Which of the following is valid array declaration?

A. String strs[][] = new String[][1];

B. String strs[][] = new String[3][];

C. String strs[2][] = new String[][];

D. String strs[][] = new String[3];

E. String strs[][] = new String[][];

What is the total number of integers that array nums can hold in this code fragment?

```
int nums[][] = new int[3][3];
nums[0] = new int[2];
```

A. 6

B. 8

C. 9

D. Not valid array statement

Which of the following is a correct anonymous array?

A. new Integer[4]{1,2,3,4};

B. new Integer{1,2,3,4};

C. new Integer[3]{1,2,3,4};

D. new Integer[]{1,2,3,4};

E. None of the above.

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz{
2.    public static void main(String[] args) {
3.
4.        final int [ ]ints = new int[3];
5.        int len = ints.length;
6.        ints[1]++;
7.        for(int i : ints)
8.            System.out.print(i);
9.    }
10. }
```

- A. 000
- B. 100
- C. 010
- D. An Exception is thrown.
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz{
2.
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.
5.          int [][]ints = new int[3][2];
6.          ints[0] = new int[3];
7.          ints[2] = {1,2,3};
8.          System.out.print(ints[0].length + ints[2].length);
9.      }
10. }
```

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. An ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.Arrays;
2.
3.  public class Whiz {
4.      public static void main(String[] args) {
5.          int [ ][ ] ints = new int[2][];
6.
7.          Arrays.sort(ints[1]);
8.
9.          System.out.print(Arrays.toString(ints[1]));
10.     }
11. }
```

- A. [0, 0, 0]
- B. [null,null,null]
- C. null
- D. NullPointerException
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  import java.util.Arrays;
2.
3.  public class Program{
4.      public static void main(String[] args) {
5.
6.          int[] ints = {2,-1,4,5,3};
7.          Arrays.sort(ints);
8.          System.out.print(Arrays.binarySearch(ints, -1));
9.      }
10. }
```

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. true
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz{
2.  public static void main(String args[]){
3.          new Whiz().meth();
4.          }
5.
6.  public void meth()throws Exception{
7.          for(int x=0;x>5;x++)
8.                  System.out.print(x);
9.          }
10. }
```

- A. 01234
- B. An exception is thrown at runtime.
- C. Code will cause a never ending loop
- D. Compilation fails
- E. No output

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]){
3.          int x = 5, y=10;
4.              try {
5.                  y /=x;
6.                }
7.                catch(Exception e){
8.                  System.out.print("error");
9.                } finally {
10.                 System.out.print("finally");
11.               }
12.       }
13. }
```

A. error finally

B. error

C. Compilation fails

D. finally

E. No output

Which of the following exception is thrown by JVM when code uses a negative size while initializing an array?

A. NullPointerException

B. NumberFormatException

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. NegativeArraySizeException

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.          try {
4.              new Whiz().meth();
5.          } catch(ArithmeticException e) {
6.              System.out.print("Arithmetic");
7.          } finally {
8.              System.out.print("final 1");
9.          } catch(Exception e) {
10.             System.out.print("Exception");
11.         } finally {
12.             System.out.print("final 2");
13.         }
14.     }
15.
16.     public void meth()throws  ArithmeticException {
17.         for(int x = 0; x < 5; x++) {
18.             int y = (int) 5/x;
19.             System.out.print(x);
20.         }
21.     }
22. }
```

- A. Arithmetic final 1
- B. Exception final 2
- C. Arithmetic final 2
- D. Exception
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  interface I{
2.  void meth();
3.  }
4.
5.  class A implements I{
6.          void A(String s){
7.                  }
8.          public void meth(){
9.                  System.out.print("A");
10.         }
11. }
12.
13. class C extends A implements I{
14.         public void meth(){
15.                 System.out.print("C");
16.         }
17. }
18.
19. class Whiz{
20.         public static void main(String args[]){
21.                  A a = new A();
22.                 C c1 = (C)a;
23.                 c1.meth();
24.          }
25. }
```

- A. A
- B. C
- C. An exception will be thrown at runtime
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Java source code will be compiled in to _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ file.

