Test 4

01. QID - 2.960

What will the following code print when compiled and run?

**class** Test{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

**int** c = 0;

A: **for**(**int** i = 0; i < 2; i++){

B: **for**(**int** j = 0; j < 2; j++){

C: **for**(**int** k = 0; k < 3; k++){

c++;

**if**(k>j) **break**;

}

}

}

System.out.println(c);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 7

B. 8

C. 9

D. 10

E. 11

Check Answer

02. QID - 2.1349

Given a **class** named Test, which of these would be valid definitions **for** the

constructors **for** the **class**?

Select 1 option

A. Test(Test b) { }

B. Test Test( ) { }

C. **private** **final** Test( ) { }

D. **void** Test( ) { }

E. **public** **static** **void** Test(String args[ ] ) { }

Check Answer

03. QID - 2.1327

What will be the output when the following program is run?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

**int** i;

**int** j;

**for** (i = 0, j = 0; j < i; ++j, i++){

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}

System.out.println(i + " " + j);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 0 0 will be printed twice.

B. 0 0 will be printed once.

C. It will keep on printing 0 0

D. It will not compile.

E. It will print 0 0 and then 0 1.

Check Answer

04. QID - 2.1119

Given:

**public** **class** Switcher{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

**switch**(Integer.parseInt(args[1])) //1

{

**case** 0 :

**boolean** b = **false**;

**break**;

**case** 1 :

b = **true**; //2

**break**;

}

**if**(b) System.out.println(args[2]);

}

}

What will the above program print **if** compiled and run using the following command

line:

java Switcher 1 2 3

Select 1 option

A. It will print 1

B. It will print 2

C. It will print 3

D. It will not print anything.

E. It will not compile because of //1.

F. It will not compile because of //2.

G. It will not compile **for** some other reason.

Check Answer

05. QID - 2.1055

Identify valid method declarations.

Select 1 option

A. **public** **void** methodX(**int**... i, String s);

B. **public** **void** methodX(**int**... i, String... s);

C. **public** **void** methodX(**int** i, **int**... j);

D. **public** **int**... methodX(**int** i);

Check Answer

06. QID - 2.1151

Given that TestClass is a **class**, how many objects and reference variables are created

by the following code?

TestClass t1, t2, t3, t4;

t1 = t2 = **new** TestClass();

t3 = **new** TestClass();

Select 1 option

A. 2 objects, 3 references.

B. 2 objects, 4 references.

C. 3 objects, 2 references.

D. 2 objects, 2 references.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

07. QID - 2.1243

Which of the following are correct ways to initialize the **static** variables MAX and

CLASS\_GUID ?

**class** Widget{

**static** **int** MAX; //1

**static** **final** String CLASS\_GUID; // 2

Widget(){

//3

}

Widget(**int** k){

//4

}

}

Select 2 options

A. Modify lines //1 and //2 as : static int MAX = 111; static final String

CLASS\_GUID = "XYZ123";

B. Add the following line just after //2 : static { MAX = 111; CLASS\_GUID =

"XYZ123"; }

C. Add the following line just before //1 : { MAX = 111; CLASS\_GUID =

"XYZ123"; }

D. Add the following line at //3 as well as //4 : MAX = 111; CLASS\_GUID =

"XYZ123";

E. Only option 3 is valid.

Check Answer

08. QID - 2.984

Following is a supposedly robust method to parse an input **for** a **float** :

**public** **float** parseFloat(String s){

**float** f = 0.0f;

**try**{

f = Float.valueOf(s).floatValue();

**return** f ;

}

**catch**(NumberFormatException nfe){

System.out.println("Invalid input " + s);

f = Float.NaN ;

**return** f;

}

**finally** { System.out.println("finally"); }

**return** f ;

}

Which of the following statements about the above method are **true**??

Select 1 option

A. If input is "0.1" then it will **return** 0.1 and print **finally** .

B. If input is "0x.1" then it will **return** Float.Nan and print Invalid Input 0x.1

and **finally** .

C. If input is "1" then it will **return** 1.0 and print **finally** .

D. If input is "0x1" then it will **return** 0.0 and print Invalid Input 0x1 and

**finally** .

E. The code will not compile.

Check Answer

09. QID - 2.1319

Given the following code snippet:

**int** rate = 10;

**int** t = 5;

XXX amount = 1000.0;

**for**(**int** i=0; i<t; t++){

amount = amount\*(1 - rate/100);

}

What can XXX be?

Select 1 option

A. **int**

B. **long**

C. only **double**

D. **double** or **float**

E. **float**

Check Answer

10. QID - 2.1178

Which one of the following **class** definitions is/are a legal definition of a **class** that

cannot be instantiated?

**class** Automobile{

**abstract** **void** honk(); //(1)

}

**abstract** **class** Automobile{

**void** honk(); //(2)

}

**abstract** **class** Automobile{

**void** honk(){}; //(3)

}

**abstract** **class** Automobile{

**abstract** **void** honk(){} //(4)

}

**abstract** **class** Automobile{

**abstract** **void** honk(); //(5)

}

Select 2 options

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Check Answer

11. QID - 2.1267

Which of the following implementations of a max() method will correctly **return** the

largest value?

