

**CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY****Fourth Semester of B. Tech (CE/CSE) Examination****Nov-Dec 2018****CE241 Java Programming****Date: 21.11.2018, Wednesday****Time: 10.00 a.m. To 01.00 p.m.****Maximum Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. The question paper comprises two sections.
2. Section I and II must be attempted in separate answer sheets.
3. Make suitable assumptions and draw neat figures wherever required.

**SECTION – I****Q - 1 Answer the following questions.**

- A.** State whether each of the following is true or false. If false, explain why. **[01]**
- a) A generic method cannot have the same method name as a nongeneric method.
  - b) A generic method can be overloaded by another generic method with the same method name but different method parameters.

- B.** What is a default method in interface and when do we use it? Give example. **[02]**

- C.** What will be the result of compiling and running the following program? **[02]**

```
public class ListDemo {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        List<String> l = new ArrayList<String>(5);
        l.add("Java");
        l.add("Python");
        l.add("PHP");
        l.add("Ruby");
        l.add("React");
        List<String> range = new ArrayList<String>();
        range = l.subList(2, 4);
        System.out.println(range);
    }
}
```

- D.** What are the three parts of a Lambda Expression? What is the type of Lambda Expression? **[03]**

- E** What is Generic in Java? What are the benefits of using generic types? **[03]**

- Q – 2.A** What are exceptions and how are they handled in Java? Give an example. **[04]**

- Q – 2.B Answer the following questions [Any Two].** **[08]**

- A.** Differentiate:
- (i) Enumeration and Iterator.
  - (ii) Vector and ArrayList
- B.** Define Thread. Draw and explain different stages of Thread.
- C.** What is a channel and selector in file? What capabilities does the Channel interface provide? Give example.

**Q - 3 Answer the following questions. [Any Two]. [12]**

- A.** Write a generic method that takes a string and returns the number of unique characters in the string. Use collections where appropriate.
- B.** Write an interactive program to compute the square root of a number. The input values must be tested for validity. If it is negative, the user-define method MySqrt() should raise exception.
- C.** Write a program to create two threads, one thread will print odd numbers and second thread will print even numbers between 1 to 100 numbers.

## SECTION – II

**Q - 4 Answer the following questions.**

- A.** What are the key elements of JAVA program structure? Explain each element in brief. **[02]**
- B.** Differentiate Abstract class and interface with suitable example. **[02]**
- C.** What will be the result of the following lines of code? **[03]**
  1. `System.out.println(010+'a'+'b');`
  2. `int a,b,c,d; a=b=c=d=20; a+=b-=c*=d/=20;`  
`System.out.println(a+" "+b+" "+c+" "+d);`
  3. `int i = (byte) + (char) - (int) + (long) - 1;`  
`System.out.println(i);`
- D.** What will be the result of compiling and running the following programs? **[02]**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <code>public class Tailor {</code>  <code>public static void main(String[] args) {</code>  <code>byte[][] ba = {{1,2,3,4}, {1,2,3}};</code>  <code>System.out.println(ba[1].length + " " +</code>  <code>ba.length);</code>  <code>}</code>  <code>}</code> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <code>public class Polymorphism2 {</code>  <code>public static void main(String[] args) {</code>  <code>A ref1 = new C();</code>  <code>B ref2 = (B) ref1;</code>  <code>System.out.println(ref2.g());</code>  <code>}</code>  <code>}</code>  <code>class A {</code>  <code>private int f() { return 0; }</code>  <code>public int g() { return 3; }</code>  <code>}</code>  <code>class B extends A {</code>  <code>private int f() { return 1; }</code>  <code>public int g() { return f(); }</code>  <code>}</code>  <code>class C extends B {</code>  <code>public int f() { return 2; }</code>  <code>}</code> </li> </ol>
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**E.** What will be the result of compiling and running the following programs? **[02]**

<pre>1. public class Flipper {   public static void main(String[] args) {     String o = "-";     switch("FRED". substring(1,3)) {     case "yellow":       o += "y";     case "red":       o += "r";     case "green":       o += "g";     } System.out.println(o); }</pre>	<pre>2. public class Feline {   public static void main(String[] args) {     Long x = 42L;     Long y = 44L;     System.out.print(" " + 7 + 2 + " ");     System.out.print(foo() + x + 5 + " ");     System.out.println(x + y + foo());   }   static String foo() { return "foo"; } }</pre>
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**Q – 5.A** Differentiate between method overloading and method overriding with suitable examples. **[06]**

**Q – 5.B** A palindrome is a text phrase that is spelled the same backward and forward. The word “redivider” is a palindrome, since the word would be spelled the same even if the character sequence were reversed. Write a program that takes a string as an argument and reports whether the string is a palindrome. **[06]**

**OR**

**Q – 5.A** What are final class, final function and final variable in java? Explain with example. **[06]**

**Q – 5.B** Write a program to replace all “word1” by “word2” from a file1, and output is written to file2 file and display the no. of replacement. **[06]**

**Q – 6.** Answer the following. [Attempt any Two ] **[12]**

- A.** Define package in java. List out steps to create and compile user defined package with an example.
- B.** Discuss various level of access protection for packages and their implications with an example.
- C.** What role do interface play in Java? How can interface be used to support multiple inheritance? Give an example
- D.** Explain following terms with example:  
(i) Nested Class    (ii) Anonymous Inner Class