned
245. What is the value returned by function compareTo() if the invoking string is less than the string compared?
- a. Zero
 - b. value less than zero**
 - c. value greater than zero
 - d. none of the mentioned
246. Which of this method of class String is used to extract a substring from a String object?
- a. substring()**
 - b. Substring()
 - c. SubString()
 - d. None of the mentioned

247. Which of these class is used to create an object whose character sequence is mutable?
- a. String()
 - b. StringBuffer()**
 - c. String() & StringBuffer()
 - d. None of the mentioned
248. Which of this method of class StringBuffer is used to concatenate the string representation to the end of invoking string?
- a. concat()
 - b. append()**
 - c. join()
 - d. concatenate()
249. Which of these classes is not included in java.lang?
- a. Byte
 - b. Integer
 - c. Array
 - d. Class
250. Which of these is a process of converting a simple data type into a class?
- a. type wrapping**
 - b. type conversion
 - c. type casting
 - d. none of the Mentioned
251. Which of these is a super class of wrappers Double & Integer?
- a. Long
 - b. Digits
 - c. Float
 - d. Number**
252. Which of the following is a method of wrapper Float for converting the value of an object into byte?
- a. bytevalue()

- b. byte byteValue()**
 - c. Bytevalue()
 - d. Byte Bytevalue()

- 253. Standard output variable 'out' is defined in which class?
 - a. Void
 - b. Process
 - c. Runtime
 - d. System**

- 254. Which of these class is used to read and write bytes in a file?
 - a. FileReader
 - b. FileWriter
 - c. FileInputStream**
 - d. InputStreamReader

- 255. Which of these packages contain all the Java's built in exceptions?
 - a. java.io
 - b. java.util
 - c. java.lang**
 - d. java.net

- 256. Which of function return absolute value of a variable?
 - a. abs()**
 - b. absolute()
 - c. absolutevariable()
 - d. none of the mentioned

- 257. Which of these class is used to make a thread?
 - a. String
 - b. System
 - c. Thread**
 - d. Runnable

258. 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;
259. 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);
260. Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions?
- a. int
 - b. float
 - c. double**
 - d. long
261. We can override the final method in sub class.
- a. True
 - b. False**
262. Which of these keywords is used to define packages in Java?
- a. Pkg
 - b. pkg
 - c. package**
 - d. Package
263. Which of these access specifiers can be used for a class so that it's members can be accessed by a different class in the different package?
- a. Public**
 - b. Private
 - c. Protected

- d. No modifier
264. Which of the following is correct way of importing an entire package 'pkg'?
- a. import pkg.
 - b. Import pkg.
 - c. import pkg.***
 - d. Import pkg.*
265. Which of the following package stores all the standard java classes?
- a. lang
 - b. java
 - c. util**
 - d. java.packages
266. Thread priority in Java is?
- a. Integer**
 - b. Float
 - c. Double
 - d. Long
267. Which of these is necessary to specify at time of array initialization?
- a. Row**
 - b. Column
 - c. Row and Column both
 - d. None of the mentioned
268. Which of these have highest precedence?
- a. ()**
 - b. ++
 - c. *
 - d. >>
269. Which of the following events will cause a thread to die?
- a. The method sleep() is called

- b. The method wait() is called
 - c. Execution of the start() method ends
 - d. Execution of the run() method ends**
270. Which of these is used to perform all input & output operations in Java?
- a. Streams**
 - b. Variables
 - c. Classes
 - d. Methods
271. Which of these is a type of stream in Java?
- a. Integer Stream
 - b. Short Stream
 - c. Byte Stream**
 - d. Long Stram
272. Which exception is thrown by read() method?
- a. IOException**
 - b. InterruptedException
 - c. SystemException
 - d. SystemInputException
273. Which of these method of class StringBuffer is used to reverse sequence of characters?
- a. reverse()**
 - b. reverseall()
 - c. Reverse()
 - d. reverseAll()
274. Who is known as father of Java Programming Language?
- a. James Gosling**
 - b. M. P Java
 - c. Charel Babbage

- d. Blais Pascal
275. 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
276. Which of the following are not Java keywords ?
- a. double
 - b. switch
 - c. **then**
 - d. instanceof
277. Which of these is returned by operator '&' ?
- a. Integer
 - b. Character
 - c. **Boolean**
 - d. Float
278. Java language was initially called as _____
- a. Sumatra
 - b. J++
 - c. **Oak**
 - d. Pine
279. Which statement transfer execution to different parts of your code based on the value of an expression?
- a. If
 - b. **Switch**
 - c. Nested-if
 - d. if-else-if

