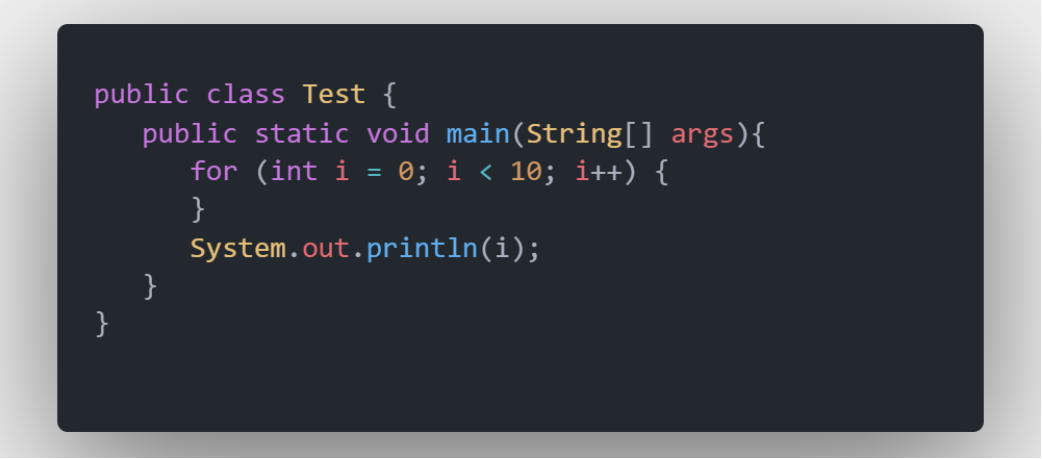
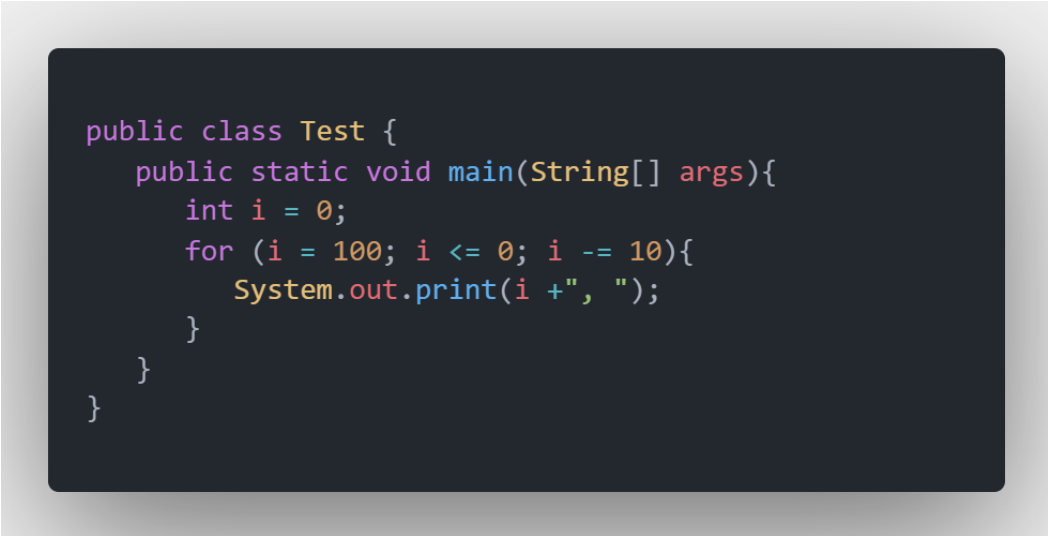


	Quiz 1	
1	<p>Which among the following best describes the constructors?</p> <p>Select one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A function which is called whenever an object is created to initialize the members b. A function which is called whenever an object is to be given values for members c. A function which is called whenever an object is referenced d. A function which is called whenever an object is assigned to copy the values 	A
2	<p>A constructor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must have the same name as the class it is declared within. b. Is used to create objects. c. Both (A) and (B) above 	C
3	<p>An object is an instance of a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. program b. class c. method d. data 	B
4	<p>What will happen when you compile and run the following code?</p>  <p>Select one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 10 B. Compilation error C. 9 D. 11 	B
5	<p>A local variable is a variable declared inside a method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	A
6	<p>Private: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	A
7	<p>The "switch" selection structure must end with the default case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	B

8	UML is not a programming language; it is rather a visual language A. True B. False	A
9	Consider, <pre>public class MyClass { public MyClass(){/"code"/} // more code... }</pre> <p>To instantiate MyClass, you would write? Select one:</p> <p>a. MyClass mc = new MyClass(); b. MyClass mc = MyClass(): c. MyClass mc = MyClass; d. MyClass mc = new MyClass;</p>	A
10	A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class A. True B. False	B
11	What will happen when you compile and run the following code?  <p>Select one:</p> <p>A. 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, 0, B. 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, C. 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, D. None of the above</p>	D
12	Which is the correct syntax for creating an object of Class in Java? A. classnameobjectname= new () integer; B. classnameobjectname= new classname (); C. classnameobjectname= new () classname (); D. classnameobjectname= new classname;	B

