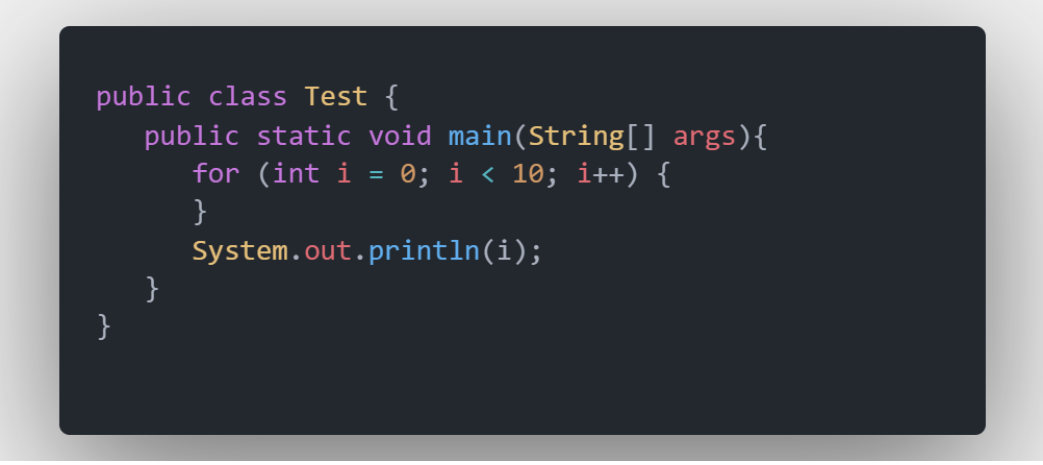
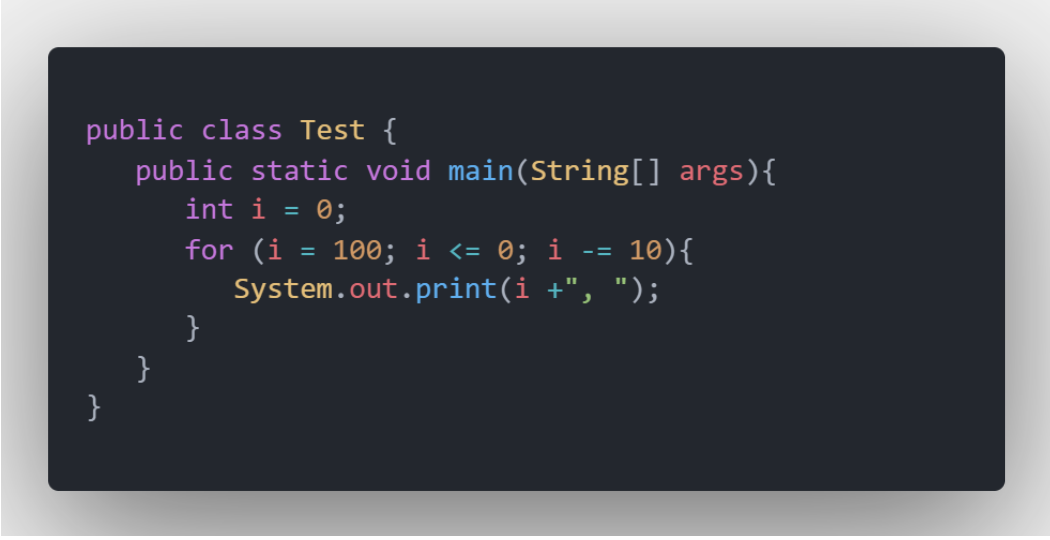
	Quiz 1	
1	Which among the following best describes the constructors? Select one: a. A function which is called whenever an object is created to initialize the members b. A function which is called whenever an object is to be given values for members c. A function which is called whenever an object is referenced d. A function which is called whenever an object is assigned to copy the values	A
2	A constructor 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	An object is an instance of a a. program b. class c. method d. data	B
4	What will happen when you compile and run the following code?  Select one A. 10 B. Complication error C. 9 D. 11	B
5	A local variable is a variable declared inside a method. A. True B. False	A
6	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
7	The "switch" selection structure must end with the default case A. True B. False	B