Select 1 option

A. **int** max(**int** x, **int** y){

**return**( **if**(x > y){ x; } **else**{ y; } );

}

B. **int** max(**int** x, **int** y){

**return**( **if**(x > y){ **return** x; } **else**{ **return** y; } );

}

C. **int** max(**int** x, **int** y){

**switch**(x < y){

**case** **true**:

**return** y;

**default** :

**return** x;

};

}

D. **int** max(**int** x, **int** y){

**if** (x > y) **return** x;

**return** y;

}

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

12. QID - 2.1322

What is meant by "encapsulation" ?

Select 1 option

A. There is no way to access member variable.

B. There are no member variables.

C. Member fields are declared **private** but **public** accessor/mutator methods are

provided to access and change their values.

D. Data fields are declared **public** and accessor methods are provided to access and

change their values.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

13. QID - 2.1086

What will be the result of compiling and running the following code?

**class** Base{

**public** Object getValue(){ **return** **new** Object(); } //1

}

**class** Base2 **extends** Base{

**public** String getValue(){ **return** "hello"; } //2

}

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

Base b = **new** Base2();

System.out.println(b.getValue()); //3

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will print the hash code of the object.

B. It will print hello .

C. Compile time error at //1 .

D. Compile time error at //2 .

E. Compile time error at //3 .

Check Answer

14. QID - 2.1077

What will the following program print?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**static** **boolean** b;

**static** **int**[] ia = **new** **int**[1];

**static** **char** ch;

**static** **boolean**[] ba = **new** **boolean**[1];

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]) **throws** Exception{

**boolean** x = **false**;

**if**( b ){

x = ( ch == ia[ch]);

}

**else** x = ( ba[ch] = b );

System.out.println(x+" "+ba[ch]);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. **true** **true**

B. **true** **false**

C. **false** **true**

D. **false** **false**

E. It will not compile.

Check Answer

15. QID - 2.1359

Consider :

**class** A { **public** **void** perform\_work(){} }

**class** B **extends** A { **public** **void** perform\_work(){} }

**class** C **extends** B { **public** **void** perform\_work(){} }

How can you let perform\_work() method of A to be called from an instance method

in C?

Select 1 option

A. ( (A) **this** ).perform\_work( );

B. **super**.perform\_work( );

C. **super**.**super**.perform\_work( );

D. **this**.**super**.perform\_work( );

E. It is not possible.

Check Answer

16. QID - 2.1336

Which of these methods are not a part of the String **class**?

Select 1 option

A. trim( )

B. length( )

C. concat(String)

D. hashCode( )

E. reverse( )

Check Answer

17. QID - 2.1277

Which of the following statements are **true**?

Select 2 options

A. System.out.println(1 + 2 + "3"); would print 33.

B. System.out.println("1" + 2 + 3); would print 15.

C. System.out.println(4 + 1.0f); would print 5.0

D. System.out.println(5/4); would print 1.25

E. System.out.println('a' + 1 ); would print b.

Check Answer

18. QID - 2.1306

Which of these statements concerning interfaces are **true**?

Select 2 options

A. An **interface** may extend an **interface**.

B. An **interface** may extend a **class** and may implement an **interface**.

C. A **class** can implement an **interface** and extend a **class**.

D. A **class** can extend an **interface** and can implement a **class**.

E. An **interface** can only be implemented and cannot be extended.

Check Answer

19. QID - 2.1362

Which of the following statements are **true**?

Select 2 options

A. **private** keyword can never be applied to a **class**.

B. **synchronized** keyword can never be applied to a **class**.

C. **synchronized** keyword may be applied to a non-primitive variable.

D. **final** keyword can never be applied to a **class**.

E. A **final** variable can be shadowed in a subclass.

Check Answer

20. QID - 2.865

What will the following program print when compiled and run?

**class** Data {

**private** **int** x = 0;

**private** String y = "Y";

**public** Data(**int** k){

**this**.x = k;

}

**public** Data(String k){

**this**.y = k;

}

**public** **void** showMe(){

System.out.println(x+y);

}

}

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** Exception {

**new** Data(10).showMe();

**new** Data("Z").showMe();

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 0Z

10Y

B. 10Y

0Z

C. It will not compile.

D. It will **throws** an exception at run time.

Check Answer

21. QID - 2.1234

Consider the following code:

**public** **abstract** **class** TestClass{

**public** **abstract** **void** m1();

**public** **abstract** **void** m2(){

System.out.println("hello");

}

}

Which of the following corrections can be applied to the above code (independently)

so that it compiles without any error?

Select 2 options

A. Replace the method body of m2() with a ; (semi-colon).

B. Replace the ; at the end of m1() with a method body.

C. Remove **abstract** from m2().

D. Remove **abstract** from the **class** declaration.

Check Answer

22. QID - 2.974

What will be the contents of s1 and s2 at the time of the println statement in the main

method of the following program?

