Core Java Mock Test3

Total points 19/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Student Name

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll Number

1168

✓ 1. Which among the following doesn't allow insertion of duplicate elements? 1/1

- A.Copyonwritearraylist
- B.Treeset ✓
- C.Vector
- D.Linkedlist

✓ 2. While iteration is on and some other thread tries to modify the collection then iterator throws following exception? 1/1

- (●) A.ConcurrentModificationException ✓
- ( ) B.CollectiontModificationException
- ( ) C.RandomAccessException
- ( ) D.None of the above

✓ 3. Which of the following can traverse in both forward and backward direction on lists? 1/1

- ( ) A.iterator
- (●) B.list iterator ✓
- ( ) C.enhanced for loop
- ( ) D.enumerations

✓ 4. Which of the following can act as both list and queue in collection? 1/1

- ( ) A.array list
- (●) B.linked list ✓
- ( ) C.vector
- ( ) D.both A & B

✓ 5. Which of the following statement is not correct about linkedhashset in java? 1/1

- (●) A.LinkedHashSet class does not maintains insertion order. ✓
- ( ) B.LinkedHashSet class is non synchronized.
- ( ) C.LinkedHashSet class contains unique elements
- ( ) D.All of the above

✓ 6. Which of the following is the implementation of map and sortedmap? 1/1

- ( ) A.hashmap
- ( ) B.linkedhashmap
- (●) C.treemap ✓
- ( ) D.All of the above
- ( ) Explanation

✓ 7. 1. Iterator in hashmap is fail-fast. 2. Enumerator in hashtable is fail-fast. 3. Hashtable is legacy class Which of the above is/are not correct? 1/1

- ( ) A.only 1
- (●) B.only 2 ✓
- ( ) C.Both 1 & 2
- ( ) D.All 1, 2 & 3

✓ 8. Which of these is static variable defined in Collections? 1/1

- A. EMPTY_SET
- B. EMPTY_LIST
- C. EMPTY_MAP
- D. All of the mentioned ✓

✓ 9. Which collection class allows you to grow or shrink its size and provides indexed access to its elements, but whose methods are not synchronized? 1/1

- A. java.util.HashSet
- B. java.util.LinkedHashSet
- C. java.util.List
- D. java.util.ArrayList ✓

✓ 10. Which collection class allows you to associate its elements with key values, and allows you to retrieve objects in FIFO (first-in, first-out) sequence? 1/1

- A. java.util.ArrayList
- B. java.util.LinkedHashMap ✓
- C. java.util.HashMap
- D. java.util.TreeMap

✓ 11. Which collection class allows you to access its elements by associating a key with an element's value, and provides synchronization? 1/1

- A. java.util.SortedMap
- B. java.util.TreeMap
- C. java.util.TreeSet
- D. java.util.Hashtable ✓

✓ 12. Which statement is true for the class java.util.HashSet? 1/1

- A. The elements in the collection are ordered.
- B. The collection is guaranteed to be immutable.
- C. The elements in the collection are guaranteed to be unique. ✓
- D. The elements in the collection are accessed using a unique key

✗ 13. Which of the following statements about the hashcode() method are incorrect? 1. The value returned by hashcode() is used in some collection classes to help locate objects. 2.The hashcode() method is required to return a positive int value. 3. The hashcode() method in the String class is the one inherited from Object. 4. Two new empty String objects will produce identical hashcodes 0/1

- (●) A. 1 and 2 ✗
- ( ) B. 2 and 3
- ( ) C. 3 and 4
- ( ) D. 1 and 4

Correct answer

- (●) B. 2 and 3

✓ 14. Which two statements are true about comparing two instances of the same class, given that the equals() and hashCode() methods have been properly overridden? 1. If the equals() method returns true, the hashCode() comparison == must return true. 2.If the equals() method returns false, the hashCode() comparison != must return true. 3.If the hashCode() comparison == returns true, the equals() method must return true. 4.If the hashCode() comparison == returns true, the equals() method might return true. 1/1

- (●) A. 1 and 4 ✓
- ( ) B. 2 and 3
- ( ) C. 3 and 4
- ( ) D. 1 and 3

✓ 15. Each tree based collection assumes its elements to be of --- type? 1/1

- A. Serializable
- B. Comparable ✓
- C. Comparator
- D. Sortable

✓ 16. Which of the following collection is not of Iterable type? 1/1

- ArrayList
- Vector
- TreeSet
- HashMap ✓

✓ 17. Which method is used by the contains() method of a list to search an element? 1/1

- equals() ✓
- hashCode()
- compareTo()
- Both equals() & hashCode()

✓ 18. Which of the following is a valid syntax to synchronize the HashMap? 1/1

- Map m = hashMap.synchronizeMap();
- HashMap map =hashMap.synchronizeMap();
- (●) Map m1 = Collections.synchronizedMap(hashMap); ✓
- Map m2 = Collection.synchronizeMap(hashMap);

✓ 19. which of the following are false about Collections and Collection ? 1/1

- Collections is a utility class
- Collection is an interface to Set and List
- (●) Collections is a special type of collection which holds Set of collections ✓
- Both Collections and Collection entity belongs to java.util package

✓ 20. Enumeration is an interface helps to iterate collection,but it can't remove any element the collection it is iterating. 1/1

- (●) true ✓
- false

CoreJava_Test3

Total points 20/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

RollNo *

1168

✓ 1) Which data type value is returned by all transcendental math functions? * 1/1

- ( ) int
- ( ) float
- (•) double ✓
- ( ) long

✓ 2) Which of these values can a boolean variable contain? * 1/1

- (•) True & False ✓
- ( ) 0 & 1
- ( ) Any int values
- ( ) none

✓ 3) Which of the following are not Java keywords ? * 1/1

- ○ double
- ○ instanceof
- ◉ Then ✓
- ○ switch

✓ 4)public class Main{ static int i=100; public static void main(String[] args) { int i=50; System.out.println(i++); }} * 1/1

- ○ 100
- ○ 51
- ◉ 50 ✓
- ○ error

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

- ○ Encapsulation
- ○ Polymorphism
- ◉ Abstraction ✓
- ○ Inheritance

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

- ( ) Private final static int answer = 42
- (•) public static int answer=42 ✓
- ( ) final static answer =42
- ( ) None

✓ 7) Given the codeString s1 = "yes" ;String s2 = "yes " ;String s3 = new String (s1);Which of the following would equate to true? * 1/1

- ( ) s1!=s2.
- (•) s1 == s2 ✓
- ( ) s3 == s1
- ( ) s3=s1

✓ 8) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) { char array_variable [] = new char[10]; for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) { array_variable[i] = 'i'; System.out.print(array_variable[i] + ""); i++; } }} * 1/1

- (•) i i i i i ✓
- ( ) 0 1 2 3 4
- ( ) i j k l m
- ( ) None of the mentioned

✓ 9) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) { int a = 1; int b = 2; int c; int d; c = ++b; d = a++; c++; b++; ++a; System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c); }} * 1/1

- 3 2 4
- 3 2 3
- 2 3 4
- 3 4 4 ✓

✓ 10) Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object? * 1/1

- CHARAT()
- chatat()
- charAt() ✓
- ChatAt()

✓ 11) public class Main{ Integer i; int x; public Boxer1(int y) { x = i+y; System.out.println(x); } public static void main(String[] args) {new Boxer1 (new Integer(4)); }} * 1/1