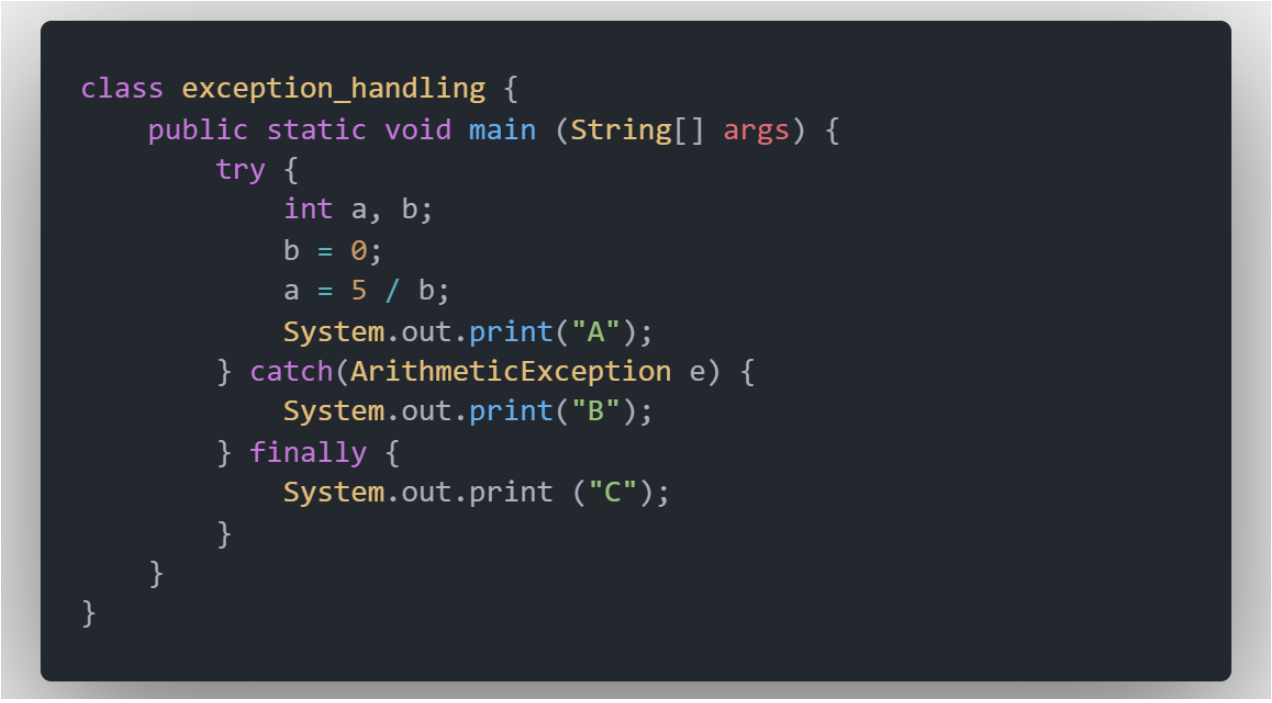
8	UML is not a programming language; it is rather a visual language A. True B. False	A

9	Consider,
	public class MyClass
	{
	public MyClass(){/"code"/}
	// more code...
	}
	To instantiate MyClass, you would write?
	Select one:
	a. MyClass mc = new MyClass();
	b. MyClass mc = MyClass():
	c. MyClass mc = MyClass;
	d. MyClass mc = new MyClass;
		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?  Select one: 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	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	A
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. True B. False	A

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 super classes can be instantiated A. True B. False	A
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	What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y='a'? `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"); } } }` A. null B. Error, you cannot divide by zero C. The program ran into a new error D. Infinity	C
33	A try block must be followed by one or more catch blocks. A. True B. False	B