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

Stack s1 = **new** Stack ();

Stack s2 = **new** Stack ();

processStacks (s1,s2);

System.out.println (s1 + " "+ s2);

}

**public** **static** **void** processStacks(Stack x1, Stack x2){

x1.push (**new** Integer ("100")); //assume that the method push adds the

x2 = x1;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. [100] [100]

B. [100] []

C. [] [100]

D. [] []

Check Answer

23. QID - 2.1204

What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following program?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[ ] ){

Object a, b, c ;

a = **new** String("A");

b = **new** String("B");

c = a;

a = b;

System.out.println(""+c);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The program will print java.lang.String@XXX , where XXX is the memory

location of the object a.

B. The program will print A

C. The program will print B

D. The program will not compile as a,b and c are of type Object.

E. The program will print java.lang.String@XXX , where XXX is the hash code of

the object a.

Check Answer

24. QID - 2.892

Which of the following are valid classes?

Select 1 option

A. **public** **class** ImaginaryNumber **extends** Number {}

B. **public** **class** ThreeWayBoolean **extends** Boolean {}

C. **public** **class** NewSystem **extends** System {}

D. **public** **class** ReverseString **extends** String {}

Check Answer

25. QID - 2.906

Given:

**class** Triangle{

**public** **int** base;

**public** **int** height;

**private** **final** **double** ANGLE;

**public** **void** setAngle(**double** a){ ANGLE = a; }

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Triangle t = **new** Triangle();

t.setAngle(90);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. the value of ANGLE will not be set to 90 by the setAngle method.

B. An exception will be thrown at run time.

C. The code will work as expected setting the value of ANGLE to 90 .

D. The code will not compile.

Check Answer

26. QID - 2.1294

What will the code shown below print when run?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**static** **class** Wrapper{

**int** w = 10;

}

**static** Wrapper changeWrapper(Wrapper w){

w = **new** Wrapper();

w.w += 9;

**return** w;

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

Wrapper w = **new** Wrapper();

w.w = 20;

changeWrapper(w);

w.w += 30;

System.out.println(w.w);

w = changeWrapper(w);

System.out.println(w.w);

}

}

Select 2 options

A. 9

B. 19

C. 30

D. 20

E. 29

F. 50

Check Answer

27. QID - 2.1020

What does the zeroth element of the string array passed to the standard main method

contain?

Select 1 option

A. The name of the **class**.

B. The string "java".

C. The number of arguments.

D. The first argument of the argument list, **if** present.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

28. QID - 2.965

Consider the following program:

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) { calculate(2); }

**public** **static** **void** calculate(**int** x){

String val;

**switch**(x){

**case** 2:

**default**:

val = "def";

}

System.out.println(val);

}

}

What will happen **if** you **try** to compile and run the program?

Select 2 options

A. It will not compile saying that variable val may not have been initialized..

B. It will compile and print def

C. As such it will not compile but it will compile **if** calculate(2); is replaced by

calculate(3);

D. It will compile **for** any **int** values in calculate(...);

Check Answer

29. QID - 2.1110

Which of these statements are **true**?

Select 2 options

A. A **static** method can call other non-**static** methods in the same **class** by using the

'this' keyword.

B. A **class** may contain both **static** and non-**static** variables and both **static** and non-

**static** methods.

C. Each object of a **class** has its own copy of each non-**static** member variable.

D. Instance methods may access local variables of **static** methods.

E. All methods in a **class** are implicitly passed a 'this' parameter when called.

Check Answer

30. QID - 2.1081

Which of the following code snippets will print exactly 10?

1. Object t = **new** Integer(106);

**int** k = ((Integer) t).intValue()/10;

System.out.println(k);

2. System.out.println(100/9.9);

3. System.out.println(100/10.0);

4. System.out.println(100/10);

5. System.out.println(3 + 100/10\*2-13);

Select 3 options

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Check Answer

31. QID - 2.930

Expression (s **instanceof** java.util.Date) will **return** **false** **if** 's' was declared

as a variable of **class** java.lang.String .

Select 1 option

A. True

B. False

Check Answer

32. QID - 2.1129

Consider the following **class**:

**public** **class** PortConnector{

**public** PortConnector(**int** port) **throws** IOException{

...lot of valid code.

}

...other valid code.

}

You want to write another **class** CleanConnector that **extends** from PortConnector .

Which of the following statements should hold **true** **for** CleanConnector **class**?

Select 1 option

A. It is not possible to define CleanConnector that does not **throw** IOException at

instantiation.

B. PortConnector **class** itself is not valid because you cannot **throw** any exception

from a constructor.

C. CleanConnector 's constructor cannot throw any exception other than

IOException .

D. CleanConnector 's constructor cannot throw any exception other than subclass of

IOException .

E. CleanConnector 's constructor cannot throw any exception other than superclass of

IOException .

F. None of these.

Check Answer

33. QID - 2.1188

What should be the **return** type of the following method?

**public** RETURNTYPE methodX( **byte** by){

**double** d = 10.0;

**return** (**long**) by/d\*3;

}

Select 1 option

A. **int**

B. **long**

C. **double**

D. **float**

E. **byte**

Check Answer

34. QID - 2.1192

What will be the output of the following lines ?

System.out.println("" +5 + 6); //1

System.out.println(5 + "" +6); // 2

System.out.println(5 + 6 +""); // 3

System.out.println(5 + 6); // 4

Select 1 option

A. 56, 56, 11, 11

B. 11, 56, 11, 11

C. 56, 56, 56, 11

D. 56, 56, 56, 56

E. 56, 56, 11, 56

Check Answer

35. QID - 2.1047

An overriding method must have a same parameter list and the same **return** type as that

of the overridden method.