- The value “4” is printed at the command line
- Compilation fails because of an error in line
- A NullPointerException occurs at runtime
- An IllegalStateException occurs at runtime ✓

✓ 12) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) {String c = "Hello i love java"; int start = 2; int end = 9; char s[]=new char[end-start]; c.getChars(start,end,s,0); System.out.println(s); }} * 1/1

- ○ Hello, i love java
- ○ i love ja
- ○ lo i lo
- ◉ llo i l ✓

✓ 13) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) {String a = "hello i love java"; System.out.println(a.indexOf('i')+" "+a.indexOf('o') +" "+a.lastIndexOf('i')+" "+a.lastIndexOf('o')); }} * 1/1

- ◉ 6 4 6 9 ✓
- ○ 5 4 5 9
- ○ 7 8 8 9
- ○ 4 3 6 9

✓ 14) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) {char c[]={'a', '1', 'b' ,' ' ,'A' , '0'}; for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) { if(Character.isDigit(c[i])) System.out.println(c[i]+" is a digit"); if(Character.isWhitespace(c[i])) System.out.println(c[i]+" is a Whitespace character"); if(Character.isUpperCase(c[i])) System.out.println(c[i]+" is an Upper case Letter"); if(Character.isLowerCase(c[i])) System.out.println(c[i]+" is a lower case Letter"); i=i+3; } }} * 1/1

- ○ a is a lower case Letter is White space character
- ○ b is a lower case Letter is White space character
- ◉ a is a lower case Letter A is an upper case Letter ✓
- ○ None

✓ 15) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) { String s1 = "Hello i love java"; String s2 = new String(s1); System.out.println((s1 == s2) + " " + s1.equals(s2)); }} * 1/1

- ○ true true
- ○ false false
- ○ true false
- ◉ false true ✓

✓ 16) In the following Java code, which code fragment should be inserted at line 3 so that the output will be: “123abc 123abc”? 1. StringBuilder sb1 = new StringBuilder("123"); 2. String s1 = "123"; 3. // insert code here 4. System.out.println(sb1 + " " + s1); * 1/1

- ○ sb1.append(“abc”); s1.append(“abc”);
- ○ sb1.append(“abc”); s1.concat(“abc”);
- ○ sb1.concat(“abc”); s1.append(“abc”);
- ◉ sb1.append(“abc”); s1 = s1.concat(“abc”); ✓

✓ 17) public class Main{ public static void main(String[] args) {String chars[] = {"a", "b", "c", "a", "c"}; for (int i = 0; i < chars.length; ++i) for (int j = i + 1; j < chars.length; ++j) if(chars[i].compareTo(chars[j]) == 0) System.out.print(chars[j]); }} * 1/1

- ○ ab
- ○ bc
- ○ ca
- ◉ ac ✓

✓ 18) Which of these is a wrapper for simple data type float? * 1/1

- ○ float
- ○ double
- ◉ Float ✓
- ○ Double

✓ 19) Which of the following methods is a method of wrapper Integer for obtaining hash code for the invoking object? * 1/1

- ○ int hash()
- ○ int hashcode()
- ◉ int hashCode() ✓
- ○ Integer hashcode()

✓ 20) Which of these is a super class of wrappers Long, Character & Integer? * 1/1

- ○ Long
- ○ Digits
- ○ Float
- ◉ Number ✓

Java_Test4

Total points 19/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No. *

1168

✓ 1) What will happen if two thread of the same priority are called to be processed simultaneously? 1/1

- ○ Anyone will be executed first lexographically
- ○ Both of them will be executed simultaneously
- ○ None of them will be executed
- ◉ It is dependent on the operating system ✓

✓ 2) Which of these statements is incorrect? 1/1

- By multithreading CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it
- By multitasking CPU idle time is minimized, and we can take maximum use of it
- Two thread in Java can have the same priority
- A thread can exist only in two states, running and blocked ✓

✓ 3) Which of this method can be used to make the main thread to be executed last among all the threads? 1/1

- stop()
- sleep() ✓
- join()
- call()

✓ 4) What is synchronization in reference to a thread? 1/1

- It's a process of handling situations when two or more threads need access to a shared resource ✓
- It's a process by which many thread are able to access same shared resource simultaneously
- It's a process by which a method is able to access many different threads simultaneously
- It's a method that allow too many threads to access any information require

✓ 5) Which of these statement is incorrect? 1/1

- A thread can be formed by implementing Runnable interface only
- A thread can be formed by a class that extends Thread class
- start() method is used to begin execution of the thread
- (●) run() method is used to begin execution of a thread before start() method in special cases ✓

✓ 6) What will happen if two thread of the same priority are called to be processed simultaneously? 1/1

- Anyone will be executed first lexographically
- Both of them will be executed simultaneously
- None of them will be executed
- (●) It is dependent on the operating system ✓

✓ 7) Which of these method wakes up the first thread that called wait()? 1/1

- wake()
- (●) notify() ✓
- start()
- notifyAll()

✓ 8) If three threads trying to share a single object at the same time, which condition will arise in this scenario? 1/1

- ○ Time-Lapse
- ○ Critical situation
- ◉ Race condition ✓
- ○ Recursion

✓ 9) If a thread goes to sleep 1/1

- ○ It releases all the locks it has.
- ◉ It does not release any locks. ✓
- ○ It releases half of its locks.
- ○ It releases all of its lock except one.

✓ 10) Which of the following modifiers can be used for a variable so that it can be accessed by any thread or a part of a program? 1/1

- ○ global
- ○ transient
- ◉ volatile ✓
- ○ default

✗ 11) What is the result of the following program? 0/1

```
public static synchronized void main(String[] args) throws
InterruptedException {
    Thread f = new Thread();
     f.start();
     System.out.print("A");
     f.wait(1000);
     System.out.print("B");
}
```

- (●) It prints A and B with a 1000 seconds delay between them ✗
- ( ) It only prints A and exits
- ( ) It only prints B and exits
- ( ) A will be printed, and then an exception is thrown.

Correct answer

- (●) A will be printed, and then an exception is thrown.

✓ 12) The life cycle of a thread in java is controlled by 1/1

- ( ) JRE
- ( ) JDK
- (●) JVM ✓
- ( ) None

✓ 13) If there occurs any exception in thread, then other threads 1/1

- ○ gets impacted
- ◉ doesn't gets impacted ✓
- ○ stop executing
- ○ daemon thread starts executing

✓ 14) The tasks or job that thread needs to perform is written inside 1/1

- ○ static block
- ○ inner class
- ○ Both A & B
- ◉ run() ✓

✓ 15) Which method registers a thread in a thread scheduler? 1/1

- ○ run();
- ○ construct();
- ◉ start(); ✓
- ○ register();

✓ 16) Assume the following method is properly synchronized and called from a thread A on an object B:wait(2000);After calling this method, when will the thread A become a candidate to get another turn at the CPU? 1/1

- (●) After thread A is notified, or after two seconds. ✓
- ( ) After the lock on B is released, or after two seconds.
- ( ) Two seconds after thread A is notified.
- ( ) Two seconds after lock B is released.

