

Java MCQs - 15

Topics : [JAVA](#)

Written on [March 19, 2024](#)

171. Consider the following code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = "Hello";
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(str);
        sb.append(" World");
        System.out.println(sb);
    }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

- A) Hello
- B) World
- C) Hello World
- D) Compilation Error

Answer: C) Hello World

Explanation: The `StringBuilder` class allows mutable strings, and `append()` method appends the specified string to the end of the current string.

172. Which of the following statements about Java interfaces is true?

- A) Interfaces can contain implementation of methods.
- B) An interface can extend multiple classes using the `extends` keyword.
- C) Interfaces can have constructors.
- D) Interface methods must be marked as `static`.

Answer: A) Interfaces can contain implementation of methods.

Explanation: Since Java 8, interfaces can contain default and static methods with implementation.

173. Consider the following code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 5;
    }
}
```

```
        int y = x++ * 2 + ++x;
        System.out.println(y);
    }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

- A) 12
- B) 15
- C) 17
- D) Compilation Error

Answer: C) 17

Explanation: $x++ * 2$ evaluates to $5 * 2$, and $++x$ evaluates to 7. Therefore, $y = 10 + 7 = 17$.

174. Which of the following statements about Java threads is true?

- A) Threads are always executed sequentially.
- B) Java threads always have the same priority.
- C) Threads cannot be created in Java.
- D) Threads share the same memory space.

Answer: D) Threads share the same memory space.

Explanation: Threads within the same process share the same memory space.

175. Consider the following code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str1 = "Hello";
        String str2 = "Hello";
        System.out.println(str1 == str2);
    }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

- A) true
- B) false
- C) Compilation Error
- D) Runtime Error

Answer: A) true

Explanation: Both `str1` and `str2` refer to the same string literal in the string pool, so `==` returns true.

176. Which of the following statements about Java exceptions is true?

- A) All exceptions in Java are checked exceptions.
- B) Checked exceptions are subclasses of `RuntimeException`.

- C) Unchecked exceptions must be caught using a try-catch block.
- D) The throws keyword is used to handle exceptions.

Answer: B) Checked exceptions are subclasses of RuntimeException.

Explanation: Checked exceptions are subclasses of Exception, not RuntimeException.

177. Consider the following code:

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int x = 10;
        int y = 20;
        System.out.println("x + y = " + (x + y));
    }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

- A) x + y = 30
- B) x + y = 1020
- C) Compilation Error
- D) Runtime Error

Answer: A) x + y = 30

Explanation: The expression (x + y) is evaluated before concatenating with the string.

178. What is the purpose of the continue statement in Java?

- A) To terminate the execution of a loop.
- B) To skip the current iteration of a loop and continue with the next iteration.
- C) To break out of a loop completely.
- D) To restart the loop from the beginning.

Answer: B) To skip the current iteration of a loop and continue with the next iteration.

179. Consider the following code:

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

What is the output of the above code?

- A) 1 2 3

- B) Compilation Error
- C) Runtime Error
- D) 1 2 3 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Answer: C) Runtime Error

Explanation: The loop tries to access `arr[arr.length]`, which causes an `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`.

180. Which of the following statements about Java I/O streams is true?

- A) Java I/O streams are only used for network communication.
- B) Java I/O streams can be classified into three types: byte streams, character streams, and object streams.
- C) Java I/O streams support only character-based input/output.
- D) Java I/O streams are used only for reading data and not for writing.

Answer: B) Java I/O streams can be classified into three types: byte streams, character streams, and object streams.

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