Q 1:   Imagine you define the MyInterface interface as shown in the following code snippet: package com.kogent; interface MyInterface { //complete the code here final int mynum = 70; } Which of the following options will lead to compilation error?

 A. public final void myMethod();

  B.   protected void myMethod();

C. public void myMethod();

 D.   private abstract void myMethod();

Ans: a,b,d

In a,b,d the interface inside no body of the mtd.so,final ,protected,abstract is the keyword to use interface.the a,b,d is correct.

Q2: Imagine you are a software developer and write the following program:

 package com.kogent;

public class VarargsExample {

 public static void displayNames(String... names) {

for (String mynames:names) {

System.out.print(mynames + " "); } }

public static void main(String args[]) {

displayNames("Alex","Richard","John"); } }

What will be the output after compiling and executing the preceding program?

A. The program leads to compilation error.

B. The program compiles successfully and displays "Alex Richard John" as output.

C. The program compiles successfully and leads to runtime exception.

 D. The program compiles successfully but does not display anything as output.

Ans: b

Because the code have 2 main mtd one mtd to display and inside not declare any statements,another main mtd having output statement inside declared names.it will display the output.

Q 3: Imagine while preparing for your SCJP examination, you created the following program:

 package com.kogent;

class Ques7 {

int eval(int[]...vars) {

```
int sum=0, b, c ;

for(b = 0; b<vars.length; b++) {

 for(c=0;c<vars[b].length; c++) {

 sum += vars[b][c];

 }

 }

 return(sum);

public static void main(String args[]) {

 Ques7 varargs = new Ques7();

 int sum =0;

 sum = varargs.eval(new int[]{10,20,30,40}, new int[]{40,50,60});

 System.out.println("The sum of the numbers is:" + sum);

 }

}
```

What will happen during compilation and execution of your program?

A. The program will compile and display "The sum of the numbers is: 250"as output.

B. The program will compile and display 25 as output.

C. The program will not compile due to invalid declaration of integer variable arguments.

D. The program will generate the runtime exception.

Ans: a

The code compile with the output and sum the number 250.

Q 4: Imagine you write the following program:

```
 package com.kogent;

enum Students{Suchita, Deepak, Vikash, Charu, Mahtab}

class Ques10 {

 public static void main(String args[])

{

Students student;

student = Students.Vikash;

switch(student) {

 case Suchita: System.out.println("My name is Suchita"); break;
```

case Deepak: System.out.println("My name is Deepak"); break;

case Vikash: System.out.println("My name is Vikash"); break;

 case Charu: System.out.println("My name is Charu"); break;

case Mahtab: System.out.println("My name is Mahtab"); break; } } }

What will be the output after the preceding program is compiled and executed?

 A. The program will compile successfully and execute by displaying the output, My name is Vikash.
B. The program will lead to compilation error as the enum Students is declared outside the class.

 C. The program will compile successfully and execute by displaying the output, My name is Deepak.
D. The program will lead to runtime error.

Ans: a

The code is excuted student.vikash is statement

Q 5:   Imagine you write the following program:

 package com.kogent;

 class Ques11 {

 public static void main(String args[]) {

 byte b = 12; int y = b; b = b + 10;

 System.out.println(b); } }

What will be the output after the preceding program is compiled and executed?

 A. The program will compile, execute, and display 22 as output.

B. The program will lead to compile time error as explicit casting is required in the line, b = b + 10.

 C. The program will compile, execute, and display 12 as output.

 D. The program will lead to compile time error as explicit casting is required in the line, int y =b.

Ans: b

B+10 not vaild for the code.

Q 6:   Imagine you write the following lines of code:

package com.kogent;

 class Ques12 { public static void main(String args[]) {

 int x = 201; myMethod(x++);

System.out.println(x); }

static void myMethod(int x) {

 x %= 10; System.out.println(x); } }

What will be output of the above program after compilation and execution?

A. The program will compile successfully and execute displaying 1 and 202 as output.

B. The program will compile successfully and execute displaying 2 and 202 as output.

C. The program will compile successfully and execute displaying 1 and 201 as output.

D. The program will compile successfully and execute displaying 1 and 1 as output.

Ans: a

The increment by 1and the output is 202 .

Q 7: Consider the following various array declarations:

 int [] ar1, arr2[];

int[][] arr3;

 int[] arr4[], arr5[];

 Which of the following options are true?

arr2 = arr3;

arr2 = arr4;

arr1 = arr2;

arr4 = arr1;

Ans: arr2=arr3; is correct declare way is true.

Q 8: Imagine you write the following lines of code in your program:

  package com.kogent;

class QuesSuper {

public int mynum=0;

public QuesSuper(String str) { mynum=10; } }

public class QuesSub extends QuesSuper

public QuesSub(String str) { mynum=20; }

public static void main(String args[]) {

QuesSub sub= new QuesSub("Suchita");

System.out.println(sub.mynum); } }

 What will be the output after the preceding program is compiled and executed?

A. The program will compile successfully and 20 will be displayed as output.

 B. The program will lead to compile time error.

C. The program will compile successfully and 10 will be displayed as output.

D. The program will compile successfully and 0 will be displayed as output.

Ans: a

The code obj create by subclass in that value is 20.

Q 9: Which among the following are valid declarations?

int num1, num2, num3; num1 = num2= num3= 10;

 int num1, num2, num3 =10;

int num1= 10 = num2 =num3

 int num1 = 10= num2= num3;

Ans : a,b is correct.

10. B. You can mark the name variable as private and provide the public method getName() which will return its value.

11. B. The class A and B both must be within the same package.

12. B. The visibility of the local variables cannot be specified.

13. C. public static void main(String args[]) {....}

14. C. The program will display null.

15. B. private> default(within the package)> protected> public

16. D.   String

17. C. abstract class Vehicle { abstract void move(); }

18. A. The program compiles successfully and displays "Welcome to the outer class 100 200" as output.

19. A. The program will lead to compilation errors as static variables cannot be declared within methods.

20. B. The program will lead to compilation error as the non-static variables cannot be referenced from a static context.

21. B. The program will compile successfully and display "com.kogent.Car Car" as output.

22. B. The program will display "Integer value is: 30 Byte value is: 3" as output.

23. B. The program will lead to compilation error.

24. A. The program will compile successfully and display 10 as output.

25. A. The program will lead to compilation error.

26. A. The program will compile successfully and print "Suchita Vikash Deepak" as output.

27. B. The program will compile successfully but lead to runtime exception.

28. C. The program will lead to compilation error.

29. D. The program will compile successfully and display "MAY" as output.

30. A. getName()