



Question - 1
Question 1

SCORE: 10 points

A null reference may be used to access a static variable or method.

☒ True

☐ false

Question - 2
Question 2

SCORE: 10 points

```
public class Person {
    String name;
    public Person(String name) {
        this.name = name; }
    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }
}

public class Car {
    String name;
    Person driver;
    public Car(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
    public Person getDriver() {
        return this.driver;
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Person driver = new Person("Alex");
        Car car = new Car("driver");
        System.out.print(car.getDriver().getName());
    }
}
```

What is the output of the program segment?

☐ ""

☐ "Alex"

☐ "driver"

☒ NullPointerException

Question - 3

SCORE: 10 points

Help

Question 3

```
public static void main(String args[]) { int i = 0;

    while (i < 3) {

        System.out.print("Hi ");

        i++;

    }

    System.out.println("Bye ");

}
```

What is the output of the program segment?

- ☐ Hi Bye Hi Bye Hi Bye
- ☐ Hi Hi Bye
- ☒ Hi Hi Hi Bye
- ☐ Hi Bye Hi Bye

Question - 4

Question 4

SCORE: 10 points

What's the output of the Java segment below?

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int x =0;
        int y = 10;
        int z = y/x;
    }
}
```

- ☐ Compiler Error
- ☐ Complies and runs fine
- ☒ Complies fine but throws ArithmeticException
- ☐ None of the above

Question - 5

Question 5

SCORE: 10 points

Is it necessary that each try block must be followed by a catch block?

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Question - 6

Question 6

SCORE: 10 points

Which of the following is correct?

- ☐ String temp [] = new String {" " "a" "z"};
- ☐ String temp [] = { " " "b" "c"};
- ☐ String temp = {"a", "b", "c"};
- ☒ String temp [] = {"a", "b", "c"};

Question - 7

Question 7

SCORE: 10 points

What is the output of executing the following code, and call:

divide(3,0):

```
public void divide(int a, int b) {  
    try  
    {  
        int c = a / b;  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        System.out.print("Exception ");  
    }  
    finally  
    {  
        System.out.println("Finally");  
    }  
}
```

- ☒ Exception Finally
- ☐ Finally
- ☐ Exception
- ☐ None of the above

Question - 8

Question 8

SCORE: 10 points

What's the output of this segment below?

```
public class Demo{  
    public static void main(String [] args){  
  
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();  
        list.add(2);  
        list.add(0);  
        list.add(1);  
        list.add(8);  
        list.remove(1);  
        list.remove(2);  
        for(int i :list){  
            System.out.print(i + " ");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

}

- ☐ 0 8
- ☐ 1 8
- ☒ 2 1
- ☐ 2 8

Question - 9

Coding: Array

SCORE: 20 points

8.coding:

Give an int Array, return the first index that the sum of numbers in Array from start to this index is bigger than or equals sum of rest numbers.

Example

[1,2,3,6,4,5] return 3;

because sum from index 0 to 3 is $1+2+3+6 \geq 4+5$

example:

[1,6,5,4,9,7,2,4,3,3,6]: return 4;

because $1+6+5+4+9 \geq 7+2+4+3+3+6$, and the index of 9 is 4;