✓ 17) Which statement is true? 1/1

- ( ) If only one thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the modify on that same object, then the first thread immediately resumes execution.
- (●) If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, it is still possible that the first thread might never resume execution. ✓
- ( ) If a thread is blocked in the wait method of an object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the first thread definitely resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.
- ( ) If two threads are blocked in the wait method of one object, and another thread executes the notify method on the same object, then the first thread that executed the wait call first definitely resumes execution as a direct and sole consequence of the notify call.

✓ 18) If a priority of a java thread is 3 then the default priority of its child thread will be 1/1

- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ○ 5
- ◉ 3 ✓

✓ 19) Thread synchronization in a process will be required when 1/1

- ○ All threads sharing the same address space
- ○ All threads sharing the same global variables
- ○ All threads sharing the same files
- ◉ All ✓

✓ 20) What allows the programmer to destroy an object x? 1/1

- ○ x.delete()
- ○ x.finalize()
- ○ Runtime.getRuntime().gc()
- ◉ Only the garbage collection system can destroy an object. ✓

Jdbc java mock Test

Total points 17/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No *

1168

✓ 1)In order to transfer data between a database and an application written in the Java programming language, the JDBC API provides which of these methods? * 1/1

- a. Methods on the ResultSet class for retrieving SQL SELECT results as Java types.
- b. Methods on the PreparedStatement class for sending Java types as SQL statement parameters.
- c. Methods on the CallableStatement class for retrieving SQL OUT parameters as Java types.
- d. All mentioned above ✓

✓ 2)Which JDBC type represents a "single precision" floating point number that supports seven digits of mantissa? * 1/1

- (●) a. REAL ✓
- ( ) b. DOUBLE
- ( ) c. FLOAT
- ( ) d. INTEGER

✓ 3)Which method Drops all changes made since the previous commit/rollback? * 1/1

- (●) a. public void rollback() ✓
- ( ) b. public void commit()
- ( ) c. public void close()
- ( ) d. public Statement createStatement()

✓ 4)Which methods returns a stream that simply provides the raw bytes from the database without any conversion? * 1/1

- ( ) a. getCharacterStream
- (●) b. getBinaryStream ✓
- ( ) c. getAsciiStream
- ( ) d. getUnicodeStream

✓ 5)Which method is used to establish the connection with the specified url in a Driver Manager class? * 1/1

- a. public static void registerDriver(Driver driver)
- b. public static void deregisterDriver(Driver driver)
- (✓) c. public static Connection getConnection(String url)
- d. public static Connection getConnection(String url,String userName,String password)

✓ 6)Which driver Network connection is indirect that a JDBC client makes to a middleware process that acts as a bridge to the DBMS server? * 1/1

- (✓) a. JDBC-Net
- b. JDBC-ODBC bridge
- c. Native API as basis
- d. Native protocol as basis

✗ 7) Which interfaces provide methods for batch processing in JDBC? * 0/1

- (✗) a. java.sql.Statement
- b. java.sql.PreparedStatement
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

✓ 8)Which is used to call the stored procedures and functions? * 1/1

- (●) a. CallableStatement Interface ✓
- ( ) b. PreparedStatement Interface
- ( ) c. All the above
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 9) Which method is used for an SQL statement that is executed frequently? * 1/1

- (●) a. prepareStatement ✓
- ( ) b. prepareCall
- ( ) c. createStatement
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 10)What is used to execute parameterized query? * 1/1

- ( ) a. Statement interface
- (●) b. PreparedStatement interface ✓
- ( ) c. ResultSet interface
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 11)JDBC stands for? * 1/1

- (●) a. Java database connectivity ✓
- ( ) b. Java database concept
- ( ) c. Java database communications
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 12)Which class has traditionally been the backbone of the JDBC architecture? * 1/1

- (●) a. the JDBC driver manager ✓
- ( ) b. the JDBC driver test suite
- ( ) c. the JDBC-ODBC bridge
- ( ) d. All mentioned above

✓ 13)Which was the first most widely used programming interface for accessing relational databases and it offers the ability to connect all the databases on all the platforms.? * 1/1

- ( ) a. JDBC API
- (●) b. ODBC API ✓
- ( ) c. Both A & B
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 14)Which model does a Java applet or application talks directly to the data source? * 1/1

- (●) a. Two-tier models ✓
- ( ) b. Three-tier models
- ( ) c. Both A & B
- ( ) d. None of the above

✗ 15) In the following JDBC drivers which is known as fully java driver? * 0/1

- (●) a. Native-API driver ✗
- ( ) b. Network Protocol driver
- ( ) c. Thin driver
- ( ) d. Both B & C

✗ 16) Which JDBC drivers will run your program? * 0/1

- (●) a. The JDBC-ODBC bridge ✗
- ( ) b. The JDBC driver manager
- ( ) c. The JDBC driver test suite
- ( ) d. None of the above

✓ 17)Which driver converts JDBC calls directly into the vendor-specific database protocol? * 1/1

- a. Native - API driver
- b. Network Protocol driver
- c. Thin driver ✓
- d. Both B & C

✓ 18)Which models do the JDBC API support for the database access? * 1/1

- a. Two-tier models
- b. Three-tier models
- c. Both A & B ✓
- d. None of the above

✓ 19)JDBC is a Java API that is used to connect and execute query to the database * 1/1

- a. True ✓
- b. False

✓ 20)How many types of JDBC drivers are available? * 1/1

- a. 3
- b. 4 ✓
- c. 2
- d. 5

MCQ TEST 4 CORE JAVA

Total points 20/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Enter Roll No: *

1168

Enter Name: *

Rishikesh Gupta

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

- (a) Private final static int answer = 42
- (b) public static int answer=42 ✓
- (c) final static answer =42
- (d) int answer
- (e) No error.

✓ 2) A method within a class is only accessible by 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? 1/1

- (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.

✓ 3)Given a class named lacsd, which one of these is a valid constructor declaration for the class? 1/1

- (a)lacsd(lacsd b) { } ✓
- (b)lacsd lacsd() { }
- (c)private final lacsd() { }
- (d)void lacsd() { }
- (e)abstract lacsd() { }.

✓ 4) What will be the result of attempting to compile the following program? public class MyClass { long var; public void MyClass(long param) { var = param; } //(1) public static void main(String[] args) { MyClass a,b;a = new MyClass(); //(2) b = new MyClass(5); //(3) }} 1/1

- (a)A compilation ERROR will occur at (1), since constructors cannot specify a return value
- (b)A compilation error will occur at (2), since the class does not have a default constructor
- (c)A compilation error will occur at (3), since the class does not have a constructor which takes one argument of type int ✓
- (d)The program will compile correctly
- (e)The program will compile and execute correctly.

✓ 5) Given the following class, which of these is valid way of referring to the class from outside of the package akurdi.iacsd? package akurdi.iacsd; public class Base {// . . .} Select the correct answer. 1/1

- (a)By simply referring to the class as Base
- (b)By simply referring to the class as iacsd.Base
- (c)By simply referring to the class as akurdi.iacsd.Base ✓
- (d)By simply referring to the class as akurdi.Base
- (e)By importing with akurdi.* and referring to the class as iacsd.Base.

