|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | 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   1. 10 2. Complication error 3. 9 4. 11 | B |
| 5 | | A local variable is a variable declared inside a method.   1. True 2. False | A |
| 6 | | Private: The access level of a private modifier is only within the class. It cannot be accessed from outside the class   1. True B. False | A |
| 7 | | The "switch" selection structure must end with the default case   1. True B. False | B |
| 8 | | UML is not a programming language; it is rather a visual language   1. 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   1. True B. False | B |
| 11 | | What will happen when you compile and run the following code?  Select one:   1. 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, 0, 2. 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, 3. 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 20, 10, 4. None of the above | D |
| 12 | | Which is the correct syntax for creating an object of Class in Java?   1. classnameobjectname= new () integer; 2. classnameobjectname= new classname (); 3. classnameobjectname= new () classname (); 4. classnameobjectname= new classname; | B |
| 13 | | A private member of a class is accessible to   1. only members of the same class 2. members to the same package 3. a subclass 4. everywhere | A |
| 14 | | Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability?   1. Abstraction 2. Polymorphism 3. Encapsulation 4. Inheritance | D |
| 15 | | In inheritance, a child is a more. specific version of the parent.   1. True B. False | A |
| 16 | | Private variables violate encapsulation because they allow the client to modify the values directly.   1. True B. False | B |
| 17 | | A break statement must always be present in the default case of a "switch" selection structure.   1. True B. False | B |
| 18 | | Data declared at the class level cannot be referenced by all methods in that class.   1. True B. False | B |
| 19 | | What would be behavior if the constructor has a return type?   1. Compilation error 2. Runtime error 3. Compilation and runs ®successfully 4. Only String return type is allowed | A |
| 20 | | A private member of a class cannot be accessed from its derived class.   1. True B. False | A |
|  | Quiz 2 | |  |
| 21 | Which of these keywords is used by a class to use an interface defined previously?   1. extends 2. implements 3. 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.   1. 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   1. 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’?    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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 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      A. 10  B. Compilation error  C. 11 D. 9 | B |
| 90 | RunTimeExceptions is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language  A. True B. False |  |

Thanks for:

* Yosef Mahmoud (Bani-Suef Center)
* Salah Mohamed (Fayoum Center)
* Muhammad Asim (Ain-Shams Center(

Good luck <3

By [Anas Elgarhy](https://github.com/Anas-Elgarhy)