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Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V1	Subject	Java Programming V1
Topic	Java programming basics & Input and Output Quiz	Last updated on	13 August 2024

1.Java identifiers should not start with a / an _____.

    a. UpperCase Character

    b. LowerCase Character

    c. Digit

    d. Underscore

Ans: c. Digit

Explanation: Java identifiers (like variable names) must start with a letter (A-Z or a-z), an underscore (_), or a dollar sign ($). They cannot start with a digit (0-9).

2.Java identifiers can't contain a _____.

    a. _
    b. @
    c. $
    d. All of these

Ans: b. @

Explanation: Java identifiers can include letters, digits, underscores (_), and dollar signs ($). The @ symbol is not allowed in identifiers.

3.Which of the following can't be used as a Java identifier?

    a. String

    b. Int

    c. main

    d. long

Ans: d. long

Explanation: In Java, long is a reserved keyword used to declare variables of type long. Keywords cannot be used as identifiers (variable names, function names, etc..).

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4. Find an invalid Java identifier.

    a. hello world

    b. hello_world

    c. hello$world

    d. helloWorld

Ans: a. hello world

Explanation: Java identifiers cannot contain spaces. "hello world" has a space, making it invalid.

5. Which of the following is a valid identifier in Java?

    a. 2abc

    b. _xyz

    c. #variable

    d. abc-def

Ans: b. _xyz

Explanation: In Java, identifiers can start with a letter, an underscore (_), or a dollar sign ($), but not with a digit. They also cannot contain special characters like hyphens (-).

6.What is the maximum length of an identifier in Java?

    a. 16 characters

    b. 32 characters

    c. 64 characters

    d. There is no maximum length

Ans: d. There is no maximum length

Explanation: Java does not impose a maximum length on identifiers. You can use identifiers as long as you like, though practical considerations typically keep them reasonably short.

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7.Identifiers in Java are case-sensitive. What does this mean?

   a. Two identifiers with the same name but different cases are not one and the same

   b. They must start with an uppercase letter.

   c. They must start with a lowercase letter.

   d. They must start with digits.

Ans: a. Two identifiers with the same name but different cases are not one and the same.

Explanation: Java treats uppercase and lowercase letters as distinct. For example, sum and Sum are considered different identifiers.

8.Which of the following is not a valid way to declare an identifier in Java?

   a. int 123variable = 10;

   b. int _variable = 10;

   c. int $variable = 10;

   d. int variable123 = 10;

Ans: a. int 123variable = 10;

Explanation: Identifiers cannot start with digits. _variable, $variable, and variable123 are valid because they follow the rules for identifiers.

9. Which of the following Java identifiers are reserved keywords?

   a. Integer

   b. Float

   c. true

   d. Object

Ans: c. true

Explanation: true is a reserved keyword in Java representing a boolean literal. Integer, Float, and String are not reserved keywords.

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10. Find the output of the below program?

```
public class Test {
  public static void main (String [] args) {
    int height = 9;
    int Height = 10;
    System.out.println(Height);
  }
}
```

    a. 9
    b. 10
    c. 19
    d. Compile-time error

Ans: b. 10

Explanation: Java is case-sensitive, so Height and height are different variables. The System.out.println(Height); prints the value of Height, which is 10.

11. Find the output of the below program?

```java
class Test {
  public static void main (String [] args) {
    int out=9;
    System.out.print(out+" ");
display ();
  }
  public static void display () {
    System.out.println("Hi");

}
}
```

    a. 9
    b. 9 Hi
    c. Compile-time
    d. errorException

    Ans: c. 9 Hi

Explanation: The Test class prints 9 followed by Hi to the console. The display method is called after printing the integer value, resulting in the output 9 Hi..

12. Which of the following is true about Java identifiers?

    a. They can start with a digit.
    b. They can contain spaces.
    c. They are case-sensitive.
    d. They can contain special characters except underscore (_).

Ans: c. They are case-sensitive.

Explanation: Identifiers in Java are case-sensitive. This means Variable and variable are considered different identifiers.

13. Identifiers in Java are used for:

    a. Naming classes and methods only.

    b. Naming variables, methods, classes and packages.

    c. Naming constants and variables only.

    d. Naming methods and constants only.

Ans: b. Naming variables, methods, classes and packages.

Explanation: Identifiers in Java are used to name variables, methods, classes, packages, and other elements.

14. What happens if you use a Java keyword as an identifier?

    a. It results in a compilation error.

    b. It is allowed, but not recommended.

    c. It will be automatically converted to a valid identifier.

    d. It depends on the context where it is used

Ans: a. It results in a compilation error.

Explanation: Java keywords are reserved and cannot be used as identifiers. Using them as such results in a compilation error.

