

OOPJ: CCEE Practice Quiz - 2

Total points 25/30 ?

Time : 30 Min

The respondent's email (**anishrane1555@gmail.com**) was recorded on submission of this form.

0 of 0 points

Name *

Anish Rane

Questions

25 of 30 points

✓ What will be the output of the following Java code? *

1/1

```
class StaticExample {  
    static int x = 5;  
  
    static {  
        x += 10;  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("x = " + x);  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ a) x = 5
- ☐ b) x = 10
- ☒ c) x = 15
- ☐ d) Compilation error



✓ An instance of which type of class cannot be created? *

1/1

- ☐ Protected class
- ☐ Base class
- ☐ Anonymous class
- ☒ Abstract class



✓ Which of the following is not an operator in Java? *

1/1

- ☐ a) |
- ☐ b) ^
- ☐ c) ~
- ☒ d) <->



✗ Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using getters and setters? * 0/1

- ☐ Getters and setters can speed up compilation.
- ☐ Getters and setters provide encapsulation of behavior.
- ☒ Getters and setters provide a debugging point for when a property changes at runtime. ✗
- ☐ Getters and setters permit different access levels.

Correct answer

- ☒ Getters and setters can speed up compilation.

✓ What is the scope of an instance variable in Java? *

1/1

- ☒ a) Throughout the class
- ☐ b) Throughout the method
- ☐ c) Throughout the package
- ☐ d) Throughout the program



✓ What is the correct way to declare and initialize a two-dimensional array in Java? *1/1

- ☒ a) `int[][] arr = new int[3][3];`
- ☐ b) `int[3][3] arr = new int[3][3];`
- ☐ c) `int[][] arr = new int[3,3];`
- ☐ d) `int[3,3] arr = new int[][];`



✓ Which of the following statements about constructors is true? *

1/1

- ☐ a) Constructors can have a return type.
- ☒ b) Constructors can be overloaded.
- ☐ c) Constructors can be inherited.
- ☐ d) Constructors can be static.



✓ Which statement best describes the method of inheritance in OOP? * 1/1

- ☒ Inheritance describes the ability to create new classes based on an existing class. ✓
- ☐ Inheritance means that a group of related properties, methods, and other members are treated as a single unit or object.
- ☐ Inheritance forces a class to have a single responsibility from only one parent.
- ☐ Inheritance means that you will never have multiple classes that can be used interchangeably, even though each class implements the same properties or methods in different ways.

✗ Can we define a java file name as .java ? (Only Extension) * 0/1

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Yes

✓ A jagged array in Java is: * 1/1

- ☒ a) An array of arrays where each sub-array can have a different length. ✓
- ☐ b) An array with dimensions greater than two.
- ☐ c) An array with elements of different data types.
- ☐ d) An array of integers only.

✗ In multilevel inheritance, one class inherits how many classes? *

0/1

- ☐ one class only
- ☐ two classes
- ☐ as many classes as required
- ☒ at least two classes



Correct answer

- ☒ one class only

✓ Which of these keywords are access specifiers? *

1/1

- ☐ abstract and public
- ☒ public and private
- ☐ this and final
- ☐ final and abstract



✗ What is the output of the following Java code? *

0/1

```
class EXample {  
    static int count = 0;  
  
    Example() {  
        count++;  
        System.out.print(count);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        EXample obj1 = new EXample ();  
        EXample obj2 = new EXample ();  
        EXample obj3 = new EXample ();  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ a) 111
- ☒ b) 123
- ☐ c) 321
- ☐ d) 312
- ☐ e) Error

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ e) Error

✓ Which of the following is true regarding static methods in Java? * 1/1

- ☐ a) They can access instance variables and methods directly.
- ☐ b) They can be overridden in subclasses.
- ☒ c) They can be accessed using the class name. ✓
- ☐ d) They can access non-static methods directly.

