

Question **1**

Complete

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Question text

Here is a method definition:

```
int compute( int a, double y ){ ... }
```

Which of the following has a different signature?

Question 1Answer



a.

```
double compute( int a, double y ){ ... }
```



b.

```
double compute( int sum, double y ){ ... }
```



c.

```
int compute( int a, int y ){ ... }
```



d.

```
int compute( int sum, double value ){ ... }
```

Question **2**

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Question text

What is a method's signature?

Question 2Answer



a.

The signature of a method is the name of the method and the type of its return value.



b.

The signature of a method is the name of the method and the data types of its parameters.



c.

The signature of a method is the name of the method, its parameter list, and its return type.



d.

The signature of a method is the name of the method and the names of its parameters

Question **3**

Complete

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Question text

Given the following,

1. long test( int x, float y) {

2.

3. }

Which one of the following line inserted at line 2 would not compile?

Question 3Answer



a.

return x / 7;



b.

return (long) y;



c.

return ( y / x );



d.

return (int) 3.14d;

Question **4**

Complete

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#### Question text

Which one of the following is generally a valid definition of an application's main() method ?

Question 4 Answer



a.  
public static void main();



b.  
public static void main( Graphics g );



c.  
public static void main( String args );



d.  
public static void main( String [] args );

Question 5

Complete

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#### Question text

Which of the following is the general scheme for a class definition:

Question 5 Answer



a.  
class ClassName  
{  
    // Description of the instance variables.  
  
    // Description of the constructors.  
  
    // Description of the methods.  
}



b.

class ClassName

```
{  
    public static void main ( String[] args )  
    {  
        // entire program goes here  
    }  
}
```



c.

ClassName

```
{  
    // Description of the instance variables.  
  
    // Description of the constructors.  
  
    // Description of the methods.  
}
```



d.

Class ClassName

```
{  
    // Description of the instance variables.  
  
    // Description of the constructors.
```

```
// Description of the methods.  
}
```

Question **6**

Complete

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Question text

Here is the general syntax for method definition:

```
accessModifier returnType methodName( parameterList )
```

```
{
```

```
    Java statements
```

```
    return returnValue;
```

```
}
```

What is true for the returnType and the returnValue?

Question 6Answer



a.

The returnValue must be exactly the same type as the returnType.



b.

The returnValue can be any type, but will be automatically converted to returnType when the method returns to the caller.



c.

If the returnType is void then the returnValue can be any type.



d.

The returnValue must be the same type as the returnType, or be of a type that can be converted to returnType without loss of information.

Question **7**

Complete

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Question text

What term is used for hiding the details of an object from the other parts of a program?

Question 7 Answer



a.

Data Mining



b.

Encapsulation



c.

Compilation



d.

Obfuscation

Question 8

Complete

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Question text

What attributes do all real world objects have?

Question 8 Answer



a.

Objects have existence.



b.

Objects have identity, state, and behavior.



c.

Objects have state and behavior.



d.  
Objects have size and weight.

Question **9**

Complete

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Question text

What attributes do all Software objects have?

Question 9Answer



a.  
Software objects have identity, state, and behavior.



b.  
Software objects have RAM, ROM, and processors.



c.  
Software objects are made of computer components.



d.  
Software objects have variables and storage.

Question **10**

Complete

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Question text

When you run a Java application by typing `java someClass` what is the first method that starts?

Question 10Answer



a.  
The applet method.



b.  
The `main()` method of `someClass`.



c.  
The run() method someClass.



d.  
The someClass method.

Question **11**

Complete

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Question text

What is a class?

Question 11Answer



a.  
A class is the part of an object that contains the variables.



b.  
A class is a section of computer memory containing objects.



c.  
A class is a section of the hard disk reserved for object oriented programs.



d.  
A class is a description of a kind of object.

Question **12**

Complete

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Question text

What is another name for creating an object?

