Practice Test V

Attempt
1

Completed on
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Marks Obtained
0 / 70

Time Taken
00 H 00 M 29 S

Your score is
0.0%

Result
Fail

Mode
Exam

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Creating and Using Arrays
Total Question	6
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	6
Marked for review	0

No	2
Domain	Handling Exceptions
Total Question	7
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	7
Marked for review	0

No	3
Domain	Working With Java Data Types
Total Question	6
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	6
Marked for review	0

No	4
Domain	Java Basics
Total Question	9
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	9
Marked for review	0

No	5
Domain	Working with Inheritance
Total Question	12
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	12
Marked for review	0

No	6
Domain	Working with Methods and Encapsulation
Total Question	9
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	9
Marked for review	0

No	7
Domain	Using Loop Constructs
Total Question	4
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	4
Marked for review	0

No	8
Domain	Using Operators and Decision Constructs
Total Question	8
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	8
Marked for review	0

No	9
Domain	Working with Selected classes from the Java API
Total Question	9
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	9
Marked for review	0

Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	70
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	70
Marked for review	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by All

Question 1 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following represent the correct way of creating an anonymous one-dimensional array?

A. new char{'c', 'd', 'e' };

B. new int[2]{5,6,7};

C. int[ ]{10, 20, 30 };

D. We can't create anonymous arrays in java.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect since when creating an array we should use "[]". So, here it should be corrected as "new char [ ]{'c', 'd', 'e'};".

Option B is incorrect since we should not specify the size of the array while creating an anonymous array.

Option C is incorrect as we have missed the keyword new there.

Option D is incorrect as we can create anonymous arrays in java.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 2 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following is an incorrect array declaration?

A. int arr[ ] = new int[5];

B. int [ ] arr = new int[5];

C. int arr[ ] = new int[5];

D. int arr[ ] = new int[0];

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since all given array declarations are correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 3 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which of the following statement is true?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     static int i = 2;
3.     public static void main(String[] args) {
4.         int array[] = new int[i];
5.         array[1] = 7;
6.         array[2] = 8;
7.         System.out.print(array[1]);
8.     }
```

```
9.  }
```

A. The output will be 7.

B. The output will be 0.

C. The output will be 8.

D. An Exception will be thrown at the runtime. ✓

E. Compilation fails as we cannot assign int values to the elements of a char array.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

If the size of the array is n then the last index of the array is n-1.

In this code, we have created an integer array which can hold 2 integers. At line 6, we have tried to add a third element to the array (we have skipped initializing the first element of the array – index position 0). So, trying to add elements more than 2 can cause an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException. So, option D is correct.

Other options are incorrect as code throws an exception before producing any output.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 4 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

Which will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whiz{
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.
```

```
4.          final int []ints = new int[3];
5.          int len = ints.length;
6.          ints[1]++;
7.          for(int i : ints)
8.           System.out.print(i);
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 000

B. 100

C. 010

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

At line 4, we have defined an integer array with final, but it doesn't mean that all values in the array are final. It means only the reference is final, so at line 6, there won't be any error. All array elements are initialized to their default values when an array is initialized, hence all elements of the array will be 0, at line 6 second element will be increased by one. So, when using enhanced for loop, 010 will be printed, hence option C is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 5 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  public class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          long [ ][ ] l2d;
4.          long [ ] l1d = {1,2,3};
5.          Object o = l1d;
6.          l2d = new long[3][3];
7.          l2d[0][0] = (long[])o;
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.

B. Compilation fails due to an error at line 6.

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 7.

D. Compilation succeeds and the code runs without exception.

E. Compilation succeeds and an exception is thrown at runtime.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as arrays are objects, and that each array dimension is a separate type. So, for instance, l2d is of type “two-dimensional long array”, which is a different type than l1d. Line 7 attempts to assign a one-dimensional array into a long. So compilation fails due to line 7 because they are incompatible types.

Options A and B are incorrect because lines 5 and 6 perform legal array manipulations.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/arrays.html

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Question 6 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which method is used to print the description of the exception?

A. printStackTrace()

B. printExceptionMessage()

C. printStackMessage()

D. printExceptionTrace()

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct since we need to use the printStackTrace method which is defined in the Throwable. It prints this throwable and its backtrace to the standard error stream. This method prints a stack trace for this Throwable object on the error output stream that is the value of the field System.err. The first line of output contains the result of the toString() method for this object.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception

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Question 7 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following exception is thrown by the JVM when code uses a negative size while initializing an array?

A. NullPointerException

B. NumberFormatException

C. IllegalArgumentException

D. NegativeArraySizeException

E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since the NegativeArraySizeException is thrown when we tried to initialize an array with negative size.

The NullPointerException is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required. So, option A is incorrect.

The NumberFormatException is thrown by the programmer when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format. So option B is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect since the IllegalArgumentException thrown by the programmer to indicate that a method has been passed an illegal or inappropriate argument.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. import java.io.IOException;
2. class Whizlab {
3.
4.     static Integer i;
```

```
5.
6.      public static void main(String args[]) {
7.          print();
8.      }
9.
10.     public static void print() {
11.         try {
12.             System.out.println(i++);
13.         }catch(IOException ex) {
14.             System.out.println("error");
15.         }
16.     }
17.  }
```

A. error

B. 0

C. 1

D. Null

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since code fails to compile. In try/catch block we include the IOException as the exception to be expected and it is a checked exception, while the code compiles it checks the possibility of the exception inside the try so in this code, there is no such reason to expect an IOException.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html

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Question 9 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following statement is an incorrect statement?
I. java.lang.Exception class has only 4 constructors.
II. One constructor of java.lang.Exception takes a String as the parameter.
III. If we invoke the "Exception()" constructor of the java.lang.Exception class, we can Construct a new exception with the specified detail message.
IV. If we invoke the "Exception(String message)" constructor of the java.lang.Exception class, we can Construct a new exception with the specified detail message.

A. Only I & II

B. Only II and IV

C. Only II and III

D. Only III

E. Only I and III.

F. All the statements are incorrect.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

In java.lang.Exception class, there are 5 constructors, you can go to the following URL to see what they are:

http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html#constructor_summary

So Statement I is incorrect.

There is one constructor which takes a string as the parameter in java.lang.Exception class. So, Statement II is correct. If we use that constructor we can construct a new exception with the specified

detail message. So, Statement IV is correct but Statement III is incorrect as using "Exception()" constructor we can only construct a new exception with null as its detail message.

