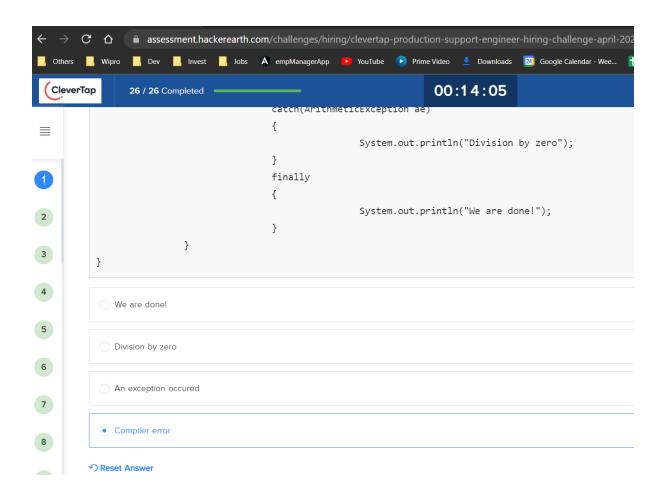
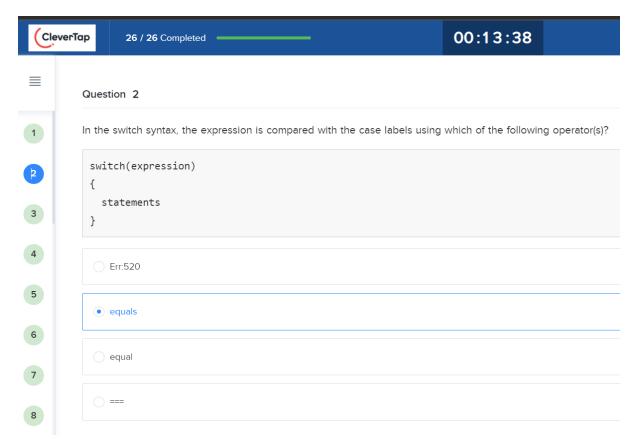
```
public class EH
{
                          public static void main(String args[])
                          {
                                          int divisor =0;
                                          int dividend = 11;
                                          try
                                          {
                                                          int result=dividend/divisor;
                                                          System.out.println("The result is "+result);
                                          catch(Exception e)
5
                                                          System.out.println("An exception occured");
                                          }
                                          catch(ArithmeticException ae)
                                                          System.out.println("Division by zero");
                                          }
8
                                          finally
```





## Question 3

1

Which function will be called and what will be the output of the program?

3



5

6

7

8

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        foo(null);
    }
    public static void foo(Object o) {
        System.out.println("Object argument");
    }
    public static void foo(String s) {
        System.out.println("String argument");
    }
}
```

Method with String argument

~ · · · · · · · ·

	Question 4
1	In Java, which of the following variable declarations would NOT compile?
2	int var
3	◯ Int VAR
4	nt test1
5	Int 1_test
6	A Boost Anguar

## **26 / 26** Completed



```
public class Base
{
    private int data;