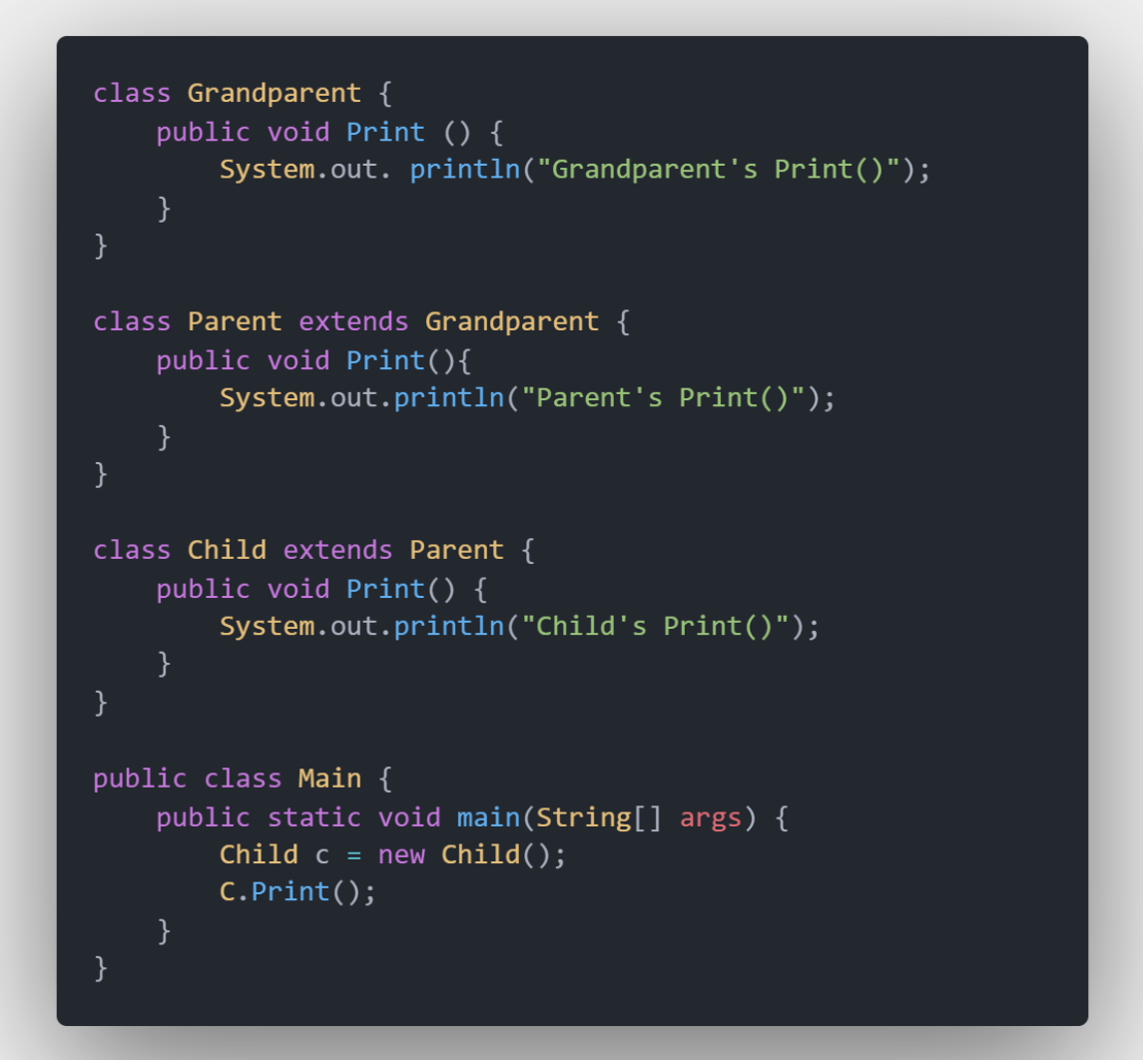
34	Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception? A. finally B. throw C. try D. catch	B
35	What will be the output of the following Java program?  A. B B. AC C. A D. BC	D

```
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");
        }
    }
}
```

36	What will be the output of the following Java program?  A. 12 B. Runtime Error C. 21 D. Compilation Error	A
37	Exception generated in try block is caught in finally block A. True B. False	B
	Mid-Term	
38	An object is an instance of a A. program B. class C. method D. data	B
39	What is the correct way to create an object called myObj of MyClass? A. MyClass myObj = new MyClass(); B. Class MyClass = new myObjOB(); C. Class myObj= new MyClass(); D. New myObj = MyClass();	A
40	What is the return type of a method that does not return any value? A. int B. float C. void D. double	C

```
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) ;
    }
}
```