✓ 6) In java control statements break, continue, return, try-catch-finally and assert belongs to? 1/1

- A.Selection statements
- B.Loop Statements
- C.Transfer statements ✓
- D.Pause Statement

✓ 7)A superclass reference can not be used to invoke a method or variable of the subclass. State TRUE or FALSE. 1/1

- A) TRUE ✓
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

✓ 8)Java Varargs are applicable only for ___. 1/1

- A) Constructors
- B) Methods
- C) Both Constructors and Methods ✓
- D) None

✓ 9)Which is the error thrown when two methods with varargs look the same to the compiler? 1/1

- (●) A) The method is ambiguous ✓
- ( ) B) The method is difficult to choose
- ( ) C) The method signature is not correct
- ( ) D) None

✓ 10)Why should a method be overridden in Java instead of writing a method with a different name? 1/1

- ( ) A) Large projects heavily depend on inheritance
- ( ) B) The code-base refers to the same method with the same method signature in different classes of the project
- ( ) C) It is not possible to change the method calling code at all occurrences of the project. It may break the whole project.
- (●) D) All the above. ✓

✓ 11)Identify INVALID Java Method Overriding in the below code snippets? Follow the notation "superclassMethod" and "subclassMethod". 1/1

- ( ) void superclassMethod(int a, float b){ } void subclassMethod(int a, float b) { }
- ( ) void superclassMethod(){ } void subclassMethod(){ }
- (●) int superclassMethod(int a, float b){ } void subclassMethod(int a, float b) { } ✓
- ( ) None

✓ 12)The command-line arguments are passes at ____. 1/1

- A) Runtime
- B) the time of executing a Java program. ✓
- C) the time of compiling a Java program.
- D) None

✓ 13)The data that is passed at the time of running a Java program as command-line arguments are converted into ___ data type. 1/1

- A) Integer array
- B) Float array
- C) Character array
- D) String array ✓

✓ 14)Choose the correct way of receiving command-line arguments with in the MAIN method in Java? 1/1

- public static void main(String[] args){}
- public static void main(String args[]){}
- public static void main(String anyName[]){}
- All the above. ✓

✓ 15)Which is the exception or error that is thrown if a non-existing command-line argument is referred to in a Java program? 1/1

- A) StackOverflowError
- B) IndexOutOfBoundsException
- C) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ✓
- D) ArithmeticException

✓ 16)In Java, you can pass __ variables from one constructor to another overloaded constructor. 1/1

- A) local variables
- B) static variables
- C) non-static variables
- D) local and static variables ✓

✓ 17)The concept of ___is often expressed by the phrase “one interface, multiple methods.” This means that it is possible to design a generic interface to a group of related activities. This helps reduce ___–by allowing the same interface to be used to specify a general class of action 1/1

- 1. polymorphism, simplicity
- 2. Inheritance, complexity
- 3. polymorphism, complexity ✓
- 4. Multithreading, complexity

✓ 18)Which of these methods deletes all the elements from invoking collection? 1/1

- (●) A. clear() ✓
- ( ) B. reset()
- ( ) C. delete()
- ( ) D. refresh()

✓ 19)Which of these process occur automatically by java run time system? 1/1

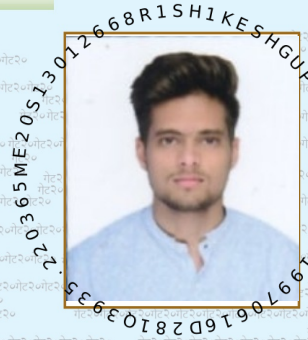
- (●) A. Serialization ✓
- ( ) B. Garbage collection
- ( ) C. File Filtering
- ( ) D. All of the mentioned

✓ 20)Which of these is a method of ObjectInput interface used to deserialize an object from a stream? 1/1

- ( ) A. int read()
- ( ) B. void close()
- (●) C. Object readObject() ✓
- ( ) D. Object WriteObject()

GATE 2020 Scorecard

Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering



Name

RISHIKESH GUPTA

Registration Number

ME20S13012668

Examination Paper

Mechanical Engineering (ME)

(Candidate's Signature)

Marks out of 100*	**35.22**	**Qualifying Marks****	**34.0**	**30.6**	**22.6**
			GEN/EWS	OBC (NCL)	SC/ST/PwD
All India Rank in this paper	**20449**	**Number of Candidates appeared in this paper**	**137826**		
GATE Score	**365**	**Valid from March 18, 2020 to March 17, 2023**			

Qualified

March 18, 2020

* Normalized marks for Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Papers

** A candidate is considered qualified if the marks secured are greater than or equal to the qualifying marks mentioned for the category for which valid category certificate, if applicable, is produced along with this scorecard

Prof. B. R. Chahar
Organizing Chairman, GATE 2020
(on behalf of NCB – GATE, for MHRD)

29a66d6894ebd6333c48832e17c5007e

Qualifying in GATE 2020 does not guarantee either an admission to a post-graduate programme or a scholarship/assistantship. Admitting institutes may conduct further tests or interviews for final selection.

In the GATE 2020, the qualifying marks for a general category candidate in each paper is $\mu + \sigma$ or 25 marks (out of 100), whichever is greater, where μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation of marks of all the candidates who appeared in the paper. The qualifying marks for OBC(NCL) and SC/ST/PwD candidates are 90% and two-third of a general category candidate in the paper respectively.

The GATE 2020 score was calculated using the formula

$$GATE\ Score = S_q + (S_t - S_q)\frac{(M - M_q)}{(\bar{M}_t - M_q)}$$

where

M is marks (out of 100) obtained by the candidate in the paper

M_q is the qualifying marks for general category candidate in the paper

$\bar{M}_t$ is the mean of marks of top 0.1% or top 10 (whichever is greater) of the candidates who appeared in the paper (in case of multi-session papers including all sessions)

S_q = 350, is the score assigned to M_q

S_t = 900, is the score assigned to $\bar{M}_t$

In multi-session (Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering) papers, the normalized mark of j^{th} candidate in the i^{th} session $\hat{M}_{ij}$ was computed using the formula

$$\hat{M}_{ij} = \frac{\bar{M}_t^g - M_q^g}{\bar{M}_{ti} - M_{iq}}(M_{ij} - M_{iq}) + M_q^g$$

where

M_{ij} is the actual marks obtained by the j^{th} candidate in i^{th} session

$\bar{M}_t^g$ is the average marks of the top 0.1% of the candidates considering all sessions

M_q^g is the sum of mean and standard deviation marks of the candidates in the paper considering all sessions

$\bar{M}_{ti}$ is the average marks of the top 0.1% of the candidates in the i^{th} session

M_{iq} is the sum of the mean marks and standard deviation of the i^{th} session

Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) 2020 was organised by Indian Institute of Technology Delhi on behalf of the National Coordination Board (NCB) – GATE for the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), Government of India.