A. .java

B. .class

C. .exe

D. .byte

E. None of the above

Which of the following command can be used to compile the code?

A. javac

B. java

C. javadoc

D. jar

E. compile

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.
3.          public static void main(String args[]){
4.                  int x = 10, y = 12;
5.                  System.out.println("Answer is :" + x +y);
6.          }
7. }
```

- A. Answer is : 22
- B. Answer is : 1012
- C. Answer is :
- D. Compilation fails

Which of the following statement is true?

A. class declaration should come before import statement.

B. Package statement should come after class statement.

C. Comments can come before package statement.

D. Constructor should appear before any other statement of a class.

E. None of the above.

which of the following statement compiles successfully?

A. final int / array[] = {1,2,3};

B. final int // array[] = {1,2,3};

C. final int /** */ array[] = {1,2,3} ;

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.
3.          static int x = 2;
4.          public static void main(String args[]){
5.                    if( x > 1){
6.                              x++;
7.                              int x = 4;
8.                    }
9.                    System.out.println(x);
10.                   final int x = 10;
11.         }
12. }
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 10
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.
3.          static int x = 2;
4.          static int z;
5.          public static void main(String args[]){
6.                    System.out.println(x+z);
7.          }
8.
9.          static{
10.                   int x = 3;
11.                   z = x;
12.         }
13. }
```

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. Compilation fails

You need to create a class to store information about Books contained in a library. The library class has provided a static method to add Book. When each book is added, the library should update the number of books field, which records the total number of books.
Which of the following variable scope is best suited for that field?

A. Method parameter

B. Instance variable

C. Static variable

D. Global variable

E. Local variable

Which of the following is correct static import statement?

A. import java.lang.Math.*;

B. import static java.lang.Math.abs();

C. static import java.lang.Math.abs();

D. static import java.lang.Math;

E. import static java.lang.Math.abs;

Given :

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.          int [ ] a = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
4.          int i = a.length – 1;
5.
6.          while (i >= 0) {
7.              if (i == 2) continue;
8.                  System.out.print(a[i]);
9.                  i--;
10.         }
11.     }
12. }
```

What is the output?

- A. 65
- B. 654
- C. 123
- D. Compilation fails
- E. Will print 654 and then goes to never ending loop.

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.          int [ ] a = {1,2,3};
4.
5.          for(int j : a) {
6.              if (j == 2) continue;
7.                  for(int x = 0; x < 3; System.out.print(x)) {
8.                      x++;
9.                  }
10.         }
11.     }
12. }
```

A. 123

B. 123123

C. 123123123

D. Compilation fails

E. Will print 123 and then goes to never ending loop

Which of the following will print all the elements of the array when inserted at line 10?

```
1. class Whiz{
2.         public static void main(String args[]){
3.
4.                 int array[][] = {{3,2,1},{5,4,2},{0,8,7}};
5.
6.                         outer:for(int x = 0, k=0; x<3; x++){
7.                         k=0;
8.                         inner:while(true){
9.                         System.out.print(array[x][k++]);
10.                        // insert here
11.                        }
12.                }
13.        }
14. }
```

- A. if (k == 3) break outer;
- B. if (k == 3) break inner ;
- C. if (k > 3) break;
- D. break;
- E. None of the above.

Which of the following statement is true?

