

Multiple choice questions:

1 Which of the following is a primitive data type?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. char
- d. All of these

2 Which of the following is a composite data type?

- a. int
- b. float
- c. char
- d. String

3 The return type of the `isLowerCase()` method is

- a. int
- b. boolean
- c. char
- d. String

4 The return type of the `toLowerCase()` method is

- a. int
- b. boolean
- c. char
- d. String

5 The value returned by `Integer.parseInt("-321")` is

- a. -321
- b. 321
- c. 321.0
- d. "321"

6 Name the method that can convert a string into its integer equivalent.

- a. `Integer.parseInt()`
- b. `Integer.getInt()`
- c. `Integer.parseInt()`
- d. `Integer.readInt()`

7 What will be the result when the following statement is executed?

```
int count = new Integer(12);
```

- a. Variable count will be initialised with value 12.
- b. Variable count will be initialised with default value of int, i.e., zero (0).
- c. An array count will be initialised with 12 elements, all having a default value of zero (0).
- d. Value of count will be unknown as no value has been assigned yet.

8 In which package is the wrapper class `Integer` available?

- a. `java.io`
- b. `java.util`
- c. `java.awt`
- d. `java.lang`

9 Which of these is a wrapper for data type `int` ?

- a. `Integer`
- b. `Long`
- c. `Byte`
- d. `Double`

10 Which of these is wrapper for simple data type `char`?

- a. `Float`
- b. `Character`
- c. `String`
- d. `Integer`

11 Which following method of wrapper `Integer` will convert the value of an object into `int`?

- a. `bytevalue()`
- b. `intintValue()`
- c. `Bytevalue()`
- d. `Byte Bytevalue()`

12 Which of the following is/are not valid wrapper classes?

- a. `Integer`
- b. `Float`
- c. `integer`
- d. `character`
- e. `Character`

13 Write the return data type of the following functions :

- a. `startsWith()`
- b. `random()`

14 Which of the following statements are true ?

- a. The `Integer` class has a `String`- and an `int`-constructor.
- b. The `Integer` has a `floatValue()` method.
- c. The wrapper classes are contained in the `java.lang.Math` package.
- d. The `Double` class has constructors for type `double` and `float`.

15. is the technique of binding both data and methods together to keep them safe from unauthorised access and misuse.

- a. Abstraction
- b. Inheritance
- c. Encapsulation
- d. Polymorphism

16 What is the output of this program?

```
classOutput {  
publicstaticvoidmain(Stringargs[])  
{  
Integeri = newInteger(257);  
bytex = i.byteValue();  
System.out.print(x);  
}  
}
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 256
- d. 257

17 What is the output of this program?

```
classOutput  
{  
publicstaticvoidmain(Stringargs[])  
{  
Integeri = newInteger(514);  
floatx = i.floatValue();  
System.out.print(x);  
}  
}
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 257
- d. 514.0

18 Which of the following is an access specifier?

- a. public
- b. protected
- c. private
- d. All of these

19 A member variable declared with a public access specifier has visibility in

- a. Class
- b. Package
- c. Subclass
- d. All of these

20 A member variable declared with a private access specifier has visibility only in the

- a. Class
- b. Package
- c. Subclass
- d. All of these

21 A member variable declared with no access specifier has visibility in

- a. Class and package only
- b. Class, package and subclass only
- c. Class and subclass only
- d. Class only

22 An instance variable

- a. needs an instance to access it
- b. does not need an instance to access it
- c. can be accessed using the class name
- d. is declared with the static keyword

23 A static variable

- a. is preceded by static keyword in the declaration
- b. is accessed via the class name
- c. is also known as a class variable
- d. All of the above

24 is the feature by means of which one class acquires the properties of another class.

- a. Abstraction
- b. Inheritance
- c. Encapsulation
- d. Polymorphism

25 The class that gets inherited is known as

- a. Parent class
- b. Base class
- c. Super class
- d. All of these

26 When many sub classes are inherited from a single base class, it is known as

- a. Hierarchical inheritance
- b. Multiple inheritance
- c. Single inheritance
- d. Multilevel inheritance

27 A class encapsulates

- a. data
- b. methods
- c. functionality
- d. all the above

28 Through which access specifier, a class makes its element visible to all ?

- a. public
- b. private
- c. protected
- d. friendly

- 29** If a local variable is having the same name as that of a global class element, then it
- hides the global variable
 - gets hidden by global variable
 - produces an error
 - none of the above
- 30** Java resolves duplicate variable name to
- global variable
 - local variable
 - most local scope variable
 - all the above
- 31** A member method that returns the value of a private data member is called
- setter
 - getter
 - manager
 - accessor
- 32** A member method that can change the value of a private data member is called
- setter
 - getter
 - manager
 - accessor
- 33** The size of an array that signifies the number of elements it can store is given usingbrackets.
- { }
 - []
 - ()
 - All of these
- 34** Given array `intx[] = { 11, 22, 33, 44 }`; the value of `x[1]` is
- 11
 - 22
 - 33
 - Invalid value
- 35** Given array `intx[] = { 11, 22, 33, 44 }`; the value of `x[1+2]` is
- 11
 - 22
 - 33
 - 44
- 36** If `intarr[] = { 3, 5, 7, 9 }`; what is the value of `arr.length`?
- 3
 - 5
 - 4
 - Cannot be determined
- 37** Given array `intz[] = { 15, 16, 17 }`; It will occupy bytes in memory.
- 3
 - 12
 - 24
 - 64
- 38** A linear search
- can be used with sorted arrays only
 - can be used with unsorted arrays only
 - can be used with both sorted and unsorted arrays
 - cannot be used with arrays
- 39** A binary search
- can be used with sorted arrays only
 - can be used with unsorted arrays only
 - can be used with both sorted and unsorted arrays
 - cannot be used with arrays
- 40** Which of the following statements is true?
- Binary search is less efficient than the sequential search.
 - Binary search is less efficient than the linear search.
 - Binary search is more efficient than the sequential search.
 - Binary search is as efficient as the sequential search.
- 41** Insearch, the algorithm uses the middle value of the array for the search operation.
- Binary
 - Linear
 - Bubble
 - Selection
- 42** Which element is `num[9]` of the array `num`?
- 8th
 - 9th
 - 10th
 - 11th
- 43** In Java, for an array having N elements, legal subscripts are :
- 0 to N
 - 0 to N-1
 - 1 to N
 - 1 to N - 1
- 44** Total size of array A having 25 elements of char type is
- 25 bytes
 - 50 bytes
 - 100 bytes
 - None of these