So, the statement I and III are incorrect. So, the answer is E.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/try.html

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Question 10 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String [] args) {
3.          new Whizlab().go();
4.      }
5.      void go() {
6.          System.out.print("A ");
7.          try {
8.              run(0);
9.              System.out.print("B ");
10.         }catch (Exception e) {
11.             System.out.print("C ");
12.         }finally {
13.             System.out.print("D ");
14.         }
15.     }
16.     void run (int i) {
17.         try {
```

```
18.                 System.out.print("E ");
19.                 int x = 5/i;
20.                 System.out.print("F ");
21.             }catch(NumberFormatException e2) {
22.                 System.out.print("G ");
23.             }finally {
24.                 System.out.print("H ");
25.             }
26.         }
27.     }
```

A. A E G H C D

B. A E H B C D

C. A E H C D ✓

D. A E H C D followed by an uncaught exception.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Once the code invokes the go method it will first print "A" and then call the run method. Inside run method first it will print E, but then it will cause an exception which is divide by zero exception. So it won't continue to next printing statement. Given catch block won't able to catch the exception so it executes finally block and pass the exception to caller method.

So now H gets printed. In the go method, its catch box catch the exception and print C, and then executing the finally block will print D, so option C is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/try.html

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Question 11 Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

Which of the following will compile successfully when inserted at line 2?

```
1.  public class Whizlab {
2.      // insert code here
3.          new Whizlab().doIt();
4.          new Whizlab().didIt();
5.      }
6.
7.      static void doIt()throws java.io.IOException {
8.          throw new java.io.IOException();
9.      }
10.
11.     static void didIt()throws ClassNotFoundException{
12.         throw new SecurityException();
13.     }
14. }
```

A. public static void main(String[] args)throws java.io.IOException, ClassNotFoundException {

B. public static void main(String[] args)throws java.io.IOException, SecurityException {

C. public static void main(String[] args)throws java.io.IOException|SecurityException {

D. public static void main(String[] args)throws ClassNotFoundException {

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

When a method is declared to throw a checked exception, then the compiler checks whether the calling method has handled or declared the checked exception or not, if not then a compile-time error will be produced.

Option A is correct since the both IOException and ClassNotFoundException are checked exceptions so they must be handled or declared in the main method. Using this declaration, we have declared the both checked exceptions to be thrown.

Option B is incorrect as the ClassNotFoundException is not handled or declared. andSecurityException is not a checked exception. So, it does not need to be handled or declared.

Option C is incorrect as the ClassNotFoundException is not handled or declared and also "|" is not valid there.

Option D is incorrect as the IOException is not handled or declared.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception

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Question 12 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
public class Whiz {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      Integer a = new Integer(127);
      Integer b = new Integer(127);
      Integer c = 127;
      Integer d = 127;
      Integer e = new Integer(200);
      Integer f = new Integer(200);
      Integer g = 200;
      Integer h = 200;
      System.out.println((a == b) + " " + (c == d) + " " + (e==f)+ " "+ (g == h));
```

```
    }
}
```

A. true true true true

B. false true false false ✓

C. false true false true

D. true true false false

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

When you create an Integer object with a new operator, it returns a new object every time. When you are comparing two reference variables with "==" operator, if two reference variables are referring to two different objects, "==" operator returns false. So, (a == b) and (e==f) expressions returns false. Integer class caches values between -128 to 127.

When you are comparing two Integer objects with "==" operator, if those two integer objects are created with autoboxing then valueOf(**int** i) method will be called. Below is the implementation of that method

```
public static Integer valueOf(int i) {
    if (i >= IntegerCache.low && i <= IntegerCache.high)
        return IntegerCache.cache[i + (-IntegerCache.low)];
    return new Integer(i);
}
```

From the above implementation, below are the conclusions

1. If two Integer objects values are between -128 to 127, this method returns same values.

So (c == d) returns true.

1. If two Integer objects values are outside of the range -128 to 127, this method returns different new Integer objects. So, (g == h) returns false.

Reference Link: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/20897020/why-integer-class-caching-values-in-the-range-128-to-127

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Question 13 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.
3.      int x = 5;
4.      int y = 5;
5.
6.      public static void main(String args[]) {
7.          new Whizlab().print(2);
8.      }
9.
10.     public void print(int x) {
11.         System.out.println(x+y);
12.         int y = 4;
13.     }
14. }
```

A. 7 ✓

B. 9

C. 10

D. 6

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option A is the correct answer.

At line 3 we have defined a variable x since it is instance variable scope of the variable is limited to the class. Then in the print method, we have given the same name of x to the method argument, hence inside the method, the instance variable x is shadowed. So, when it comes to print statement at line 11 it will take the value of the x as the method parameter which is 2.

Even we have defined variable y inside the method again it won't affect to printing statement because the instance variable y be the starting shadowed from line 12. Hence, the output will be 5+2 i.e. 7. So, option A is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 14 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following compiles successfully when inserted at line 1?

```
1. // insert code here
2.     class Whizlab{
3.         public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.             System.out.println(MIN_VALUE);
5.         }
6.     }
```

A. import static java.lang.Integer.*;

B. import java.lang.*;

C. import static java.lang.Integer;

D. import static java.lang.Integer.*_VALUE;

E. import java.lang.Integer.MIN_VALUE;

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Only Option A is having the correct syntax for static imports. With option A, we can import all static members which include the MIN_VALUE.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Question 15 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

In a Java program, you read the following statement that compiles and executes.
Person p = new Student("Malshi");
What can you conclude?

A. Student is the superclass of Person.

B. Reference type of the p is Student.

C. Person class has the default constructor.

D. Student class doesn't have default constructor.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect, based on the statement given we have used reference as the Person type to hold Student instance hence Student is a subclass of the Person. Since the reference type of the p is Person, option B is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect since we can't say anything about the Person class constructor by looking at this statement.

Option D is correct since from the given code we could see that Student has a constructor defined so default constructor has disappeared.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 16 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

There can be more than one _____ per single java source file.

I. Public classes (top level).
II. Package statements.
III. Import statements.

A. Only I.

B. Only III. ✓

C. Only I and II.

D. Only I and III.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

There should be zero or one public class per a source code, so I become invalid.

There can be only one package declaration per a source code so II becomes invalid.

Statement III is correct since there can be many import statements per source code file.

So, option B is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 17 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Consider the following content of a source code file :