A. When we need to execute a certain section, we can use the “while” or the “for” statements.

B. The “do/while” loop allows to define any number of possible execution paths.

C. The “while” and the “do-while” are equivalent.

D. The “while” evaluates its conditional expression at the bottom of the loop

E. The “for” loops has two forms, one of them was designed for looping through collections and arrays

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz{
2.         public static void main(String args[]){
3.                 int []a = {1,2,3,4};
4.                 int i = a.length - 1;
5.
6.                 while(true){
7.                         while(i>=0){
8.                                 System.out.print(a[i]);
9.                                 i--;
10.                        }
11.                }
12.        }
13. }
```

- A. 1234
- B. 4321
- C. 4321 and will create never ending loop
- D. No output
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.          int x = 1;
4.          int y = 10;
5.
6.          if((x*=3) == y) {
7.              System.out.println(y);
8.          } else {
9.              System.out.println(x);
10.         }
11.     }
12. }
```

A. 1

B. 3

C. 10

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Which of the following will compile successfully when inserted at line 4?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.
4.         // insert here
5.         final int y = 2;
6.
7.         switch(x+y) {
8.                 case x+1   : {System.out.print("A");}
9.                 case 1     : System.out.print("B");
10.                default    : System.out.print("default"); break;
11.                case y     : System.out.print("C");
12.        }
13.    }
14. }
```

- A. final int x = -1;
- B. int x = -1;
- C. int x = 1;
- D. final int x = 1;
- E. All of the above

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.
4.         final int array [] = {1,2,3};
5.
6.         switch(2) {
7.             case array[0]    : {System.out.print("A");}
8.             case array[1]    : System.out.print("B");
9.             default          : System.out.print("default"); break;
10.            case array[2]    : System.out.print("C");
11.        }
12.    }
13. }
```

- A. ABdefault
- B. default
- C. Bdefault
- D. C
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.         String out = "0";
4.         int i = -1, j = -5;
5.         if (i < 5)
6.           if (j > 0)
7.             if (i > j)
8.               out += "1";
9.             else out += "2";
10.          else out += "3";
11.        else out += "4";
12.        System.out.println(out);
13.    }
14. }
```

- A. 01
- B. 02
- C. 03
- D. 04
- E. Compile time error.

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.
4.         int whiz = 0;
5.
6.         if (whiz > 0) {
7.             System.out.print("A");
8.         }
9.         System.out.println();
10.        else
11.        System.out.print("B");
12.    }
13. }
```

- A. A
- B. B
- C. A B
- D. No output
- E. Compile fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.         public static void main(String args[]){
3.                 int marks = 60;
4.
5.                 if(marks >= 40) System.out.println("C");
6.                 else if(marks >= 60) System.out.println("B");
7.                 else if(marks >= 75) System.out.println("A");
8.                 else System.out.println("D");
9.         }
10. }
```

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. Compilation fails

Given the variable “point” is an integer and based on its value you need to print “n” or “p”, here “n” for negative number while “p” for positive number, which of the following printing statement you can use for that?
Assume zero is a positive integer.

A. System.out.println(point >= 0 ?"p":"n");

B. System.out.println(point >= 0 :"p"?"n");

C. System.out.println(if(point >= 0 ) "p";else "n";);

D. System.out.println(point >= 0 :"p";"n");

E. None of the above.

Which of the following will produce output 8 when inserted at line 7?

```
1. public class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.         int x = 1;
4.         int y = 2;
5.         int z = 3;
6.
7.         // insert here
8.     }
9. }
```

- A. System.out.println((z / y) + z*2);
- B. System.out.println(z / (y + z)*2);
- C. System.out.println((z / y + z)*2);
- D. System.out.println(z / y + z*2);
- E. Compilation fails.

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.         public static void main(String args[]){
3.                 Integer i = 10;
4.                 Double d = 10.0;
5.                 int ii = 10;
6.                 double dd = 10.0;
7.
8.                 System.out.print(i.equals(d) + " ");
9.                 System.out.print(ii == dd);
10.        }
11. }
```

- A. true true
- B. true false
- C. false false
- D. false true
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.         public static void main(String args[]) {
3.                 new Whiz().iterator(new int [ ][10,12,13]);
4.         }
5.         void iterator(int [ ]i) {
6.                 for(int x=0;x<i.length;System.out.print(i[x] + " "))x++;
7.         }
8. }
```

- A. 10 12 13
- B. 12 13
- C. 10 12
- D. 12 13 followed by an exception
- E. Compilation fails

Consider this given program:

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[ ]) {
3.          int [ ] a = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
4.
5.          // insert code here
6.              System.out.print(i + " ");
7.          }
8.      }
9.  }
```

Which of the following statement will compile successfully when inserted at line 5?

