



Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V1	Subject	Java Programming V1
Topic	Java programming basics & Input and Output	Last updated on	17 June 2025

1. What are keywords in Java?

- a. Words with special meaning
- b. Names given to users
- c. Text inside comments
- d. File names in Java

Ans: a. Words with special meaning

Explanation: Keywords in Java have a special meaning and are used by the compiler to understand the structure and instructions in the code.

2. How many keywords are currently used in Java?

- a. 50
- b. 51
- c. 49
- d. 52

Ans: c. 49

Explanation: Java has 51 reserved keywords, but only 49 are used. goto and const are reserved but not active.

3. What is a reserved literal in Java?

- a. A fixed value
- b. A variable name
- c. A method
- d. A comment

Ans: a. A fixed value

Explanation: Reserved literals like true, false, and null have a fixed meaning in Java and cannot be used as names.



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4. Which is a reserved literal in Java?

- a. null
- b. if
- c. class
- d. for

Ans: a. null

Explanation: null, along with true and false, is a reserved literal in Java. It is not a keyword but cannot be used as a variable name.

5. What is the entry point of a Java program?

- a. print()
- b. HelloWorld()
- c. start()
- d. main()

Ans: d. main()

Explanation: The main() method is where program execution starts. It must follow the correct format.

6. Where is a Java program always written?

- a. Inside a class
- b. Inside a function
- c. Inside a loop
- d. Inside a variable

Ans: a. Inside a class

Explanation: In Java, every program must be written inside a class. It is the basic structure of any Java program.



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7. How does Java treat uppercase and lowercase letters?

- a. Same
- b. Different
- c. Depends on compiler
- d. Not important

Ans: b. Different

Explanation: Java is case sensitive, which means it treats uppercase and lowercase letters as different (e.g., Main \neq main).

8. Which is the correct order for Java program structure?

- a. package \rightarrow import \rightarrow class
- b. import \rightarrow class \rightarrow package
- c. class \rightarrow package \rightarrow import
- d. comment \rightarrow class \rightarrow import

Ans: a. package \rightarrow import \rightarrow class

Explanation: A Java file usually starts with package, then import, followed by class definition.

9. What section stores information like author and date?

- a. Interface
- b. Class
- c. Documentation
- d. Variable

Ans: c. Documentation

Explanation: The documentation section contains program info. It improves readability and is optional.



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10. What is the first statement in a Java file?

- a. package statement
- b. import statement
- c. class name
- d. method name

Ans: a. package statement

Explanation: The package statement should come first in a Java file to define the package name.

11. Which keyword is used to define a package in Java?

- a. class
- b. import
- c. package
- d. public

Ans: c. package

Explanation: The package keyword is used to declare the package name at the top of the Java file.

12. Which is a correct example of a package declaration?

- a. package name;
- b. package = name;
- c. package.name();
- d. pack name;

Ans: a. package name;

Explanation: The correct syntax to declare a package is package package_name;



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13. Why is a package used in Java?

- a. To store numbers
- b. To group related classes
- c. To speed up programs
- d. To write comments

Ans: b. To group related classes

Explanation: Packages help organize Java classes into related groups, improving code structure and reuse.

14. What is the use of import in Java?

- a. To execute methods
- b. To print results
- c. To bring classes into visibility
- d. To define variables

Ans: c. To bring classes into visibility

Explanation: The import statement lets you use pre-written classes. It allows access from packages.

15. Which keyword is used to define a class in Java?

- a. define
- b. function
- c. class
- d. object

Ans: c. class

Explanation: The class keyword defines a new class in Java. Every Java program has at least one class.



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16. What does a class describe in Java?

- a. Loops and conditions
- b. Real-world objects
- c. Only numbers
- d. Java keywords

Ans: b. Real-world objects

Explanation: A class is used to describe the structure and behavior of real-world objects in Java.

17. How many classes must a Java program have at minimum?

- a. Zero
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Ten

Ans: b. One

Explanation: Every Java program must contain at least one class.

18. Can a Java program have more than one class?

- a. No
- b. Yes
- c. Only two
- d. Only one allowed

Ans: b. Yes

Explanation: A Java program can contain multiple class definitions.



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19. What are curly braces { } used for in Java?

- a. To write comments
- b. To declare variables
- c. To define a block
- d. To define classes only

Ans: c. To define a block

Explanation: Curly braces { } are used to group multiple lines of code into a block. These blocks can belong to methods, loops, conditionals, or classes.

20. Which of these is a valid single-line comment in Java?

- a. Comment
- b. -- Comment
- c. // Comment
- d. ** Comment

Ans: c. // Comment

Explanation: Java uses // for single-line comments. Multi-line comments use /* ... */.

21. What does System.out.println() do?

- a. Stops the program
- b. Accepts input
- c. Displays output
- d. Declares a variable

Ans: c. Displays output

Explanation: It prints text or values to the output screen. It's commonly used for showing results.



