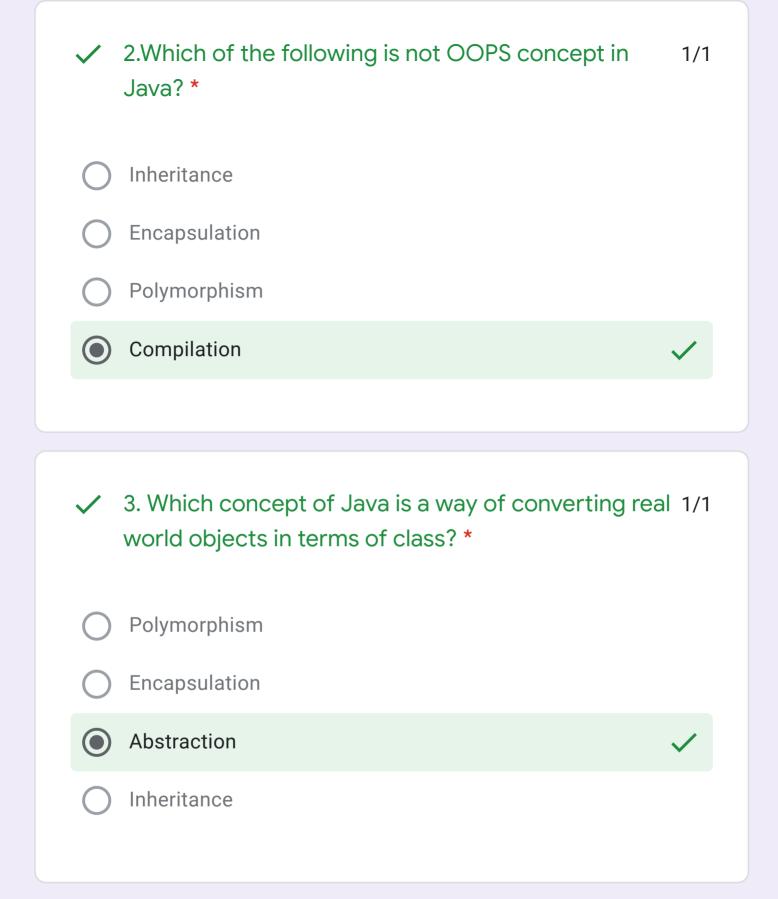# OOP-I MCQ Test

Total points **40/40** ?

Enrollment No. *

190283116018

✓ 1. Which of these is necessary condition for automatic type conversion in Java? *   1/1

○ The destination type is smaller than source type

◉ The destination type is larger than source type   ✓

○ The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type

○ None of the mentioned

!

✓ 2.Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java? *   1/1

○ Inheritance

○ Encapsulation

○ Polymorphism

◉ Compilation   ✓

✓ 3. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class? *   1/1

○ Polymorphism

○ Encapsulation

◉ Abstraction   ✓

○ Inheritance

✓ 4. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining 1/1
methods and attribute into a class? *

