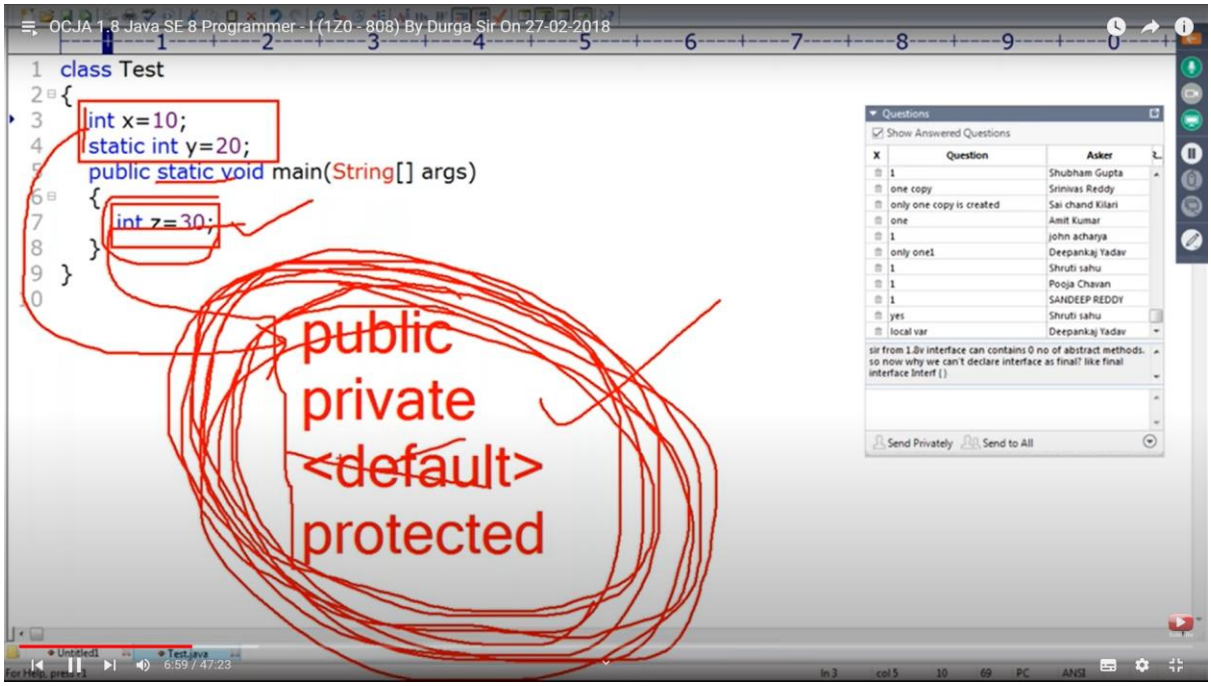
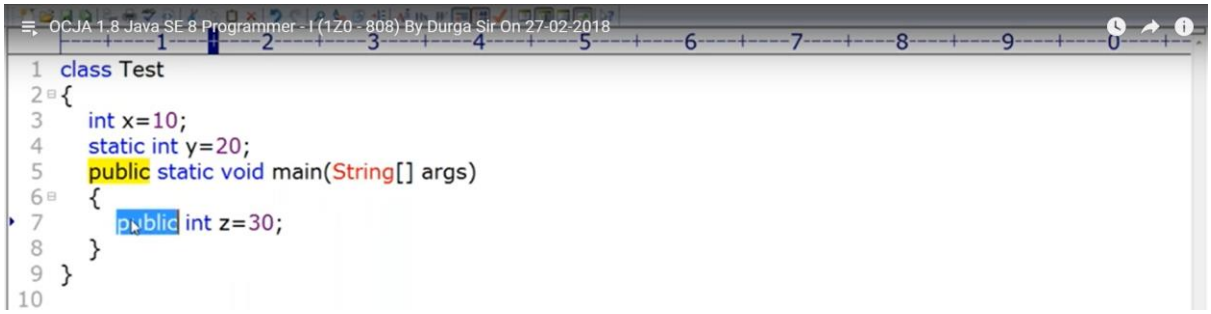
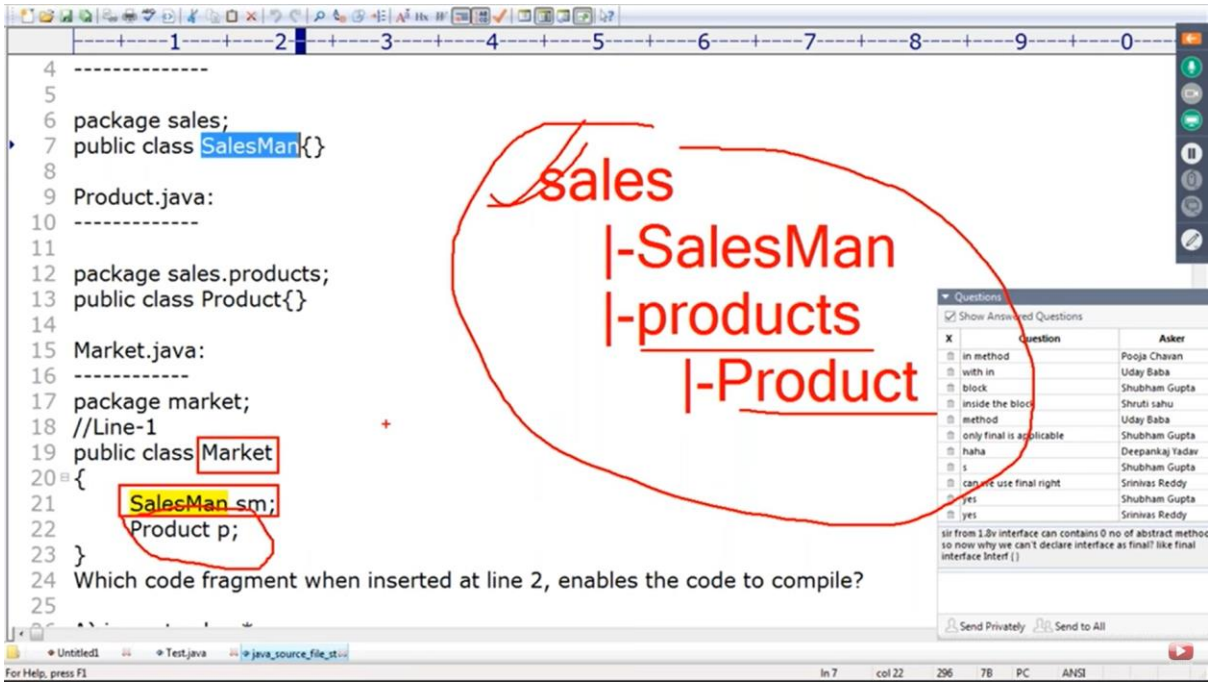
Local Variable has a fixed scope and cannot be public static private protected or default