Select 1 option

A. True

B. False

Check Answer

36. QID - 2.1355

Given the following code, which of these constructors can be added to **class** B without

causing a compile time error?

**class** A{

**int** i;

**public** A(**int** x) { **this**.i = x; }

}

**class** B **extends** A{

**int** j;

**public** B(**int** x, **int** y) { **super**(x); **this**.j = y; }

}

Select 2 options

A. B( ) { }

B. B(**int** y ) { j = y; }

C. B(**int** y ) { **super**(y\*2 ); j = y; }

D. B(**int** y ) { i = y; j = y\*2; }

E. B(**int** z ) { **this**(z, z); }

Check Answer

37. QID - 2.914

Consider the following code:

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int**[] values = { 10, 30, 50 };

**for**( **int** val : values ){

**int** x = 0;

**while**(x<values.length){

System.out.println(x+" "+val);

x++;

}

}

}

How many times is 2 printed out?

Select 1 option

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Check Answer

38. QID - 2.989

Consider the following code:

**public** **class** Logger{

**private** StringBuilder sb = **new** StringBuilder();

**public** **void** logMsg(String location, String message){

sb.append(location);

sb.append("-");

sb.append(message);

}

**public** **void** dumpLog(){

System.out.println(sb.toString());

//Empty the contents of sb here

}

}

Which of the following options will empty the contents of the StringBuilder referred to

by variable sb in method dumpLog()?

Select 1 option

A. sb.delete(0, sb.length());

B. sb.clear();

C. sb.empty();

D. sb.removeAll();

E. sb.deleteAll();

Check Answer

39. QID - 2.1212

Which of the following expressions will evaluate to **true** **if** preceded by the following

code?

String a = "java";

**char**[] b = { 'j', 'a', 'v', 'a' };

String c = **new** String(b);

String d = a;

Select 3 options

A. (a == d)

B. (b == d)

C. (a == "java")

D. a.equals(c)

Check Answer

40. QID - 2.1312

Which of the following code fragments are valid method declarations?

Select 1 option

A. **void** method1{ }

B. **void** method2( ) { }

C. **void** method3(**void**){ }

D. method4{ }

E. method5(**void**){ }

Check Answer

41. QID - 2.1076

What would be the result of compiling and running the following program?

**class** SomeClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

**int** size = 10;

**int**[] arr = **new** **int**[size];

**for** (**int** i = 0 ; i < size ; ++i) System.out.println(arr[i]);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The code will fail to compile, because the **int**[] array declaration is incorrect.

B. The program will compile, but will **throw** an IndexArrayOutOfBoundsException

when run.

C. The program will compile and run without error, and will print nothing.

D. The program will compile and run without error and will print **null** ten times.

E. The program will compile and run without error and will print 0 ten times.

Check Answer

42. QID - 2.1195

Which letters will be printed when the following program is run?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

B b = **new** C();

A a = b;

**if** (a **instanceof** A) System.out.println("A");

**if** (a **instanceof** B) System.out.println("B");

**if** (a **instanceof** C) System.out.println("C");

**if** (a **instanceof** D) System.out.println("D");

}

}

**class** A { }

**class** B **extends** A { }

**class** C **extends** B { }

**class** D **extends** C { }

Select 3 options

A. A will be printed.

B. B will be printed.

C. C will be printed.

D. D will be printed.

Check Answer

43. QID - 2.1304

Which of these are not part of the StringBuilder **class**?

Select 1 option

A. trim( )

B. ensureCapacity(**int** )

C. append(**boolean**)

D. reverse( )

E. setLength(**int**)

Check Answer

44. QID - 2.1142

Which of the given options should be inserted at line 1 so that the following code can

compile without any errors?

**package** objective1;

// 1

**public** **class** StaticImports{

**public** StaticImports(){

out.println(MAX\_VALUE);

}

}

(Assume that java.lang.Integer has a **static** field named MAX\_VALUE)

Select 2 options

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

B. **static** **import** java.lang.System.out ;

C. **static** **import** Integer.MAX\_VALUE ;

D. **import** **static** java.lang.System.\* ;

E. **static** **import** java.lang.System.\* ;

Check Answer

45. QID - 2.1296

What will the following program print?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

String str = "111";

**boolean**[] bA = **new** **boolean**[1];

**if**( bA[0] ) str = "222";

System.out.println(str);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 111

B. 222

C. It will not compile as bA[0] is uninitialized.

D. It will **throw** an exception at runtime.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

46. QID - 2.1123

Consider the contents of following two files:

//File A.java

**package** a;

**public** **class** A{

A(){ }

**public** **void** print(){ System.out.println("A"); }

}

//File B.java

**package** b;

**import** a.\*;

**public** **class** B **extends** A{

B(){ }

**public** **void** print(){ System.out.println("B"); }

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

**new** B();

}

}

What will be printed when you **try** to compile and run **class** B?