Mock Test Core Java

Total points 20/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Enter Roll No: *

1168

Enter Name: *

Rishikesh gupta

✓ 1)What will be output of following code 1/1

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;

public class HashSetTest {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        Set hashSet = new HashSet();

        hashSet.add("1");
        hashSet.add(1);
        hashSet.add(null);
        hashSet.add("null");
        System.out.println(hashSet);

    }
}
```

- a.[null, 1]
- b.[1] ✓
- c.[null, 1, 1, null]
- d.Runtime Exception

✓ 2)Which provides better performance for the insertion and removal from the middle of the list? 1/1

- a.Vector
- b.ArrayList
- c.LinkedList ✓
- d.(All of these)

✓ 3)How can you ensure all threads that started from main must end in order in which they started and also main should end in last 1/1

- a.join() method ✓
- b.sleep() method
- c.wait() method
- d.run() method

✓ 4)What will happen in this program - 1/1

```
public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            m(); //call recursive method m()
            System.out.println("Code after exception handling");
    }

    static void m() {
            try {
                    m();
            } catch (StackOverflowError e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
            }
    }
}
```

- a.StackFlowoverError
- b.compile timeError
- c.StackOverflowException
- d.StackOverflowError ✓

✓ 5)What can help us in avoiding NullPointeExceptions and null checks in Java 8 1/1

- a.Optional ✓
- b.Required
- c.NotNull
- d.NotRequired

✓ 6)RecursiveAction is found in which package in thread concurrency in java? 1/1

- (●) a.java.util.concurrent ✓
- ( ) b.java.util
- ( ) c.java.io
- ( ) d.java.lang

✓ 7) Which of the following statements are True for StringBuffer and StringBuilder? 1/1

- ( ) A. StringBuilder is thread-safe.
- (●) B. StringBuffer is thread safe because its methods are synchronized. ✓
- ( ) C. StringBuilder was introduced in Java 1.4
- ( ) D. StringBuffer and StringBuilder are immutable.

✓ 8)How many String objects created in below statements? String s = "abc";1/1 // statement 1 String s1 = new String("abcd"); // statement 2

- ( ) A. 1
- ( ) B. 2
- (●) C. 3 ✓
- ( ) D. 4

✓ 9)What will happen if we try to serialize primitive types in java? 1/1

- (●) a.They will get serialized ✓
- ( ) b.compilation error
- ( ) c.SerializableNotPossibleException
- ( ) d.NotSerializableException

✓ 10)How can subclass avoid Serialization if its superClass has implemented Serialization interface in java 1/1

- ( ) a.Not possible, as subclass always inherits all features from its parent class
- ( ) b.define writeObject() method and you are done
- ( ) c.define writeObject() method and throw NotSerException()
- (●) d.define writeObject() method and throw NotSerializableException() ✓

✓ 11)Which of this is the method of ObjectInputInterface used to Deserailze an object from a stream? 1/1

- ( ) int read()
- ( ) void close()
- (●) Objecr readObject() ✓
- ( ) Object writeObject()

✓ 12)Which exception is thrown when Divide By Zero statements executes? 1/1

- ○ NumberFormatException
- ◉ ArithmeticException ✓
- ○ NullPointerException
- ○ None of these

✓ 13)Which statement is true? 1/1

- ◉ A. catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception. ✓
- ○ B. Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block.
- ○ C. The Error class is a RuntimeException.
- ○ D. Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block.

✓ 14)What is the output of this program? class Main{ public static void main(String args[]) { try { int a, b; b = 0; a = 5 / b; System.out.print("A"); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { System.out.print("B"); } finally { System.out.print("C"); } } } 1/1

- ○ A. A
- ○ B. B
- ○ C. AC
- ◉ D. BC ✓

✓ 15)What will be output for the following code? Note: file is made in c drive import java.io.*; class files { public static void main(String args[]) { File obj = new File(""/java/system""); System.out.print(obj.canWrite()); System.out.print("" "" + obj.canRead()); } } 1/1

- A. true false
- B. false true
- C. true true
- D. false false ✓

✓ 16)Which of these interface is not a member of java.io package? 1/1

- A. DataInput
- B. ObjectInput
- C. ObjectFilter ✓
- D. FileFilter

✓ 17)Which of these class is used to read characters in a file? 1/1

- A. FileReader ✓
- B. FileWriter
- C. FileInputStream
- D. InputStreamReader

✓ 18)Which of the following class level (nonlocal) variable declarations will not compile? 1/1

- A. protected int a;
- B. transient int b = 3;
- C. private synchronized int e; ✓
- D. volatile int d;

✓ 19)Given a method in a protected class, what access modifier do you use to restrict access to that method to only the other members of the same class? 1/1

- A. final
- B. static
- C. private ✓
- D. protected

✓ 20)Which three are valid method signatures in an interface? 1)private int getArea(); 2)public float getVol(float x); 3)public void main(String [] args); 4)public static void main(String [] args); 5)boolean setFlag(Boolean [] test); 1/1

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2, 3 and 5 ✓
- C. 3, 4, and 5
- D. 2 and 4

Google Forms

Mock Test Core Java

Total points 20/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Enter Roll No: *

1168

Enter Name: *

Rishikesh gupta

✓ 1)What will be output of following code 1/1

```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;

public class HashSetTest {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        Set hashSet = new HashSet();

        hashSet.add("1");
        hashSet.add(1);
        hashSet.add(null);
        hashSet.add("null");
        System.out.println(hashSet);

    }
}
```

- a.[null, 1]
- b.[1] ✓
- c.[null, 1, 1, null]
- d.Runtime Exception

✓ 2)Which provides better performance for the insertion and removal from the middle of the list? 1/1

- a.Vector
- b.ArrayList
- c.LinkedList ✓
- d.(All of these)

✓ 3)How can you ensure all threads that started from main must end in order in which they started and also main should end in last 1/1

- a.join() method ✓
- b.sleep() method
- c.wait() method
- d.run() method

✓ 4)What will happen in this program - 1/1

```
public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            m(); //call recursive method m()
            System.out.println("Code after exception handling");
    }

