OOPJ: CCEE Practice Quiz 1

Total points 16/30

Duration: 30 Mins

The respondent's email (**ankitadhumal219@gmail.com**) was recorded on submission of this form.

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Questions 16 of 30 points

What will the output of the code be? *

0/1

```
public class PrintTest {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.print("Hello ");
System.out.println("World!");
System.out.printf("Number: %d", 10);
}
}
```

- (●) Hello World!Number: 10 ✗
- ( ) Hello World! Number: 10
- ( ) Hello World! \n Number: 10
- ( ) HelloWorld!Number: 10

Correct answer

- (●) Hello World! \n Number: 10

✓ **What is the significance of using String... args instead of String[] args in the main method?** *1/1

- ○ It is an invalid syntax.
- ○ It allows passing multiple string arguments in the command line.
- ◉ It does not affect functionality; both are equivalent. ✓
- ○ It prevents passing arguments to the program.

✓ **What will happen when the code at Line 1 is executed? *** 1/1

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String str = "abc";
int num = Integer.parseInt(str); // Line 1
System.out.println(num);
}
}
```

- ○ It will compile and print abc.
- ○ It will compile and print 0.
- ◉ It will throw a NumberFormatException. ✓
- ○ It will throw a NullPointerException.

✗ **What will happen when the code at Line 1 is executed? *** 0/1

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
String[] arr = new String[3];
arr[0] = "Java";
System.out.println(arr[1].toUpperCase()); // Line 1
}
}
```

- ○ It will compile and print null.
- ○ It will compile and print JAVA.
- ◉ It will throw an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. ✗
- ○ It will throw a NullPointerException.

Correct answer

- ◉ It will throw a NullPointerException.

✗ **Which of the following is a correct example of Widening Conversion in Java?** *0/1

- (●) int i = 10; byte b = i; ✗
- ( ) double d = 10.5; int i = d;
- ( ) float f = 10; double d = f;
- ( ) long l = 100; int i = l;

Correct answer

- (●) float f = 10; double d = f;

✗ **Which of the following requires an explicit cast for Narrowing Conversion in Java?** *0/1

- ( ) double d = 100.25; int i = (int) d;
- ( ) int i = 50; long l = i;
- (●) byte b = 100; int i = b; ✗
- ( ) float f = 10.5F; double d = f;

Correct answer

- (●) double d = 100.25; int i = (int) d;

Which of the following statements is true about the memory storage of a and b in the given code? *0/1

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int a = 10; // Line 1
String b = "Hello"; // Line 2
}
}
```

- (●) Both a and b are stored in the heap memory. ✗
- ( ) a is stored in the stack memory, while b is stored in the heap memory.
- ( ) Both a and b are stored in the stack memory.
- ( ) a is stored in the heap memory, while b is stored in the stack memory.

Correct answer

- (●) a is stored in the stack memory, while b is stored in the heap memory.

✓ **What are the default values of primitive and non-primitive data types in Java?** *1/1

- ○ Primitive types have default values of null, and non-primitive types have default values of 0.
- ◉ Primitive types have default values based on their type (e.g., 0 for int, false for boolean), and non-primitive types have null as their default value. ✓
- ○ Both primitive and non-primitive types have null as their default value.
- ○ Both primitive and non-primitive types have 0 as their default value.

✗ **What will be the output of this code? ***

0/1

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
double d = 9.78;
int i = (int) d; // Line 1
System.out.println(i);
}
}
```

- ○ 9
- ○ 9.78
- ◉ 10 ✗
- ○ Error

Correct answer

- ◉ 9

✓ **Given the following Java class:** *1/1

```
public class Customer {
String customerName;
double accountBalance;

void deposit(double amount) {
if (amount > 0) {
accountBalance += amount;
}
}

static void setDefaultBalance(double defaultBalance) {
// This method should set a default balance for all customers
}
}
```

Which of the following statements is correct about customerName, accountBalance, and setDefaultBalance?

- ○ customerName and accountBalance are static variables; setDefaultBalance is a non-static method.
- ◉ customerName and accountBalance are instance variables; setDefaultBalance is a static method. ✓
- ○ customerName is a static variable, accountBalance is a non-static variable, and setDefaultBalance is an instance method.
- ○ Both customerName and accountBalance are static variables; setDefaultBalance is an instance method.

✓ **Given the following code snippet:** * 1/1

```
public class Test {
public static void main(String[] args) {
System.out.print("Hello, ");
System.out.print("World!");
}
}
```

What is the role of out in this context?

- (●) out is an instance of the PrintStream class used for printing output to the console. ✓
- ( ) out is a method that formats the output before printing it to the console.
- ( ) out is a variable that stores the current state of the system.
- ( ) out is a class that handles file operations in Java.

✗ 1. The JVM divides memory into different regions such as the Heap, Stack, and Method Area. *0/1

2. The Garbage Collector (GC) primarily manages the Stack memory.

3. The Method Area stores class metadata and static variables.

Which of the following statements is correct?

- ○ Only statements 1 and 3 are correct; the Garbage Collector manages the Heap memory, not the Stack.
- ◉ All statements are correct. ✗
- ○ Only statement 1 is correct; the Garbage Collector does not manage the Method Area.
- ○ Only statement 3 is correct; the Stack and Heap memory are not managed by the Garbage Collector.