```
import myLibrary.*;
public class Whiz{
    // code for the class...
}

class Lab{
    // code for the class...
}
```

What could be the name of the java file containing this source?

A. Lab.java

B. Whiz.java

C. myLibrary.java

D. This can't be included in one source.

E. This can be included in any file name with having java file extension.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer

A source code file can have more than one class, but not more than one public class per source file. If there is a public class in the source then the filename should be the name of that class otherwise we can use any name. So, here option B is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/getStarted/application/index.html

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Question 18 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Which of the following statement(s) is/are true?

1. **The scope of a local variable is limited in the same way as a variable in a block, when the block is outside a method.**
2. **The member variables are only visible to the methods in which they are declared.**
3. **If the scopes are different we can have variables of the same name.**

A. **Only I.**

B. **Only III.**

C. **Only I and II.**

D. **Only I and III.**

E. **None**

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct as block variables' scope limited to the block and in a method, local variables' scope limited to method block.

Statement II is incorrect since the variables the member variables are not declared inside methods. They are declared inside the class.

Statement III is correct as we can declare variables with the same name, if the scopes are different.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 19 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What is the extension of the file generated by the java compiler ?

A. java

B. jar

C. bin

D. class

E. javac

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since the file extension of the Bytecode is class.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 20 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Given :

```
1  public class Whizlab {
```

```
2.
3.      private int value;
4.      public void setValue(int value) {
5.          /* code */
6.      }
7.  }
```

The method setValue assigns the value of the argument to the instance field value.
What could you write for the implementation of setValue?

A. value = value;

B. value = this.value;

C. this.value = value;

D. this.value = this.value

E. Any of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Here, both instance variable and parameter have the same name 'value'. Hence, inside the method the instance, the variable is shadowed by the method parameter hence to assign parameter value to the instance variable we have to use this keyword to refer the instance variable. Hence, option C is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

Consider the following statement.
"Java application or algorithms will run identically on Windows and Linux."

Which of the following feature is related to above statement?

A. Coupling

B. Object orientation

C. Platform independence ✓

D. Encapsulation

E. Polymorphism

Explanation:

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Platform independence is a term that describes a technology (usually a ProgrammingLanguage or a FrameWork) that you can use to implement things on one machine and use them on another machine without (or with minimal) changes. There are two basic types of PlatformIndependence: Binary Platform Independence. So, given statement is related to the platform independence feature of java. Hence, option C is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/annotations/basics.html

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain :Handling Exceptions

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         int y = 10;
4.         try {
5.             int x = 0;
```

```
6.                  int z = y/x;
7.                  System.out.println(z);
8.              }catch(ArithmeticException ex) {
9.                  System.out.println("Arithmetic : divided by " + x);
10.             }catch(NumberFormatException nex) {
11.                 System.out.println("Number Format");
12.             }
13.         }
14.     }
```

A. 0

B. Arithmetic : divided by 0 Exception

C. Number Format Exception

D. An Uncaught exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

The scope of the variables defined in code blocks is limited to enclosing block. So in given code, variable x defined at line 5, available for try block only, same for catch statement. So, trying to access it at line 9 results compile time error. Hence, option E is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Question 23 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What will be the output for this statement?
System.out.print("Hello,\nworld");

A. Hello, \nworld

B. Hello, world

C. Hello,
world

D. "Hello, \nworld"

E. Given statement is illegal.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

If you simply want to print a newline in the console, you can use ´\n´ for newlines. Here, we have used the new line character so it prints two words in separate lines. So, option C is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/classes.html

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Question 24

Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  package whizlabs;
2.  import static java.lang.Integer.*;
3.  import static pack.SpeedMeter.*;
4.
5.  class Whizlab {
6.          public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
7.                      System.out.println(MAX_VALUE);
8.                  }
9.      }
```

```
10.   package pack;
11.   public class SpeedMeter{
12.             public final static int MAX_VALUE = 180;
13.   }
```

Note that above two codes are in two different source files.

A. 0

B. 180

C. 2147483647

D. An Exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails. ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since the code fails to compile due to the field MAX_VALUE. Since in both class there is a field called as MAX_VALUE is there. So, the compiler can't figure out which field to be used.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Question 25 Unattempted

Domain :Java Basics

How many import statement(s) is/are unnecessary in this program code?

```
1. import java.lang.Math.*;
2. import static java.lang.Math.*;
3. import java.lang.*;
4.
5. public class Whiz {
6.         public static void main(String[] args) {
7.                 System.out.println(PI);
8.         }
9. }
```

A. 1

B. 2 ✓

C. 3

D. No output.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer

Here at line 7, we have used the static variable PI of the java.lang.Math class, since we have used it statically we can't remove the line 2 import statement.

The import statement in line 1 is not necessary because it is not a static important.

All classes in java.lang package are imported by default, so it is not necessary to import them, so we can remove 2 import statements here, line 1 and line 3 statements. Hence, option B is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/package/usepkgs.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 26 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this code segment when executed as a program?

```
1.  import java.util.*;
2.  public class Whizlab {
3.      public static void main(String[] args) {
4.          int [ ]a = {3,2,1,0};
5.          int y =  a.length;
6.          while(y >= 0) {
7.              System.out.print(a[--y]);
8.          }
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 0123

