

Local Variable has a fixed scope and cannot be public static private protected or default

Only acceptable modifier is final

The screenshot shows a video player interface. The main content is a code editor with the following Java code:

```
1 class Test
2 {
3     int x=10;
4     static int y=20;
5     public static void main(String[] args)
6     {
7         int z=30;
8     }
9 }
10
```

Red annotations highlight the local variable `int z=30;` and the access modifiers `public`, `private`, `<default>`, and `protected`. A red scribble is drawn over the list of modifiers.

On the right side, there is a 'Questions' panel with a table of questions and answers:

X	Question	Asker
1	one copy	Shubham Gupta
1	only one copy is created	Srinivas Reddy
1	one	Sai chand Kilari
1	only one1	Amit Kumar
1	yes	John acharya
1	local var	Deepankaj Yadav

Below the table, there is a text box with the following text:

sir from 1.8v interface can contains 0 no of abstract methods. so now why we can't declare interface as final? like final interface Interf {}

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Send Privately' and 'Send to All'.

The screenshot shows a video player interface. The main content is a code editor with the following Java code:

```
1 class Test
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8     }
9 }
10
```

The code is compiled using the command `D:\durgaclasses>javac Test.java`. The output shows an error:

```
Test.java:7: error: illegal start of expression
        public int z=30;
        ^
```

If you import a package subpackage classes will not be imported. We need to write import statement till the subpackage level

The screenshot shows a Java IDE with the following code:

```
4 -----
5
6 package sales;
7 public class SalesMan{}
8
9 Product.java:
10 -----
11
12 package sales.products;
13 public class Product{}
14
15 Market.java:
16 -----
17 package market;
18 //Line-1
19 public class Market
20 {
21     SalesMan sm;
22     Product p;
23 }
24 Which code fragment when inserted at line 2, enables the code to compile?
25
```

A red circle highlights the code in Market.java. Inside the circle, the following text is written in red:

```
sales
|-SalesMan
|-products
|-Product
```

On the right side of the IDE, there is a 'Questions' panel with a table of questions and answers.

Question	Asker
in method	Pooja Chavan
with in	Uday Baba
block	Shubham Gupta
inside the block	Shrutu sahu
method	Uday Baba
only final is applicable	Shubham Gupta
haha	Deepankaj Yadav
s	Shubham Gupta
can we use final right	Srinivas Reddy
yes	Shubham Gupta
yes	Srinivas Reddy

Below the table, there is a question: "sir from 1.8v interface can contains 0 no of abstract method so now why we can't declare interface as final? like final interface Interf {}".

. * is a must. E is the right answer

```
26 A) import sales.*;
27 B) import java.sales.products.*;
28 C) import sales;
29     import sales.products;
30 D) import sales.*;
31     import products.*;
32 E) import sales.*;
33 import sales.products.*;
```

```

35 Q2. Consider the code
36 package pack1;
37 public class A
38 {
39     int p;
40     private int q;
41     protected int r;
42     public int s;
43 }

```

```

45 Test.java:
46
47 package pack2;
48 import p1.A;
49 public class Test extends A
50 {
51     public static void main(String[] args)
52     {
53         A obj = new Test();
54     }
55 }
56
57 Which statement is true?

```

- 59 A) By using obj we can access p and s
- 60 B) By using obj we can access only s
- 61 C) By using obj we can access r and s
- 62 D) By using obj we can access p, r and s

S is public and can be used . B is the right answer.

P is default – can't be used in other pack

Private has a class level scope

Protected – Obj has a parent reference not child class reference

```

6 protected:
7 -----
8 within the current package anywhere
9 outside package only in the child classes and compulsory we should use child
10 refer

```

64 Q3. Which of the following code fragments are valid?

65
66 A)

67 public abstract class Test

68 {

69 public void m1();

70 public void m2();

71 }

72

73 B)

74 public abstract class Test

75 {

76 public abstract void m1();

77 public void m2();

78 }

79

A is invalid – Abstract class method should be abstract

B is invalid m2 is not declared abstract. It either should have body or should be declared abstract

80 C)

81 public abstract class Test

82 {

83 public abstract void m1();