✓ A constructor in Java is a special method that: * 1/1

- ☐ a) Initializes static variables
- ☒ b) Creates an object of the class ✓
- ☐ c) Returns a value
- ☐ d) Deallocates memory

✓ What is the output of the following java code * 1/1

```
String str = "abc";  
String str1 = new String(str);  
  
System.out.println((str==str1)+" "+str.equals(str1));
```

- ☐ true true
- ☐ true false
- ☒ false true ✓
- ☐ false false

✗ What is the length of an array in Java? *

0/1

- ☐ a) The total number of elements in the array
- ☒ b) The maximum number of elements the array can hold ✗
- ☐ c) The length of the first element in the array
- ☐ d) The index of the last element in the array

Correct answer

- ☒ a) The total number of elements in the array

✓ What is the output of the following Java code? *

1/1

```
class TestStatic {  
    static {  
        System.out.print("Static block initialized.");  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.print(" Main method executed.");  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ a) Static block initialized.
- ☐ b) Main method executed. Static block initialized.
- ☒ c) Static block initialized. Main method executed.. ✓
- ☐ d) Compilation error

✓ Select Odd one out from these about local variables *

1/1

- ☐ a) Local variables are declared in methods, constructors, or blocks
- ☐ b) Local variables are created when the method, constructor or block is entered
- ☐ c) the variable will be destroyed once it exits the method, constructor, or block
- ☒ d) We can't create reference variables of Local variables



✓ What is the output of the following JAVA code? *

1/1

```
public class Program
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int a = 5+5*2+2*2+(2*3);
        System.out.println(a);
    }
}
```

- ☐ a) 138
- ☐ b) 264
- ☐ c) 41
- ☒ d) 25



✓ Which of the following is true about arrays in Java? *

1/1

- ☐ a) Arrays can hold elements of different data types.
- ☐ b) Arrays have a dynamic size that can be changed during runtime.
- ☐ c) Arrays are objects in Java and inherit from the Object class.
- ☒ d) Arrays can only hold a fixed number of elements of the same data type. ✓

✓ What is the lifespan of a local variable in Java? *

1/1

- ☐ a) It lasts throughout the program execution.
- ☒ b) It lasts until the method it is declared in completes execution. ✓
- ☐ c) It lasts until the object is garbage collected.
- ☐ d) It lasts until the class is unloaded from memory.

✓ What will be the output of the following Java program? *1/1

```
class output {    public static void main(String args[])    {  
        double a, b,c;  
        a = 3.0/0;  
        b = 0/4.0;  
        c=0/0.0;  
        System.out.print(a);  
        System.out.print(" " +b);        System.out.print(" " +c);  
    }  
}
```

- ☒ Infinity 0.0 NaN ✓
- ☐ Compilation Error
- ☐ Runtime Error
- ☐ Infinity NaN 0.0

✓ Can a local variable have the same name as an instance variable in Java? * 1/1

- ☒ a) Yes, and the local variable will take precedence. ✓
- ☐ b) Yes, and the instance variable will take precedence.
- ☐ c) No, it's not allowed in Java.
- ☐ d) It depends on the visibility of the variables.

✓ Which of the following is true regarding instance variables in Java? * 1/1

- ☐ a) They are declared with the static keyword.
- ☒ b) They are initialized to default values when an object is created. ✓
- ☐ c) They can be accessed using the class name.
- ☐ d) They can only be accessed within the method they are defined in.

✓ Which type of constructor cannot have a return type? * 1/1

- ☐ default
- ☐ copy
- ☐ parameterized
- ☒ Constructors do not have a return type ✓

✓ What is the output of the following JAVA code? *

1/1

```
public class Program {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        int a = 10;  
        System.out.println(a*a--);  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ a) 200
- ☒ b) 100
- ☐ c) 190
- ☐ d) 180



✓ What is a static variable in Java? *

1/1

- ☐ a) A variable that is local to a method
- ☒ b) A variable that belongs to the class and not to instances of the class
- ☐ c) A variable that is declared with the final keyword
- ☐ d) A variable that is initialized using the new keyword



✓ What is the output of the following Java code? *

1/1

```
class Example {  
    static int count = 0;  
  
    Example() {  
        count++;  
        System.out.print(count);  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Example obj1 = new Example();  
        Example obj2 = new Example();  
        Example obj3 = new Example();  
    }  
}
```

- ☐ a) 111
- ☒ b) 123
- ☐ c) 321
- ☐ d) 312



✓ `class Test {`
`private static int a = 10;`
`int b= 20;`
`public static void main(String []args) {`
`Test test = new Test();`
`int c = 20; b = 40;`
`System.out.println(c + test.b + test.a);`
`}`
`}`

*

1/1

- ☐ 50
- ☐ 70
- ☐ 90
- ☒ Error



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