JAVA CCEE Test 1

Total points   31/40   ?

TIME-45 min

  40 questions

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Anish Rane

✓ **What is the range of byte data type in Java?**   1/1

○ -2147483648 to 2147483647

○ None of the mentioned

◉ -128 to 127   ✓

○ -32768 to 32767

✓ **what will be the output of following code?**   1/1

```
class increment
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        int g = 3;
        System.out.print(++g * 8);
    }|
}
```

○ 25

○ 24

◉ 32   ✓

○ 33

✓ conversion for automatic type Which of these is necessary condition in Java?   1/1

○ The destination type is smaller than source type

◉ The destination type is larger than source type   ✓

○ The destination type can be larger or smaller than source type

○ None of the mentioned

✓ If an expression contains double, int, float, long, then the whole expression 1/1 will be promoted into which of these data types?

○ long

○ int

◉ double   ✓

○ float

✓   what will be the output of following code?   1/1

```
class c

{
    public void main( String[] args )

    {

        System.out.println( "Hello" + args[0] );

    }

}
```

○ Hello c

○ Hello

○ Hello world

◉ Runtime Error   ✓

✓ what will be the output of following code? 1/1

```java
class char_increment
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            char c1 = 'D';
            char c2 = 84;
            c2++;
            c1++;
            System.out.println(c1 + " "  + c2);
        }
    }
```
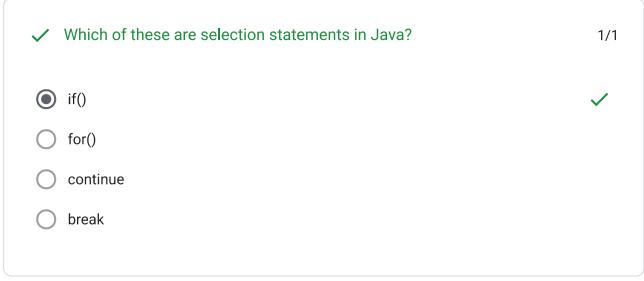
○ U E

⦿ E U   ✓

○ V E

○ U F

✓   what will be the output of following code?   1/1

```java
class array_output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            char array_variable [] = new char[10];
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
            {
                array_variable[i] = 'i';
                System.out.print(array_variable[i] + "");
            }
        }
    }
```

○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

○ i j k l m n o p q r

◉ i i i i i i i i i i   ✓

✓ Which of these is an incorrect array declaration?   1/1

○ int arr[] = new int[5]

○ int [] arr = new int[5]

○ int arr[] = new int[5]

◉ int arr[] = int [5] new   ✓

✓ Which one is a valid declaration of a boolean?   1/1

○ boolean b1 = 1;

○ boolean b4 = 'true'

◉ boolean b3 = false;   ✓

○ boolean b2 = 'false';

✓ what will be the output of following code?   1/1

```java
class array_output
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            int array_variable [] = new int[10];
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
            {
                array_variable[i] = i;
                System.out.print(array_variable[i] + " ");
            }
        }
    }
```

○ 0 2 4 6 8

○ 1 3 5 7 9

◉ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   ✓

○ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

✓ Which of these are selection statements in Java? 1/1

🔘 if() ✓

⭕ for()

⭕ continue

⭕ break

✗ what will be the output of following code? 0/1

```
class selection_statements
    {
        public static void main(String args[])
        {
            int var1 = 5;
            int var2 = 6;
            if ((var2 = 1) == var1)
                System.out.print(var2);
            else
                System.out.print(++var2);
        }
    }
```

⭕ 2

⭕ 3

⭕ 1

⭕ 4

✓ Which component is responsible for converting bytecode into machine specific code?   1/1

◉ JVM   ✓

◯ JDK

◯ JIT

◯ JRE

✓ What is use of interpreter?   1/1

◯ They convert bytecode to machine language code

◉ They read high level code and execute them   ✓

◯ They are intermediated between JIT and JVM

◯ It is a synonym for JIT

✓ What is a default value of string?   1/1

◯ 0

◉ null   ✓

◯ 0.0d

◯ false

✓ If class C inherits class B. And B has inherited class A. Then while creating 1/1
the object of class C, what will be the sequence of constructors getting
called?

○ Constructor of C then B, finally of A

○ Constructor of A then C, finally of B

○ Constructor of C then A, finally B

◉ Constructor of A then B, finally C   ✓

✗ Which among the following is true for copy constructor?   0/1

◉ The argument object is passed by reference   ✗

○ It can be defined with zero arguments

○ Used when an object is passed by value to a function

○ Used when a function returns an object

Correct answer

◉ It can be defined with zero arguments

✕   what will be the output of following code?   0/1

```
class student
{
    int marks;
    public: student(){}
    student(int x)
    {
        marks=x;
    }
};
main()
{
    student s1(100);
    student s2();
    student s3=100;
    return 0;
}
```

○   Object s3, syntax error

○   Only object s1 and s2 will be created

○   Program runs and all objects are created

○   Program will give compile time error

✓ Which among the following function can be used to call default   1/1
constructor implicitly in java?