I. for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < a.length; j++) { i = a[j];
II. for (int i : a) {
III. for (a : int i) {

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I and II only
- E. All the statements will compile successfully.

Which of the following is true regarding this given program code?
I. String s2 = "Rekha";
II. String s2 = new String("Rekha");

```
1.  public class Whiz{
2.
3.    public static void main(String[] args) {
4.        String s1 = "Rekha";
5.        //insert here
6.
7.        System.out.print(s1.equals(s2)+" ");
8.        System.out.print(s1 == s2);
9.
10.   }
11. }
```

A. Inserting the code statement II at line 6, will produce output "true true"

B. Inserting the code statement I at line 6, will produce output "true false"

C. Inserting the code statement I at line 6, will produce output "false false"

D. Inserting the code statement II at line 6, will produce output "true false"

E. None of the above.

Which of the following statement is correct about switch?

A. Switch statement is more efficient than a set of if-then-else statement.

B. Two case constants in the same switch might be identical.

C. Switch uses equalsIgnoreCase method when working with strings.

D. It is not possible to create a nested switch statements.

E. None of the above.

Which of the following will override the method run correctly when inserted at line 8?

```
1.  class A{
2.          private void run(){
3.                  System.out.print("A");
4.          }
5.  }
6.
7.  class B extends A{
8.          //override method() here
9.  }
```

A. private void run(){System.out.print("B");}

B. void run(){System.out.print("B");}

C. public void run(){System.out.print("B");}

D. private void run(String s){System.out.print(s);}

E. We can't override the method run

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  abstract class Animal{
2.      void run(){
3.              System.out.print("Animal run");
4.      }
5.  abstract void sound();
6.  }
7.
8.  class Dog extends Animal{
9.
10.     void sound(){
11.             System.out.print("Bark");
12.     }
13.
14.     public void run(){
15.             System.out.print(" Dog runs");
16.     }
17. }
18. public class Whiz{
19.             public static void main(String [] args){
20.                     Animal dog =  new Dog();
21.                     dog.sound();
22.                     dog.run();
23.             }
24. }
```

A. Bark Dog runs

B. Bark Animal runs

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 10

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 21

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Animal {
2.          public void eat() throws Exception { System.out.print("Animal eats");}
3.  }
4.
5.  class Dog extends Animal{
6.          public void eat() { System.out.print("Dog eats");}
7.
8.          public static void main(String [] args) {
9.                  Animal a = new Dog();
10.                 Dog d = new Dog();
11.                 d.eat();
12.                 a.eat();
13.         }
14. }
```

- A. Animal eats Animal eats
- B. Dog eats Animal eats
- C. Dog eats Dog eats
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 12

Choose the option that has correct method signature for overridden version of this method.
abstract Number number();

- A. private Number number()
- B. public void number()
- C. public Integer number()throws NumberFormatException
- D. public Integer number(Integer i)
- E. None of the above

Which of the following is an advantage of using inheritance?

A. It increases reusability

B. We can access both super class content and sub class content at the same time

C. It increases the extensibility

D. All of the above

Which of the following can be inserted at line 10 to invoke the read method?

```
1.  class Person{}
2.
3.  class Student extends Person{
4.          public void read(){System.out.println("Reading");}
5.  }
6.
7.  public class Whiz{
8.          public static void main(String [] args){
9.                  Person stu =  new Student();
10.                 //insert here
11.         }
12. }
```

- A. stu.read();
- B. (Student)stu.read();
- C. (Student)(stu).read();
- D. ((Student)stu).read();
- E. None of the above.