15. In Java, identifiers consist of which of the following characters?

    a. *
    b. #
    c. &

    d. _

Ans: d. _

Explanation: Java identifiers can include letters, digits, underscores (_), and dollar signs ($).

They cannot include characters like (*, #, &)

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16. Which of the following is true about variables in Java?

    a. Variables must be declared with a type and an initial value.

    b. Variables can only be declared within methods, not at the class level.

    c. Variables declared with the final keyword cannot be initialized.

    d. Variables in Java are automatically garbage-collected when they go out of scope

Ans: a. Variables must be declared with a type and an initial value.

Explanation: Java variables do not need to be initialized with a value at declaration, can be declared at the class level, and can be garbage-collected when they go out of scope. Variables declared with final must be initialized.

17. Which of the following variable declarations is invalid in Java?

    a. int count = 5;

    b. float price = 4.99f;

    c. boolean = true;

    d. String name = "John";

Ans: c. boolean = true;

Explanation: Variable declarations must include a type and a name. boolean = true; lacks a variable name.

18. What is the default value of an int variable in Java if it is declared but not initialized?

    a. 0
    b. null
    c. false
    d. Compiler error

Ans: a. 0

Explanation: If an int variable is declared but not initialized, it defaults to 0.

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19. Which of the following variable types stores whole numbers in Java?

   a. double

   b. float

   c. int

   d. char

Ans: c. int

Explanation: The int type stores whole numbers. double and float store decimal numbers, and char stores single characters.

20. What happens if you try to access a local variable in Java without initializing it?

   a. It throws a NullPointerException.

   b. It results in a compile-time error.

   c. It gives a runtime exception.

   d. It takes the default value assigned by the JVM.

Ans: b. It results in a compile-time error.

Explanation: Local variables must be initialized before use; otherwise, the compiler will throw an error.

21. Which keyword is used in Java to declare constants?

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

Ans: b. final

Explanation: The final keyword is used to declare constants in Java. const is not used in Java.

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22. What is the scope of a local variable in Java?

    a. It is visible throughout the class.

    b. It is visible only within the method it is declared.

    c. It is visible only within the package.

    d. It is visible to all classes within the same package.

Ans: b. It is visible only within the method it is declared.

Explanation: Local variables are only visible within the method or block where they are declared.

23. Which of the following is not a valid Java identifier for a variable?

    a. myVariable

    b. _variable

    c. 3variable

    d. $variable

Ans: c. 3variable

Explanation: Identifiers cannot start with a digit. 3variable is invalid because it starts with a digit.

24. Which of the following variable declarations correctly initializes a constant in Java?

    a. final int MAX_VALUE = 100;

    b. static const double PI = 3.14;

    c. constant float E = 2.71828;

    d. int final COUNT = 10;

Ans: a. final int MAX_VALUE = 100;

Explanation: final int MAX_VALUE = 100; correctly declares a constant. static const and constant are not valid Java syntax for declaring constants.

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25. What is the difference between instance variables and local variables in Java?

a. Instance variables are declared within methods, while local variables are declared at the class level.

b. Instance variables are declared with the static keyword, while local variables are not.

c. Instance variables are initialized automatically by the JVM, while local variables require explicit initialization.

d. Instance variables are associated with objects of the class, while local variables are declared within methods or blocks.

Ans: d. Instance variables are associated with objects of the class, while local variables are declared within methods or blocks.

Explanation: Instance variables belong to an object and can be used by all methods within a class, whereas local variables are defined within methods or blocks and only exist within that scope.

26. What is the default value of a boolean variable in Java if it is declared but not initialized?

a. true

b. false

c. null

d. Compiler error

Ans: b. false

Explanation: In Java, the default value of a boolean variable is false when it is declared but not explicitly initialized.

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27. Which keyword is used to declare a variable that can be accessed without creating an instance of the class?

    a. static

    b. final

    c. public

    d. private

Ans: a. static

Explanation: The static keyword is used to declare class-level variables or methods that can be accessed without creating an instance of the class.

28. In Java, a variable declared within a method and marked as final cannot be:

    a. Assigned a new value after initialization.

    b. Declared without an initializer.

    c. Used outside the method it is declared in.

    d. Initialized with a literal value.

Ans: a. Assigned a new value after initialization.

Explanation: A final variable cannot be reassigned once it has been initialized. This is true for local variables within methods. The keyword final makes it a constant.

29. Which of the following statements is true about local variables in Java?

    a. They can be marked as static.

    b. They are initialized with a default value automatically.

    c. They must be explicitly initialized before use.

    d. They can have access modifiers like public or private.

Ans: c. They must be explicitly initialized before use.

Explanation: Local variables must be initialized before use; they do not get a default value like instance variables do.