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

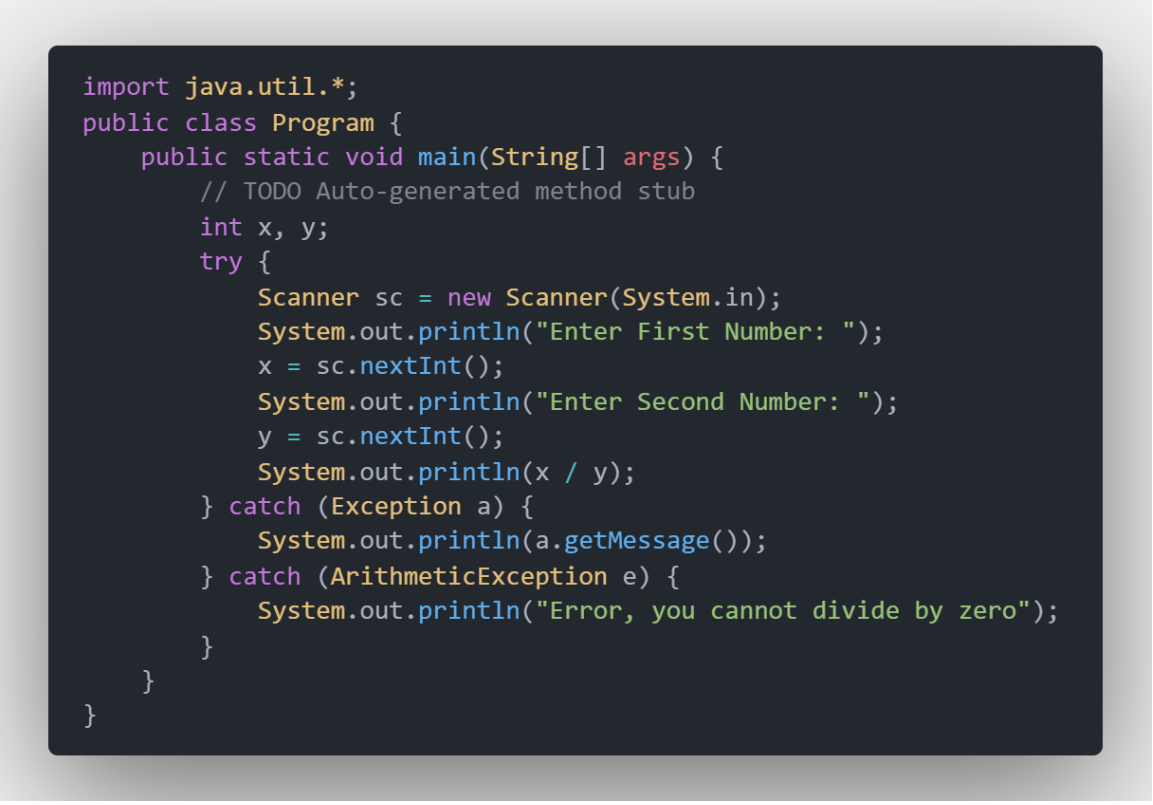
47	What is the output of the following programming code:  A. Grandparent's Print() B. Child's Print() C. Parent's Print() D. Grandparent's Print() Parent's Print() Child's Print()	B
48	A java method can have the same name as the class name. A. True B. False	A
49	You should use inheritance when there is an IS-A relationship between classes. A. True B. False	A
50	In an instance method or a constructor, "this" is a reference to the current object. A. True B. False	A
51	A method that is overridden in the subelass must has the same return type and parameter list A. True B. False	A

```
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();
    }
}
```

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?  A. Error, you cannot divide by zero B. None of the above C. null D. The program ran into a new error	B

```java
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");
        }
    }
}
```