    public Base()
    {
        data = 5;
    }

    public int getData()
    {
        return this.data;
    }
}
```

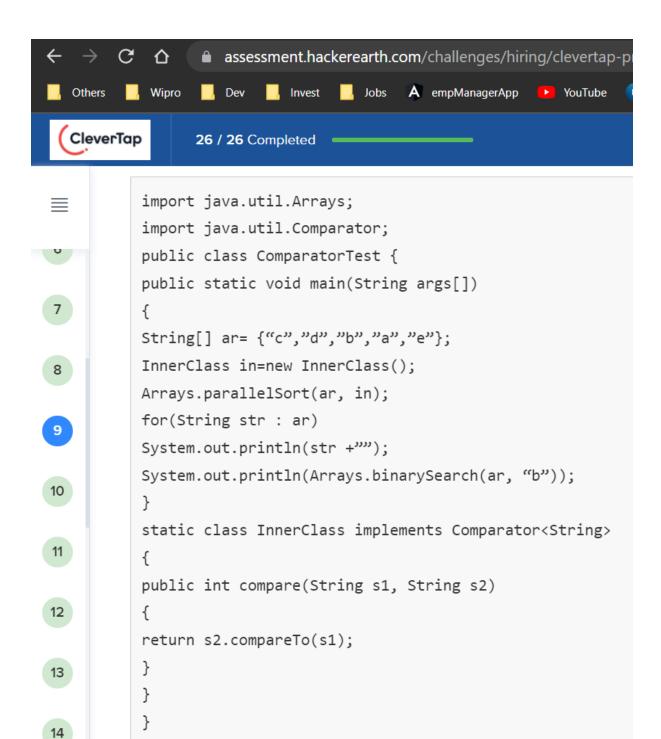
```
}
}
class Derived extends Base
{
    private int data;
    public Derived()
    {
        data = 6;
    private int getData()
    {
        return data;
    }
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Derived myData = new Derived();
        System.out.println(myData.getData());
    }
```

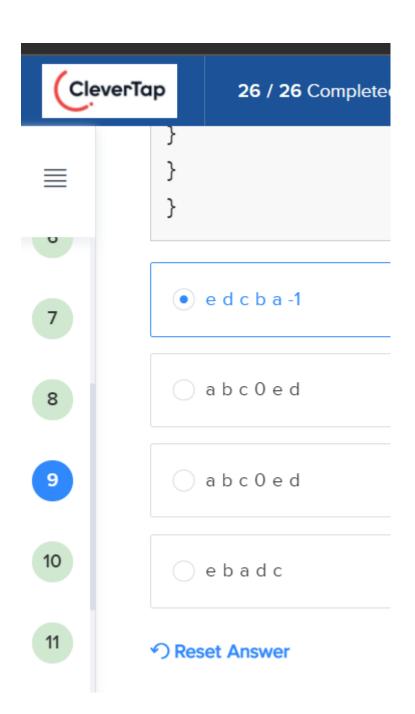
Clever	Тар	<b>26 / 26</b> Completed	_
	}	System.out.p	rintln
1	• 6	;	
2	<u> </u>	)	
3	$\bigcirc$ C	Compile time error	
5	R	Runtime error	
6	◆) Rese	t Answer	
	< 1	Previous Question	

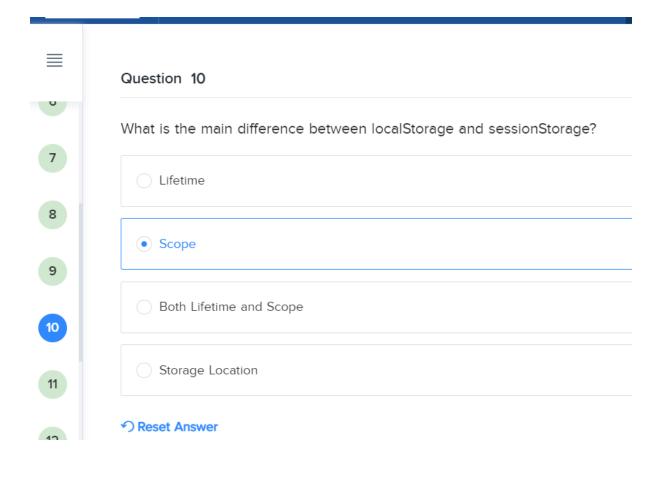
```
public class Test implements Runnable
public void run()
1
                                          System.out.printf("TAX ");
                          public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException
3
                                          Thread thread1 = new Thread(new Test());
                                          thread1.start();
                                          thread1.start();
                                          System.out.println(thread1.getState());
                          }
           }
           TAX TAX TERMINATED
7
           TAX TERMINATED
8
           Ompilation Error