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30. What is the output of the following Java code snippet?

```java
public class Test {
    public static void main (String [] args) {
        int x = 5;
        {
            int y = 10;
            System.out.println(x + y);
        }
    }
}
```

    a. 5

    b. 10

    c. 15

    d. Compilation error

Ans: c.15

Explanation: The code adds x and y, which are 5 and 10, respectively, resulting in 15.

31. How many keywords are there in the Java programming language?

    a. 20

    b. 49

    c. 50

    d. 60

Ans: b. 49

Explanation: There are 51 reserved keywords in Java, Currently used – 49.Unused - 2 (goto, const).

32. Which keyword is used to define a method that does not return any value in Java?

    a. void

    b. null

    c. return

    d. none

Ans: a. void

Explanation: The void keyword specifies that a method does not return any value.

33. Which of the following is a reserved keyword but not used in current versions of Java?

    a. goto

    b. main

    c. enum

    d. implements

Ans: a. goto

Explanation: goto is a reserved keyword in Java but is not used. The const keyword is also reserved but can be used in newer versions.

34. Which keyword is used to prevent method overriding in Java?

    a. static

    b. final

    c. abstract

    d. private

Ans: b. final

Explanation: The final keyword is used to prevent method overriding. If a method is declared final, it cannot be overridden by subclasses.

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35. Which keyword is used to define a constant in Java?

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

Ans: b. final

Explanation: The final keyword is used to define constants, making the value immutable after initialization.

36. What is the purpose of the Scanner class in Java?

   a. To scan and read formatted input.

   b. To write formatted output to a file.

   c. To handle binary input and output.

   d. To read and write serialized objects.

Ans: a. To scan and read formatted input.

Explanation: The Scanner class is used to read and parse input from various sources, including the keyboard, with formatted input capabilities.

37. Which of the following methods is used to write a string to the console in Java?

   a. System.out.print()

   b. System.console()

   c. Console.write()

   d. System.in.println()

Ans: a. System.out.print()

Explanation: System.out.print() and System.out.println() are used to print strings to the console. System.out.print() prints without a newline.

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38. What is the correct way to read an integer input from the keyboard using Scanner in Java?

a. int num = Scanner.nextInt();

b. int num = Scanner.next();

c. int num = nextInt();

d. int num = scanner.nextInt();

Ans: d. int num = Scanner.nextInt();

Explanation: To read an integer using Scanner, you use Scanner.nextInt() where scanner is an instance of the Scanner class.

39. Which class is used for reading input from the keyboard in Java?

a. System
b. Scanner
c. InputStream
d. Console

Ans: b. Scanner

Explanation: The Scanner class is commonly used to read input from the keyboard.

40. Which of the following is true about System.out in Java?

a. It is used for reading input from the user.

b. It is an instance of the PrintStream class.

c. It is synchronized by default.

d. It is not thread-safe.

Ans: b. It is an instance of the PrintStream class.

Explanation: System.out is an instance of the PrintStream class used for outputting data to the console.

41. What does the println () method of PrintStream class do in Java?

    a. Prints a new line to the console.

    b. Prints a formatted string to the console.

    c. Prints an integer to the console.

    d. Prints to a file instead of the console.

Ans: a. Prints a new line to the console.

Explanation: The println () method prints a line of text followed by a newline.

42. Which method is used to read a line of text from the keyboard using Scanner in Java?

    a. nextLine ()

    b. readLine ()

    c. input ()

    d. getLine ()

Ans: a. nextLine ()

Explanation: The nextLine () method reads an entire line of text input.

43. What is garbage collection?

    a. Running code directly line by line

    b. Compiling code into machine language

    c. Cleaning up unused memory automatically

    d. Simulating a physical computer

Ans: c. Cleaning up unused memory automatically

Explanation:Garbage collection automatically frees up memory by removing objects that are no longer needed by the program. This helps prevent memory leaks and keeps the application running smoothly.

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44. Can a Java programmer directly manage garbage collection?

    a. Yes

    b. No

    c. Only through special tools

    d. Only by using specific libraries

Ans: b. No

Explanation:Java automatically handles garbage collection, and programmers cannot directly control it.

45. What must be the first statement in a Java file?

    a. Package statement

    b. Import statements

    c. Class definition

    d. Method definition

Ans: a. Package statement

Explanation: In a Java file, the package statement, if present, must be the first statement. It defines the package to which the classes in the file belong.

46. What is the use of an import statement in Java?

    a. To define a package

    b. To declare a class

    c. To execute code

    d. To include other classes or packages

Ans: d. To include other classes or packages

Explanation: The import statement in Java is used to bring other classes or entire packages into the current file, making it easier to use their functionality without needing to specify their fully qualified names.