

Session 1- Java: An introduction

Exercises

Session 1: Exercises

Multiple Choice Question

Q1. What is java?

- A. Completely object-oriented language
- B. Partially object-oriented language
- c. Object based language
- D. Structured language

Q2. What is the acronym for OOP?

- A. Object Oriented Programming
- B. Object Orientation programming
- c. Object Oriented Program
- D. Object Oriented Procedure

Q3. JVM does not contain which of the following?

- A. Bytecode verifier
- B. Class loader
- c. Java standard class libraries
- D. Security Manager

Q4. Bundling attributes and methods together is called?

- A. Abstraction
- B. Data Hiding
- c. Implementation Hiding
- D. Encapsulation

- Q5. A user-defined data type that defines a collection of objects that share the same characteristics.
 - A. Object
 - B. Class
 - c. Array
 - D. Method

Q6. Which of the following are access specifiers in java?

- A. public
- B. private
- c. static
- D. void

```
Q7. What will happen when you compile or execute the following code?

public class Test {

public static void main() {

System.out.println("Hello Nityo");
}

A. Code will not compile

B. Code will execute and print "Hello Nityo"

C. Code will throw an exception at runtime

D. Code will execute and print nothing

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```

- Q8. _____ the ability of a generalized request (message) to produce different results based on the object that it is sent to.
 - A. Inheritance
 - **B.** Abstraction
 - c. Polymorphism
 - D. Encapsulation

Q9. _____ feature of OOPS that means ignoring the non-essential details of an object and concentrating on its essential features.

- A. Inheritance
- B. Encapsulation
- c. Abstraction
- D. Polymorphism

Q10. What part of object-oriented technology defines superclass and subclass relationships?

- A. Inheritance
- B. Scalability
- c. Encapsulation
- D. Polymorphism

Q11. What term is used to describe the internal representation of an object that is hidden from view outside the object's definition?

- A. Encapsulation
- **B.** Expandable
- c. Polymorphism
- D. Inheritance

Q12. Java 7 is called as?

- A. Dolphin
- B. Mustang
- c. Tiger
- D. Merlin

Q13. Which of the following is not a feature of the Java language?

- A. Multithreaded
- B. Pointers
- c. Static binding of class libraries
- D. Strong platform specific class libraries

Q14. Which of the following is/are true?

- A. Java code can compiled in any OS
- B. Java bytecode is platform independent
- c. Only JRE is required to execute java code
- D. JDK must be downloaded in order to execute java code

Q15. Which of the following does JRE consist of?

- A. JVM
- B. JDK
- c. Standard java classes
- D. JNI

```
Q18. public class Test {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
    byte b = 1; // 1
    int i = 100; // 2
          // 3
}}What can you insert at line 3 so that the code compiles and run?
           b=i+1;
     A.
     B. b += i;
     c. i=b+1;
           b=b+1;
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```

```
Q19. public class Test {
       int j; //line 1
       public static void main(String str[]) {
       int i=0; // line 2
       System.out.println(i); // line 3
       System.out.println(j); //line 4
}} The code above:
            Compiles clean and displays 0 for both i and j
            Generates compilation error at line 1
     В.
            Generates compilation error at line 2
     C.
            Generates compilation error at line 3
     D.
            Generates compilation error at line 4
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```

```
Q20. public class Loop {
              public static void main(String as[]){
                           while(1)
                           System.out.println("Ok");
What will happen when you compile or execute this code?
            prints "Ok" continuously
    A.
           Code will not compile
     В.
           Code will generate an error at runtime
    C.
           Nothing is displayed
    D.
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```

```
Q21. public class Test {
      public static void main(String[] args) {
              for(int j = 0; j < 1; j++) {
                      if (j < 1) continue inner;
                      inner:
                      for(int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
                             System.out.println("Hello world");
}}
What will happen when you compile or execute this code?
            The code will not compile
     A.
            It will run and print "Hello world" twice
     В.
            It will run and print "Hello world" once
     C.
            It will run and print "Hello world" thrice
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```

Q22. Which of the following is/are NOT valid variable name declaration?

- A. %name
- B. \$xyz
- c. String
- D. Main
- E. 2number

Q23. Select the invalid assignments:

- A. int i = (int)16.2d;
- byte b = (byte)(long)16.2;
- c. float f = 16.2;
- D. byte b = (int)16.2;

```
Q24. public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
           int x=10;
           double y=10/3;
           System.out.println(y);
}}
What does the code print?
          3.0
    A.
         3.3333333
         3
    C.
          Compilation error
    D.
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```

```
Q25. public class Test {
     public static void main(String[] args){
            float x=10f;
            float y=10/3;
            System.out.println(y);
}}
What does the code print?
          3.0
          3.3333333
    C.
          Compilation error
    D.
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```

What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?

A. Prints: int BooleanB. Prints: byte BooleanC. Prints: Boolean Boolean

D. Compilation error

```
Q27. public class Test1{
      int[] i1 = {1}, i2 = {3};
     void m1() {
               m2(i1, i2);
               System.out.print(i1[0] + "," + i2[0]);
     void m2(int[] i1, int[] i2) {
               int[] i3 = i1;
               this.i1 = i2;
               this.i2 = i3;
     public static void main (String[] args) {
               new Test1().m1();
 }} The code above:
              Prints:0,0
              Prints:1,1
              Prints:1,3
      C.
              Prints: 3,1
      D.
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```

Q28. Overloading requires:

- A. Different method signatures
- B. Same method name but different arguments
- c. Same method name and number of arguments but different order of arguments
- D. Same name but different arguments and return type

```
Q29. public class A {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
            char a = 'a', b = 'b';
            System.out.print(a + b + "" + a + b);
 }}
    Given that ascii code for 'a' = 97, 'b'=98 what is the result of attempting to compile and run the
    program?
               Prints ab195
               Prints:195ab
               Prints: 195195
               Prints: abab
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```

```
Q30. public class Employee{
              private void display(){
                            private String msg="Hello"; // line 1
                            System.out.println(msg);
              public static void main(String str[]){
                            new Employee().display(); //line 2
}}The code above:
            Code prints: Hello
            Code prints nothing
            Compilation error occurs at line marked 1
             Compilation error occurs at line marked 2
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```

Q31. There is exactly one copy of this variable in existence, regardless of how many times the class has been instantiated.