B. 3210

C. Never ending loop after printing 3210

D. 0123 followed by an exception.

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

The length of array "a" is 4, so the value of the variable y is 4. Execution of while loop will print array element reverse as variable "y" has an initial value 4. So, printing of elements start with 0 (a[3]) and runs till the value of variable "y" equals to -1. When it reaches to -1, an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown. So, option D is correct.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect as an exception is thrown at the runtime.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles successfully.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 27 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         int y = 0;
4.         while (y-- < 10) { continue;}
5.         String message = y >10 ? "Greater than" : "Less than";
6.         System.out.println(message+" 10");
7.     }
8. }
```

A. Greater than 10 ✓

B. Less than 10

C. Infinite loop

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 4.

E. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

int variables will have values from -2147483648 to 2147483647. If variable value reaches minimum value (-2147483648), if you try to decrement it, it will shift to the maximum value (2147483647).

If variable value reaches the maximum value (2147483647), if you try to increment it, it will shift to minimum value. At Line 4, first while loop test the condition y--<10 --> 0<10 --> true. The condition is true, y value decrements by one and loop executes.

y value will be decremented till y reaches minimum value (-2147483648). When y reaches int minimum value (-2147483648), y will be decremented by one. It will shift to the maximum value(2147483647).

Now, while loop test the condition y--<10 --> 2147483647<10 --> false. The condition is false, y value decrements by one and loop terminates.

Now y value is 2147483646. At Line , the condition y>10 --> 2147483646>10 --> true. The condition is true, so "Greater than" will be stored in "message" variable.

So, the output is "Greater than 10". Hence, Option A is the correct option.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/while.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 28 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

Which of the following will compile successfully?

A. for(int j = 0,int k=5; j < k; k--) ;

B. for(;;System.out.print("a")) ;

C. for();

D. for(int k = 10; k--; k>0) ;

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation :
Option B is the correct answer.

General format of the for loop is;

*for(initialization; Boolean expression; update){ /*Statements */ }*

Option B is correct as there we use correct syntax. When creating for loops all three blocks are optional, simply means that we can skip initialization, boolean expression or/and update statements.

Option A is incorrect as defining multiple variables in for loop uses the incorrect syntax.

Option C is incorrect as we should use ";" for separating three statements.

Option D is incorrect we have used boolean expression and update statements wrong places.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/for.html

Ask our Experts

Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 29 Unattempted

Domain :Using Loop Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whizlab {
2.
3.     public static void main(String args[ ]) {
4.         int a = 1;
5.         while (a <= 3) {
6.             if (a++  == 2)
7.                 continue;
```

```
8.                    System.out.print(a + " ");
9.                }
10.            }
11.    }
```

A. **1 2 3**

B. **2 4** ✓

C. **1**

D. **1 3**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

The initial value of a is 1, checks while condition (1<=3 true), enters loop construct checks if condition (1==2) true increments a value and prints 2. The loop continues by checking the while condition (2<=3 true), checks if condition (2==2 true), a becomes 3 and go to the continuation of the loop and checks the while condition (3<=3) true and checks the if condition (3==2 false) and a becomes 4 and same is printed. For the next iteration, while condition (4<=3) becomes false and the loop terminates.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 30 Unattempted

Domain :Creating and Using Arrays

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  public class Whizlab {
2.
```

```
3.      public static void main(String[ ] args){
4.
5.          String[ ] sts = {"A","B","C"};
6.
7.          for (String i : sts) {
8.              continue;
9.              System.out.print(i);
10.         }
11.     }
12. }
```

A. **1**

B. **1234**

C. **No output.**

D. **An Exception is thrown.**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Here at line 8, we have used continue because of that for each iteration of for each loop, line 9 can't be reached. Hence, the compiler complains that line 9 is unreachable. So, option E is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/branch.html

Ask our Experts

Rate this Question?

Question 31 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          int x = 1;
4.          int y = 2;
5.
6.          int i = (++x * y--)*--y;
7.
8.          System.out.println(i);
9.      }
10. }
```

A. 10

B. 5

C. 2

D. 0

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

At line 6, we have used several increment and decrement operators, first inside the parentheses we have invoked the pre-increment operator on x which makes the value of x is 2, then using the post-decrement operator won't do any change to the value of y till the parentheses block completes. Once the parentheses part finishes, the value of y will be 1. When multiplying using pre-decrement on y result the value of y zero so the value of the i will evaluate to zero. Hence, option D is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

Ask our Experts

Rate this Question?

Question 32 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following ternary statement can be used to replace if statement in this program code?

```
int x = 10;
double d = 0;
if (x > 100) {
   d = 2.0;
} else if (x > 50) {
            d = 1.0;
} else {
            d = 0.0;
}
```

A. `d = x > 100 ? 2.0 : x > 50 ? 1.0 : 0.0 ;`

B. `d = x > 100 : 2.0 : x > 50 : 1.0 : 0.0 ;`

C. `d = x > 100 ? 2.0 ? x > 50 ? 1.0 : 0.0 ;`

D. `d = x > 100 ? 2.0 ; x > 50 ? 1.0 ; 0.0 ;`

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer

Options B, C, and D are incorrect since they are not following correct ternary statement. The general structure of the ternary operator is

result = testStatement ? value when condition true: value when condition false;

In this code, we have to use two ternary operators tighter to form above if statement. So, as in option A, we have to use one ternary operation to check the value of x is greater than 100, and in its false part, we have to again use new ternary operation to satisfy else if and else. So, option A is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 33 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
4.              switch (i) {
5.                  case 0:
6.                      break;
7.                  case 1:
8.                      System.out.print("1 ");
9.                  case 2:
10.                     System.out.print("2 ");
11.                 case 3:
12.                     System.out.print("3 ");
13.             }
14.         }
15.     }
16. }
```

A. 1 2 3

B. 1 2 3 2 3

C. 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Here in the for loop, we have included a switch, in the second iteration value of i will be 1. So, all statements after the matching case 1 label will be executed in sequence since we haven't used the break in the switch block anywhere after the case 1 label.

In the next iteration case, 2 labels will be matched and all statements in the switch block after this label will be executed in sequence. So, option B is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 34 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following is TRUE about the switch statement in Java?

A. A default sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement.

B. A break sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement.

C. A case sends execution immediately to the end of the switch statement.

D. A break sends execution immediately to the end of the next case.

E. The statements in a switch continue to execute as long as the condition at the top of the switch remains true.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

To end the execution of a switch we need to use the keyword break. Hence, option B is correct.

Default and case won't end the execution till it reaches to final case/default of the switch hence options A and C are incorrect.

Option E is incorrect since the switch is not a loop.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/switch.html

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Question 35 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this program fragment?

```
Integer x = new Integer(3);
Integer y = new Integer(3);
if ( x == y )
        System.out.print("=");
else
        System.out.print("<>");
```

A. =

B. <> ✓

C. =<>

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. The program doesn't compile because == can't be used with references.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

Here, we have used == operator to check the equality of two reference variables. Since the == operator checks only the memory location of the reference without looking at the content result will be <>, hence option B is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/objectclass.html

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Question 36 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following java conditional expression can be used for this truth table?

x	y	x implies y
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

A. x || y

B. (!x) && (!y)

C. (!x) || y

D. x && (!y)

E. (!x) && y

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct since it is the only expression which can provide expected output. Here the result should be false only when the x is true and y is false. If we use & then each time y or x becomes false result becomes false. If we take or operator then we only need to make x invert, so the expected result can be achieved.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Question 37 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

What will be the output of this code segment?

