

Java MCQs - 13

Topics : [JAVA](#)

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151. Consider the following code:

```
class A {
    int x = 5;
    void display() {
        System.out.println("A: " + x);
    }
}

class B extends A {
    int x = 10;
    void display() {
        System.out.println("B: " + x);
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A obj = new B();
        obj.display();
    }
}
```

What is the output of the above code?

- A) A: 5
- B) B: 10
- C) A: 10
- D) Compilation Error

Answer: B) B: 10

Explanation: Despite the fact that the reference `obj` is of type `A`, polymorphism ensures that the method `display()` of class `B` is called since `obj` actually refers to an object of type `B`, where `x` is 10.

152. What is the difference between the `==` operator and the `equals()` method in Java?

- A) They are the same and can be used interchangeably.

- B) == is used to compare reference equality, while equals() is used to compare object content equality.
- C) == is used to compare object content equality, while equals() is used to compare reference equality.
- D) There is no difference; both are used to compare reference equality.

Answer: B) == is used to compare reference equality, while equals() is used to compare object content equality.

153. What is the purpose of the transient keyword in Java?

- A) It is used to define a class that cannot be subclassed.
- B) It is used to declare a method that cannot be overridden.
- C) It is used to indicate that a field should not be serialized.
- D) It is used to synchronize access to a shared resource.

Answer: C) It is used to indicate that a field should not be serialized.

154. Which of the following statements is true about the static keyword in Java?

- A) It is used to declare an instance variable.
- B) It is used to define a method that belongs to the class rather than to any particular object of the class.
- C) It is used to prevent a method or variable from being accessed outside its own package.
- D) It is used to specify that a class cannot be instantiated.

Answer: B) It is used to define a method that belongs to the class rather than to any particular object of the class.

155. Consider the following code:

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

What is the output of the above code?

- A) Hello
- B) Finally
- C) Hello Finally
- D) Finally Hello

Answer: C) Hello Finally

Explanation: The finally block always executes, even if there is a return statement in the try

block.

156. Which of the following statements about the `HashMap` class in Java is true?

- A) It allows duplicate keys.
- B) It maintains the insertion order of its elements.
- C) It is synchronized.
- D) It allows `null` keys and values.

Answer: D) It allows `null` keys and values.

157. What is the purpose of the `volatile` keyword in Java?

- A) It is used to define a class that cannot be subclassed.
- B) It is used to declare a method that cannot be overridden.
- C) It is used to prevent a method or variable from being accessed outside its own package.
- D) It is used to ensure visibility of changes to a shared variable across threads.

Answer: D) It is used to ensure visibility of changes to a shared variable across threads.

158. Consider the following code:

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

What is the output of the above code?

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

Answer: A) Hello

Explanation: Strings in Java are immutable. The `concat()` method returns a new string but does not modify the original string.

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

- A) Threads are always executed sequentially.
- B) Java does not support multithreading.
- C) Threads share the same memory space.
- D) Threads cannot communicate with each other.

Answer: C) Threads share the same memory space.

160. What is the purpose of the `super` keyword in Java?

- A) It is used to access superclass methods and constructors.
- B) It is used to prevent a method or variable from being accessed outside its own package.
- C) It is used to define a class that cannot be subclassed.
- D) It is used to specify that a class cannot be instantiated.

Answer: A) It is used to access superclass methods and constructors.

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