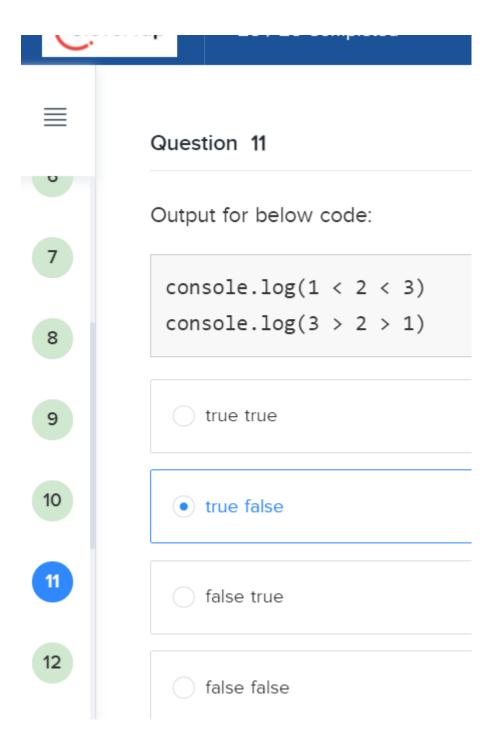
    Runtime Error

10
```

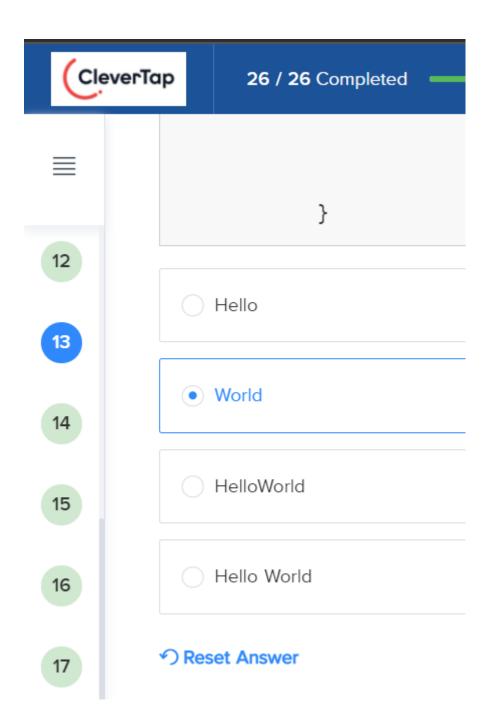




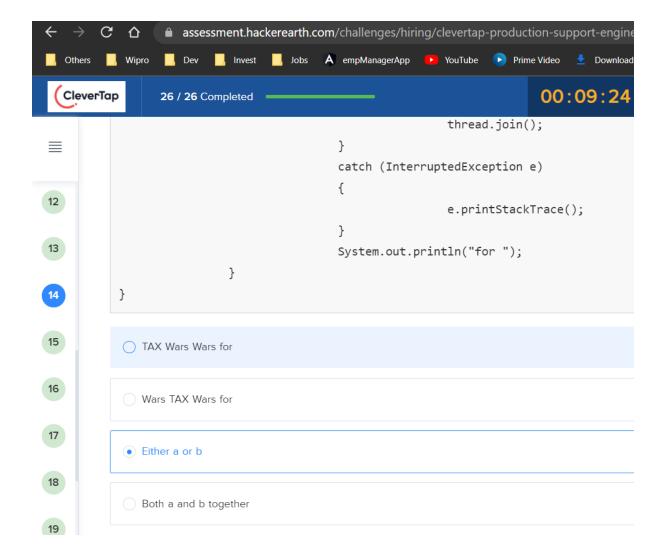




What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation? A^B^C^D 13 14 ^^^ABCD 15 ^A^B^CD 16 → ABCD^^^ AB^C^D Question 13 12 What will be the output of the following Java program? class exception\_handling 13 { public static void main(String args[]) 14 { try 15 { System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0); 16 catch(ArithmeticException e) 17 System.out.print("World"); 18 } } 19