```
1.  public class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String[] args) {
3.          int i = 1;
4.
5.          if ( i++ == 1 )
6.              if ( i++ > 2 ) {
7.                  System.out.print(i);
8.              }
9.              else if ( i++ > 3 )
10.                 System.out.print(i);
11.         else
12.             System.out.println(i);
13.     }
14. }
```

A. 24

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. No output.

F. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer

In given code else/if and else belongs to if at line 6, since we haven't use curly braces to mark first if statement code block, only one statement belongs to that is the next statement which is at line 6. So, when the code executes first if test, at line 5, it will become true so it will go to nested if, and in nested if the condition becomes false hence it will check else if condition, which again becomes false, hence else will be executed. In each condition checking, the value gets incremented by one, so final value after 3 checking will be 4. Hence, option D is correct.

Example :

```
if (i++ == 1) {
        if (i++ > 2) {
            System.out.print(i);
        } else {
            if (i++ > 3) {
                System.out.print(i);
            } else {
                System.out.println(i);
            }
        }
    }
```

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/if.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 38 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
3.         float f = 12.0f;
```

```
4.          double d = f++;
5.          long l = 12;
6.          d--;
7.          d -= 0.3;
8.          System.out.print((f == d) + " ");
9.          System.out.print(d == l);
10.       }
11.   }
```

A. false true

B. true false

C. true true

D. false false ✓

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

At line 3, float variable "f" is declared and initialized with value 12.0f.
At Line 4, first "f" value is assigned to double variable "d" and f will be incremented by one. These are implicit type casting and post increment operations. Now "d" is 12.0 and "f" is 13.0f.
At Line 5, long variable "l" is declared and initialized with value 12. Here, actually, 12 is int. It will be promoted to long automatically and assigned to "l". It is implicit type casting.
At line 6, "d" will be decremented by one. So "d" is 11.0.
At line 7, "d" will be decremented by 0.3 and again assigned to "d". So "d" is 10.7. Finally "d" is 10.7 , "f" is 13.0f and "l" is 12.
At line 8, 13.0==10.7 gives false (Here,"f" value is promoted to double by the "==" operator).
At line 9, 10.7==12.0 gives false (Here,"l" value is promoted to double by the "==" operator).

So, the final output is " false false ". Hence, option D is correct.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/datatypes.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 39

Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  interface Electronic{ }
2.
3.  class Device implements Electronic { /* lots of code goes here */ }
4.
5.  class MiniDevice extends Device { /* lots of code goes here */ }
6.
7.  public class Whizlab {
8.      public static void main(String args[ ]){
9.          Device d = new MiniDevice();
10.         Device d2 = new Device();
11.         if (d instanceof Electronic) System.out.print("A");
12.         if (d2 instanceof Object) System.out.print("C");
13.         if (d2 instanceof MiniDevice) System.out.print("D");
14.     }
15. }
```

A. ACD

B. AB

C. AC

D. AD

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

The instanceof operator checks the given object is the type of some given class. In this code, we can see, d can be considered as Device as well as MiniDevice and Electronic. So first if will become true and print A. Then second if test becomes true as any object is type Object. Hence C will be printed. But the last if test becomes false since d2 is just a Device object so it is not a type of MiniDevice. So option C is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/operators.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 40 Unattempted

Domain :Using Operators and Decision Constructs

Which of the following has higher operator precedence than "/" operator?

A. ! ✓

B. *

C. +

D. -

E. None of the above

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Operators

Precedence

postfix

expr++ *expr*--

unary

++*expr* --*expr* +*expr* -*expr* ~ !

multiplicative

* / %

additive

+ -

shift

<<>>>>

relational

<><= >= instanceof

equality

== !=

bitwise AND

&

bitwise exclusive OR

^

bitwise inclusive OR

|

logical AND

&&

logical OR

||

ternary

? :

assignment

= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= |= <<= >>= >>>=

As shown in the given table, only the ! from given options has higher precedence than "/". Hence, the option A is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/op2.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 41 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following will compile successfully when inserted at line 4?

```
1. interface A{  void print(); }
2. class B { }
3. class  Whizlab extends B implements A {
4.         // insert code here
5.         public static void main(String args[ ]) {
6.                 // some more codes
7.         }
8.  }
```

A. void print(){ }

B. public void print(int i){ }

C. public void print(){ } ✓

D. void print(int i){ }

E. public static void print(){ }

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Interfaces abstract methods are implicitly public. So, method "print" in the interface is public even we haven't explicitly declared it to be public.

When we implement an interface we need to provide the implementation for all abstract method, basically we need to override the methods.

Option A is incorrect since we can't override the print method with default access level. Since it violates the rule of overriding that overriding method should have wider or same access level.

Option B is incorrect as it is overloading not overriding.

Option C is correct since we have correctly override the method there.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/usinginterface.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 42 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following statement is true?

```
1. interface Switchable {
2.     void sw(int i);
3. }
4. abstract class Switch {
5.     abstract void sw(int i);
6. }
7. class It _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ {
```

```
8.
9.      public void sw(int i){ }
10.
11.     public static void main(String [ ]arg) {
12.         System.out.print("A");
13.     }
14. }
```

A. At line 7, extending the abstract class “Switch” is more appropriate than implementing the interface “Switchable”.

B. At line 7, implementing the interface “Switchable” is more appropriate than extending the abstract class “Switch”. ✓

C. At line 7, implementing the interface or extending the interface won’t give us any advantage over another.

D. Since the both the interface and the abstract class are abstract, both of them will provide same flexibility.

E. Implementing or extending will fail this code from compiling.

Explanation:

Option B is the correct answer.

Option B is correct as in this code both the interface and the abstract class provide the same functionality to class “It” but implementing the interface is more appropriate as it allows “It” class to extend another class when needed.

Option A is incorrect as if we extends the abstract class then we can’t extend another class if needed.

Options C and D are incorrect as in this case, interface clearly provides us more flexibility over an abstract class.

Option E is incorrect as we have correctly Overridden the “sw()” method at line 9.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/usinginterface.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 43 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of following represents a correct interface?

A. interface I{ protected int x = 10; }

B. interface I{int x = 10; void print(){} }

C. abstract interface I{ int x = 10; void print();}

D. interface I{int x = 10; private void print();}

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct as interfaces a 100% abstract so they can be marked with the abstract keyword but it is optional.

Option A is incorrect as the Interface variables are implicitly public, static, and final; so the modifier protected is not allowed here.

Option B is incorrect as the interface methods are implicitly abstract. An abstract method can't have a body.

Option D is incorrect as interface methods are implicitly public so trying to create private method causes a compile-time error.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/IandI/usinginterface.html

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Question 44 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following is true about this given code?