84 public void m2(){} I

85 }

86 D)

87 public abstract class Test

88 {

89 public abstract void m1(){} I

90 public abstract void m2(){} I

91 }

92

C is right answer

D wrong has body besides being declared abstract

```
93
94 Q4. You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following inform
95
96 The application must contains the classes Book,JavaBook and PythonBook. The Book class is the super cla
97
98 The int calculatePrice(Book b) method calculates the price of the Book.
99 The void printBook(Book b) method prints the details of the Book.
100
101 Which definition of the Book class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?
```

```
103 A)
104 public abstract class Book
105 {
106     public abstract int calculatePrice(Book b);
107     public void printBook(Book b){}
108 }
```

A is valid

```
110 B)
111 public abstract class Book
112 {
113     public int calculatePrice(Book b);
114     public void printBook(Book b);
115 }
116
117 C)
118 public abstract class Book
119 {
120     public int calculatePrice(Book b);
121     public final void printBook(Book b){}
122 }
123
```

B is invalid methods are not abstract

C is invalid

```
124 D)
125 public abstract class Book
126 {
127     public abstract int calculatePrice(Book b);
128     public abstract void printBook(Book b){}
129 }
```

D invalid – Body for abstract method

```
131
132 Q5. Consider the code
133
134 Interface Interf
135 {
136     public void m1();
137     public void m2();
138 }
139 class A implements Interf
140 {
141     public void m1(){}
142 }
143
144 Which of the following changes individually will compile the code successfully?
145
146 A) insert public void m2(){} inside class A
147 B) declare class A as abstract
148 C) insert public void m2(); inside class A
149 D) No Changes are required
150
```

A is the right answer

B is the right answer. Class A as abstract and extending class will implement

```
OCJA 1.8 Java SE 8 Programmer - I (1Z0-808) By Durga Sir On 27-02-2018
1 interface Writable
2 {
3     public void writeBook();
4     public void setBookMark();
5 }
6 abstract class Book implements Writable //Line-1
7 {
8     public void writeBook(){
9         //Line-2
10    }
11    class Ebook extends Book //Line-3
12    {
13        public void writeBook(){
14            //Line-4
15        }
16    }
17    And given the code Fragment:
18
19    Book b1= new Ebook();
20    b1.writeBook();
21
```

D right

```
17 Which option enables the code to compile?
18
19 A) Replace the code fragment at Line-3 with :
20     abstract class Ebook extends Book
21
22 B) Replace the code fragment at Line-1 with :
23     class Book implements Writable
24
25 C) At Line-2 insert
26     public abstract void setBookMark();
27
28 D) At Line-4 insert:
29     public void setBookMark(){}
```

```

190
191 X.java:
192
193 public class X
194 {
195     public void a(){ }
196     int a;
197 }
198
199 Y.java:
200
201 public class Y
202 {
203     private int doStuff()
204     {
205         private int i = 100;
206         return i++;
207     }
208 }
209
210 Z.java:
211
212 import java.io.*;
213 package pack1;
214 class Z
215 {
216     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException
217     {
218     }
219 }
220
221 Which Statement is true?
222
223 A) Only X.java file compiles successfully
224 B) Only Y.java file compiles successfully
225 C) Only Z.java file compiles successfully
226 D) Only X.java and Y.java files compile successfully
227 E) Only Y.java and Z.java files compile successfully
228 F) Only X.java and Z.java files compile successfully

```

A is the right answer

Y Class – local variable is declared private

Z Class – Package statement should be the first non comment line


```

1 A.java:
2
3 package pack1;
4 public class A
5 {
6 }
7
8 B.java:
9
10 package pack1.pack2;
11 //Line-1
12 public class B
13 {
14     public void m1()
15     {
16         A a = new A();
17     }
18 }
19
20 C.java:
21 package pack3;
22 //Line-2
23 import pack1.
24 public class C
25 {
26     public static void main(String[] args)
27     {
28         A a = new A();
29         B b = new B();
30     }
31 }

```

A is correct. Look at c – 285 needs pack1.pack2.*;

D for line2 – Pack 1 A class is also needed

```

265 Which modifications enables the code to compile?
266
267 A) Replace Line-1 with:
268     import pack1.A;
269
270     Replace Line-2 with:
271     import pack1.A;
272     import pack1.pack2.B;
273
274 B) Replace Line-1 with:
275     import pack1;
276
277     Replace Line-2 with:
278     import pack1;
279     import pack1.pack2;

```

```

281 C) Replace Line-1 with:
282     import pack1.A;
283
284     Replace Line-2 with:
285     import pack1.*;
286
287 D) Replace Line-1 with:
288     import pack1.*;
289
290     Replace Line-2 with:
291     import pack1.pack2.*;

```