Select 1 option

A. It will print A.

B. It will print B.

C. It will not compile.

D. It will compile but will not run.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

47. QID - 2.1145

Assume the following declarations:

**class** A{ }

**class** B **extends** A{ }

**class** C **extends** B{ }

**class** X{

B getB(){ **return** **new** B(); }

}

**class** Y **extends** X{

// method declaration here

}

Which of the following methods can be inserted in **class** Y?

Select 2 options

A. **public** C getB(){ **return** **new** B(); }

B. **protected** B getB(){ **return** **new** C(); }

C. C getB(){ **return** **new** C(); }

D. A getB(){ **return** **new** A(); }

Check Answer

48. QID - 2.1005

Consider the following code:

**class** A {

**public** **void** doA(**int** k) **throws** Exception { // 0

**for**(**int** i=0; i< 10; i++) {

**if**(i == k) **throw** **new** Exception("Index of k is "+i); // 1

}

}

**public** **void** doB(**boolean** f) { // 2

**if**(f) {

doA(15); // 3

}

**else** **return**;

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) { // 4

A a = **new** A();

a.doB(args.length>0); // 5

}

}

Which of the following statements are correct?

Select 1 option

A. This will compile and run without any errors or exception.

B. This will compile **if** **throws** Exception is added at line //2

C. This will compile **if** **throws** Exception is added at line //4

D. This will compile **if** **throws** Exception is added at line //2 as well as //4

E. This will compile **if** line marked // 1 is enclosed in a try - catch block.

Check Answer

49. QID - 2.831

What will the following program print when run?

**public** **class** ChangeTest {

**private** **int** myValue = 0;

**public** **void** showOne(**int** myValue){

myValue = myValue;

System.out.println(**this**.myValue);

}

**public** **void** showTwo(**int** myValue){

**this**.myValue = myValue;

System.out.println(**this**.myValue);

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

ChangeTest ct = **new** ChangeTest();

ct.showOne(100);

ct.showTwo(200);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 0 followed by 100.

B. 100 followed by 100.

C. 0 followed by 200.

D. 100 followed by 200.

Check Answer

50. QID - 2.1113

Which of the following is a legal **return** type of a method overriding the given method:

**public** Object myMethod() {...}

(Select the best option.)

Select 1 option

A. Object

B. String

C. Return type can be any object since all objects can be cast to Object.

D. **void**

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

51. QID - 2.1040

What will the following **class** print ?

**class** InitTest{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

**int** a = 10;

**int** b = 20;

a += (a = 4);

b = b + (b = 5);

System.out.println(a+ ", "+b);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will print 8, 25

B. It will print 4, 5

C. It will print 14, 5

D. It will print 4, 25

E. It will print 14, 25

Check Answer

52. QID - 2.1215

Consider the following classes :

**class** A{

**public** **void** mA(){ };

}

**class** B **extends** A {

**public** **void** mA(){ }

**public** **void** mB() { }

}

**class** C **extends** B {

**public** **void** mC(){ }

}

and the following declarations:

A x = **new** B(); B y = **new** B(); B z = **new** C();

Which of the following calls are polymorphic calls?

Select 3 options

A. x.mA();

B. x.mB();

C. y.mA();

D. z.mC();

E. z.mB();

Check Answer

53. QID - 2.968

Which of these expressions will obtain the substring "456" from a string defined by

String str = "01234567" ?

Select 1 option

A. str.substring(4, 7)

B. str.substring(4)

C. str.substring(3, 6)

D. str.substring(4, 6)

E. str.substring(4, 3)

Check Answer

54. QID - 2.1102

Under what situations does a **class** get a **default** constructor?

Select 1 option

A. All classes in Java get a **default** constructor.

B. You have to define at least one constructor to get the **default** constructor.

C. If the **class** does not define any constructors explicitly.

D. All classes get **default** constructor from Object **class**.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

55. QID - 2.829

What will the following program print when compiled and run:

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

someMethod();

}

**static** **void** someMethod(Object parameter) {

System.out.println("Value is "+parameter);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile.

B. Value is **null**

C. Value is

D. It will **throw** a NullPointerException at run time.

Check Answer

56. QID - 2.913

Which of the following statements about an array are correct?

Select 1 option

A. An array can dynamically grow in size.

B. Arrays can be created only **for** primitive types.

C. Every array has a built in property named 'size' which tells you the number of

elements in the array.

D. Every array has in implicit method named ' length ' which tells you the number of

elements in the array.

E. Element indexing starts at 0.

Check Answer

57. QID - 2.1211

What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following program?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

Exception e = **null**;

**throw** e;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The code will fail to compile.

B. The program will fail to compile, since it cannot **throw** a **null** .

C. The program will compile without error and will **throw** an Exception when run.

D. The program will compile without error and will **throw**

java.lang.NullPointerException when run

E. The program will compile without error and will run and terminate without any

output.

Check Answer

58. QID - 2.1101

Consider the following code:

**class** Base{

**private** **float** f = 1.0f;

**void** setF(**float** f1){ **this**.f = f1; }

}

**class** Base2 **extends** Base{

**private** **float** f = 2.0f;

//1

}

Which of the following options is a valid example of overriding?