```
1. class Whizlab {
2.         public static void main(String args[]) {
3.                 int x = (int)args[0];
4.                 System.out.print(x);
5.         }
6. }
```

A. If we use command line invocation, java Whizlab 10, the output will be 10.

B. If we use command line invocation, java Whizlab abc, An ClassCastException will be thrown.

C. If we use command line invocation, java Whizlab, an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException will be thrown.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 3. ✓

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as Java compiler already knows some inconvertible types. Here we try to convert a String to int, it causes a compile error and not **ClassCastException.** The code fails only because of this error so E is incorrect.

This code fails to compile so it won't produce any output or exception. So, A, B, and C are incorrect.

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 45 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Which of the following statement is true about this class code fragment?

class Animal[ ]
class Dog extends Animal [ ]

A. Dog is an Animal.

B. Animal is a Dog.

C. Dog has an Animal.

D. Animal has a Dog.

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

Option A is correct since Dog extends Animal class.

Option B is incorrect since we can not consider Animal as a Dog because it is a superclass.

Option C is incorrect as the Animal class doesn't have a reference to a Dog object.

Option D is incorrect as Dog class doesn't have a reference to an Animal object.

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Rate this Question?

Question 46 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following can be used to fill in the blank so that the code compiles successfully?

```
1 class Animal() {
```

```
2.          protected void makeSound() {
3.                  System.out.println("sound");
4.          }
5.  }
6.
7.  class Dog extends Animal {
8.          ________ void makeSound() {
9.                  System.out.println("Dog Barking");
10.         }
11. }
```

A. private

B. final

C. public ✓

D. abtract

E. We can leave it blank

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

The compiler performs the following checks when you override a non-private method:

1. The method in the child class must have the same signature as the method in the parent class.

2. The method in the child class must be at least as accessible or more accessible than the method in the parent class.

3. The method in the child class may not throw a checked exception that is new or broader than the class of any exception thrown in the parent class method.

4. If the method returns a value, it must be the same or a subclass of the method in the parent class, known as covariant return types.

So as explained in the second rule, we have used either protected or public. Hence, option C is correct.

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Question 47 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

You read the following statement in a Java program that compiles and executes.

car.drive(speed);

What observation you can make for sure?

A. speed must be a double

B. drive must be a method.

C. drive must be the name of an instance field.

D. car must be the name of a class

E. car must be a method.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer

According to the given statement, we are invoking a method on an object via reference, here the object reference is the car, but the class can have any name; so only the option B is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/usingobject.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 48 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Suppose you want to generate integer between 1 to 6.
Which of the following expression would you select?

A. Math.random()*6

B. ((int)Math.random())*6+1

C. (int)(Math.random()*6)+1

D. (int)(Math.random()+6)

E. (int)(Math.random()*6)

Explanation:

Option C is the correct answer.

Since the random method returns value less than one we need to multiply is by a number. When selecting this number we need to make sure it won't generate a number greater than 6 after multiplication. Also, we have to make sure that it won't generate zero too, if the generated number is too low then zero can be generated irrespective the number we used to multiply so we have to add 1 to make sure result won't be zero.

Since we add one statically to the result, we only need to generate numbers from 0 to 5 from the multiplication hence we choose 6 as the multiplication number. Because this multiplication part is in the double format, we need to cast into an int, hence option C is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 49 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What is garbage collection in the context of Java?

A. The operating system periodically deletes all of the java files available on the system.

B. Any package imported in a program and not used, is automatically deleted.

C. The JVM checks the output of any Java program and deletes anything that doesn't make sense.

D. When there is no any reference to an object, the object is automatically eligible for GC . ✓

E. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since when there are no active references to an object that object is eligible for the GC to be collected. But we can't predict the exact time that would happen as it is decided by the GC.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 50 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

Which is the best way to represent the 1.2% fee as a constant in the program?

A. public double fee = 0.012;

B. private float fee = 0.012f;

C. public final String FEE = "0.012";

D. public final double FEE = 0.012; ✓

E. public final float FEE = 0.012;

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

According to given requirement, we need to define the variable as a constant so it is necessary to use the final modifier, hence options A and B are incorrect. Since we need to use a variable type which can hold fraction number option C is incorrect. Primitive double can hold fraction numbers, so option D is correct.

Option E is incorrect since fractional literals are the double type; even float can hold fractional numbers we need to add f suffix to the end of the literal.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/variables.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 51 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

Given

```
1.  enum Color {
2.   red, blue;
3.   }
4.   class Rectangle {
5.   private Color color;
6.  public Color getColor() {
7.  return color;
8.  }
9.  public void setColor(Color color) {
10. this.color = color;
11. }
12. }
```

What will be the colors of r1 and r2 (in this order) when this code fragment is executed?

```
Rectangle r1 = new Rectangle();
r1.setColor(Color.blue);
Rectangle r2 = r1;
r2.setColor(Color.red);
```

A. Color.blue and Color.red respectively

B. Both Color.blue

C. Both Color.red ✓

D. Color.red and Color.blue respectively

E. This is not enough information to determine.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

In the code fragment, we have first set color blue for the r1, then at we set another reference to point to the r1 reference so now both r1, r2 references refer to the same instance. So, whatever reference we choose, refer to the same instance. Hence, setting a color on r2 means we are changing the instance color red. As explained above, there is just one instance with two references; hence option C is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/usingobject.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 52 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String [] args) {
3.          Integer i1 = 100, i2=128;
4.          Integer i3 = 128;
5.          Integer i4 = 100;
6.
7.          if ((i1 == i4) ^ (i2 == i3)) {
8.              System.out.print(i1);
9.          }
10.         else if ((i1 == i4) | (i2 == i3)) {
11.             System.out.print(i3);
12.         }
```

```
13.             else {
14.                 System.out.print(i3+i4);
15.             }
16.         }
17.     }
```

A. **100** ✓

B. **128**

C. **228**

D. **An exception is thrown at runtime.**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

While comparing two wrapper objects which are created through boxing will always be == when their primitive values are the same for following

Boolean

Byte

Short , Integer and Long from -128 to 127

Character from \u0000 to \u007f

So, option A is correct as both "i1" and "i4" wrapper objects are smaller than 128, so line 7 "**(i1 == i4) ^ (i2 == i3)"** will be evaluated as true as **"(i1 == i4)"** is true and **"(i2 == i3)"** is false since even both "i3" and "i2" have same value they are not == as their values are higher than 127.