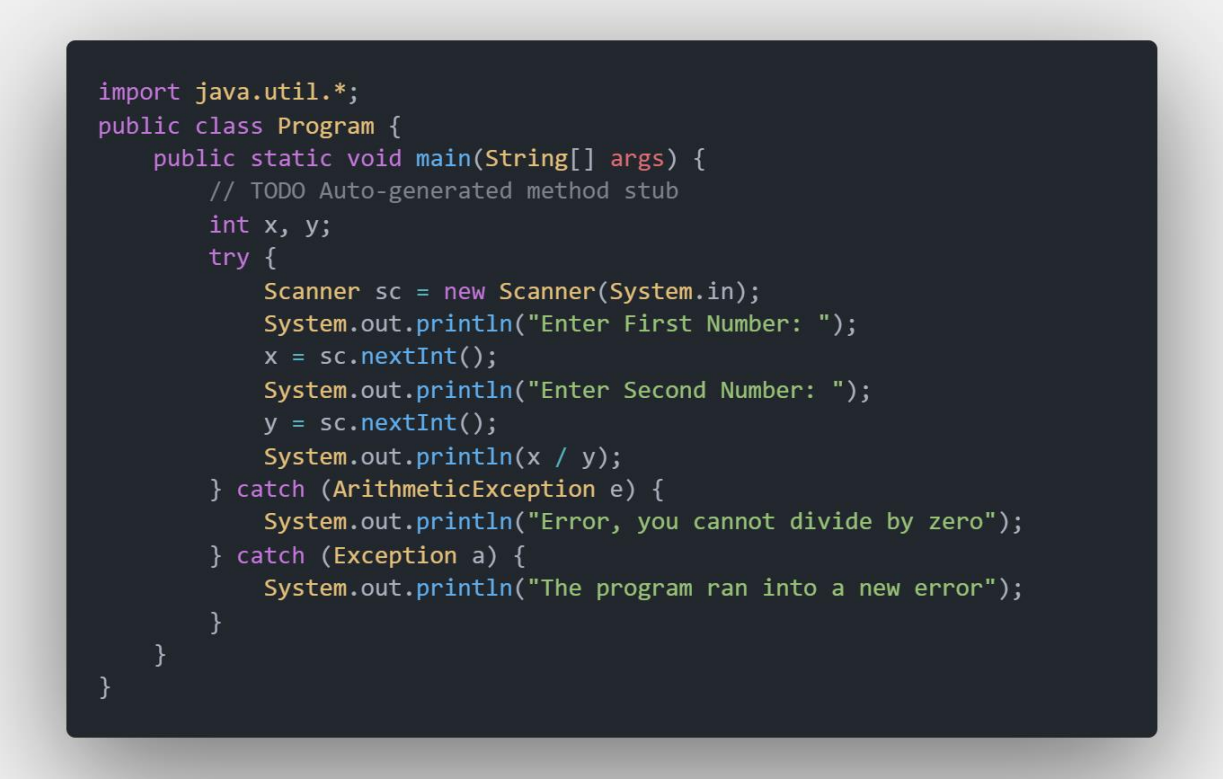
60	A private member of a class cannot be accessed by the methods of the same class A. True B. False	B
61	Data declared at the class level cannot be referenced by all methods in that class. A. True B. False	B
62	Public constants do not violate encapsulation. A. True B. False	A
63	The visibility of these 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	What will be the output of the following Java program?  A. 0 B. Compilation Error C. 2 D. 1	C

```java
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();
    }
}
```

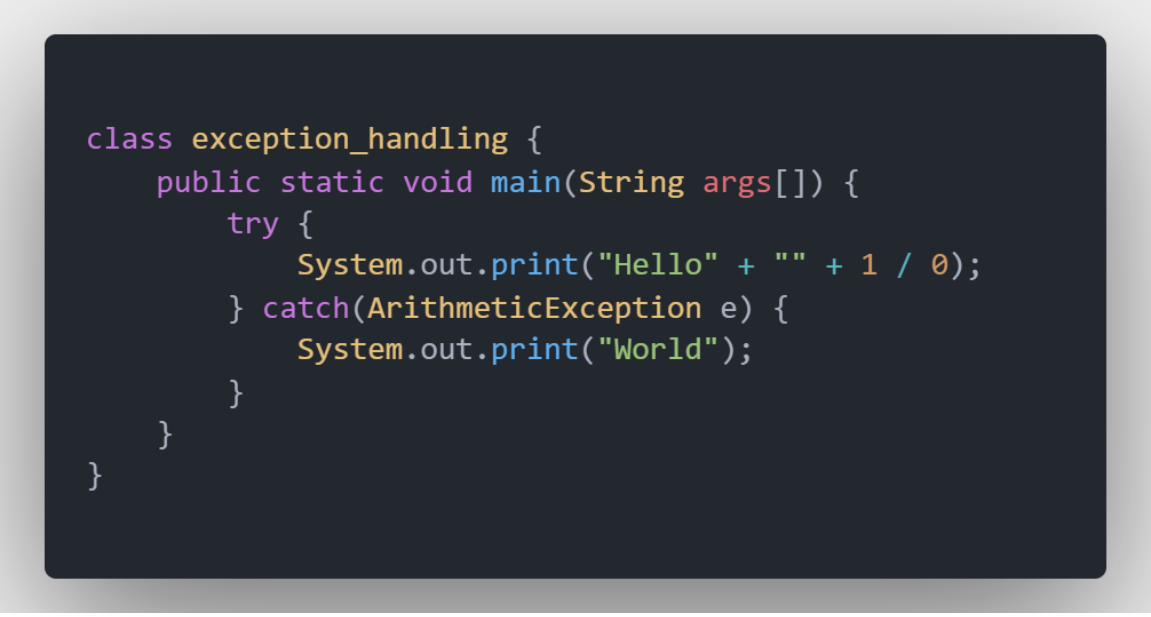
67	Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling? A. try B. thrown C. catch D. finally	B
68	What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y=0?  A. Infinity B. null C. Error, you cannot divide by zero D. a.getMessage()	C
69	Private variables violate encapsulation, because they allow the client to modify the values directly A. True B. False	B
70	A constructor 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

```
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());
        }
    }
}
```