Select 2 options

A. **protected** **void** setF(**float** f1){ **this**.f = 2\*f1; }

B. **public** **void** setF(**double** f1){ **this**.f = (**float**) 2\*f1; }

C. **public** **void** setF(**float** f1){ **this**.f = 2\*f1; }

D. **private** **void** setF(**float** f1){ **this**.f = 2\*f1; }

E. **float** setF(**float** f1){ **this**.f = 2\*f1; **return** f;}

Check Answer

59. QID - 2.837

Consider the following code:

**interface** Flyer{ }

**class** Bird **implements** Flyer { }

**class** Eagle **extends** Bird { }

**class** Bat { }

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Flyer f = **new** Eagle();

Eagle e = **new** Eagle();

Bat b = **new** Bat();

**if**(f **instanceof** Bird) System.out.println("f is a Bird");

**if**(e **instanceof** Flyer) System.out.println("e is a Flyer");

**if**(b **instanceof** Flyer) System.out.println("f is a Bird");

}

}

What will be printed when the above code is compiled and run?

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile.

B. It will **throw** an exception when run.

C. f is a Bird

e is a Flyer

D. f is a Bird

E. e is a Flyer

Check Answer

60. QID - 2.845

The options below contain the complete contents of a file (the name of the file is not

specified).

Which of these options can be run with the following command line once compiled?

java main

Select 1 option

A. //in file main.java

**class** main {

**public** **void** main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("hello");

}

}

B. //in file main.java

**public** **static** **void** main4(String[] args) {

System.out.println("hello");

}

C. //in file main.java

**public** **class** anotherone{}

**class** main {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("hello");

}

}

D. //in file main.java

**class** anothermain{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("hello2");

}

}

**class** main {

**public** **final** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

System.out.println("hello");

}

}

Check Answer

61. QID - 2.859

What will the following code print when run?

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **void** switchString(String input){

**switch**(input){

**case** "a" : System.out.println( "apple" );

**case** "b" : System.out.println( "bat" );

**break**;

**case** "c" : System.out.println( "cat" );

**default** : System.out.println( "none" );

}

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** Exception {

TestClass tc = **new** TestClass();

tc.switchString("c");

}

}

Select 1 option

A. apple

cat

none

B. apple

cat

C. cat

none

D. cat

Check Answer

62. QID - 2.1038

What will be the output of the following program?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[ ] ){

**int** i = 0 ;

**boolean** bool1 = **true** ;

**boolean** bool2 = **false**;

**boolean** bool = **false**;

bool = ( bool2 & method1(i++) ); //1

bool = ( bool2 && method1(i++) ); //2

bool = ( bool1 | method1(i++) ); //3

bool = ( bool1 || method1(i++) ); //4

System.out.println(i);

}

**public** **static** **boolean** method1(**int** i){

**return** i>0 ? **true** : **false**;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will print 1.

B. It will print 2.

C. It will print 3.

D. It will print 4.

E. It will print 0.

Check Answer

63. QID - 2.1219

What will be the output of compiling and running the following program:

**class** TestClass **implements** I1, I2{

**public** **void** m1() { System.out.println("Hello"); }

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

TestClass tc = **new** TestClass();

( (I1) tc).m1();

}

}

**interface** I1{

**int** VALUE = 1;

**void** m1();

}

**interface** I2{

**int** VALUE = 2;

**void** m1();

}

Select 1 option

A. It will print Hello .

B. There is no way to access any VALUE in TestClass.

C. The code will work fine only **if** VALUE is removed from one of the interfaces.

D. It will not compile.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

64. QID - 2.1326

What will happen when the following code is compiled and run?

**class** AX{

**static** **int**[] x = **new** **int**[0];

**static**{

x[0] = 10;

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

AX ax = **new** AX();

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will **throw** NullPointerException at runtime.

B. It will **throw** ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException at runtime.

C. It will **throw** ExceptionInInitializerError at runtime.

D. It will not compile.

Check Answer

65. QID - 2.1132

Which of the following is/are illegal Java identifier(s)?

Select 1 option

A. num

B. int123

C. 2Next

D. \_interface

E. a$\_123

Check Answer

66. QID - 2.1228

What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following **class**?

**public** **class** InitTest{

**static** String s1 = sM1("a");{

s1 = sM1("b");

}

**static**{

s1 = sM1("c");

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

InitTest it = **new** InitTest();

}

**private** **static** String sM1(String s){

System.out.println(s); **return** s;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The program will fail to compile.

B. The program will compile without error and will print a, c and b in that order

when run.

C. The program will compile without error and will print a, b and c in that order

when run.

D. The program will compile without error and will print c, a and b in that order

when run.

E. The program will compile without error and will print b, c and a in that order

when run.

Check Answer

67. QID - 2.992

Given the following program, which statement is **true**?

**class** SomeClass{

**public** **static** **void** main( String args[ ] ){

**if** (args.length == 0 ){

System.out.println("no arguments") ;

}

**else**{

System.out.println( args.length + " arguments") ;

}

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The program will fail to compile.

B. The program will **throw** a NullPointerException when run with zero arguments.

C. The program will print no arguments and 1 arguments when called with zero

and one arguments.

D. The program will print no arguments and 2 arguments when called with zero

and one arguments.