◉ Encapsulation ✓

○ Inheritance

○ Polymorphism

○ Abstraction

✓ 5. When does method overloading is determined? * 1/1

○ At run time

◉ At compile time ✓

○ At coding time
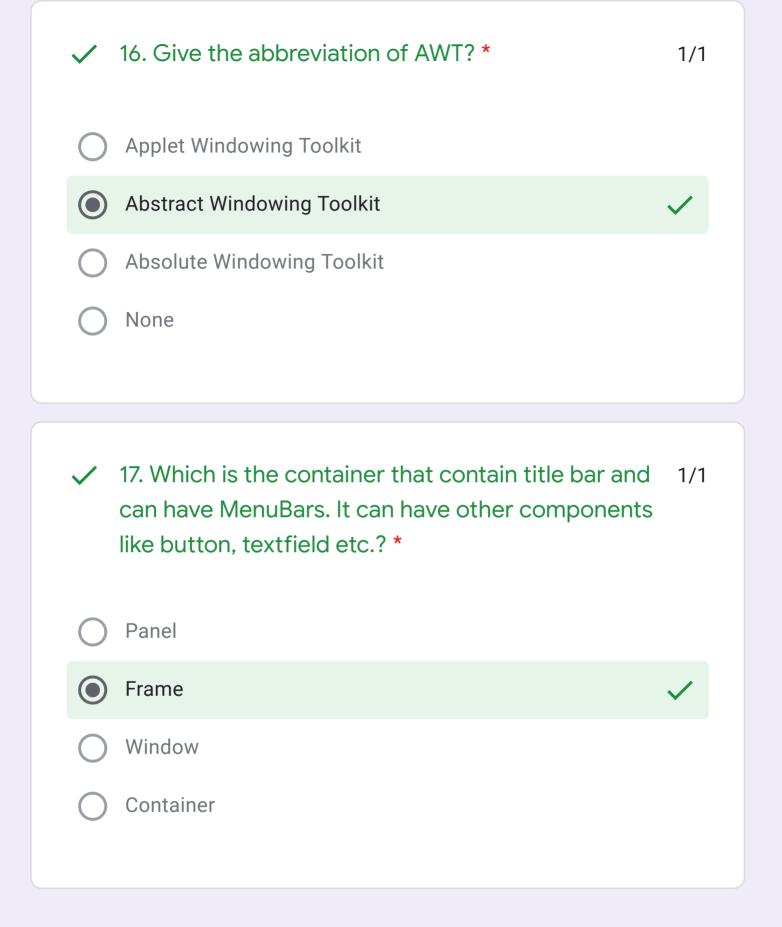
○ at execution time

6. Which of the below is invalid identifier with the main method? *

1/1

○ public

○ static

● private ✓

○ final

7. Which component is responsible for converting bytecode into machine specific code? *

1/1

● JVM ✓

○ JDK

○ JIT

○ JRE

✓ 8. Which of these class is superclass of every class in 1/1
Java? *

○ String class

◉ Object class ✓

○ Abstract class

○ ArrayList class

✓ 9. Which of these keywords can be used to prevent 1/1
inheritance of a class? *

○ super

○ constant

○ class

◉ final ✓

✓ 10. Which of these clause will be executed even if no 1/1
exceptions are found? *

○ throws

◉ finally ✓

○ throw

○ catch

✓ 11. Which of these exceptions will occur if we try to 1/1
access the index of an array beyond its length? *

○ ArithmeticException

○ ArrayException

○ ArrayIndexException

◉ ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ✓

✓ 12. Which of these packages contain classes and   1/1
interfaces used for input & output operations of a
program? *

○ java.util

○ java.lang

◉ java.io   ✓

○ all

✓ 13. Which of these class is not related to input and   1/1
output stream in terms of functioning? *

◉ File   ✓

○ Writer

○ InputStream

○ Reader

✓ 14. Which of the following sets the frame to 300 pixels wide by 200 high? *   1/1

- ● frm.setSize(300, 200);   ✓
- ○ frm.setSize(200, 300);
- ○ frm.paint(300, 200);
- ○ frm.setVisible(300, 200);

✓ 15. What is it called when a program is written to respond to the button clicks, menu selections, and other actions of the user in whatever order the user does them? *   1/1

- ● Event-driven programming   ✓
- ○ Action-driven programming
- ○ User-driven programming
- ○ Mouse-driven programming

16. Give the abbreviation of AWT? *

1/1

○ Applet Windowing Toolkit

◉ Abstract Windowing Toolkit ✓

○ Absolute Windowing Toolkit

○ None

17. Which is the container that contain title bar and can have MenuBars. It can have other components like button, textfield etc.? *

1/1

○ Panel

◉ Frame ✓

○ Window

○ Container

✓ 18. Which is a component in AWT that can contain another components like buttons, textfields, labels etc.? * 　　1/1

○ Window

◉ Container ✓

○ Panel

○ Frame

✓ 19. When Overloading does not occur? * 　　1/1

○ a) More than one method with same name but different method signature and different number or type of parameters

○ b) More than one method with same name, same signature but different number of signature

○ c) More than one method with same name, same signature, same number of parameters but different type

◉ d) More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and type but different signature ✓

✓ 20. What is the return type of Constructors? *   1/1

○ int

○ float

○ void

◉ none   ✓

✓ 21. Which Set class should be most popular in a   1/1
multi-threading environment, considering
performance constraint? *

○ HashSet

◉ ConcurrentSkipListSet   ✓

○ LinkedHashSet

○ CopyOnWriteArraySet

✓ **22. Which Map class should be most popular in a multi-threading environment, considering performance constraint? *** 1/1

○ Hashtable

◉ CopyOnWriteMap ✓

○ ConcurrentHashMap

○ ConcurrentMap

✓ **23. Which allows the removal of elements from a collection? *** 1/1

○ Enumeration

○ Iterator

○ Both

◉ None of the above ✓

✓ 24. A process that involves recognizing and focusing 1/1
on the important characteristics of a situation or
object is known as: *

○ Encapsulation

○ Inheritance

○ Polymorphism

◉ Abstraction ✓

✓ 25. Which statement is true regarding an object? * 1/1

○ (a) An object is what classes instantiated are from

◉ (b) An object is an instance of a class ✓

○ (c) An object is a variable

○ (d) An object is a reference to an attribute

○ (e) An object is not an instance of a class.

✓ 26. In object-oriented programming, composition 1/1
relates to *

○ (a) The use of consistent coding conventions

● (b) The organization of components interacting to achieve a coherent, common behaviour ✓

○ (c) The use of inheritance to achieve polymorphic behavior

○ (d) The organization of components interacting not to achieve a coherent common behavior

○ (e) The use of data hiding to achieve polymorphic behavior.