    static void m() {
            try {
                    m();
            } catch (StackOverflowError e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
            }
    }
}
```

- a.StackFlowoverError
- b.compile timeError
- c.StackOverflowException
- d.StackOverflowError ✓

✓ 5)What can help us in avoiding NullPointeExceptions and null checks in Java 8 1/1

- a.Optional ✓
- b.Required
- c.NotNull
- d.NotRequired

✓ 6)RecursiveAction is found in which package in thread concurrency in java? 1/1

- (●) a.java.util.concurrent ✓
- ( ) b.java.util
- ( ) c.java.io
- ( ) d.java.lang

✓ 7) Which of the following statements are True for StringBuffer and StringBuilder? 1/1

- ( ) A. StringBuilder is thread-safe.
- (●) B. StringBuffer is thread safe because its methods are synchronized. ✓
- ( ) C. StringBuilder was introduced in Java 1.4
- ( ) D. StringBuffer and StringBuilder are immutable.

✓ 8)How many String objects created in below statements? String s = "abc";1/1 // statement 1 String s1 = new String("abcd"); // statement 2

- ( ) A. 1
- ( ) B. 2
- (●) C. 3 ✓
- ( ) D. 4

✓ 9)What will happen if we try to serialize primitive types in java? 1/1

- (●) a.They will get serialized ✓
- ( ) b.compilation error
- ( ) c.SerializableNotPossibleException
- ( ) d.NotSerializableException

✓ 10)How can subclass avoid Serialization if its superClass has implemented Serialization interface in java 1/1

- ( ) a.Not possible, as subclass always inherits all features from its parent class
- ( ) b.define writeObject() method and you are done
- ( ) c.define writeObject() method and throw NotSerException()
- (●) d.define writeObject() method and throw NotSerializableException() ✓

✓ 11)Which of this is the method of ObjectInputInterface used to Deserailze an object from a stream? 1/1

- ( ) int read()
- ( ) void close()
- (●) Objecr readObject() ✓
- ( ) Object writeObject()

✓ 12)Which exception is thrown when Divide By Zero statements executes? 1/1

- ○ NumberFormatException
- ◉ ArithmeticException ✓
- ○ NullPointerException
- ○ None of these

✓ 13)Which statement is true? 1/1

- ◉ A. catch(X x) can catch subclasses of X where X is a subclass of Exception. ✓
- ○ B. Any statement that can throw an Exception must be enclosed in a try block.
- ○ C. The Error class is a RuntimeException.
- ○ D. Any statement that can throw an Error must be enclosed in a try block.

✓ 14)What is the output of this program? class Main{ public static void main(String args[]) { try { int a, b; b = 0; a = 5 / b; System.out.print("A"); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { System.out.print("B"); } finally { System.out.print("C"); } } } 1/1

- ○ A. A
- ○ B. B
- ○ C. AC
- ◉ D. BC ✓

✓ 15)What will be output for the following code? Note: file is made in c drive import java.io.*; class files { public static void main(String args[]) { File obj = new File(""/java/system""); System.out.print(obj.canWrite()); System.out.print("" "" + obj.canRead()); } } 1/1

- A. true false
- B. false true
- C. true true
- D. false false ✓

✓ 16)Which of these interface is not a member of java.io package? 1/1

- A. DataInput
- B. ObjectInput
- C. ObjectFilter ✓
- D. FileFilter

✓ 17)Which of these class is used to read characters in a file? 1/1

- A. FileReader ✓
- B. FileWriter
- C. FileInputStream
- D. InputStreamReader

✓ 18)Which of the following class level (nonlocal) variable declarations will not compile? 1/1

- A. protected int a;
- B. transient int b = 3;
- C. private synchronized int e; ✓
- D. volatile int d;

✓ 19)Given a method in a protected class, what access modifier do you use to restrict access to that method to only the other members of the same class? 1/1

- A. final
- B. static
- C. private ✓
- D. protected

✓ 20)Which three are valid method signatures in an interface? 1)private int getArea(); 2)public float getVol(float x); 3)public void main(String [] args); 4)public static void main(String [] args); 5)boolean setFlag(Boolean [] test); 1/1

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2, 3 and 5 ✓
- C. 3, 4, and 5
- D. 2 and 4

Google Forms

Multithreading Java mock test

Total points 19/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No *

1168

✓ 1)A process can have * 1/1

- A.only one thread
- B.one or multiple thread ✓
- C.multiple sub-threads
- D.multiple sub-threads & thread

✓ 2)Threads are * 1/1

- (●) A.lightweight process ✓
- ( ) B.heavyweight process
- ( ) C.both
- ( ) D.none

✓ 3)We can create thread in java by * 1/1

- ( ) A.implementing Thread
- (●) B.extending Thread ✓
- ( ) C.extending Runnable
- ( ) D.both b & c

✓ 4)The process of executing multiple threads simultaneously is termed as _____ * 1/1

- ( ) A.Multiprocessing
- ( ) B.Multipurposing
- (●) C.Multithreading ✓
- ( ) D.All of the above

✓ 5)Which of the following statement is correct: 1. Threads use shared memory. 2. Process use separate memory. * 1/1

- A.only 1
- B.only 2
- C.Both 1 & 2 ✓
- D.None are correct

✓ 6)If there occurs any exception in thread, then other threads * 1/1

- A.gets impacted
- B.doesn't gets impacted ✓
- C.stop executing
- D.daemon thread starts executing

✓ 7)Which of the following method is used to start a newly created thread? * 1/1

- A.begin()
- B.newly created automatically starts
- C.start() ✓
- D.join()

✓ 8)The tasks or job that thread needs to perform is written inside * 1/1

- A.static block
- B.inner class
- C.Both A & B
- D.run() ✓

✓ 9)Which of the following statement is not correct about thread? * 1/1

- A.threads use a shared memory area
- B.context-switching between the threads takes less time than process
- C.At least one process is required for each thread.
- D.thread is a heavyweight sub-process ✓

✓ 10)This method returns a reference to the currently executing thread object. * 1/1

- A.currentThread() ✓
- B.isAlive()
- C.yeild()
- D.resume()

✓ 11)This method causes the currently executing thread object to pause and allow other threads to execute temporarily. * 1/1

- A.join
- B.yeild ✓
- C.resume
- D.interrupt

✓ 12)Which of the following is not a state of thread life cycle? * 1/1

- A.New
- B.Running
- C.Terminated
- D.Establish ✓

✓ 13)Which thread method is used to wait until it terminates? * 1/1

- A.resume
- B.interrupt
- C.join ✓
- D.Both A & C

✓ 14)Which of these method is used to begin the execution of a thread? * 1/1

- A.resume
- B.start ✓
- C.run
- D.startThread

✓ 15)Which of these method is used to implement runnable interface? * 1/1

- A.run ✓
- B.join
- C.resume
- D.interrupt

✓ 16)Which of these method can be used to make the main thread to be executed last among all the threads? * 1/1

- A.sleep ✓
- B.run
- C.suspend
- D.interrupt

✓ 17)How many ways a thread can be created in Java multithreading? * 1/1

- ○ 1
- ◉ 2 ✓
- ○ 3
- ○ 4

✓ 18)Default value of a java thread is * 1/1

- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ◉ 5 ✓
- ○ 10

✗ 19)If a priority of a java thread is 3 then the default priority of its child thread will be * 0/1

- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ◉ 5 ✗
- ○ 3

✓ 20)Min and Max priority of a thread in Java multithreading are * 1/1

- (●) 1, 10 ✓
- ( ) 0,10
- ( ) 0,255
- ( ) 1,256

oop with java mock1

Total points 18/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No *

1168

1)Unchecked exceptions are checked at compile-time rather they are checked at runtime. * 1/1

- [ ] a. True
- [x] b. False

2)Which constructor creates an empty string buffer with the specified capacity as length. * 1/1

- a. StringBuffer()
- b. StringBuffer(String str)
- c. StringBuffer(int capacity)
- d. None of the above

3) Which is irrecoverable? * 1/1

- a. Error
- b. Checked Exception
- c. Unchecked Exception
- d. Both B & C

4)What is known as the classes that extend Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error? * 1/1

- a. Checked Exception
- b. Unchecked Exception
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

5)Which Exception occurs when a class is not found while dynamically loading a class using the class loaders? * 1/1

