

Java programming MCQ

(Constructor and method)

1. What is true about private constructor?

- a) Private constructor ensures only one instance of a class exist at any point of time
- b) Private constructor ensures multiple instances of a class exist at any point of time
- c) Private constructor eases the instantiation of a class
- d) Private constructor allows creating objects in other classes

Ans=a

2. What would be the behaviour if this() and super() used in a method?

- a) Runtime error
- b) Throws exception
- c) compile time error
- d) Runs successfully

Ans=c

3. What is false about constructor?

- a) Constructors cannot be synchronized in Java
- b) Java does not provide default copy constructor
- c) Constructor can have a return type
- d) "this" and "super" can be used in a constructor

Ans=c

4. What is true about Class.getInstance()?

- a) Class.getInstance calls the constructor
- b) Class.getInstance is same as new operator
- c) Class.getInstance needs to have matching constructor
- d) Class.getInstance creates object if class does not have any constructor

Ans=d

5. What is true about constructor?

- a) It can contain return type
- b) It can take any number of parameters
- c) It can have any non access modifiers
- d) Constructor cannot throw an exception

Ans=b

6. Abstract class cannot have a constructor.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans=b

7. What is true about protected constructor?

- a) Protected constructor can be called directly
- b) Protected constructor can only be called using super()
- c) Protected constructor can be used outside package
- d) protected constructor can be instantiated even if child is in a different package

Ans=b

8. What is not the use of "this" keyword in Java?

- a) Passing itself to another method
- b) Calling another constructor in constructor chaining
- c) Referring to the instance variable when local variable has the same name
- d) Passing itself to method of the same class

Ans=d

9. What would be the behaviour if one parameterized constructor is explicitly defined?

- a) Compilation error
- b) Compilation succeeds
- c) Runtime error
- d) Compilation succeeds but at the time of creating object using default constructor, it throws compilation error

Ans=d

10. What would be behaviour if the constructor has a return type?

- a) Compilation error
- b) Runtime error

- c) Compilation and runs successfully
- d) Only String return type is allowed

Ans=a

11. What is the return type of Constructors?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) void
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans=d

12. Which keyword is used by the method to refer to the object that invoked it?

- a) import
- b) catch
- c) abstract
- d) this

Ans=d

13. Which of the following is a method having same name as that of its class?

- a) finalize
- b) delete
- c) class
- d) constructor

Ans=d

14. Which operator is used by Java run time implementations to free the memory of an object when it is no longer needed?

- a) delete
- b) free
- c) new
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans=d

15. Which function is used to perform some action when the object is to be destroyed?

- a) finalize()
- b) delete()
- c) main()
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans=a

16. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

- a) default constructor is called at the time of object declaration
- b) constructor can be parameterized
- c) finalize() method is called when an object goes out of scope and is no longer needed
- d) finalize() method must be declared protected

Ans=c

17. What is the return type of a method that does not return any value?

- a) int
- b) float
- c) void
- d) double

Ans=c

18. What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by method signature?

- a) Function overriding
- b) Function overloading
- c) Function doubling
- d) None of the mentioned

Ans=b

19. Which of the following is a method having the same name as that of its class?

- a) finalize
- b) delete
- c) class
- d) constructor

Ans=d

20. Which method can be defined only once in a program?

- a) main method
- b) finalize method
- c) static method
- d) private method

Ans=a

21.What is the process of defining two or more methods within same class that have same name but different parameters declaration?

- a) method overloading
- b) method overriding
- c) method hiding
- d) none of the mentioned

Ans=a

22.Which of these can be overloaded?

- a) Methods
- b) Constructors
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Ans=c

23.Which of these is correct about passing an argument by call-by-value process?

- a) Copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine
- b) Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine
- c) Copy of argument is made into the formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument
- d) Reference to original argument is passed to formal parameter of the subroutine and changes made on parameters of subroutine have effect on original argument

Ans=a

24. What is the process of defining a method in terms of itself, that is a method that calls itself?

- a) Polymorphism
- b) Abstraction
- c) Encapsulation
- d) Recursion

Ans=d

25. 1) A Java constructor is like a method without ____.

- A) statements
- B) return type
- C) argument list
- D) None

Ans=B

26. The name of a constructor and the name of a class are ____.

- A) Same
- B) Different
- C) -
- D) –

Ans=A

27. The placement of a constructor inside a class should be ____.

- A) Always at the beginning of class
- B) Always at the end of class
- C) Anywhere in the class
- D) None

Ans=C

28. The purpose of a Java constructor is ____.

- A) Initialization of variables with passed data
- B) Writing custom code
- C) Accepting other objects as inputs
- D) All the above

Ans=D

29. Memory is allocated to an object once the execution of ____ is over in Java language.

- A) main method
- B) constructor
- C) destructor
- D) None

Ans=B

30. In Java, a constructor with no parameters or no arguments is called ____ constructor.

- A) Default constructor
- B) User-defined constructor
- C) -
- D) –

Ans=A

31. In Java, a constructor with one or more arguments or parameters is called a ____ constructor.

- A) Default constructor
- B) User-defined constructor or Non-default constructor

- C) -
- D) –

Ans=B

32.The compiler adds a default no-argument constructor to a class if it ____.