E. The program will print no arguments and 3 arguments when called with zero

and one arguments.

Check Answer

68. QID - 2.1036

Consider the following **class**...

**class** Test{

**public** **static** **void** main(String[ ] args){

**int**[] a = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

**int**[] b = { 2, 3, 1, 0 };

System.out.println( a [ (a = b)[3] ] );

}

}

What will it print when compiled and run ?

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile.

B. It will **throw** ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException when run.

C. It will print 1.

D. It will print 3.

E. It will print 4

Check Answer

69. QID - 2.904

Given:

**class** Triangle{

**public** **int** base;

**public** **int** height;

**private** **static** **double** ANGLE;

**public** **static** **double** getAngle();

**public** **static** **void** Main(String[] args) {

System.out.println(getAngle());

}

}

Identify the correct statements:

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile because it does not implement setAngle method.

B. It will not compile because ANGLE cannot be **private**.

C. It will not compile because getAngle() has no body.

D. It will not compile because ANGLE field is not initialized.

E. It will not compile because of the name of the method Main instead of main .

Check Answer

70. QID - 2.995

Which of these statements about interfaces are **true**?

Select 3 options

A. Interfaces are **abstract** by **default**.

B. An **interface** can have **static** methods.

C. All methods in an **interface** are **abstract** although you need not declare them to be

so.

D. Fields of an **interface** may be declared as **transient** or **volatile** but not **synchronized**.

E. interfaces cannot be **final**.

Check Answer

71. QID - 2.1050

What will be the result of attempting to compile and run the following program?

**class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){

**int** i = 0;

**for** (i=1 ; i<5 ; i++) **continue**; //(1)

**for** (i=0 ; ; i++) **break**; //(2)

**for** ( ; i<5?**false**:**true** ; ); //(3)

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The code will compile without error and will terminate without problems when

run.

B. The code will fail to compile, since the **continue** can't be used this way.

C. The code will fail to compile, since the **break** can't be used this way

D. The code will fail to compile, since the **for** statement in the line 2 is invalid.

E. The code will compile without error but will never terminate.

Check Answer

72. QID - 2.1313

What is the result of executing the following code when the value of i is 5:

**switch** (i){

**default**:

**case** 1:

System.out.println(1);

**case** 0:

System.out.println(0);

**case** 2:

System.out.println(2);

**break**;

**case** 3:

System.out.println(3);

}

Select 1 option

A. It will print 1 0 2

B. It will print 1 0 2 3

C. It will print 1 0

D. It will print 1

E. Nothing will be printed.

Check Answer

73. QID - 2.1162

What, **if** anything, is wrong with the following code?

**abstract** **class** TestClass{

**transient** **int** j;

**synchronized** **int** k;

**final** **void** TestClass(){}

**static** **void** f(){}

}

Select 1 option

A. The **class** TestClass cannot be declared **abstract** .

B. The variable j cannot be declared **transient** .

C. The variable k cannot be declared **synchronized** .

D. The constructor TestClass( ) cannot be declared **final**.

E. The method f( ) cannot be declared **static**.

F. This code has no errors.

Check Answer

74. QID - 2.1308

What is the result of compiling and running the following code ?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**static** **int** si = 10;

**public** **static** **void** main (String args[]){

**new** TestClass();

}

**public** TestClass(){

System.out.println(**this**);

}

**public** String toString(){

**return** "TestClass.si = "+**this**.si;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. The **class** will not compile because you cannot override toString() method.

B. The **class** will not compile as si being **static** , **this**.si is not a valid statement.

C. It will print TestClass@nnnnnnnn , where nnnnnnn is the hash code of the

TestClass object referred to by 'this'.

D. It will print TestClass.si = 10;

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

75. QID - 2.932

Which of the following statements are **true**?

Select 2 options

A. The modulus operator % can only be used with integer operands.

B. & can have integral as well as **boolean** operands.

C. The arithmetic operators \*, / and % have the same level of precedence.

D. && can have integer as well as **boolean** operands.

E. ~ can have integer as well as **boolean** operands.

Check Answer

76. QID - 2.971

What will be the result of trying to compile and execute of the following program?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **void** main(String args[] ){

**int** i = 0 ;

**int**[] iA = {10, 20} ;

iA[i] = i = 30 ;

System.out.println(""+ iA[ 0 ] + " " + iA[ 1 ] + " "+i) ;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will **throw** ArrayIndexOutofBoundsException at Runtime.

B. Compile time Error.

C. It will prints 10 20 30

D. It will prints 30 20 30

E. It will prints 0 20 30

Check Answer

77. QID - 2.1201

Consider the following **interface** definition:

**interface** Bozo{

**int** type = 0;

**public** **void** jump();

}

Now consider the following **class**:

**public** **class** Type1Bozo **implements** Bozo{

**public** Type1Bozo(){

type = 1;

}

**public** **void** jump(){

System.out.println("jumping..."+type);

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

Bozo b = **new** Type1Bozo();

b.jump();

}

}

What will the program print when compiled and run?

Select 1 option

A. jumping...0

B. jumping...1

C. This program will not compile.

D. It will **throw** an exception at runtime.

Check Answer

78. QID - 2.868

How can you initialize a StringBuilder to have a capacity of at least 100 characters?