Options B and C are incorrect as the first if test executes so it won't reach to "else if" or "else".

Option D is incorrect as there is no reason to throw an exception.

Option E is incorrect as the code compiles successfully.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Integer.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 53 Unattempted

Domain :Working With Java Data Types

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. class Whizlab {
2.         static Integer y;
3.         public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.                 int x = 10;
5.                 if ( x++ > 10 & y++ == 1) y += 10;
6.                     System.out.print(y);
7.         }
8. }
```

A. **11**

B. **0**

C. **1**

D. Compilation fails.

E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct as at line 2, we have declared a wrapper object not primitive “int”. Not like primitive “int”, wrappers don’t initialize to default value “0”, they initialize to “null” in default. So trying to at line 5, “y++” will throw a NullPointerException.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect as code throws an exception before any output. But if y was primitive, then the answer would be C.

Option D is incorrect as code compiles successfully.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Integer.html

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Rate this Question? ☺ ☹

Question 54 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

Which of the following statement is true?

A. **The non-access modifier final can be used with every class.**

B. **The access modifier protected can be used with every class.**

C. **The access modifier private can’t be used with top level class.** ✓

D. **The only access modifier can be used with class is public.**

E. **None of the above.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option A is incorrect since we can’t use final with the abstract class.

Option B is incorrect since protected can’t be used with top-level classes.

Option C is correct as we can’t use any access modifier than public and default with top level classes; so option D is incorrect.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/accesscontrol.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 55 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.
3.      public static void main(String [ ] args) {
4.          System.out.println(Speed.FASTER== Speed.FAST);
5.      }
6.  }
7.
8.  enum Speed {
9.      FAST(2),
10.     FASTER(3),
11.     SLOW (1);
12.
13.     private final int speed;
14.
15.     public Speed(int speedCode) {
16.         this.speed = speedCode;
17.     }
18. }
```

A. true

B. false

C. An Exception is thrown.

D. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct since the code fails to compile due to an error at line 15. The enum constructor must be either private or package scope (default). You cannot use public or protected constructors for a Java enum.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/enum.html

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Question 56 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program code while compiling class B?

```
1. package first;
2.
3. public class A {
4.         protected int j;
5.         // some codes
6.         public void change(){
7.                 j = 12;
8.         }
9. }
```

```
1.  package second;
2. import first.*;
3.
4. class B {
5.
6.      public static void main(String [] args) {
7.          A a = new A();
8.          a.change();
9.          System.out.print(a.j);
10.     }
11. }
```

Note: two packages defined in two source codes.

A. 12

B. 0

C. Compilation fails due to an error at line 8.

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 9 . ✓

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Option D is correct as the protected variables can be only accessed through inheritance. So, trying to access the variable "j", using object reference at line 9 causes a compile time error.

As code fails to compile options A, B are incorrect.

Option C is incorrect as we can create a class A object because class A is public.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/accesscontrol.html

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Question 57 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.      public static void main(String args[]) {
3.          int i = 8;
4.          int x = new Whizlab().change(i);
5.          System.out.print(x + i);
6.      }
7.
8.      int change(int i) {
9.          i = 2;
10.         return i;
11.     }
12. }
```

A. 4

B. 10

C. 12

D. 16

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

In java, primitives are passed using their values while objects are passed using the reference. In given code, we have pass primitive variable i to method change, so it will not change the original value of i. Hence, i will remain 8, while return value 2 will be assigned to x. So, x+i become 10, hence option B is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/arguments.html

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Question 58 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  abstract class A{
2.      A() {  System.out.print("1"); }
3.      abstract void print();
4.  }
5.
6.  class Whizlab extends A {
7.      Whizlab() { System.out.print("2");  }
8.
9.      void print() {
10.         System.out.print("3");
11.     }
12.     public static void main(String args[ ]) {
13.         new Whizlab().print();
14.     }
15.  }
```

A. **123** ✓

B. **321**

C. **231**

D. **12**

E. **Compilation fails.**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

When we create a Whizlab instance, it will first invoke the Whizlab constructor, and constructor then invokes its superclass constructor, so here first "1" will be printed and then the "2" will be printed from the Whizlab constructor. Finally, once the print method invokes, "3" will be printed. So, option A is correct.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/constructors.html

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Question 59 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String args[]) {
3.         Person p = new Student("Livera");
4.         System.out.println(p.getName());
5.     }
6. }
7.
```

```
8.  abstract class Person {
9.      protected String name;
10.     Person(String s) {
11.         name = s;
12.     }
13.     public abstract String getName();
14.
15. }
16.
17. class Student extends Person {
18.
19.     Student(String s) { }
20.
21.     public String getName() {
22.         return name;
23.     }
24. }
```

A. null

B. Livera

C. No output.

D. An Exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails. ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is correct.

Option E is correct since the subclass constructor doesn't have a valid super call. The superclass of the Student class which is Person has only one constructor which takes a string but the subclass doesn't have a super call which invokes super class constructor with string as the constructor. Hence, code fails to compile.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/constructors.html

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Question 60 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

You want to create an instance method isSpeeding to check whether an object of type Car is speeding or not. One of the instance fields of the Car class is a double variable speed equal to the current speed of the Car object.
The class also lists a constant static double field SPEED_LIMIT, equal to the legal speed limit for the driving conditions of the Car object. What method signature would be best for isSpeeding?

A. **public void isSpeeding(double speed)**

B. **public boolean isSpeeding()** ✓

C. **public boolean isSpeeding(double speed,double SPEED_LIMIT)**

D. **public isSpeeding()**

E. **public boolean isSpeeding(speed,SPEED_LIMIT)**

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

According to the given details, all fields which need to be compared (max speed, current speed) already defined in the class as instance and member variables. So, there is no need to for method to expect any parameter, hence options A, C, and E become invalid. Option D is incorrect because it is not a valid method since the return type is not given.

Option B is correct as explained above it satisfies the all the requirement mentioned.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/returnvalue.html

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Question 61 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Inheritance

What is the feature by which we can control accessibility of class members ?

A. Polymorphism

B. Abstraction

C. Encapsulation

D. Recursion

E. Cohesion

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct because of encapsulation, also known as data hiding, is the mechanism whereby the implementation details of a class are kept hidden from the user. The user can only perform a restricted set of operations on the hidden members of the class by executing special functions commonly called methods.

Option A is incorrect since the polymorphism is the ability of an object to take on many forms. The most common use of polymorphism in OOP occurs when a parent class reference is used to refer to a child class object. Any Java object that can pass more than one IS-A test is considered to be polymorphic.

Option E is incorrect since the cohesion refers to what the class (or module) will do. Low cohesion would mean that the class does a great variety of actions and is not focused on what it should do.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/innerclasses.html

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Question 62 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Methods and Encapsulation

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1.  class Whizlab {
2.
3.      public void test(int i) {
4.          System.out.println(i);
5.      }
6.
7.      public void test(float f) {
8.          System.out.println(f);
9.      }
10.
11.     public static void main(String args[]) {
12.         Whizlab obj = new Whizlab();
13.         obj.test(1.0);
14.     }
15. }
```

