SNO	Question

1	Jennie is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects she wrote a program as:
	 class TestQuestion {
	 int funcA(int a , int b) { System.out.println(a + b); char temp = 'a';
	 return temp;
	 }
	 public static void main(String s[]) { TestQuestion obj = new TestQuestion(); obj.funcA(1, 2);
	 }
	 }
	 What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?
	 A. The program will display the output as: 3
	 B. The program will generate compilation error.
	 C. The program will display the output as:
	 1 a
	 D. The program will display the output as: 3 3

2	Parul is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects, she wrote a program as:
	
	 class TestQuestion {
	 /* insert code here */
	
	 }
	 }
	 Which of the following options can be inserted at the specified comment line as /* insert code here */ ?
	 A. x(int z…, int y) B. abstract x() C. final() D. TestQuestion(int x , int y)

3	Maya is a software developer in an MNC. In one of her projects she wrote a program as:
	
	 class TestQuestion {
	 public static void main(String s[]) { System.out.println(s[0] + s[1]);
	 }
	 }
	
	 What will be the output when the preceding program is run with the following command line argument:
	 >java TestQuestion 12 24
	
	 A. The program will display the output as: 36 B. The program will generate compilation error.
	 C. The program will display the output as: 1224 D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

4	Which of the following statements are correct about initialization blocks? A. Initialization blocks run every time a class is loaded. B. Static initialization run only once. C. Initialization blocks have return types. D. Initialization blocks execute in the order of appearance.
5	Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct? A. Every java object has a public method equals(). B. Every java object has a public method length(). C. A class can extend any number of classes. D. Every java object has a public method println().

6	Sam works as a Programmer in Tech blue Inc. He writes the following program:
	
	public class Test {
	String s; int val;
	public Test() {
	s +="welcome";
	}
	public Test(int val) {
	this.val = val; s ="Hi" ;
	}
	public static void main(String args[]) { Test c = new Test(28); System.out.println(c.s);
	}
	}
	What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?
	A. The program will display: Hi welcome 28 B. The program will display: Hi
	C. The program will give compilation error. D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

7	Mr. Kishore works as a Programmer for EasySoft Inc. He writes the following program:
	
	class Test {
	public static void main(String args[]) { int a = 9;
	Test t = new Test(); t.doMethod(a);
	System.out.print(" main() a = " + a);
	}
	void doMethod(int a) {
	System.out.print(" doMethod() a = " + a++);
	}
	}
	What will be output of the preceding program?
	A. The program will display: B. The program will display: doMethod() a = 9 main() a = 9 doMethod() a = 10 main() a = 10
	C. The program will display: D. The program will display doMethod() a = 9 main() a = 10 doMethod() a = 10 main() a = 9

8	Maria works as a Java Developer for XYZ Software Solution. She writes the following program:
	class Test {
	int a = 100;
	public void doMethod(int a) { a += a; System.out.println(a);
	}
	public static void main(String args[]) { Test obj1 = new Test(); obj1.doMethod(20);
	}
	}
	What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed successfully?
	
	A. The program will display the output as: 20 B. The program will display the output as: 100
	C. The program will display the output as: 40 D. The program will display the output as: 120

9	Ajay works as a Programmer in ABC Company Ltd. He writes the following program:
	class X {
	
	private int count = 0;
	
	public static int getInstanceCount() { return count;
	
	}
	public X() {
	count++;
	}
	}
	class Test extends X {
	public static void main(String []ar) { X obj1 = new X();
	X obj2 = new X(); System.out.println(X.getInstanceCount());
	}
	}
	What will happen when he compiles and runs the preceding program?
	A. The program will display the output as: 0 B. The program will display the output as: 2
	C. The program will generate the compilation error. D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

Neeraj works as a Programmer in Kogent Solutions Inc. He writes the following program:

```
class Test {
public void doMethod() { //1
}

public String doMethod() { //2 return "a";
}
public double doit(int x) { //3 return 1.0;
}
}
```
What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?
A. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 1.
B. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 2.
C. The program will generate a compilation error at the line marked as 3.
D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

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Arvind works as a Java Programmer for Tech Inc. He writes the following program:
```
public class Check21 { public Integer val; public void fun1() {
Integer grade1 = new Integer(25); val = grade1;
fun2(grade1);
}
private void fun2(Integer grade2) { grade2 = grade2 .intValue();
if(grade2==val) { System.out.println("equal");

}
Else {
System.out.println("not equal");
}
}
public static void main(String ar[]) { Check21 c=new Check21();
c.fun1();
}
}
```
What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?
A. It will produce the output as: equal B. It will produce the output as: not equal
C. It will generate a compilation error. D. It will throw a runtime exception.

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Neha works as a programmer in the ABC Company and has written the following program:

```java
class A {

public Boolean testIfB(String str)
{
return Boolean.valueOf(str);
}

public void testIfA() { if(testIfB("True")) System.out.println("true");

else
System.out.println("not true");
}
public static void main(String s[]) { A obj = new A();
obj.testIfA();
}
}
```

What will be the output after compilation and execution of the preceding program?
A. true B. false C. not true D. Program will not compile successfully.

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Imagine that you are a Java programmer and during a lab session you have written a program as:

```
class Test { int a; Test(int i) { a = i;
}
Test inc( ) {
Test temp = new Test(a+10); return temp;
}
}
class TestQuestion {
public static void main(String s[]) { Test ref1 = new Test(10);
Test ref2;
ref2 = ref1.inc(); System.out.println(ref1.a); System.out.println(ref2.a); ref2 = ref1.inc();
System.out.println(ref2.a);
}
}
```
What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?
A. The program will display the output as: 10
10
10
B. The program will generate compilation error.
C. The program will display the output as:

10
20
20
D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

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Maria is reading a book on Lava programming. In one of the chapters, she found the following program:

```
class DemoTest { private DemoTest() {
System.out.println("in constructor");
}
}
class TestQuestion extends DemoTest { public static void main(String s[]) { TestQuestion obj = new
TestQuestion();
}
}
```
What will be the output when the preceding program is compiled and executed?
A. The program will display the output as: in constructor
B. The program will generate compilation error.
C. The program will compile and execute successfully, but no output will be shown.
D. The program will throw a runtime exception.

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	What happens when a constructor is not defined for a user-defined class? A. You cannot instantiate the class. B. There is a default constructor, which takes arguments of the same type as the data members in order. C. There is a default constructor which initializes data members of the class with the default values. D. There is a default constructor which does not initialize the data members of the class.
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	Hardy works as a Programmer for Shine Inc. He writes the following program:
	
	``java
	public class Car12 {
	private static final int gear; public Car12(int gear) {
	this.gear = gear;
	}
	public static void main(String[] args) { Car12 f1 = new Car12(2);
	System.out.println(f1.gear); Car12 f2 = new Car12(4);
	System.out.println(f2.gear);
	}
	}
	``
	What will happen when he tries to compile and execute the preceding program?
	A. It will produce the output as: 2
	4
	B. It will produce the output as: 4
	C. It will generate a compilation error, as gear is a final variable that cannot be reassigned.
	D. It will throw a runtime exception.

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