OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING WITH JAVA

Assignment 12

TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ

Number of questions: 10   **Total mark: 10 × 1 = 10**

QUESTION 1:

What is the use of Socket and ServerSocket in Java Networking? Select the appropriate option(s).

    a. The class Socket is used to run two programs in two different machines and then communicate each other.

    b. The class Socket is used to run two programs in the same machines and then communicate each other.

    c. The class ServerSocket is used to run two programs in two different machines and then communicate each other.

    d. The class ServerSocket is used to run a program in a machine and then listen to other programs defined with Socket class.

Correct Answer: d

Detailed Solution:
The ServerSocket and Socket are the classes used to build Client-Server systems.

QUESTION 2:

Consider the following class definition:

```
class Student extends String {

}
```

Which of the following statement(s) is(are) TRUE?

    a. Code will not compile because the body is not defined.
    b. Code will not compile because the class is not declared as public.
    c. Code will not compile because of the super class String.
    d. Code will compile successfully.

Correct Answer: c

Detailed Solution:
One cannot extend a class which is declared as final. The `java.lang.String` class is final.

QUESTION 3:

Execution of SQL command like SELECT * FROM myTable using JDBC program will return a ResultSet object. This object is

a. Same as the myTable.
b. All records in verbatim from the table.
c. All records in verbatim from the table but those records with null values.
d. All records in verbatim from the table but those records are not with null values.

Correct Answer: b

Detailed Solution:
The ResultSet object includes all records stored as an array of records and irrespective of whether a record contains null value(s) or not.

QUESTION 4:

We would like to make a member of a class invisible in all sub classes regardless of what package they are in. Which of the following keyword would achieve this?

a. public
b. private
c. protected
d. final

Correct Answer: b

Detailed Solution:
A private member is not accessible to any sub-class, whether it is within the same package or different package.

QUESTION 5:

Which of the following is/ are reserved keyword(s)?

a. switch
b. string
c. lang
d. this

Correct Answer: a, d

Detailed Solution:
In Java, String is a class and this is a keyword and thence they are reserved. Since, the Java language is case sensitive "string" is different from String. Therefore, the 'switch' and 'this' will be considered as reserved.

QUESTION 6:

Which of the following method(s) belong(s) to the String class?

```
a. length()
b. compareTo()
c. equals()
d. append()
```

Correct Answer: a, b, c

Detailed Solution:
Consult the String class in java.lang package (https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/) to see what are the methods there.

QUESTION 7:

Consider the following piece of code in Java.

```java
public class Test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        class Foo{
                public int i = 3;
        }
        Object o = (Object)new Foo();
        Foo foo = (Foo)o;
        System.out.println("i = " + foo.i);
    }
}
```

Which of the following is the result?

   a. i = 3
   b. The program will not be able to compile successfully.
   c. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 6
   d. A ClassCastException is thrown at line 7

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:
Class Object is a super class of any class and any subclass object can be up casted to its superclass object, hence line 6 and 7 executes without error.

QUESTION 8:

Which of the following statements would NOT cause a compilation error?

```
a. float[] = new float(3);
b. float f2[] = new float[];
c. float[] f1 = new float[3];
d. float f3[] = new float[3];
e. float f5[]={ 1.0f, 2.0f, 2.0f };
f. float f4[] = new float[] { 1.0f, 2.0f, 3.0f};
```

Correct Answer: c, d, e, f

Detailed Solution:
Option (c), (d), (e) and (f) are syntactically correct for declaration of an array.

QUESTION 9:

Consider the following piece of code in Java.

```
public class Test {
    public static void aMethod() throws Exception {
        try {
            throw new Exception();
        }
        finally {
            System.out.print("finally ");
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[]){
```

```
try {
    aMethod();
}
catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.print("exception ");
}
System.out.print("finished ");
    }
}
```

What is the result, if the above-mentioned program is executed?

a. finally
b. exception finished
c. finally exception finished
d. Compilation fails

Correct Answer: c

Detailed Solution:
The program is syntactically correct and here for two try blocks, there is one catch block.

QUESTION 10:

Which of the statements are correct about Swing programming?

a. AWT is a heavyweight programming.
b. Swing is heavyweight programming.
c. Swing is lightweight programming.
d. Both AWT and Swing are lightweight programming

Correct Answer: c

Detailed Solution:
Swing is lightweight compared to the AWT.

*************END************