13	A private member of a class is accessible to A. only members of the same class B. members to the same package C. a subclass D. everywhere	A
14	Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability? A. Abstraction B. Polymorphism C. Encapsulation D. Inheritance	D
15	In inheritance, a child is a more. specific version of the parent. A. True B. False	A
16	Private variables violate encapsulation because they allow the client to modify the values directly. A. True B. False	B
17	A break statement must always be present in the default case of a "switch" selection structure. A. True B. False	B
18	Data declared at the class level cannot be referenced by all methods in that class. A. True B. False	B
19	What would be behavior if the constructor has a return type? A. Compilation error B. Runtime error C. Compilation and runs *successfully D. Only String return type is allowed	C
20	A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class. A. True B. False	A
Quiz 2		
21	Which of these keywords is used by a class to use an interface defined previously? A. extends B. implements C. import	B
22	Which among the following best describes the constructors? A. A function which is called whenever an object is to be given values for members B. A function which is called whenever an object is created to initialize the members C. A function which is called whenever an object is referenced D. A function which is called whenever an object is assigned to copy the values	B
23	When a method finishes, all local variables are destroyed. A. True B. False	A
24	In inheritance, a child is a more specific version of the parent.	A

	A. True B. False	
25	Exception generated in try block is caught in finally block A. True B. False	B
26	A break statement must always be present in the default case of a "switch" selection structure. A. True B. False	B
27	No objects of abstract superclasses can be instantiated A. True B. False	B
28	A private member of a class is accessible to A. only members of the same class B. members to the same package C. a subclass D. everywhere	A
29	Public constants do not violate encapsulation. A. True B. False	A
30	Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does A. True B. False	A
31	Every class containing abstract method must be declared abstract A. True B. False	A
32	<p>What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y='a'?</p> <pre> public class Program { public static void main(String[] args) { int x, y; try { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter First Number: "); x = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter Second Number: "); y = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println(x/y); } catch (ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println("Error, you cannot divide by zero"); } catch (Exception a) { System.out.println("The program ran into a new error"); } } } </pre> <p>A. null B. Error, you cannot divide by zero C. The program ran into a new error D. Infinity</p>	C

33	<p>A try block must be followed by one or more catch blocks.</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	B
34	<p>Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?</p> <p>A. finally B. throw C. try D. catch</p>	B
35	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program?</p> <pre> class exception_handling { public static void main (String[] args) { try { int a, b; b = 0; a = 5 / b; System.out.print("A"); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { System.out.print("B"); } finally { System.out.print ("C"); } } } </pre> <p>A. B B. AC C. A D. BC</p>	D

36	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program?</p> <pre> class A { public int i; public int j; A() { i = 1; j = 2; } } class B extends A { int a; B() { super(); } } class super_use { public static void main(String args[]) { B obj = new B(); System.out.println(obj.i + " " + obj.j) ; } } </pre> <p>A. 12 B. Runtime Error C. 21 D. Compilation Error</p>	A
37	<p>Exception generated in try block is caught in finally block</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	B
Mid-Term		
38	<p>An object is an instance of a</p> <p>A. program B. class C. method D. data</p>	B
39	<p>What is the correct way to create an object called myObj of MyClass?</p> <p>A. MyClass myObj = new MyClass(); B. Class MyClass = new myObjOB(); C. Class myObj= new MyClass(); D. New myObj = MyClass();</p>	A
40	<p>What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?</p> <p>A. int B. float C. void D. double</p>	C

41	Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class? A. finalize B. delete C. class D. constructor	D
42	What are the features of an Object Oriented Programming (OOPs)? A. Inheritance B. Encapsulation C. Polymorphism D. All the above	D
43	The purpose of a Java constructor is A. Initialization of variables with passed data B. Writing custom code C. Accepting other objects as inputs D. All the above	D
44	Which of the following statements declares Salaried as a subclass of PayType? A. public class Salaried extends PayType B. public class Salaried implements PayType C. public class Salariedderived From(Paytype) D. public class PayType derives Salaried	A
45	To prevent a method from being overriding, we use the modifier: A. final B. static C. private D. super	A
46	A method in a subclass that has the same signature as a method in the superclass is an example of method A. Overloading B. Overridings C. Composition D. All the above	B

47	<p>What is the output of the following programming code:</p> <pre> class Grandparent { public void Print () { System.out. println("Grandparent's Print()"); } } class Parent extends Grandparent { public void Print(){ System.out.println("Parent's Print()"); } } class Child extends Parent { public void Print() { System.out.println("Child's Print()"); } } public class Main { public static void main(String[] args) { Child c = new Child(); C.Print(); } } </pre> <p> A. Grandparent's Print() B. Child's Print() C. Parent's Print() D. Grandparent's Print() Parent's Print() Child's Print() </p>	B
48	<p>A java method can have the same name as the class name.</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	A
49	<p>You should use inheritance when there is an IS-A relationship between classes.</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	A
50	<p>In an instance method or a constructor, "this" is a reference to the current object.</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	A
51	<p>A method that is overridden in the subclass must have the same return type and parameter list</p> <p>A. True B. False</p>	A

