DURGA ONLINE EXAMS

Test Your Knowledge

HOME

121) **Given:**

```
1. class ClassA {
2. public int numberOfInstances;
3. protected ClassA(int numberOfInstances) {
4. this.numberOfInstances = numberOfInstances;
5. }
6. }
7. public class ExtendedA extends ClassA {
8. private ExtendedA(int numberOfInstances) {
9. super(numberOfInstances);
10. }
11. public static void main(String[] args) {
12. ExtendedA ext = new ExtendedA(420);
13. System.out.print(ext.numberOfInstances);
14. }
15. }
```

Which statement is true?

1) **420 is the output.**
2) **An exception is thrown at runtime.**
3) **All constructors must be declared public.**
4) **Constructors CANNOT use the private modifier.**
5) **Constructors CANNOT use the protected modifier.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 1

Click Here for Explanation

122) **Given:**

```
10. class One {
11. public One() { System.out.print(1); }
12. }
13. class Two extends One {
14. public Two() { System.out.print(2); }
15. }
16. class Three extends Two {
17. public Three() { System.out.print(3); }
18. }
19. public class Numbers{
20. public static void main( String[] argv ) { new Three(); }
21. }
```

What is the result when this code is executed?

1) **1**
2) **3**
3) **123**
4) **321**
5) **The code runs with no output.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

Click Here for Explanation

123) **Given:**

```
3. interface Fish { }
4. class Perch implements Fish { }
5. class Walleye extends Perch { }
6. class Bluegill { }
7. public class Fisherman {
8. public static void main(String[] args) {
9. Fish f = new Walleye();
```

```
10. Walleye w = new Walleye();
11. Bluegill b = new Bluegill();
12. if(f instanceof Perch) System.out.print("f-p ");
13. if(w instanceof Fish) System.out.print("w-f ");
14. if(b instanceof Fish) System.out.print("b-f ");
15. }
16. }
```

What is the result?

1) **w-f**
2) **f-p w-f**
3) **w-f b-f**
4) **f-p w-f b-f**
5) **Compilation fails.**
6) **An exception is thrown at runtime.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 2

Click Here for Explanation

124) **Given:**

```
11. public interface A { public void m1(); }
12.
13. class B implements A { }
14. class C implements A { public void m1() { } }
15. class D implements A { public void m1(int x) { } }
16. abstract class E implements A { }
17. abstract class F implements A { public void m1() { } }
18. abstract class G implements A { public void m1(int x) { } }
```

What is the result?

1) **Compilation succeeds.**
2) **Exactly one class does NOT compile.**
3) **Exactly two classes do NOT compile.**
4) **Exactly four classes do NOT compile.**
5) **Exactly three classes do NOT compile.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 3

Click Here for Explanation

125) **Given:**

```
1. public class Plant {
2. private String name;
3. public Plant(String name) { this.name = name; }
4. public String getName() { return name; }
5. }
```

```
1. public class Tree extends Plant {
2. public void growFruit() { }
3. public void dropLeaves() { }
4. }
```

Which statement is true?

1) **The code will compile without changes.**
2) **The code will compile if public Tree() { Plant(); } is added to the Tree class.**
3) **The code will compile if public Plant() { Tree(); } is added to the Plant class.**
4) **The code will compile if public Plant() { this("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.**
5) **The code will compile if public Plant() { Plant("fern"); } is added to the Plant class.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 4

Click Here for Explanation

126) **Given:**

```
11. static class A {
12. void process() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }
13. }
14. static class B extends A {
```

```
15. void process() { System.out.println("B"); }
16. }
17. public static void main(String[] args) {
18. new B().process();
19. }
```

What is the result?

1) **B**
2) **The code runs with no output.**
3) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 12.**
4) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 15.**
5) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 18.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 1

Click Here for Explanation

127) **Click the Exhibit button.**
What two must the programmer do to correct the compilation errors? (Choose two.)

```
1. public class Car {
2.   private int wheelCount;
3.   private String vin;
4.   public Car(String vin) {
5.     this.vin = vin;
6.     this.wheelCount = 4;
7.   }
8.   public String drive() {
9.     return "zoom-zoom";
10.  }
11.  public String getInfo() {
12.    return "VIN: " + vin + " wheels: " +
wheelCount;
13.  }
14. }
```

And:

```
1. public class MeGo extends Car {
2.   public MeGo(String vin) {
3.     this.wheelCount = 3;
4.   }
5. }
```

1) **insert a call to this() in the Car constructor**
2) **insert a call to this() in the MeGo constructor**
3) **insert a call to super() in the MeGo constructor**
4) **insert a call to super(vin) in the MeGo constructor**
5) **change the wheelCount variable in Car to protected**
6) **change line 3 in the MeGo class to super.wheelCount = 3;**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 4, 5

Click Here for Explanation

128) **A company has a business application that provides its users with many different reports receivables reports, payables reports, revenue projects, and so on. The company has just urchased some new, state-of-the-art, wireless printers, and a programmer has been assigned the task of enhancing all of the reports to use not only the company's old printers, but the new wireless printers as well. When the programmer starts looking into the application, the programmer discovers that because of the design of the application, it is necessary to make changes to each report to support the new printers.Which two design concepts most likely explain this situation? (Choose two.)**

1) **Inheritance**
2) **Low cohesion**
3) **Tight coupling**
4) **High cohesion**
5) **Loose coupling**
6) **Object immutability**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 2, 3

Click Here for Explanation

129) **Given:**

```
10. public class SuperCalc {
11. protected static int multiply(int a, int b) { return a * b;}
12. }
```

and:

```
20. public class SubCalc extends SuperCalc{
21. public static int multiply(int a, int b) {
22. int c = super.multiply(a, b);
23. return c;
24. }
25. }
```

and:

```
30. SubCalc sc = new SubCalc ();
31. System.out.println(sc.multiply(3,4));
32. System.out.println(SubCalc.multiply(2,2));
```

What is the result?

1) **12**
   4
2) **The code runs with no output.**
3) **An exception is thrown at runtime.**
4) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 21.**
5) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 22.**
6) **Compilation fails because of an error in line 31.**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 5

Click Here for Explanation

130) **Given:**

```
10. interface A { public int getValue(); }
11. class B implements A {
12. public int getValue() { return 1; }
13. }
14. class C extends B {
15. // insert code here
16. }
```

Which three code fragments, inserted individually at line 15, make use of polymorphism? (Choose three.)

1) **public void add(C c) { c.getValue(); }**
2) **public void add(B b) { b.getValue(); }**
3) **public void add(A a) { a.getValue(); }**
4) **public void add(A a, B b) { a.getValue(); }**
5) **public void add(C c1, C c2) { c1.getValue(); }**

Your Selected options :: none

Correct Options :: 2, 3, 4

Click Here for Explanation

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Total No.of Questions	::	292
Total No.of Answered Questions	::	0
Total No.of Unanswered Questions	::	292
Marks	::	0/292(0%)