Which of the following will produce the output "Cat" when inserted at line 5?

```
1.  class Animal {
2.          Animal(String s){ super(); }
3.  }
4.  class Cat extends Animal {
5.          // insert code here
6.  }
7.
8.  public class Whiz {
9.          public static void main(String [] args) {
10.                 Animal ab = new Cat();
11.         }
12. }
```

A. Cat(String s) { super();System.out.print(s); }Cat(){ this("Cat"); }

B. Cat(String s) { super(null);System.out.print(s); } Cat(){ this("Cat"); }

C. Cat(String s) { super(" ");System.out.print(s); }Cat(){ super("Cat"); }

D. Cat(String s) { super(null);System.out.print("Cat"); }

E. None of the above.

Which of the following statement is true?

A. Abstract classes can contain default methods

B. Abstract classes can be final

C. Abstract classes do not have constructors

D. Abstract classes can't be instantiated

E. None of the above

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  interface I{
2.      default boolean equals(Object O){
3.          return true;
4.      }
5.  }
6.
7.  class A implements I{
8.      public boolean equals(Object O){
9.          return false;
10.     }
11. }
12.
13. public class Whiz{
14.     public static void main(String [] args){
15.         A a = new A();
16.         I ia = new A();
17.         I i = new I(){};
18.
19.         System.out.println(a.equals(ia) + " " + i.equals(ia));
20.     }
21. }
```

- A. true true
- B. false false
- C. true false
- D. An Exception
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  interface I{
2.          public default void print(){
3.                  System.out.print("I");
4.          }
5.
6.          static void method(){
7.                  System.out.print("Static");
8.          }
9.  }
10.
11.
12.
13. public class Whiz{
14.         public static void main(String [] args){
15.                 I i =  new I(){};
16.                 i.print();
17.                 I.method();
18.         }
19. }
```

- A. IStatic
- B. An exception is thrown
- C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 2
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 15
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

Which of the following is a valid long literal?

A. 0x99ffCl

B. 12

C. 12.8

D. 11.2l

E. None of the above.

Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?

A. delete

B. free

C. new

D. clear

E. None of the above

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz{
2.
3.          static int x = 0b1;
4.          static int y = 0xF;
5.          static int z = 018;
6.
7.          public static void main(String args[]){
8.
9.                  System.out.println(x+z+y);
10.         }
11.
12. }
```

- A. 31
- B. 32
- C. 34
- D. Compilation fails due to an error on line 4.
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         int array[] = {1,2,3};
4.         double dbls[] = array;
5.         double sum = 0;
6.         for (int i = 0; i < array.length; ++i)
7.             sum += dbls[i];
8.         System.out.println(sum);
9.     }
10. }
```

A. 6

B. 6.0

C. 3.0

D. An exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails

How many objects are eligible for GC when line 10 is reached?

```
1. class Wrap {
2.         Double d = 10.0;
3.         int x = 10;
4.         int [ ] s = new int[10];
5. }
6. public class Whiz {
7.         public static void main(String [] args){
8.                 Wrap w =new Wrap();
9.                 w = null;
10.        }
11. }
```

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. Compilation fails

Which of the following will compile successfully when inserted at line 4?

```
1. class Program{
2.         public static void main(String args[]){
3.                 Print p = new Print();
4.                 //insert here
5.         }
6. }
7.
8. class Print{
9.         static void p2(int i){
10.                System.out.print(i*2);
11.        }
12.        void print(int i){
13.                System.out.print(i);
14.        }
15. }
```

- A. Print.p2();
- B. p.p2(6);
- C. System.out.print(p.print(6));
- D. Print.print(3);
- E. None of the above

Which of the following will print true?

```
Double d = 10.0;
int i = 10;
Integer wi = 10;
```

A. `System.out.print((wi == d));`

B. `System.out.print(d == i);`

C. `System.out.print(d.equals(i));`

D. `System.out.print(d.equals(wi));`

E. `System.out.print(wi.equals(d));`

Which of the following can be used to get the maximum possible value for an integer?