Correct answer

- ◉ Only statements 1 and 3 are correct; the Garbage Collector manages the Heap memory, not the Stack.

✗ **Which of the following accurately describes the role of the JVM Execution Engine?** *0/1

- ○ It compiles Java bytecode into native machine code for execution on the host system.
- ◉ It translates Java source code into bytecode, which is then executed by the Java Compiler. ✗
- ○ It interprets or compiles Java bytecode into native machine code for execution, and manages runtime optimizations such as Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation.
- ○ It handles network communication and database interactions during Java application execution.

Correct answer

- ◉ It interprets or compiles Java bytecode into native machine code for execution, and manages runtime optimizations such as Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation.

✓ **Which of the following statements about Java data types is correct? *** 1/1

- ○ The float data type has a higher precision than the double data type.
- ◉ char can hold any Unicode character and is stored as a 16-bit integer. ✓
- ○ The boolean data type can store multiple values like true, false, and null.
- ○ The long data type is used to store decimal numbers with higher precision than float.

✗ **Which of the following option leads to the portability and security of Java?** *0/1

- ○ Bytecode is executed by JVM
- ◉ The applet makes the Java code secure and portable ✗
- ○ Use of exception handling
- ○ Dynamic binding between objects

Correct answer

- ◉ Bytecode is executed by JVM

✓ Which component of Java is responsible for running the compiled Java bytecode? *1/1

- ○ JDK
- ◉ JVM ✓
- ○ JRE
- ○ JIT

✓ What is the default value of a boolean variable in Java? * 1/1

- (●) false ✓
- ( ) true
- ( ) 0
- ( ) 1
- ( ) None of the above

✗ What is the range of the short data type in Java? * 0/1

- ( ) -32768 to 32767
- ( ) -128 to 127
- (●) -2147483648 to 2147483647 ✗
- ( ) 0 to 65535

Correct answer

- (●) -32768 to 32767

✓ What is the output of this pseudocode? * 1/1

```
SET x = 10
IF x > 5
THEN PRINT "Greater"
ELSE PRINT "Lesser"
```

- (●) Greater ✓
- ( ) Lesser
- ( ) Error
- ( ) No output

✓ Identify the error in this code. * 1/1

```
int[] nums = new int[2];
nums[0] = 1;
nums[1] = 2;
nums[2] = 3;
```

- (●) Array index out of bounds ✓
- ( ) Incorrect array declaration
- ( ) No error
- ( ) Compile time error

✓ Spot the mistake in this code snippet. * 1/1

```
int i = 0; while(i < 5) { i++; } System.out.println(i);
```

- ( ) Infinite loop
- ( ) Syntax error
- (•) No error ✓
- ( ) Prints 0

✓ In a 'switch-case' statement, what is the role of the 'break' keyword? * 1/1

- ( ) To pause the execution
- (•) To terminate the case block ✓
- ( ) To skip to the next case
- ( ) To repeat the case block

✗ What is the default value of a local variable in Java? * 0/1

- ( ) 0
- ( ) null
- (•) Undefined ✗
- ( ) Compiler error

Correct answer

- (•) Compiler error

✗ Which of the following can be a valid value for a char data type? * 0/1

- (●) a) "A" ✗
- ( ) b) 'A'
- ( ) c) 65
- ( ) d) Both b and c

Correct answer

- (●) d) Both b and c

✗ Char data type cannot store the following value: * 0/1

- ( ) 'A'
- ( ) 65
- ( ) '\u0041'
- (●) All of the above values can be stored in char data type ✗

Correct answer

- (●) 65

✓ What is the output of the following program? * 1/1

```
class Main {
public static void main(String[] args) {
int x = 7;
        int y = 3;
System.out.println(x > y ? "x is greater" : "y is greater");
}
}
```

- (●) x is greater ✓
- ( ) y is greater
- ( ) true
- ( ) false

✓ What is the output of the following program? * 1/1

```
class MyClass {
public static void main(String[] args){
 int a = 10;
 System.out.println(++a++);
}
}
```

- ( ) 10
- ( ) 11
- ( ) 12
- (●) Compilation Error ✓

✗ What is the output of the following program? * 0/1

```
class Demo{
public static void main(String[] args){
 int a = 10;
 System.out.println(a++);
 a++;
}
}
```

- ○ 10
- ○ 11
- ○ 12
- ◉ 13 ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ 10

✓ What is the output of the following program? * 1/1

```
class Demo{
public static void main(String[] args){
 int a = 0;
 a +=5;
 switch(a){
  case 5: System.out.print("5");
  case 10: System.out.print("10");break;
  default: System.out.print("0");

 }

}
}
```

- ○ 5
- ○ 10
- ◉ 510 ✓
- ○ Compilation error

✓ What is the output of the following program? * 1/1

```
class Main{

public static void main(String[] args){

 int a = 5;
 a +=5;
 switch(a){
  case 5: System.out.print("5");break;
  case 10: System.out.print("10");
        System.out.println(((a%2 ==0) ? "-even-" : "-odd-"));
        break;

  default: System.out.print("0");
 }

}
}
```

- (●) 10-even- ✓
- ( ) 10-even-0
- ( ) 10-odd
- ( ) Compilation Error