280. What feature of OOP has a super-class sub-class concept?
- a. **Hierarchical inheritance**
 - b. Single inheritance
 - c. Multiple inheritances
 - d. Multilevel inheritance
281. In Java code, the line that begins with /* and ends with */ is known as?
- a. **Multiline comment**
 - b. Single line comment
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
282. Which of the following are not Java modifiers?
- a. public
 - b. private
 - c. friendly
 - d. transient
283. Which of these is returned by Greater Than, Less Than and Equal To (i.e Relational) operator ?
- a. Float
 - b. **Boolean**
 - c. Integer
 - d. Double
284. Which symbol is used to contain the values of automatically initialized arrays?
- a. Brackets
 - b. **Braces**
 - c. Parentheses
 - d. Comma
285. Java is distributed.

- a. **True**
- b. False
286. Type casting is done automatically in double variable d1.
- ```
float f2=d1;
```
- a. True
- b. **False**
287. Method for converting numbers to string
- a. **toString()**
- b. tooString()
- c. stringTo()
- d. convert()
288. Which of these interface is not a member of java.io package?
- a. DataInput
- b. ObjectInput
- c. **ObjectFilter**
- d. FileFilter
289. Which of these classes is used for input and output operation when working with bytes?
- a. **InputStream**
- b. Reader
- c. Writer
- d. All of the mentioned
290. Which of these class is used to read characters in a file?
- a. **FileReader**
- b. FileWriter
- c. FileInputStream
- d. InputStreamReader
291. Which right shift operator preserves the sign of the value?

- a. <<
- b. >>**
- c. <<=
- d. >>=

292. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class increment
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 double var1 = 1 + 5;
 double var2 = var1 / 4;
 int var3 = 1 + 5;
 int var4 = var3 / 4;
 System.out.print(var2 + " " + var4);
 }
}
```

- a. 1 1
- b. 0 1
- c. 1.5 1**
- d. 1.5 1.0

293. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class increment
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int g = 3;
 System.out.print(++g * 8);
 }
}
```

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 32**
- d. 33

294. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Output
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int a = 1;
 int b = 2;
 int c;
 int d;
 c = ++b;
 d = a++;
 c++;
 b++;
 ++a;
 System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c);
 }
}
```

- a. 3 2 4
- b. 3 2 3
- c. 2 3 4
- d. 3 4 4**

295. Which of these statements are incorrect?

- a. The left shift operator, <<, shifts all of the bits in a value to the left specified number of times
- b. The right shift operator, >>, shifts all of the bits in a value to the right specified number of times
- c. The left shift operator can be used as an alternative to multiplying by 2
- d. The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bits with 0**

296. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class bitwise_operator
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int var1 = 42;
 int var2 = ~var1;
 System.out.print(var1 + " " + var2);
 }
}
```

- a. 42 42
- b. 43 43
- c. 42 -43**
- d. 42 43

297. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class Relational_operator
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int var1 = 5;
 int var2 = 6;
 System.out.print(var1 > var2);
 }
}
```

- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. True
- d. False**

298. What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
class ternary_operator
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int x = 3;
 int y = ~ x;
 int z;
 z = x > y ? x : y;
 System.out.print(z);
 }
}
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 3**
- d. -4

299. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class jump_statments
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int x = 2;
 int y = 0;
 for (; y < 10; ++y)
 {
 if (y % x == 0)
 continue;
 else if (y == 8)
 break;
 else
 System.out.print(y + " ");
 }
 }
}
```

- a. 1 3 5 7
- b. 2 4 6 8
- c. 1 3 5 7 9**
- d. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

300. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class box
{
 int width;
 int height;
 int length;
}
class mainclass
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 box obj = new box();
 System.out.println(obj);
 }
}
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. Runtime error
- d. classname@hashcode in hexadecimal form**

301. What will be the output of the following Java program?

```
class Output
{
 public static void main(String args[])
 {
 int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
 for (int i = 0; i < arr.length - 2; ++i)
 System.out.println(arr[i] + " ");
 }
}
```

- a. 1 2
- b. 1 2 3**
- c. 1 2 3 4
- d. 1 2 3 5
- e.

302. What will be the output of the following Java program?



```
class Output
{
 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
- d. Compilation Error**