A. Integer.max;

B. Integer.MAX_VALUE;

C. new Integer().max();

D. new Integer().MAX;

E. None of these

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          Double d = 10;
4.          int i = 10;
5.          Integer wi = 10;
6.          System.out.print((wi == i) + " ");
7.          System.out.print(d == i);
8.      }
9.  }
```

- A. true false
- B. false false
- C. true true
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 3
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          char a = 'C';
4.          a++;
5.          System.out.print(a);
6.      }
7.  }
```

A. C

B. D

C. 68

D. An Exception is thrown

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          Double d = 0.0;
4.          System.out.print(d.BYTES);
5.          System.out.print(d.SIZE);
6.      }
7.  }
```

- A. 00
- B. 80
- C. 88
- D. 864
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz{
2.          public static void main(String args[]){
3.              A ab = new B();
4.              ab.print();
5.              ab.print("C");
6.          }
7.  }
8.
9.  class A{
10.         public void print(){
11.             System.out.print("A");
12.         }
13. }
14.
15. class B extends A{
16.         public void print(String s){
17.             System.out.print(s);
18.         }
19. }
```

- A. AA
- B. CC
- C. AC
- D. An exception is thrown
- E. Compilation fails

You are asked to create a method which should satisfy the following requirements.
The method should be a non-abstract method. It should take no parameters. It shouldn't return anything. Name of the method should be "print". And it should be an instance Method. This method is defined in an interface
Which is the correct method signature?

A. void print()

B. static void print()

C. default void print()

D. public void print()

E. public abstract print()

Which of the following is not a part of the method signature?

A. Return type

B. Method name

C. Type of parameters

D. Number of parameters

E. Order of the parameters

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Program{
2.      int x = 10;
3.
4.      public static void main(String args[]){
5.          int y = 12;
6.          System.out.print(y+x);
7.          int x = 11;
8.      }
9.  }
```

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6
- E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors

What is the output while compiling class B?

```
1.  package one;
2.
3.  class A{
4.      protected int j = 12;
5.  }
6.
7.
```

```
1.  package two;
2.  import one.*;
3.  class B extends A{
4.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
5.          A a = new A();
6.      }
7.  }
```

- A. Compilation succeeds
- B. Compilation fails due to an error at line 3 of class B
- C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5 of class B
- D. Both option B and C

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

I. Private members of a class can only be accessed by the members of the same class.
II. Protected members of a class can be inherited only by a subclass of another package.
III. Protected members of a class can be inherited by a subclass of an another package, and become private members of that subclass.

A. I only

B. II only

C. I and II only

D. I and III only

E. None of the statement is true

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.     public static void main(String args[]){
3.         int x = 1;
4.         int y = new Whiz().change(x);
5.         System.out.print(x+y);
6.     }
7.     int change(int x) {
8.         x = 2;
9.         return x;
10.    }
11. }
```

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. Compilation fails
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whiz{
2.
3.          public static void main(String[] args) {
4.                    char[] chars = {'1','Z','0','-','8','1'};
5.                    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
6.                    sb.append(chars,0,chars.length-1);
7.                    sb.append('0');
8.                    sb.append("8");
9.                    System.out.print(sb);
10.         }
11. }
```

- A. 1Z0-808
- B. 1Z0-8108
- C. 1Z0-810
- D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6
- E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. class Whiz {
2.         public static void main(String [ ] args) {
3.             StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Whiz");
4.             sb.append("Labs");
5.             System.out.print(sb.length() + sb.capacity());
6.         }
7. }
```

- A. 16
- B. 40
- C. 28
- D. 24
- E. Compilation fails

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whiz {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          String s = "1Z";
4.          s.concat("0");
5.          s += "1";
6.          System.out.println(s + "-808");
7.      }
8.  }
```

- A. 1Z01-808
- B. 1Z0-808
- C. 1Z1-808
- D. An Exception is thrown at runtime
- E. Compilation fails