◉ this()   ✓

○ that()

○ super()

○ sub()

✓ If a function has to be called only by using other member functions of the   1/1
class, what should be the access specifier used for that function?

◉ Private   ✓

○ Protected

○ Public

○ Default

✓   what will be the output of following code?   1/1

```
class A
{
        private : int marks; char name[20];
        public :
        A(int x=100)
        {
                marks=x;
        }
};
```

◉ Objects can be created with one parameter or without parameter   ✓

○ Object can be created only with one parameter

○ Object can be created with more than one parameter

○ Objects can be create only without parameter

✓   Choose the correct option for the code given below.class A{ static int c=0;   1/1
    public: A(){ c++; } };

○ Constructor will make c=1 for each object created

○ Constructor will make c=0 for each object created

◉ Constructor will keep number of objects created   ✓

○ Constructor will just initialize c=0 then increment by 1

✓ **What are local classes?**   1/1

○ Classes declared inside a package

◉ Classes declared inside a function   ✓

○ Classes declared inside a class

○ Classes declared inside structure

✗ **All the member functions of local classes are _____ by default.**   0/1

○ Static

◉ Inline   ✗

○ Abstract

○ Virtual

Correct answer

◉ Abstract

✓   1/1

What will be the output of the following Java code?

```
1.    class test
2.    {
3.        int a;
4.        int b;
5.        void meth(int i , int j)
6.        {
7.            i *= 2;
8.            j /= 2;
9.        }
0.    }
1.    class Output
2.    {
3.        public static void main(String args[])
4.        {
5.            test obj = new test();
6.            int a = 10;
7.            int b = 20;
8.            obj.meth(a , b);
9.            System.out.println(a + " " + b);
0.        }
1.    }
```

◉ 10 20   ✓

◯ 20 10

◯ 20 40

◯ 40 20

!

✓ Which concept will result in derived class with more features (consider maximum 3 classes)?   1/1

○ Single inheritance

⦿ Multiple inheritance   ✓

○ Multilevel inheritance

○ Hierarchical inheritance

✓ Which constructor will be called first from the classes involved in single inheritance from object of derived class?   1/1

⦿ Base class constructor   ✓

○ Derived class constructor

○ Both class constructors at a time

○ Runtime error

✗ Why do we need to handle exceptions?   0/1

○ To prevent abnormal termination of program

⦿ To encourage exception prone program   ✗

○ To avoid syntax errors

○ To save memory

Correct answer

⦿ To prevent abnormal termination of program

✓ Which is the universal exception handler class?   1/1

○ Object

○ Math

○ Errors

◉ Exceptions   ✓

✓ The catching of base class exception _____ in java. 1/1

○ a) After derived class is not allowed by compiler

◉ b) Before derived class is not allowed by compiler   ✓

○ c) Before derived class is allowed

○ d) After derived class can't be done

✓ If a catch block accepts more than one exceptions then _____ 1/1

○ a) The catch parameters are not final

◉ b) The catch parameters are final   ✓

○ c) The catch parameters are not defined

○ d) The catch parameters are not used

✓ Which among the following is true for upcasting in inheritance?   1/1

○ a) Downward to the inheritance tree

◉ b) Upward to the inheritance tree   ✓

○ c) Either upward or downward

○ d) Doesn't apply on inheritance

✗ Which property is shown most when upcasting is used?   0/1

◉ a) Code reusability   ✗

○ b) Code efficiency

○ c) Complex code simple syntax

○ d) Encapsulation

Correct answer

◉ c) Complex code simple syntax

✓ Upcasting is _____ without an explicit type cast.   1/1

◉ a) Always allowed for public inheritance   ✓

○ b) Always allowed for protected inheritance

○ c) Always allowed for private inheritance

○ d) Not allowed

✕   **What happens when new fails?**   0/1

○ a) Returns zero always

◉ b) Throws an exception always   ✕

○ c) Either throws an exception or returns zero

○ d) Terminates the program

Correct answer

◉ c) Either throws an exception or returns zero

✕   **The new operator _____**   0/1

○ a) Can allocate reference types too

○ b) Doesn't allocate reference types

◉ c) Can allocate reference to objects   ✕

○ d) Doesn't allocate any data

Correct answer

◉ b) Doesn't allocate reference types

✓ Which among the following is added in grammar of new operator?   1/1

○ a) Finalize

○ b) Arg

◉ c) Initializer   ✓

○ d) Allocator

✓ Which among the following is false?   1/1

○ a) Object must be created before using members of a class

○ b) Memory for an object is allocated only after its constructor is called

◉ c) Objects can't be passed by reference   ✓

○ d) Objects size depends on its class data members

✓ The object can't be _____   1/1

○ a) Passed by reference

○ b) Passed by value

○ c) Passed by copy

◉ d) Passed as function   ✓

✕   class student { int rollno; char name[20]; static int studentno; };   0/1

○ a) 20

○ b) 22

○ c) 24

◉ d) 28   ✕

Correct answer

◉ c) 24

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