Status	Finished
Started	Wednesday, 16 October 2024, 8:41 PM
Completed	Wednesday, 16 October 2024, 8:50 PM
Duration	8 mins 56 secs

Question **1**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

1. Final Variable:

- Once a variable is declared `final`, its value cannot be changed after it is initialized.
- It must be initialized when it is declared or in the constructor if it's not initialized at declaration.
- It can be used to define constants

```
final int MAX_SPEED = 120;  // Constant value, cannot be changed
```

2. Final Method:

- A method declared `final` cannot be overridden by subclasses.
- It is used to prevent modification of the method's behavior in derived classes.

```
public final void display() {
    System.out.println("This is a final method.");
}
```

3. Final Class:

- A class declared as `final` cannot be subclassed (i.e., no other class can inherit from it).
- It is used to prevent a class from being extended and modified.
- public final class Vehicle {
  // class code
  }

Given a Java Program that contains the bug in it, your task is to clear the bug to the output.

you should delete any piece of code.

For example:

Test	Result
1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

Reset answer

```
class FinalExample {

    // Final variable
    final int maxSpeed = 120;

    // Final method
    public void displayMaxSpeed() {
        System.out.println("The maximum speed is: " + maxSpeed + " km/h");
    }
}

class SubClass extends FinalExample {

    public void displayMaxSpeed() {
        System.out.println("Cannot override a final method");
    }

    // You can create new methods here
    public void showDetails() {
        System.out.println("This is a subclass of FinalExample.");
    }
}

class prog {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        FinalExample obj = new FinalExample();
        obj.displayMaxSpeed();

        SubClass subObj = new SubClass();
        subObj.showDetails();
    }
```

```
31      }
32  }
33
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	1	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	The maximum speed is: 120 km/h This is a subclass of FinalExample.	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Question **2**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

As a logic building learner you are given the task to extract the string which has vowel as the first and last characters from the given array of Strings.

Step1: Scan through the array of Strings, extract the Strings with first and last characters as vowels; these strings should be concatenated.

Step2: Convert the concatenated string to lowercase and return it.

If none of the strings in the array has first and last character as vowel, then return no matches found

input1: an integer representing the number of elements in the array.

input2: String array.

Example 1:

input1: 3

input2: {“oreo”, “sirish”, “apple”}

output: oreoapple

Example 2:

input1: 2

input2: {“Mango”, “banana”}

output: no matches found

Explanation:

None of the strings has first and last character as vowel.

Hence the output is no matches found.

Example 3:

input1: 3

input2: {“Ate”, “Ace”, “Girl”}

output: ateace

For example:

Input	Result
3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple
2 Mango banana	no matches found
3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class VowelString {
    public static String extractStrings(String[] arr) {
        StringBuilder res = new StringBuilder();
        String v = "aeiouAEIOU";
        for (String s : arr) {
            if (s.length() > 0 && v.indexOf(s.charAt(0)) != -1 && v.indexOf(s.charAt(s.lengt
                res.append(s);
            }
        }
        return res.length() > 0 ? res.toString().toLowerCase() : "no matches found";
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        sc.nextLine();
```

```
        String input = sc.nextLine();
        String[] arr = input.split(" ");
        String result = extractStrings(arr);
        System.out.println(result);
    }
}
```

	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	3 oreo sirish apple	oreoapple	oreoapple	✓
✓	2 Mango banana	no matches found	no matches found	✓
✓	3 Ate Ace Girl	ateace	ateace	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

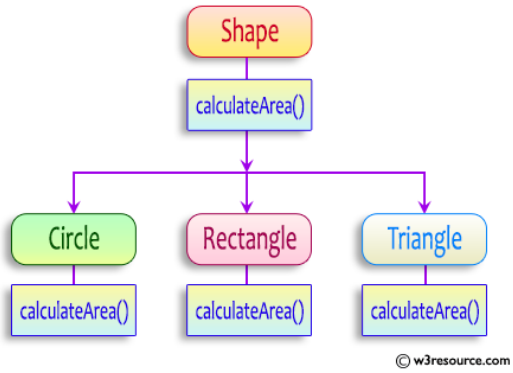
Question **3**

Correct

Marked out of 5.00

Create a base class Shape with a method called calculateArea(). Create three subclasses: Circle, Rectangle, and Triangle. Override the calculateArea() method in each subclass to calculate and return the shape's area.

In the given exercise, here is a simple diagram illustrating polymorphism implementation:




```
 abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea() ;
    }
}
```

System.out.printf("Area of a Triangle :%.2f%n",((0.5)*base*height)); // use this statement

sample Input :

4 // radius of the circle to calculate area PI*r*r

5 // length of the rectangle

6 // breadth of the rectangle to calculate the area of a rectangle

4 // base of the triangle

3 // height of the triangle

OUTPUT:

Area of a circle :50.27
Area of a Rectangle :30.00
Area of a Triangle :6.00

For example:

Test	Input	Result
1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00
2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
import java.util.Scanner;
abstract class Shape {
    public abstract double calculateArea();
}

class Circle extends Shape {
    private double radius;

    public Circle(double radius) {
        this.radius = radius;
    }
```

```
    public double calculateArea() {
        return Math.PI * radius * radius;
    }
}

class Rectangle extends Shape {
    private double length;
    private double breadth;

    public Rectangle(double length, double breadth) {
        this.length = length;
        this.breadth = breadth;
    }
    public double calculateArea() {
        return length * breadth;
    }
}

class Triangle extends Shape {
    private double base;
    private double height;

    public Triangle(double base, double height) {
        this.base = base;
        this.height = height;
    }
    public double calculateArea() {
        return 0.5 * base * height;
    }
}
public class ShapeTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        double radius = scanner.nextDouble();
        Circle circle = new Circle(radius);
        System.out.printf("Area of a circle: %.2f%n", circle.calculateArea());
        double length = scanner.nextDouble();

        double breadth = scanner.nextDouble();
        Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(length, breadth);
        System.out.printf("Area of a Rectangle: %.2f%n", rectangle.calculateArea());
```

	Test	Input	Expected	Got	
✓	1	4 5 6 4 3	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	Area of a circle: 50.27 Area of a Rectangle: 30.00 Area of a Triangle: 6.00	✓
✓	2	7 4.5 6.5 2.4 3.6	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	Area of a circle: 153.94 Area of a Rectangle: 29.25 Area of a Triangle: 4.32	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

◄ Lab-08-MCQ

Jump to...

FindStringCode ►