TEST I

Q 1 - What is correct syntax for main method of a java class?

A - public static int main$String[]args$

B - public int main$String[]args$

C - public static void main$String[]args$

D - None of the above.

Q 2 - Which of the following is not a keyword in java?

A - static

B - Boolean

C - void

C - private

Q 3 - What is a class in java?

A - A class is a blue print from which individual objects are created. A class can contain fields and methods to describe the behavior of an object.

B - class is a special data type.

C - class is used to allocate memory to a data type.

D - none of the above.

Q 4 - Primitive variables are stored on Stack.

A - True

B - False

Q 5 - Objects are stored on Stack.

A - True

B - False

Q 6 - Static functions can be accessed using null reference.

A - True

B - False

Q 7 - Can we compare int variable with a boolean variable?

A - True

B - False

Q 8 - What of the following is the default value of a local variable?

A - null

B - 0

C - Depends upon the type of variable

D - Not assigned

Q 9 - What of the following is the default value of an instance variable?

A - null

B - 0

C - Depends upon the type of variable

D - Not assigned

Q 10 - What is the size of byte variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 11 - What is the size of short variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 12 - What is the size of int variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 13 - What is the size of long variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 14 - What is the size of float variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 15 - What is the size of double variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 16 - What is the size of char variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - 64 bit

Q 17 - What is the size of boolean variable?

A - 8 bit

B - 16 bit

C - 32 bit

D - not precisely defined

Q 18 - Is an empty .java file a valid source file?

A - True

B - False

Q 19 - Can we have multiple classes in same java file?

A - True

B - False

Q 20 - Can we have two public classes in one java file?

A - True

B - False

Q 21 - What is the default value of byte variable?

A - 0

B - 0.0

B - null

B - undefined

Q 22 - What is the default value of short variable?

A - 0.0

B - 0

B - null

B - undefined

Q 23 - What is the default value of byte variable?

A - 0

B - 0.0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 24 - What is the default value of short variable?

A - 0.0

B - 0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 25 - What is the default value of int variable?

A - 0

B - 0.0

C - null

D - not defined

TEST II

Q 1 - What is the default value of long variable?

A - 0

B - 0.0

C - 0L

D - not defined

Q 2 - What is the default value of float variable?

A - 0.0d

B - 0.0f

C - 0

D - not defined

Q 3 - What is the default value of double variable?

A - 0.0d

B - 0.0f

C - 0

D - not defined

Q 4 - What is the default value of char variable?

A - '\u0000'

B - 0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 5 - What is the default value of String variable?

B - ''

C - null

D - not defined

Q 6 - What is the default value of Object variable?

A - undefined

B - 0

C - null

D - not defined

Q 7 - What is the default value of Boolean variable?

A - true

B - false

C - null

D - not defined

Q 8 - Which of the following is true about public access modifier?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public can be accessed by any class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public can be accessed by any class lying in same package.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.

D - None of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is true about protected access modifier?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any class lying in same package.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.

D - None of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is true about private access modifier?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed only by the members of the same class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed by any class lying in same package.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private in the superclass can be accessed only by its child class.

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is true about super class?

A - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared private can be accessed only by the members of the super class.

B - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared protected can be accessed by any subclass of the super class.

C - Variables, methods and constructors which are declared public in the superclass can be accessed by any class.

D - All of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following stands true about default modifier of class members?

A - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by subclass only.

B - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by any class lying in any package.

C - By default, variables, methods and constructors can be accessed by any class lying in the same package.

D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Which of the following is false about String?

A - String is immutable.

B - String can be created using new operator.

C - String is a primary data type.

D - None of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following is true about String?

A - String is mutable.

B - String is immutable.

C - String is a data type.

D - None of the above.

Q 15 - What is polymorphism?

A - Polymorphism is a technique to define different objects of same type.

B - Polymorphism is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

C - Polymorphism is a technique to define different methods of same type.

D - None of the above.

Q 16 - What is inheritance?

A - It is the process where one object acquires the properties of another.

B - inheritance is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

C - inheritance is a technique to define different methods of same type.

D - None of the above.

Q 17 - What is Abstraction?

A - Abstraction is a technique to define different methods of same type.

B - Abstraction is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

C - It refers to the ability to make a class abstract in OOP.

D - None of the above.

Q 18 - What is Encapsulation?

A - Encapsulation is a technique to define different methods of same type.

B - Encapsulation is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

C - Encapsulation is the technique of making the fields in a class private and providing access to the fields via public methods.

D - None of the above.

Q 19 - What is an Interface?

A - An interface is a collection of abstract methods.

B - Interface is an abstract class.

C - Interface is an concrete class.

D - None of the above.

Q 20 - What is an immutable object?

A - An immutable object can be changed once it is created.

B - An immutable object can't be changed once it is created.

C - An immutable object is an instance of an abstract class.

D - None of the above.

Q 21 - What is local variable?

A - Variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.

B - Variables defined outside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.

C - Static variables defined outside methods, constructors or blocks are called local variables.

D - None of the above.

Q 22 - What is instance variable?

A - Instance variables are static variables within a class but outside any method.

B - Instance variables are variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks.

C - Instance variables are variables within a class but outside any method.

D - None of the above.

Q 23 - What is class variable?

A - class variables are static variables within a class but outside any method.

B - class variables are variables defined inside methods, constructors or blocks.

C - class variables are variables within a class but outside any method.

D - None of the above.

Q 24 - A class always has a default constructor.

A - True

B - False

Q 25 - Inheritance represents

A - HAS-A relationship.

B - IS-A relationship.