1. Which is the most restrictive access specifier? (D)
   1. public B. protected C. default D. private

1. private and protected can be used with (B)

* 1. Outer class B. methods and inner classes C. local variables D. B and C

1. public class One { //Code here }; Which of these best represent the default constructor? (A)

* 1. One( ) B. public One( ) C. One(void) D. private One( )

1. public void showClass(\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ obj )

{

System.*out*.println(obj.getClass());

}

Fill in the blank, such that the method can be invoked by any type of object? (D)

* 1. String B. Integer C. Double D. Object

1. public int getSum( inta,int b)

{

return (a+b);

}

Which of the following invocations is valid? (B)

A. getSum(‘a’,’b’) B. getSum(1,3); C. getSum(1,’a’) D. All of these

1. What is the output of this code snippet? (B)

public class Test

{

staticint*a* = *b*; staticint*b* = 10;

publicstaticvoid main(String[] args)

{

System.*out*.println(*a*);

}

}

A. 0 B. 10 C. Compilation Error D. None of these

1. What is the output of this code snippet? (D)

public class Test

{

staticint*i* = *main*(); staticint*j* = 100;

publicstaticint main()

{

System.*out*.println("welcome");

return*j*;

}

publicstaticvoid main(String[] args)

{

System.*out*.println(*i*);

System.*out*.println(*j*);

}

}

1. Compilation Error C. welcome

0

111

1. welcome D. welcome

100 0

0 100

8. What is the output of this code snippet? (C)

public class One

{

static

{

System.out.println(“Two”);

}

public static void main(String… args)

{

System.out.println(“Main method”);

}

static

{

System.out.println(“One”);

}

}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Main method   Two  One     1. Two   Main method  One | 1. Two   One  Main method   1. One   Two  Main method |

9. What is the output of this code snippet? (B)

public class Demo

{

private String name="Java";

public Demo(String name)

{

name=name;

}

@Override

public String toString()

{

return " Name is : "+name;

}

Public static void main(String[] args)

{

Demo demo=newDemo("Miani");

System.*out*.println(demo);

}

}

A. Java B. Name is : Java C. Name is :Miani D. Miani

10. What is the output of this code snippet? (C)

class One

{

private One(){ }

public void print()

{

System.*out*.println("Welcome");

}

}

public class Welcome

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

One obj=newOne();

obj.print();

}

}

1. Welcome
2. Compilation success but no output
3. Compilation Error
4. Runtime Exception

11. Which of the following statements is correct for variable length arguments? (A)

1. A method can have any number of variable length arguments.
2. The variable length argument should be the first argument in a method’s argument list.
3. The variable length argument should be the last argument in a method’s argument list.
4. The variable length argument can be used at any place in a method’s argument list.

1. Which of these are java.lang.Object class methods? (D)

* 1. clone(),toString(),notify()
  2. uppercase(), equal()
  3. equals(), wait()
  4. A and C

1. public class Demo

{

/\*

Code here

\*/

}

Which of the following options can be inserted at the specified comment line /\* code here \*/? (A

* 1. void Demo(int z…, int y)
  2. public final Demo()
  3. final Demo()
  4. public Demo(int x , int y)

1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct? (More than one option might be correct) (A, C)

* 1. Every java object has a public method equals().
  2. Every java object has a public method length().
  3. A class can extend any number of classes.
  4. Every java object has a public method println().

-

1. What happens when a constructor is not defined for a user defined class? (B)
2. Class cannot be instantiated
3. There is a default constructor, which takes arguments of the same type as the data members in order.
4. There is a default constructor which initializes data members of the class with the default values.
5. There is a default constructor which does not initialize the data members of the class.

public class Demo { public static int getSum(short i){

return (i>0)?5:-5;

}

public static int getSum(short... i){

int sum=0;

for(short s:i) sum+=getSum(s); return sum;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

short a=10,b=-1,c=5,d=-1,e=2;

System.out.print(getSum(a)+”,”);

System.out.print(getSum(b,c,d,e));

}

}

1. 5 , 5
2. 5, -5
3. 5, 0
4. 10, 0
5. Program leads to compilation error

public class Demo { public static int getSum(short i){

return i;

}

public static int getSum(short... i){

int sum=0; for(;;){

sum+=getSum((short)(i[0]+i[2]));

if(sum>20)

break;

}

return sum;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

short a=10,b=-1,c=5,d=-1,e=2;

System.out.println(getSum(a,b,c,d,e));

}

}

1. Compilation Error
2. 25
3. 30
4. 35
5. Program leads to runtime exception because of **for(;;)** loop public class Demo { int i=10;

{

System.out.print(“ “ + i++);

}

static{ int i=10;

System.out.print(” “+ ++i);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Demo obj1=new Demo();

Demo obj2=new Demo();

}

}

1. 10 10 10
2. 11 10 11
3. 11 11 12
4. 11 10 10
5. 11 12 13 (C)
6. What is the output of the following code snippet?

public class Demo { public static void main(String[] args) {

String str="String";

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer("String");

System.out.print(str instanceof String);

System.out.print(" "+(str instanceof Object));

System.out.print(" "+(sb instanceof StringBuffer));

System.out.print(" "+(sb instanceof Object));

}

}

* 1. Compilation Error
  2. true false true false
  3. true true true false
  4. true true true true (D)

1. What type of exception will be caused by the following code snippet? (C)

int x = Integer.parseInt("two");

* + 1. ClassCastException
    2. IllegalStateException
    3. NumberFormatException
    4. IllegalArgumentException
    5. ExceptionInInitializerError