A. **1.0**

B. **1**

C. No output.

D. An Exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails. ✓

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since the code fails to compile at line 13. At line 13 we invoke the test method by passing 1.0 as the value which is a double literal because we haven't added the 'f' suffix to make the parameter to a float it won't invoke the float version of the test method, also because it is not an int, int method also doesn't invoke. So, this invoking become invalid.

Reference : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/returnvalue.html

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Rate this Question?

Question 63 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) throws java.io.IOException {
3.         String s1 = "Whizlab";
4.         s1.substring(1, 4);
5.         System.out.println(s1.charAt(3));
6.     }
7. }
```

A. z
B. l
C. a
D. An Exception will be thrown.
E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The substring method returns a string that is a substring of this string. The substring begins at the specified beginIndex and extends to the character at index endIndex - 1. Thus, the length of the substring is endIndex-beginIndex.

public String substring(intbeginIndex, intendIndex)

In this code we have called the substring method on the s1 instance which results in a new string as "hiz" but since the strings are immutable there won't be any change to s1. So, at line 5, it will return 'z' as the character at position 3.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/strings.html

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Question 64 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which of these methods of the String class can be used to check whether a given object starts with a particular string literal?

A. endsWith()

B. beginWith()

C. startsWith() ✓

D. Contain()

E. starts()

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Option C is correct since we need to use the stratsWith method to check whether a given string is started with a particular string literal.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/strings.html

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Question 65 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

Which value is returned by compareTo() method if the invoking string is greater than the string compared?

A. 0

B. value less than zero

C. value greater than zero

D. None of the above.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

The compareTo() function returns zero when both the strings are equal, it returns a value less than zero if the invoking string is less than the other string being compared and the value greater than zero when invoking string is greater than the string compared to. So, option C is correct.

REFERENCE : http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/data/strings.html

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Question 66 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
3.          StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("ab");
4.          sb.append("cd");
5.          String str = new String(sb);
6.          str.concat("ef");
7.          System.out.println(str);
8.      }
9.  }
```

A. ab

B. abcd

C. abcdef

D. Compilation fails due to an error at line 5.

E. Compilation fails due to multiple errors.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

In String class, there are few constructors to create a string instance.

public String(StringBuilder builder)

This allocates a new string that contains the sequence of characters currently contained in the string builder argument. The contents of the string builder are copied; subsequent modification of the string builder does not affect the newly created string.

In given code, sb will contain “abcd” when creating the string but at line 6 using contact method on string won’t change the content of the string str, since strings are immutable. So, String will only contain “abcd” hence option B is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 67 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String [] args)throws java.io.IOException {
3.         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Whiz");
4.         sb.append(new char[]{'l','a','b'}, 0, 2);
5.         System.out.println(sb);
6.     }
7. }
```

A. Whiz

B. Whizla

C. Whizlab

D. An exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

In StringBuilder there is few overloaded version of the append method, in this code, we have used the following version of the append method.

public StringBuilder append(char[] str, int offset, int len)

Appends the string representation of a subarray of the char array argument to this sequence. Characters of the char array str, starting at index offset, are appended, in order, to the contents of this sequence. The length of this sequence increases by the value of len.

As explained above here only the first two elements of the passed array will be appended so option B is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 68 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. public class Whizlab {
2.     public static void main(String [] args)throws java.io.IOException {
3.         StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Whiz");
4.         sb.delete(2, 5);
5.         System.out.println(sb);
6.     }
7. }
```

A. Wh

B. Whi

C. Whiz

D. An Exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer.

The delete method removes the characters in a substring of this sequence. The substring begins at the specified start and extends to the character at index end - 1 or to the end of the sequence if no such character exists. If start is equal to end, no changes are made.

public StringBuilder delete(int start,int end)

So, invoking the delete method at line 4 will delete all the characters from the index 2 (which is from "i"); hence the option A is correct.

REFERENCE : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/StringBuilder.html

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Question 69 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. import java.time.LocalTime;
2. import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
3. class Whizlab {
4.         public static void main(String args[ ]) {
5.                 LocalTime lt  = LocalTime.of(22,10);
6.                 lt = lt.truncatedTo(ChronoUnit.HALF_DAYS);
7.                 System.out.println(lt);
8.         }
9. }
```

A. **22:10**

B. **12:00**

C. 18:00

D. An Exception will be thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option B is the correct answer.

The truncatedTo method returns a copy of the original time with fields smaller than the specified unit set to zero. For example, truncating with the minutes unit will set the second-of-minute and nano-of-second field to zero. So here we truncating using the HALF_DAYS so it will all the value 0 in the minute fields and make the hours to 12 since that's that is the latest half day current time passed. Hence, option B is correct.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalTime.html

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Question 70 Unattempted

Domain :Working with Selected classes from the Java API

What will be the output of this program code?

```
1. import java.time.LocalDate;
2.
3. class Whizlab {
4.         public static void main(String args[ ]) {
5.                 LocalDate ld = LocalDate.ofYearDay(2016, 22);
6.                 System.out.println(ld.getMonthValue());
7.         }
8. }
```

A. 22

B. 0

C. 1 

D. An Exception is thrown.

E. Compilation fails.

Explanation:

Explanation:
Option C is the correct answer.

Here we have used the ofYearDay method to create a LocalDate instance, the method created a LocalDate with the 22nd day of the year which is 22-01-2016, so the getMonthValue method returns 1 since the month index of the January is one.

public Month getMonth()

This method returns the enum Month for the month. This avoids confusion as to what int values mean. If you need access to the primitive int value then the enum provides the int value.

Reference : https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/time/LocalDate.html

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