MCQ set 5

Total points   15/29

✕   Predict the output of the following code snippet.   0/1
public void test() {

   int a = 25;

   {

      System.*out*.println(a);

   }

}

○ Cannot declare a non-static block inside a method

◉ Compile time error   ✕

○ 25

○ 26

Correct answer

◉ 25

✕   Predict the output of the following code snippet.   0/1

```java
public static void main(String[] args) {

    char c = 'A';

    int a = 10;

    c = c + a;

    System.out.println(c);

}
```

⦿ k   ✕

◯ error

◯ exception

◯ 75

Correct answer

⦿ error

✓   Can we declare a Final constructor?   1/1

◯ yes

⦿ No   ✓

◯ NA

◯ None of the above

✕   Which of the following is a wrong statement?   0/1

◉   gc() method is from a class System from package java.lang   ✕

◯   gc() method implicitly calls finalize() method

◯   System is a class from java.util package

◯   gc() method can be invoked explicitly.

Correct answer

◉   System is a class from java.util package

✓   Which member variables/functions cannot be accessed by subclasses?   1/1

◉   private   ✓

◯   public

◯   protected

◯   default

✓   Which is valid method declaration within an interface?   1/1

◉   public Double test();   ✓

◯   public final double test();

◯   public static void test();

◯   protected void test();

✕ Find the following which are non-access modifiers?   0/1

- ☑ static   ✓
- ☐ public
- ☐ protected
- ☐ abstract
- ☐ final

Correct answer

- ☑ static
- ☑ abstract
- ☑ final

✕ Datatypes that are allowed in switch case?   0/1

- ○ int, short, enum, String
- ◉ boolean, char, short, double   ✕
- ○ char, long, enum, byte
- ○ float, short, enum, String

Correct answer

- ◉ int, short, enum, String

✕   Predict the order of output in a given code snippet.   0/1
public class Test {

  {

    System.*out*.println('M');

  }

  {

    System.*out*.println('K');

  }

  static {

    main(**new** String[] {});

  }

  Test(){

    System.*out*.println('G');

  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {

    System.*out*.println('Z');

    new Test();

  }

}

◉ ZMKG   ✕

◯ ZGMK

◯ ZMKGZMKG

◯ exception

Correct answer

◉ ZMKGZMKG

✓ Predict the output for the following code snippet.   1/1
public class Test {

    public void display(String... args) {

        for(String s : args) {

System.*out*.print("in");

            System.*out*.print(s);

        }

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        new Test().display(**new** String());

        String[] s = {"a", "b"};

        new Test().display(s);

    }

}

◉ ininainb   ✓

○ in inainb

○ ArrayIndexOutofBoundException

○ Prints nothing

✓   How to use a member of final class?   1/1

○ Using Is-A relation

○ By overring

◉ By Achieving Association   ✓

○ Not possible

Predict out for the following code snippet.   0/1

```
public static void add(int i, int j) {

    System.out.println("sum1= " + i + j);

}



public static void add(short a, short b) {

    System.out.println("sum2= " + a + b);

}



public static void main(String[] args) {

    add(10, 10);

}
```

○ Sum2= 20

◉ Sum2= 1010   ✕

○ Sum1=1010

○ Sum1= 1010

○ none of the above

Correct answer

◉ Sum1=1010

✓ Predict output for the following code snippet.   1/1

```java
interface Test1 {

  public void print();

}

abstract class Test2 implements Test1{

}


abstract class Test3 extends Test2{

  @Override
  public void print() {

    System.out.println("hai");

    return;

  }

}


public class Test extends Test3{

  public static void main(String[] args) {

    Test test = new Test();

    test.print();

  }

}
```

⦿ hai   ✓

◯ Compile time error

○ RunTimeException

○ compile time successful

✕   predict output for the following code snippet.   0/1

```java
int print() {

    try {

        return 10;

    } catch (Exception e) {

        return 20;

    }finally {

        return 30;

    }

}


public static void main(String[] args) {

    System.err.println(new Test().print());

}
```

◉ 10   ✕

◯ 20

◯ 30

◯ exception

Correct answer

◉ 30

✓ An Object becomes eligible for garbage collection when   1/1

○ the reference variable is assigned with null

○ the reference variable is assigned with an other object

○ assigned with an anonymous object

◉ all of the above   ✓

✗ Which of these is NOT an advantage of using classes and objects in Java? 0/1

○ Improved performance

○ Modular structure

○ Reusability of code

◉ Easy to manage and control access   ✗

Correct answer

◉ Improved performance

✓ Which keyword is used to refer to the current instance of an object within a   1/1
   class?

○ object

○ self

◉ this   ✓

○ class

✓ Both the String and StringBuffer classes are defined in ___ package: 1/1

○ java.awt

◉ java.lang ✓

○ java.util

○ java.io

✓ Which of the following is FALSE about abstract classes in Java? 1/1

○ If we derive an abstract class and do not implement all the abstract methods, then the derived class should also be marked as abstract using 'abstract' keyword

○ Abstract classes can have constructors

○ A class can be made abstract without any abstract method

◉ A class can inherit from multiple abstract classes. ✓

✕   Which of the following is correct: 0/1
      1) Abstract class helps acheive complete abstraction.
      2) Interface helps acheive 0 to 100% abstraction.

○   only one

○   only two

⦿   Both of the above   ✕

○   None of the above

Correct answer

⦿   only two

✓   class TIH{   1/1
      public int add(int a, int b){
      //implementation
      }
      public int add(int a, int b, int c){
      //implementation
      }
      }
      The add implementation is an example of?

○   method overriding

○   constructor overriding

⦿   method overloading   ✓

○   constructor overloading

✗ Which of the following is correct?   0/1
   1. We can create multiple instance of Abstract class.
   2. We cannot create instance of interface

◉ only 1   ✗

○ only 2

○ Both of the above

○ None of the above

Correct answer

◉ only 2

✗ A class _____ interface.   0/1

○ extends

◉ implement   ✗

○ Both of the above

○ none of the above

Correct answer

◉ none of the above

✗ Which of the below statement holds true   0/1
   (i) Class is a collection of objects
   (ii) A class can be defined as blueprint from which objects are created.

○ only (i)

○ only (ii)

◉ both (i) & (ii)   ✗

○ Non of the above

Correct answer

◉ only (ii)

✓ Can main() method be overloaded?   1/1

◉ yes   ✓

○ no

○ NA

○ Non of the above

✕   **If a class that inherits a method from a super class, you have opportunity   0/1
to**

○   overload method

○   override method

○   clone method

◉   All of the above   ✕

Correct answer

◉   override method

✓   **Aggregation in java represnts _____ relation.**   1/1

○   IS -A

◉   HAS-A   ✓

○   both

○   none of the above

✓   **Interface can have only _____ variables.**   1/1

○   Static

○   final

○   non-static & final

◉   Static & final   ✓

✓　Consider three classes A, B and C and consider two interfaces X and Y.　　1/1
　　Which of the following is the correct statement.

○　Class A implements A and Z

○　Class A extends C and B

◉　Class A extends B and Implements X and Y　　　　　　　　　✓

○　Class A implements B and C

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