Only acceptable modifier is final





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



.* is a must. E is the right answer

```
Q2. Consider the code
package pack1;
public class A
{
    int p;
    private int q;
    protected int r;
    public int s;
}
```

```
Test.java:

package pack2;
import p1.A;
public class Test extends A
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        A obj= new Test();
    }
}

Which statement is true?
```

```
A) By using obj we can access p and s
B) By using obj we can access only s
C) By using obj we can access r and s
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 – cant be used in other pack

Private has a class level scope

Protected – Obj has a parent reference not child class reference

```
<default>
protected:
----------
within the current package anywhere
outside package only in the child classes and compulsory we should use child
refere
```

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

A)
public abstract class Test
{
    public void m1();
    public void m2();
}

B)
public abstract class Test
{
    public abstract void m1();
    public void m2();
}
```

A is invalid – Abstract class method should be abstract

B is invalid m2 Is not declared abstract. Ither should have body or should be declared abstract

```
C)
public abstract class Test
{
    public abstract void m1();
    public void m2(){}
}
D)
public abstract class Test
{
    public abstract void m1(){}
    public abstract void m2(){}
}
```

C is right answer

D wrong has body besides being declared abstract

Q4. You are asked to develop a program for a shopping application, and you are given the following inform

The application must contains the classes Book,JavaBook and PythonBook. The Book class is the super cla

The int calculatePrice(Book b) method calculates the price of the Book.
The void printBook(Book b) method prints the details of the Book.