- [x] a. ClassNotFoundException
- [ ] b. ClassFoundException
- [ ] c. NoClassDefFoundError
- [ ] d. ClassDefFoundError

6)Which method of string class in java is used to convert the boolean into String? * 0/1

- [ ] a. public static String valueOf(double l)
- [x] b. public static String valueOf(boolean l)
- [ ] c. public boolean equals(Object anObject)
- [ ] d. public static String valueOf(Object obj)

7)Which provides accessibility to classes and interface? 1/1

- [x] a. import
- [ ] b. Static import
- [ ] c. All the above
- [ ] d. None of the above

8)Which variables are created when an object is created with the use of the keyword 'new' and destroyed when the object is destroyed? * 1/1

- a. Local variables
- b. Instance variables
- c. Class Variables
- d. Static variables

9)Which access specifiers can be used for a class so that it's members can be accessed by a different class in the different package? * 1/1

- a. Private
- b. Public
- c. Protected
- d. None of the above

10)Which class members can be accessed from the classes in the same package as well as classes in other Packages that are subclasses of the declaring class? * 1/1

- a. private
- b. Public
- c. Protected
- d. None of the above

11)Under which package is the string class encapsulated? * 1/1

- [x] a. java.lang
- [ ] b. java.util
- [ ] c. java.io
- [ ] d. java.awt

12)What type of constructor is used to provide different values to the distinct objects? * 1/1

- [ ] a. Default constructor
- [x] b. Parameterized constructor
- [ ] c. Overloading constructor
- [ ] d. None of the above

13)Which class is used when a program does not want to handle an exception? * 1/1

- [x] a. Throws
- [ ] b. Try
- [ ] c. Catch
- [ ] d. Final

14)JVM stands for? * 1/1

- a. Java Very Large Machine
- b. Java Verified Machine
- c. Java Very Small Machine
- (d. Java Virtual Machine)

15)Which keyword is used by classes to implement an interface? * 1/1

- a. import
- (b. implements)
- c. instance of
- d. None of the above

16)A class is declared inside a class but outside a method it is known as _____. * 0/1

- (a. Anonymous Inner class)
- b. Member Inner class
- c. Local Inner class
- d. Static nested class

17)Which string function returns the number of characters in a string? * 1/1

- [x] a. length()
- [ ] b. replace()
- [ ] c. charAt()
- [ ] d. equalIgnoreCase()

18)Who is also called father of Java Programming Language? * 1/1

- [x] a. James Gosling
- [ ] b. Ken Thompson
- [ ] c. Dennis Richie
- [ ] d. None of the above

19)Which provides a new way for your programs to interface with code libraries written in other languages? * 1/1

- [x] a. JNI
- [ ] b. JDBC
- [ ] c. RMI
- [ ] d. GUI

20)What is the advantage of Method Overloading? * 1/1

- (●) a. Method overloading increases the readability of the program
- ( ) b. Method overloading does not increases the readability of the program
- ( ) c. Method overloading does not increases the reliability of the program
- ( ) d. None of the above

oop with java mock2

Total points 19/20

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No *

1168

1)Which symbol is used to contain the values of automatically initialized arrays. Also used to define a block of code, for classes, methods, and local scopes? * 1/1

- a. Brackets
- b. Braces
- c. Parentheses
- d. Semicolon

2)Which type of inheritance one super-class have more than one sub-class? * 1/1

- [x] a. Hierarchical inheritance
- [ ] b. Single inheritance
- [ ] c. Multiple inheritances
- [ ] d. Multilevel inheritance

3)If a subclass has the same method as declared in the parent class it is known as _____. * 1/1

- [x] a. Method overriding
- [ ] b. Method overloading
- [ ] c. Constructor overloading
- [ ] d. None of the above

4)What are the main subclasses of the Exception class? * 1/1

- [ ] a. IOException class
- [ ] b. RuntimeException Class
- [ ] c. ClassCastException
- [x] d. Both A & B

5)Which block contains a block of program statements where an exception might occur? * 1/1

- a. Catch
- b. try
- c. throw
- d. final

6)Generally string is a sequence of characters, But in java, string is an _____. * 1/1

- a. Object
- b. Class
- c. Package
- d. None of the above

7)Which is nothing but a blueprint or a template for creating different objects which defines its properties and behaviours? * 1/1

- a. An Array
- b. A class
- c. Interface
- d. None of the above

8)Which type of polymorphism is nothing but the method overloading in java? 1/1 *

- a. Compile time polymorphism
- b. Runtime polymorphism
- c. Static polymorphism
- d. Both A & C

9)Which are also known as inner classes? * 1/1

- a. Non-static nested class
- b. Static nested class
- c. Nested class
- d. None of the above

10) The following exceptions:NullPointerException,ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException,ArithmeticException,NumberFormatExceptionare seen in _____ * 0/1

- a. Checked exception
- b. Unchecked exception
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

11)Which type of java package that contains wide range of classes and methods are used for performing different functionalities? * 1/1

- [ ] a. User Defined Package
- [x] b. Java System Packages
- [ ] c. User System Packages
- [ ] d. None of the above

12)Which method cannot be overridden? * 1/1

- [x] a. Final Method
- [ ] b. Final class
- [ ] c. Final Variable
- [ ] d. Both A & C

13)If a class has multiple methods by same name but different parameters, it is known as? * 1/1

- [ ] a. Constructor overloading
- [x] b. Method overloading
- [ ] c. Operator overloading

14)Which is a non-static method having the same name as its class? * 1/1

- a. Field
- b. Method
- c. Constructor
- d. None of the above

15)Which allows you to define one interface and have multiple implementations? * 1/1

- a. Encapsulation
- b. Inheritance
- c. Polymorphism
- d. None of the above

16)Which mechanism is provided to handle the runtime errors so that normal flow of the application can be maintained? * 1/1

- a. Exception Handling
- b. String Handling
- c. Event Handling
- d. None of the above

17)Which allows you to migrate your implementations over time without breaking the code that depends on the public interface of your classes? * 1/1

- a. Polymorphism
- b. Inheritance
- c. Encapsulation
- d. Both A & B

18)The following two rules are defined by? 1. The parameters may differ in their type or number, or in both. 2. They may have the same or different return types. * 1/1

- a. Method overloading
- b. Method overriding
- c. Constructor overloading
- d. None of the above

19)Which field cannot be changed after the object has been constructed? * 1/1

- a. Static field
- b. Non-static field
- c. Final field
- d. Naming field

20)Which of the following ways specify/ies to load the class files in temporary? * 1/1

- a. By setting the classpath in the command prompt
- b. By classpath switch
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of the above

oop with java mock3

Total points 19/20

exception handling

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

rishikesh gupta

Roll No *

1168

✓ 1)In which the access modifier means that the field can be accessed by all classes in your application? * 1/1

- a. private
- b. Public ✓
- c. Package
- d. Protected

✗ 2)Which inheritance is not supported in java? * 0/1

- a. Single inheritance
- b. Multiple ✗
- c. Multilevel inheritance
- d. Hybrid
- e. Java supports all of the above

✓ 3)Where are these five keywords try, catch, finally, throw, and throws used in? * 1/1

- a. Exception Handling ✓
- b. String Handling
- c. Event Handling
- d. None of the above

✓ 4)The clone() method is defined in? * 1/1

- a. Abstract class
- b. Object Class ✓
- c. ArrayList class
- d. None of the above

✓ 5)Which is a perfect example of runtime polymorphism? * 1/1

- a. Method overloading
- b. Method overriding ✓
- c. Constructor overloading
- d. None of the above