- A) does not define a constructor at all.
- B) defines at least one constructor with arguments
- C) -
- D) –

Ans=A

33. Overloading of constructors in Java means adding more than ____ constructors with the different argument list.

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 8

Ans=A

34.A constructor can call another overloaded constructor using the ____ keyword in Java.

- A) super
- B) local
- C) con
- D) this

Ans=D

35. In Java, you can pass ___ variables from one constructor to another overloaded constructor.

- A) local variables
- B) static variables
- C) non-static variables
- D) local and static variables

Ans=D

37. Choosing a suitable overloaded constructor happens at ____ time in Java.

- A) Compile-time
- B) Run time
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=B

38. Java constructor overloading follows ____ principle in Object-Oriented programming.

- A) Inheritance
- B) Encapsulation
- C) Polymorphism
- D) None

Answer [=]

Ans=C

39. Java allows calling or invoking a method from a constructor. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans= A

40. A Java method is comparable to a ___ in c language.

- A) structure
- B) union
- C) function
- D) enum

Ans=C

41. All Java methods must have a return type. (TRUE / FALSE)

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

42. in Java, add a ____ to a constructor to convert it into a method.

- A) if statement
- B) static
- C) return type
- D) semicolon

Ans=C

43. Java method signature is a combination of ____.

- A) Return type
- B) Method name
- C) Argument List
- D) All the above

Ans=D

44. In Java, a method name can not start with a ____.

- A) number
- B) # (pound)
- C) - (hyphen)
- D) All the above

Ans=D

45. In Java, a method name can start with ____.

- A) Alphabet
- B) Underscore (_)
- C) Dollar (\$)
- D) All the above

Ans=D

46. In Java, a method name can contain numbers from 2nd character onwards.
(TRUE / FALSE).

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) –

Ans=A

47. Choose the correct identifier for a method name in Java.

- A) 1show
- B) \$hide
- C) *show\$
- D) 3_click

Ans=B

48. A "this" operator used inside a Java method refers to ____ variable.

- A) Global variable
- B) Method local variable
- C) Instance variable
- D) None

Ans=C

49. A local variable declared inside a method can not be used in expressions without initializing it first. (TRUE / FALSE).

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

50. In Java, local variables are stored in ____ memory and instance variables are stored in ____ memory.

- A) Stack, Stack
- B) Heap, Heap
- C) Stack, Heap
- D) Heap, Stack

Ans=C

51. A static-method or a static-variable is shared among all instances of a class. (TRUE / FALSE)

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

52. Java does not allow nesting of methods. (TRUE / FALSE)

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

53. What is method overriding in Java?

- A) Writing a method in a subclass with the same name of superclass's method
- B) Mentioning the same return type of the method of the superclass
- C) The argument list in the method of subclass and the method of superclass should be the same
- D) All the above

Ans=D

54. Method Overriding is useful to add extra functionality or code to a method of subclass with the same name as the inherited method. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

55. It is not mandatory to override all or a few methods of the Superclass. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

56. Why should a method be overridden in Java instead of writing a method with a different name?

- A) Large projects heavily depend on inheritance

- B) The code-base refers to the same method with the same method signature in different classes of the project
- C) It is not possible to change the method calling code at all occurrences of the project. It may break the whole project.
- D) All the above.

Ans=D

57.The Method-Overloading and Method-Overriding are not the same. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

58.A successful Method Overriding calls the method of ____ in Java.

- A) Superclass
- B) Subclass
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=B

59. If the method signature of a Superclass and the method signature of a Subclass are the same, then the subclass method is said to be _____ the superclass's method.

- A) Overriding
- B) Overloading
- C) -
- D) -

Ans=A

60. A method of a Superclass can not override the method of the Subclass. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) TRUE
- B) FALSE

- C) -
- D) –

Ans=A

61. Method overriding increases the burden on the JVM in terms of runtime checks and resolution. State TRUE or FALSE.

- A) FALSE
- B) TRUE
- C) -
- D) –

Ans=B

62. What are the advantages of Method Overriding in Java?

- A) A subclass can add extra functionality to the overriding method.
- B) A subclass can call both the overridden method and overriding method.
- C) It supports polymorphism. A superclass reference can be used to call the common method of all subclasses.
- D) All the above

Ans=D

63. An Overridden method is the method of ____ class and the overriding method is the method of ____ class.

- A) super, sub
- B) sub, super
- C) super, super
- D) sub, sub

Ans=A

64. To successfully override a superclass method in Java, the access modifier of the method of the subclass can be ____ restrictive.

- A) Less
- B) More
- C) Less or Same
- D) None

Ans=C