```
public class Test implements Runnable
           {
                           public void run()
                           {
12
                                           System.out.printf("TAX ");
                                           System.out.printf("Wars ");
                           }
                           public static void main(String[] args)
                           {
                                           Test obj = new Test();
15
                                           Thread thread = new Thread(obj);
                                           thread.start();
16
                                           System.out.printf("Wars ");
                                           try
17
                                           {
                                                           thread.join();
18
                                           }
                                           catch (InterruptedException e)
19
                                           {
                                                            e.printStackTrace();
20
```





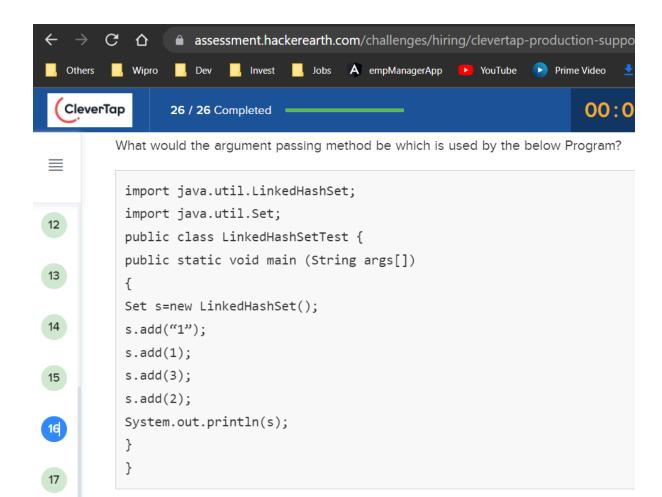


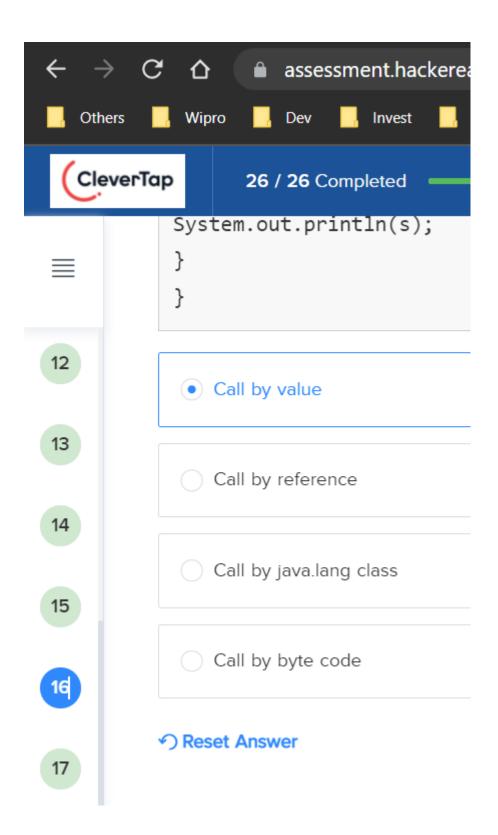
```
public class testmeth
{
  static int i = 1;
  public static void main(String args[])
  {
    System.out.println(i+" , ");
    m(i);
    System.out.println(i);
  }
  public void m(int i)
  {
    i += 2;
  }
}
```

1, 3

3, 1

• 1, 1