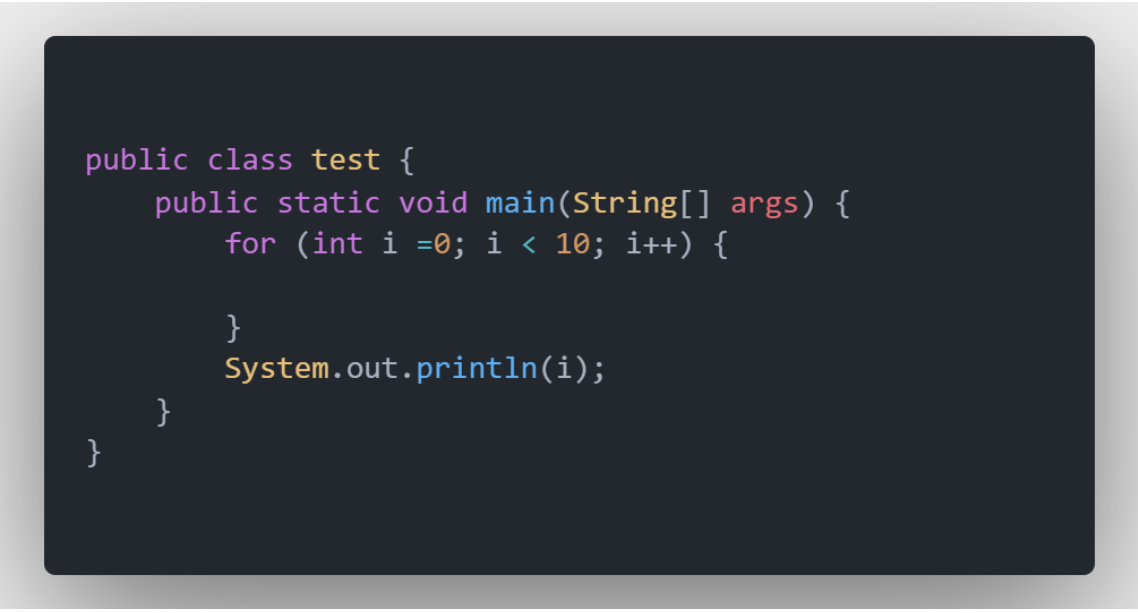
71	Private: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class. A. True B. False	A
72	RunTimeExceptions is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language A. True B. False	B
73	A break statement must always be present in the default 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	D
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 retums 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	A default 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)	B
84	What will happen when you compile and run the following code, for x=10, y='a'?  A. Infinity B. Error, you cannot divide by zero C. The program ran into a new error D. None of above	C
85	No objects of abstract superclasses can be instantiated A. True B. False	A
86	In Java, the state of an object is represented by its methods. A. True B. False	B
87	A try block must be followed by a finally block. A. True B. False	B

```java
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");
        }
    }
}
```

88	What will happen when you compile and run the following code  A. Hello B. World C. Hello World D. HelloWorld	B
89	W hat 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. 10 B. Compilation error C. 11 D. 9	
90	Throwable is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language A. True B. False	A

```java
public class test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i =0; i < 10; i++) {

        }
        System.out.println(i);
    }
}
```

Thanks for:

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Good luck <3

By Anas Elgarhy