Question 12Answer



a.  
initialization





b.  
inheritance



c.  
instantiation



d.  
insubordination

Question **13**

Complete

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Question text

How many objects of a given class may be constructed in an application?

Question 13 Answer



a.  
Only one per class.



b.  
As many as the application asks for.



c.  
One object per variable.



d.  
Only one per constructor.

Question **14**

Complete

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Question text

Which of the following invokes the method `length()` of the object `str` and stores the result in `val`?

Question 14Answer

☐

a.

`val = length.str()`

☒

b.

`val = str.length()`

☐

c.

`val = length().str`

☐

d.

`val = length( str );`

Question **15**

Complete

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☐

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Question text

What is an actual parameter?

Question 15Answer

☐

a.

The value that is returned by a method.

☐

b.

The value that is passed into a method by a caller.

☐

c.

A variable used to control a counting loop.

☒

d.

The identifier used in a method to stand for the value that is passed into a method by a caller.

Question **16**

Complete

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Question text

Each object of the class contains its own copy of instance variables.

Question 16 Answer



a.  
False



b.  
True

Question **17**

Complete

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Question text

Can you say that behaviour of an object is similar to method of the class?

Question 17 Answer



a.  
False



b.  
True

Question **18**

Complete

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Question text

```
public class Test1 {  
    int i = 10;  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int i = 50;  
        System.out.println(i);  
    }  
}
```

```
Test1 obj = new Test1();
obj.printNumber(obj.i);
}
public void printNumber(int i) {
    System.out.println(i);
}
}
```

What will be the output?

Question 18Answer



a.  
50

50



b.  
50  
10



c.  
Compilation error because of duplicate variable



d.  
Compilation error because static method is accessing nonstatic data member

Question **19**

Complete

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Question text

```
class Test {
    int x = 20;
```

```
void display(int x) {  
    System.out.println(x);  
    System.out.println(this.x);  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Test t = new Test();  
    t.display(30);  
}  
  
}
```

What is the output of the above program?

Question 19Answer



a.  
20

20



b.  
20  
30



c.  
30  
20



d.  
30  
30

Question **20**

Complete  
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Question text

What is the widest valid returnType for method A in line 3?

```
public class ReturnIt {  
    returnType methodA(byte x, double y) /* Line 3 */  
    {  
        return (long) x / y * z;  
    }  
}
```

Question 20Answer



a.  
double



b.  
float



c.  
long



d.  
int

Question **21**

Complete  
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Question text

What are not the characteristics of object?

Question 21Answer



a.  
variables



b.  
behaviours



c.  
identity



d.  
state

Question **22**

Complete

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Question text

What is the output of the following program?

```
public class Employee {  
    public String firstName;  
    public String lastName;  
    public int age;  
    public char gender;  
  
    public Employee(String firstNameForThisObject, String lastNameForThisObject, char  
gender) {  
        firstName = firstNameForThisObject;  
        lastName = lastNameForThisObject;  
        gender = gender;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
Employee employee = new Employee("firstNameForThisObject", "lastNameForThisObject",
'M');

System.out.println("first name is:" + employee.firstName);
System.out.println("last name is:" + employee.lastName);
System.out.println("age is:" + employee.age);
System.out.println("gender is:" + employee.gender);
}
}
```

Question 22Answer



a.  
first name is:firstNameForThisObject  
last name is:lastNameForThisObject  
age is:0  
gender is:



b.  
first name is:firstNameForThisObject  
last name is:lastNameForThisObject  
age is:0  
gender is:M



c.  
Runtime error



d.  
Compilation error

Question **23**

Complete

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Question text

You read the following statement in a Java program that compiles and executes.  
submarine.dive(depth);

Question 23Answer

☒

a.  
dive must be a method.

☐

b.  
dive must be the name of an instance field

☐

c.  
depth must be an int

☐

d.  
submarine must be the name of a interface

☐

e.  
submarine must be a method

Question **24**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

☐

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following statement is TRUE with respect to class and members of a class?