```
import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
import java.util.Set;
public class LinkedHashSetTest {
  public static void main (String args[])
  {
    Set s=new LinkedHashSet();
    s.add("1");
    s.add(1);
    s.add(3);
    s.add(2);
    System.out.println(s);
}
```

[1, 2, 2 3]

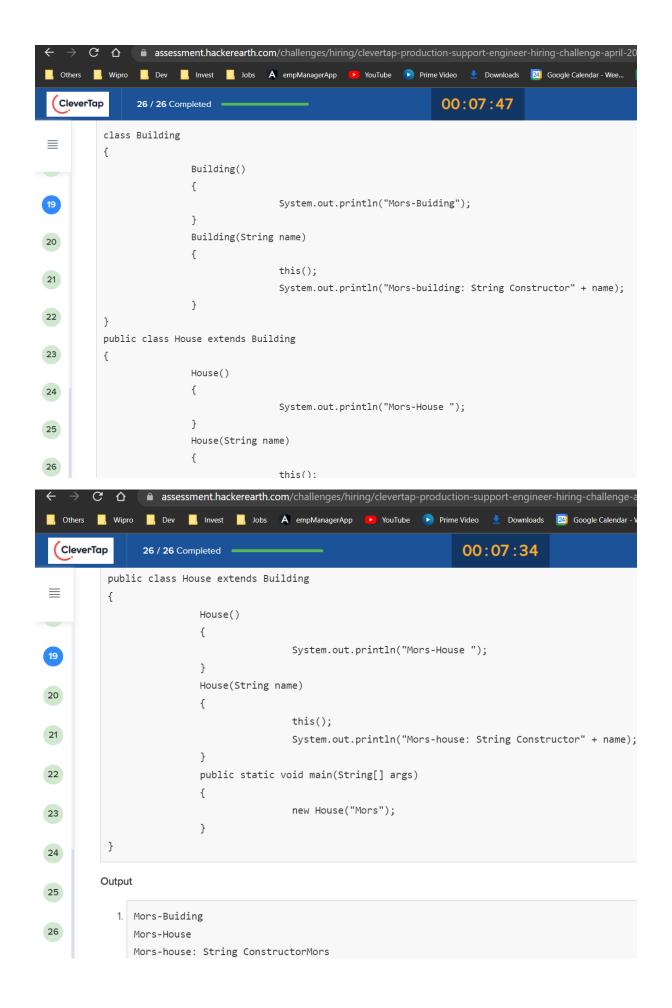
[1, 1, 2, 3]

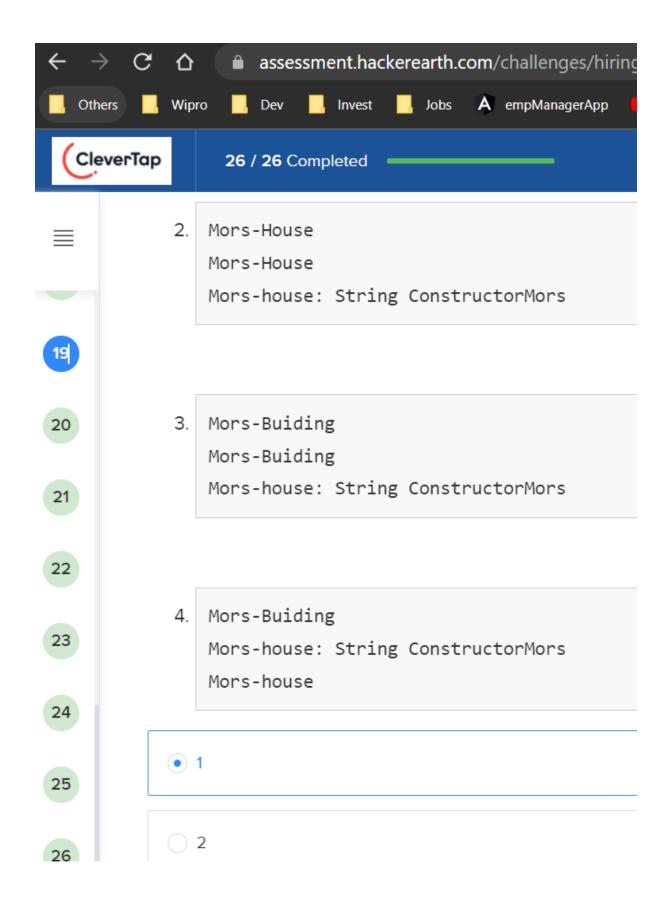
• [1, 1, 3, 2]

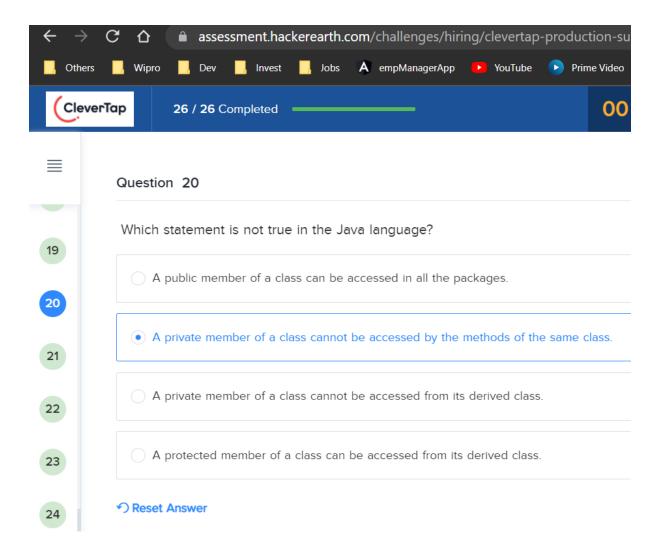
What should be the execution order, if a class has a method, static block, instance block, and constructor, as shown below? public class First\_C { public void myMethod() 12 { System.out.println("Method"); 13 } 14 System.out.println(" Instance Block"); 15 public void First\_C() System.out.println("Constructor "); static { System.out.println("static block"); 19 