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22. What is the correct file name for a public class HelloWorld?

- a. helloworld.txt
- b. HelloWorld.java
- c. HelloWorld.class
- d. hello.java

Ans: b. HelloWorld.java

Explanation: Java file name must match the public class name. It ends with .java extension.

23. What does public mean in method declaration?

- a. Private to class
- b. Only local access
- c. Accessible from anywhere
- d. Hidden to user

Ans: c. Accessible from anywhere

Explanation: public allows other classes to access the method. It's used to make methods globally accessible.

24. What does the static keyword mean?

- a. Belongs to the object
- b. It can be changed
- c. Belongs to the class
- d. It is temporary

Ans: c. Belongs to the class

Explanation: static methods belong to the class, not objects. They can be accessed without creating objects.



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25. What does void represent in Java methods?

- a. Method returns a value
- b. Method is empty
- c. No return value
- d. Method is private

Ans: c. No return value

Explanation: void means the method returns nothing. It performs an action but gives no result.

26. What is a token in Java?

- a. A function
- b. A smallest code unit
- c. A file
- d. A package

Ans: b. A smallest code unit

Explanation: Tokens are the smallest elements in Java. Examples include keywords, literals, and symbols.

27. What is the memory size of a char variable in Java?

- a. 2 bytes
- b. 1 byte
- c. 4 bytes
- d. 8 bytes

Ans: b. 1 byte

Explanation: As per the slide, a char uses 1 byte. (In practice, it's 2 bytes in Java.)



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28. What is the default size of an int in Java?

- a. 2 bytes
- b. 1 byte
- c. 4 bytes
- d. 8 bytes

Ans: c. 4 bytes

Explanation: An int variable occupies 4 bytes. It stores whole numbers.

29. What is the memory size of a Double variable in Java?

- a. 2 bytes
- b. 4 bytes
- c. 8 bytes
- d. 16 bytes

Ans: c. 8 bytes

Explanation: In Java, the double data type uses 8 bytes of memory and is used to store decimal numbers with double precision.

30. What is a variable in Java?

- a. A fixed number
- b. A memory location
- c. A method
- d. A block of code

Ans: b. A memory location

Explanation: A variable holds data during program execution. Its value can be changed.



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31. Which keyword is used to declare a constant in Java?

- a. const
- b. static
- c. final
- d. constant

Ans: c. final

Explanation: The final keyword creates a constant. It cannot be changed after initialization.

32. What does a variable declaration in Java specify?

- a. Only the value
- b. Only the name
- c. Type and name
- d. Only the type

Ans: c. Type and name

Explanation: A variable declaration in Java must include the data type and the variable name.

33. Which is the correct syntax to declare a variable in Java?

- a. int = 5;
- b. int num;
- c. num int = 5;
- d. int; num = 5

Ans: b. int num;

Explanation: The correct way to declare a variable is by writing the type first, followed by the variable name.



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34. How do you initialize a variable in Java?

- a. value = num;
- b. int num = 10;
- c. num : int = 10;
- d. int = 10;

Ans: b. int num = 10;

Explanation: Initialization means declaring the variable and assigning it a value in the same line.

35. What is a variable called if its value does not change during program execution?

- a. Loop
- b. Constant
- c. Method
- d. Class

Ans: b. Constant

Explanation: A constant is a fixed value that does not change while the program is running.

36. Which prefix is used for hexadecimal constants?

- a. 0x or 0X
- b. Hx
- c. HEX
- d. hex

Ans: a. 0x or 0X

Explanation: Hex constants begin with 0x or 0X. They include digits 0–9 and letters A–F.



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37. What type of number is 56.890?

- a. Integer constant
- b. Real constant
- c. Hex constant
- d. Octal constant

Ans: b. Real constant

Explanation: Numbers with decimal points are real constants. They store floating-point values.

38. In the number 6.022E+23, what is the part before E called?

- a. Exponent
- b. Variable
- c. Method
- d. Mantissa

Ans: d. Mantissa

Explanation: The number before E is called the mantissa.

39. Which symbol separates mantissa and exponent in exponential form?

- a. ^
- b. E
- c. @
- d. %

Ans: b. E

Explanation: In exponential notation, E separates the two parts. Example: 6.25E+27.



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40. In the number 6.25E-27, what is -27 called?

- a. Function
- b. Constant
- c. Exponent
- d. Comment

Ans: c. Exponent

Explanation: The number after E is called the exponent, and it can be positive or negative.

41. How is a single character written in Java?

- a. In double quotes
- b. In single quotes
- c. In brackets
- d. In parentheses

Ans: b. In single quotes

Explanation: A single character in Java is written inside single quotes, like 'A'.