Question 24Answer

☐

a.  
It is mandatory for every class to declare a main() method inside it.

☐

b.  
It is mandatory to initialize member variables while declaring them in a class.

☒

c.

It is mandatory to specify return type along with the method definition in a class.

☐

d.

It is mandatory to use an access specifier along with declaration statement of a member variable

Question **25**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

☐

Flag question

Question text

There can be more than one java class in same file if.

Question 25Answer

☒

a.

Only 1 class has public access modifier and has the same name as the .java file

☐

b.

All classes are having public access modifier

☐

c.

All classes are having protected access modifier

☐

d.

All the classes are having private access modifier

Question **26**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

☐

Flag question

Question text

How many references can there be to a single object?

Question 26Answer

☐

a.

Three: the original reference, and one reference each for a formal and an actual parameter.

☐

b.  
Two: one in a caller and one in the called method.



c.  
There can be any number of references, held in any number of variables and parameters (as long as they are of the correct type.)



d.  
Only one.

Question **27**

Complete

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Question text

What is the stored in the object obj in following lines of code?

box obj;

Question 27Answer



a.  
NULL



b.  
Memory address of allocated memory of object



c.  
Any arbitrary pointer



d.  
Garbage

Question **28**

Complete

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Flag question

Question text

Which of these keywords is used to make a class?

Question 28 Answer

☒

a.  
class

☐

b.  
None of the mentioned

☐

c.  
struct

☐

d.  
int

Question **29**

Complete

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☐

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Question text

Which of the following is a valid declaration of an object of class Box?

Question 29 Answer

☐

a.  
`obj = new Box();`

☐

b.  
`Box obj = new Box;`

☐

c.

☒

d.  
`Box obj = new Box();`

☐

e.  
new Box obj;

Question **30**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

☐

Flag question

Question text

Which of these operators is used to allocate memory for an object?

Question 30 Answer

☐

a.  
alloc

☐

b.  
give

☒

c.  
new

☐

d.  
malloc

Question **31**

Complete

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☐

Flag question

Question text

Which of these statement is incorrect?

Question 31 Answer

☐

a.  
There can be only one main() method in a program

☐

b.  
main() method must be made public

☒

c.  
Every class must contain a main() method



d.  
Applets do not require a main() method at all

Question **32**

Complete

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Flag question

Question text

What is the output of this program?

```
class main_class
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int x = 9;
        if (x == 9)
        {
            int x = 8;
            System.out.println(x);
        }
    }
}
```

Question 32Answer



a.  
8



b.  
Runtime Error



c.  
9



d.  
Compilation Error

Question **33**

Complete

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Question text

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
    int width;
    int height;
    int length;
}
class mainclass
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        box obj = new box();
        obj.width = 10;
        obj.height = 2;
        obj.length = 10;
        int y = obj.width * obj.height * obj.length;

        System.out.print    ;
    }
}
```

Question 33Answer



a.  
100



b.  
12



c.  
200



d.  
400

Question **34**

Complete

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Question text

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
    int width;
    int height;
    int length;
}
class mainclass
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        box obj1 = new box();
        box obj2 = new box();
```



```
    obj1.height = 1;
    obj1.length = 2;
    obj1.width = 1;
    obj2 = obj1;
    System.out.println(obj2.height);
}
```

Question 34Answer

☐

a.  
Runtime error

☐

b.  
2

☐

c.  
Garbage Value

☒

d.  
1

Question **35**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

☐

Flag question

Question text

What is the output of this program?

```
class box
{
    int width;
    int height;
    int length;
```

```
}  
class mainclass  
{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        box obj = new box();  
        System.out.println(obj);  
    }  
}
```

Question 35Answer



a.  
0



b.  
classname@hashCode in hexadecimal form



c.  
1



d.  
Runtime error