Quiz

20pw01-Abishek

1.Predict the output of the below code snippet.

package test; class A {

protected String a;

}

//package test;

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args){ A obj=new A();

obj.a="Hello"; System.out.println(obj.a);

}

}

Compilation error – ‘a’ has protected access in class ‘A’(0.0) null(0.0)

executes successfully and prints "Hello"(1.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

2.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class Main{

public static void main(String args[]){ Box a= new Box();

Box b= new Box(); a=b;

}

}

The instance variables in b are given the same values as a(0.0) The instance variables in a are given the same values as b(0.0) a and b are considered to be the same object(1.0)

None of the listed options(0.0)

3.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Object obj = new Object(); System.out.print(obj.getClass());

}

}

Object(0.0)

class Object(0.0)

class java.lang.Object(1.0) Compilation Error(0.0)

4.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class A

{

private String a;

}

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) { A obj=new A();

obj.a="Hello"; System.out.println(obj.a);

}

}

Compilation error – ‘a’ has private access in class ‘A’(1.0) null(0.0)

executes successfully and prints "Hello"(0.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

5.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Object obj = new Object(); System.out.print(obj.getclass());

}

}

Object(0.0)

class Object(0.0)

class java.lang.Object(0.0) Compilation Error(1.0)

6.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class A

{

int i; int j;

public String toString()

{

return "Class A";

}

}

class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

A obj1 = new A(); System.out.print(obj1);

}

}

null(0.0)

executes successfully and prints "obj1"(0.0) executes successfully and prints "Class A"(1.0) executes successfully and prints "A"(0.0)

7.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class A

{

private int i=1; public int get()

{

return i;

}

}

class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

A obj = new A(); System.out.println(obj.i);

}

}

Runtime error(0.0)

compiles only if 'i' is accessed using get() method(1.0) executes successfully and prints "1"

(0.0)

executes successfully and prints "0"(0.0) 8…Predict the output of the below code snippet.

class A

{

int i;

}

class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

A a; System.out.println(a.i);

}

}

0(0.0)

Garbage value(0.0) Compilation error(1.0) null(0.0)

9.Predict the output of the below code snippet. class A

{

int i;

}

class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

A a = new A(); System.out.println(a.i);

}

}

0(1.0)

Garbage value(0.0) Compilation error(0.0) null(0.0)

10.While using parameterized constructor, how to specify the paramter list ?

No need to specify parameter list(0.0)

Specify the parameter list as the same way it is specified in the method(1.0) Order of parameter list is not important(0.0)

A constructor calls another constructor(0.0) 11. A default constructor

has no argument and return type(1.0) has one argument(0.0)

has one argument but no return type(0.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

12.All the variables of a class should be ideally declared as ?

private(1.0) public(0.0) protected(0.0) default(0.0)

13.Can we give a call to the non-static method from a static method?

Yes(0.0)

No(1.0)

14. Which of the following is true about class Object.

1. The class Object is a superclass of all other classes.
2. A variable of type Object can hold reference to any object or a null reference.
3. You must explicitly extend class Object.
4. All class and array types inherit the methods of a class Object.

I and II(0.0)

I, II and III(0.0) I, II and IV(1.0) I and IV(0.0)

15. What is Encapsulation?

Encapsulation is a technique to define different methods of same type(0.0) Encapsulation is the ability of an object to take on many forms(0.0)

Encapsulation is the technique of making the fields in a class private and providing access to the fields via public methods(1.0)

None of the listed options(0.0)

16.Which of these class is a superclass of every class in Java?

String class(0.0) Object class(1.0) Abstract class(0.0) ArrayList class(0.0)

17.What will happen, if only one parameterized constructor is explicitly defined?

Compilation succeeds(0.0) Runtime error(0.0)

Compilation fails when an object is created using default constructor(1.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

18.Which one of these is executed first while creating an object to the class?

Statement of constructor(0.0)

Statement of Instance Initializer block(1.0) Statement of static Initialization block(0.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

19.A single class can have

only one instance(0.0) two instances(0.0)

any number of instances(1.0) None of the listed options(0.0)

20. public class Plant {

private String name;

public Plant(String name) { this.name = name; }

public String getName() { return name; }

}

1. public class Tree extends Plant {

2. public void growFruit() { }

3. public void dropLeaves() { }

4. }

Which statement is true?

A. The code will compile without changes.

B. The code will compile if public Tree() { Plant(); } is added to the Tree class.

C. The code will compile if public Plant() { Tree(); } is added to the Plant class.

D. The code will compile if public Plant() { this("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.

E. The code will compile if public Plant() { Plant("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.

21. **class Super {**  
 **private int a;**  
 **protected Super(int a) { this.a = a; }**  
 **}**  
**...**  
 **class Sub extends Super {**  
 **public Sub(int a) { super(a); }**  
 **public Sub() { this.a = 5; }**  
 **}**  
**Which two, independently, will allow Sub to ompile? (Choose two.)**  
A. Change line 2 to:public int a;  
B. Change line 2 to :protected int a;  
C. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { this(5); }  
D. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { super(5); }  
E. Change line 13 to :public Sub() { super(a); }

22. **public class Hello {**  
**11: String title;**  
**12: int value;**  
**13: public Hello() {**  
**14: title += " World";**  
**15: }**  
**16: public Hello(int value) {**  
**17: this.value = value;**  
**18: title = "Hello";**  
**19: Hello();**  
**20: }**  
**21: }**  
**and:**  
**30: Hello c = new Hello(5);**  
**31: System.out.println(c.title);**  
**What is the result?**  
A. Hello  
B. Hello World  
C. Compilation fails.

D. Hello World 5  
E. The code runs with no output.  
F. An exception is thrown at runtime.

23. **Given:**  
**10. class One {**  
**11. public One() { System.out.print(1); }**  
**12. }**  
**13. class Two extends One {**  
**14. public Two() { System.out.print(2); }**  
**15. }**  
**16. class Three extends Two {**  
**17. public Three() { System.out.print(3); }**  
**18. }**  
**19. public class Numbers{**  
**20. public static void main( String[] argv ) { new Three(); }**  
**21. }**  
**What is the result when this code is executed?**  
A. 1  
B. 3  
C. 123  
D. 321  
E. The code runs with no output.