✓ 27. In object-oriented programming, new classes 1/1
can be defined by extending existing classes. This is
an example of: *

○ (a) Encapsulation

○ (b) Interface

○ (c) Composition

● (d) Inheritance ✓

○ (e) Aggregation.

✓ 28. Which of the following does not belong: If a class 1/1
inherits from some other class, it should *

○ (a) Make use of the parent class's capabilities

○ (b) Over-ride or add the minimum to accomplish the derived
class' purpose

◉ (c) Over-ride all the methods of its parent class ✓

○ (d) Make sure the result "IS-A-KIND-OF" its base class

○ (e) Make sure the result "contains" its base class.

✓ 29. Object-oriented inheritance models the *   1/1

◉ (a) "is a kind of" relationship ✓

○ (b) "has a" relationship

○ (c) "want to be" relationship

○ (d) inheritance does not describe any kind of relationship
between classes

○ (e) "contains" of relationship.

○ (a) Is not supported by Java

○ (b) Refers to the ability of two or more objects belonging to different classes to respond to exactly the same message in different class-specific ways

○ (c) Simplifies code maintenance

○ (d) Not simplifies code maintenance

⦿ (e) Refers to the ability of two or more objects belonging to different classes to respond to exactly the same message in different class-specific ways and simplifies code maintenance. ✓

✓ 31 What is garbage collection in the context of Java? 1/1
*

○ (a) The operating system periodically deletes all of the java files available on the system.

○ (b) Any package imported in a program and not used is automatically deleted.

◉ (c) When all references to an object are gone, the memory ✓ used by the object is automatically reclaimed.

○ (d) The JVM checks the output of any Java program and deletes anything that doesn't make sense.

○ (e) When all references to an object are gone the memory used by the object is not reclaimed.

✓ 32 In Java, declaring a class abstract is useful * 1/1

○ (a) To prevent developers from further extending the class

● (b) When it doesn't make sense to have objects of that class ✓

○ (c) When default implementations of some methods are not desirable

○ (d) To force developers to extend the class not to use its capabilities

○ (e) When it makes sense to have objects of that class.

✓ 33 A method within a class is only accessible by   1/1
classes that are defined within the same package as
the class of the method. Which one of the following
is used to enforce such restriction? *

○ (a) Declare the method with the keyword public

○ (b) Declare the method with the keyword private

○ (c) Declare the method with the keyword protected

⦿ (d) Do not declare the method with any accessibility   ✓
modifiers

○ (e) Declare the method with the keyword public and private.

✓ 34 Given the following definition of a class, which   1/1
fields are accessible from outside the package
com.corporation.project?Select the correct answer.
*

```
package com.corporation.project;
public class MyClass
{
int i;
public int j;
protected int k;
private int l;
}
```

○ (a)Field i is accessible in all classes in other packages

◉ (b)Field j is accessible in all classes in other packages   ✓

○ (c)Field k is accessible in all classes in other packages

○ (d)Field l is accessible in all classes in other packages

○ (e)Field l is accessible in subclasses only in other packages.

✓ 35 Which of these field declarations are legal within 1/1
the body of an interface? *

○ (a) Private final static int answer = 42

● (b) public static int answer=42 ✓

○ (c) final static answer =42

○ (d) int answer

○ (e) No error.

✓ 36 Which statement is not true in java language? * 1/1

○ (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.

○ (e) None of the above.

✓ 37 Which one of the following is not true? * 1/1

○ (a) A class containing abstract methods is called an abstract class.

○ (b) Abstract methods should be implemented in the derived class.

◉ (c) An abstract class cannot have non-abstract methods. ✓

○ (d) A class must be qualified as 'abstract' class, if it contains one abstract method.

○ (e) None of the above.

✓ 38 After the below piece of code is executed, what 1/1 are the colors of r1 and r2 (in this order)? *

Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();
r1.setColor(Color.blue);
Rectangle r2 = r1;
r2.setColor(Color.red);

○ (a) Color.blue and Color.red

○ (b) Color.blue and Color.blue

◉ (c) Color.red and Color.red ✓

○ (d) Color.red and Color.blue

○ (e) None of the above.

✓ 39 The fields in an interface are implicitly specified 1/1
as, *

○ (a) static only

○ (b) protected

○ (c) private

◉ (d) both static and final ✓

○ (e) none of the above.

```
public class testmeth
{
static int i = 1;
public static void main(String args[])
{
System.out.println(i+" , ");
m(i);
System.out.println(i);
}
public void m(int i)
{
i += 2;
}
}
```

○ (a) 1 , 3

○ (b) 3 , 1

◉ (c) 1 , 1 ✓

○ (d) 1 , 0

○ (e) none of the above