Which definition of the Book class adds a valid layer of abstraction to the class hierarchy?

```
A)
public abstract class Book
{
        public abstract int calculatePrice(Book b);
        public void printBook(Book b){}
}
```

A is valid

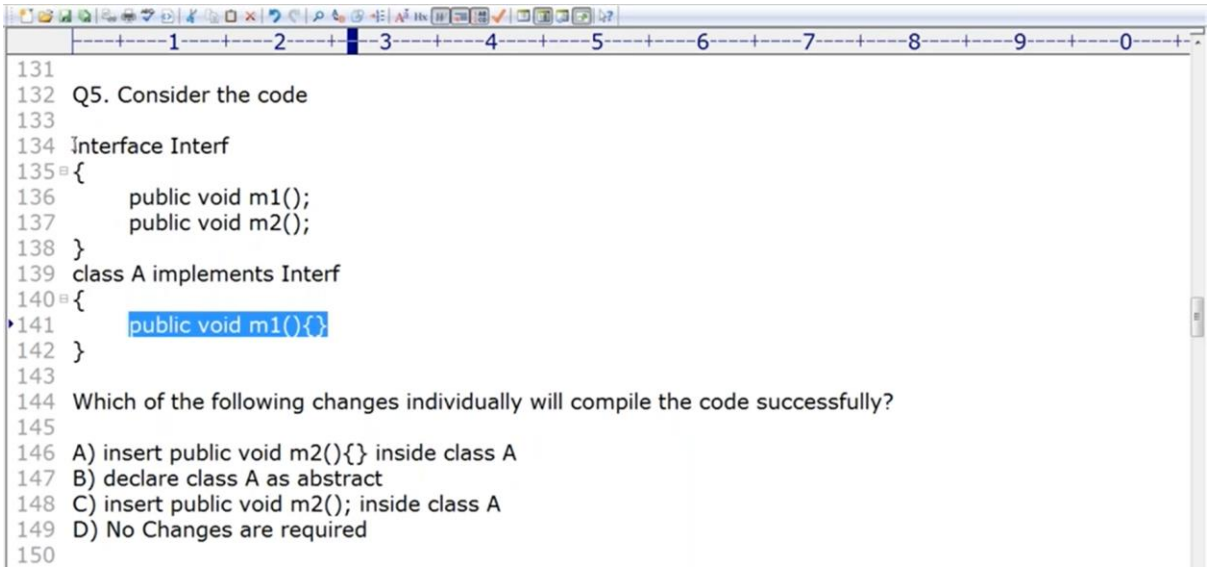
```
B)
public abstract class Book
{
        public int calculatePrice(Book b);
        public void printBook(Book b);
}

C)
public abstract class Book
{
        public int calculatePrice(Book b);
        public final void printBook(Book b){}
}
```

B is invalid methods are not abstract

C is invalid

```
D)
public abstract class Book
{
        public abstract int calculatePrice(Book b){}
        public abstract void printBook(Book b){}
}
```