The statement above is referring to:

- A. Local variable
- B. Global variable
- c. Instance variable
- D. Static variable

Q32. Which of the following is false?

- A. Class name and constructor name must be same
- B. Constructor does not have return type
- c. Constructor must be public
- D. Constructor cannot be static

```
Q33.
       public class Person {
       private String name;
      public static void main(String str[]) {
2.
      Person p=new Person();
4.
      System.out.print(p.name);
      }}
What statement can be put in line 4 so that the code prints "Machiel"?
            p.name="Machiel";
      A.
            p.setName("Machiel");
      В.
            name="Machiel";
            None of the above
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```

```
Q34. public class Test{
     public static int m1(int x) {return ++x;}
     public static void main (String[] args) {
              int x = 1;
              int y = m1(x);
              System.out.println(x + "," + y);
}}
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
              prints 1,2
       A.
              prints 1,1
              Compilation error. m1() cannot be called without Test instance
              Prints nothing
       D.
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```

```
Q35. public class A {
   public A() {} // Line1
   private int A; // Line2
   public void A() {} // Line3
}
```

Which line causes compilation error?

- A. Line marked 1 because method does not have return type
- B. Line marked 2 because member variable name and class name clash
- c. Line marked 3 because method name is same as the class name
- D. There is no compilation error anywhere

```
Q36. public class Test{
      private static int x=1;
      public static void m1(int i) {x++; i++;}
      public static void main (String[] args) {
             int y=3;
             m1(y);
             System.out.println(x + "," + y); }}
What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
             prints 1,3
       A.
             prints 2,3
             Prints 1,4
       C.
             Prints 2,4
       D.
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```

```
Q37. public class Test1 {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
     int[][] a1 = {{1,2},{3,4,5},{6,7,8,9},{}};
     for (int i = 0; i < a1.length; i++) {
     System.out.print(a1[i].length+",");
}} What is the result of attempting to compile and run the program?
           Prints: 2,3,4,0,
    A.
          Prints: 1,2,5,0,
    B.
           Compile-time error
    C.
           Run-time error
    D.
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```

```
Q38. int a[]= {1,2,3,4,5};
    for( ____)
     System.out.println(j);
What needs to be filled in order to print the content of the array?
         j:a
   A.
         int j:a
         a:int j
   C.
         int a:j
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```

```
Q39. Test1.java( is source file name)
package a;
package b;
public class Test1 {
public static void main(String[] args) {}
public class Test2{
public static void main(String[] args) {}
} What is/are the problems with the code?
             There are two package statements. There can be only 1
      A.
             There are two main methods. There can be only 1
      В.
             There are two public classes. There can be only 1
             The file must be named as Test2.java
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```

Q40. Which of the following are Package naming conventions?

- A. Must begin with lower case
- B. Must not contain numbers
- c. Must be all in lower case
- D. Must be a single letter

Q41. What of the following packages are imported automatically?

- A. javax.lang
- B. java.lang.*
- c. java.util
- D. java.io

Q42. The import statement in Java:

- A. Includes the source file of the specified classes with the current file before compiling
- B. Includes the class files of the specified classes with the current class file before after compiling
- c. Loads the class files on demand
- D. Allows the current code to access classes which are declared in other packages without using their full name

```
Q43. Select the code snippets which is/are NOT correct?
               package Student;
       A.
              import java.lang. *;
               public class Grade{}
       B.
              import java.lang.*;
               package student;
               public class Grade{}
       C.
               package student;
              import java.lang.*;
               public class Grade{}
               public class Teacher{}
       D.
              import java.*;
              import java.lang.*;
               public class Grade{}
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```

```
Q44. package a;
    class A{
             int i;
             A(){}
     package b;
     public class B{}
For class B to access "i" of class A, which of the following is/are necessary?
            class A must be declared public
           Constructor A(){} must be declared public
     В.
           int i must be declared public
     C.
            None of the above
     D.
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```

Q45. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. In java, an instance field declared public generates a compilation error
- B. Int is the name of a class available in the package java.lang
- c. Instance variable names may only contain letters and digits
- D. A class has always a constructor (possibly automatically supplied by the java compiler)

Session 1: Exercises

Hands-On Exercises

- Q1. Write a program to print default values of all primitive types.
- Q2. Write a program to declare all primitive data types with all possible types of initialization and also check implicit and explicit type casting by assigning them to each other.
- Q3. Write a program to find weather a number is Prime or not.
- **Q4.** Write a program to calculate average of the n number using a separate function other than main.

Q5. Write a program to display number matrix as follows using Two Dimensional Rectangular Array.

```
1 2 3 4
```

Q6. Write a program using loop to display "*" in below order.

```
* * * * *
```

Q7. Try to execute java program by giving different name to class and file.

- Q8. Try to compile and execute java program by defining main
 - A. Without public modifier
 - B. Without static modifier
 - c. Without function parameter
- Q9. Write a program to test:
 - A. to modify const member.
 - B. to access static member in a non-static method.
 - c. create a class with one argument constructor and try to instantiate object without parameter.
- **Q10.** Write a program using Switch—case to print number of days in a month. For the month of February check for leap year and calculate.

Questions & Answers Session



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