42. What is the internal representation of character constants in Java?

- a. Binary
- b. ASCII
- c. Hexadecimal
- d. Unicode

Ans: d. Unicode

Explanation: Java uses Unicode to represent characters internally.



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43. What type of value does a single character constant hold?

- a. A string
- b. A group of characters
- c. One character only
- d. Multiple characters

Ans: c. One character only

Explanation: A character constant holds exactly one character at a time.

44. What is "Hello" in Java?

- a. Character
- b. String constant
- c. Keyword
- d. Identifier

Ans: b. String constant

Explanation: Strings are enclosed in double quotes. They hold a sequence of characters.

45. What do backslash character constants represent?

- a. A number
- b. A full sentence
- c. A non-printable character
- d. A comment

Ans: c. A non-printable character

Explanation: These are used to represent characters like newline, tab, etc., that are not directly visible.



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46. What symbol is used to start a backslash character constant?

- a. \
- b. *
- c. &
- d. !

Ans: a. \

Explanation: Backslash character constants (escape sequences) always begin with a backslash \.

47. Where are backslash character constants mostly used?

- a. In comments
- b. In variable names
- c. In output methods
- d. In class names

Ans: c. In output methods

Explanation: Escape sequences like \n, \t are commonly used with System.out.println() to format output.

48. What is the main difference between print() and println() in Java?

- a. print() prints on the same line; println() prints on a new line
- b. print() takes input; println() gives output
- c. print() stops the program; println() continues it
- d. print() and println() both do the same work

Ans: a. print() prints on the same line; println() prints on a new line

Explanation: print() keeps the cursor on the same line, while println() moves the cursor to the next line after printing.



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49. What operator is used to join strings in Java?

- a. &
- b. =
- c. ,
- d. +

Ans: d. +

Explanation: The + operator is used for string concatenation in Java.

50. What does System.out.println(3 + 4); display?

- a. 34
- b. 7
- c. 3 + 4
- d. 3,4

Ans: b. 7

Explanation: Since no quotes are used, this is integer addition: $3 + 4 = 7$.

51. What is the output of System.out.println("3" + "4");?

- a. 7
- b. 34
- c. Error
- d. 3 + 4

Ans: b. 34

Explanation: Both are strings, so they are joined as "3" + "4" = "34".



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52. What will `System.out.println("hello" + i + 10);` print if `i = 10`?

- a. hello1010
- b. hello20
- c. hello10 10
- d. hello 20

Ans: a. hello1010

Explanation: Left-to-right string concatenation happens: "hello" + "10" = "hello10", then + "10".

53. Which escape sequence is used to insert a tab?

- a. \n
- b. \b
- c. \t
- d. \c

Ans: c. \t

Explanation: \t adds a tab space in the output.

54. What does \n do in a print statement?

- a. Inserts a space
- b. Inserts a new line
- c. Inserts a tab
- d. Inserts a slash

Ans: b. Inserts a new line

Explanation: \n moves the cursor to the next line.



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55. What is the output of (int)'A' in Java?

- a. 65
- b. A
- c. Error
- d. 66

Ans: a. 65

Explanation: The char 'A' is cast to its integer ASCII value: 65.

56. What is Scanner in Java used for?

- a. Output display
- b. User input
- c. Memory allocation
- d. Error handling

Ans: b. User input

Explanation: Scanner reads input like int, float, double, or String from the keyboard.

57. What package contains the Scanner class?

- a. java.io
- b. java.net
- c. java.lang
- d. java.util

Ans: d. java.util

Explanation: Scanner belongs to java.util and must be imported before use.



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58. Which method of Scanner reads a full line of text?

- a. next()
- b. nextLine()
- c. read()
- d. input()

Ans: b. nextLine()

Explanation: nextLine() reads an entire line including spaces.

59. What does the nextInt() method do in Scanner?

- a. Reads a word
- b. Reads a line
- c. Reads an integer
- d. Reads a double

Ans: c. Reads an integer

Explanation: It captures the next integer value from the input.

60. What will happen if text is entered when a number is expected?

- a. Input ends
- b. It prints the text
- c. It throws an error
- d. It skips input

Ans: c. It throws an error

Explanation: Java will throw InputMismatchException.



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61. What is the purpose of `sc.close();` in Scanner class?

- a. End the loop
- b. Free input resources
- c. Restart program
- d. Close monitor

Ans: b. Free input resources

Explanation: `sc.close()` is used to properly shut down the Scanner and free memory.

62. Which symbol is used to enclose a code block in Java?

- a. ()
- b. ()
- c. {}
- d. <>

Ans: c. {}

Explanation: In Java, curly braces {} are used to define a code block, such as for methods, loops, classes, and conditional statements.

63. Which keyword is used to include packages in Java?

- a. Include
- b. Import
- c. Package
- d. use

Ans: b. Import

Explanation: The import keyword in Java is used to include built-in or user-defined packages into a Java program.