Select 2 options

A. StringBuilder sb = **new** StringBuilder(100) ;

B. StringBuilder sb = StringBuilder.getInstance(100) ;

C. StringBuilder sb = **new** StringBuilder() ;

sb.setCapacity(100) ;

D. StringBuilder sb = **new** StringBuilder() ;

sb.ensureCapacity(100) ;

Check Answer

79. QID - 2.854

What will be printed when the following code is compiled and run?

**class** A {

**public** **int** getCode(){ **return** 2;}

}

**class** AA **extends** A {

**public** **long** getCode(){ **return** 3;}

}

**public** **class** TestClass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** Exception {

A a = **new** A();

A aa = **new** AA();

System.out.println(a.getCode()+" "+aa.getCode());

}

**public** **int** getCode() {

**return** 1;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. 2 3

B. 2 2

C. It will **throw** an exception at run time.

D. The code will not compile.

Check Answer

80. QID - 2.990

Consider the following classes...

**class** Teacher{

**void** teach(String student){

/\* lots of code \*/

}

}

**class** Prof **extends** Teacher{

//1

}

Which of the following methods can be inserted at line //1 ?

Select 4 options

A. **public** **void** teach() **throws** Exception

B. **private** **void** teach(**int** i) **throws** Exception

C. **protected** **void** teach(String s)

D. **public** **final** **void** teach(String s)

E. **public** **abstract** **void** teach(String s)

Check Answer

81. QID - 2.1153

What will the following program print?

**public** **class** TestClass{

**static** String str;

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args){

System.out.println(str);

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile.

B. It will compile but **throw** an exception at runtime.

C. It will print 'null' (without quotes).

D. It will print nothing.

E. None of the above.

Check Answer

82. QID - 2.1317

Which of the following are NOT valid operators in Java?

Select 4 options

A. sizeof

B. <<<

C. **instanceof**

D. mod

E. equals

Check Answer

83. QID - 2.843

Given the following declaration:

**int**[][] twoD = { { 1, 2, 3} , { 4, 5, 6, 7}, { 8, 9, 10 } };

What will the following lines of code print?

System.out.println(twoD[1].length);

System.out.println(twoD[2].getClass().isArray());

System.out.println(twoD[1][2]);

Select 1 option

A. 4

**true**

6

B. 3

**true**

3

C. 3

**false**

3

D. 4

**false**

6

Check Answer

84. QID - 2.1121

What will the following code print?

**void** crazyLoop(){

**int** c = 0;

JACK: **while** (c < 8){

JILL: System.out.println(c);

**if** (c > 3) **break** JACK; **else** c++;

}

}

Select 1 option

A. It will not compile.

B. It will **throw** an exception at runtime.

C. It will print numbers from 0 to 8

D. It will print numbers from 0 to 3

E. It will print numbers from 0 to 4

Check Answer

85. QID - 2.1199

Given:

**public** **class** TestClass{

**public** **static** **int** getSwitch(String str){

**return** (**int**) Math.round( Double.parseDouble(str.substring(1, str.leng

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String args []){

**switch**(getSwitch(args[0])){

**case** 0 : System.out.print("Hello ");

**case** 1 : System.out.print("World"); **break**;

**default** : System.out.print(" Good Bye");

}

}

}

What will be printed by the above code **if** it is run with command line:

java TestClass --0.50

(There are two minuses before 0.)

Select 1 option

A. Hello

B. World

C. Hello World

D. Hello World Good Bye

E. Good Bye

Check Answer

86. QID - 2.1261

Consider the following code:

**public** **class** SubClass **extends** SuperClass{

**int** i, j, k;

**public** SubClass( **int** m, **int** n ) { i = m ; j = m ; } //1

**public** SubClass( **int** m ) { **super**(m ); } //2

}

Which of the following constructors MUST exist in SuperClass **for** SubClass to

compile correctly?

Select 2 options

A. It is ok even **if** no explicit constructor is defined in SuperClass

B. **public** SuperClass(**int** a, **int** b)

C. **public** SuperClass(**int** a)

D. **public** SuperClass()

E. only **public** SuperClass(**int** a) is required.

Check Answer

87. QID - 2.1062

The following code snippet will print 4.

**int** i1 = 1, i2 = 2, i3 = 3;

**int** i4 = i1 + (i2=i3 );

System.out.println(i4);

Select 1 option

A. True

B. False

Check Answer

88. QID - 2.1269

Which of the following will not give any error at compile time and run time?

Select 4 options

A. **if** (8 == 81) {}

B. **if** (x = 3) {} // assume that x is an int

C. **if** (**true**) {}

D. **if** (bool = **false**) {} //assume that bool is declared as a boolean

E. **if** (x == 10 ? **true**:**false**) { } // assume that x is an int

Check Answer

89. QID - 2.852

What will the following code print?

System.out.println("12345".charAt(6)) ;

Select 1 option

A. 5

B. **null**

C. -1

D. It will **throw** an ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException .

E. It will **throw** a StringOutOfBoundsException .

F. It will **throw** an IndexOutOfBoundsException

Check Answer