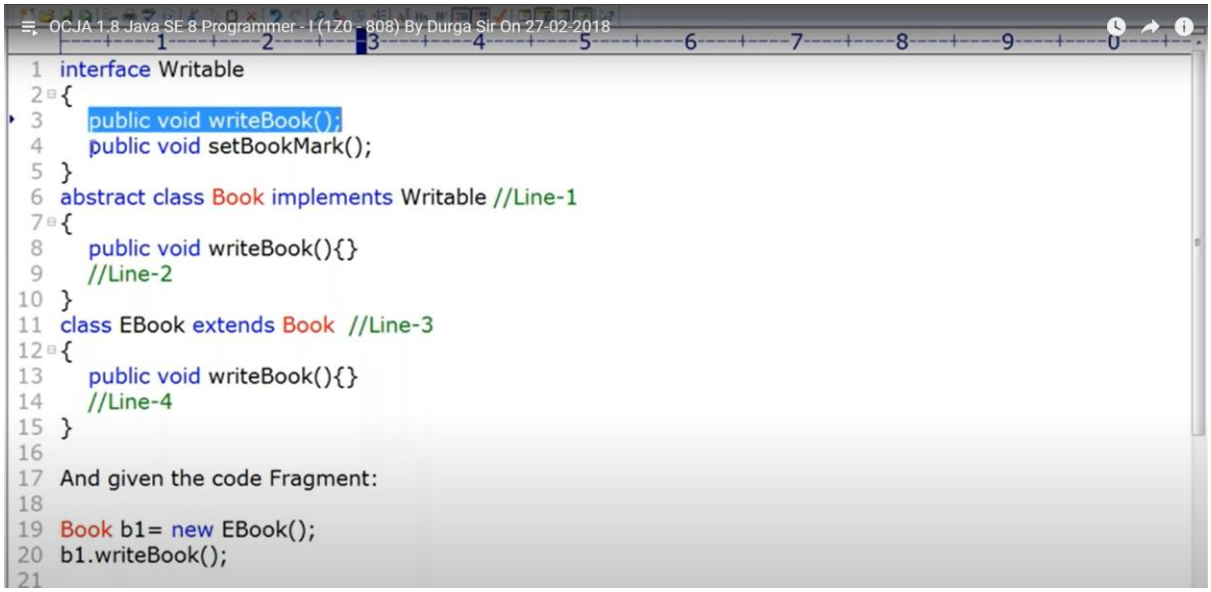
D invalid – Body for abstract method



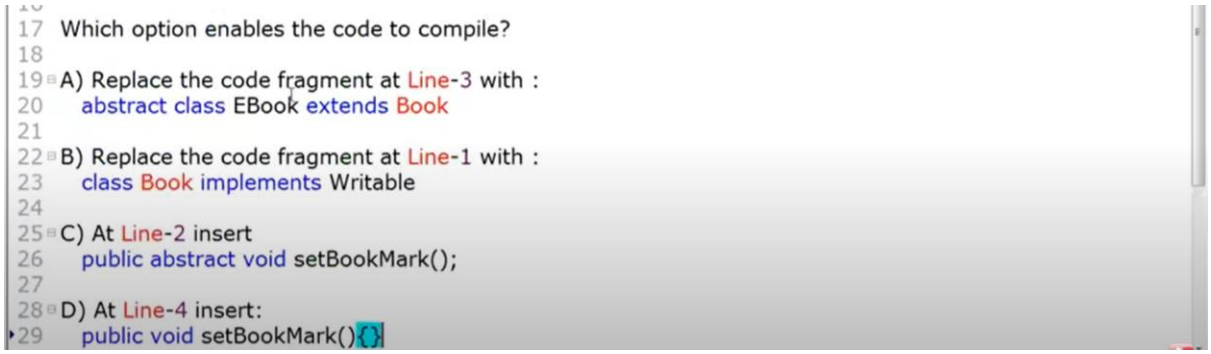
```
131
132 Q5. Consider the code
133
134 Interface Interf
135 {
136         public void m1();
137         public void m2();
138 }
139 class A implements Interf
140 {
141         public void m1(){}
142 }
143
144 Which of the following changes individually will compile the code successfully?
145
146 A) 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
interface Writable
{
public void writeBook();
public void setBookMark();
}
abstract class Book implements Writable //Line-1
{
public void writeBook(){}
//Line-2
}
class EBook extends Book //Line-3
{
public void writeBook(){}
//Line-4
}
And given the code Fragment:
Book b1= new EBook();
b1.writeBook();

D right


Which option enables the code to compile?
A) Replace the code fragment at Line-3 with :
abstract class EBook extends Book
B) Replace the code fragment at Line-1 with :
class Book implements Writable
C) At Line-2 insert
public abstract void setBookMark();
D) At Line-4 insert:
public void setBookMark(){}

```
X.java:

public class X
{
	public void a(){}
	int a;
}

Y.java:

public class Y
{
	private int doStuff()
	{
		private int i =100;
		return i++;
	}
}

Z.java:

import java.io.*;
package pack1;
class Z
{
	public static void main(String[] args)throws IOException
	{
	}
}

Which Statement is true?

A) Only X.java file compiles successfully
B) Only Y.java file compiles successfully
C) Only Z.java file compiles successfully
D) Only X.java and Y.java files compile successfully
E) Only Y.java and Z.java files compile successfully
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

```
A.java:

package pack1;
public class A
{
}

B.java:

package pack1.pack2;
//Line-1
public class B
{
   public void m1()
   {
      A a = new A();
   }
}
```

```
C.java:
package pack3;
//Line-2
import pack1.
public class C
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      A a = new A();
      B b = new B();
   }
}
```

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

D for line2 – Pack 1 A class is also needed

```
Which modifications enables the code to compile?

A) Replace Line-1 with:
   import pack1.A;

   Replace Line-2 with:
   import pack1.A;
   import pack1.pack2.B;

B) Replace Line-1 with:
   import pack1;

   Replace Line-2 with:
   import pack1;
   import pack1.pack2;
```

```
C) Replace Line-1 with:
   import pack1.A;

   Replace Line-2 with:
   import pack1.*;

D) Replace Line-1 with:
   import pack1.*;

   Replace Line-2 with:
   import pack1.pack2.*;
```