public static void main(String[] args) { First\_C c = new First\_C(); 00:0 CleverTap 26 / 26 Completed \_\_\_\_\_ static { System.out.println("static block"); } public static void main(String[] args) { 12 First\_C c = new First\_C(); c.First\_C(); 13 c.myMethod(); } 14 } 15 Instance block, method, static block, and constructor 16 Method, constructor, instance block, and static block 17 Static block, method, instance block, and constructor 18 Static block, instance block, constructor, and method

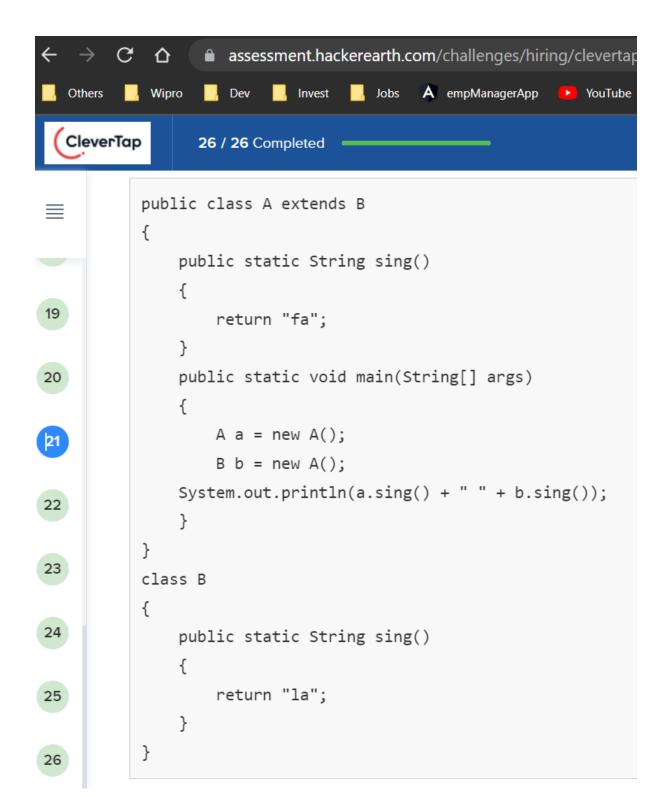
19

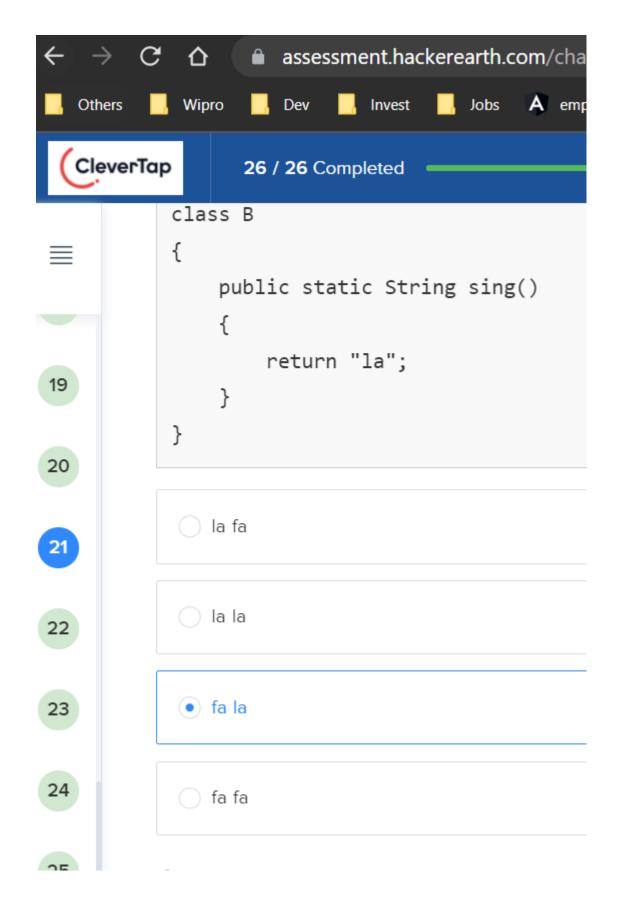
Reset Answer

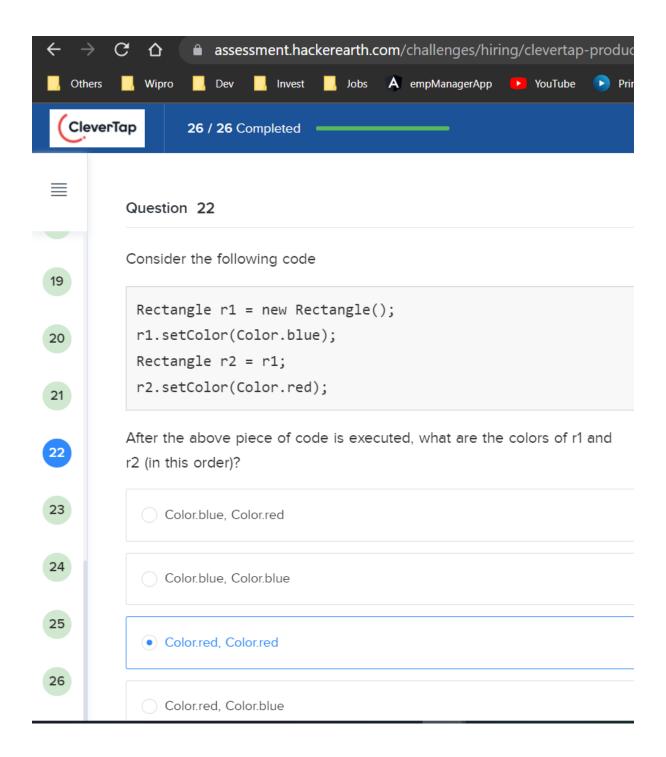


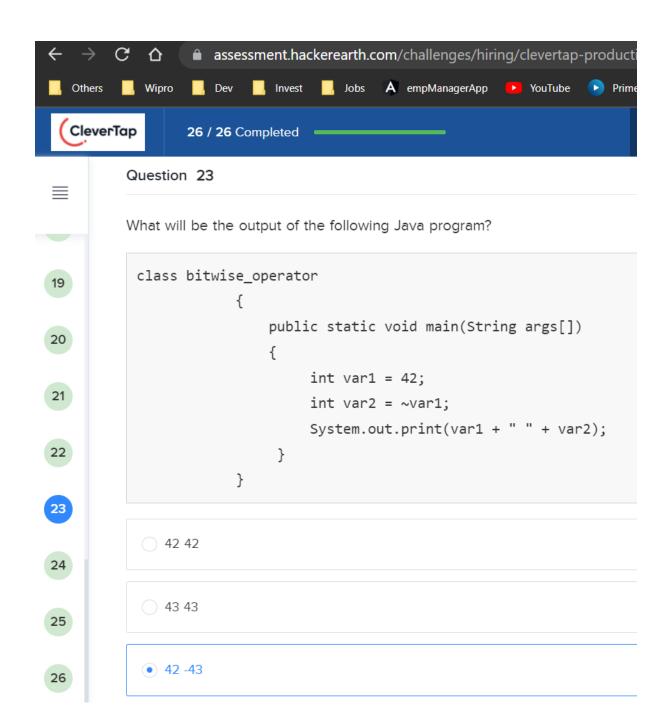


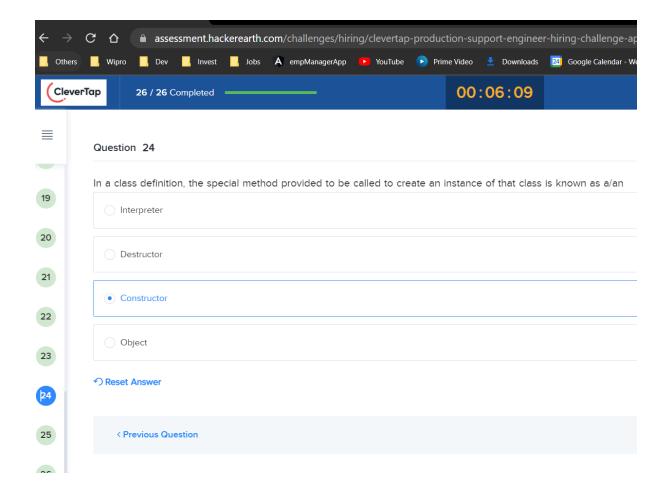












≡	Question 25
19	Consider the following statements:
20	<ol> <li>A class can be declared as both abstract and final.</li> <li>A class declared as final can be extended by defining a sub-class.</li> <li>Resolving calls to methods dynamically at run-time is called late binding.</li> </ol>
21	4. The class Object defined by Java need not be a superclass of all other classes.  Identify the correct statement from the following:
22	Both 1 and 2 above
23	Only 3 above.
24	Both 1 and 3 above
25	Both 2 and 4 above
26	

20

21

22

23

24

25

```
import java.util.*;
public class priorityQueue {
 public static void main(String[] args)
  PriorityQueue<Integer> queue
   = new PriorityQueue<>();
  queue.add(11);
  queue.add(10);
  queue.add(22);
  queue.add(5);
  queue.add(12);
  queue.add(2);
  while (queue.isEmpty() == false)
   System.out.printf("%d ", queue.remove());
 System.out.println("\n");
 }
```