✓ 6)Exception is a class/interface/abstract class/other? * 1/1

- a.Class ✓
- b.Interface
- c.Abstract class
- d.Other

✓ 7)Exception is found in which package in java * 1/1

- a.java.lang ✓
- b.java.util
- c.java.io
- d.java

✓ 8)Which of these class is highest in hierarchy in java * 1/1

- a.java.lang.Exception
- b.java.lang.Error
- c.java.lang.Throwable
- d.java.lang.Object ✓

✓ 9)What keyword is used to explicitly raise a exception? * 1/1

- a.catch
- b.throw ✓
- c.throws
- d.raise

✓ 10)What block is always executed, independently of a exception being raised? * 1/1

- a.throws
- b.finally ✓
- c.catch
- d.throw

✓ 11)Exception and Error are direct subclasses of? * 1/1

- a.BaseException
- b.Throwable ✓
- c.Object
- d.RuntimeException

✓ 12)IOException * 1/1

- a.Found in java.io package
- b.Is a Compile time exception
- c.Is a subclass/extends Exception
- d.All ✓

✓ 13)Which of these are java.lang.Error in exception handling in java * 1/1

- a.VirtualMachineError
- b.IOError
- c.AssertionError
- d.ThreadDeath
- e.All ✓

✓ 14)In which condition will the finally block will not be executed? * 1/1

- a.When some Error occurs
- b.When Exception is raised
- c.When System.Exit(1) is called ✓
- d.In all the cases

✓ 15)What type of Exceptions can be ignored at compile time? * 1/1

- a.Runtime ✓
- b.Checked
- c.Both
- d.None

✓ 16)What is invalid statements for automatic resource management in java? * 1/1

- a.Allows us to catch more than one exception in one catch block
- b.We could separate different exceptions using pipe (|)
- c.Increases developer efforts of writing multiple catch blocks. ✓
- d.None

✓ 17)Which of these points will be valid If superclass method does not throw any exception * 1/1

- a.overridden method of subclass can throw any RuntimeException
- b.overridden method of subclass cannot throw any checked exception
- c.overridden method of subclass may not throw any exception.
- (●) d.All ✓

✓ 18)What will happen when catch and finally block both return value? * 1/1

- (●) a.method will return value returned by finally block ✓
- b.method will return value returned by catch block
- c.finally block won't execute
- d.None

✓ 19)can a method be overloaded on basis of exceptions ? * 1/1

- a.Will produce runtime error
- b.Will produce compilation error - ambiguity error
- (●) c.Yes a method be overloaded on basis of exceptions. ✓
- d.None

✓ 20)Which is valid about java.lang.Exceptions? * 1/1

- a.The class Exception and all its subclasses that are not also subclasses of RuntimeException are checked exceptions
- b.The class Error and all its subclasses are unchecked exceptions
- c.The class RuntimeException and all its subclasses are unchecked exceptions
- d.All ✓

oop with java mock4

Total points 20/20

exceptttion handling

Email *

rkg16697@gmail.com

Name *

Rishikesh Gupta

Roll No *

1168

✓ 1)What is disadvantage/invalid about try-with-resource * 1/1

- a.introduced in java 7
- b.we need not to write explicit code for closing file
- c.Using multiple resources inside Try-with-resources is also allowed
- d.None ✓

✓ 2)What type of Exceptions can NOT be ignored at compile time? * 1/1

- (●) a.Checked Exceptions ✓
- ( ) b.Unchecked Exceptions
- ( ) c.Uncompiled Exceptions
- ( ) d.Error

✓ 3)java.lang.NullPointerException is a * 1/1

- ( ) a.Error
- (●) b.runtime exception ✓
- ( ) c.Compile time exception
- ( ) d.None

✓ 4)Which of these is valid code snippet in exception handling in java? * 1/1

- ( ) a. catch{ }
- ( ) b. finally{ }
- (●) c. try{ }finally{ } ✓
- ( ) d. try{ }

✓ 5)Which of these will be invalid declaration * 1/1

- a.try-catch block.
- b.
- c.try-catch-finally block.
- d.catch-finally block. ✓

✓ 6)If superclass method throws unchecked exception then overridden method of subclass can throw * 1/1

- a.Only subclasses of exception thrown by superclass method
- b.Can't throw any exception
- c.Any checked exception
- d.Any runtime exception ✓

✓ 7)If superclass method throws checked exception than * 1/1

- a.overridden method of subclass can declare any RuntimeException
- b.overridden method of subclass can declare narrower checked exception
- c.overridden method of subclass cannot throw broader checked exception
- d.All ✓

✓ 8)Which of these is not a one of the exception handling keyword? * 1/1

- a.finally
- b.exception ✓
- c.try
- d.catch
- e.throw

✓ 9)What is invalid about java.lang.Error in java? * 1/1

- a.Errors are abnormal conditions in application
- b.Error indicates some serious problems that our application should not try to catch
- c.Error is unchecked Exception ✓
- d.Error is a subclass of Throwable

✓ 10)Which of these not a Error? * 1/1

- a.VirtualMachineError
- b.ClassNotFoundError ✓
- c.OutOfMemoryError
- d.IOError

✓ 11)Which is invalid about throws in Exception handling in java? * 1/1

- a.throws can propagate exception to calling method
- b.throws can be used to throw multiple exception at time.
- c.throws is used inside method to throw exception ✓
- d.None of these

✓ 12)What is true about exception handling keyword throw in java * 1/1

- a.throw is a keyword
- b.throw can be used to throw only one exception at time.
- c.throw is used inside method
- d.All ✓

✓ 13)Which of these is not a good exception handling practice? * 1/1

- a.Throw exceptions when the method cannot handle the exception, and more importantly, must be handled by the caller
- b.log the exception and bubble it ✓
- c.Bubble the exception if the method cannot handle it.
- d.Throw the exception right away

✓ 14)Which are valid statements in Exception handling in java? * 1/1

- a.Java exception handling allows us to use multiple catch block.
- b.Exception class handled in starting catch block must be subclass of Exception class handled in following catch blocks
- c.Either one of the multiple catch block will handle exception at time
- d.All ✓

✓ 15)Which is invalid statement in Exception handling in java? * 1/1

- a.finally block can't throw exception ✓
- b.try block can throw exception
- c.catch block can throw exception
- d.finally block can throw exception

✓ 16)Which of these exceptions are propagated automatically in java? * 1/1

- a.IOException
- b.NullPointerException ✓
- c.ClassNotFoundException
- d.SQLException

✓ 17)Which of these exceptions are always needed to be manually propagated? * 1/1

- a.Error
- b.unchecked exceptions
- (●) c.checked exceptions ✓
- d.None

✓ 18)What will be output of following program * 1/1

```
class SuperClass{
    void method(){
        System.out.println("superClass method");
    }
}

class SubClass extends SuperClass{
    void method() throws Exception{
        System.out.println("SubClass method");
    }
}

public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        SuperClass obj=new SubClass();
        obj.method();
    }
}
```

- a.runtime exception
- b.superClass method
- (●) c.compilation error ✓
- d.SubClass method

✓ 19)What will be output of following exception handling code in java - * 1/1

```
import java.io.IOException;


class SuperClass{
    void method() throws IOException{
        System.out.println("superClass method");
    }
}

class SubClass extends SuperClass{
    void method() throws NullPointerException{
        System.out.println("SubClass method");
    }
}

public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        SuperClass obj=new SubClass();
        obj.method();
    }
}
```

- a.superClass method
- b.SubClass method ✓
- c.runtime exception
- d.None of these

✓ 20)What will be output of following exception handling program - * 1/1

```
public class ExceptionTest {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
            method1();
            System.out.println("after calling m()");
    }

    static void method1(){
            method2();
    }

    static void method2(){
            method3();
    }

    static void method3(){
            throw new NullPointerException();
    }


}
```

- ○ a.after calling m()
- ◉ b.runtime exception ✓
- ○ c.program won't compile
- ○ d.None