52	A Constructor in java is a special method that is used to initialize objects. A. True B. False	A
53	A child class can override the constructor of the parent class. A. True B. False	B
54	In encapsulation, Any changes to the object's state should be made by that object's methods A. True B. False	A
55	When a method or a variable in a class is declared as private, it can only be accessed by the methods with the same class A. True B. False	A
56	The equals method that is inherited from class Object can be used to compare the contents of two objects. A. True B. False	A
57	A child class cannot override a final method of the parent class. A. True B. False	A
Quiz 3		
58	When a method finishes, all local variables are destroyed. A. True B. False	A
59	What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y=0? <div data-bbox="233 905 1380 1701" data-label="Code-Block"> <pre>import java.util.*; public class Program { public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub int x, y; try { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter First Number: "); x = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter Second Number: "); y = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println(x / y); } catch (Exception a) { System.out.println(a.getMessage()); } catch (ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println("Error, you cannot divide by zero"); } } }</pre> </div> <p>A. Error, you cannot divide by zero B. None of the above C. null D. The program ran into a new error</p>	B

60	A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class A. True B. False	B
61	Data declared at the class level cannot be referenced by all methods in that class. A. True B. False	B
62	Public constants do not violate encapsulation. A. True B. False	A
63	The visibility of these modifiers increases in this order: A. private, protected, and public. B. protected, private, and public. C. public, private, and protected. D. All the above	A
64	UML is not a programming language; it is rather a visual language A. True B. False	A
65	Interfaces specifies what class must do but not how it does A. True B. False	A
66	<p>What will be the output of the following Java program?</p> <pre> class A { int i; void display() { System.out.println(i); } } class B extends A { int j; void display() { System.out.println(j); } } class method_overriding { public static void main(String[] args) { B obj = new B(); obj.i = 1; obj.j = 2; obj.display(); } } </pre> <p>A. 0 B. Compilation Error C. 2 D. 1</p>	C

67	<p>Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. try B. thrown C. catch D. finally 	B
68	<p>What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y=0?</p> <pre> import java.util.*; public class Program { public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub int x, y; try { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter First Number: "); x = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter Second Number: "); y = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println(x / y); } catch (ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println("Error, you cannot divide by zero"); } catch (Exception a) { System.out.println(a.getMessage()); } } } </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Infinity B. null C. Error, you cannot divide by zero D. a.getMessage() 	C
69	<p>Private variables violate encapsulation, because they allow the client to modify the values directly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	B
70	<p>A constructor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Must have the same name as the class it is declared within. B. Is used to create objects. C. Both (A) and (B) above D. None the above 	C

71	Private: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class. A. True B. False	A
72	RunTimeExceptions is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language A. True B. False	A
73	A break statement must always be present in the default case of a 'switch" selection structure. A. True B. False	B
74	Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability? A. Abstraction B. Polymorphism C. Encapsulation D. Inheritance	B
75	Which statement is not true in java language? A. A public member of a class can be accessed in all the packages. B. A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class. C. A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class. D. A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class.	B
76	Every class containing abstract method must be declared abstract A. True B. False	A
77	If a class leaves one method in an interface undeclared, the class is implicitly declared by Java as an abstract class. A. True B. False	B
78	A setter method returns the current value of a variable, while a getter method changes the value of a variable. A. True B. False	B
79	A try block must be followed by one or more catch blocks. A. True B. False	B
80	A protected member of a class can be accessed from its derived class. A. True B. False	A
81	A private member of a class is accessible to A. only members of the same class B. members to the same package C. a subclass D. everywhere	A
82	A protected member of a class is accessible to A. only members of the same class B. members to the same package C. a subclass D. Both (B) and (C)	D

83	<p>A default member of a class is accessible to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. only members of the same class B. members to the same package C. a subclass D. Both (B) and (C) 	B
84	<p>What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y='a'?</p> <pre> import java.util.*; public class Program { public static void main(String[] args) { // TODO Auto-generated method stub int x, y; try { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter First Number: "); x = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter Second Number: "); y = sc.nextInt(); System.out.println(x / y); } catch (ArithmeticException e) { System.out.println("Error, you cannot divide by zero"); } catch (Exception a) { System.out.println("The program ran into a new error"); } } } </pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Infinity B. Error, you cannot divide by zero C. The program ran into a new error D. None of above 	C
85	<p>No objects of abstract superclasses can be instantiated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	A
86	<p>In Java, the state of an object is represented by its methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	B
87	<p>A try block must be followed by a finally block.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. True B. False 	B

88 What will happen when you compile and run the following code

B

```
class exception_handling {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        try {  
            System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);  
        } catch(ArithmeticException e) {  
            System.out.print("World");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- A. Hello
- B. World
- C. Hello World
- D. HelloWorld

89 What will happen when you compile and run the following code

B

```
public class test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
            System.out.println(i);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- A. 10
- B. Compilation error
- C. 11
- D. 9

Thanks for:

- Yosef Mahmoud (Bani-Suef Center)
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Good luck <3